

# *Visiting the Cathedral of the Blessed Sacrament*



Slideshow by Denise Fracchia,  
Cathedral Docent



# History

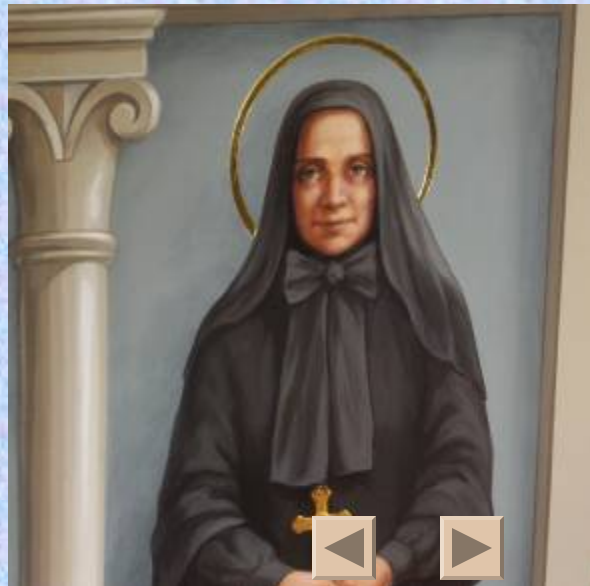


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## Symbolism



## Art

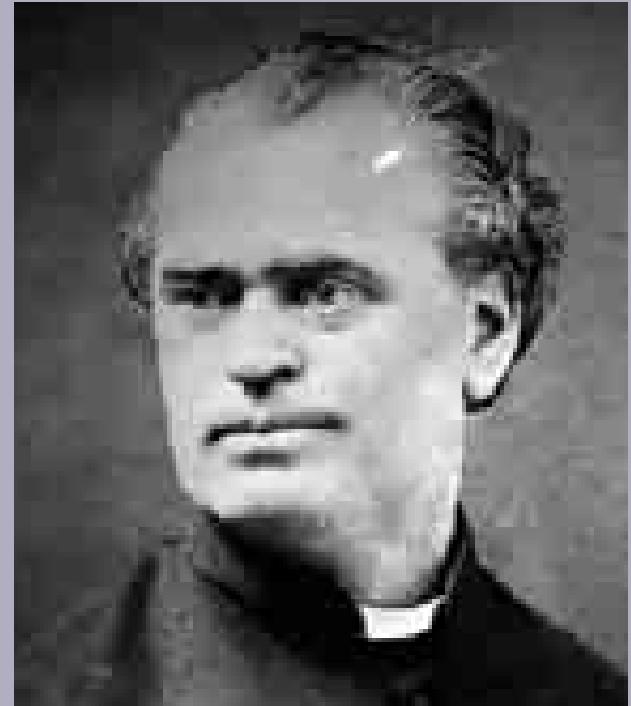


## Spirituality

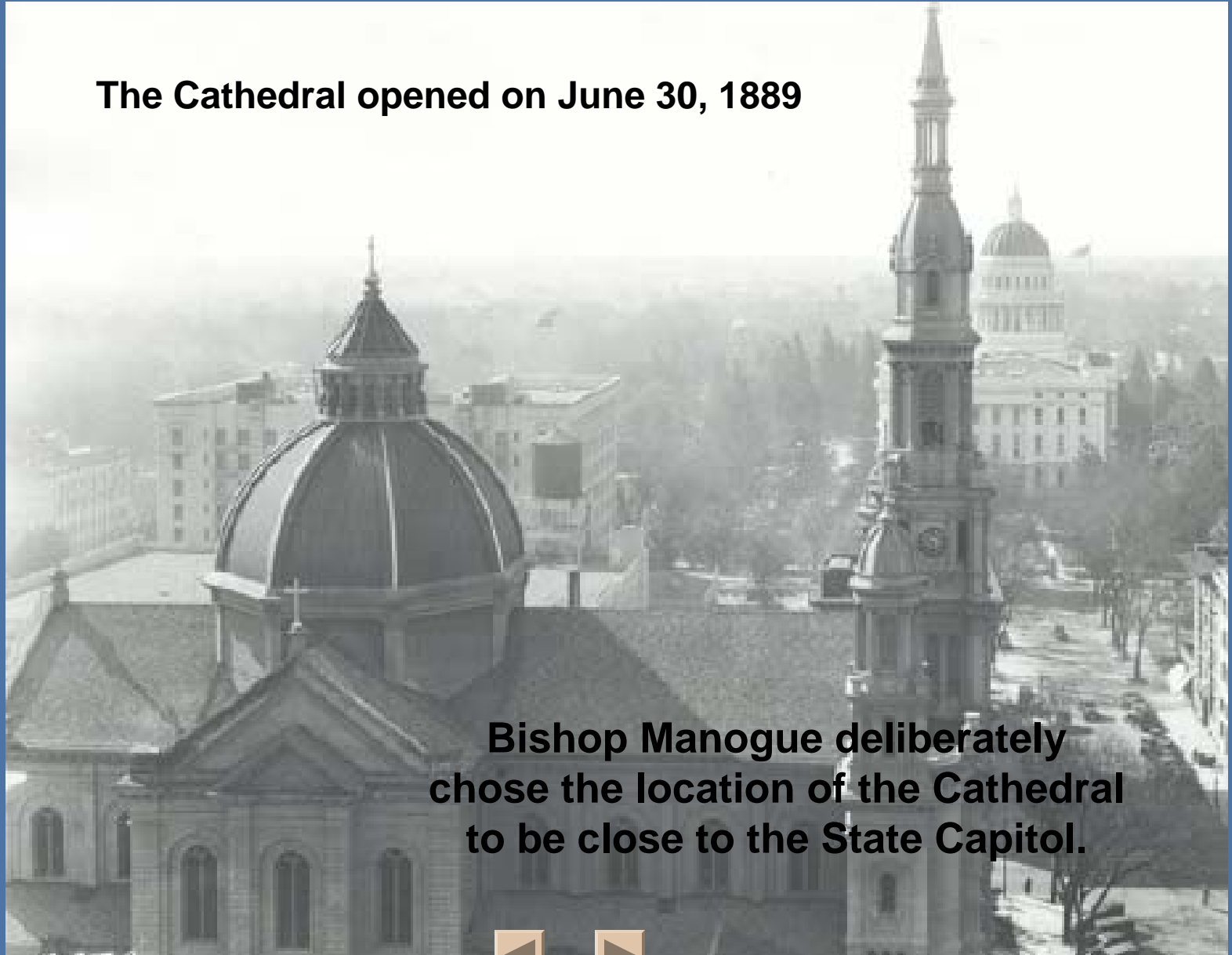
Bishop Patrick Manogue was the bishop who built the Cathedral. He was a gold miner turned bishop.

He put himself through the seminary at St. Sulpice in Paris using the money he earned in the gold mines.

He was instrumental in changing the diocesan headquarter from Grass Valley to Sacramento.



**The Cathedral opened on June 30, 1889**



**Bishop Manogue deliberately  
chose the location of the Cathedral  
to be close to the State Capitol.**







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K STREET, EAST OF 9TH STREET.

The juxtaposition of these two important institutions gave the message: Church and State, two important institutions, each pursuing the common good for society, but from different angles.



Bishop Manogue loved the Church  
of the Holy Trinity in Paris, France



With the exception of the Cathedral's  
dome, the two churches are very similar.

# Bishop Patrick Manogue

IN MEMORIAM  
RVDI PATRICII  
MANOGUE  
HUJUS  
DIOCESEOS  
EPISCOPI PRIMI.

HUJUSQUE  
CATHEDRALIS  
CONDITORIS.

HUNC LAPIDEM  
OFICII MEMOR  
SUCCESSOR  
POSUIT.



In memory of  
The Most Rev  
Patrick  
Manogue  
first bishop of  
this diocese.

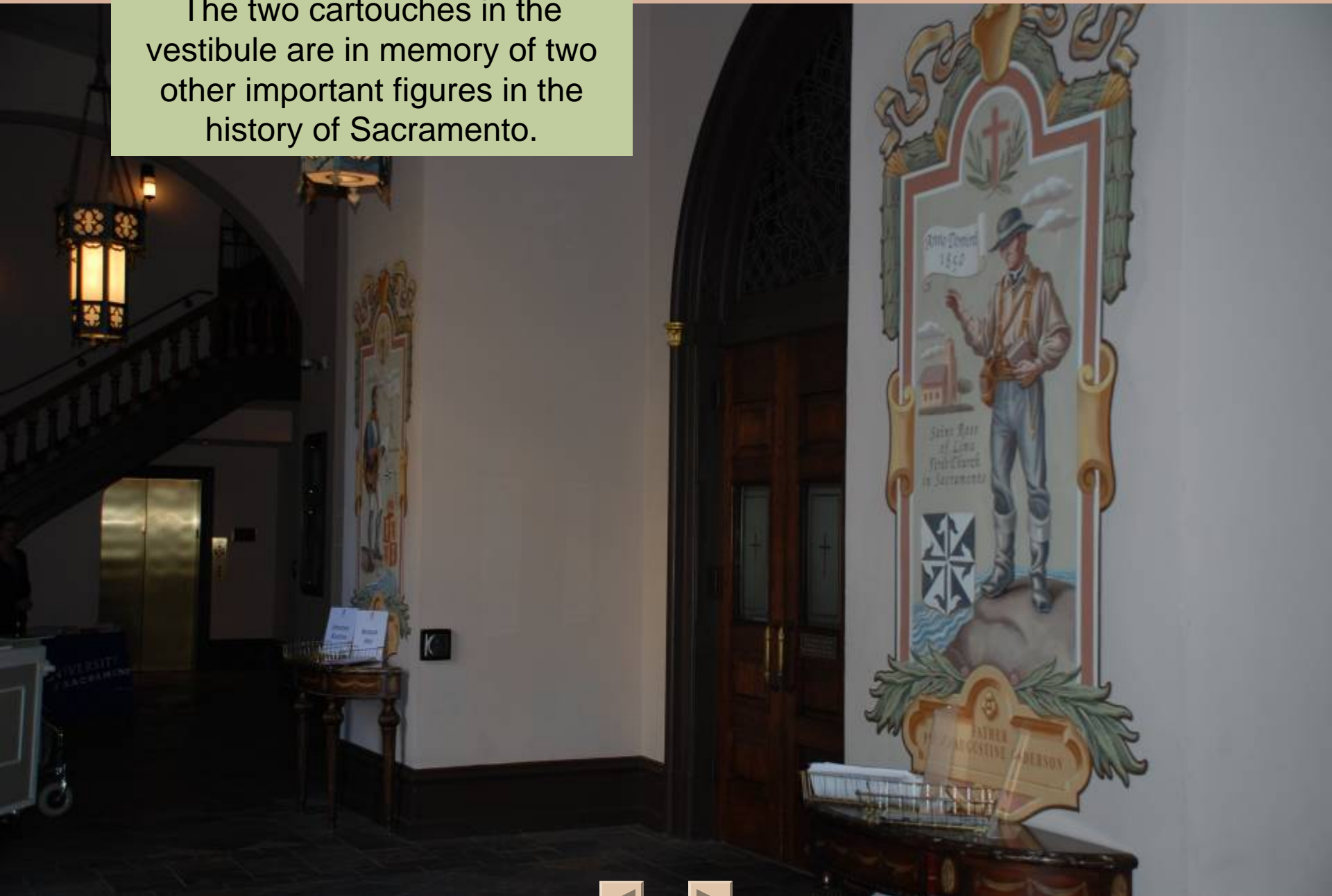
And founder of  
this Cathedral.

His successor  
placed this  
stone  
as a memorial  
of his dutiful  
service.





The two cartouches in the vestibule are in memory of two other important figures in the history of Sacramento.







**The 39- year-old Spanish explorer Gabriel Moraga "discovered" and named the Sacramento Valley and the Sacramento River after the Spanish term for “sacrament”, specifically referring to the Eucharist.**



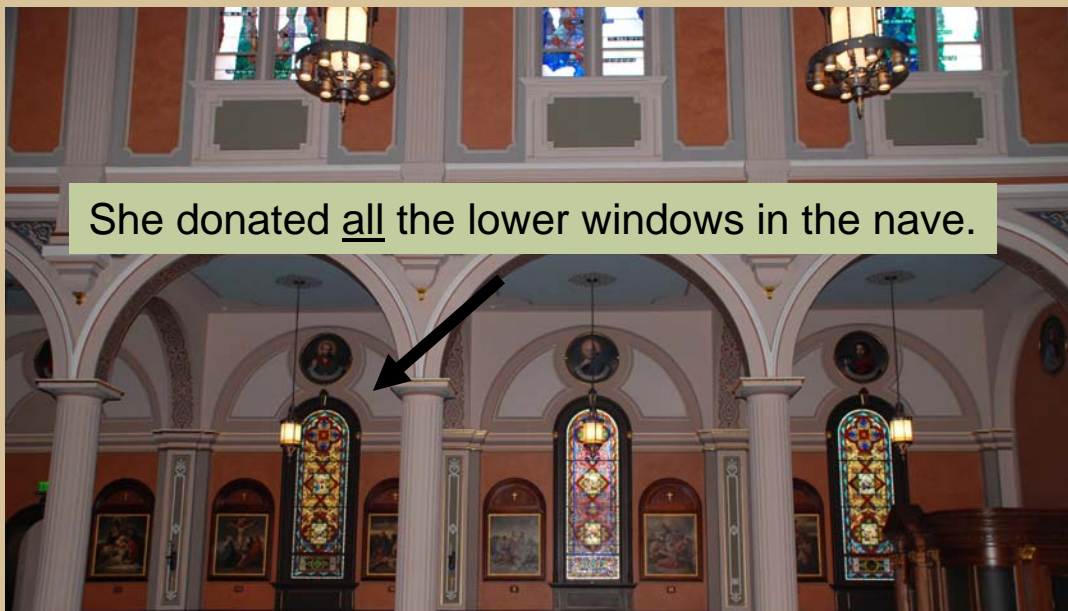


A cartouche of Fr. Peter Anderson commemorates the Dominican priest who founded St. Rose of Lima Church, the first Catholic Church in Sacramento.





Margaret Crocker was a good friend of Bishop Manogue and wanted to see the Cathedral become a place of art and culture.



She donated all the lower windows in the nave.

She also donated a large window in the transept.



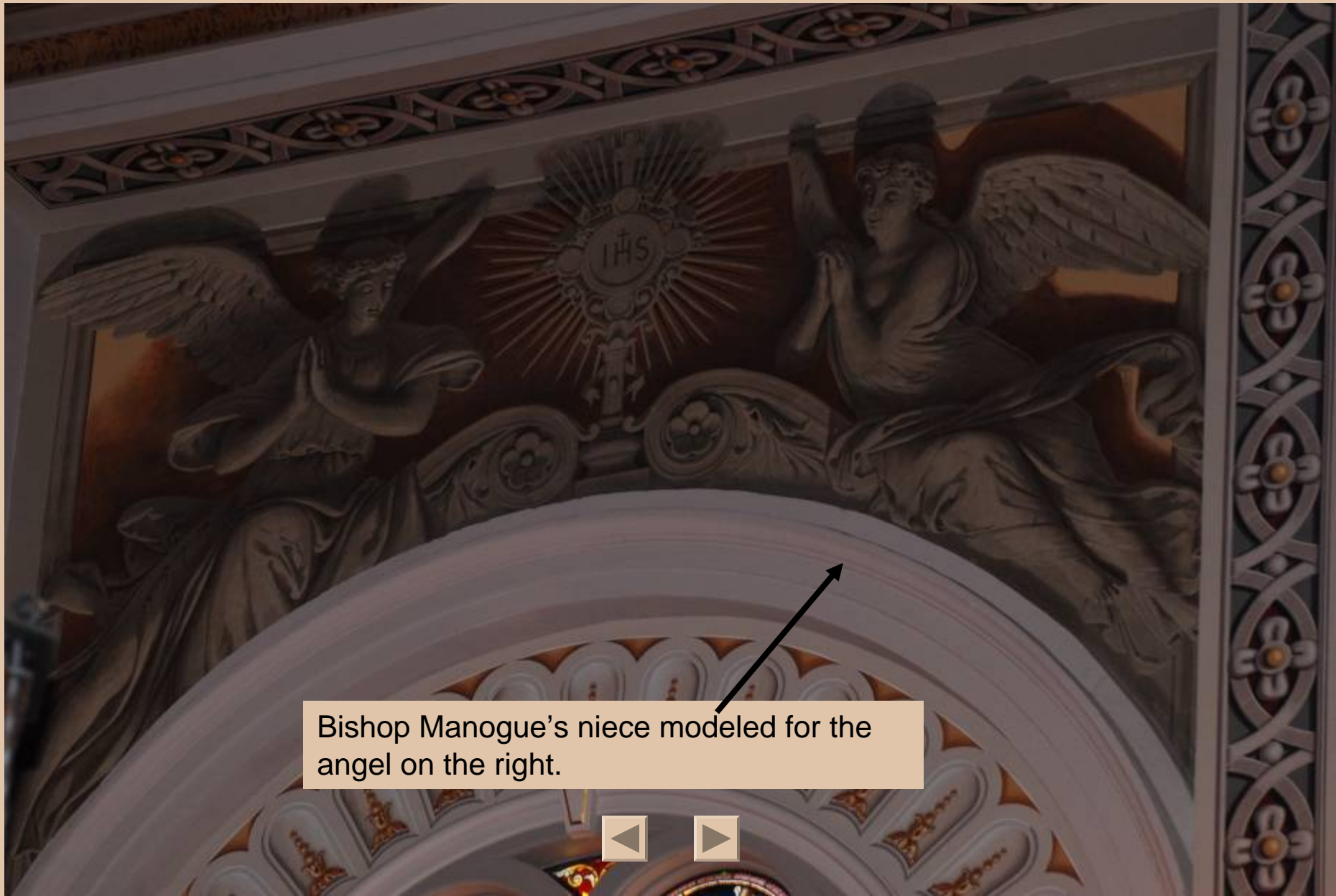




The Sistine Madonna is a reproduction of a famous painting by Raphael Sanzio (1488-1520). It was donated to the Cathedral by Jane Stanford, the wife of Governor Leland Stanford.

Jane Stanford also wanted to see the Cathedral become a place of art and culture.

The angels above the Last Supper stained glass window have stood the test of time. They were here when the Cathedral opened in 1889 and were restored in 2005. These angels represent the best examples of the original trompe d'oeil art work.



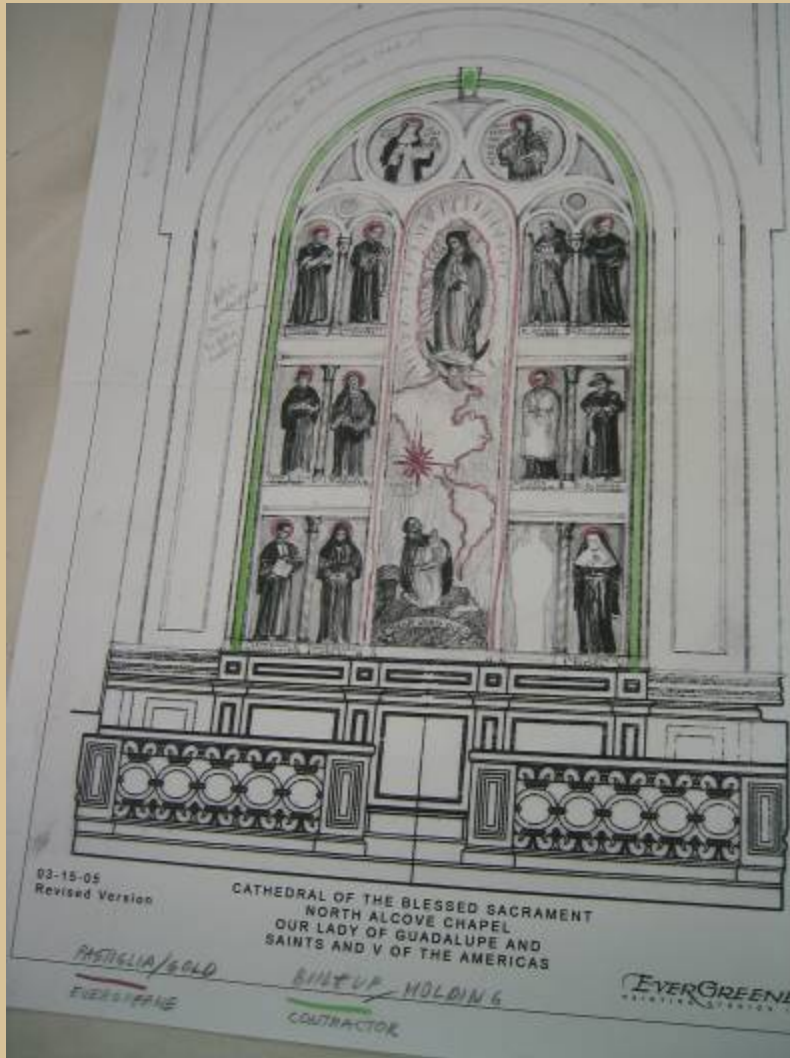
Bishop Manogue's niece modeled for the angel on the right.





## The Chapel of Our Lady

The north altar is a western interpretation of Byzantine art inspired by 13<sup>th</sup> century artist Giotto.



Much of the painting done for the 2005 restoration was prepared in New York on canvas.





# Chapel of Our Lady

Our Lady of Guadalupe is not only the patron saint of Sacramento Diocese but also the patron saint of the Americas.

The saints depicted in this mural represent saints from the Americas.

The empty niche is a reminder that anyone among us can be a saint.





## The Chapel of the Martyrs

The inspiration for the mural on the south side is from a painting in the Vatican by Renaissance artist Pietro Perugino.









## The Chapel of the Martyrs

The martyrs in the upper part of the mural suffered during the persecution of the early Church.

The martyrs in the lower portion are from later centuries and represent the ethnic diversity of our diocese.



False Dome

The dome was closed in 1932.

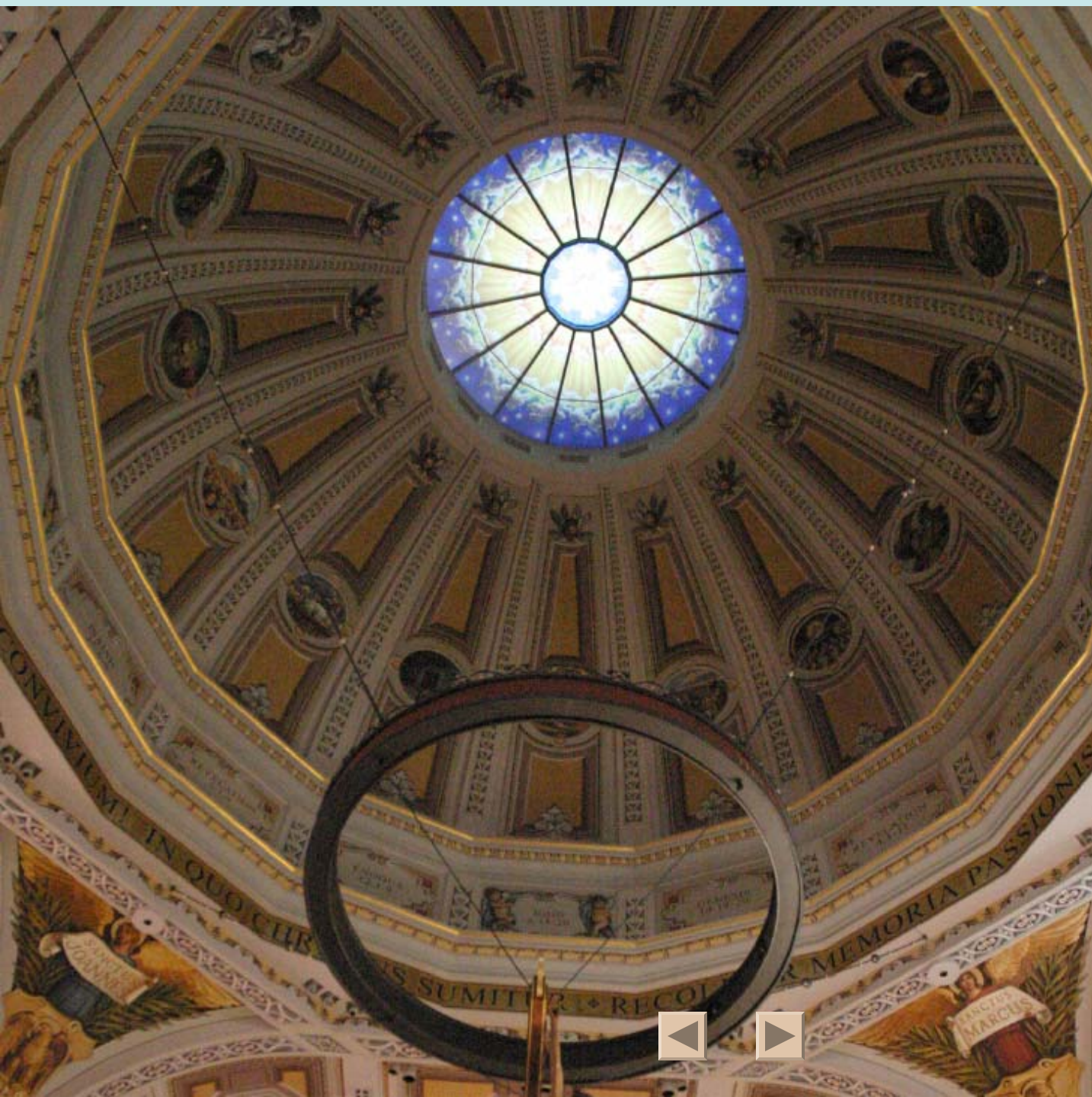




Over seventy years later, in 2005, the inner dome was rebuilt using the scant records available.







**The oculus  
at the top of  
the dome is  
24 feet in  
diameter.**



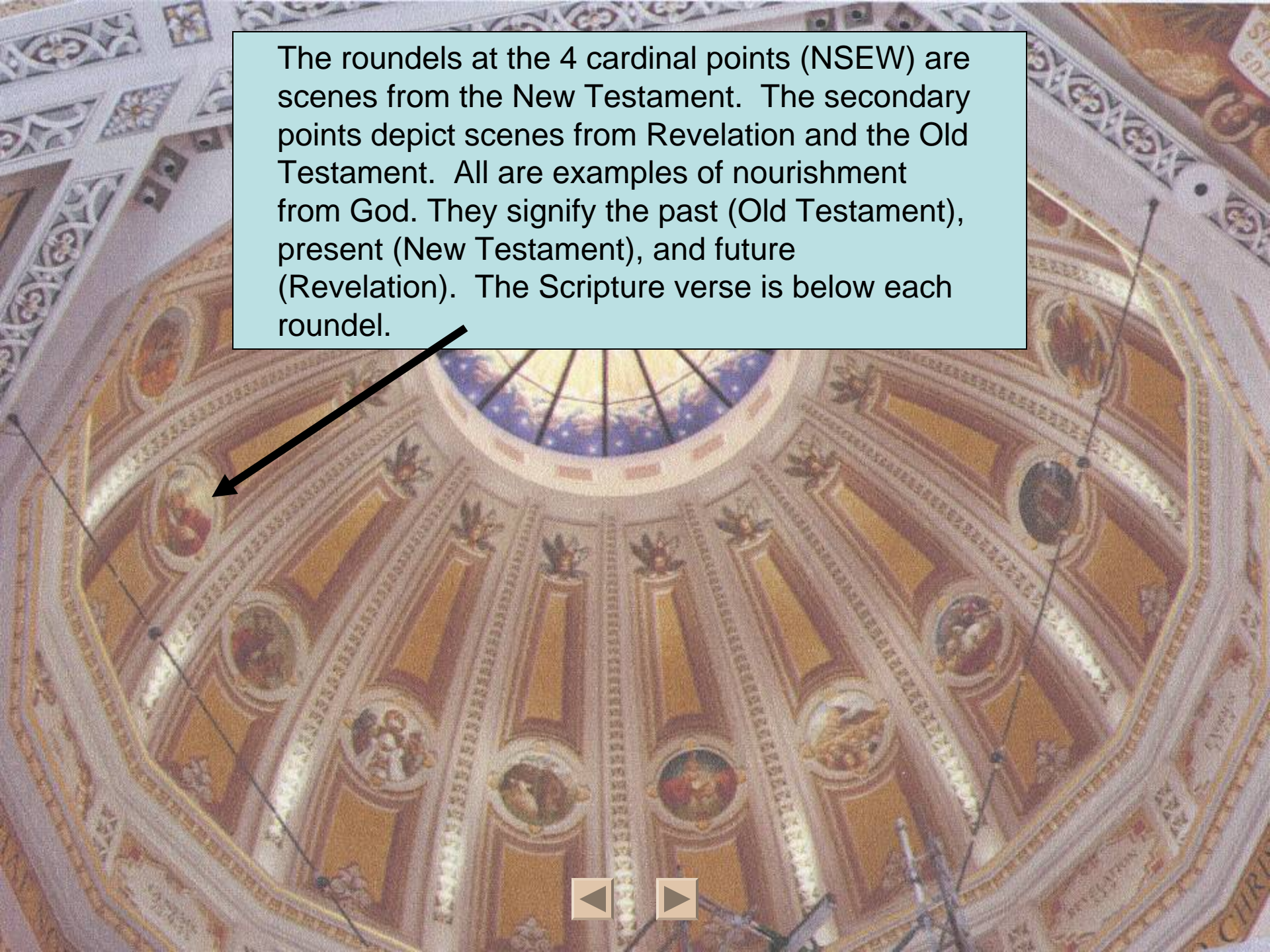


The wingspan of the dove in the oculus is 7 feet and a dramatic reminder of the Holy Spirit's presence in the celebration of the Eucharist.





The roundels at the 4 cardinal points (NSEW) are scenes from the New Testament. The secondary points depict scenes from Revelation and the Old Testament. All are examples of nourishment from God. They signify the past (Old Testament), present (New Testament), and future (Revelation). The Scripture verse is below each roundel.





Each roundel is 5 feet  
in diameter





Over the altar, in four pendentives, are the authors of the Gospels –  
Matthew, Mark, Luke and John.







Pendentives





Symbols of the seven sacraments are on each of the pillars.



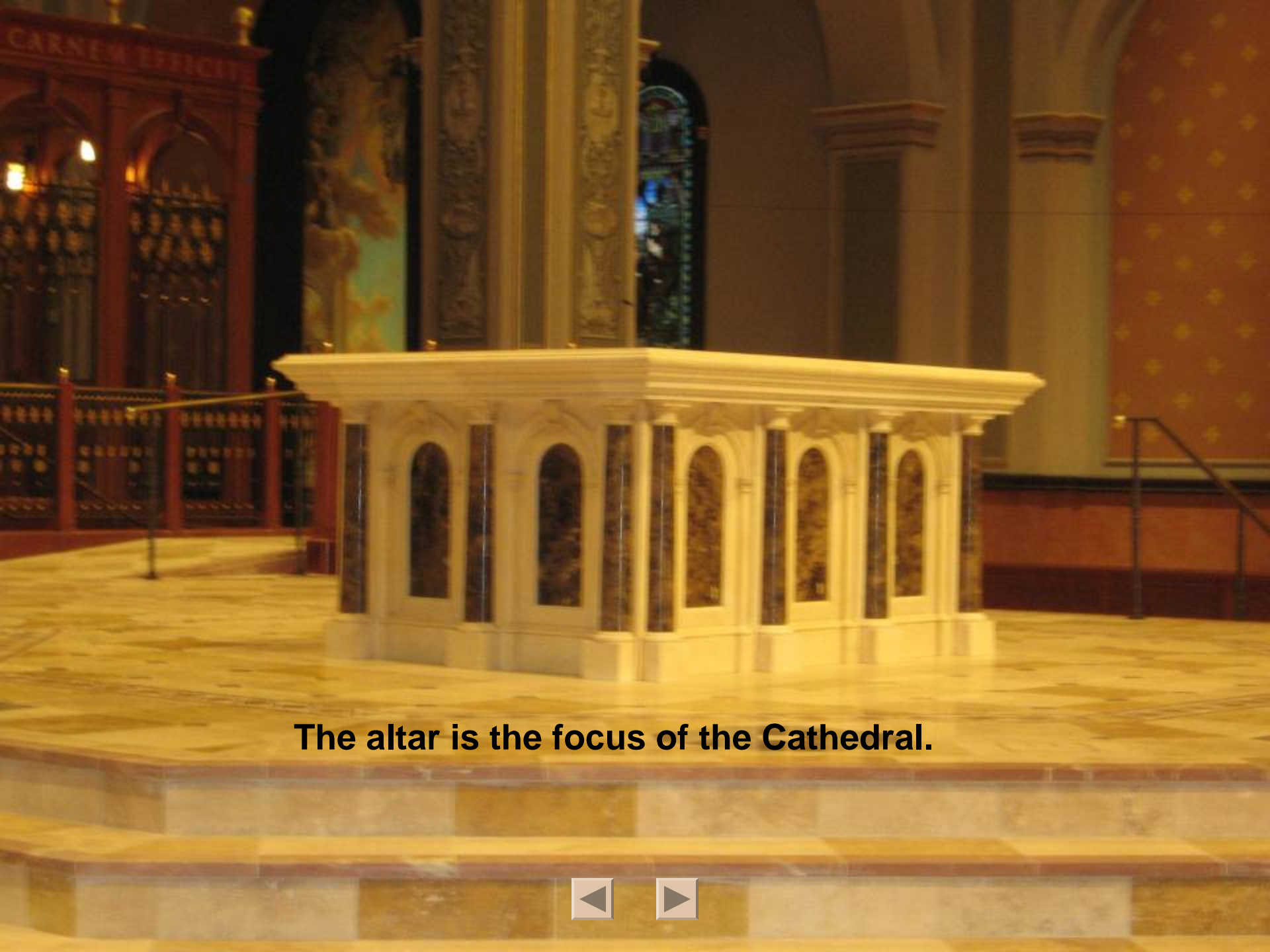


**“This is my body that is  
for you.”**

The crucifix suspended above  
the altar reminds us that the  
Eucharist makes present both  
Christ’s sacrifice and his Last  
Supper.



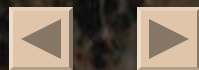




**The altar is the focus of the Cathedral.**



**Sealed into the back of the altar is a relic  
of Saint Toribio Romo.**





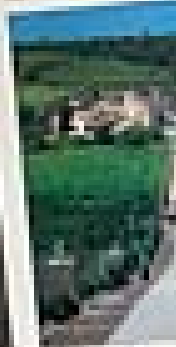
**SANTO TORIBIO ROMO**




Students receive nearly all of their food and drink, with the exception of butter, from the canteen. In the canteen, the three products of the farm, all in French, feature in the menu. The canteen, from 11.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m., is a pleasant room of windows that overlooks the school grounds. The tables are set, except for guests, at 12.00 a.m. The menu consists of 10 to 12 dishes, including a great deal of French-style cooking. The menu is as follows:

The business was then sold to the public, and the company was reorganized. The new company was then sold to the public, and the company was reorganized. The new company was then sold to the public, and the company was reorganized.

There is still the  
has published evidence  
down on all great  
which represented  
supporting his thesis  
investigation, before  
cannot be presented  
have the greatest



**Toribio was killed during the Cristero rebellion of 1927-29. At that time, the president of Mexico had enacted anticlerical laws because the church was seen as too closely related to Spain. Thousands were persecuted.**



**The relic was placed in the altar during the rededication of the building on November 20, 2005.**



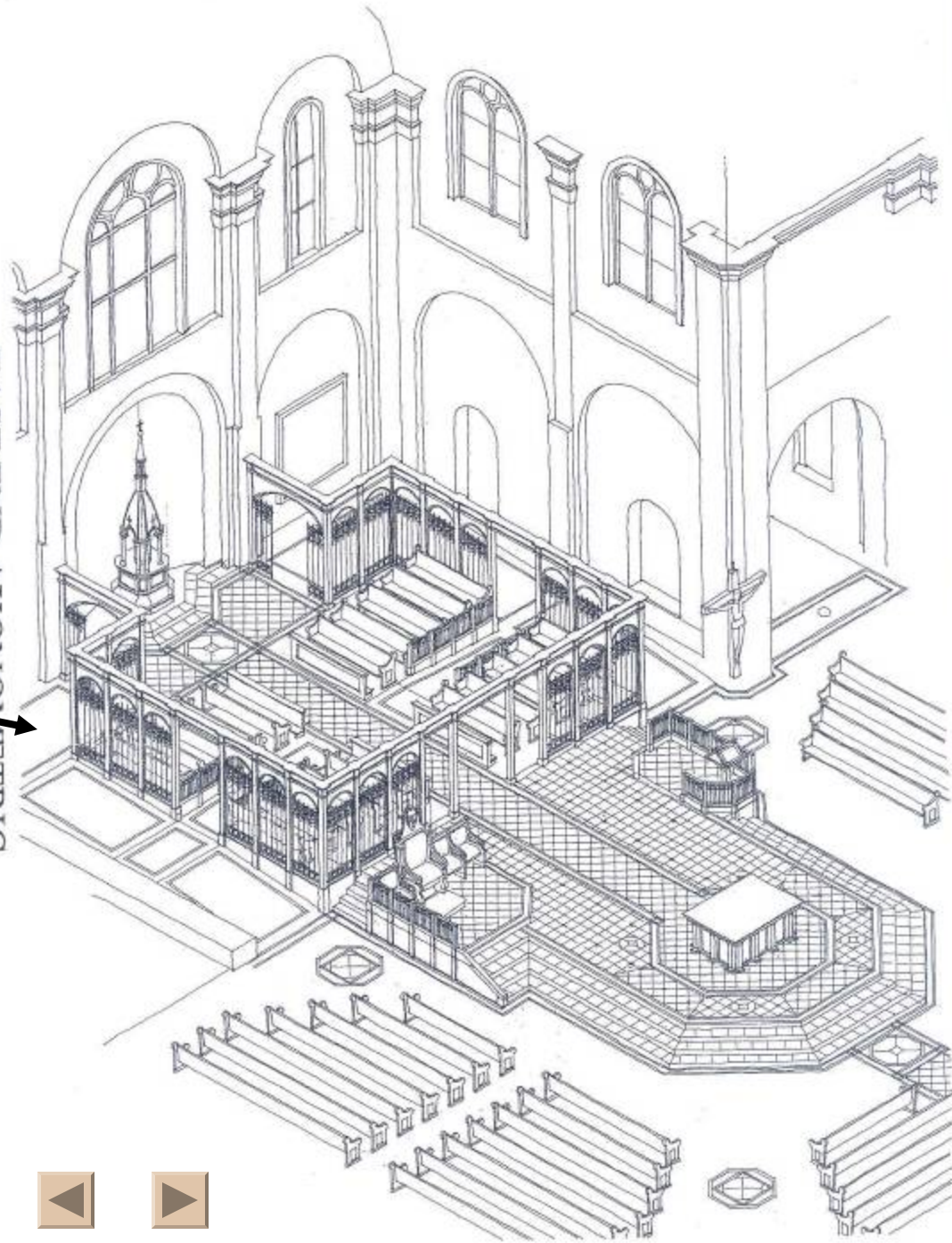


## The Eucharistic Chapel

This is a place for private prayer, a place to sit in silence and reflect on the mystery of faith, in particular, the gift of the Eucharist.



EAST END AXONOMETRIC





The Latin inscription reads in English:  
“You have given them bread from Heaven,  
containing in itself all sweetness.”

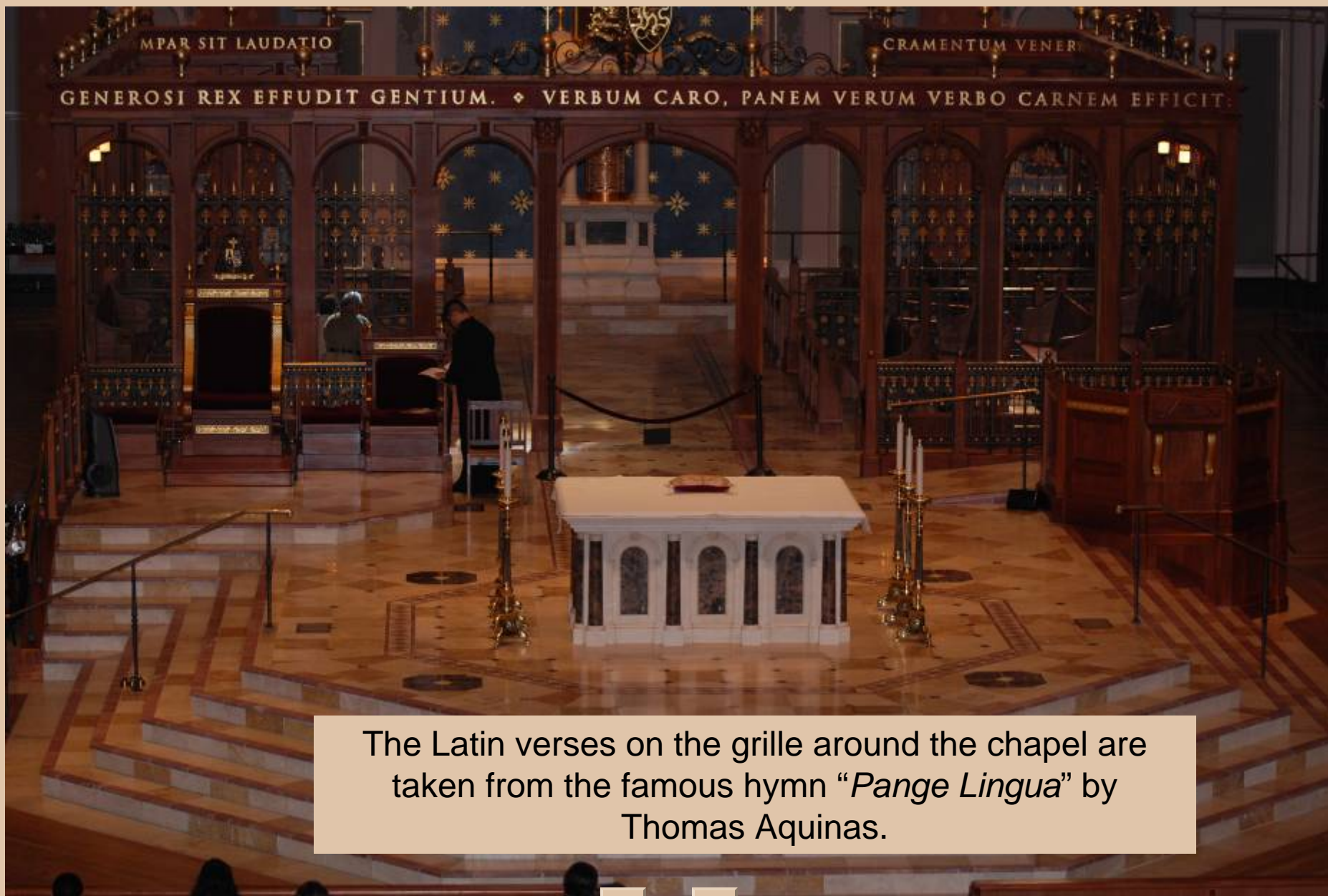


The restored tabernacle  
was modeled from the  
1937 Eucharistic Congress  
in the Philippines.

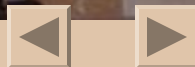


**Hanging before the  
tabernacle is an  
antique  
lamp with a  
perpetually burning  
light that signals  
the presence of the  
Blessed  
Sacrament.**





The Latin verses on the grille around the chapel are taken from the famous hymn "*Pange Lingua*" by Thomas Aquinas.







The prominence of the Baptismal Font reflects the importance placed upon this sacrament in the liturgical reforms of the Vatican II Council.



The present location  
symbolizes that Baptism  
is the sacrament of  
entrance into the church.







**The two deer in the mosaic recall Psalm 42:**

**“Like a deer that yearns for flowing water, so my soul is yearning  
for you, my God”**





The 12 Apostles are depicted in the roundels on the side walls.







## The Crowning Jewels

The stained glass windows are not only inspirational but a record of our historic past.





East Windows over the  
Tabernacle



Nativity  
(Mrs. T. Dwyer)



Last Supper  
(Anthony Coolot)



Ascension  
(Daniel McCarthy)





St. Matthew

St. Mark



(Elizabeth Harley Hooker)

St. John

St. Luke



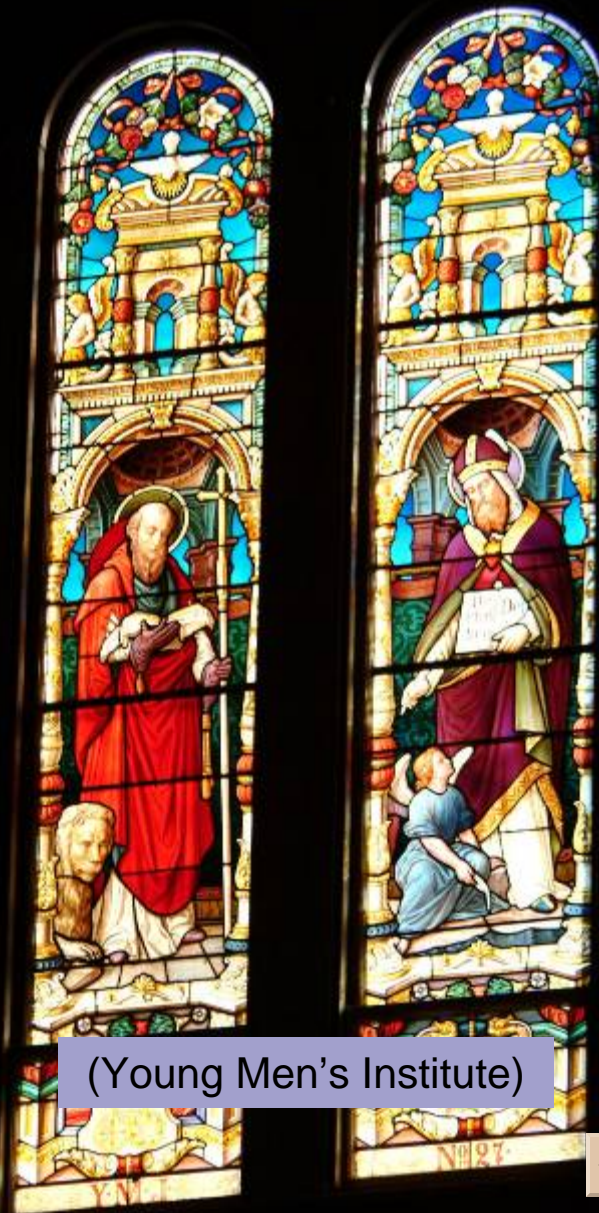
(James McNasser)

North Wall  
in the  
Sanctuary



St. Jerome

St. Augustine



(Young Men's Institute)

St. Ambrose

St. Gregory



Young Men's Institute

South  
Wall  
in the  
Sanctuary



St. Peter Receiving  
the keys



North  
Transept

The Prodigal Son



St. Augustine &  
St. Monica





St. Paul  
Preaching



St. Patrick



Last Communion of  
St. Jerome



South  
Transept



The Cathedral of the Blessed Sacrament is the mother church for the Sacramento Diocese.



**When we teach our students about the Cathedral  
we give them ownership to our shared heritage.**



**For our children are not only the future church  
but the keepers of our treasure, the Cathedral.**

