NPS Form 10-900
(Revised Feb. 1993)

OMB No. 10024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Listed 17 July 2002
NRHP Ref #: 02000802
IHSI #: 19-17016

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 *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places 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 Holy Rosary Church

other names/site number

2. Location

228

street & number ~~288~~ East Ninth Street N/A not for publication

city or town Idaho Falls N/A vicinity

state Idaho code ID county Bonneville code 019 zip code 83404

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.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date
KENNETH C. REID, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

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:	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
_ 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:)		

Holy Rosary Church
Name of Property

Idaho Falls, Bonneville County, Idaho
City, County, and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

X private
_ public-local
_ public-State
_ public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

X building(s)
_ district
_ site
_ structure
_ object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	1	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 Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION: church

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION: church

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY
REVIVALS:
Late Gothic Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE
walls BRICK
roof WOOD shingle
other CONCRETE

Narrative Description

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

X See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 7

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" on one or more lines 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.

X 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" on all that apply.)

Property is:

X 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.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1948

Significant Dates

1948

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Hummel, Hummel, and Jones: architects
Arrington Construction Company: builder

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

X See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 8

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:

x State Historic Preservation Office
_ Other State agency
_ Federal agency
_ Local government
_ University
X Other

Name of repository: Holy Rosary Church

X See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 9

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property Less than one

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

A 1/2 4/1/6/7/4/3 4/8/1/5/4/6/4 B / /////// ////////
Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

C / /////// //////// D / /////// ////////

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

Lots 17-24, Block 35, Crow's Addition, Idaho Falls, Bonneville County, Idaho.

_ See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The nominated property includes the lots historically and currently associated with the Holy Rosary Church.

_ See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Renee Magee, Roxane Mitro, Michael "Bert" Bedeau

organization Idaho Falls Historic Preservation Commission date March, 2002

street & number P O Box 50220 telephone 208 529-1276

city or town Idaho Falls state ID zip code 83405

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/or 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

name Roman Catholic Diocese of Boise

street & number 303 Federal Way telephone

city or town Boise state ID zip code 83707

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 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 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

The Holy Rosary Church is situated on a corner lot in an older, central, residential area of Idaho Falls, Bonneville County. The building, constructed in 1948, is an imposing gabled front building with a concrete foundation and trim, brick walls, and a wood shingle roof. There is a bell tower on the northern elevation and a rectory attached to the rear of the building. Stylistically Holy Rosary embodies all elements of the English Gothic style of architecture. This includes Gothic door and window treatments, the use of red brick contrasted with white cast-concrete trim, side buttresses, and a traditional gabled front with side-tower plan.

Description. The church is a gabled rectangular block one story in height. The red-brick veneer is laid with six stretcher or common rows per one Flemish row on a concrete foundation. The symmetrical gabled front faces west. An intersecting, inset, gabled projection on each side of the front gable creates the impression of a transept. Monumental stairs extending the width of the front gable lead to two pairs of eight-panel, wooden doors recessed within centrally located compounded, pointed arches surrounded by white cast concrete. Above the entry is a balconette faced with uncoursed cast concrete. A niche located between the arches houses a statue of the Virgin Mary. The arched, stained-glass window in which the central and prominent mullions form a cross sits above and behind the balconette and dominates the gabled front. The window is centered between two wall buttresses, the tops of which are trimmed with white cast concrete. A stepped parapet trimmed in cast concrete rises to its apex where a cast-concrete Latin cross sits. The only break in the symmetry of the front elevation are the metal casement windows.

The northern and southern facades of the church have eight bays. Pier buttresses capped by cast concrete define the central bays. Between the pier buttresses are a pair of double-lancet, stained-glass windows. The windows have three lights with the lower light being a hopper. The western-most bay on each side elevation is a gable front with one window centrally located between two wall buttresses. The window has two tall, narrow, colored lights over a hopper. The buttresses are trimmed with cast concrete as is the parapeted gable. A cast-concrete Latin cross sits on the apex of the parapet. The eastern-most bay of the southern elevation contains three windows with one light over a hopper.

The three-story bell tower on the northern elevation projects from the seventh bay. The red brick walls of the square tower are laid in six stretcher rows per one Flemish row on the concrete foundation. At each story false battlements of concrete lie between corner pilasters. At the second-story level the pilasters are capped with concrete. On the upper stories of each elevation are located two tall, narrow louver vents in which the original wood has been replaced with metal siding. Between the louver vents is a raised-concrete and brick cross, which rises slightly above the concrete-capped parapet. Originally the tower was to be crowned with a spire but it was eliminated prior to construction.[1] An entrance is situated on the north side of the tower. It is composed of a pair of paneled, wooden doors recessed within a Gothic arch of cast concrete. Above the doors is an arched window of four colored lights. Two casement windows on the lower western elevation

provide light to the interior of this entrance. To the east of the tower three stained-glass lancet windows are on the eighth bay.

The interior of Holy Rosary is simple, yet striking due to contrasts of texture and light. The main, or western, entrance to the nave is through a dimly lit narthex with darkly stained paneling on the walls and low ceiling. The ceiling is divided into squares of raised panels. The wall between the narthex and nave is paneled wainscot with glazing above. Over this area is the original choir loft and large, stained-glass rose window; however, the choir and organ have been moved to the front of the church. The floor plan is a modified cruciform shape having only the northern leg that houses the bell tower and side entrance. Along the side aisles are stained-glass windows depicting various religious figures. The nave is further brightened by plaster walls painted in light colors. The dark wood paneled ceiling, which dominates the nave, replicates medieval roof framing. Although the hidden roof support system is steel, false rafters end at stained, decorative, hammer beams, giving the appearance of a wooden structural system. Wooden brackets below the hammer beams and over the side aisles imitate hammer braces. The sanctuary at the eastern end of the church is separated from the nave by a compound Gothic arch and is flanked by aediculas. The twenty-two-foot high altar is made of Italian, French, and Portuguese marble and is emphasized by a life-size crucifix. The working altar is on a platform just inside the nave.

Construction on the rectory wing at the rear of the church began in 1954. It is attached to the church by a one-and-one-half story hyphen, which is the entry to the rectory. On the northern elevation of the hyphen is a loggia with Gothic arches surrounded by cast concrete. Above the loggia is a hipped dormer with a one-over-one, double-hung window. The arches of the loggia, which were originally open, have been enclosed with brick laid in stretcher rows. A window with two lights, one of which is arched, is located under the western arch. A door with one light under an arched window is located under the eastern arch. On the southern elevation of the hyphen is a covered porch. A hipped dormer matches the dormer located on the northern elevation.

The rectory is a simple two-story, rectangular wing with the roof ridge running in a north-south direction. The walls are red brick on a concrete foundation. The northern elevation, which is the gable wall, contains two double-hung wood windows with cast concrete sills and plain surrounds on the first floor. The second-story windows match those of the first story. Under the gable end is a gabled vent in which the wood louvers have been replaced with metal siding. The southern elevation mirrors the northern elevation.

The lower floor of the eastern elevation of the rectory has three pairs of double-hung wood windows. The upper floor has one pair and two single double-hung wood windows. The western elevation has four double-hung, wood windows, one of which is located on the first floor.

The rectory flows fairly seamlessly from the original church building; the massing and scale are appropriate to the original structure; and the brick matches the brick of the Church, having apparently come from the same source. Given these design compatibilities, plus the fact that it is located on the rear of the building and will achieve 50 years of age in its own right, just two years from submission of this nomination, the rectory addition is not seen to affect the Church's eligibility or significance.

A noncontributing, double-car garage with asbestos shingle walls and an asphalt shingle roof sits on the southeastern corner of the property.

Summary. The Holy Rosary Church is a fine example of a small church inspired by the English Gothic style with its wide, pointed arches, side buttresses, and contrasting decorative trim. Although the rectory was added in 1954, the church building retains a high degree of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Holy Rosary Church is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C. It is an excellent example of post-war traditional English Gothic church design and illustrates the resiliency of traditional design aesthetics in the construction of religious institutions. This building is also eligible for listing as an excellent example of the work of one of Idaho's most outstanding architectural firms. The building was designed by Hummel, Hummel, and Jones of Boise, Idaho successor to the firm of Tourtellotte and Hummel, regarded as the premier firm in Idaho architecture. Holy Rosary represents the continuing and historical relationship between this firm and the Roman Catholic Diocese of Boise and directly relates to other religious architectural structures built by the firm.

Background.

A few Catholic families arrived in Eagle Rock (now named Idaho Falls) in 1879 about the same time the Utah and Northern Railroad reached the fledgling community. Father E. M. Nattini of Hailey, Idaho, procured from Anderson Brothers Bank, the first chartered bank in Idaho, two small lots adjacent to the railroad line on Maple Avenue. It was anticipated a chapel would be constructed on this property for the railroad shop employees who were Catholic. However, when the shops were moved in 1884 to Pocatello, the construction of the chapel was delayed. Instead the Catholic community celebrated Mass in the homes of Edward Fanning, A. V. Scott, or E. P. Coltman until a small church, measuring 22 feet by 36 feet, was erected on these lots at the northeast corner of Eastern and Maple Avenues in 1896. Even after its construction, Mass was often celebrated in private homes since the church was not fully furnished until after 1900. In 1905-06 the 1896 church was destroyed by fire and rebuilt on the same site.

As farming families moved into the outlying areas of Idaho Falls after 1900, the Catholic parish grew and, in response to such growth, a new two-story brick school was constructed on the northwest corner of 9th Street and Lee Avenue in 1920 at a cost of $50,000. School classes began on the second floor in 1921. While the building was designed to house a school, the lower floor was used as a church. The auditorium could seat 500 people and became the place of worship of the parish until the late 1940s.

In 1947, the Roman Catholic Diocese of Boise turned to the firm of Hummel, Hummel, and Jones of Boise to complete plans for a new Holy Rosary Church on the southeast corner of 9th Street and Lee Avenue. The new church would be across the intersection from the school, which had served as church for over twenty years.

Hummel, Hummel, and Jones was the successor to the firm of Tourtellotte and Hummel, regarded by many as the leading firm in Idaho architecture. John E. Tourtellotte began his practice in Boise in 1891; Charles F. Hummel in 1895. Hummel became a second partner in Tourtellotte and Company in 1900 and full partner ten years later when the name of the firm was changed to

Tourtellotte and Hummel. Hummel's sons joined the firm in 1909 and 1916. The firm closed in 1942 and reopened as Hummel, Hummel and Jones in 1945. During the forty years of its existence, the firm designed locally significant buildings in every region of Idaho as well as buildings of statewide significance such as the Idaho State Capitol, the Egyptian Theater, and St. John's Cathedral in Boise.

One of the firm's early institutional clients was the Roman Catholic Diocese of Boise. Although the firm designed buildings over its long life in every style – from fanciful Queen Anne to Art Moderne – the designs for the Catholic Diocese were strongly influenced by Gothic Revival, continuing a bias that dominated both the firm's designs for churches and the taste of the Roman Catholic Church.[2] Since early 19th century Romanticism and the revival of Catholism in England, the Roman Catholic church has been the chief patron of the Gothic tradition.[3] Spurred by the writings of Augustus Welby Northmore Pugin in the 1830s and 1840s, the Catholic movement in England, and later in America, chose Gothic Revival, with its dominant vertical lines, to express its concern with spirituality. Pugin thought the simplest Gothic style, with limited ornamentation, compact design, and lancet windows, was suitable for rural areas and projects with limited funds.

Holy Rosary Church continues the legacy of Tourtellotte and Hummel and is a fine example of the firm's fifty-year predisposition towards Gothic Revival in church architecture. The small-town churches the firm designed soon after 1900 were usually Gothic in flavor with a narrow, front-facing gable, steep roofs, and lancet or pointed arch windows.[4] Although St. John's Cathedral, designed by Hummel in 1904 and completed in 1921, is Romanesque Revival, the steeples (which were never built because of cost considerations) in his design reflected a Gothic form as did the Gothic revival proposal submitted by Tourtellotte.[5] In 1908, the Gothic design of the Swedish Lutheran Church (now Emmanuel Lutheran Church in Boise) employed pointed arch windows, steeply pointed gables on the steeples, and metal finials. The Gothic forms continued in the St. Charles of the Valley Catholic Church (Hailey, 1914) and St. Mary's Catholic Church (Moscow, 1930). In the late 1930s and 1940s, the firm's Catholic churches evolved into a simpler style, reflective of the modern movement seen internationally. These churches were cleaner and more austere, having fewer of the high Gothic Style details, but retaining the pure Gothic form and general flavor. They are low walled, long eaved and broad gabled, with pointing of parapeted gables, gable-end fronts with arched entries, and buttresses set between the windows on low walls.[6] St. Mary's Catholic Church (Boise, 1936), St. Anthony's Catholic Church (Pocatello, 1941), and St. Nicholas Catholic Church (Rupert, 1941) illustrate this transition. Holy Rosary Church exemplifies this transition yet retains strong vertical lines of Gothic Revival with its bell tower (originally designed with a steeple), two capped wall buttresses framing the central arched entry, and double-lancet windows. Holy Rosary Church represents a significant period in the firm's evolution and embodies the link between the traditional Gothic design preferences of Tourtellotte and Hummel and the modern influences of the post-war years.

Criteria Consideration A:

The Holy Rosary Church is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places because its significance is derived from its architectural distinction as an excellent local example of a transitional Gothic Revival Style, and not simply because it is the Catholic church in Idaho Falls.

ENDNOTES

1. Letter from Edward J. Kelly, Bishop, Roman Catholic Diocese of Boise, November 25, 1947.

2. Wright and Reitzes, *Tourtellotte and Hummel of Idaho: The Standard Practice of Architecture.* (Logan, Utah: Utah State University Press, 1987), 54.

3. Calder and Sadler, *The Only Proper Style.* (Boston: New York Graphic Society, 1975), 4.

4. Wright and Reitzes, *Tourtellotte and Hummel of Idaho: The Standard Practice of Architecture.* (Logan, Utah: Utah State University Press, 1987), 28.

5. Wright and Reitzes, *Tourtellotte and Hummel of Idaho: The Standard Practice of Architecture.* (Logan, Utah: Utah State University Press, 1987), 42.

6. Wright and Reitzes, *Tourtellotte and Hummel of Idaho: The Standard Practice of Architecture.* (Logan, Utah: Utah State University Press, 1987), 80.

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Burchard, John and Albert Bush-Brown. *The Architecture of America: A Social and Cultural History.* Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1961.

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Loth, Calder and Julius Trousdale Sadler. *The Only Proper Style: Gothic Architecture in America.* Boston: New York Graphic Society, 1975.

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Trachtrenberg, Marvin, and Isabelle Hyman. *Architecture: From Prehistory to Post-Modernism.* The Netherlands: Harry N. Abrams, B.V., 1986.

Wright, Patricia and Lisa B. Reitzes. *Tourtellotte and Hummel of Idaho: The Standard Practice of Architecture.* Logan, Utah: Utah State University Press, 1987.

Photographic documentation:

Holy Rosary Church
Idaho Falls, Bonneville County, Idaho
Photographs taken by Renee Magee, Idaho Falls Historic Preservation Commission
Photographs taken Summer, 1998
Original negatives on file at the Idaho State Historic Preservation Office

Photo # 1 of 6	View looking northeast
Photo # 2 of 6	View looking southeast
Photo # 3 of 6	View looking southwest
Photo # 4 of 6	View looking southeast
Photo # 5 of 6	View looking south
Photo # 6 of 6	View looking east

IDAHO FALLS SOUTH QUADRANGLE
IDAHO
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

3671 III SW (UCON)

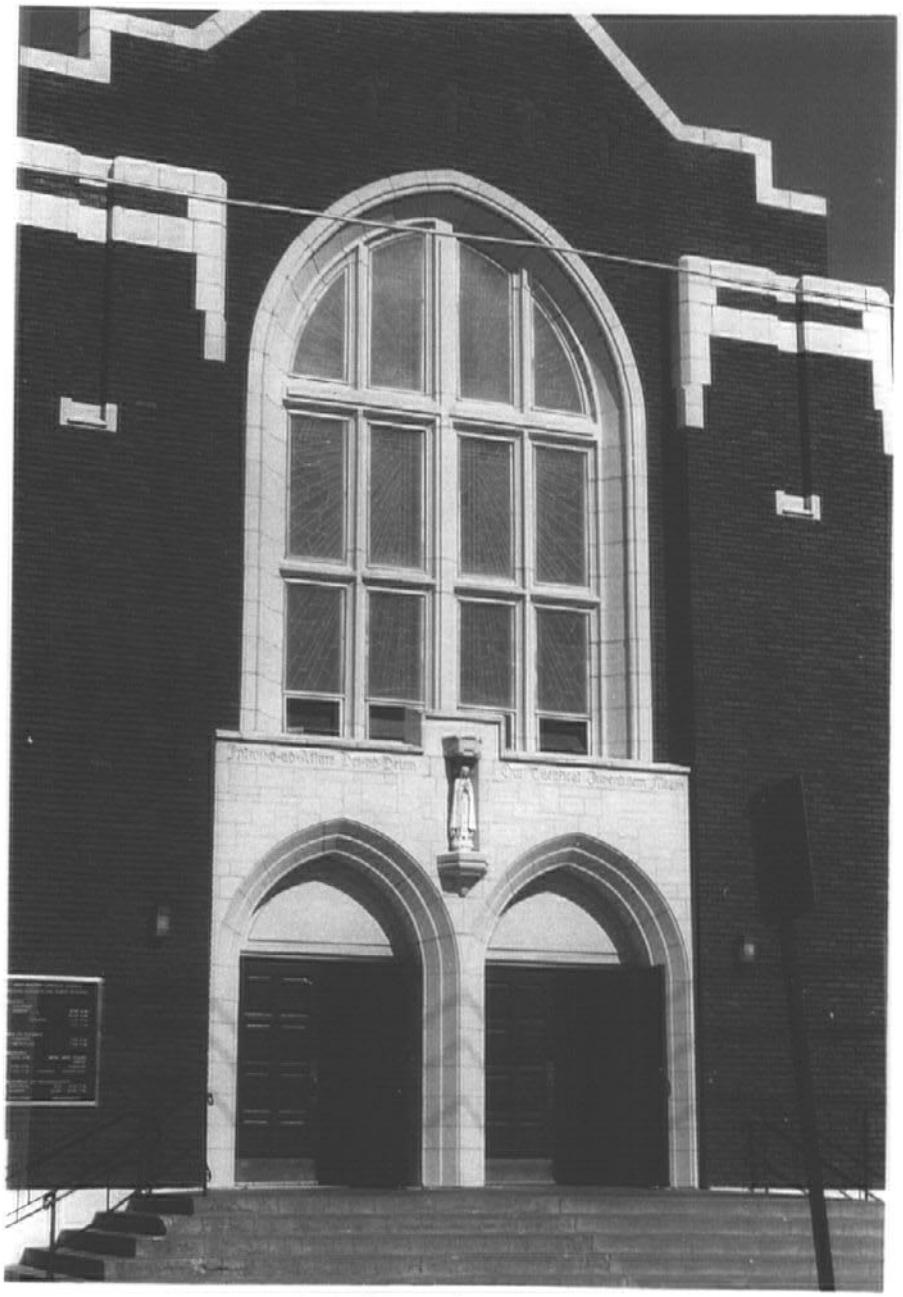
HOLY ROSARY
CATHOLIC CHURCH
Idaho Falls, Bonneville Co., ID

ZONE 12
EASTING: 416743
NORTHING: 4815464

VIEW LOOKING NE

VIEW LOOKING SE

VIEW LOOKING SW

VIEW LOOKING SE

 VIEW LOOKING S.