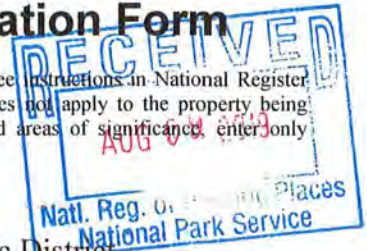


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

4416

# 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: Sainte Marie Roman Catholic Church Parish Historic District

Other names/site number: \_\_\_\_\_

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: 378 Notre Dame Avenue; 133 Wayne Street; 279 & 281 Cartier Street

City or town: Manchester State: NH County: Hillsborough

Not For Publication:  Vicinity: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  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national  statewide  local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A  B  C  D

<u>EJL Muzyl / Director and SHRO</u>		<u>7/31/19</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:		Date
<u>NH Division of Historical Resources</u>		
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government		

In my opinion, the property <input type="checkbox"/> meets <input type="checkbox"/> 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:)

*[Handwritten Signature]*  
Signature of the Keeper

9/13/19  
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>7</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>9</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- RELIGION: religious facility
- RELIGION: church school
- RELIGION: church-related residence
- 
- 
- 
- 

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- RELIGION: religious facility
- RELIGION: school
- RELIGION: church-related residence
- 
- 
-

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## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN: Gothic

LATE 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> CENTURY REVIVALS: French Renaissance

LATE 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> CENTURY REVIVALS: Late Gothic Revival

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**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Brick, Granite, Slate, Concrete

### 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 Sainte Marie Historic District consists of seven 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century buildings that constitute the historic core of Sainte Marie Roman Catholic Church parish, the second French Catholic parish established in Manchester and the first on the west side. The grouping of related brick buildings is set in close proximity to each other in order to best serve the multiple needs of parishioners. The church along with two schools, rectory, convent, brothers' home and garage occupy a prominent site, elevated above the Merrimack River and associated mills and facing the center city of Manchester to the east. Sainte Marie Church, the dominant building in the group, is a brick and granite Victorian Gothic style church built over a number of years and completed in 1899, replacing an earlier church destroyed by fire. It is located on a large lot at the northwest corner of Notre Dame Avenue (to the east) and Wayne Street (to the south). Holy Angels School, the oldest building in the group, is a large brick former parochial school and convent constructed in the Victorian Gothic style in 1885. It stands to the southeast of the church and faces Wayne Street to the south. The Marist Brothers Home is a 2 ½-story brick, hip-roofed building located on Cartier Street, constructed in 1905 to house the Marist Brothers (Freres Maristes) who had come to Sainte Marie to teach. The Sisters' Home at 133 Wayne Street is a four-story, flat-roofed brick building constructed in 1907 for the Sisters of Presentation and renovated in 1968. Located to the northeast of the Church, the Rectory is a brick and stone building designed in a Chateau Style in 1911. Constructed the following year, Hevey School is located at the southeast corner of Wayne and Cartier Streets and is Gothic in style with a modern gymnasium addition constructed to the north in 1966. The final building in the district is a garage structure dating to 1954 with a later addition.

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All of the buildings are still owned by the Roman Catholic Diocese and retain their historic use as well as sufficient integrity to contribute to the Sainte Marie District. Related properties that were once part of the parish are not included, either because they have lost their historic buildings (Notre Dame Hospital) or are not contiguous (such as orphanage and cemetery properties located elsewhere in West Manchester).

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### **Narrative Description**

The seven buildings of the Sainte Marie Historic District are a collection of buildings typically erected by Catholic parishes in New Hampshire and in the Quebec villages from which many of Manchester's French-Canadian immigrants came. Although all are constructed of brick, they vary in date, style, massing, and decorative details. The buildings are located in close proximity to each other in order to efficiently provide the necessary services required by parishioners. Set on an elevated but flat piece of land, the buildings are clustered around Ste. Marie Church, the spire of which is visible for miles around.

The entire complex encompasses approximately three acres of land. The rectory, convent and Holy Angels School are surrounded by small yards or areas with mature trees. A grassy lawn with playground equipment is located to the west of the church. A small paved parking lot is located to the south of the church and there are a handful of handicapped parking spaces between the garage and church. The area in front of (to the east of) the church consists of a brick and granite plaza (the Msgr. Hevey Courtyard) that was laid out in 2001. The central circle incorporates a curved bench of granite blocks to the east facing the church with two smaller granite walled segments serving as planters. On the opposite side of the circle, curved steps lead up to the church steps. Additional brick pavers with granite borders extends to the parking lot to the north. The east side of the granite wall/bench has raised letters reading "Sainte Marie" facing Notre Dame Avenue. There are eight iron bollards spaced along the sidewalk adjacent to the front lawn. The frontage along Notre Dame Avenue in front of the Rectory and Holy Angels School is enclosed by an iron picket fence.

The following description details the resources which are part of the Sainte Marie complex.

**1. Holy Angels School, NW corner of Notre Dame Avenue and Wayne Street, 1885.  
Contributing building.**

The oldest extant building in the district is the Holy Angels School and Convent, constructed in a Victorian Gothic style in 1885. A granite plaque above the second floor window on the north side has raised letters reading "Ecole des Sts. Anges - 1885". The 3 ½-story building is constructed of brick with decorative elements including recessed panels around the windows and brick corbel courses above, pointed arches and some dentilwork. Granite accents include a two-part beltcourse (angled rough-faced over smooth) below the second floor windows and window

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lintel elements including keystones and springers as well as sills. Rectangular in plan, the school is capped by an asphalt-shingled hip roof. Projecting from the center of both the longer north and south elevations is a narrow, gabled bay that is taller than the adjacent walls. The south gable was originally capped by a statue. An octagonal belfry topped by a polygonal pyramid roof rises from the roof of the north gable and is topped by a cross. It has trefoil openings between simple posts and the openings are capped by a frieze of recessed trefoils. In addition to the gables there are also smaller brick gable wall dormers with pointed openings that now have small 1/1 rectangular; there are two dormers on the end elevations and four on the north and south elevations. Two brick chimneys with corbel caps, brick bands and recessed crosses rise from the ridge.

At the base of each gabled tower is an entrance to the building marked by a double arch. The doors are modern replacements. On the south side the entrance is fronted by a double staircase constructed of granite blocks while that on the north side is a wide single flight of stairs. Window openings consist of groupings of long narrow double-hung sash, originally 2/2 but now containing 1/1 replacement sash. The east and west elevations are punctuated by two sets of four windows on each floor. On the east side, the top floor has rectangular oriel windows with flared bases, bracketed cornices and diagonal boards filling the recessed panels below each window. Windows on the north and south elevations are generally grouped in sets of three. All of the windows have polychromatic arched lintels with granite keystones and springers and brick in between. Originally there was a three-bay porch on either side of the central gable on the south façade, featuring decorative posts and railings. It is not known when the porches were removed. A gabled canopy has been constructed on the west end of the building and serves as the entrance for the St. Marie Day Care which uses the lower level. The floor above is used by the Parish as a Youth Center.

**2. Sainte Marie Church, west side of Notre Dame Avenue, north of Wayne Street, 1891-1899. Contributing building.**

The focal point of the parish district, Ste. Marie Church, is an impressive brick building with contrasting trimmings of white (Rutland) granite including beltcourses, weatherings on the buttresses, quoining, window sills, hood molds and other window details. The spire, which rises to a height of 224 feet, is visible for miles and is topped by a golden cross which is 16 feet tall. The east façade is dominated by a massive central square tower flanked by solid buttresses that rise to the bell tower. The three entrances are fronted by wide granite steps flanked by parapets on either end, each of which is capped by a white stone sculpture of an angel. The main entrance at the base of the tower is elaborated by a compound pointed arch supported on either side by smooth columns with foliate capitals and capped by a stone gable topped by a trefoil. The double doors are modern replacements but the pointed arch transom above is filled with stained glass tracery. To the south of the entrance is a stone inscribed "1898". Over the main entrance the large window exhibits a mix of geometric shapes including trefoil arches, quatrefoils and a bulls-eye window set in a pointed arch opening accented by quoin blocks on the sides and capped by a pointed arch hood mold with contrasting granite and brick sections below. Above this and below the bell tower are a pair of lancet windows capped by an overarching pointed arch. The open square belfry above has a pointed trefoil arched opening on each face and a six-



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sided tower at each corner, topped by polygonal roofs with copper gablets and topped by copper crockets. The spire is pierced by two levels of four elongated gabled dormers with crockets above.

The buttresses on the façade on either side of the main tower are pierced by smaller pointed arch entrances with double modern doors at the base. Above each set of doors is a quatrefoil window with pointed arch mold. At the second story of each buttress there is a lancet window. On the front corner of each of the buttresses there is a massive stone statue – the Virgin Mary to the north and Saint Joseph to the south.

The north and south side elevations each have a gabled entrance to the basement in their easternmost bay. Above this the wall, corresponding to the narthex inside, is punctuated by two lancet windows with a dormer with flared pyramidal roof above. Marking the transition from the narthex to the nave are tall open aired towers that rise to the third story of the church. They have ornately decorated copper octagonal stages topped by slate-covered polygonal roofs with copper crockets and knobs. The nave is divided into five bays by projecting brick buttresses. At the basement level there are paired rectangular openings filled with geometric glass. Punctuating the wall above are elongated pointed arch openings filled with pairs of pointed arch windows filled with stained glass. Above the polychromatic lintels alternating granite and brick, there is a corbelled cornice that is also polychromatic. Rising from the roof over each bay are small triangular dormer windows with clear glass.

Beyond the nave the gabled transepts are each punctuated by large pointed arch openings. The lower section of each has five lancet panels; above this is a large Star of David. Below the large windows are the hip-roofed projections that contain the side entrances of the church. Beyond the transept the polygonal apse has two narrow lancet windows on the north and south walls. Projecting to the west of the north transept is a lower, two-story, hip-roofed section that contains the sacristy.

Inside, the altar is at the west end of the church and at the east end are two galleries, one containing the organ and a second below the organ for parishioners. The nave of the church is divided into three sections, the wider central aisle with two more narrow side aisles. The arrangement is defined by ten Corinthian columns that are decorated with floral relief surmounted by a cherub. The side aisles are divided into five vaults. The ceiling of each vault is painted with a giant star that shines in a violet and gold hue. Interlacing ribs radiate from each star and the ceiling is marbleized. The vaulted ceiling in the transept features allegorical paintings. Each triangular of the vault terminates at its base with a pendentive decorated with figures of angels above the clustered columns with foliate capitals. In the apse/sanctuary, the five paintings depict the Angels of the Cloth. The church's stained glass windows are the work of several makers and were installed at various times. The oldest are those in the apse/sanctuary and appear to be original or early. Those in the nave were installed in 1962-3 and were manufactured by Doig-Bernardini Studios of New York City.

Furnishings include oak pews and stalls of oak seats carved in the Gothic style and consisting of a double row of seats with overhanging canopies and a hand carved oak lectern and communion

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rail. There are galleries on both the north and south sides of the transept. There are three ornate hand carved wooden altars painted in ivory and gold – the Main Altar at the west end, the St. Joseph Altar to the south and the Saint Marie Altar to the north. Statues of various saints occupy niches. Other decorative features within the church include fourteen high relief sculptures lining the walls representing the Way of the Cross.

### **3. Marist Brothers Home, 279 Cartier Street, 1905. Contributing building.**

This 2 ½-story, 2 x 5-bay, hip-roofed brick dwelling was constructed in 1905 to house the Marist Brothers (Freres Maristes) who had come to Sainte Marie to teach. The house presents an entryless two-bay façade to the street with the entrance sheltered by the partially enclosed single-story porch that spans the north façade. The porch has plain posts topped by foliate brackets and a cornice alternating panels and brackets. A connector links the house with the school to the north. The arched window openings have been filled with 1/1 replacement sash. They are topped by brick lintels, have granite sills and modern shutters. Below the projecting eaves, a plain frieze wraps around the building. Rising from each roof slope are two hip-roofed, clapboarded dormers, each containing two narrow 1/1 windows. A brick chimney rises from the south slope.

In 1941 the Marist Brothers left Ste. Marie after a 50-year apostolate. The following year, the Presentation of Mary Sisters moved into the building. In the 1980s the building was repurposed as a retreat center known as the Joseph House, organized by Father Marc Montimony and Sister Mary Anne Laughlin.

### **3A. St. Joseph with Baby Jesus Statue, 1936. Contributing object.**

In the front yard there is a marble statue depicting St. Joseph holding the Infant Jesus in one arm and a flowering stick in the other. The statue is set on a concrete pedestal with the Marist Brothers crest on the front face. A small plaque on one side of the base says in French that it was a gift of the family of W. Plante in 1936. On the other side is another small plaque that says in French “Holy Virgin guard our house”. A hedge runs along the sidewalk in front of the statue.

### **4. Sister’s Home/Convent, 133 Wayne Street, 1907/1968. Contributing building.**

Located to the southwest of the church, this four-story, flat-roofed brick building was constructed in 1907 as a convent for the Sisters of the Presentation of Mary. As can be seen from the differences in the color of the brick on the north and south elevations, it was originally somewhat smaller. An addition was constructed to the east of the original building in 1968 and although there is a difference in brick color, extreme care was taken to match the cornice and window lintel details. The building originally had a three-story, three-bay porch projecting from the east façade with two-story Corinthian columns and stick balustrades above a brick base with segmental openings.



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The building has simple brick cornerboards that project slightly and frame each elevation. At the top of each elevation is a staggered brick corbel course above which the eaves project slightly and are supported by paired brackets. The predominant window on all but the east façade is an arched window containing replacement 1/1 sash (originally the windows had 6/2 sash) with granite sills and arched lintels with granite keystones and spring blocks that have a rough face and a smooth margin. Between the granite elements the rest of the lintel is brick. On the east (1968) façade the windows consist of modern rectangular 1/1 sash with simple brick sills and lintels and flanking by shutters. The windows are all individual units except for the top floor which has sets of three that form almost a continuous band. Centered on the east façade, the main entrance is deeply recessed and fronted by a steep set of granite stairs with pipe metal railings set into concrete. The door at the top of the stairs is surrounded by glass block. There are two monograms of the Sisters of the Presentation on the façade and a cross, all fashioned of raised brick. Two secondary entrances are located on the south side and an iron fire escape is attached to the north side.

Today, this building houses the Adoration Chapel and Parish Office on the ground level, meeting rooms on the second floor and the convent above.

#### **4A. Virgin Mary Statue, 1945. Contributing object.**

In front of the building is a statue of the Virgin Mary resting on a granite base on which is inscribed 1895-1945, commemorating the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Sisters of the Presentation who arrived in 1895.

#### **5. Hevey School, 281 Cartier Street, 1911-12/1966. Contributing building.**

Located on the east side of Cartier Street, south of Wayne Street, the former Hevey School is a flat-roofed, brick building that includes two full stories and a basement. The building has a plan that is roughly rectangular with slight indentations on the longer west façade and rear (east) elevations. The west façade is bilaterally symmetrical with decorative brickwork and classically-derived contrasting trim that includes a granite foundation and beltcourse below the first floor windows and terracotta or limestone elements including a cornice above the second story windows, the top edge of the stepped parapet, two-story quoining framing sets of windows on the façade and window surrounds, lintels, and sills. All of the windows on the building contain replacement 1/1 sash.

The central section of the façade is eight bays wide with two sets of four windows on both of the main floors, framed by two-story quoining with brick spandrel areas between the floors featuring patterned brickwork including a border of stretcher brick and diamond laid diagonally to form diamonds with round, rectangular and diamond-shaped limestone accents. At the center of the façade there is a long vertical brick panel that is raised slightly with angled brick and a row of nine limestone diamonds and a triangular stone at the top and bottom. Below the first floor windows there is rusticated brickwork.

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On either side of the central section the wall is recessed slightly and contains a double-doored modern entrance at the street level set into an arched stone quoined surround with circular medallions at the corners. Above each entrance a foliate central keystone and console brackets in profile support a full entablature with dentil course and egg-and-dart molding. The entablature is capped by a blind balustrade beneath a tall segmental croisette windows with central keystones that extend to a narrow beltcourse that wraps around the building several courses below the entablature. The ends of the west elevation are punctuated by sets of three windows with trim and quoining that is similar to that in the center.

Above the projecting entablature there is a stepped brick parapet above each section. The most elaborate in the center has a stone with raised letters reading "Ecole Hevey" with "19" to one side and "11" to the other. A stone cross is centered above, rising above the top of the parapet. Fenestration on the rear elevation is considerably less decorative. The central section has five narrow openings filled with translucent Kalwall and rectangular double-hung 1/1 windows with simple stone sills and lintels in the remaining

The north and south ends of the building are ten bays wide with a set of four windows at the center of each floor edged in quoining and three individual rectangular window openings to each side with individual stone sills and lintels on both floors to the north and south.

On the north side of the building the upper level window openings have been filled with brick and the lower level openings are obscured by a single-story gymnasium addition constructed to the north in 1966. The flat-roofed building has five large openings on the Cartier Street façade that are filled with translucent Kalwall set into aluminum frames with small hopper windows at the bottom. The north elevation of the gymnasium has two sets of double doors set into aluminum frames.

## **6. Rectory, 1911. Contributing building.**

Located to the northeast of the church, the Rectory is an ornate brick building with granite trimmings designed in the Chateau style. It consists of a taller 2 ½-story main section facing Notre Dame Avenue with a rear wing which is slightly lower, smaller and has less detailing. Both sections are capped by steeply-pitched hip roofs that are covered in slate with copper trim including a denticulated cornice, ridges, and downspouts. The main house has elaborate dormers which have brick bases and gabled tops with simple pinnacles; the central dormer on the façade is topped by an ogee arch. Foliate crockets that form cross-like elements are centered above the arched stone label molds on the dormers. Three tall brick chimneys emerge from the roof and have pointed arch recesses with limestone sills and caps.

The entrance is centered on the east façade and is set into a semi-circular opening. It consists of a glass-and-panel door with leaded glass transom and partial sidelights with quatrefoils below. A single-story, 3 x 4-bay porch fronts the entrance and wraps around to the south elevation. It was described in a newspaper account of the time as "a spacious cloister-like veranda".<sup>1</sup> The

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<sup>1</sup> Undated newspaper clipping, Manchester Public Library files (Catholic churches).

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entrance bay is flanked by piers constructed of stone blocks; the other bays are articulated by brick piers with inset trefoils. Between the vertical supports there are Tudor arches at the top with quatrefoils in the spandrels. The balustrades have squat columns supporting trefoil tracery between the top and bottom rails. Additional sections of this same balustrade originally capped the porch as well as the two-story rectangular projection on the south elevation but have been removed.

Windows on the building consist of croisettes or cross windows that are paired and divided by a mullion and a transom bar. All of the window openings on the building now contain 1/1 replacement sash. The first floor openings have arched tops while those above are more segmental. They are capped by label molds and flanked by quoining with belt courses acting as sills. Centered above the entrance is a rectangular oriel accented by rectangular brick panels set in a stone grid with narrow stained glass panels above the central door and two flanking windows. A wide three-sided bay window constructed of stone block and capped by a modillion cornice is located on the first floor of the north elevation.

The slightly lower rear wing has simpler segmental window openings filled with double-hung windows containing 1/1 sash with simple headers consisting of two rows of header brick and stone sills. The dormers are hip-roofed and each dormer contains two individual windows. The wing lacks the quoining and beltcourses of the main house. The south side of the building is fronted by a single-story, four-bay porch supported by wooden posts set on recessed panel pedestals that are spanned by turned balusters. There is a secondary entrance on the south elevation, covered by this porch and another on the rear (west) elevation sheltered by a hip porch a single bay wide and supported by plain posts.

#### **7. Garage, 1954/c.1990. Contributing building.**

Located to the north of the church and to the west of the rectory is a L-shaped building constructed of concrete block and faced in brick, containing garages and the maintenance office for the complex. Originally, the garage was a rectangular building oriented in an east-west direction with five glass-and-panel garage doors, capped by a shed roof with vertical wood boards with scalloped bottom edges above the garage doors. Sometime after 1989 the shorter wall set at right angles to the south was added. It has a single garage bay and a pedestrian glass-and-metal door. This section is also capped by a shed roof and has a second story sheathed in vertical boards on the east side punctuated by windows overlooking the roof of the single-story section.

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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.)

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- 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.)

Social History

Ethnic Heritage

Education

Architecture

**Period of Significance**

1885-1969

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**Significant Dates**

- Ste. Marie Church: 1891-1899 (construction)
- Holy Angels School: 1885 (construction)
- Marist Brothers Home: 1905 (construction)
- Sisters Home: 1907 (construction); 1968 addition
- Hevey School: 1911-12 (construction); 1966 addition
- Rectory: 1911 (construction)

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

- J.H. Besarick (Ste. Marie Church architect)
- William Butterfield (Holy Angels School architect)
- Wilfred Provost (Sisters Home architect)
- Arsene Brunelle Co. (Hevey School contractor)
- Dana & Provost (Church basement contractor)
- Granite Construction Co. (Church contractor)
- F.T. Provost (Marist Brothers Home and Sisters Home contractor)
- Alphonse Grenier Co. (Rectory contractor)
- Dirsa & Lampron (Gymnasium addition architects)
- Caron Construction (Gymnasium addition contractors)

**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 Sainte Marie Church Parish Historic District, a French-Canadian Catholic Church complex, is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places at the local level under Criterion A in the Areas of Social History, Ethnic Heritage, and Education and under Criterion C in the Area of Architecture. Since the late 19<sup>th</sup> century the buildings of Ste. Marie Church parish have served the spiritual, cultural and educational needs of parishioners, embodying "La Survivance", a social movement developed in Quebec in the 19<sup>th</sup> century that worked to retain traditional Quebecois culture through the preservation of faith, language, customs, and family. Sainte Marie has served as the largest parish for the thousands of French speaking Catholics who settled

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in Manchester in the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century. During this time period, the city had the largest Franco-American population of any community in the state. Today, all of the buildings continue to serve the spiritual and social needs of parishioners.

The period of significance for the historic district extends from the start of construction of Holy Angels School in 1885 and extends to 1969 based on National Register guidelines for a 50-year cut-off for historic significance. Significant dates for individual buildings include Ste. Marie Church, constructed 1891-1899; Holy Angels School, constructed 1885; Marist Brothers Home, constructed 1905; Sisters Home, constructed 1907; Rectory, constructed 1911; Hevey School, constructed 1911-12; Garage, constructed 1954.

The Sainte Marie Parish Historic District meets National Register Criterion Consideration A for religious properties because it derives its primary significance from architectural and historical importance.

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

### **Social History and Ethnic Heritage**

The Sainte Marie Complex is significant under Criterion A, Social History and Ethnic Heritage, for the role it played in maintaining and preserving the culture and traditions of the French-Canadian community on Manchester's west side. It is an excellent example of the far-reaching aspects of the Franco-American parish, touching every aspect of a parishioner's life and developing a community with a strong sense of solidarity anchored in shared values, ideas and interests. Historically, Sainte Marie has served as the largest parish of the many French speaking Catholics in Manchester.

During the Civil War, the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company first began to seek laborers abroad to supplement native American workers. Facilitated in part by the passage of the Act to Encourage Immigration of 1864, the great influx of French Canadians began after the Civil War. Between 1840 and 1930 900,000 persons left Quebec for the United States; nearly two thirds of these located in New England.<sup>2</sup> It has been estimated that by 1890 about 77% of the French Canadians living in the United States were concentrated in New England and that three quarters of these lived in seven cities: Fall River, Holyoke, Lawrence, Lowell, New Bedford and Worcester, Massachusetts and Manchester, New Hampshire.<sup>3</sup> By 1870 there were already 2,500 predominantly Catholic French Canadians in Manchester. In 1880 the number had risen to 9,000 and in 1890 there were 15,031.<sup>4</sup> By 1900 French Canadians constituted about 40% of the

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<sup>2</sup> Yves Roby. *The Franco-Americans of New England: Dreams and Realities*, 2004.

<sup>3</sup> Eileen McAuliffe Kanzler, *Processes of Immigration: the Franco-Americans of Manchester, New Hampshire, 1875-1925*, Ph.D. thesis, Illinois State University, 1982: 95.

<sup>4</sup> Thaddeus M. Piotrowski. *The Franco-American heritage in Manchester, N.H.* Manchester: New Hampshire Council for the Humanities, 1974: 2.



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mill labor force and one half of the city's population. In 1932 the *Manchester Union Leader* estimated that 40,000 people or 50% of the city's population were of French Canadian descent.<sup>5</sup>

Initially, the French Canadians in Manchester worshipped with their Irish neighbors at St. Anne's Church but conflict between the Irish and French Canadians soon caused the French Canadians to form their own church. In response to requests for a French speaking priest, Father Joseph-Augustin Chevalier moved to Manchester from northern New York in 1870. He established the first French Catholic parish, St. Augustin's, on the east side of Manchester and a church was built at the corner of Beech and Auburn Streets and dedicated in 1872. The parish flourished and supported other institutions as well including a parish school, orphanage, social hall and cemetery.

The second French Catholic parish in Manchester and the first on the west side, Sainte Marie's Society was organized in 1880. This parish in turn served as the mother of four additional French-speaking parishes – St. George (1890), Sacred Heart (1911), St. Edmond (1912) and St. Jean-Baptiste (1914). Sainte Marie's first pastor, Father David-Joseph Halde, was appointed in 1880 and the first mass was held in the Music Hall Building at 1011 Elm Street on Sunday, September 19, 1880.

Sainte-Marie Parish played an important role in the spiritual, educational, social lives and well-being of its parishioners. In addition to the church, the parish included Holy Angels School, erected in 1885, with a convent on the top floor for the Sisters of Charity who came from Canada to teach. A boys school was constructed on Wayne Street in 1886. It was torn down in 1910, replaced in 1911 by the Ecole Hevey, later part of the West Side Catholic Regional High School. Notre Dame Hospital ("L'Hospital Notre Dame de Lourdes"), now the Catholic Medical Center, was established in 1893-4. Land for a cemetery, Mount Calvary, was purchased in 1881. St. Mary's Credit Union ("la Caisse Populaire Sainte-Marie"), the first credit union in the U.S. was established by Msgr. Hevey with Alphonse Desjardins in 1908 and incorporated in 1909.<sup>6</sup> St. Peter's Orphanage was established at the corner of Amory and Reed Streets. The Circle St. Marie, a parish center for the young was also established. *L'Avenir National* was a Manchester newspaper reporting local, national, Canadian and international news in French.

The many roles the parish played in everyday life was a reflection of "La Survivance", a social movement developed in Quebec in the 19<sup>th</sup> century that worked to retain traditional Quebecois culture through the preservation of faith, language, customs, and family.<sup>7</sup> The movement was dedicated to preserving a way of life based on the Catholic faith, the French language and French Canadian cultural values. On the west side of Manchester there was an infrastructure of parochial and neighborhood institutions that served the French Canadian community including the church, schools, orphanage, a hospital, a nursing home, a credit union and a cemetery.

<sup>5</sup> Kanzler: 121.

<sup>6</sup> In 1996 the building at 418-420 Notre Dame Avenue, Manchester was listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

<sup>7</sup> Gerard J. Brault. *The French-Canadian Heritage in New England*. Montreal, Quebec: McGill University Press, 1986: 65-66.

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## Education

The Ste. Marie Historic District is significant in the Area of Education for its associations with the parochial education of French-Canadian children in West Manchester. Within the Franco American parish, the parish school had an important role, providing both religious instruction and French language and customs in addition to teaching the basic elements of literacy. Providing educational opportunity was especially important in communities such as Manchester where parents regularly had to take their children out of school to work in the mills or help at home. Few children were able to complete eight consecutive years of education. Ste. Marie Parish educated 52,955 students in its elementary schools beginning in 1885 and hundreds more in its high schools between 1922 and 1973.<sup>8</sup>

The first school building erected by the parish was "Le Couvent des Saints-Anges" (Holy Angels Academy), built under Father Hevey's direction in 1885. As in Quebec, the schools were staffed with orders of teaching nuns and brothers. In this case, Father Hevey brought the Sisters of Charity Sainte-Hyacinthe (Grey Nuns) from Quebec. The brick and granite building had four schoolrooms on the first floor with folding doors separating each pair of classrooms. An additional schoolroom, a chapel, a parlor, a music room and a sitting room were located on the floor above.<sup>9</sup> When it first opened, there were more than 200 children. In addition to teaching girls from local families, the school also educated children from the nearby orphanage which was located in a wing of Notre Dame de Lourdes Hospital beginning in 1895.

In 1886 a boys' school "L'Ecole Sainte-Marie" was built next to the girls school on Wayne Street (the site of the present gymnasium). There were 400 boys in six classrooms when it initially opened. When the Sisters of Charity were forbidden to teach boys in 1890, the Marist Brothers were brought to Manchester from Lyon, France. In 1892, Sister Gaudry, a Sister of Charity, organized what was the forerunner of a day care nursery school which enabled young mothers to work. The "Salle d'Asile Ste. Marie" used a converted home on Cartier Street until 1930.

In 1910 Ste. Marie's parish had 2,220 children attending school including 900 at the L'Ecole Sainte-Marie. The Ste. Marie parish schools had the largest attendance of all of Manchester's parochial schools. In 1911, under the leadership of Father I.H.C. Davignon, the boys' school, was replaced by the Ecole Hevey (Hevey School) on the corner of Wayne and Cartier Streets, next to the Marist Brothers' residence. Ground was broken for the new school in the summer of 1911. The two-story building had sixteen classrooms and a large parish hall that could accommodate over 800 people. The building was constructed by the Arsene Brunelle Company at a cost of approximately \$100,000. When the school opened in September 1912, it had an enrollment of 675 boys.

<sup>8</sup> "St. Marie Parish Big on Education", *Sunday News*, May 18, 1980: 9C.

<sup>9</sup> "New Parochial Schoolhouse", *Daily Mirror and American*, March 14, 1885.

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In the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, very few young Franco-Americans attended school beyond 8<sup>th</sup> grade; most finished school at 12 or 13. In Manchester, where the Franco-Americans represented 40% of the population, barely 1% were attending high school in 1908.<sup>10</sup> Most schools offered primary grades with some secondary level instruction to the few students who could afford to attend school past the eighth grade. At this time, most Manchester children from wealthier Franco-American families attended academies, convent schools and seminaries in Quebec if they wanted to continue their education beyond the primary level.<sup>11</sup>

In the 1920s the Ste. Marie Parish began to take steps to improve this situation. In 1923 commercial course diplomas were awarded for the first time at Holy Angels School. On September 8, 1924, Father Alphee Leclerc, the fourth pastor of Ste. Marie's, founded Holy Angels High School. The first class had an enrollment of twenty girls and the church sacristy served as classroom space. The school became coeducational in 1940. In 1944 the State Department of Education approved the Holy Angels High curriculum and the first coed graduation was held with seven boys and eleven girls receiving diplomas.<sup>12</sup>

New Hampshire's Catholic schools, including those of Ste. Marie Parish, reached their peak in the 1960s. In 1965, Ste. Marie Junior High School took over the Rimmon School on Dubuque Street. In 1966 Ste. Marie High School (the former Hevey School) was refurbished and a gymnasium and cafeteria were added according to designs by Manchester architects Dirsa & Lampron. The convent that housed the teaching nuns was also renovated.

It was not long, however, before Manchester's Catholic schools began to contract. In 1971 the Hillcrest Parochial School resulted from the merger of St. Patrick and Ste. Marie parish elementary schools. Pupils in grades one through three attended classes at the St. Patrick building and continued at St. Marie for grades four through eight. In 1973 St. Marie High School had 237 students and was one of two parochial high schools in Manchester with Trinity High being the other. The last Ste. Marie High graduation was held in 1973 and the West Side Catholic Regional School was formed when six parishes (Ste. Marie, Sacred Heart, St. Raphael, St. John the Baptist, St. Patrick and St. Edmund) joined their schools. The former St. Marie's High School was utilized for a time as a Regional Catholic Junior High. In 1981 Manchester, which at one time had two dozen parochial schools, had eight Catholic schools including one middle and one high school. In the 1980s, the south campus of the West Side Catholic Regional School utilized the former St. Raphael School at 103 Walker Street while the Ste. Marie School housed the north campus.

In 1992 the Ste. Marie school building ceased being used as a school and the West Side Catholic Regional School was consolidated at the site of the former St. Raphael School. Junior high school students had to transfer to St. Joseph Regional Junior High School on the city's east side. Although the Ste. Marie building no longer functioned as a school, it continued to act as an important center for various activities that brought parishioners together. In the fall of 2016 the

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<sup>10</sup> Kanzler: 157.

<sup>11</sup> Ibid: 154.

<sup>12</sup> *Sunday News*, May 18, 1980: 9C.

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Holy Family Academy, a private coeducational Catholic school moved into the former Hevey School.

## Architecture

Collectively, the buildings of the Ste. Marie Church complex are a good example of a French Canadian church parish complex and also constitute a noteworthy architectural group with the focal point being Ste. Marie Church itself. The buildings are set on a hill overlooking the mills of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company which lined the west bank of the Merrimack River. According to local legend, the Franco Americans were determined to build a church that was more imposing than St. Joseph's Cathedral on the east side which served a primarily Irish congregation. As is typical of a French-Canadian parish complex, the grouping of related buildings is set in close proximity to each other in order to best serve the multiple needs of parishioners. Each of the buildings embodies the distinctive characteristics of its building type and also reflect one of a range of architectural styles that were popular during the late 19<sup>th</sup> to mid 20<sup>th</sup> century. The earliest buildings in the complex, Holy Angels School and Ste. Marie Church, are Victorian Gothic in style with the Convent also displaying elements of that style mixed with Colonial Revival details. The Rectory is designed in the French-inspired Chateausque Style while Hevey School, constructed just a year later, is 20<sup>th</sup> Century Gothic in style. The latest addition to the complex, the Hevey School gymnasium, shows the influence of Mid-Century Modern design. Other lesser buildings including the Marist Brothers House and garage do not reflect a specific architectural style.

The buildings were designed by a number of prominent architects from Manchester and beyond, several of which were also of French-Canadian origin or descent. The oldest building in the district, Holy Angels School, was designed by Manchester architect William Butterfield in 1885 early in his career. Butterfield (1860-1932) was born in Maine and had no formal education in architecture although he was the son of a builder. Butterfield opened an architectural office in Manchester in 1881 and was not Catholic, instead he was a member of the Franklin Street Congregational Church. By the time he designed the Holy Angels School, he had designed several non-Catholic churches in Manchester including St. Paul's Church at the corner of Union and Amherst Streets (1882, not extant); People's Methodist Episcopal Chapel on Penacook Street (1882) and the Manchester Police Station as well as several residences. In the years that followed Butterfield would design two other buildings for the Catholic Church in Manchester – St. Augustin Convent (1892) and the McDonald School (1893) and became one of the major architects in Manchester at the turn-of-the-twentieth century.

The designer of Ste. Marie's Church was Boston architect John Harrison Besarick (1844-1925) who was born in Quebec to parents who were natives of England but later moved to Canada. J.H. Besarick moved to Boston about 1860. Although he does not appear to have been Catholic, Besarick had designed a number of buildings for the Catholic Church in Massachusetts before preparing drawings for Ste. Marie Church in 1891. These included buildings at St. John's Roman Catholic Seminary Complex in Brighton including Theology House (1881-1884) and

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Philosophy House (1888-1890) and St. John the Evangelist Catholic Church in Hopkinton, Massachusetts (c.1880).<sup>13</sup>

Several of the buildings at Ste. Marie's had connections to the Provost family, a long-time Manchester family of contractors and architects who originally came from Quebec and first settled on Manchester's west side. In 1892 Dana & Provost (Joseph Dana and Frank T. Provost) of West Manchester were hired to construct the basement of Ste. Marie Church which served as the main worship space for several years until the church could be completed. F.T. Provost also constructed the frame for holding the bells in the tower in 1906.<sup>14</sup> Frank T. Provost (1852-1934) immigrated from Quebec in 1866 and went into the building construction business in 1889. The firm of F.T. Provost & Co., Carpenters and Builders, was located at 21 Amory Street in West Manchester. In addition to the Ste. Marie basement, he also erected Notre Dame hospital, St. Patrick's Church, Villa Augustina in Goffstown and St. Cecilia Hall in Manchester. At the time of his death in 1934, he was described as one of the oldest Franco-Americans in Manchester. He was survived by three daughters, all of whom were nuns, and four sons, one of whom, Wilfred, was an architect.<sup>15</sup>

Frank Provost's son, Wilfred Eugene Provost (1884-1941) was born in Manchester and graduated from St. Joseph's High School in 1903 and went on to become an architect though without formal training. The Convent for the Sisters of Presentation at Ste. Marie constructed in 1907 was an early design for Wilfred Provost and was built by his father's company, the F.T. Provost Construction Company. As architect for the Roman Catholic Diocese of New Hampshire Wilfred Provost went on to design many ecclesiastical and institutional buildings for the church, some of which were built by his father. His best-known works in Manchester included Sacred Heart Hospital, St. Joseph's Grammar School, Our Lady of Perpetual Help Church and School and Villa Augustina in Goffstown.<sup>16</sup> Wilfred Provost was a long-time member of St. George's Roman Catholic Church on the east side of Manchester. Wilfred's son, Leo Paul Provost (1912-1967) was also an architect. He received a B.S. in Architecture from the University of New Hampshire in 1936 and also designed multiple Catholic buildings throughout the state, including churches, schools, and hospitals, many of which were for French-Canadian parishes. Among his commissions were St. Jean Baptiste Church and St. George's Church in Manchester. He was a member of St. Catherine Parish in Manchester.<sup>17</sup>

The architects for the 1966 gymnasium addition to the Hevey School were Dirsa & Lampron of Manchester.<sup>18</sup> Mitchell Paul Dirsa (1913-2008) attended the University of New Hampshire and formed a partnership with fellow University of New Hampshire graduate Joseph Filix Lampron

<sup>13</sup> Boston Landmarks Commission. Study Report for George Milliken House, 44 Virginia Street, Boston, Massachusetts, 2004.

<sup>14</sup> Unidentified Manchester Newspaper (*Mirror & American?*), October 20, 1906. Manchester Public Library files.

<sup>15</sup> *Manchester Leader*, February 17, 1934.

<sup>16</sup> Henry F. and Elsie Rathburn Withey, *Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased)*. Lost Angeles: Hennessey & Ingalls, Inc., 1970, p. 192.

<sup>17</sup> *Granite State Architect*, August 1967.

<sup>18</sup> Diocese of Manchester, New Hampshire.

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(1912-2002) in 1946. Among the firm's works were the Annunciation Greek Orthodox Church in Dover (1957), the JFK Apartments in Concord (1964) and many schools.<sup>19</sup>

Many of the contractors working on the various building projects were of French-Canadian descent. These include the Arsene Brunelle (1861-1948), contractor and builder, who had his office and residence at 314 Kelley Street and constructed the Hevey School in 1911. He came to this country from Quebec in 1891. Alphonse Grenier (1871-1932) was the contractor in charge of building the Rectory in 1911. He lived at 302 Cartier Street in West Manchester and had arrived in the U.S. from Quebec in 1889.

### Historical Background

The first church in Manchester established to serve Roman Catholics was St. Anne's Church on the east side, founded in 1843 by Father McDonald and attended largely by Irish Catholics. As time went on and the number of French Canadian immigrants increased, there was a growing need for a clergyman for the French-speaking and Fr. Levesque arrived in Manchester in 1849. Other missionary priests followed but it was not until 1871 that the French population of Manchester, then numbering 2,500, received their own resident priest, Fr. Joseph-Augustin Chevalier. Fr. Chevalier was the moving force in the construction of St. Augustin Church at the corner of Beech and Spruce Streets which was dedicated on November 27, 1872 and was the first parish orientated to the French Canadian population.

In 1880 Bishop James Healy assigned Father David-Joseph Halde to organize a parish on the west side of Manchester. The first mass for this new parish was held in the Music Hall Building at 1011 Elm Street on Sunday, September 19, 1880 and more than one thousand people attended. Soon thereafter Father Halde bought a lot of land measuring 7,500 square feet near the corner of Bridge Street and Beauport Street (later Notre Dame Avenue) from the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company for \$348.48. Work started on October 22, 1880 and William Landry was given the contract for masonry. The 85' x 45' wooden structure was built under the direction of Napoleon Larose and stood on what is the present church's front lawn. The interior of the church was finished in pine and painted white. A gallery ran around the inside, reached by stairways on either side of the entrance, giving the church a seating capacity of 1,100. The church windows were plain glass, with the exception of two stained glass windows representing the incarnation and the coronation of the blessed Virgin.<sup>20</sup>

Adjacent to the church a two-story building measuring 82' x 26' was erected to be used as the pastor's residence and there was also a 32' x 22' barn and other outbuildings. Ste. Marie's French Catholic church opened for the first time for public worship on January 30, 1881 and the solemn blessing of the church took place on July 3, 1881 with Bishop Healy presiding. The congregation planned to erect a large brick church in a few years and put the original church to

<sup>19</sup> Lisa Mausolf, *Mid 20<sup>th</sup> Century Architecture in NH: 1945-1975*, 2012.

<sup>20</sup> "Saint Marie's Church", *Mirror & American*, January 31, 1881.



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new use as a French school or convent.<sup>21</sup> In August 1881 Father Halde bought land for what would become the Mount Calvary Cemetery out on the Goffstown Road.

In 1882 Father Halde returned to Quebec and in March Bishop Healy appointed Father Pierre Hevey of Lewiston, Maine pastor of the parish. Initially the neighborhood surrounding the church was vacant land and there were few Franco American families in the vicinity; many traveled from the center city across the river. Through sermons and personal visits Fr. Hevey encouraged parishioners to move to the west side where he claimed land was cheaper.<sup>22</sup> To show his belief in the area, he personally had a multi-family dwelling constructed. The construction of the iron McGregor Bridge across the Merrimack River in 1881 provided additional incentive and greatly improved access. In the 1880s many Franco Americans bought 500 square foot lots on Cartier, Beauport, Rimmon, Amory, and Dubuque Streets from the Amoskeag Company. In 1883 Father Hevey purchased more land from Amoskeag on which to construct additional buildings for the parish.

The first building erected was the Holy Angels Convent/School, constructed in 1885 at the corner of Beauport and Wane Streets, next to the chapel. It was built according to plans by Manchester architect William Butterfield and erected at a cost of approximately \$20,000. The brick building contained classrooms and also included lodging rooms for the Sisters of Charity (Grey Nuns) who came to Manchester from Sainte Hyacinthe, Quebec. The sisters arrived at the convent on December 9, 1885 and five days later more than 200 students were enrolled for the opening of classes. The blessing of the convent and its chapel took place on April 7, 1886. The next construction project undertaken by Father Hevey was "L'Ecole Sainte-Marie", a school for boys, on Wayne Street opposite the Holy Angels school which became a girl's school. Construction of the wood-frame building began on June 21, 1886 and by the end of the fall it was open for classes. The 88' x 50' building contained nine classrooms and a parish hall. In September 1890 the Marist Brothers arrived from France to teach in the school.

In 1888 and 1889 small additions were made to the original Ste. Marie Church to accommodate the growing congregation. Due to the increasing number of French Canadians settling in Manchester, the Ste. Marie parish was divided into two separate parishes in 1890 and the new parish of St. George was added on the east side.

The original wooden Ste. Marie chapel was destroyed by fire on October 16, 1890 although the adjacent Holy Angel Building and wood-frame rectory were saved. Until a new church could be built, services were held in the Parish Hall in the boy's school. In 1891 Father Hevey hired Boston architect J.H. Besarick to prepare plans. John Harrison Besarick (1844-1925) was born in Quebec but moved to Boston about 1860 where both he and his brother William became architects. He received his architectural training in the Boston office of Samuel J.F. Thayer and also spent time in the offices of Richard Hunt and McKim, Mead and White in New York. By 1869 he had gone into business for himself. He designed various residential and commercial buildings in the Boston area as well as church complexes including a Congregational Church in

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<sup>21</sup> Ibid.

<sup>22</sup> Fr. Hevey was to serve as pastor for 27 years until 1909.

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Roxbury (1886); buildings at St. John's Roman Catholic Seminary Complex in Brighton including Theology House (1881-1884) and Philosophy House (1888-1890) and St. John the Evangelist Catholic Church in Hopkinton, Massachusetts (c.1880).<sup>23</sup> Besarick's only other known New Hampshire commission was Windermere, a large summer estate on Lake Winnepesaukee in Moultonborough, New Hampshire, constructed for Dr. Frank Greene in 1891-3.<sup>24</sup>

In the spring of 1891 excavation work for a new church foundation was underway on a new site set back 100 feet from Beauport Street/Notre Dame Avenue. The church basement ("sous sol" in French) was constructed of brick with trimmings of Concord granite and was completed in 1892.<sup>25</sup> Francois Galipeau served as the mason/contractor for the foundation with Dana & Provost (Joseph Dana and Frank T. Provost) of West Manchester receiving the contract for constructing the basement. Services were held there for several years until Msgr. Hevey won approval for the plans for the new church from the Diocese of Manchester.

During this period as the new church was being planned, Msgr. Hevey remained actively involved in the planning and construction of other institutions and buildings to serve the Franco-American population. Although these were not all immediately adjacent to the other parish structures, they each played an important role in community life. In 1892 a "Salle D'Asile" was opened on Cartier Street to house orphans and senior citizens. Opened in 1894, Notre Dame de Lourdes Hospital was constructed halfway up the hill from what was then Main Street between Wayne and Putnam Streets. An addition was built several years later.<sup>26</sup> The hospital was run by the Sisters of Charity who gave up their teaching duties and were replaced by the Sisters of the Presentation of Mary from Saint Hyacinthe, Quebec. In 1896 a separate, new building called the Notre Dame Orphanage was constructed next to the hospital for the orphans who over the years had been housed in the Holy Angels building, hospital and other places. In 1900 Msgr. Hevey purchased a building on the corner of Amory and Alsace Streets that was converted to Saint Peter's Orphanage for Boys which opened on May 3, 1903.

The construction of Ste. Marie's Church above the basement level began in earnest in 1898 based on Besarick's 1891 drawings. On February 17, 1898 Msgr. Hevey signed a contract with the Granite Construction Company of Montpelier, Vermont and Nashua to begin construction in April. The project was overseen by Georges Guernsey and Napoleon Dubuque, masons and contractors.

The cornerstone of Ste. Marie's Church was laid on May 30, 1898 with a blessing from Bishop Bradley. The church was dedicated on Thanksgiving Day, November 30, 1899 although the pews did not arrive from the Manitowac Seating Company of Manitowac, Wisconsin until the next month. The cost of the building itself was \$76,000 with funds raised from millworkers who

<sup>23</sup> Boston Landmarks Commission. Study Report for George Milliken House, 44 Virginia Street, Boston, Massachusetts, 2004.

<sup>24</sup> Windermere was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1979.

<sup>25</sup> This space is now known as Montminy Hall.

<sup>26</sup> The Hospital became Catholic Medical Center West in 1974 and in 1976 the original wooden building was demolished for a new building dedicated in 1978.

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on average received just \$6 a day. The Gothic-style altar of white wood and Mexican onyx was designed and built by Lausberg, Burke and Macke of Louisville, Kentucky. The interior of the building was finished in oak. In 1901 lateral altars were installed as well as hand carved oak altar stalls, manufactured by the same firm.

In 1905 Msgr. Hevey built a home on Cartier Street for the Marist brothers (Freres Maristes) who had come from France to take charge of the boy's school. They had previously occupied rooms in the Sainte Marie School. In 1906 the well-known artist Ozias Leduc (1864-1955), famous for his Quebec church interiors, was invited by Msgr. Hevey to paint the interior of Sainte-Marie.<sup>27</sup> That same year four huge bronze bells were imported from France by Rougier & Freres of Montreal. The bells were forged by Fonderies Crouzet-Hildebrand of Louviers, France and were fashioned after the bells of London's Westminster Abbey and St. Henri in Montreal. The molding and casting of the bells took six months. Weighing more than 14,000 pounds, the bells were installed in the church tower and dedicated on September 12, 1906. In 1907, Msgr. Hevey built the Convent for the Sisters of Presentation who had come to Manchester years before to take over the direction of the Holy Angels school for girls while the Sisters of Charity (Grey Nuns) ran the hospital and orphanages. The new convent was designed by Manchester architect Wilfred Provost and built by the F.T. Provost Construction Co. at a cost of \$15,000. Wilfred Provost (1884-1941) was born in Manchester and was the son of Frank T. Provost. As architect for the Roman Catholic Diocese of New Hampshire, he designed many ecclesiastical and institutional buildings for the Church.

The 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the ordination to priesthood of Father Hevey was celebrated in Manchester on July 5, 1907. In 1908 Msgr. Hevey was instrumental in bringing Alphonse Desjardins of Quebec (now known as the father of credit unions) to come to Manchester and help him set up the first credit union in the United States. Up until that time, the French-speaking immigrants who had come to work in the Manchester mills had had a hard time getting credit from established English-speaking banks. St. Mary's Cooperative Credit Association (later "La Caisse Populaire Ste. Marie"/St. Mary's Bank) was subsequently established in a spare room in the home of Manchester attorney Joseph Boivin at 418-420 Notre Dame Avenue.

On October 1, 1909 Msgr. Hevey retired from active duties as the pastor of Ste. Marie's. At the time he was the oldest Catholic clergyman in New Hampshire, both in point of years and in service. He died on March 22, 1910.

Msgr. Hevey was succeeded by Fr. Isidore Davignon. Under his leadership in 1911 a new brick and granite rectory was constructed to replace the earlier wooden building. On October 26, 1911, the *Mirror and American* reported that "a force of painters is at work on the new rectory of St. Marie's church, applying the finishing touches of the exterior of this handsome new edifice. The interior of the building is completed and ready for occupancy". On December 12, 1911, the paper reported that the rectory had been completed and that Rev. I.H.C. Davignon, pastor and his household would move into the new building immediately. The interior of the building was

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<sup>27</sup> Renovation projects beginning with renovations for the parish's semicentennial in 1930 have either removed or covered over much of his work.

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finished in quartered oak and hard pine with hardwood floors. The cost of the building was approximately \$30,000; it was built by local contractor Alphonse Grenier of 302 Cartier Street. The following year a new parish school for boys was constructed to replace the overcrowded, wood-frame "L'Ecole Sainte-Marie" and was named the Hevey School in honor of Msgr. Hevey. The new school was built on the site of the former recreation grounds. Of brick and terra cotta construction, it was erected at a cost of approximately \$100,000. The Arsene Brunelle Company of 314 Kelley Street served as contractors. In 1924 the building became Ste. Marie High School. The first class had an enrollment of twenty girls.

Improvements to the church property in the 1950s included the construction in 1954 of a five-car garage for the pastoral staff to the north of the church. That same year all liturgical services were moved from the basement into the main church. The basement which had been used as a chapel was converted into a parish hall where parishioners could assemble for social gatherings.

The main church saw additional changes in the 1960s. The interior redecoration of the church began in 1960 when Polish artist and church renovator William F. Twarog (1907-1980) of Holyoke, Massachusetts was commissioned to paint the ceilings and the Sanctuary of Ste. Marie. He was born in Adams, Massachusetts and over a 50-year career decorated churches primarily in western Massachusetts including Mater Dolorosa Church in Holyoke, churches in Easthampton, Northampton, Hadley and Granby, Massachusetts as well as churches in New York and Pennsylvania.<sup>28</sup> Doig-Bernardini Studios of New York City was retained to install stained glass windows including ten windows in the nave in 1962 and 1963. The company had been founded as Bernadini Studios in 1850, specializing in designing and constructing Catholic church interiors. Renamed Doig-Bernardini in 1943 the company supplied mostly Catholic, and some Protestant and Jewish houses of worship with specially designed furniture and furnishings, including marble statuary and stained glass, which was often imported from Europe. Some of the stained glass was designed in the New York studio, while it was made in Holland. The Doig-Bernardini Studios closed in 1970.<sup>29</sup>

In 1966 Ste. Marie's High School was renovated, a cafeteria was added and a modern gymnasium addition was constructed to the north of the original school, designed by Manchester architects Dirsra & Lampron. Construction was completed in March 1967. The following year the Sisters of the Presentation of Mary Convent on Wayne Street was the focus of restoration and repairs including updates to forty-eight rooms and three staircases. The work also included a new front addition. In 1968-1969 work was undertaken on the exterior of the church including sandblasting and pointing. The Joseph Gnazzo Company of Plainville, Connecticut served as contractors.

In the years that followed, buildings within the parish complex were repurposed to meet changing needs. In part to the decreasing number of Sisters available to staff parochial schools, Ste. Marie High School closed its doors in June 1973. Today, the gymnasium is used by various

<sup>28</sup> *Springfield Union*, Springfield, Massachusetts, August 26, 1980, p. 25.

<sup>29</sup> Skinner Auctioneers and Appraisers Inc. <https://www.skinnerinc.com/auctions/2835B/lots/144> [accessed March 4, 2019]



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programs and the remainder of the former school building contains spaces utilized by the Bookstore at Ste. Marie and the Office of Evangelization and Adult Ministry which were established in 1989 as well as the Office of Children's Ministry, the John Paul II Media Center and the Hevey Theater. In the fall of 2016 the Holy Family Academy, a private coeducational Catholic school moved into the former Hevey School.

A kindergarten opened in the Holy Angels Building in 1982 and became Ste. Marie Day Care Center in 1986. The building also contains the Youth Center. In 1985 Joseph House opened as a center of contemplative prayer in the former Marist Brothers House on Cartier Street. In addition to containing residential space, the Sisters of Presentation Convent building contains the parish office, meeting rooms and the Perpetual Adoration Chapel, established in 1997. In the main Church building, the sacristy was transformed into the Chapel of the North American Martyrs in 1984.

Work also continues to improve the church facilities. In 2001 the new Msgr. Hevey Courtyard and newly landscaped campus was dedicated. In 2002 eight steeple crosses were re-gilded. Preserving the Promise fund is currently raising funds for the refurbishing of the church interior, supplementing the work of volunteers who have spent more than 2,400 hours cleaning, stripping and repainting the ornate details on and surrounding the church's three altars.

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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Ste. Marie Historic District  
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**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 # \_\_\_\_\_



Ste. Marie Historic District  
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\_\_\_\_\_ 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**

**Acreeage of Property** approx. 3 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: \_\_\_\_\_ Longitude: \_\_\_\_\_

2. Latitude: \_\_\_\_\_ Longitude: \_\_\_\_\_

3. Latitude: \_\_\_\_\_ Longitude: \_\_\_\_\_

4. Latitude: \_\_\_\_\_ Longitude: \_\_\_\_\_

**Or**

**UTM References**

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or  NAD 1983

1. Zone: 19

Easting: 298070

Northing: 4762720

Ste. Marie Historic District

Hillsborough County, NH  
County and State

Name of Property

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

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

As indicated by the dashed line on the attached sketch map, the boundary of the National Register-nominated Ste. Marie Historic District consists of the land historically associated with the major historic buildings built by the parish. This includes Parcel 186-11 in the local assessors records (Hevey School) and Parcel 186-12 (Marist Brothers Home). It also includes the southern portion of Parcel 181-16 that contains the Church, Rectory, Holy Angels School, Convent and Garage corresponding to the area south of the driveway that is just north of the Rectory and extends from Notre Dame Avenue west to the parking area. The boundary excludes the parking area to the north.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

These are the parcels historically associated with the buildings since their construction. Although the nearby hospital (originally Notre Dame Hospital/now Catholic Medical Center) was historically part of the complex associated with the parish, it has been excluded because of the removal of the historic building in the 1970s. Similarly, other parish resources that exist outside the immediate area including St. Peter's Orphanage and Calvary Cemetery are not included in this nomination.

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**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title: Lisa Mausolf, Preservation Consultant  
organization: \_\_\_\_\_  
street & number: 6 Field Pond Drive  
city or town: Reading state: MA zip code: 01867  
e-mail lmausolf@att.net  
telephone: 781-944-5958  
date: July 2019

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**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Ste. Marie Historic District  
Name of Property

Hillsborough County, NH  
County and State

- **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: Ste. Marie Historic District

City or Vicinity: Manchester

County: Hillsborough State: NH

Photographer: Lisa Mausolf

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

- Photo 1 Looking northwest at Holy Angels School at northwest corner of Wayne Street and Notre Dame Avenue. At left, in distance, is Sisters Home; at right, is Rectory (January 2019).
- Photo 2 Looking north at south elevation of Ste. Marie Church (January 2019).
- Photo 3 Looking west at façade (east) elevation of Ste. Marie Church (January 2019).
- Photo 4 Looking west from Notre Dame Avenue at Ste. Marie Church and Rectory (January 2019).

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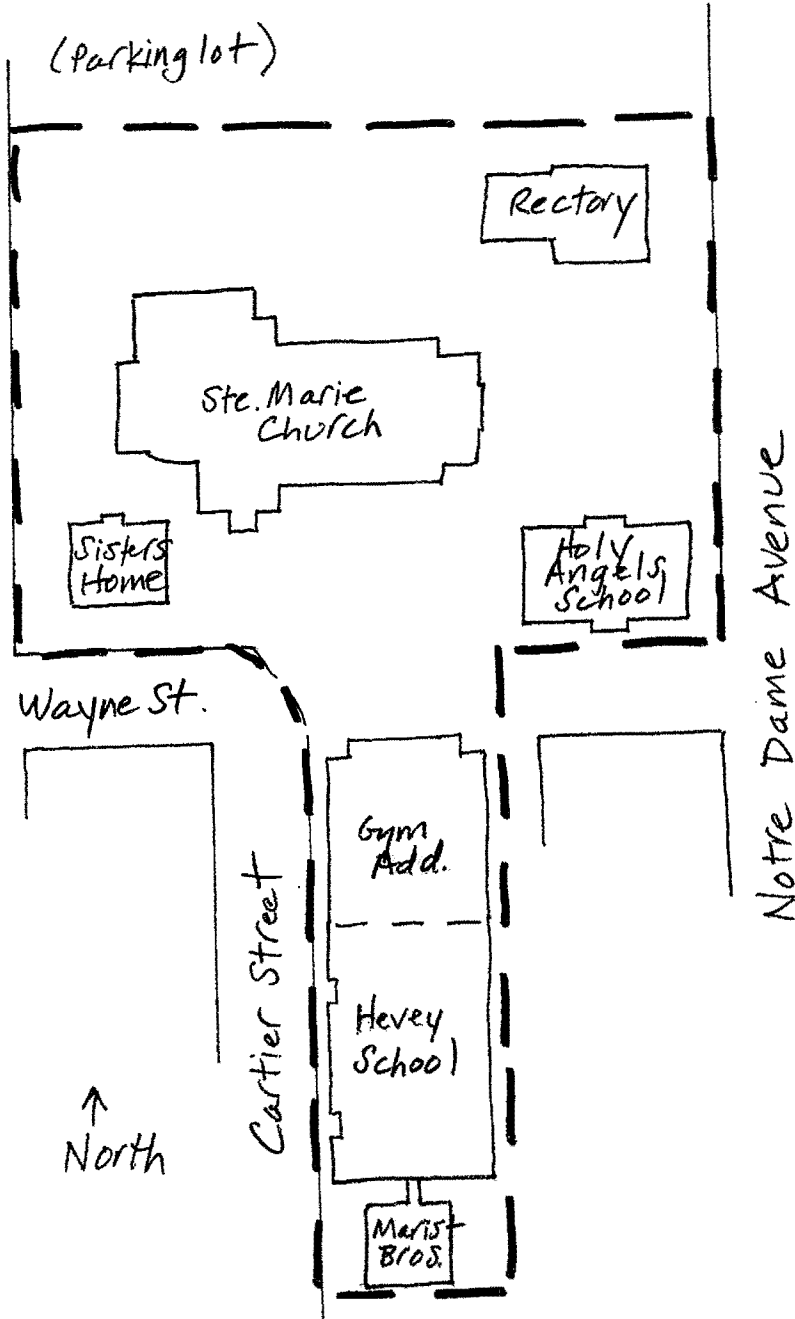
- Photo 5 Looking north at south elevation of Rectory with Ste. Marie Church steps visible at left (January 2019).
- Photo 6 Looking N-NW at south and east elevations of Sisters Home with apse and south transept of Ste. Marie Church visible to right (January 2019).
- Photo 7 Looking east at north façade of Marist Brothers Home (April 2019).
- Photo 8 Looking north up Cartier Street with Hevey School at right and Ste. Marie Church visible in distance at left (April 2019).
- Photo 9 Looking NW at Garage (January 2019).
- Photo 10 Looking west inside Ste. Marie Church toward altar (April 2019).
- Photo 11 Looking east inside Ste. Marie Church toward entrance and balconies (April 2019).

**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.

Ste. Marie Historic District  
Name of Property

Hillsborough County, NH  
County and State

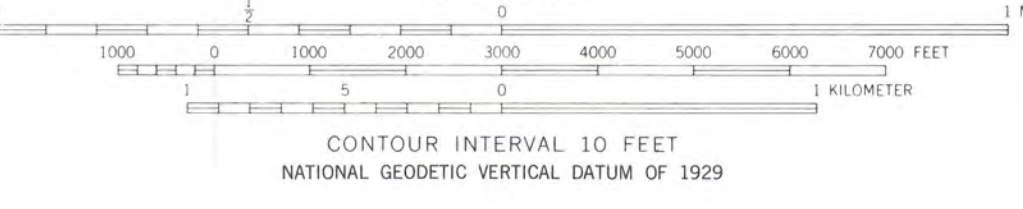
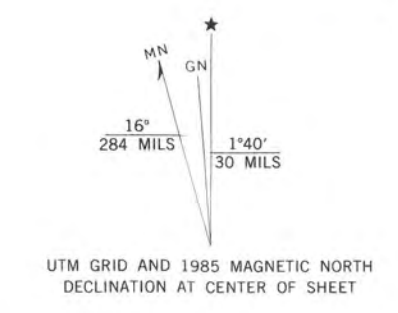




Sainte-Marie Roman  
Catholic Church Parish  
Historic District  
Manchester  
(Hillsborough Co.)  
NH  
Z19 E29P070  
N476720



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey  
Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, and New Hampshire Geodetic Survey  
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial  
photographs taken 1965. Field checked 1968  
Polyconic projection; 10,000-foot grid ticks based on  
New Hampshire coordinate system  
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,  
zone 19, shown in blue  
1927 North American Datum  
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983  
move the projection lines 6 meters south and  
40 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks  
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where  
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked  
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, all weather, hard surface	Light-duty road, all weather, improved surface
Secondary highway, all weather, hard surface	Unimproved road, fair or dry weather
Interstate Route	U.S. Route
	State Route

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

Revisions shown in purple and woodland compiled  
from aerial photographs taken 1982 and other sources  
This information not field checked. Map edited 1985  
Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas

MANCHESTER SOUTH, N. H.  
NW/4 MANCHESTER 15' QUADRANGLE  
42071-H4-TF-024  
1968  
PHOTOREVISED 1985  
DMA 6769 IV NW-SERIES 1812































CHE

NO PARKING  
EXCEPT FOR  
LOADING UNLOADING

PRIVATE PROPERTY





NO PARKING  
BUS STOP  
DURING  
SCHOOL  
HOURS

UNIVERSITY  
OF  
MICHIGAN







Green corrugated metal awning over a white door and a garage door. A sign is posted on the wall to the left of the door. Blue recycling bins and orange equipment are parked in front.

A row of five large white garage doors with small rectangular windows. The building is constructed of red brick with a concrete foundation.

A red brick wall with a single window and a concrete foundation. Snow is piled up against the base of the wall.

Paved area with a mix of concrete and brick. A large dark asphalt patch is on the left. Snow is on the ground to the right.









UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 8/9/2019      Date of Pending List: 8/28/2019      Date of 16th Day: 9/12/2019      Date of 45th Day: 9/23/2019      Date of Weekly List: 9/13/2019

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept       Return       Reject      9/13/2019 Date

Abstract/Summary  
Comments:

Recommendation/  
Criteria

Reviewer Control Unit      Discipline \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone \_\_\_\_\_      Date \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

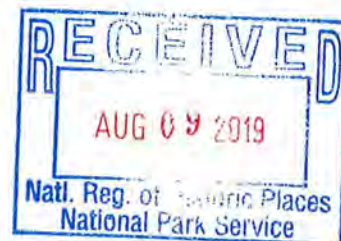




NEW HAMPSHIRE DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

State of New Hampshire, Department of Cultural Resources  
19 Pillsbury Street, Concord, NH 03301-3320  
TDD Access: Relay NH 1-800-235-2964  
[www.nh.gov/ohr/](http://www.nh.gov/ohr/)

603-271-3483  
603-271-3558  
FAX 603-271-3433  
[preservation@hcr.nh.gov](mailto:preservation@hcr.nh.gov)



August 8, 2019

Roger Reed  
National Park Service  
National Register of Historic Places  
1849 C Street NW Mail Stop 7228  
Washington, DC 20240

RE: National Register Nominations

Dear Mr. Reed,

I am pleased to submit the following two National Register Nominations to be considered for listing by the Keeper of the National Register:

- New England Masonic Charitable Institute, Effingham, Carroll County (digital)
- St. Marie Roman Catholic Parish Historic District, Hillsborough County (paper)

The enclosed disks contain the true and correct copy of the nomination for the New England Masonic Charitable Institute to the National Register of Historic Places.

The enclosed paper forms contain the true and correct copy of the nomination for the St. Marie Roman Catholic Parish Historic District to the National Register of Historic Places.

Thank you for your assistance in processing these proposals. Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any questions.

Best,

Brandee Loughlin  
National Register & Preservation Tax Incentives Coordinator  
New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources  
19 Pillsbury Street, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor  
Concord, NH 03301  
603-271-3583