

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property

County and State

Section number _____ Page _____

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

Supplementary Listing Record

NRIS Reference Number: SG10000885

Date Listed: 4/17/2017

Property Name: Hall of the Divine Child

County: Monroe

State: MI

This Property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation

Patrick Andrus

Signature of the Keeper

4/17/2017

Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

Criteria Consideration A has not been checked on the National Register nomination form. This SLR amends the form to indicate that Criteria Consideration A applies to the nominated property.

The MICHIGAN SHPO was notified of this amendment.

DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file

Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

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 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.



1. Name of Property

Historic name: Hall of the Divine Child

Other names/site number: Norman Towers

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: 810 West Elm Avenue

City or town: Monroe State: MI County: Monroe

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

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

		<u>2/14/17</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:		Date
<u>MI SHPO</u>		
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government		

In my opinion, the property <u> </u> meets <u> </u> 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:)

Patrick Andrews

Signature of the Keeper

4/17/2017

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

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

RELIGION/church school

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Late Gothic Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: 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.)

Summary Paragraph

The four-and-a-half-story tall Hall of the Divine Child is executed in dark red brick with a limestone base and trim. The building exhibits elements from the Tudor Revival style. The center of the building in front features a tall castellated tower with battlements and buttressed with octagonal turrets. The building faces south to Elm Avenue and the River Raisin beyond, northwest of downtown Monroe. The site is generally flat, with a large grassy lawn between the building and the street. Small planting beds and a few mature trees dot the lawn. An asphalt paved circular drive leads to the front entrance from Elm Avenue. Asphalt paved driveways extend northward along both sides of the building leading to rear parking lots.

Narrative Description

The Hall of the Divine Child has a park-like setting as this section of West Elm Street is lined with mature trees and is set somewhat close to the River Raisin. The property to the east contains the IHM Sisters Mother House and former St. Mary's Academy complex, which are set far back from the street and have large landscaped lawns. The River Raisin comes close to Elm

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Street in front of these buildings and there are no buildings on the south side of Elm Street there. Further east both sides of Elm Street have houses constructed in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Directly across Elm Street from the Hall of the Divine Child a brick house constructed about 1940 stands on a large parcel. To the west of the property there is a residential neighborhood containing houses built in the first half of the twentieth century north of Elm Street, while to the south stands a newer apartment complex between Elm Street and the river.

The building has a broad U-shaped footprint, with the base of the U in front parallel to the street, but the building also has a two-story tall wing extending toward the rear from the center of the U. The building is four stories tall atop a raised basement. The basement and first story walls are clad in limestone with an angled capstone. All of the window openings are framed in limestone and the corners of the building have stylized limestone quoins. The parapet wall on the front, east, and west elevations has a limestone band at the base and limestone coping. There is a limestone panel with Gothic quatrefoil panel above each bay of windows. The brick and limestone trimmed parapet rises into a low center gable in each end section of the building. The ends of the gables are marked by vertical limestone finials.

The front of the building has a five-part, shallow E footprint. The center section of the building is comprised of a six-story tall tower with octagonal castellated turrets at the corners. The top of the tower has narrow Gothic arch openings filled with louvers. The tower's limestone-clad parapet wall is crenellated, the tops of the crenellations slanting gently upward toward the center. The two-story tall main entrance to the building is in the center of the tower front and is comprised of a pair of massive copper clad doors with stained glass windows in the upper half. A Gothic arch transom filled with wood tracery and stained glass is located above the door. A large arched canvas canopy extends from the front door out over the driveway. In the floors above the entrance a three-sided two-story tall oriel projects at the third and fourth floors. In the oriel each story features a group of three one-over-one double-hung windows with transoms, and the fourth floor transoms have arched tops. The oriel has a brick and limestone parapet wall that features a stone shield and cornucopia on the sides. At the fifth floor there is a group of four double-hung windows in the tower's front wall set back behind and above the oriel.

The building has a slightly recessed three-bay wide section extending to either side of the center tower. The center bay of this section of wall has a group of three one-over-one double-hung windows, with transoms, at the first through fourth floors. The outside bays of this wall section have a pair of one-over-one double-hung windows, with transoms, at each floor.

The projecting three-bay wide end sections of the building's façade have stylized limestone quoins marking the corners. The central bay contains a slant-sided bay window extending from the ground to the third floor. It is capped by a limestone parapet wall in the shape of a broken pediment. There is a pair of one-over-one double-hung windows, with transoms, at the first through third floors of the bay window structure, and a single one-over-one window on each of the angled sides. The fourth floor of the main wall above the tower has a group of three one-over-one double-hung windows, with transoms. The outside bays each have a single one-over-one double-hung window, with transom, at the first through fourth floors.

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The east side elevation is nine bays wide. While the wall plane at the lower floors varies, the fourth floor is all on one plane and has a pair of one-over-one double-hung windows, with transoms, in each bay. Starting from the section of wall near the front of the building the first two bays each have a pair of one-over-one double-hung windows, with transoms, at each floor. In the third bay a three-story tall stair tower extends from the ground to the sill line of the fourth floor. Within the tower there is an entrance door at the ground level that is marked by two massive limestone pillars remaining from a previous porch in front of the door. A gable shaped modern canvas awning has replaced the porch roof. There is a pair of one-over-one double-hung windows at the second through fourth floors of the tower which do not align with the levels in the main wall. The third floor windows have transoms. The top of the tower has a brick parapet wall with a limestone band at the base and limestone coping. There is a raised limestone cross attached to the center of the parapet. Moving northward the next five bays of the elevation at the ground through third floors comprise the side wall of the chapel. Heavy buttresses with limestone offsets separate the bays. There is a pair of one-over-one double-hung windows, with transoms, at the first floor in each bay. A two-story tall Gothic arch stained glass window with wood tracery fills the second and third floor of each bay. The northernmost bay of the elevation is wider than the rest. It contains a double-hung window between the first and second floors in the center of the bay and two one-over-one double-hung windows at the third floor. This part of the building extends north of the main part and is three stories tall with a buttress at the northeast corner of the building that stands at a forty-five-degree angle.

The south two bays of the building's west side elevation display pairs of one-over-one double-hung windows, with transoms, at each floor. In the third bay another three-story tall stair tower extends from the ground to the sill line of the fourth floor and projects outward from the wall. Within the tower there is an entrance door at the ground floor which is marked by two massive limestone pillars remaining from a previous porch in front of the door. A gable-shaped modern canvas awning has replaced the porch roof. The second through fourth floors of the tower each have a pair of one-over-one double-hung windows that do not align with the window levels in the rest of the building. The third floor windows have transoms. The top of the tower has a crenellated brick parapet wall with a limestone band at the base and limestone coping. Moving northward on the elevation the next five bays are separated by heavy buttresses with limestone offsets. Each bay contains a group of three one-over-one double-hung windows, with transoms, at each floor. The exception is the fifth bay, which has windows between the first and second floors. The northernmost bay has a pair of one-over-one double-hung windows at the basement level, one double-hung window between the first and second floor, and two double-hung windows at the second floor. The third and fourth floors each have two, one-over-one double-hung windows, with transoms, at each floor.

The north or rear elevation is comprised of the ends of the U with a lower wing extending from the center of the U. The end of the east arm is three bays wide and the bays are separated by narrow brick buttresses with limestone offsets. The buttresses at the rear corners of the wing are angled at forty-five degrees. The east bay has a door at the first floor, the other two bays each a pair of one-over-one double-hung windows with transoms. Each bay has a pair of one-over-one double-hung windows, with transoms, at the second floor, and a pair of one-over-one double-hung windows at the third floor. The long wall across the center of the U contains door and

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window openings at various locations. The third and fourth floors in the base of the U between the side wings and above the low central wing have pairs of one-over-one double-hung windows, with transoms, spaced equally across the wall. A two-story tall, two-bay wide wing projects from the center of the U toward the rear. Brick piers with limestone caps mark the ends of the wall as well as the bays along the east and west sides of the wing. On the north elevation of the wing there is a shed-roof covered loading dock across the first floor. At the second floor are two pairs of one-over-one windows. The end of the west arm is four stories tall and more of the raised basement is visible. At the basement, first and second floors there are six one-over-one windows spaced equally across its north/rear facade. The third and fourth floors each have a one-over-one double-hung window, with transom, in the ends and center of the wall. A limestone band marks the base of the plain brick parapet wall. On the east side of this west wing there is a two-story tall flat-roof addition with open porches that projects one bay into the center of the U.

The central front main entrance doors lead to a two-story tall lobby with a checkered marble floor. The walls have light marble wainscoting with dark marble trim. The high decorative plaster ceiling has plaster beams creating coffers. The bottom faces of the beams are decorated with carved plaster in a floral pattern. A decorative plaster crown molding has carved plaster wreaths connected by floral swags. Shields decorate the ends of the beams where they meet the walls. Each side of the lobby has an identical marble staircase, with a two-tone marble balustrade, that leads to the second floor balcony, with its matching two-tone marble balustrade. At the first floor the balcony is supported by a massive marble round column and adjoining pier on each side. At the second floor, marking the edge of the lobby space, there is a Gothic-arch arcade rising from cluster columns in line with the beams of the main lobby ceiling.

The lobby and second floor balcony access the corridors in the building, which follow the central axis of the U-shaped footprint on every floor. The corridors have tile floors, gypsum board walls, and suspended tile ceilings. They are generally double-loaded with apartment units on both sides. The units vary in configuration but all have painted gypsum board walls and ceilings and carpeted floors. The east wing of the building contains a dining room at the rear of the first floor that has carpeted floors, gypsum board walls and a suspended acoustical tile ceiling.

The second and third floors of the east wing contain the former chapel and choir loft. The chapel has a rectangular nave with a semi polygonal apse at the north end featuring a stained glass skylight and containing the raised former altar area. Either side of the opening from the nave to the apse has a clustered pier supporting the low Gothic arch framing the opening to the apse and a blind Gothic arch on each side. A carved plaster urn rests atop the capital of each pier framing the opening. The nave floor retains its marble tile in a checkerboard pattern down the former center aisle and has wood floors on either side. The nave walls are five bays long; the bays are separated by piers with stylized capitals that support the plaster-finish arch beams running across the arched ceiling, which is further divided by two decorative plaster beams running the length of the nave. Each bay (except one on the west wall) contains an original, identical arched-top stained glass window with wood tracery. The former choir loft is located in the southern bay and has rooms now partitioned off below it on the first floor. The loft itself has a level floor and now serves as a library. It retains its original carved panel wood and metal railing.

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In 1983 the school was converted to just over one hundred upscale apartments for senior citizens. This renovation converted the areas previously containing classrooms, dormitories, and the gymnasium into apartment units. The apartments generally have carpeted floors and painted gypsum board walls and ceilings. The former dining hall received new finishes and the swimming pool in the basement is in the location of the original pool but has been modified and no original fabric remains. The exterior of the building, along with the lobby, stairwells, and chapel, were all preserved during the renovation.

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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.

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.)

Architecture

Education

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Period of Significance

1915-66

Significant Dates

1915
1918

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Rill, Harry J.
John Finn and Son, contractor

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 Hall of the Divine Child, constructed between 1915 and 1918, is significant under criteria A and C at the local level of significance as the only boys' boarding school in the Catholic Diocese of Detroit. It was a key school, and the only boarding school for young boys in an array of Catholic educational institutions in the Diocese of Detroit that included numerous parish schools, St. Mary's Academy (for girls), and Marygrove College. The Tudor-inspired building was designed by Detroit architect Harry J. Rill, designer of many Catholic churches in southeast Michigan at the time. Constructed as a boys' boarding school by the Sisters, Servants of the Immaculate Heart of Mary ("IHM Sisters"), the building fulfilled the long-time desires of Catholic leaders and parishioners desiring an elementary grade boys' boarding school in the

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Detroit diocese. The period of significance runs from when construction began on the school building in 1915 until 1966. The boys' boarding school closed in 1980.

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

Archdiocese of Detroit

The history of what is now the Archdiocese of Detroit began when the first Catholics came to Detroit in 1701 with the city's founder, Antoine Cadillac. Father Nicholas Constantine del Halle, a Recollet priest, and Father Francis Valliant de Gueslis, a Jesuit, arrived with Cadillac and were responsible for founding St. Anne's, the first church in the new Fort Pontchartrain, the fort and fur trade post that marked the beginnings of the future city (*The Story of Detroit*, p. 6). Although Father Valliant left shortly after arriving, the St. Anne's parish continues in Detroit and is generally recognized as the oldest religious congregation in Detroit and in Michigan. The original priests were sent as missionaries and served the local Catholic population as well as worked toward converting the Native American population to Christianity. The Catholic population of Detroit and the surrounding territory slowly grew and the area was attached to the Diocese of Cincinnati when that diocese was created in 1821.

Father Gabriel Richard arrived in the future Michigan Territory in 1798 to be the parish priest at St. Anne's and to supervise the missions in the territory. He was a proponent of education and established four schools, two for boys and two for girls. He organized food collections for the survivors of the 1805 Detroit fire and was instrumental in establishing the beginnings of the University of Michigan in Detroit in 1817 where he was appointed as vice-president and one of the initial group of professors. In 1823 he was elected as the Michigan Territory's representative in the United States Congress. He was responsible for the federal appropriation to develop the old trail from Detroit to Chicago into a road (now known as US-12). He died in 1832 after contracting cholera while nursing the sick and administering last rites to victims of an epidemic (*The Story of Detroit*, p. 301).

In 1833 Pope Gregory XVI created the Diocese of Detroit that covered the entire Michigan Territory including what is now Wisconsin and Minnesota. There were approximately 15,000 Catholics in the geographic area that would later become the State of Michigan (*Seasons of Grace*, p. 13). A second Detroit parish, for English speaking Catholics, Most Holy Trinity, was established in 1835. Although not an official parish, the Chapel of the Assumption, located east of the city, was built by Detroit's German Catholics in the 1830s.

In 1841 the diocese's second bishop, Belgium native Father Peter Paul Lefevere, was appointed. During his long tenure the geographic area of the diocese was reduced as population increased and additional dioceses were created in the outlying territories including the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. This allowed the bishop's efforts at organizing the administration of the diocese to be more concentrated. In 1867 he was able to get a Michigan law passed that recognized the diocese's bishop as the sole owner of Catholic church properties in the diocese. The law was controversial as many congregations felt that they should retain

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control of their property. This tension between the diocese and congregations continued throughout the history of the Archdiocese.

The diocese's third bishop, German native Casper Henry Borgess, was appointed in 1869 and came from the Archdiocese of Cincinnati. It was under Bishop Borgess that the organized diocese parochial school system had its beginnings. In 1873 Borgess required every parish to establish a primary school and Sisters from eight different orders came to Michigan to teach in the schools. In the 1890s under Bishop John Samuel Foley, secondary schools were founded.

Growth of the number and size of Catholic parishes in the Diocese between the last two decades of the nineteenth century and World War I paralleled that of southeast Michigan. However, in the years after the war the Diocese of Detroit and Catholicism throughout the United States came into maturity. Leslie Tentler summarizes the success of the church on page 297 in *Seasons of Grace*: "With the close of the First World War the Catholic Church in the United States entered a period of unprecedented confidence and prosperity. This vigorous period can be said to have lasted into the 1960s." In Detroit the strong leadership of two subsequent bishops, Bishop Michael Gallagher from 1918 to 1937 and Cardinal Edward Mooney from 1937 to 1958, did much to centralize and organize the administrative affairs of the Diocese of Detroit. Tentler further explains on page 297, "The decades after 1920 were also a time of administrative reform. The reach of episcopal authority was extended in nearly every diocese as administrative functions were more and more centralized in the local chancery."

In 1937 the Diocese of Detroit was elevated to an Archdiocese and was put in charge of all four dioceses located in Michigan. The Detroit Diocese had only encompassed the southeast area of Michigan as far west as Lansing.

IHM Sisters

The Sisters, Servants of the Immaculate Heart of Mary of Monroe, Michigan ("IHM Sisters"), are "a canonical community of apostolic sisters – that is, an uncloistered congregation, approved by the church hierarchy and formed to undertake active ministry (and) were among more than 420 such groups that had established themselves in the United States by 1917" (*Building Sisterhood, A Feminist History*, p. 4).

The story of the founding of the IHM Sisters in Monroe begins in 1843 when priests of the Redemptorist order came to Michigan to create missions on the frontier in order to convert Native Americans and tend to Catholics settling in the area. Detroit Diocese Bishop Peter Paul Lefevere assigned St. Anthony's Parish in Monroe as the permanent home for the Redemptorists. Father Louis Florent Gillet was the first priest of the St. Anthony's parish and he quickly expanded the church operation to include a parish school. In 1845 the church was re-consecrated as St. Mary's. That same year Father Gillet traveled to Baltimore and recruited Mother Theresa Maxis of the Oblate Sisters of Providence in Baltimore to come to Monroe to teach female students at the parish school. Thus began what became the IHM Sisters' teaching mission.

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In late 1845 Sister Ann Constance from Baltimore and Theresa Renauld (later Sister Mary Celestine) from Grosse Pointe came to Monroe to aid Mother Theresa in her endeavor to establish and operate a boarding school for the girls in the area. In December 1845 St. Mary's Young Ladies Academy announced it would be admitting students and boarders in January 1846. Forty-four students attended, and due to the initial low enrollment boys under the age of twelve were also permitted.

In 1847 Father Gillet was replaced by Father Egidius Smulders and in December 1847 Father Smulders re-named the sisterhood as the Sisters, Servants of the Immaculate Heart of Mary (*No Greater Service*, p. 77). In 1849 local Monroe boys began attending school in the priests' house and Father James Poirier, who became the IHM Sisters' superior in 1851, first suggested a boys' boarding school in Monroe that would be run by the Redemptorists. Despite his suggestion no action was then taken.

In 1855 the Redemptorist leadership of America recalled all of their priests from Michigan, citing the lack of growth at their mission. At the time there were twelve sisters and two postulantes in Monroe. The boarding and parish day schools had a combined enrollment of about two hundred students (*No Greater Service*, pp. 96, 99). In late 1855 Father John Van Gennip was assigned to the St. Mary's Parish and became the director of the IHM Sisters.

In 1857 the sisters assumed charge of the St. Mary's parish school for the boys while still running the St. Mary's Young Ladies Academy. In 1858 and 1859 Mother Theresa and some of the sisters went to Susquehanna, Pennsylvania, to run a school there. Due to a number of factors Mother Theresa and about half of the sisters remained in Pennsylvania creating a separate IHM Sisters congregation. The two groups were prohibited from remaining in contact with each other by church authorities. During this time the IHM Sisters remaining in Monroe continued to run and teach the St. Mary's parish and girls' boarding schools.

As early as 1862 teacher training was provided to the IHM Sisters either by sending them to other schools or by bringing expertise to Monroe. This same year the Monroe girls' school was reorganized for the fall term. Boarders at the school were placed into a separate group with their own dormitory and a special directress, and the scholastic year was fixed to run from September to July (*No Greater Service*, p. 252). In addition to their work in Monroe, IHM Sisters were called to locations all over Michigan to run parish schools. During the 1860s they ran schools in Marshall, Detroit and Painesville. By 1869 the sixty-eight IHM Sisters were educating 2,270 students across the Diocese of Detroit and 135 students at St. Mary's Academy (*No Greater Service*, p. 267).

In 1866 St. Mary's Hall was erected for the girls' academy. It was expanded in 1869 due to the growth of the girls' boarding school. In 1888 another academy building was constructed nearby. Expansions of the convent occurred during the same period due to the increase in the number of IHM Sisters. Their outreach of teaching at the parish schools continued to grow through the end of the nineteenth and beginning of the twentieth century. This reflected the growth of Catholic schools in the Detroit diocese. In 1873 Bishop Casper Henry Borgess required every parish to establish a Catholic school and required the parish children to attend (*Seasons of Grace*, p. 90).

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In 1900 two hundred and twenty-nine IHM Sisters were educating 7,500 pupils in twenty-one schools in addition to St. Mary's Academy. In 1918 over 399 IHM Sisters educated 20,000 students in Michigan and Ohio, including St. Mary's Academy and the newly opened Hall of the Divine Child. The IHM Sisters' *1920 Diamond Jubilee Souvenir* was more specific, noting that the order then served forty-two parish schools, mainly in southeast Michigan, but also more in scattered locations all across southern Michigan along with three in northern Ohio and one at St. Joseph, Pennsylvania.

The IHM Sisters took education and their mission in the parish schools very seriously and in the 1930s their order had the largest number of teachers of the thirty-two orders working in the Diocese of Detroit. "But many parish schools as well enjoyed respectable reputations. The Immaculate Heart of Mary Sisters had decided as early as 1915 to seek accreditation for all of the high schools in their care. By 1935, 64 of the 104 high schools in the Diocese of Detroit had been accredited by the University of Michigan" (*Seasons of Grace*, p. 452). "The small parish high school was usually coeducational, and this too made the Diocese of Detroit unusual. About 78 percent of the high schools in the Diocese were coeducational in 1928, a figure far higher than that reported by any other large diocese" (*Seasons of Grace*, p. 452).

The IHM Sisters have continued their mission of educating children through the twentieth century and into the present day. They constructed Marygrove College in Detroit between 1925 and 1927 and moved their teacher training college program from Monroe to Detroit. In the 1950s the sisters opened schools in other states and countries while at the same time working with the Archdiocese of Detroit's parochial school programs. In 1970 the State of Michigan stopped funding private and religious schools. This action, combined with declining population, forced many parochial schools to close. Although reduced in number, the IHM Sisters still teach in schools in Michigan and around the world. The motherhouse and headquarters for the congregation are still located in Monroe.

Although presently located in a complex just east of the Hall of the Divine Child, the IHM Sisters were originally located about a half mile to the east on Elm Street next to St. Mary's Church. The church was located on a small part of a four-hundred-acre ribbon farm acquired in 1823 and 1828 for the church. In 1828 the property was turned over to the Detroit diocese, which in turn leased it to the Redemptorists from 1844 until they left in 1855. Part of the land was used for a church and two schools, while the rest was designated as the church farm to provide income. The IHM Sisters were originally located in two houses on the south side of Elm Street formerly used by the priests, who had relocated next to the church on the north side of the street. The portion of the church farm property used by the sisters, between the street and the Raisin River, was leased to the IHM Sisters by the diocese for thirty years beginning in 1860. In 1866 St. Mary's Hall was erected on the property; it was expanded in 1868. In 1880 a new academy building was constructed on the river bank. The complex continued to expand with additions in 1885, a chapel in 1890, and residence hall in 1895. In 1890 Detroit diocese Bishop John Samuel Foley, who took a special interest in the IHM Sisters and their work, renewed the property lease for an additional thirty years, but later that same year he deeded the property to them outright.

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In 1876 the IHM Sisters began a normal school at the motherhouse to train postulants as teachers. For the sisters located in various parish schools additional training was provided each summer when all of the sisters returned to the motherhouse during parish school vacations. In 1904 this training became more formal with the construction of the new St. Mary's College and Academy building on the north side of Elm Street next to the church. The motherhouse remained in the complex on the south side of Elm Street. That same year the IHM Sisters, under the leadership of Mother Mechtildis, purchased a 106-acre piece of property about a half mile west on Elm Street. The property was a farm and contained two houses and some barns, and the sisters continued to lease the farmland out to generate income. In 1912 they purchased seventy-five acres of property along the east lot line of the first parcel. In addition to farming the sisters used the property for exercise and walking during the summer months. There did not seem to be an immediate use or reason for the purchase of the property: "Mother Mechtildis could not know that in the two purchases of farm land out Elm Avenue made in her administration she was providing the campus for a new motherhouse and the third St. Mary Academy" (*No Greater Service*, p. 493).

In 1915 the southwest corner of the farmland purchased in 1904 was used for the construction of the Hall of the Divine Child. Detroit diocese Bishop John Samuel Foley had long requested the IHM Sisters to establish a boarding school for boys to complement St. Mary's Academy. In addition to deeding the land containing the motherhouse and academy to the IHM Sisters, Bishop Foley put the congregation back under the control of a mother superior instead of under St. Mary's parish priest, as had been the case since the Redemptorists left in 1855. Bishop Foley traveled to Monroe often, and spent some of his vacation and retreat days with the sisters. For these reasons it seems logical that the IHM Sisters would want to honor his request for the boys' boarding school. By the time ground was broken for the school Bishop Foley was quite ill. He was not able to travel to Monroe, and he passed away prior to the first students graduating.

It was the IHM Sisters' hope and intent to construct and run a larger St. Mary's College to provide teacher education and this was possibly the impetus for purchasing the property on West Elm Street. However, by the time the IHM Sisters were ready to undertake such a massive building campaign in the early 1920s Detroit diocese Bishop Michael James Gallagher requested that the college be moved to Detroit. In response the IHM Sisters purchased eighty acres in northwest Detroit and raised the funds to construct Marygrove College beginning in 1925. Upon its completion in 1927 the college department relocated from Monroe to Detroit.

In the spring of 1929 an extensive remodeling of the 1904 St. Mary's Academy building was completed, but in June 1929 the newly remodeled building caught fire and was completely destroyed. With the debt from constructing Marygrove the IHM Sisters were unprepared to rebuild St. Mary's Academy and the girls were temporarily moved to Marygrove until plans could be made for a new building. Despite the onset of the Depression the IHM Sisters determined that with the age and condition of the motherhouse, including its inability to house all of the sisters during the summer, they should construct a new motherhouse and academy on the West Elm Street property next to the Hall of the Divine Child. Once they received Vatican approval to incur debt the project was begun. The same architectural firm that designed Marygrove, D. A. Bohlen and Son of Indianapolis, was selected to design the new complex. The

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new complex, whose fronts formed an arc facing south toward Elm Street and the River Raisin, was constructed in the Art Deco style. The complex was completed in 1932.

In 1988 St. Mary's Academy was merged with Monroe's Catholic Central High School and that portion of the building is no longer used. The portion containing the motherhouse still houses the IHM Sisters, both their offices and residences, including care facilities for retired sisters. Although portions of the original property have been sold over the years the IHM Sisters still own the motherhouse and St. Mary's Academy complex.

Hall of the Divine Child

The Hall of the Divine Child was funded and built as a young boys' boarding school for the Diocese of Detroit. The school, first conceptualized by the Redemptorist priests at St. Mary's in 1851 and finally realized by the IHM Sisters with the support of Detroit Diocese Bishop John Samuel Foley, also resulted from requests by diocese parishioners. According to a 1927 article in the *Monroe Evening News*, "The Hall of the Divine Child was built in response to hundreds of requests for the Sisters to establish a boarding school for boys. Three hundred pupils, the capacity of the school, have attended the Hall since it was opened in 1918." The school was unique within the Diocese of Detroit parish school system, which was comprised of parish elementary schools and various parish and community Catholic high schools. It was the only boarding school for boys and was marketed in a pamphlet for the school entitled *View Book* (unknown date) as "A select school for boys under the age of 14."

Construction began in November 1915 on the yet unnamed boys' boarding school. Architect Harry J. Rill of Detroit designed the building (*The American Contractor*, Jan. 23, 1916; *Buildings of Michigan*, p. 134). Contractor John Finn and Son of Detroit received the general contract for the building's construction (*Detroit Free Press*, Jan. 12, 1916). In July 1916 the cornerstone was laid with the auxiliary bishop of Detroit, Bishop Edward Kelly, officiating on behalf of Bishop Foley who was too ill to travel at the time. Detroit diocese Bishop Foley, who had been a particular friend to the IHM Sisters, had long been requesting a boys boarding school to match the quality of St. Mary's Academy, the girls' boarding school run by the IHM Sisters in Monroe since 1845. The school, dedicated to the Boy Jesus, was named the Hall of the Divine Child and commonly referred to as "HDC." The first eighteen boarding students arrived in January 1918 even though the building was not quite complete. Construction was delayed due to World War I. Five IHM Sisters and several lay faculty members initially staffed the school. The first commencement was held in June 1918 where Bishop Kelly blessed the completed building and emphasized the importance of religion in education.

Only boys with "good moral character" were admitted to the school. Non-Catholics were permitted, but had to conform to the rules of the institute which required religious education and practice. School records show that the school baptized and confirmed a number of converts to Catholicism. Students paid tuition, room and board as well as special fees which totaled close to \$400 per year in 1918 and did not include expenses for books, stationary, and postage. Boys were required to bring a dark suit for Sundays, two everyday suits, six dark and two white shirts,

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three pairs of summer underwear and three pairs of winter underwear, socks, shoes, and toiletries as well as their own linens and eating utensils.

Mother Mechtildis, the general superior of the IHM Sisters in Monroe since 1900, was named the first superior of the Hall of the Divine Child. This was a new assignment and replaced her assignment as general superior. Sisters were assigned to HDC just as they were assigned to other parish schools in the diocese; the HDC was treated no differently than schools outside of Monroe in the IHM Sisters organization. At the boarding school the boys, who were far from family and home, required extra care and discipline. It was Mother Mechtildis' experience with raising six younger brothers in her own childhood that give her personal insight in how to best run a new boarding school for young boys. She ran the school for its first six years, and was credited with setting organizational precedents and providing a "spirit of home" for the boys (*No Greater Service*, p.499).

The school initially only taught elementary through grade eight and followed the diocese elementary curriculum which was taught widely in parish schools run by the IHM Sisters. Subjects included Christian doctrine, Bible history, reading, spelling, arithmetic, English and penmanship. The upper grades also received instruction in United States history, algebra, composition, elocution, music and manual training. Each grade was taught by one teacher, and laypersons came on weekends to teach special courses such as manual training and woodworking.

Music instruction was an important component of the curriculum. The majority of students received piano lessons and others studied violin, cornet, saxophone and drum. In the early years these were private lessons provided at an extra charge to the students. There was also choral instruction and the musicians were organized into a band and an orchestra. During the Depression class music instruction was provided. In the Spring of each year the students performed recitals on Sunday afternoons which the boys' parents were invited to attend.

The first chaplain at the school was Rev. Dr. William Flossiac, a British priest, who served the school from 1918 to 1939. He instructed the choir and religious courses. He handed out the diplomas and honors at every commencement. Over the years, numerous sisters, priests and lay faculty taught and supervised the boys at the school. Religious rituals including attendance at daily mass and education were at the forefront of the student activities and programs.

Due to overcrowding at St. Mary's Academy, from 1918 through 1932 a small number of young girls – averaging about forty-three per year – were permitted to attend classes with the boys. Classes and programs were the only places the boys and girls interacted. The girls were housed separately in the east wing and had their own section of the dining room. A separate directress was in charge of the girls.

By 1920 there were 220 boys enrolled in HDC who were taught by eighteen IHM Sisters and several priests, as well as laypersons. Since it was a boarding school there were numerous extra-curricular activities such as football, baseball and other sports teams; Boy Scouts; horseback

Hall of the Divine Child

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riding; choir; orchestra; and band. Halloween parties, camping trips, and field trips to Toledo, Detroit and Washington DC were organized over the years.

In 1932 and 1933 the school added ninth and tenth grades for boarders and day students, one grade per year respectively. Beginning in 1935 only day students were accepted for the high school grades. Due to the high number of elementary boarding students in 1941, the high school grades were eliminated and the boys attended the Monroe Catholic Central High School run by the Holy Cross Brothers (*Hall of the Divine Child*, p. 5).

In 1935 the school changed to departmentalized instruction. Teachers were placed in charge of various subjects for all grades instead of each grade having one teacher.

The school had its own newspaper called the *Lighthouse*, which began in 1933 as part of printing classes for the high school boys. In 1946 the *Lighthouse* resumed publication by the seventh and eighth grades after a several year hiatus. In 1951 the name was changed to *Kadette* and after a hiatus between 1953 and 1959 it was then changed in the 1970s to *Crest*.

Military style training to teach self-discipline, good posture and obedience to authority was part of the physical education program beginning in 1918. When the lay instructor left in 1921 the training lapsed. In 1936 a new lay physical education instructor, a graduate of Campion College of the Sacred Heart in Prairie du Chen, Wisconsin, arrived and re-introduced the military training. This began the school's semi-military format, which remained until the school closed in 1980. In 1937 a former West Point student was hired and he oversaw military instruction for four years. With the onset of World War II it was difficult for the school to retain military officers for instruction as they were needed in the war. Lt. John C. Hyland began as commandant in 1948 and stayed for six years. In 1956 Lt. Duane Little took over; he remained at the school for nineteen years.

Within the military structure the students marched in parades and won military demonstration competitions. The band performed in numerous dedications throughout the diocese, as well as at many local parades and functions such as the Monroe Memorial Day and St. Patrick Day parades. An annual school display and competition occurred on Mother's Day every year.

The school hosted a number of dignitaries. In 1936 Detroit Tigers baseball player Charlie Gehringer visited the school and the chorus and band performed. Michigan Governor Murray W. Van Wagoner visited in February 1941 and in October 1966 the cadets' Guard of Honor greeted United States Vice President Hubert Humphrey on Elm Avenue when he arrived in Monroe to dedicate the Navarre Library. During Education Week in May 1968 Michigan Lieutenant Governor William G. Milliken spoke to a school assembly and observed company drills and band performances.

The school remained in operation until 1980. The unpopularity of the Vietnam War combined with the school's military format in the 1960s and 70s resulted in decreased enrollment and, eventually, the school's closure. The last class graduated in June 1980. The building was

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converted to apartments for senior citizens in 1983. The IHM Sisters sold the property in 2005 and it is still used for senior citizen housing.

Hall of the Divine Child

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Henry J. Rill

The Hall of the Divine Child was designed by Detroit architect Harry J. Rill and constructed by John Finn and Son, also from Detroit (*The American Contractor*, January 22, 1916, p. 57 and *Detroit Free Press*, January 12, 1916, p. 20). Rill (1854-1925) was best known for his designs of Catholic churches and parish schools in southern Michigan. He was a native of Germany and upon arriving in Detroit in 1885 he first worked as a draftsman for Peter Dederichs, a noted Catholic church designer (*AIA Detroit*, p. 172). From 1886 to 1889 he was a draftsman for E. E. Myers and Son, the Detroit firm responsible for state capitol buildings in Michigan, Texas and Colorado. In 1889 Harry Rill began his own practice. In 1897 he designed the still standing offices for Detroit Cornice and Slate in downtown Detroit. His church designs include, among many others, Sacred Heart Catholic Church in Imlay City (1895), St. Paul Catholic Church, Grosse Pointe Farms (1899), Holy Cross Church, Marine City (1903), St. Leo, Detroit (1908), St. Stanislaus, Detroit (1911-13), St. Hedwig, Detroit (1916), and the second building for Saint John Cantius, Detroit (1923-25) (*Detroit's Historic Places of Worship*, p. 241). Like the Hall of the Divine Child, these buildings reflect Rill's proficiency in a broad range of architectural styles, from Gothic to Baroque.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

The American Contractor. January 22, 1916, volume 37, p. 57.

Catlin, George B. *The Story of Detroit*. Detroit: The Detroit News, 1923.

Collum, Marla O., Barbara E. Krueger and Dorothy Kostuch. *Detroit's Historic Places of Worship*. Detroit: Wayne State University Press, 2012.

Diamond Jubilee, Congregation of the Sisters, Servants of the Immaculate Heart of Mary of Monroe, Michigan, 1845-1920.

Eckert, Kathryn Bishop. *Buildings of Michigan*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1993.

Hill, Eric J., and John Gallagher. *AIA Detroit. The American Institute of Architects Guide to Detroit Architecture*. Detroit: Wayne State University Press, 2003.

"Monroe Sisters to Build \$300,000 School for Boys," *Detroit Free Press*. January 12, 1916, p. 20.

Rosalita, Sister M., IHM. *No Greater Service: The History of the Congregation of the Sisters, Servants of the Immaculate Heart of Mary, Monroe, Michigan, 1845-1945*. Detroit, 1948.

Hall of the Divine Child
Name of Property

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County and State

Sisters, Servants of the Immaculate Heart of Mary. *Building Sisterhood, A Feminist History of the Sisters, Servants of the Immaculate Heart of Mary*. Syracuse, NY: Syracuse University Press, 1997.

Tentler, Leslie Woodcock. *Seasons of Grace: A History of the Catholic Archdiocese of Detroit*. Detroit: Wayne State University Press, 1990.

Turner, Sister Mary Xavier, IHM. *Hall of the Divine Child, 1918 – 1980: A History*. Typewritten document, archives, IHM St. Mary Convent, Monroe, Michigan, July 16, 1985.

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 # _____
- 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): N/A

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 5.6 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

Hall of the Divine Child
Name of Property

Monroe County, MI
County and State

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 41.551833 N | Longitude: -83.241839 W |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 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.)

All of Lots 5 and 6 and that part of a vacated 16 foot alley adjacent thereto of Lavender Plat, City of Monroe, as recorded in Liber 1, of Plats, Page 55, Monroe County Records, also a parcel of land being part of PC 63, City of Monroe, Monroe County, Michigan, all being described as follows: Commencing at the SE corner of said Lavender Plat and proceeding thence N 20 degrees, 00' 00" E 171.18 feet, thence N 69 degrees 51' 00" W 202.26 feet, thence N 20 degrees 00' 00" E 116.00 feet, thence S 69 degrees 51' 00" E 202.26 feet, thence N 20 degrees 00' 00" E 450.00 feet, thence S 70 degrees 00' 00" E 225.10 feet, thence S 12 degrees 52' 00" E 130.17 feet, thence S 20 degrees 00' 00" E 689.00 feet, thence N 58 degrees 19' 00" W 302.00 feet to the point of beginning, being subject to any easements of record and containing 5.6624 acres.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary is limited to the land initially and presently associated with the building historically known as the Hall of the Divine Child.

Hall of the Divine Child
Name of Property

Monroe County, MI
County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Kristine M. Kidorf
organization: Kidorf Preservation Consulting
street & number: 451 East Ferry Street
city or town: Detroit state: MI zip code: 48202
e-mail kristine@kidorfpreservationconsulting.com
telephone: 313-300-9376
date: September 2016

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

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: Hall of the Divine Child

City or Vicinity: Monroe

County: Monroe State: MI

Hall of the Divine Child

Name of Property

Monroe County, MI

County and State

Photographer: Kristine M. Kidorf

Date Photographed: January 28, 2016

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

1 of _10_. Looking northeast at façade from Elm Street.

MI_Hall of the Divine Child_0001

2 of _10_. Looking north at façade from Elm Street.

MI_Hall of the Divine Child_0002

3 of _10_. Looking northeast at detail of entrance tower.

MI_Hall of the Divine Child_0003

4 of _10_. Looking northwest at façade and east elevation.

MI_Hall of the Divine Child_0004

5 of _10_. Looking west at east elevation.

MI_Hall of the Divine Child_0005

6 of _10_. Looking north at west elevation.

MI_Hall of the Divine Child_0006

7 of _10_. Looking southeast at rear and west elevations.

MI_Hall of the Divine Child_0007

8 of _10_. Looking north in the lobby.

MI_Hall of the Divine Child_0008

9 of _10_. Looking south in the lobby at copper clad entrance doors.

MI_Hall of the Divine Child_0009

10 of _10_. Looking north in the former chapel.

MI_Hall of the Divine Child_0010

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.).

Hall of the Divine Child
Name of Property

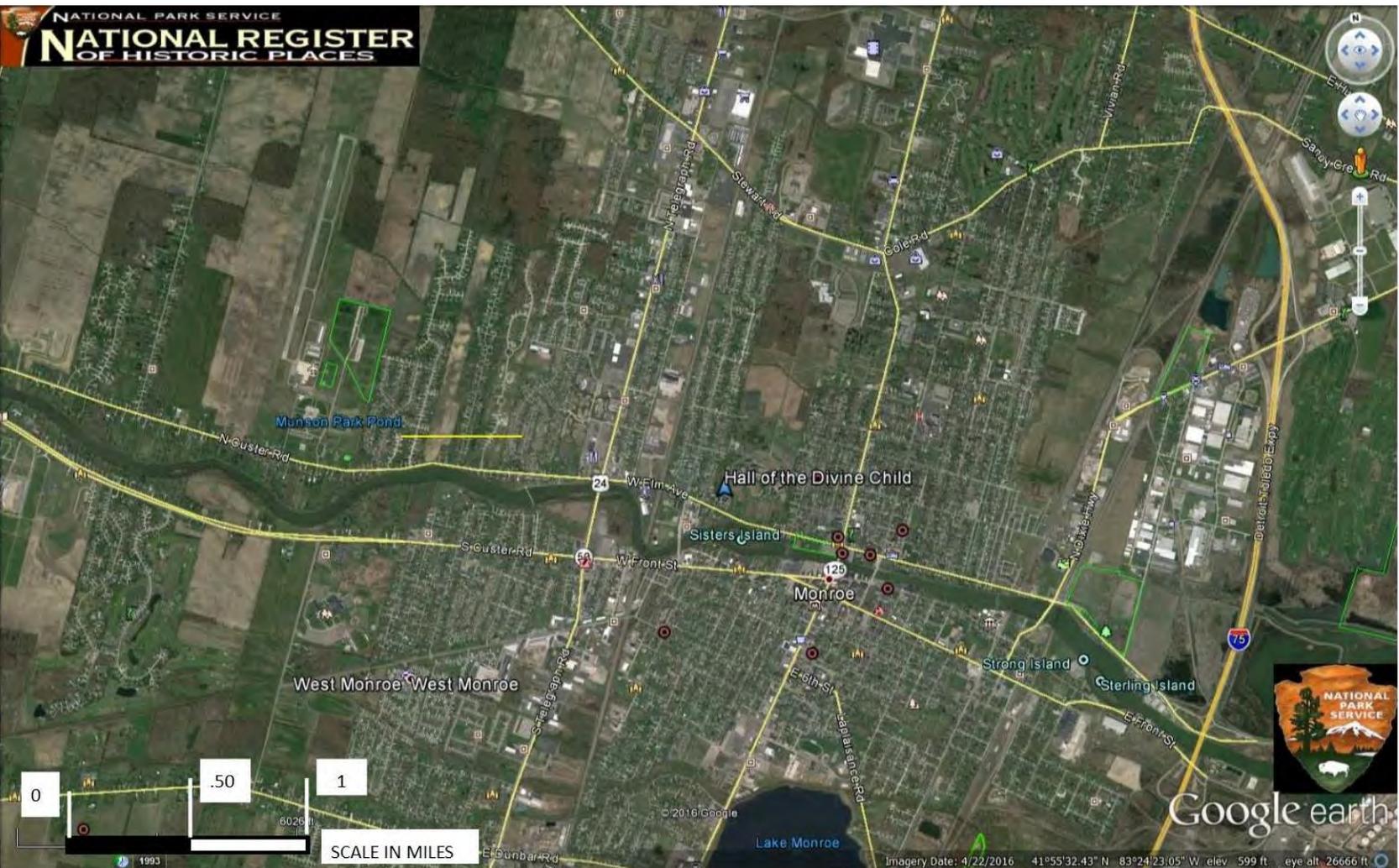
Monroe County, MI
County and State

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.

Hall of the Divine Child

Name of Property

Monroe County, MI
County and State



HALL OF THE DIVINE CHILD
MONROE, MONROE COUNTY, MI
CONTEXT MAP

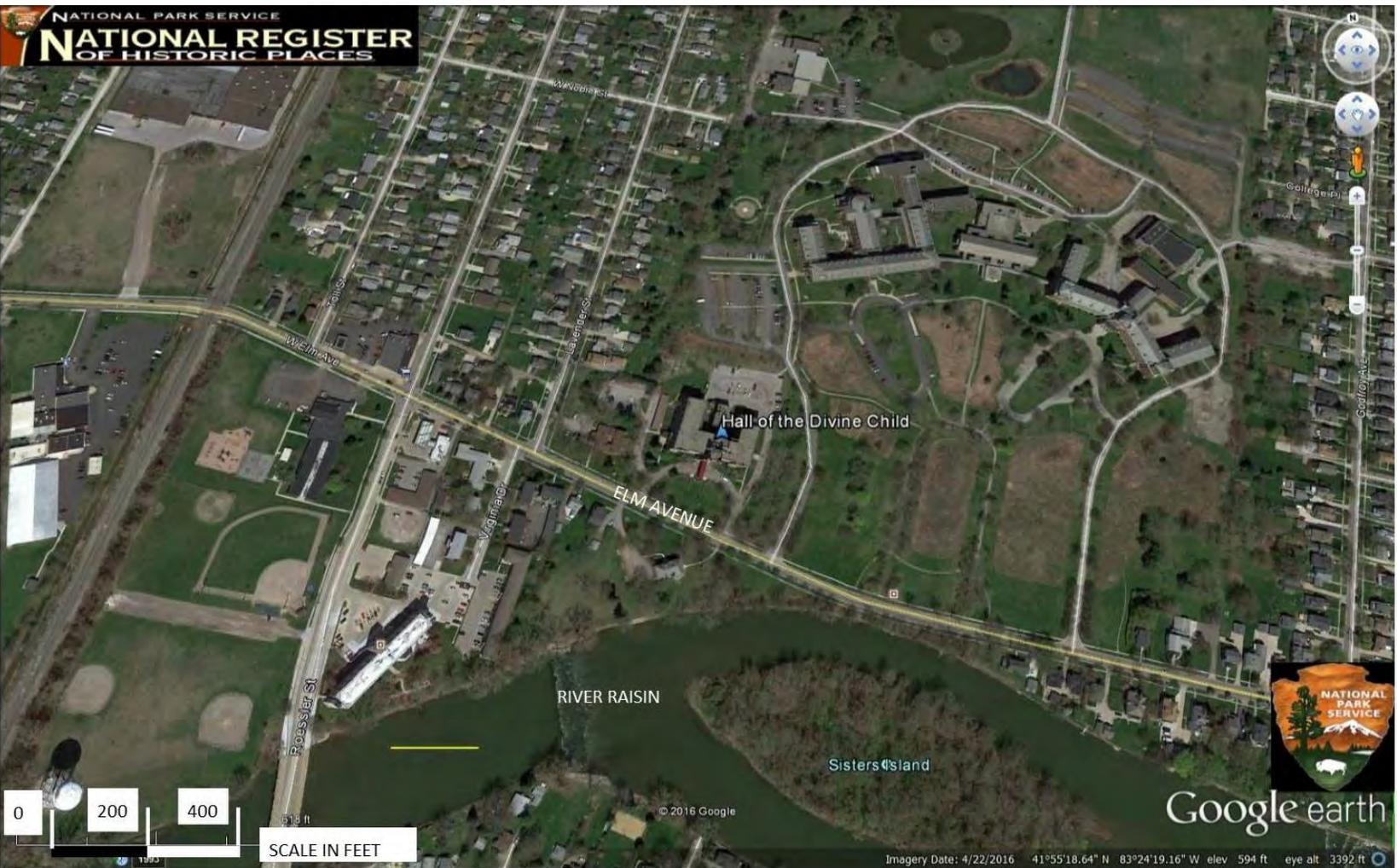


Latitude: 41.551833 N

Longitude: -83.241839 W

Hall of the Divine Child
Name of Property

Monroe County, MI
County and State



HALL OF THE DIVINE CHILD
MONROE, MONROE COUNTY, MI
LARGE SCALE MAP



Latitude: 41.551833 N

Longitude: -83.241839 W





NORMAN TOWERS



• NORMAN TOWERS •



NO TRUCKS
& BUSES
EXCEPT
ON SCHEDULED
DAYS













UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Nomination

Property Name: Hall of the Divine Child

Multiple Name:

State & County: MICHIGAN, Monroe

Date Received: 3/3/2017 Date of Pending List: Date of 16th Day: Date of 45th Day: 4/17/2017 Date of Weekly List:

Reference number: SG100000885

Nominator: State

Reason For Review:

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Appeal | <input type="checkbox"/> PDIL | <input type="checkbox"/> Text/Data Issue |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SHPO Request | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Photo |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Waiver | <input type="checkbox"/> National | <input type="checkbox"/> Map/Boundary |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Resubmission | <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Resource | <input type="checkbox"/> Period |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other | <input type="checkbox"/> TCP | <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 50 years |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CLG | |

Accept Return Reject 4/17/2017 Date

Abstract/Summary
Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria Accept, National Register Criteria A and C.

Reviewer Patrick Andrus Patrick Andrus Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2218 Date 4/17/2017

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : Yes

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



CITY OF MONROE

Community Development Department

December 27, 2016

JAN 9 2017

Mr. Brian Conway
State Historic Preservation Officer
Michigan State Historic Preservation Office
702 West Kalamazoo Street
PO Box 30740
Lansing, Michigan 48909

RE: Nomination of the Hall of the Divine Child, 810 W. Elm Avenue, Monroe, Michigan, 48162

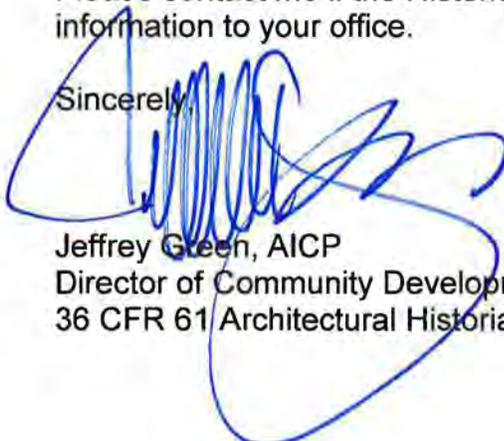
Mr. Conway:

The City of Monroe Historic District Commission met on Wednesday, December 21, 2016, to review the proposed nomination of the Hall of the Divine Child to the National Register of Historic Places.

In concurrence with Commission, the Community Development Department agrees that the building is significant to the local history of Monroe and, therefore, supports its listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The recommendation acknowledges that the nomination meets the National Register Criteria A and C, and meets the Register's standards of integrity.

Please contact me if the Historic District Commission can provide any additional information to your office.

Sincerely,



Jeffrey Green, AICP
Director of Community Development/ Historic Preservation Officer
36 CFR 61 Architectural Historian

Certified Local Government
National Register Nomination Review Report

Michigan State Housing Development Authority
State Historic Preservation Office

Name of Property: Hall of the Divine Child

Address: 810 West Elm Avenue, Monroe

Owner:

1. Mr. Farrukh Moghul, Divine Child Holdings LLC, 810 W. Elm Ave., Monroe 48162
2. Dennis Quinn, Sr. Vice President, Cinnaire, 2111 Woodward Ave., Suite 600, Detroit 48201

Date completed nomination approved by the SHPO: October 26, 2016

The CLG agrees with the SHPO to expedite the review period for this nomination.

YES (date of agreement) 12/21/2016 NO

[Signature] 12-21-16
Signature of CLG Commission Chairperson Date

[Signature] 12-28-16
Signature of Elected Chief Official Date

Date(s) of commission meeting(s) when nomination was reviewed: 12/21/2016

Date of written notice to property owner of commission meeting: 12/15/2016

The CLG provided the following opportunities for public participation in the review of this nomination:

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE MONROE HISTORIC DISTRICT COMMISSION ON 12/21/2016.

Were any written comments received by the CLG? YES NO
(Please submit copies with this report.)

Was the nomination form distributed to CLG Commission members? YES NO

Was a site visit made to the property by CLG Commission members? YES NO
If yes, when? (NOT AS A GROUP)

Did the CLG seek assistance of the SHPO in evaluating the eligibility of this property for the National Register? YES NO

VERIFICATION of Professional Qualifications of Commission in accordance with 36 CFR 61, Appendix 1, of Michigan's Certified Local Government Program.

List those commission members who meet the 36 CFR 61 qualifications required to review this type of resource.

Commission Member

Professional Qualifications

1. * _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____

Was an outside consultant used? YES _____ NO

If yes, provide the name and list the 36 CFR 61 qualifications the person meets:

The CLG Commission finds that the property meets the following national register criteria of significance: A AND C

The CLG Commission finds that the property meets the national register standards of integrity.
YES NO _____

Recommendation of CLG Commission:
APPROVAL
DENIAL _____ (specify reasons on a separate sheet of paper)

Signature of Chief Elected Official Date

Date of transmittal of this report to MHC/SHPO _____

Date of receipt of this report by MHC/SHPO _____

* JEFFREY GREEN, STAFF TO THE HDC, MEETS 36 CFR 61 QUALIFICATIONS AS A HISTORIAN & ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN



STATE OF MICHIGAN
MICHIGAN STATE HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

RICK SNYDER
GOVERNOR



February 14, 2017

Mr. J. Paul Loether, Chief
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
1201 Eye Street, NW, 8th Floor
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Mr. Loether:

The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the **Hall of the Divine Child, Monroe, Monroe County, Michigan**, to the National Register of Historic Places. We enclose a copy of our notification to the city of Monroe, as a Certified Local Government, of this nomination and request for comments. Their response has been included on Disc 1, as instructed. This property is being submitted for listing in the National Register. No written comments concerning this nomination were submitted to us prior to our forwarding this nomination to you.

Questions concerning this nomination should be addressed to Robert O. Christensen, National Register coordinator, at (517) 335-2719 or christensenr@michigan.gov.

Sincerely yours,

Martha MacFarlane-Faes
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

