

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

761

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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. 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.

RECEIVED 2280

AUG 21 2015

Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

1. Name of Property

Historic name: HOLY FAMILY ORPHANAGE
Other names/site number: JACQUES MARQUETTE BUILDING
Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: 600 ALTAMONT STREET
City or town: MARQUETTE State: MICHIGAN County: MARQUETTE
Not For Publication: NA Vicinity: NA

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 at the following level(s) of significance:

 national statewide x local
Applicable National Register Criteria:
 x A B x C D

Brian D. Conway 8/11/15
Signature of certifying official/Title: _____ Date
MI SHPO
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official: _____ Date

Title: _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register

other (explain)

Per Edwin H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

10.5.15
Date of Action

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	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings

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<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC

INSTITUTIONAL

HOUSING

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

VACANT

NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS

RENAISSANCE REVIVAL

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: MARQUETTE SANDSTONE, PAVER
BRICK, LIMESTONE

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

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Summary Paragraph

The Holy Family Orphanage was constructed in 1914 and 1915 and was dedicated and occupied on October 10, 1915. It was located on top of a hill at the then edge of Marquette. The site overlooks Marquette's harbor and Lake Superior. The five-story building is styled in a much simplified rendition of the Renaissance Revival style. The building's exterior is faced in brownish local Marquette sandstone in the tall basement and front portico and in paving bricks with limestone trim above. A large rear addition utilizing the same style, materials and elements was constructed in 1922. The building retains its historic integrity but stands in severe need of repair. Very few modifications have been done to the building's exterior through its 100 year history. The building interior is in a very deteriorated state. The poured concrete structure is relatively sound. The exterior brickwork is in need of extensive tuck-pointing.

Narrative Description

The Holy Family Orphanage building was contemplated for more than ten years and construction began in 1914 on land assembled over several years prior to its construction. Its location was described as a "sightly location on one of the highest points within the City" by the *Marquette Chronicle*. The site contained approximately eight acres and at times during its operation included on-site vegetable gardens, chickens and a few cows and pigs. A creek also ran through the property. The building was sited on the northeast corner of the property, which was the highest portion. This corner consisted of platted lots and was bound by 6th (later name Altamont) and Fisher Streets. The front façade of the building faced east along 6th Street. A large front lawn to the east afforded the passerby ample view of the handsome façade. To the north sat single family residences, to the east St. Mary's Hospital, and to the south and west open land. Much of the original land was sold off by the Diocese in later years. The largest piece was sold to MDOT for the US-41/M-28 bypass, which runs through the low ground directly south of the building. Outbuildings which once were part of the property were removed or sold off. The Diocese sold what remained of the property with the building in July 1986. This is the currently nominated property.

The building's exterior design seems to be a much simplified version of Renaissance Revival. The design was described at the time as "well balanced and dignified and loses nothing by its simplicity of treatment there being no attempt at ornamentation" (*Marquette Mining Journal*). The front (east) facade is symmetrically designed with two prominent wings flanking a recessed central portion of the facade which features a robust rusticated sandstone porch structure which stands three stories.

The base is faced in rusticated Marquette sandstone laid in an ashlar pattern capped by a limestone water table. The main body of the upper portions of the building facades are faced in hand chipped (rusticated) paver bricks. Limestone sills were used at all of the windows and simple small limestone blocks were placed offset from the window heads' upper corners. Brick

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piers are placed at each building corner and used in the front (east) facade to divide the wing faces vertically. A limestone frieze runs around all of the building faces. A brick parapet with a simple limestone coping runs above and completes the facades in a very simple manner.

The pattern of fenestration on each facade varies floor to floor reflecting the interior use of each floor area. Eight over two double-hung windows were used almost exclusively around the building.

The north facade carries the same lines and materials as the front (east) with the exception of the porch. This facade's other significant variation is the inclusion of three tall arched top windows. These express the chapel within. The north facade of the 1922 addition mimics the original in materials, features and fenestration pattern except in lieu of the arched windows a flat-top transom was used above a tall version of the eight-over-two double-hungs.

The south facade of the top three floors of the 1922 addition included open air porches which were later enclosed with eight-over-two double-hung windows to create sunrooms. These also served as classrooms.

The original building is laid out with an "H" shaped plan with an annex projecting out from the rear (west) facade. The plan is symmetric about a central main entrance. A generous corridor runs parallel to the front facade and connects the north and south wings. This corridor exists on each of the five levels; however, it was interrupted on the third and fourth floors by a wall to separate the boys' and girls' wings of the building. These interrupting walls have been removed.

A large two-story high chapel space occupies the first and second floors of the north wing. This chapel was the most notable space within the building. It had/has a terrazzo floor and a barrel vault ceiling. Most of the original plaster of this vault has fallen. The chapel was a fully functional space for the Catholic liturgy, complete with marble altars and a choir gallery.

The first floor of the south wing contained a chaplains' suite and classrooms. The second floor was used for classrooms and rooms for the Sisters of St. Agnes who provided for the care of the children.

The third and fourth floors were the dormitory floors segregated as previously mentioned. The fourth floor was initially unfinished. The ground floor (basement) housed the original kitchen and refectory in the south wing and indoor playrooms in the north wing. A sub-basement below the south wing housed a laundry and spacious vegetable cellar.

The original building design included an annex extending back from the central portion of the building. The annex housed the heating plant at its lowest level and all of the baths and toilets on the five floors above. This was touted at the time as providing for "the best of sanitation assured" by the local newspaper. The annex included a light and ventilation shaft which was later converted to an elevator shaft.

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In 1922 an addition was made to expand the capacity of the facility. This addition to the west extended the north wing with a length and shape to match the original north wing. The addition provided a new dining room, gathering space and a storeroom. The upper floors had eight rooms on each that could be shut off for isolation purposes. There was a bath and toilet for each two rooms. There was an operating room for minor operations as well.

The south portion of the addition extended from the annex and provided space for a new kitchen and larger vegetable storage. The second floor above the kitchen housed a private dining room for the nuns. The two floors above the dining room space contained open air verandas. These areas later were enclosed and made into classrooms. The original kitchen was converted into a playroom. The addition also included a passenger elevator.

A one-story addition was made to the south of the 1922 kitchen for storage at some later date. This was constructed with poured concrete walls and roof and is in very poor condition. This addition is not a significant or character-defining feature.

The 1915 building and 1922 addition were constructed as "fireproof" buildings. The original building's structural system includes poured concrete columns, beams and floor slabs. The chapel space is spanned by steel arched trusses giving the chapel its vaulted ceiling while supporting the two floors above. Interior partitions are of clay tile coated with natural plaster. The addition was constructed with a steel frame with poured concrete floors. All of the steel was encased in masonry or concrete for "fire proofing." The poured concrete columns, beams and slabs appear to be in relatively good condition. Some of the steel beams/trusses in the addition do show signs of compromise.

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.

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Criteria Considerations

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

- 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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

CRITERION A:

- SOCIAL HISTORY

CRITERION C:

- ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1914-1967

Significant Dates

1915
1922
1961
1967

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

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Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

William E. Reynolds

Hegner Construction Co.

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Holy Family Orphanage meets national register criteria A and C in the context of Michigan's Upper Peninsula. Built in 1914-15, the building meets criterion A under Social History for serving as the primary Catholic orphanage for the Upper Peninsula diocese for fifty years until its closing in 1965. Replacing an earlier Marquette orphanage dating back to 1879, it was constructed at the end of a more than ten-year fund-raising campaign begun and directed by the diocese's Bishop, Rt. Rev. Frederick Eis. The building also meets criterion A for its 1961-67 role in housing unaccompanied Cuban children brought to America under "Operation Peter Pan" during the early years of Fidel Castro's government in Cuba. The building meets criterion C as a Catholic institutional building unique in design in the region and as the only thus far identified Upper Peninsula work of Green Bay, Wisconsin, architect William E. Reynolds, one of a number of Wisconsin architects who played a significant role in the architectural profession in the western Upper Peninsula.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

The Catholic Church in Michigan's Upper Peninsula

In 1853 the Catholic Church established the Upper Peninsula as a Vicariate Apostolic, the preliminary step to formal establishment of a new diocese, and in 1857 the Diocese of Sault Ste. Marie, with its seat in that city, came into being, with Fr. Frederick Baraga as its first bishop.

Settlement at the future site of the city of Marquette began in 1849. The first visit to the community by a Roman Catholic priest took place in 1853, and in 1857 Fr. Sebastian Duroc became the first resident pastor (Rezek, I, 95, 138; II, 193-94).

The discoveries and initial development of vast copper and iron ore deposits in the western Upper Peninsula in the 1840s and 50s soon led to that area becoming the Upper Peninsula's population center, leaving Sault Ste. Marie, located at the far eastern end of the peninsula, far distant from the centers of the church's work. In 1865 Bishop Baraga sought and received approval to move the seat of the Upper Peninsula diocese to Marquette, centrally located in the peninsula (Rezek, I, 189-90).

Catholic Orphanages

The first Catholic orphanage at Marquette was founded in the 1870s as an offshoot of an academy for girls founded by the Sisters of St. Joseph, who, headquartered in Carondelet, Missouri, sent a small group of sisters to the Upper Peninsula to establish schools beginning in 1866. In 1875 Mother De Pazzi became "superioress" of the Marquette academy, established

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three years earlier. Under her direction the school began to take in a few orphan girls. Bishop Mrak soon authorized establishment of an orphanage for girls and in 1879 an orphanage, known as the Aemilianum, located at Rock and Fifth streets in Marquette, was opened (Johnson, 38; Rezek, II, 15, 201-02).

In 1881 the St. Joseph's Home, a second orphanage, for boys, was established at what became known as Assinins, a Catholic Indian mission located about fifty miles west-northwest of Marquette. The mission was established by Fr. Baraga in 1843. Fr. Gerhard Terhorst, the priest at the mission, built the orphanage at the urging of Bishop Vertin, but the mission had reportedly been caring for orphans since Baraga's time. In 1900 the boys from the Marquette orphanage were transferred to Assinins and in 1902 the girls also moved there and the Marquette orphanage closed, the cost of operating two orphanages deemed too expensive (Colleur, "The Holy Family Orphans' Home"; Rezek, II, 202, 244).

Holy Family Orphanage

Bishop Frederick Eis was the prime moving force behind the new Orphan Asylum of the Holy Family or Holy Family Orphanage. Bishop Eis (1843-1926) was ordained in Marquette in 1870 and served as bishop of the Diocese of Sault Ste. Marie and Marquette from 1899 to 1922. The bishop set in motion planning for a new Marquette orphanage in January 1903 with his announcement of the need for a larger institution. He set up a building fund and, at a July 1903 retreat for the priests of the diocese at Assinins, over \$30,000 was subscribed. Over the next ten years funds were raised from throughout the diocese (Colleur; "Holy Family Home Provides for Orphans").

By 1914 the needed funds were in hand. A Marquette *Weekly Mining Journal* story on March 14 reported that plans "will be received within ten days and it is expected that the contract for the structure will be let within a month." This and subsequent articles identified the architect as W. E. Reynolds of Green Bay, Wisconsin, selected "because of his experience in planning other buildings devoted to the same purpose, one of which is located at Green Bay" (*Weekly Mining Journal*, 3/14/1914). The Green Bay orphanage was presumably St. Joseph's Orphanage. C. 1910 post card views show a very large building with two sections apparently constructed at different times, though neither very similar in form or style to Reynolds' Marquette building.

The Hegner Construction Co. of Appleton, Wisconsin, was awarded the construction contract in mid-April with its final bid of \$75,400. "When the bids were opened Wednesday nine concerns were represented. A preliminary survey of the figures persuaded the men who were acting for the diocese that it would be wise to call for amended bids on a fireproof structure, and accordingly the Hegner company, Hinkley & Lambeau, of Green Bay, Wis., the J. F. Weinberg Construction company, of Grand Rapids, and the Bowe-Burke company, of Duluth, who had made the most favorable proffers, were requested to submit new figures. This they did Thursday afternoon, and early that evening formal decision was reached to accept the bid of the Appleton concern." Plumbing and heating contracts, not yet selected, were expected to add another \$10,000 to the cost ("Early Start on New Orphanage," *Weekly Mining Journal*, 4/18/1914).

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The completed building was formally dedicated October 10, 1915. The total cost was listed as a little more than \$120,000. By then sixty children had just been moved to the new building from the Assinins orphanage and were under the care of the Sisters of St. Agnes from Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, who had replaced the Sisters of St. Joseph at Assinins about 1906. The building's top floor was left unfinished for the time being, since the finished quarters were expected to provide quarters for 200 children (Colleur; "Holy Family Orphanage Stands...", *Marquette Chronicle*, 12/21/1915; "Orphanage to be Dedicated," *Mining Journal*, 10/9/1915). By July 1922 the Holy Family Orphanage housed 153 children, with another sixty Indian children at the Assinins orphanage ("Erecting Two Additions to Orphans' Home," *The Daily Mining Journal*, 7/13/1922).

The orphanage was enlarged with a rear addition in 1922, with the work described in mid-July as "well underway" and to be "completed some time in October." The architect for the additions is not mentioned, but may well have been Reynolds; the contractor was the same Hegner Construction that built the original structure. The addition was to provide an enlarged children's dining room; auditorium with stage; large store room; eight small rooms each on two floors, each pair of rooms with connecting bathroom, that could be used for isolation purposes; a larger kitchen to replace the former one that would become a play room; vegetable storeroom; dining room for the sisters; and large "verandas" on two floors for the children to use during inclement weather. By this time the orphanage was also making use of a farm located between Marquette and Negaunee several miles away for providing part of the food supply (*Ibid.*). In 1952 the home was enabled to buy this Pinten Farm "at a fraction of its value," but the farm was only used for this purpose for a few more years ("Holy Family Home Provides For Orphans," *Our Sunday Visitor, Northern Michigan Edition*, 8/30/1953).

In 1946 offices for a diocesan Catholic Social Service department were set up at the orphanage. This came to offer a broad range of services, but child welfare services were the key component. A 1953 story stated that the agency was then completing about twenty adoptions of children per year and placing about thirty children per year in foster homes (Colleur). As a result, according to a 1986 story recalling life at the orphanage, "The number of children receiving institutional care was drastically reduced..., ending a need for an orphanage in Marquette" (Trethewey, "Orphanage memories relived"). In 1956 the Holy Family and Assinins orphanages were merged and Assinins closed. The Holy Family Orphanage continued to operate until 1965, when it closed (Johnson, 37-38).

During the home's last years in the early and mid-1960s and even after it closed as an orphanage the Holy Family Orphanage played a significant role as the home of about sixty Cuban refugee girls and boys. This use lasted from 1961 to 1967 ("Holy Family Home To Become Site For Remedial Classes," *The Mining Journal*, 3/17/1966; "Old orphanage property auction fails to attract bidder," *Daily Mining Journal*, 5/6/2011; Pearson, "When Cuba Came to Marquette," 51-52). The Cuban children were part of a secret operation that, soon dubbed Operation Peter Pan or Pedro Pan, began in the wake of the Cuban revolution that brought Fidel Castro to power in January 1959 and imposed Communist rule. Cuban parents who feared their children would be indoctrinated in Communist ideology and either taken away from or turned against them began to send their children, unaccompanied by adults, to the United States. Soon this exodus became a

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quietly organized operation by which a reported total of 14,048 unaccompanied children between 8 and 18 years old were sent from Cuba to the United States.

In October 1960 the first unaccompanied Cuban child, a fifteen year old named Pedro, arrived in Miami. Shuffled from family to family, he was brought to the Miami office of the Catholic Welfare Bureau on November 15. Fr. Bryan O. Walsh, the bureau's executive director, had already been made aware that an exodus of Cuban children was likely in the offing. Fr. Walsh and the Catholic Welfare Bureau, working with the State Department and U. S. Embassy in Havana, with James Baker, headmaster of an American school in Havana, and others, and using donations from American owners of Cuban properties confiscated by the Cuban government and a one million dollar allocation from the Eisenhower administration, set up this clandestine operation by which children could be sent to Miami one by one without raising the Cuban government's attention. The operation included the U. S. government agreeing to waive visa requirements for the arriving children. The first two children to leave Cuba via this underground operation arrived in Miami December 26, 1960, and the operation ended October 23, 1962, when the Cuban missile crisis put an end to air service between Havana and Miami. A total of 7464 children "were cared for by the efforts of 465 people who worked in this operation at the Catholic Welfare Bureau in Miami. The children were housed at their facilities in the Miami area and orphanages and foster homes in 35 states. The rest of the children were living with relatives, friends and with their parents as they were able to leave Cuba." When the operation ended another reported 50,000 children with visa waivers were left behind (Summarized from Blazquez, "Cuban Kids from the 60s Exodus").

Many if not most of the children were housed in the Miami area, but space ran out and the Catholic Welfare Bureau and church officials worked with Catholic dioceses in other states to fill the need for housing. The sixty children housed at Holy Family were not the only children sent to Michigan. Another approximately thirty were housed at Lansing's St. Vincent's Children's Home ("Remembering 'Operation Pedro Pan,'" *Lansing City Pulse*, 11/16/2011). David A. Badillo in *Latinos in Michigan* (30) states that by mid-1963, 238 Cubans had been settled in Detroit, 12 in Grand Rapids, 114 in Lansing, and 14 in Saginaw – these numbers perhaps including some who arrived in the United States after October 23, 1962 (Badillo, 30, citing Church World Service, "Cuban Refugee Flights" (Nov. 1, 1963) and United States Senate, Committee on the Judiciary, *Resettlement of Cuban Refugees*, 1964 (23, 30)).

One of the Operation Peter/Pedro Pan children who came to Marquette was Octavio Cisneros. Born in 1945 in Las Villas province, Cisneros moved to Havana with his parents soon after. While in high school, in December 1961 Cisneros was sent to the United States and relocated to Marquette. Ordained in 1971, Octavio Cisneros was appointed auxiliary bishop of the Diocese of Brooklyn, New York, in 2006 (Our Lady of the Skies Catholic Chapel at JFK Airport, <http://jfkchapel.or/index.php/guild/2011-luncheon/123-bishc>).

Following the Holy Family Orphanage's closing, the building was to be used as housing and classroom space for remedial vocational instruction and basic education for 275 students, fifty-five at a time, under Title 5 of the Economic Opportunity Act ("Holy Family Home To Become Site For Remedial Classes"). This apparently never happened. From 1967 to 1981, a 2011 story

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states, the building housed administrative offices. The building has remained vacant since then. The diocese sold it in 1986 to three investors who planned to renovate and lease it to the Jacobetti Michigan Veterans Facility in Marquette for temporary housing for families and friends visiting veterans at the Jacobetti facility. This use also never happened. After a series of sales of the property, many apparently between the same group of people, and foreclosure for back taxes, Marquette County offered the property at auction in 2011 for a minimum bid of \$400,000, but with no takers.

Currently the building is being sold to new developers who are planning rehabilitation of the building as a fifty-five-unit apartment building using federal Investment Tax Credits and other incentives. Plans for the project, to be known as Grandview Apartments, are being developed by Marquette architect Barry J. Polzin.

Architecture

Holy Family seems to be a unique building in the Upper Peninsula, simple and straightforward in its design while exhibiting the barest hint of Renaissance styling in its piers and simplified classical entablature and, especially, in the front portico with its piers and arches. The emphasis in planning the building's construction was solid, fire-proof construction, with reinforced concrete floors, tile partitions, and metal stairs.

One unusual feature for this late a date was the use of Marquette sandstone for the tall basement and the two-story front portico. As Kathryn Eckert has shown in *The Sandstone Architecture of the Lake Superior Region*, the use in architecture of the sandstone of various hues from red and reddish orange to brown from quarries in many areas along the south shore of Lake Superior peaked during the period of about 1885 to 1905, but in the Marquette area considerable use was made of the brownish sandstone from the Marquette quarries even in the 1870s. Eckert's list of major Lake Superior sandstone buildings includes the 1913-15 Northern State Normal School (now Northern Michigan University) Central Building in Marquette, by UP architects Charlton & Kuenzli (demolished 1975) and D. F. Charlton's 1914 Ripley School in Ripley, Houghton County, but these were late examples (Eckert, 248, 253). By 1910 use of limestone, which had a light color that, like marble, worked well in the Neoclassical and Colonial Revival buildings then becoming popular, was replacing more colorful stones like the bright-hued Lake Superior sandstones in the popular taste. So the Holy Family Orphanage represents a late use of the stone.

The building's architect, William E. Reynolds, was one of a number of Milwaukee and other Wisconsin architects who practiced in the western Upper Peninsula in the early twentieth century, supplementing the UP region's fairly limited number of architects at the time. Others include E. Brielmaier & Sons of Milwaukee, architects of a number of Catholic churches in the western UP; James E. Clancy, who practiced in Iron Mountain for a few years in the early 1890s but had a longer career in Wisconsin in Antigo before and Green Bay after his Iron Mountain years; and Van Ryn & DeGelleke of Milwaukee, who designed public schools in Iron River and other UP places. Holy Family is Reynolds' only thus far identified Michigan building. Born in New York state c. 1857 of parents both born in Ireland (1920 federal census), William E. Reynolds practiced architecture based in Green Bay from about 1896, when his name first

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appears in the Green Bay directories, until his death around 1934. Many of his known commissions are for Catholic churches and institutions in Wisconsin and include St. Mary's of the Angels Church and Convent (1901-03), Green Bay; an addition to the Convent of the Holy Family, Alverno, Wisconsin (1909-10); a four-story building for the Premonstratensian Fathers at DePere, Wisconsin (1915-16); and the St. Casimir Church and School/Convent in Krakow, Wisconsin (1929). Reynolds had an ongoing association with the Catholic St. Norbert College in De Pere, Wisconsin, adjacent to Green Bay. For St. Norbert he designed at least the following: Main Hall (1903), St. Joseph School (1916), Francis M. Boyle Hall (1917), St. Joseph Priory (1925), and I. F. Van Dyke Hall (1930), in addition to a heating plant building (Wisconsin Historical Society Architecture and History Inventory/William E. Reynolds). The St. Joseph's Home in Green Bay has been demolished, and no information on other examples of Reynolds-designed orphanages was located.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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Eckert, Kathryn Bishop. *The Sandstone Architecture of the Lake Superior Region*. Detroit: Wayne State University Press, 2000.

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"Erecting Two Additions to Orphans' Home." *The Daily Mining Journal*, Marquette, MI. July 13, 1922.

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“Holy Family Home to Become Site for Remedial Classes.” *The Mining Journal*, Marquette, MI. March 17, 1966.

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Rezek, Rev. Antoine Ivan. *History of the Diocese of Sault Ste. Marie and Marquette. Containing a full and accurate account of the development of the Catholic Church in Upper Michigan. With Portraits of Bishops, Priests and Illustrations of Churches Old and New*. 2 vols. Houghton, MI, 1906-07.

“St. Casimir Parish, Krakow, Wisconsin,” History. <http://www.stcasimir.net/Pages/aboutus.aspx>.

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Wisconsin Historical Society, Architecture and History Inventory: William E. Reynolds work. <http://www.wisconsinhistory.org/Content.aspx?dsNav+Ny:True,Ro:O,Nrc:id-4-dynrank>

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

HOLY FAMILY ORPHANAGE
Name of Property

MARQUETTE/MI
County and State

- 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 # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: 2.07 ACRES

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- 1. Latitude: 46.540012° Longitude: -87.404228°
- 2. Latitude: Longitude:
- 3. Latitude: Longitude:
- 4. Latitude: Longitude:

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

- NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

HOLY FAMILY ORPHANAGE

MARQUETTE/MI

Name of Property

County and State

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

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

BALDWIN'S ADDITION LOTS 91 THRU 95, PLUS THAT PART OF THE NORTHWEST 1/4 OF THE SOUTHWEST 1/4 OF SECTION 23, T48N R25W, COMMENCING AT THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF SAID LOT 91, THENCE SOUTHWESTERLY 315.83' ALONG THE WEST RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE OF ALTAMONT STREET, THENCE NORTHWESTERLY 244.86' ALONG THE NORTH RIGHT-OF-WAY OF US-41, THENCE NORTHERLY 243.72' TO A POINT ON THE SOUTH LINE OF SAID LOT 95 16.07' FROM THE SOUTHWEST CORNER, THENCE SOUTHEASTERLY 233.93' TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING, 2.2788 ACRES, MORE OR LESS.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

Entire property currently associated with the building.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: BARRY J POLZIN AIA
significance section: Robert O. Christensen, MI SHPO
organization: BARRY J POLZIN ARCHITECTS INC
street & number: 101 LAKESHORE BLVD
city or town: MARQUETTE state: MICHIGAN zip code: 49855
e-mail: bpolzin@bjparchitects.com
telephone: 906-226-8661
date: March 18, 2015

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

HOLY FAMILY ORPHANAGE
Name of Property

MARQUETTE/MI
County and State

- **Maps:** A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
See Attachment 1.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
See Attachments 2, 4, 5, 6, and 7.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)
1946 Site Plan, See Attachment 3.

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: HOLY FAMILY ORPHANAGE

City or Vicinity: MARQUETTE

County: MARQUETTE

State: MICHIGAN

Photographer: Barry Polzin, Eric Hendricks

Date Photographed: See list

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

HISTORIC PHOTOS

- 1 of 5: Historic view, E and N facades, 1915.
MI_Marquette_HolyFamilyOrphanage_0001
- 2 of 5: Post card view, S and E facades, 1917.
MI_Marquette_HolyFamilyOrphanage_0002
- 3 of 5: Historic view, W and S facades, between 1914 and 1922.
MI_Marquette_HolyFamilyOrphanage_0003
- 4 of 5: Historic view, Chapel before mural, c. 1915(?).

HOLY FAMILY ORPHANAGE

Name of Property

MARQUETTE/MI

County and State

MI_Marquette_HolyFamilyOrphanage_0004

5 of 5: Historic view, Chapel showing murals, c. 1920(?).

MI_Marquette_HolyFamilyOrphanage_0005

CURRENT OR RECENT PHOTOS

1 of 21: East façade, 3/17/2015

MI_Marquette_HolyFamilyOrphanage_1001

2 of 21: East façade detail, 3/17/2015

MI_Marquette_HolyFamilyOrphanage_1002

3 of 21: East façade detail, 3/17/2015

MI_Marquette_HolyFamilyOrphanage_1003

4 of 21: North façade, 6/30/2015

MI_Marquette_HolyFamilyOrphanage_1004

5 of 21: North and west facades, 6/30/2015

MI_Marquette_HolyFamilyOrphanage_1005

6 of 21: South and west facades, 6/30/2015

MI_Marquette_HolyFamilyOrphanage_1006

7 of 21: South and west facades detail, 12/12/2014

MI_Marquette_HolyFamilyOrphanage_1007

8 of 21: South façade 12/12/2014

MI_Marquette_HolyFamilyOrphanage_1008

9 of 21: Basement, SE corner, looking SW 2/5/2015

MI_Marquette_HolyFamilyOrphanage_2001

10 of 21: Chapel looking W, 2007

MI_Marquette_HolyFamilyOrphanage_2002

11 of 21: Chapel looking W, 2/5/2015

MI_Marquette_HolyFamilyOrphanage_2003

12 of 21: Chapel choir loft looking E, 2/5/2015

MI_Marquette_HolyFamilyOrphanage_2004

13 of 21: First floor doors to porch, looking E, 2/5/2015

MI_Marquette_HolyFamilyOrphanage_2005

14 of 21: First floor doors to porch, looking E, 2/5/2015

MI_Marquette_HolyFamilyOrphanage_2006

15 of 21: Second floor, looking SW, 2/5/2015

MI_Marquette_HolyFamilyOrphanage_2007

16 of 21: Second floor corridor, looking S, 2/11/2015

MI_Marquette_HolyFamilyOrphanage_2008

17 of 21: Second floor corridor, looking S, 2007

MI_Marquette_HolyFamilyOrphanage_2009

18 of 21: Second floor corridor, looking S, 2/5/2015

MI_Marquette_HolyFamilyOrphanage_2010

19 of 21: Third floor northeast corridor, looking NE, 2/5/2015

MI_Marquette_HolyFamilyOrphanage_2011

20 of 21: Third floor, looking E, 2/5/2015

HOLY FAMILY ORPHANAGE

Name of Property

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County and State

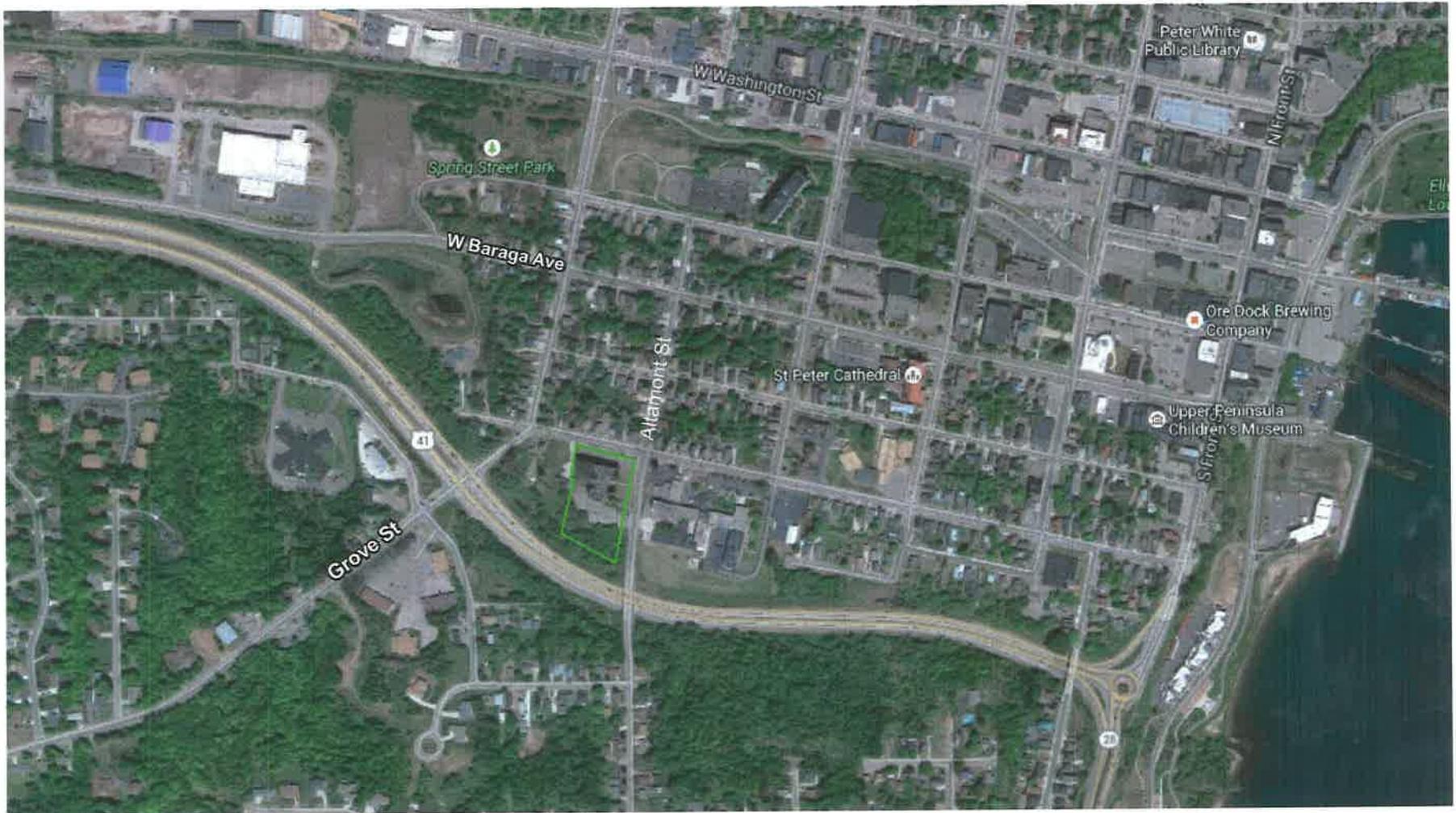
MI_Marquette_HolyFamilyOrphanage_2012

21 of 21: Third floor southwest corner, looking SW, 2/5/2015

MI_Marquette_HolyFamilyOrphanage_2013

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.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.



Holy Family Orphanage, Marquette, Marquette County, Michigan
600 Altamont Street

Lat./Long.: 46.540012, -87.404228

Scale: 1" = 500ft







HOLY FAMILY ORPHANAGE, MARQUETTE, MICH.





















SEMA

Waste Management

BURY GRAVE









SCENE OF
THE CRIME

816
1102

816-1102













Headmaster's Office







