

**United States Department of 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 *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900A). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Holy Name Seminary
other names/site number Bishop O'Connor Center

2. Location

street & number	702 South High Point Road	N/A	not for publication
city or town	Madison	N/A	vicinity
state Wisconsin	code WI	county Dane	code 025
			zip code 53719

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 nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State Historic Preservation Officer - Wisconsin

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.
(See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

Holy Name Seminary

Dane Co.

Wisconsin

Name of Property

County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

entered in the National Register.

See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the

National Register.

See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the

National Register.

See continuation sheet.

removed from the National

Register.

other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(check as many boxes as
as apply)

private
 public-local
 public-State
 public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

building(s)
 district
 structure
 site
 object

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

contributing	noncontributing
3	0 buildings
0	0 sites
0	0 structures
0	0 objects
3	0 total

Name of related multiple property listing:
(Enter "N/A" if property not part of a multiple property
listing.)

N/A

**Number of contributing resources
previously listed in the National Register**

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION/Seminary

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION/Seminary

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVAL/Neo-
Colonial Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE

walls BRICK

roof SYNTHETICS

other

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for the 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.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1964

Significant Dates

1964

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Krueger, Kraft & Associates

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

See attached continuation sheets.

Holy Name Seminary
Name of Property

Dane Co.
County and State

Wisconsin

9. Major Bibliographic References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous Documentation on File (National Park Service):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 9.9 acres

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

1 _____
Zone Easting Northing

3 _____
Zone Easting Northing

2 _____
Zone Easting Northing

4 _____
Zone Easting Northing

See Continuation Sheet

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet)

See attached continuation sheets.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet)

See attached continuation sheets.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Emily Ramsey	date	December 2014
organization	MacRostie Historic Advisors	telephone	(312) 786-1700
street & number	53 W. Jackson Boulevard, Suite 1323	zip code	60604
city or town	Chicago	state	IL

Holy Name Seminary

Dane Co.

Wisconsin

Name of Property

County and State

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative photographs of the property.

Additional Items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name/title	Attn: Kevin R. Phelan, Chancellor	date	January 2015
organization	Roman Catholic Diocese of Madison	telephone	608-821-3162
street & number	P. O. Box 44983	zip code	53744-4983
city or town	Madison	state	WI

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects, (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 1

Holy Name Seminary
Madison, Dane Co., WI

Summary Description

Holy Name Seminary (currently known as the Bishop O'Connor Center), located at 702 South High Point Road in Madison, Wisconsin, is a sprawling three-story masonry structure constructed between 1962 and 1964. The seminary building, designed in the Neo-Colonial Style with red brick exterior walls and limestone detailing, is situated on a 9.9 acre lot and is accessed by a gracious allee leading to a large circular drive. The property is primarily open green space. Several small adjacent structures and three large athletic fields, also dating to the early 1960s, occupy the western half of the site. The seminary building is "B"-shaped—a center massing topped with a prominent tower and spire houses the chapel and projecting rectilinear wings and end pavilions form two enclosed courtyards on either side of the chapel. The main entrance to the building is located at the center of the east elevation and features a projecting two-story pedimented entry porch with fluted limestone Doric columns. The west elevation also houses a prominent center entrance with a projecting polygonal porch supported by Doric limestone columns. The seminary is regularly fenestrated on all elevations with multi-light aluminum windows that are original to the building. Classical detailing on the exterior includes brick corner quoins at the projecting entrance bays and corner pavilions, a molded limestone water table and cornice, and pedimented gables with dentil trim.

The interior of the building was designed to accommodate the various needs of a six-year seminary program, with spaces for student and faculty housing, worship and prayer, recreation, study spaces, athletic facilities, and offices. When the building was rehabilitated in 1998 to serve as the offices for the Madison Archdiocese, portions of the interior on the east side of the building were reconfigured and redesigned to serve the new use. However, a majority of the primary public spaces in the building, including the main entry and stair, gymnasium, swimming pool and auditorium, are intact with minor alterations. The plan and spatial volume of the chapel are intact, along with the 24'x30' mosaic wall, although the altars and other liturgical elements were removed in 1998 and the original clear glass windows were replaced with stained glass.

Narrative Description

Setting and Site

Holy Name Seminary is located at 702 South High Point Road in Madison, Wisconsin. The 9.9 acre site is predominantly open green space and is sited approximately 7.5 miles southwest of the Capitol. The seminary sits on a small rise overlooking a broad lawn to the east and a circular paved drive, just south of Highway 12/14, a primary thoroughfare for the city of Madison. Originally surrounded by farmland, the seminary is now adjacent to properties that have since been subdivided into residential

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 2

Holy Name Seminary
Madison, Dane Co., WI

lots for both single family homes and apartment complexes. The property is landscaped with paved walkways, driveways, and parking lots crossing large grass lawns interspersed with copses of mature trees. The site houses the seminary building with attached one-story garage, a small brick convent, separate athletic fields for football, soccer, and baseball, and a small concessions building, which are described in more detail below. The seminary building, convent and fields were all constructed between the years of 1962 and 1964.

A long paved drive stretches east, connecting South High Point Road to the circular drive just east of the seminary's main entrance. Large paved parking lots are located north and south of the circular drive, and secondary paved driveways extend from these parking lots and encircle the entire building. Another paved drive connects the complex to South Junction Road to the west of the site. The one-story masonry garage to the west of the seminary is connected to the seminary building below grade, so that from the west entrance there is a drive that allows for parking on the roof of the garage. The site slopes down west from the seminary building, allowing access to the garage from its north side. The garage itself is a simple L-shaped brick structure, with multiple, irregular garage door openings and window openings on its north side. The power plant for the building is located at the west end of the garage, and features a square brick chimney. A railing extends around the perimeter of the portion of the garage roof that is used for parking. A paved drive that extends southwest from the north end of the seminary creates a separation between the main seminary complex and the athletic fields beyond. The site continues to slope down farther west of the seminary building. A football field with running track is located directly west of the seminary building, set at an angle. A baseball diamond is located north of the football field. The small brick concession stand sits midway between the two fields. This structure features a front gable roof, simple brick piers supporting a large covered porch area, and a garage door opening at the porch end. West of the baseball field is a large grassy area, which is currently used for soccer.

The brick convent building, which now serves as the Bishop's office, is located just south of the seminary building. A semi-circular driveway connects to the paved drive that runs between the seminary and the convent. The building is one and one-half stories tall on a raised basement with a pent gable roof and features red brick facades that match the seminary building. The building is regularly fenestrated with one-over-one double-hung windows with fixed painted wood shutters. Five gabled dormers punctuate the north slope of the roof along the front (north) façade. These dormers are clad with painted wood siding and feature cornice returns. The main entrance to the building is at the center of the north façade, in a projecting square entrance bay clad in brick with brick corner quoins. A brick garage west of the building is attached via a one-story connector. Neo-Colonial elements include brick corner quoins and half-round windows at the gable ends. The main entrance door is a non-historic replacement, and the raised basement windows appear to be replacements as well.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 3

Holy Name Seminary
Madison, Dane Co., WI

Exterior

Holy Name Seminary is a large masonry structure, rising three stories on a raised basement and designed in the Neo-Colonial Style. The building is faced on all sides with red brick laid in a running bond, with limestone detailing including a limestone water table above the raised basement and a simple entablature above the third story. A central massing that houses the seminary chapel, with entrance pavilions on the east and west sides, is situated at the center of the structure; two long three-story wings extend from the north and south sides of the chapel. The wings connect at the north and south ends of the structure, forming two landscaped interior courtyards on each side of the chapel. Projecting end pavilions extend from the corners of the building.

The building is regularly fenestrated on all elevations primarily with fixed metal windows flanked by multi-pane metal casements (a modified “Chicago School” window configuration), which are original to the building. The windows openings on the second floor of the central massing, where the chapel is located, are non-historic stained glass windows within the original openings.

The roof is multi-gabled, with front-gable central pavilions and side-gable wings. The north and south connectors as well as the pool enclosure on the north end all have flat roofs. All projecting corner pavilions have brick quoins and a pedimented front gable with semi-circular pediment window. At the center of the center chapel massing, a round brick clerestory with pyramidal roof and stained glass windows marks the dome on the inside of the chapel.

East Façade

The primary façade faces east and has, at its center, the main entrance of the building. The central projecting entrance pavilion is balanced by projecting end pavilions, creating a symmetrical façade. A two-story entry porch emphasizes this entrance and features limestone fluted Doric columns supporting a pedimented gable. Brick quoins accentuate the corners of the projecting entryway. The primary entrance is a painted wood double door topped with an arched fanlight. Flanking the door are two large arched windows. These windows, like all the windows on the building, are extruded aluminum with internal mullions and are original to the building. The door and windows each have limestone surrounds and small keystones. The second story of the porch, with rails and balusters also in limestone, uses the columns as support posts. The entrance to the porch is a central multi-light double door with a simple limestone surround. The windows on either side of the entrance are rectangular and are divided into a fifteen-light pattern. The entablature has a carved inscription that reads “Bishop O’Connor Pastoral Center.”

The most prominent feature of this façade is the 82-foot steeple rising from the entry bay. The steeple tower is brick, and is topped by a stone cornice with dentil trim and stone balustrade. Each side of the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 4

Holy Name Seminary
Madison, Dane Co., WI

painted wood belfry above the tower features a round-arch louvered opening flanked by stylized classical corner pilasters and topped by a triangular pediment. The slender octagonal lantern is also painted wood, and features alternating louvered openings. The octagonal spire is clad in red metal, and topped with a cross.

The wings flanking the central pavilion are each three stories tall on a raised basement and fourteen bays wide with regular fenestration. Each wing terminates in a projecting corner pavilion.

North Façade

This secondary façade continues the form, materials and fenestration of the primary façade. At the corners, the two projecting pavilions are visible. Between them is a three-story connector with regular window openings that houses the gymnasium. The windows in each bay on the north façade of the connector are framed by slightly projecting borders of rowlock brick. The spandrel panels between the windows in each bay are brick laid in a stacked rowlock pattern. Projecting from the three-story connector is a slightly narrower single-story pool enclosure with regular fenestration consisting of tall narrow windows with fifteen fixed panes. There are covered entrances flanking the pool leading directly to the gymnasium behind. Both the connector and the pool enclosure have flat roofs.

West Façade

Like the primary east façade, the west façade also features a two-story central entrance pavilion topped with a closed pedimented gable and brick quoins. The slightly raised one-story polygonal entry porch features Doric columns supporting a simple entablature and frieze. An oversized fanlight tops the double doors at the main entry. Two round-arch, multi-light windows with stone surrounds flank the entry. French doors lead out to a second-story deck on the roof of the porch, which is enclosed with a stone balustrade. Multi-light windows flank this second-story entry.

Although the wings of the west façade utilize the same type of modified Chicago School window seen on the east façade, the fenestration pattern is different. Along the northwest wing, the second and third stories feature two modified Chicago School windows flanking a pair of narrow, three-light casement windows in each bay. These casement windows mark the location of the dormitory bathrooms; each pair is divided by a brick panel that echoes the center fixed pane of the modified Chicago School window, and a single stone lintel connects the casements and center brick panel. On the first story of the northwest wing, this fenestration pattern continues along the south four bays; the remaining north bays do not exhibit the paired casement windows. All windows on the ground floor are of the modified Chicago School type.

The fenestration pattern on the southwest wing is nearly identical to the northwest wing. The first,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 5

Holy Name Seminary
Madison, Dane Co., WI

second, and third stories all feature the center paired casement windows flanked by two modified Chicago School windows in each bay. The ground floor windows are also modified Chicago School windows.

A round-arch entrance at the north end of the northwest wing provides access to the north courtyard. The entrance features paired metal doors with glazed panels, and single-light fanlight, and a rowlock brick surround. An identical door at the south end of the southwest wing provides access to the south courtyard. Also located along the ground floor of the southwest wing, between the primary center entrance and the courtyard entrance, is a loading dock.

South Façade

This façade also has a projecting pavilion on each corner. Between those pavilions is the three-story south connector, eight bays wide and regularly fenestrated with steel windows. As on the north connector, the windows are framed by a slightly projecting border of rowlock brick with brick spandrel panels in a stacked rowlock pattern. The pavilion facades that face each other each has two outer bays with modified Chicago-School windows and an inner bay with an entrance door and tall, fifteen-light arched windows that light the interior stairwell.

Courtyard Elevations

The two enclosed courtyards north and south of the center massing are nearly identical. The east- and west-facing elevations in both courtyards are eleven bays long and regularly fenestrated with steel, modified Chicago-School windows matching the exterior elevations. The center of these elevations houses a large multi-light, round-arch steel window that extends from the second through the fourth stories and marks the location of the main stairs. The east- and west-facing elevations in the courtyard also feature covered walkways that run along the first story. These “cloister” walkways feature brick walls with large, regularly spaced round-arch openings and shed roofs. The walkways on the east side of the courtyards are fully enclosed, with original multi-light windows in the round-arched openings.

The center massing is three stories and is arranged along a traditional cruciform plan, with projecting central bays at the center of the north and south elevation (marking the transepts) and projecting shed-roof enclosures at the first and second stories marking the aisles along the side of the nave and on either side of the sanctuary. The end walls of the transept bays feature large rectangular windows at the first floor and offset metal and glass entrances, with two-story, round-arch, multi-paned windows above. The walls flanking of the transepts house multi-light windows at the first story, where the dining room is located, nine-light stained glass windows at the second story along the side aisles, and large round arched stained glass windows at the third story, marking the nave and the altar.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 6

Holy Name Seminary
Madison, Dane Co., WI

The courtyard elevations at the far north and far south of the building (the south-facing elevation of the north courtyard and the north-facing elevation of the south courtyard) are eight bays wide and regularly fenestrated with multi-light steel windows. As on the exterior elevations, the windows on the courtyard-facing elevations of these north and south connectors are framed by a slightly projecting border of rowlock brick with brick spandrel panels in a stacked rowlock pattern.

Interior

The interior of Holy Name Seminary was historically divided by function, with facilities for high school students along the east side of the building, college facilities along the west side, and common areas—chapel, dining room, classrooms, gymnasium, pool, and library—in the center portions connecting the east and west sides. The renovations made in 1998 when the seminary was converted into office spaces essentially divided the building into two distinct spaces. The eastern half of the building and the upper floors of the south connector underwent substantial changes, including the removal of partition walls, doors, fixtures and finishes. The college and faculty dormitories on the west half of the building, as well as the pool and gymnasium, are still extant. The auditorium space received cosmetic changes. The library space was also renovated but retains its spatial volume. Liturgical fittings were removed from the chapel, but the primary decorative features—the large mosaic mural (designed by Conrad Schmitt Studios of Milwaukee), pews, lighting, balcony railings, etc.—still remain and the chapel retains its spatial volume.

The building retains all of its original interior stairways including wide decorative stairs at the east and west entrances and eight fully enclosed egress stairways. The building has two existing elevators just off the east and west entrances.

Ground Floor

The seminary's ground floor houses several amenity and service spaces. The main east lobby, located between the ground and first floors, is accessed from the main east entrance and provides primary access to the ground floor. Although the overall volume of the space and the structure of the main staircase has been retained, all of the fixtures and finishes in this lobby were replaced as part of the 1998 renovation of the building. A glass vestibule enclosure was also added at the entrance. The ground floor's north and south courtyard are connected at ground level by the large center cafeteria, which was renovated in 1998. The finishes in this space are non-historic but the cafeteria retains its original volume. A small private dining room northwest of the larger dining room was also renovated in 1998. These dining areas are serviced by a serving line area and kitchen to the west and larger kitchen facilities in the adjacent west wing.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 7

Holy Name Seminary
Madison, Dane Co., WI

The west lobby, accessed from the center west entrance, is more intact than the east lobby. The original staircase retains its angular metal railings and exposed terrazzo steps, and the lobby area west of the staircase is also intact, with the original terrazzo floor and exposed brick walls. The ground floor of the east wing contains conference, mechanical, and storage rooms branching out from the east lobby. The north end of the east wing contains a mail room and locker rooms. The south end of the east wing contains an auditorium lobby. Most of the finishes and detailing in these spaces date to the 1998 renovation of the building. These spaces are linked by single loaded interior corridors facing into the north and south courtyards.

The ground floor of the west wing contains conference, mechanical, kitchen, and storage rooms. A fitness room, recreation room and locker room are located at the north end of the west wing. The south end of the west wing contains a choir practice room and several small auditorium support rooms. These spaces are linked by open arcades facing into the north and south courtyards.

A one-story auditorium with a sloped floor, stage, and fixed seating connects the south ends of the east and west wings. The stage area, located along the west wall of the auditorium, originally featured a sunken orchestra pit in front of the stage. The pit structure remains, but has been covered and converted into a lower stage, with steps built at its north and south ends. The covering on the west wall of the auditorium around the stage has also been changed. The fixed seats are original, and are accented with simple, raised lines that curve along the rear of the seat backs. The upholstery on the seats was replaced, most likely during the 1998 renovation. A storage room, projection room, and mechanical room are located at the rear of the auditorium.

A two-story high gymnasium connects the north end of the east and west wings. The gymnasium retains its original maple floors, as well as the stacked, glazed brick along the north and south walls and parts of the east and west walls. A series of small clerestory windows line the upper section of the north wall, above the stacked brick. The south wall, which overlooks the north courtyard, features larger, multi-light windows.

An indoor pool enclosure is located just north of the gymnasium. The space is essentially unchanged, with the exception of the sound-proofing panels that have been installed along the walls. The original tile remains in and around the pool. Stacked, glazed brick lines the walls of the space. Colorful geometric patterns in the brick enliven the east and west walls.

First Floor

The first floor is the building's primary public floor, containing its most public spaces--the east lobby accessed by the east center porch, the west vestibule accessed by the west center porch, and the seminary chapel, located at the center of the complex.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 8

Holy Name Seminary
Madison, Dane Co., WI

The east and west wings on the first floor are separated by the north and south courtyards and by the enclosed expanse of the center seminary chapel. The chapel features brick walls with perforated brick panels below the arched window openings and a large perforated brick screen wall at the back of the altar. The main altar is dominated by a 24' x 30' mosaic depicting the resurrected Christ, with smaller figures depicting St. Peter curing a crippled man in the presence of a group of disciples. The mosaic, created by Conrad Schmitt Studios of Milwaukee, contains 360,000 pieces of Venetian, German, and gold antique tesserae and natural marble. A circular dome with clerestory windows occupies the center of the ceiling, and the original modern chandeliers are intact.

The east wing contains existing offices branching north and south from a center first floor lobby. The west wing contains dormitory rooms connected by double loaded corridors branching north and south from the center first-floor vestibule. The dormitory rooms and corridors are utilitarian in character.

The two wings are connected at their north end by the upper portion of the ground floor gymnasium and at their south ends by connecting first floor offices.

Second Floor

On the second floor, the east and west wings are separated by the north and south courtyards and by the enclosed expanse of the center seminary chapel. The two wings are connected at their north and south ends by office space, which extend through the east wing. These spaces were renovated by the Archdiocese in 1998 and contain non-historic partitions and finishes. The second floor of the west wing contains existing dormitory rooms connected by double-loaded corridors branching north and south from a center second floor stair hall. The dormitory rooms and corridors are utilitarian in character.

Just west of the second floor west wing stair hall is an existing sacristy for the center seminary chapel to the east.

Third Floor

At the third floor, the seminary's east and west wings are separated by the north and south courtyards and by the enclosed expanse of the center seminary chapel.

The east wing of the third floor contains existing residential units connected by single loaded corridors branching north and south from a center 3rd floor stair hall. The plan and finishes for these spaces date to the 1998 renovations.

The west wing of the third floor retains the original configuration of dormitory rooms connected by double-loaded corridor. The dormitory rooms and corridors are utilitarian in character.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 9

Holy Name Seminary
Madison, Dane Co., WI

Just west of the west wing stair hall is an existing oratory, which features non-historic carpeting, drywall walls, and dropped gridded ceiling dating the 1998 renovations.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 1

Holy Name Seminary
Madison, Dane Co., WI

Statement of Significance

Holy Name Seminary is locally significant under National Register Criterion C for Architecture as an excellent high-style example of a large -scale educational building designed in the Neo-Colonial style of architecture, a continuation of the Colonial Revival style that emerged in the United States after World War II and remained popular until the early 1980s. The style was used most prolifically in the 1950s and 1960s, coinciding with the nationwide post-war building boom. Although most popular for single-family homes, the Neo-Colonial style was also utilized for a wide variety of commercial, institutional, and religious structures, including Holy Name Seminary.

The Neo-Colonial style was a direct descendent of the Colonial Revival style of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, which reawakened interest in America's colonial past and in the Georgian and Neoclassical architecture associated with early colonial settlements along the Atlantic seaboard. The Colonial Revival style gained widespread popularity between 1880 and 1930, until the Great Depression and World War II brought most building construction to a halt. When building finally resumed in earnest in the 1950s, American architects had enthusiastically embraced Modernism, particularly for large non-residential commissions, but historicist revival-style buildings—primarily single-family houses—continued to be built across the country.

The Neo-Colonial buildings that were constructed in the postwar period were a less precise rendering of colonial architecture than the Colonial Revival style that preceded it. Neo-Colonial buildings typically featured readily identifiable (if not historically exact) Georgian and Federal-style elements, such as classical door surrounds, colonnaded entry porches, and dentil cornices, which were applied to the exterior to convey the connection with traditional colonial architecture. Neo-Colonial buildings ranged from high-style, architect-designed examples (which tended to be more restrained and traditional interpretations of the style) to more mannered, historicist examples. Even architect-designed examples of the style did not adhere strictly to the formal motifs, composition, and proportions that characterized early twentieth -century Colonial Revival buildings. Roofs were typically shallower, details flatter, and modern materials such as manufactured wood products and metal windows were often utilized, especially in mass-produced residential examples of the style. Interior finishes were often modern or a mixture of modern with colonial touches.

Holy Name Seminary, designed by Madison-based architects Krueger, Kraft and Associates and completed in 1964, is an unusually large, high-style example of the Neo-Colonial style in Wisconsin. Krueger, Kraft and Associates designed the exterior of the building in the style to convey a sense of tradition and a visual connection with the permanence, integrity, and reliability of America's oldest and most venerable educational institutions. The building's red brick exterior, symmetrical massing

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 2

Holy Name Seminary
Madison, Dane Co., WI

and fenestration patterns, rectilinear floor plan, prominent projecting entry porticos, and dentil cornice are all hallmarks of the style. The building's stately Georgian exterior detailing, large metal windows, complex massing, and no-nonsense institutional interior spaces exemplify the free interpretation of the colonial precedents and mixing of traditional and modern elements that characterized the Neo-Colonial style in the 1950s and 1960s.

Holy Name Seminary retains a high level of exterior integrity with no non-historic additions or major alterations, and the interior retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance under Criterion C as an excellent example of the Neo-Colonial Style.

The period of significance for the building is 1964, the date of construction.

Neo-Colonial Architecture in the Post-World War II Era

The Neo-Colonial style of architecture is a continuation of the Colonial Revival style that emerged in the decades following the end of World War II in 1945. The Colonial Revival, a cultural and aesthetic movement spurred by the nation's search for a common national identity during a period of tremendous change, enjoyed longstanding popularity between 1880 and 1940. Industrialization, urbanization and immigration led many Americans to seek comfort in an idealized version of the nation's past. The Centennial Exhibition of 1876, which featured a reconstruction of a colonial kitchen, is often cited as the first hint of a rebirth of interest in colonial art and architecture. Architects McKim, Mead, White and Bigelow studied original Georgian and Adam-style buildings in New England in the 1870s and revived those designs in the 1880s.¹ In 1898, William Rotch Ware, editor of *American Architect and Building News*, published a twelve part series focusing on colonial buildings "to satisfy increasing demands by architects and designers for measured drawings and molding details of early architecture."² By the turn of the century, the Colonial Revival style of architecture was ubiquitous throughout most of the country, and architects had adapted the design elements from original colonial-era buildings—pronounced front porches and entrances, pilasters and columns, front doors with fan lights or side lights, Palladian windows, gabled roofs, red brick or white painted clapboard exteriors with painted wood and stone detailing—to fit a wide variety of building types. Architects and builders in Wisconsin followed the national trend. The Wisconsin Historical Society's Architecture and History Inventory includes 2,530 Colonial Revival buildings constructed between 1880 and 1929, with over half constructed between 1920 and 1929 alone.³ The highly-publicized restoration and re-creation of

¹ Virginia and A. Lee McAlester. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Knopf, 1984, 324-326.

² Richard Guy Wilson, Shaun Eyring, and Kenny Marotta. *Re-creating the American Past: Essays on the Colonial Revival*. Charlottesville: University of Virginia Press, 2006, 103.

³ Wisconsin Historical Society Architecture and History Inventory, <http://preview.wisconsinhistory.org/Content.aspx?dsNav=N:1189>, accessed April 11, 2014.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 3

Holy Name Seminary
Madison, Dane Co., WI

Colonial Williamsburg in the 1920s and the documentation of colonial-era buildings as part of the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) in the 1930s reflected the continued popularity of the style well into the twentieth century.

Although the Great Depression and American entry into World War II hobbled the building industry, the Colonial Revival remained the popular choice for those property owners who were in a position to build in the 1930s and 1940s. Despite the growing criticism of prominent architects and critics, including Frank Lloyd Wright, Henry Russell Hitchcock and Lewis Mumford, who called for an end to the “wedding-cake artificiality of the colonial pretense” in favor of the new modern architecture, most Americans continued to view Colonial Revival as the quintessential American style.⁴ Wisconsin’s statewide survey lists 3,041 examples of the style constructed between 1930 and 1949, with the vast majority being modest single-family homes.⁵ During this period, the scarcity of building materials and money forced architects and builders to strip their designs down to their essential elements. While many architects turned to streamline modern designs as a natural solution in this age of austerity, examples of similarly “streamlined” Colonial and Georgian Revival buildings were also constructed between the mid-1930s and through the 1940s. These buildings were precursors of the Neo-Colonial style that would emerge in the post-war period, and marked the beginning of the distillation of the style to a handful of applied architectural elements that were instantly recognizable as Colonial Revival.

Examples of Colonial Revival buildings in Wisconsin during the 1930s and 1940s reflect this trend, and can seem surprisingly spare for pre-World War II buildings. The DePere Post Office (AH Ref. #1875), constructed in 1940, is a simple rectangular stone structure with shallow side gable roof, multi-light double hung windows, and a center cupola. The St. Barnabas Episcopal Church in Richland Center (AH Ref. #98037), designed by architect L. A. Sutherland and completed in 1941, is even more austere. The flat masonry walls, unornamented pedimented entry portico supported by square piers, and the modest cupola are the only indicators of the Colonial Revival style. More elaborate and architecturally accurate examples of the style persisted during these decades as well, especially for large and prominent institutional buildings such as the Tomah Veteran’s Administration Medical center in Tomah, Wisconsin (AH Ref. #79261), a complex of eight impressive Georgian Revival style buildings constructed between 1946 and 1947.⁶ However, simplification remained the dominant trend.

After World War II, the Colonial Revival and other historical revival styles were eclipsed in the United States by International-Style-inspired Modernism in institutional and commercial architecture. Among the intellectual establishment and within the architectural profession, traditionalist designs based on

⁴ *Re-creating the American Past: Essays on the Colonial Revival*.14.

⁵ Wisconsin Historical Society Architecture and History Inventory, <http://preview.wisconsinhistory.org/Content.aspx?dsNav=N:1189>, accessed April 11, 2014.

⁶ Ibid.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 4

Holy Name Seminary
Madison, Dane Co., WI

historical precedents were widely derided as imitative and banal. In 1952, Henry Russell Hitchcock confidently declared that “what used to be called ‘traditional’ architecture is dead if not buried.”⁷ However, as architectural historian Richard Guy Wilson points out in *Recreating the American Past: Essays on the Colonial Revival*, “any inspection of American suburbs from the past fifty years or the homemaker magazine rack of drugstores will indicate the transparency of such a notion. The Colonial Revival in its many manifestations remains very alive and healthy in the early twenty-first century.”⁸

The love affair with Colonial Revival continued most noticeably in American residential neighborhoods. In 1952, the same year that Hitchcock announced the death of traditionalist architecture, *Architectural Forum* acknowledged, somewhat reluctantly, that the “pseudo-Colonial” small house was still the popular favorite for new houses.⁹ The United States had emerged from World War II as the undisputed leader of the free world, and the Colonial Revival remained, in the minds of many of its citizens, the country’s indigenous architecture.

The Colonial homes that appeared in American suburbs in the postwar period, however, were noticeably different than their early twentieth-century predecessors. The modern building technologies that allowed for the construction of expansive suburban tracts also limited the level of architectural detailing and customization that could be added. Neo-Colonial homes tended to be informal interpretations of Colonial Revival architecture, with traditional elements such as multi-light window sash, Garrison overhangs, shutters, and hipped roofs mixing freely with contemporary trends such as contrasting siding materials, picture windows, and garages.¹⁰

Like most architectural trends, the Neo-Colonial style encompassed a range of variations, with the level and quality of Colonial detailing varying widely. As Donald Albrect and Thomas Mellins note in “American Revivalism: This Country’s Love Affair with the Colonial Revival:”

The colonial revival is so prevalent in the United States that it is often overlooked—hidden, in a sense, in plain sight. It has been given “high” and “low” interpretations by the nation’s most talented architects and by budget restaurant chains. It has been promoted by our leading cultural institutions and sold by department stores. It has enjoyed periods of favor and disfavor, but seems to never entirely disappear.¹¹

⁷ Museum of Modern Art (New York, N.Y.), Henry-Russell Hitchcock, and Arthur Drexler. *Built in USA: post-war architecture*. New York: Distributed by Simon & Schuster. 1952, 11.

⁸ *Re-creating the American Past*, 3.

⁹ *Ibid.*, 20.

¹⁰ Post-World War II Residential Architecture in Maine: A Guide for Surveyors

http://www.state.me.us/mhpc/architectural_survey/docs/20100630FINALFINALlower-1.pdf

¹¹ Donald Albrecht and Thomas Mellins, “American Revivalism: This Country’s Love Affair with the Colonial Revival,” *The Magazine ANTQUES*, May/June 2011, <http://www.themagazineantiques.com/articles/american-revivalism>, accessed

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 5

Holy Name Seminary
Madison, Dane Co., WI

Although non-residential examples of the Neo-Colonial style were much less prevalent than residential examples, even among many commercial architects of the postwar period there was a (sometimes grudging) acceptance that Colonial designs had a place in the modern architectural lexicon. In 1961, architect Louis de Moll of the Ballinger Company in Philadelphia summed up one aspect of the debate in an article on suburban bank designs published in *Burroughs Clearing House*:

As creative architects, we were bursting to come up with a wholly original ‘modern’ design. But as practical men we had to consider that the first requisite of a ‘signature’ bank building is that it must never grow old or obsolete in looks, and that it must blend attractively in many varied suburban surroundings. It is the paradox of architecture that the most modern concept will become obsolete before the oldest. A style as classic as authentic Colonial is practically timeless.¹²

Because the Colonial architecture typically appealed to clients who wanted their buildings to convey a sense of tradition, stability, and conservatism, Colonial designs continued to be a popular choice for educational and religious buildings as well as a variety of commercial structures, such as banks, funeral parlors, etc., throughout the postwar period.

The Neo-Colonial style was a popular choice for colleges and universities in particular, where a sense of tradition and associations with America’s oldest and most venerable educational institutions (particularly Harvard University and other Ivy-League schools) were particularly important considerations. In many cases, new buildings were designed in the style so they would fit in with older Colonial or Classical structures on an existing campus. The architectural firm of Eggers and Higgins designed prominent buildings in the “American Georgian Colonial” style for the University of Virginia and the University of North Carolina in the 1940s and 1950s, and in 1950 they also designed Vanderbilt Hall in Washington Square for New York University’s School of Law.¹³

Perhaps the largest Neo-Colonial college commission in the post-war era was Jens Frederick Larson’s design of the new campus at Wake Forest University in Winston Salem, North Carolina. Larson, who designed buildings for Dartmouth College, Bucknell College, Colby College in Maine, and the University of Louisville, was committed to traditional architecture for college campuses and remained deeply suspicious of modernism. In *Architectural Planning of the American College*, he urged, “The functional scope of the college is not rapidly or materially changing. If there is any institution in modern life which cannot cast off the past, which must be built upon the treasures of its rich

April 11, 2014.

¹² Louis de Moll, “Designing an ‘Ideal’ Suburban Branch,” *Burroughs Clearing House* (July 1961):43.

¹³ *Re-creating the American Past*, 21-22.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 6

Holy Name Seminary
Madison, Dane Co., WI

inheritance, it is the college.” His design for Wake Forest, completed in 1956, featured red brick buildings with white stone trim all designed in a “modified Georgian” style along a main axis.¹⁴ Although widely derided by architects across the state as a wasted opportunity for a cohesive modern campus design, Larson’s design was exactly what the college’s board of trustees had been envisioned for their new campus. Wisconsin examples of collegiate Neo-Colonial architecture include the Kappa Alpha Theta Sorority (AH Ref. #80859) and the Pi Beta Phi Sorority (AH Ref. #58030), both completed in 1950 on the Beloit College campus.¹⁵

Neo-Colonial architecture was even more prevalent in post-war religious building, almost completely eclipsing the Gothic and Romanesque churches that had dominated church design in the previous century and outpacing even modern church designs in the 1950s and 1960s. *In For God, For Family, For Country: Colonial Revival Church Buildings in the Cold War Era*, historian Dale Woolston Dowling argues that these “modern Colonial” churches were the product of two conflicting ideas: the demands from architects and church leaders for “a modern church for a modern age” and the insistence from congregations for “a church that looked like a church.” Popular magazines used the colonial revival idiom, particularly the steeple and the spire, as the universal symbol for the American church. “The image of the spired colonial church,” Dowling writes, “conflated with homes, domesticity, safety, security, and county. Colonial churches were timeless....The spire was instantly recognizable as a church.” At the same time, Dowling argues, many church members viewed their new colonial revival churches as modern buildings “because members did not compare their buildings to “Modern” religious edifices by elite architects” but instead to “the churches they knew: ornate nineteenth- and early twentieth -century Gothic revival, Romanesque and Byzantine religious buildings in the urban landscape.”¹⁶

Viewed in this context, the Neo-Colonial style was a natural choice for the new Holy Name Seminary in Madison. The style conveyed associations with venerable traditions of American higher education, reflected the conservatism of the Archdiocese, and created a “home-like presence” for the boys who would be living there. Although the Colonial Revival style of architecture had historically been associated more with protestant churches than with the Catholic Church, in the years following World War II the Catholic Church in the United States seemed eager to establish an American identity. Gothic Revival churches, with stone exteriors and stained glass windows, were also increasingly expensive to construct. Thus, in the post-war period many Catholic parishes embraced the Colonial

¹⁴ Ibid., 59-61. Jens Fredrick Larson and Archie M. Palmer. 1933. *Architectural Planning of the American College*. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1933, 25.

¹⁵ Wisconsin Historical Society Architecture and History Inventory, <http://preview.wisconsinhistory.org/Content.aspx?dsNav=N:1189>, accessed April 11, 2014.

¹⁶ Dale Woolston Dowling, *For God, For Family, For Country: Colonial Revival Church Buildings in the Cold War Era*. Thesis (Ph. D.), George Washington University, 2004, 38-40, 63-64.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 7

Holy Name Seminary
Madison, Dane Co., WI

Revival for their new building campaigns.¹⁷ In Wisconsin, extant examples of Neo-Colonial style Catholic buildings include St. Mary of Czestochowa Roman Catholic Church in Milwaukee (AH Ref. #118836), Our Lady of Perpetual Help Convent in Arcadia (AH Ref. #172841), and St. Matthew's Rectory in Milwaukee (AH Ref. #98818).¹⁸ St. Mary's, designed by architect Myles E. Belongia and completed in 1956, is a large and impressive red brick church building with a two-story pedimented entrance portico, round arched windows, door surrounds with swans neck pediments, and a classical spire. Our Lady of Perpetual Help Convent is the most modest of the three, with flat red brick walls, large rectangular window openings, a pedimented entrance bay and rusticated stone entrance surround.

Planning and Construction of Holy Name Seminary

Prior to March 1946, the Catholic Church in the State of Wisconsin was divided into four dioceses; the Archdiocese of Milwaukee, and the Dioceses of Green Bay, Superior, and La Crosse. There were approximately 82,000 Catholics in 126 parishes throughout the state. The end of World War II brought unprecedented changes within the Catholic community. From 1946 to 1965 the number of Catholics more than doubled, as did the number of elementary school students and high school students attending Catholic institutions.¹⁹ On March 12, 1946, in order to accommodate the growing need of the faithful in Wisconsin, Arch Bishop Amleto Giovanni Cicognani announced the formation of the Madison Diocese. The diocese consisted of 11 counties, four from the La Crosse Diocese and seven from Milwaukee. Bishop William P. O'Connor was named the first bishop of the new diocese.

In the decade between 1950 and 1960, there were five active diocesan seminaries within the State of Wisconsin.²⁰ The increase of the number of seminarians in Wisconsin can be attributed, primarily, to two significant changes in the decade leading up to the construction of the Holy Name Seminary. First and foremost is the coming-of-age of the baby-boom generation. In 1940, the number of children per household was approximately 2.25; however, by 1950 the number had increased to about 3.1.²¹ These figures help to account for the growing number of boys in need of education by the mid-1950s. The increasing interest in Catholic education was also linked to the excitement surrounding the

¹⁷ Jay M. Price, *Temples for a Modern God: Religious Architecture in Postwar America*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2013, 122.

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ "Holy Name Seminary (Dedication Book)," Madison: Stephan & Brady, Inc., c1965, 31.

²⁰ St. Francis Minor Seminary (junior college), St. Francis, WI, (1941-1963). Pio Nono College, St. Francis, WI (1870-1923, reopening in 1965). St. Francis Major Seminary/St. Francis de Sales Seminary, Milwaukee, WI; (1855-present). Holy Cross Seminary, La Crosse, WI (1947-1971). Sacred Heart Diocesan Minor Seminary (Oneida), Green Bay, WI. (exact dates unknown but operated between 1950-1960. Information provided by Pat Born, Diocesan archivist.

²¹ Robert L. Anello, *Minor Setback or Major Disaster: The Rise and Demise of Minor Seminaries in the United States, 1958-1953*. (PhD diss., The Catholic University of America, 2011.), 19.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 8

Holy Name Seminary
Madison, Dane Co., WI

announcement of the Second Vatican Ecumenical Council in 1958, commonly known as Vatican II. News coverage on the preparations for Vatican II in both religious and secular newspapers and magazines energized the U.S. Catholic community. Enrolment in U.S. seminaries increased from 2,000 to an astounding 40,000 in 1959, with most of that growth being seen in the minor seminaries.²² By 1962, seminaries in Wisconsin had become severely overcrowded, making the need for a new building apparent. While it is unclear when preparations for Holy Name Seminary began to take place, Bishop O'Connor made the announcement of the Diocese's intention to start a new seminary during the Golden Jubilee celebration of his ordination into priesthood in January of 1962.

Between 1962 and 1964, a financial campaign led by Bishop O'Connor raised \$4,000,000 to construct the Holy Name Seminary.²³ The building commission was headed by Bishop Jerome J. Hastrich and included Monsignor William M. Braun, Very Reverend Anthony Herrman, Father Joseph C. Niglis and Father Robert J. O'Hara. The architecture firm of Krueger, Kraft and Associates of Madison were chosen to design the building.

Construction of the seminary was a lengthy process. The ground breaking took place in May of 1963, when Bishop O'Connor planted the first tree on the grounds. The cornerstone was laid on September 15, 1963 and, despite ongoing construction, the first students took up residence in September of 1964. Once completed, the building had among its primary amenities a theater-auditorium, library, gymnasium, music room, swimming pool, and dining hall. There were also 15 classrooms and boarding quarters for 122 college students, 264 high school students and 23 faculty members. In total, there were 800 rooms occupying 235,488 square feet. Also constructed at that time was the convent for The Sisters of Charity, who fulfilled the domestic needs of the faculty and students. Eventually the convent, located nearby on the grounds, would be connected to the Seminary by an underground tunnel.

Design Elements of Holy Name Seminary

Krueger, Kraft and Associates focused their efforts on creating a monumental and impressive Neo-Colonial exterior, which is clearly reflected in the building's sprawling, symmetrical massing, red brick exterior, towering spire, and imposing colonnaded entrance porticos. The Archdiocese's own description of the building, both in the dedication book that was published after its formal dedication in 1965 and in contemporary news articles, reflects how important the exterior architecture of the building was in conveying these messages of Americanism and educational tradition. An article in the *Wisconsin State Journal* described the building as "a huge red brick building of modified American

²² Anello, *Minor Setback or Major Disaster*. 19

²³ Roman Catholic Diocese of Madison, "Building Our Future in Faith: Diocese of Madison 1946-1996." (Taylor Publishing Company: Dallas, 1997), 30.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 9

Holy Name Seminary
Madison, Dane Co., WI

Colonial design with a slender bell tower that overlooks the entire area from High Point Hill...enclosed courts...on either side of the chapel...are lined with arched walkways, which give a traditional cloistered atmosphere to the building, otherwise quite American in architecture and modern in design.”²⁴

In contrast, the materials and finishes used on the interior of the seminary (with the notable exception of the chapel) were typical of many postwar religious and secular educational buildings, with the focus on providing modern educational facilities—a gym, pool, cafeteria, comfortable living quarters and up-to-date classrooms—that would appeal to potential students and their families. The only interior space that reflected a specific modern design intent was the chapel, which embraced the Church’s call for a “noble simplicity” as codified by the Second Vatican Council in 1965. The intention of this Council was to bring the Church into the twentieth century, as well as find a way to rediscover the Catholic Tradition.²⁵ Although Vatican II had a vast and immediate impact on the Catholic Church as a whole, no part of the official decision affected the general congregant more than the *Constitution on the Sacred Liturgy* (1963) and the subsequent instruction of the *Proper Implementation of the Constitution on the Sacred Liturgy* (1964). In contrast to previous tradition, the principles of Vatican II stressed the “active participation of the faithful.”²⁶ This manifested itself in a number of ways within the construction and renovation of churches and chapels. Most often, and evidenced within the Holy Name chapel, these ideas are embodied in the central placement of the main altar on a slightly stepped elevation, low communion rails, and the placement of pews on three sides of the altar. The interior of the chapel at Holy Name obviously reflects these more contemporary liturgical edicts of the church. However, the footprint of the chapel is firmly rooted in the traditional architecture of the Church, instead of the more contemporary forms seen in new construction of the time. The juxtaposition of the pre- and post-Vatican II ideals within the chapel makes for a unique visual representation of the changes happening throughout the Catholic Church at the time.

Although the interior finishes and detailing of the seminary (excepting the chapel) were unremarkable, the interior layout and arrangement of spaces in the Holy Name Seminary are significant as a reflection of larger post-war planning trends in higher education, which emphasized interdisciplinary learning and the importance of fostering relationships among the faculty, staff, and students. In *University Planning and Architecture The Search for Perfection*, historians Jonathan Coulson, Paul Roberts and Isabelle Taylor argue that post-war campus planning in America strove to “stimulate cross-disciplinary interaction,” “foster community,” and nurture “an atmosphere of collegiate intimacy” in order to appeal to the more diverse population of post-war college applicants. One notable example in the

²⁴ “Visitors to Holy Name Seminary to Find Place of Faith and Study,” *Wisconsin State Journal*, June 10, 1965, p.9. “Holy Name Seminary (Dedication Book),” Madison: Stephan & Brady, Inc., c1965, 31.

²⁵ Anello, *Minor Setback or Major Disaster*. 19.

²⁶ Theodor Filthaut, *Church Architecture and Liturgical Reform*, (Baltimore: Helicon Press, Inc. 1968): 29.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 10

Holy Name Seminary
Madison, Dane Co., WI

Midwest was Walter Netsch's Chicago Circle campus of the University of Illinois, which was organized by function instead of discipline to maximize social contact between professors and students and among students with different areas of study.²⁷

Although on a much smaller scale than U of I, Krueger, Kraft, and Associates' design for Holy Name Seminary also fostered these types of interactions. Faculty and students were all housed within the facility, with some clergy acting as "priest-moderators." The seminary's 388 rooms were divided into eleven residence-units. Each unit consisted of approximately 35 student rooms, a priest-moderator's room, and a common room, creating in essence large family units. Unlike traditional seminary dormitory-style sleeping quarters, individual rooms gave students privacy as well encouraged personal responsibility. Common areas provided space for socializing and studying, and helped to foster a mentor-like relationship with the priests in charge of their unit. Often these common areas were also used for unit masses, thereby allowing the boys to participate more fully in the liturgy. The building was so inclusive that the Bishop O'Connor had full-time residential quarters in the west wing, known affectionately as the "Gold Coast." He also had a private chapel where he invited students and faculty to join him for Morning Prayer.²⁸ After Bishop O'Connor's retirement in 1967 Bishop Cletus F. O'Donnell also chose to live at Holy Name, saying that he wanted to "accentuate the seminary as the center of activity for the diocese."²⁹

More specifically, the interior plan for Holy Name Seminary also reflected the changes that were occurring in Catholic minor seminaries in America during the post-war period. The modern seminary system in the United States, established in 1884, divided priestly training into two six-year courses of study—the minor seminary and the major seminary. The minor seminarian received four years of high school and two years junior college education. If he chose to continue to major seminary, he received two years' study of philosophy and four years of divinity school to complete his training for the priesthood. Early twentieth-century papal guidance on seminaries encouraged the establishment of dedicated residential minor seminaries that separated younger seminarians from older seminarians and provided a protected, immersive environment for potential priests in these crucial early years. However, by the 1950s, ideas about seminary life were changing. Pope Pius XII issued several advisory statements urging rectors to give boys in minor seminary a life that was "as near as possible to the normal life of all boys" and cautioned against too much isolation from the world, which could result in priests "who had difficulty identifying with and relating to the laity."³⁰ In addition, by the

²⁷ Coulson, Jonathan, Paul Roberts, and Isabelle Taylor. 2011. *University Planning and Architecture: The Search for Perfection*. Abingdon, Oxon [England]: Routledge, 2011, 27-28.

²⁸ Burke, Father Michael, Interview with Ginny Way. Informal Informational Interview. Bishop O'Connor Catholic Center, October 30, 2013.

²⁹ "Holy Name Seminary," Supplement to *The Catholic Herald*. (April 6, 1989): 9.

³⁰ Anello, *Minor Setback or Major Disaster*. 16.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 11

Holy Name Seminary
Madison, Dane Co., WI

early 1950s, some church leaders were arguing that the six-year program for minor seminary did not take into account the range in emotional and academic maturity of teenage boys and did not adequately prepare them for major seminary. Public and parochial schools utilized a “4-4-4” articulation model, with four years each of secondary, undergraduate, and graduate education, but many seminary educators resisted this model because it did not provide a seamless transition for postulants. According to Robert Anello in his study of minor seminaries between 1958 and 1983, this debate prompted some six-year minor seminaries constructed in the 1950s and 1960s to “reconcile the two articulation models [“6-6” and “4-4-4”] by maintaining academic and/or physical separation between the high school and college departments.”³¹

Krueger, Kraft and Associates utilized this spatial solution in their design for Holy Name Seminary. The two wings of the building serve as essentially two separate schools, one a high school and the other a junior college. Sharing of the common areas—chapel, cafeteria, gym and pool, library, etc.—allowed for open and free exchange of ideas between all students and priests while acknowledging the different needs of high school and college students. The expansion of the athletic programs on the Holy Name campus also fostered an opportunity for the students to interact not only with seminarians of different ages but also with other schools within their competitive division. While Holy Name did operate as a private boarding school, the experience of the boys was not that of a cloistered seminarian.

Later History (1965-2014)

Like many seminaries established in the postwar period, Holy Name was officially designated as a college preparatory high school in order to widen its enrollment beyond novitiates for the priesthood. Boys attending Holy Name received a high school education and the opportunity to continue onto the junior college, which had as its core curriculum a liberal arts education. It was not required that students continue into the priestly vocation, just that he have respect for the Catholic tradition and abide by the rules of the institution while he attended. During the first decade or so of the seminary’s operation, the school was akin to an exceedingly large Catholic boarding school. High school students were required to reside on campus, seeing their families only at holidays or on special occasions. By the mid-1980s that policy had become more lax, and students often lived on campus Sunday evening thru Friday afternoon and returning home for the weekends.

Holy Name Seminary existed as a four-year high school and two-year junior college from 1964 to 1975, when the collegiate classes were dropped due to poor enrollment. In 1984, Holy Name was one of only three remaining seminaries in Wisconsin. It was the only existing seminary in Wisconsin that was run by the diocese and the only one within 100-mile radius of Madison. Holy Name served

³¹ Anello, “Minor Setback or Major Disaster,” 89.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 12

Holy Name Seminary
Madison, Dane Co., WI

students from across the Midwest, including the Archdioceses of Chicago, Dubuque and Milwaukee as well as the Diocese of Rockford and Joliet, Illinois; La Crosse, Wisconsin; and the Redemptorist Congregation of the St. Louis Province.³² Ten years later, in May of 1995, Bishop William Bullock closed the Holy Name Seminary Program citing the Diocese's inability to sustain the Seminary with an adequate staff of priests.

After the closing of the school, the Madison Diocese relocated their offices to the then-vacant building. In 1998, the architecture firm Flad & Associates was hired to convert parts of the building into office space. The college dorm and common rooms are still extant, as are the faculty rooms; however, the high school student rooms and classrooms on the first, second, and third floors of the eastern part of the building were redesigned to accommodate this new usage. Also redesigned were the ground-floor high school amenities, including the student lounge, snack bar, recreation rooms, and high school lockers. The main entryway and stairways were maintained. With the exception of the library, all other major public spaces remain intact, including the theater, gymnasium, and pool. There were also moderate changes made to the chapel during the 1998 renovation. The layout of the chapel, and its centerpiece, the mosaic, remain intact. However, the main altar, small altars, lecterns, and communion rail were all removed, along with the original chandeliers, Stations of the Cross, and organ screen.

The utilization of the building for purposes other than the seminary was hardly a new idea. In 1988 alone, more than 40,000 people used the facilities, including the Wisconsin Badger football team. The seminary was the headquarters for committees emerging from the Second Vatican Council, for diocesan and Redemptorist vocation offices, and a multitude of other faith-related activities for clergy and lay people.³³ It was also utilized as the site of the first organizational meeting of the priest senate on September 21, 1966. The senate was one of the first such bodies formed and actively functioning in the US according to the directions of Vatican II.

³² Supplement to the *Catholic Herald*, April 6, 1989. P 9 "Bishop stresses importance of Holy Name."

³³ "Holy Name Seminary," Supplement to *The Catholic Herald*. (April 6, 1989): 9.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 9 Page 1

Holy Name Seminary
Madison, Dane Co., WI

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 9 Page 2

Holy Name Seminary
Madison, Dane Co., WI

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 10 Page 1

Holy Name Seminary
Madison, Dane Co., WI

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

(Follow similar guidelines for entering these coordinates as for entering UTM references described on page 55, *How to Complete the National Register Registration Form*. For properties less than 10 acres, enter the lat/long coordinates for a point corresponding to the center of the property. For properties of 10 or more acres, enter three or more points that correspond to the vertices of a polygon drawn on the map. The polygon should approximately encompass the area to be registered. Add additional points below, if necessary.)

Datum:

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 43.051256 | Longitude: -89.517825 |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Verbal Boundary Description:

The property incorporates all of Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the Ganser Heights plat except the portion of Lot 4 described in Quit Claim Deed Doc. No. 5085419, Township 7 North, Range 8 East, City of Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin. See attached plat.

Boundary Justification:

The boundary for the nomination includes all of the land that was historically associated with the Holy Name Seminary that is still owned by the Madison Archdiocese. See attached plat.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section Photos Page 1

Holy Name Seminary
Madison, Dane Co., WI

List of Photos:

Name of Property: Holy Name Seminary
City or Vicinity: Madison
County: Dane State: Wisconsin
Photographer: Ginny Way c/o
MacRostie Historic Advisors
53 West Jackson Blvd, Suite 1323
Chicago, IL 60604

Date Photographed: November 2013
Description of Photograph(s) and Number:

WI_Dane County_Holy Name Seminary_0001
Seminary building, east façade, view west from driveway

WI_Dane County_Holy Name Seminary_0002
Seminary building, north half of east façade, view northwest

WI_Dane County_Holy Name Seminary_0003
Seminary building, north façade, view southeast

WI_Dane County_Holy Name Seminary_0004
Seminary Building, west façade entry pavilion, view east-southeast

WI_Dane County_Holy Name Seminary_0005
Seminary building, south façade, view northeast

WI_Dane County_Holy Name Seminary_0006
Seminary building, south and east facades, view northwest

WI_Dane County_Holy Name Seminary_0007
Seminary building, south courtyard, view north to chapel transept

WI_Dane County_Holy Name Seminary_0008
Seminary building, north courtyard, view southwest to west wing

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section Photos Page 2

Holy Name Seminary
Madison, Dane Co., WI

WI_Dane County_Holy Name Seminary_0009
Garage, view southeast

WI_Dane County_Holy Name Seminary_0010
Concession stand, view east

WI_Dane County_Holy Name Seminary_0011
Football field, view northwest

WI_Dane County_Holy Name Seminary_0012
Convent north and west facades, view southeast

WI_Dane County_Holy Name Seminary_0013
Seminary building interior, chapel, view west to main altar

WI_Dane County_Holy Name Seminary_0014
Seminary building interior, gymnasium

WI_Dane County_Holy Name Seminary_0015
Seminary building interior, pool

WI_Dane County_Holy Name Seminary_0016
Seminary building interior, west entry stair, view southeast

WI_Dane County_Holy Name Seminary_0017
Seminary building interior, Diocesan offices

WI_Dane County_Holy Name Seminary_0018
Seminary building interior, cafeteria

WI_Dane County_Holy Name Seminary_0019
Seminary building interior, auditorium

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section Figures Page 1

Holy Name Seminary
Madison, Dane Co., WI

List of Figures:

Figure 1: Rendering of Holy Name Seminary circa 1962, as published in *The Catholic Herald Citizen*, June 19, 1965

Figure 2: View of Holy Name Seminary under construction, 1963 (image from *Holy Name Seminary Dedication Book*, circa 1965)

Figure 3: View of east elevation, circa 1965 (image from *Holy Name Seminary Dedication Book*)

Figure 4: View of chapel, circa 1965 (image from *Holy Name Seminary Dedication Book*)

Figures 5: Auditorium at Holy Name Seminary, circa 1965 (image from *Holy Name Seminary Dedication Book*)

Figures 6: Auditorium at Holy Name Seminary, circa 1965 (image from *Holy Name Seminary Dedication Book*)

Figure 7: Gymnasium at Holy Name Seminary, circa 1965 (image from *Holy Name Seminary Dedication Book*)

Figure 8: Swimming pool at Holy Name Seminary, circa 1965 (image from *Holy Name Seminary Dedication Book*)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section Figures Page 2

Holy Name Seminary
Madison, Dane Co., WI

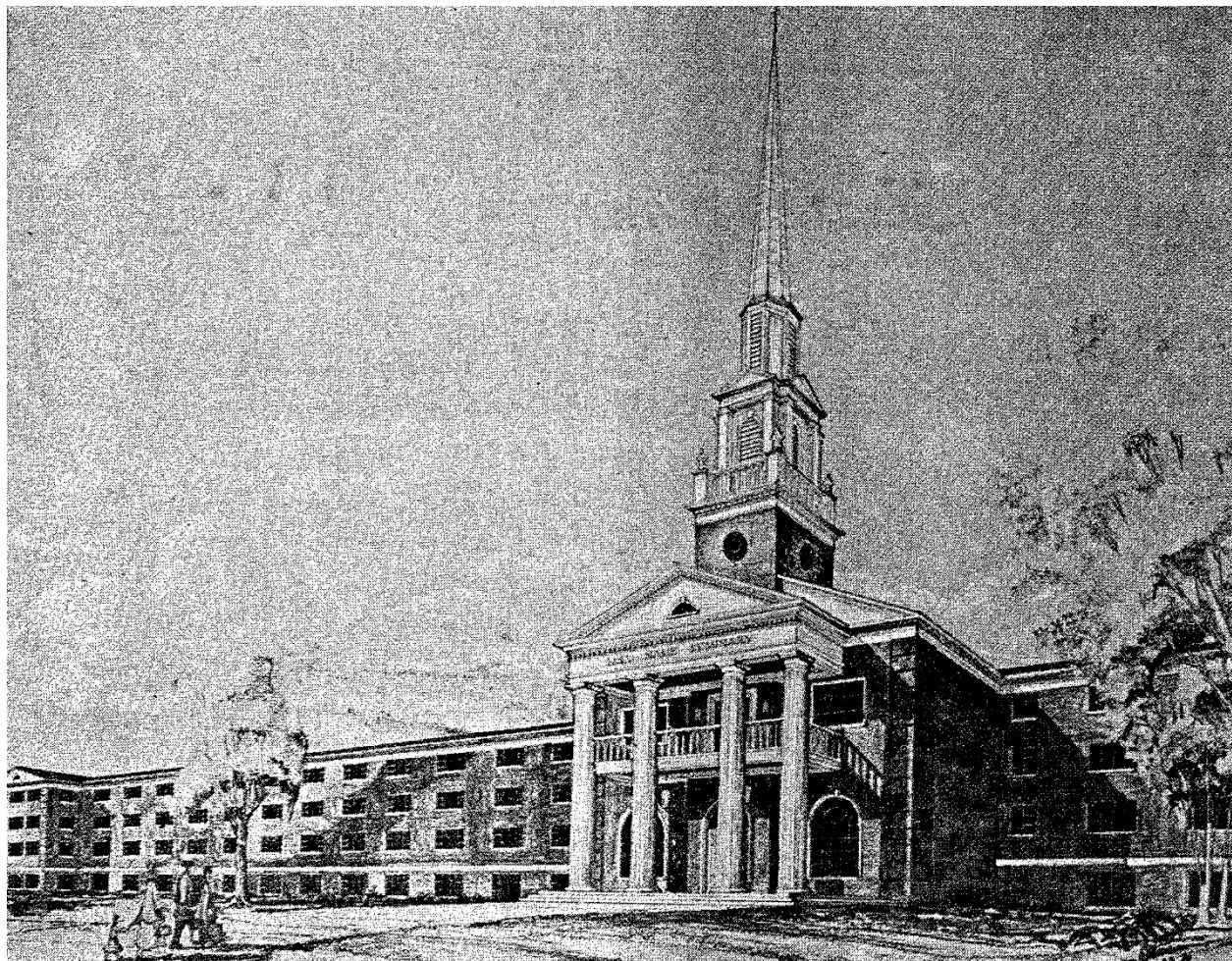


Figure 1: Rendering of Holy Name Seminary circa 1962, as published in *The Catholic Herald Citizen*, June 19, 1965

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section Figures Page 3

Holy Name Seminary
Madison, Dane Co., WI

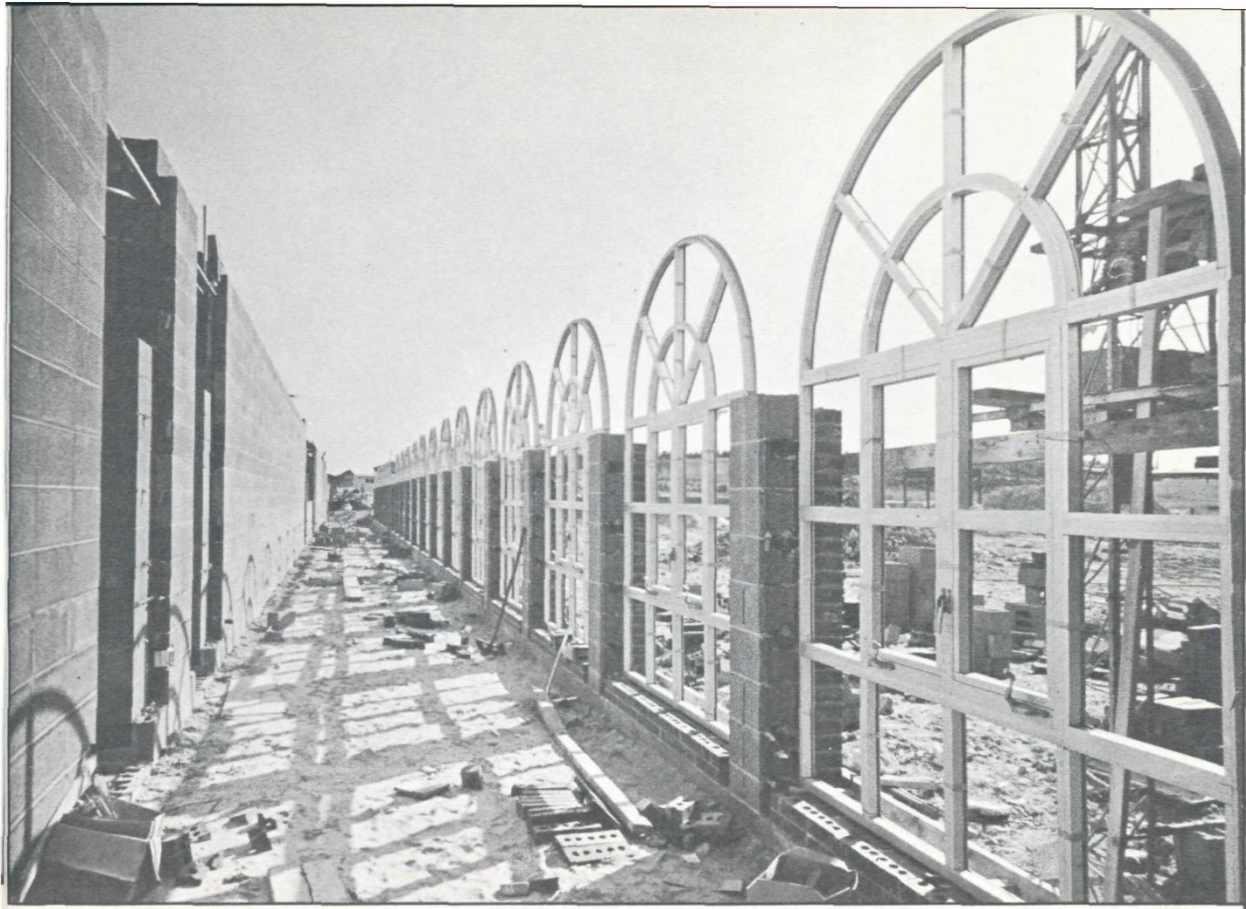


Figure 2: View of Holy Name Seminary under construction, 1963 (image from *Holy Name Seminary Dedication Book*, circa 1965)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section **Figures** Page 4

Holy Name Seminary
Madison, Dane Co., WI

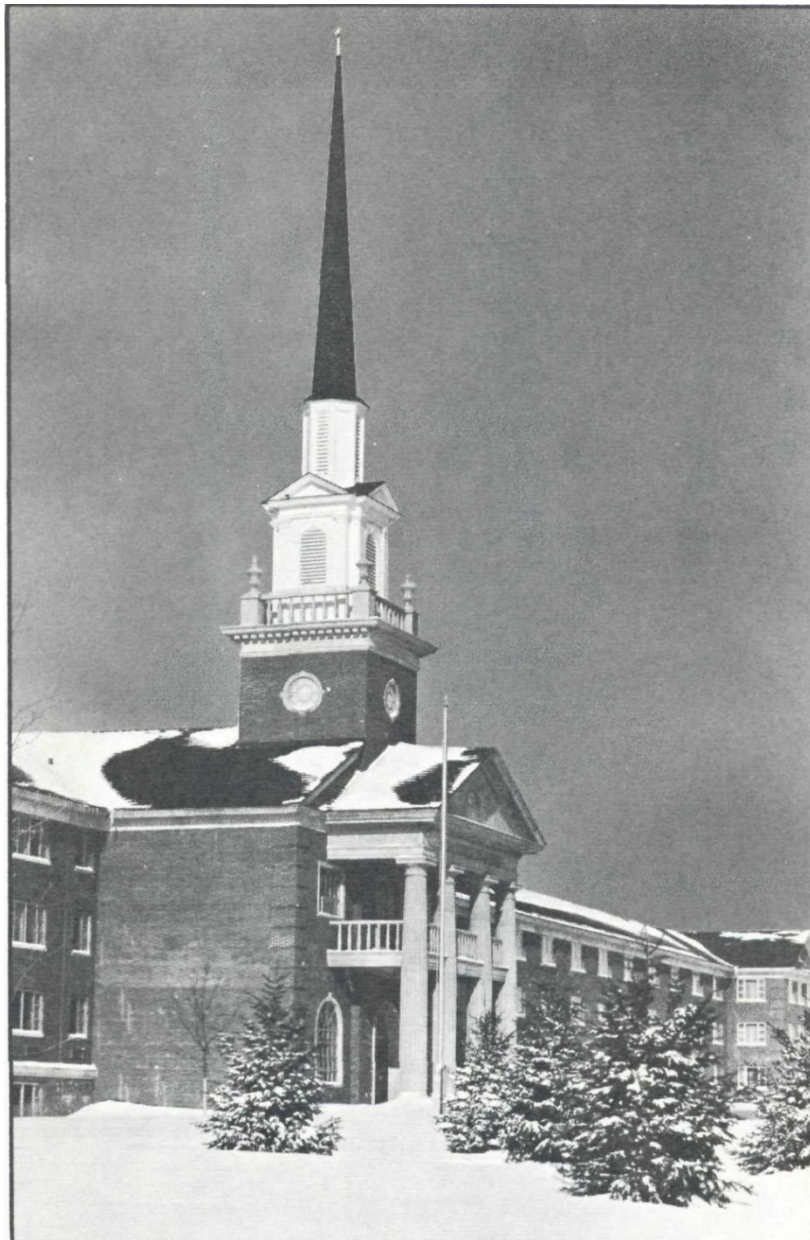


Figure 3: View of east elevation, circa 1965 (image from *Holy Name Seminary Dedication Book*)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section Figures Page 5

Holy Name Seminary
Madison, Dane Co., WI

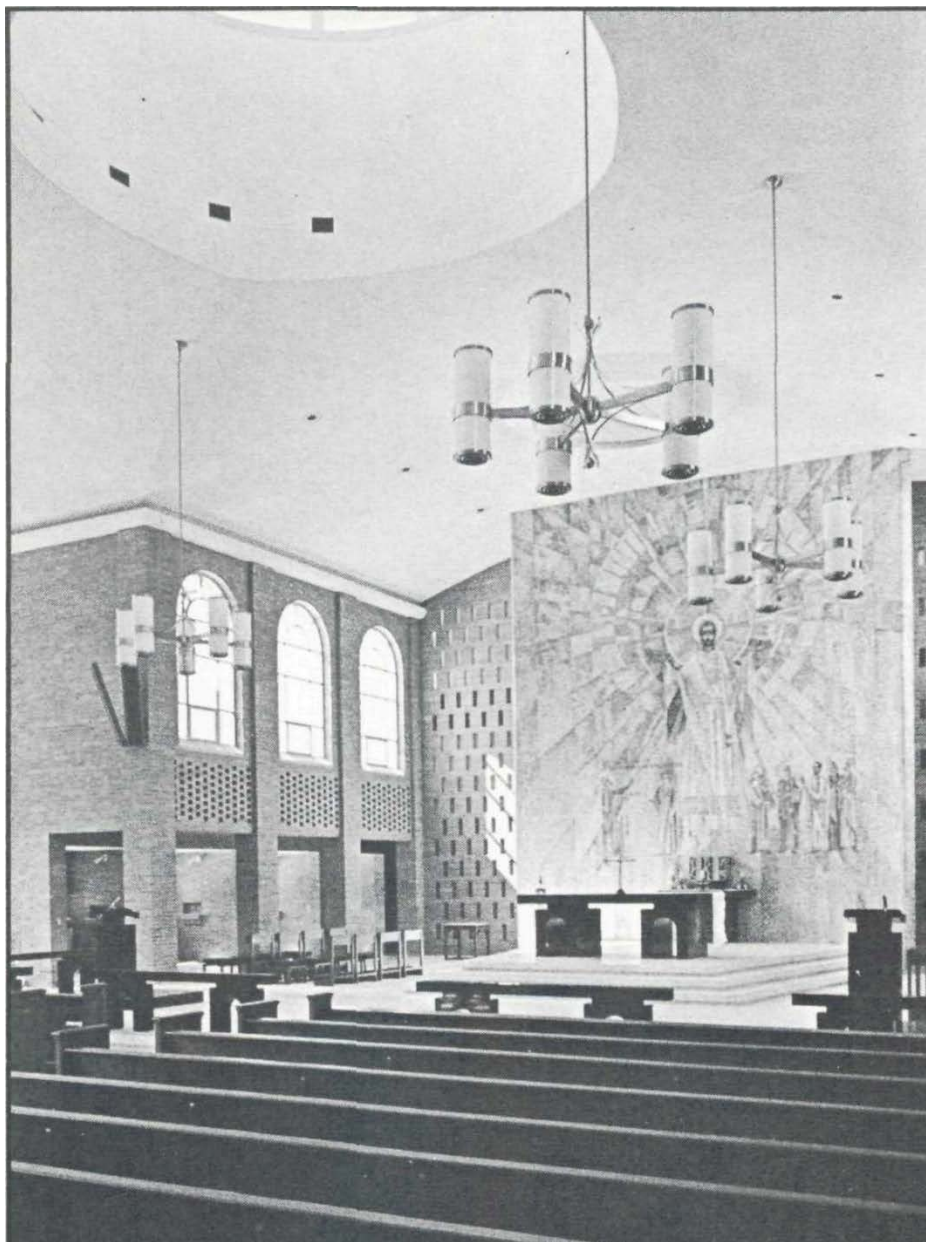


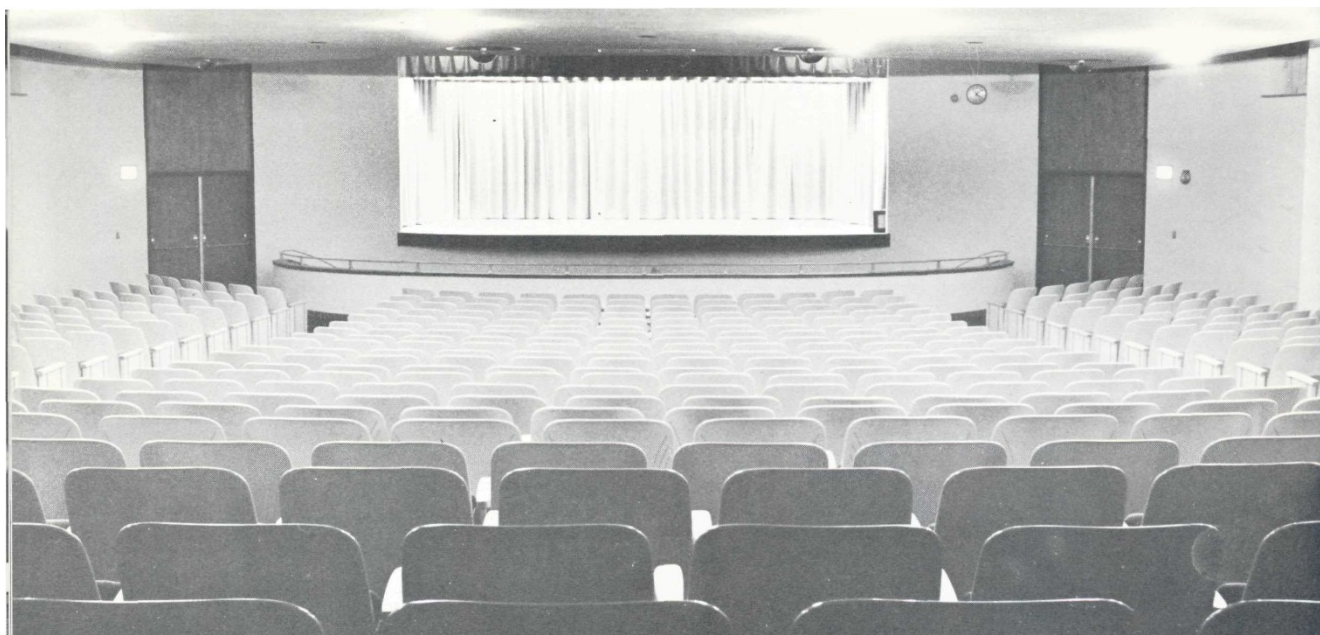
Figure 4: View of chapel, circa 1965 (image from *Holy Name Seminary Dedication Book*)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section Figures Page 6

Holy Name Seminary
Madison, Dane Co., WI



Figures 5 (top) and 6 (bottom): Auditorium at Holy Name Seminary, circa 1965 (image from *Holy Name Seminary Dedication Book*)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section Figures Page 7

Holy Name Seminary
Madison, Dane Co., WI

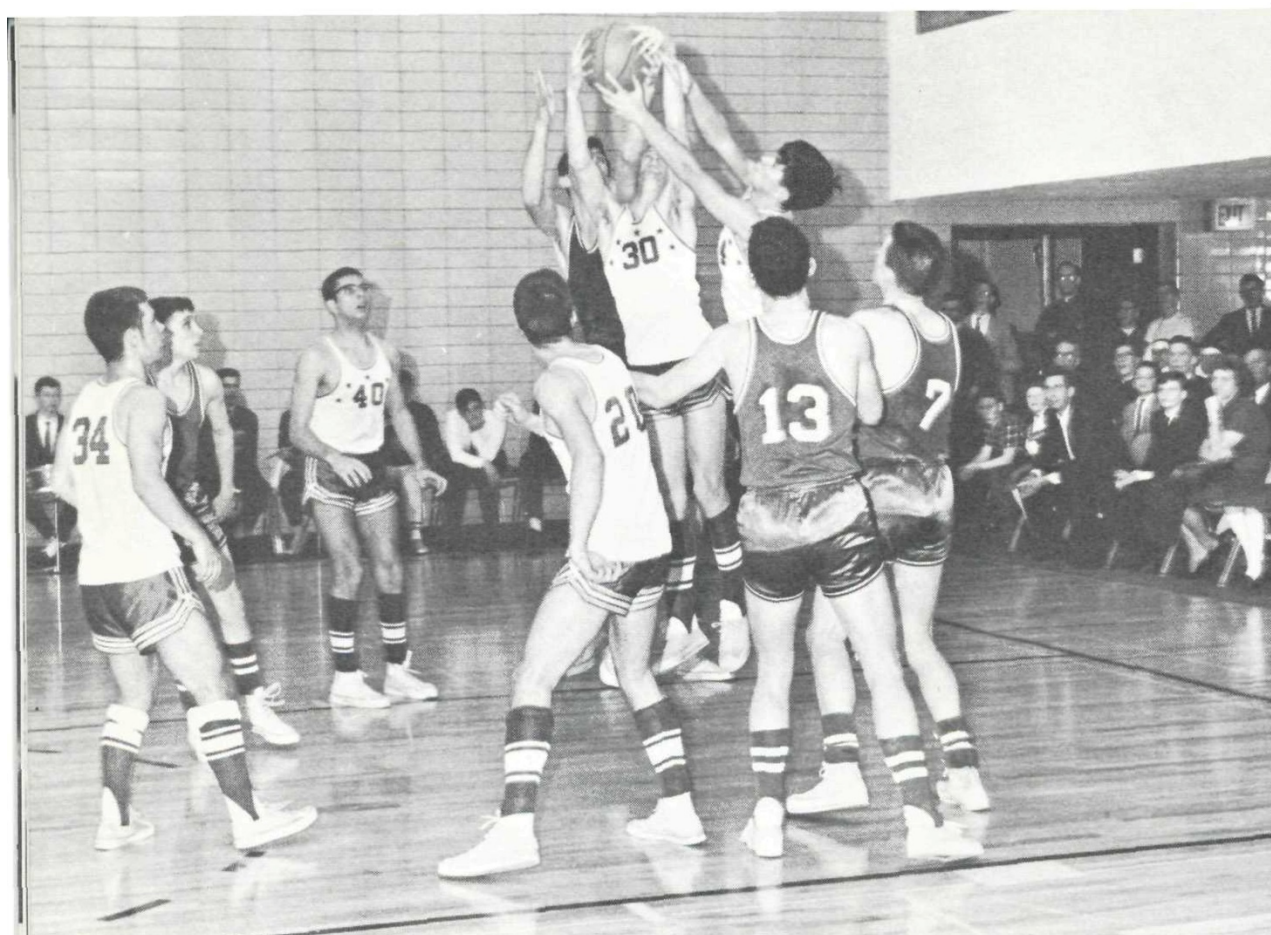


Figure 7: Gymnasium at Holy Name Seminary, circa 1965 (image from *Holy Name Seminary Dedication Book*)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section Figures Page 8

Holy Name Seminary
Madison, Dane Co., WI



Figure 8: Swimming pool at Holy Name Seminary, circa 1965 (image from *Holy Name Seminary Dedication Book*)