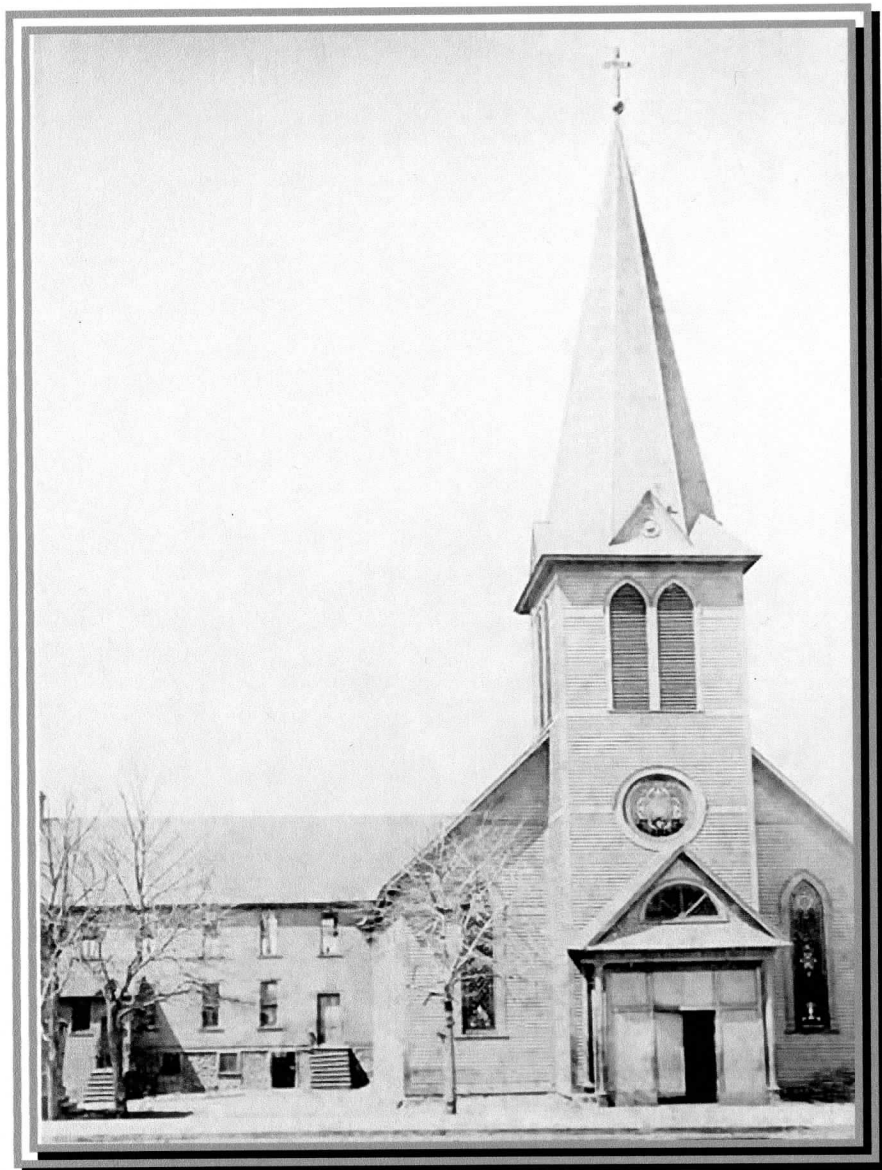


St. Anthony of Padua Church

Red Jacket, Michigan



Joseph F. Martin

**St. Anthony of Padua Church
Red Jacket, Michigan**

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Romeoville, Illinois

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For additional copies:

Joseph F. Martin
100 Faculty Lane
Romeoville, IL 60446
martinjo@lewisu.edu

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In the fall of 2007 Cecile (Ceil) Wendt Jensen, *CG*, owner of Michigan Polonia, suggested that we both should apply for a grant from the Friends of the Van Pelt Library at Michigan Technological University in Houghton, Michigan. We have both been researching our Polish ancestors for many years, and her proposal was that we apply for a grant to research the Polish immigrants to Calumet, Michigan, where our ancestors had lived.

Much to my delight, we received a shared grant. Ceil and I spent one week in June 2008 in research at the MTU Archives. It was fascinating and rewarding. It also led me into research in new directions and into publishing articles on some of our findings. I owe special gratitude to Ceil for making the suggestion and for her encouragement and support in our endeavors. Without that grant and the subsequent research I might never have taken an serious interest in the history of St. Anthony of Padua Church.

No project can be completed without the help of many people. I would like to thank these people also for their assistance in my research.

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Javier Solorio, II, Graphic Design Artist, Chicago, Illinois

St. Anthony of Padua, Patron Saint of lost items (and lost church histories)

Credits

St. Anthony Church - From the 25th anniversary framed . From the collection of Cecile Wendt Jensen, *CG*.

Father Edward Jacker - From *History of the Diocese of Sault Ste. Marie and Marquette*, Rev. Antoine Rezek, 1 (Chicago: M.A. Donohue & Co., 1907) 377. From Archives of the Diocese of Marquette.

"Front Street, Red Jacket," Neg. 05163, undated. MTU Archives & Copper Country Historical Collections, Michigan Technological University, Houghton, Michigan,
http://digarch.lib.mtu.edu/showbib.aspx?bib_id=645730# . Accessed 5 April 2009.

Catholic Church - "Red Jacket, Michigan." 1884. Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1867-1970, Michigan. The first address for the church was 217 Seventh Street. The address was changed to 321 Seventh Street by 1895, and it was changed again to 313 Seventh Street about 1908.

Hussars uniform - Nicholas Kaptur and his wife Marcyanna Skibinska with their children Constance, Helen and Nicholas are pictured in 1893. Nicholas wore his uniform as second lieutenant in the Polish Benevolent Society of Hussars. From the collection of the author.

First rectory - St. Anthony Church is on the right and St. Stanislaus School in the back. Dated after 1892. From the collection of Cecile Wendt Jensen, *CG*.

Interior of St. Anthony Church - From the 25th anniversary frame. From the collection of Cecile Wendt Jensen, *CG*.

The altars of St. Anthony Church - From the 25th anniversary frame. From the collection of Cecile Wendt Jensen, *CG*.

Inside St. Stanislaus School - From the collection of the author.

Second rectory - "Buildings, Calumet" Neg. 03462, 1984. MTU Archives & Copper Country Historical Collections, Michigan Technological University, Houghton, Michigan,
http://digarch.lib.mtu.edu/showbib.aspx?bib_id=639139#. Accessed 5 April 2009.

Convent - "Buildings, Calumet" Neg. 03463, 1984. MTU Archives & Copper Country Historical Collections, Michigan Technological University, Houghton, Michigan,
http://digarch.lib.mtu.edu/showbib.aspx?bib_id=639134# . Accessed 5 April 2009.

Priests at St. Anthony of Padua Church – From the 25th anniversary frame. From the collection of Cecile Wendt Jensen, *CG*.

Fr. Alexander Wollney with his brother and sister - From the collection of his grand niece Barbara Papson.

History of St. Anthony, 1956 - From the collection of the Archives of the Diocese of Marquette.

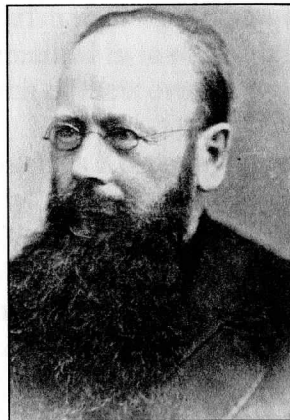
Contract for St. Stanislaus School – From the Archives of the Sisters of St. Joseph, Third Order of St. Francis.

St. Anthony of Padua Church Red Jacket, Michigan

St. Anthony of Padua Church closed. It was not supposed to happen. It was not planned. The committee of Polish immigrants that founded the church must have expected it to thrive for many years, especially once the congregation reached three hundred and fifty families. But it closed less than fifty years after it opened.

Following the development of the mining industry in Houghton County, Michigan, in the 1860s the number of immigrants from foreign countries increased dramatically. In many cases they were Catholics from Germany, Ireland, Austria, Hungary, Poland, Canada and Italy. Thus, it was no surprise that Bishop Frederic Baraga sent Father Edward Jacker, who was born in Prussia, from Marquette to Calumet to organize a congregation and to establish a church. He was an accomplished linguist and spoke German, English, French and a Native American dialect.

The history of the Catholic community actually began in 1865, when the Calumet copper lode was discovered. Father Jacker visited Calumet at various times between 1865 and 1868, celebrating mass in the home of Captain John Ryan, since no church was available. He took up permanent residence in Calumet in 1868. The first Sacred Heart Church was built in 1869 and was the first Catholic parish in town. In the following years, various ethnic-based congregations were formed from the influx of immigrants who settled in Calumet.¹ They created these churches established in Red Jacket: St. Anthony (Polish, 1882), St. Louis (French, 1883), St. Joseph (Austrian, 1889), Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary (Italian, 1897), and St. John the Baptist (Croatian, 1902).



Fr. Edward Jacker

When he arrived in June 1872, John Zwierzchowski noted that there were only four families and a few single people from Poland living in Calumet. Most of those early immigrants came from the towns of Kornik, Bnin, and Poznan in what was then called Province Posen.² Since they were strangers among the other nationalities in town, they naturally stuck together. Father Jacker was still pastor at Sacred Heart Church, and in him they found a friend. He made arrangements for Jesuit Father Francis X. Szulak, one of the founders of the St. Stanislaus Kostka Society in Chicago, to visit them, to hear their confessions and to conduct a mission. Father Jacker also made attempts to learn Polish and was able to read the gospel, and when necessary, to make himself understood.³

When Father Jacker moved from Calumet to Mackinac in November 1873, the Polish immigrants felt the loss. Inspired and encouraged by him, they decided to talk with Bishop Ignatius Mrak, the second bishop of the Upper Peninsula, when he came into town. And when they did, he told them that he had written for a Polish priest and that he would leave him in Calumet for the Polish and German Catholics.⁴ This was certainly encouraging for the immigrants who were establishing their new lives. The men were finding good jobs in the local copper mines, and the women were able to maintain their customs and family traditions from the old country.

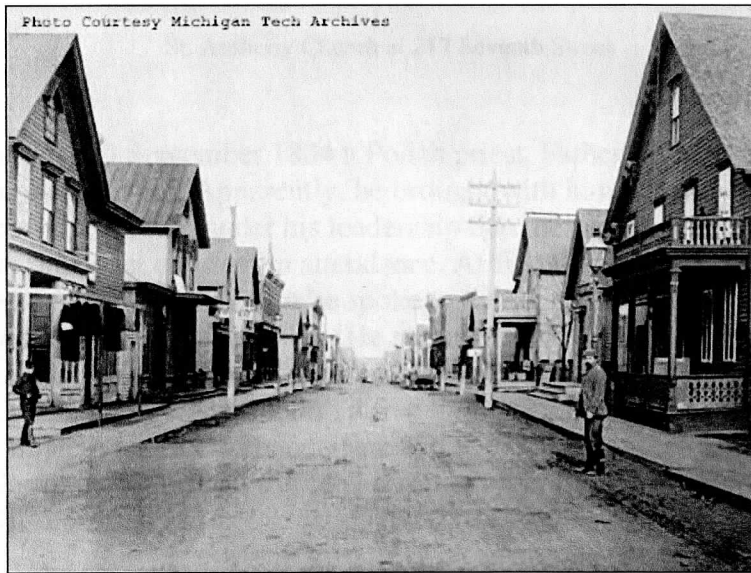
As their numbers grew, the Polish men decided to establish a benevolent society in 1874 called St. Stanislaus Kostka. The first officers were the following: John Zwierzchowski, President; Anton Osinski, Vice President; Martin Flens, Secretary; Mathias Mytkowski, Treasurer; Valentine Nowicki, Alexander Nowakowski, Michael Ernad, Stephen Swiderski, Frank Swiderski, Anton Gorski, Anton Adamski and Frank Zienta, with the six last named as the Executive Committee.⁵ Typical of Polish fraternal organizations, it was founded to provide a form of insurance for its members, and the regular monthly meetings offered an opportunity for fellowship and mutual support. The group started with twenty-five members.

Father Fabian Pawler arrived in Calumet on Tuesday, 12 January 1875. A native of Silesia and educated in Germany, he joined Father John Brown and shared the ministry at Sacred Heart Church. Then in October Father Brown moved, and Father Pawler remained alone in charge of the parish until 11 August 1878. When he moved to Houghton to another parish, he remained in touch with his former parishioners and kept alive their dream of having a church of their own.⁶

The officers of the St. Stanislaus Kostka Society formally established Articles of Association as a "charitable society" in Houghton County on Wednesday, 10 February 1875. Those who signed the articles were John Zwierzchowski, Anton Osinski, Martin Flens, Mathias Mytkowski, and Valentine Nowicki. Members of the new society were required to belong to a Roman Catholic Church and to have a good moral character. The group was established "to afford aid and relief to its members when in need."⁷ The Polish community in town was becoming more established, and those who wrote letters back to family members in Poland probably encouraged others to immigrate to this new neighborhood which offered plentiful opportunities for all.

By 1882 the membership of the St. Stanislaus society was seventy-five men. Given the growth of the Polish community, a Polish church society was formed that year with Father Pawler as the organizing pastor, although he was living in Houghton. The Polish church society gathered on the second floor of Matt Mytkowski's building on Sixth Street.⁸ The Executive Committee consisted of Mathias Mytkowski, Andrew Bartkowiak, Simon Tobianski, Anton Osinski and Vincent Saltka. They were in charge of the construction of a frame building which would seat sixty people and cost \$2,900.⁹ That was a considerable amount of money at the time, but the Poles were determined to have a church of their own. The committee members created their own plan for fund raising.

The members of the committee decided to ask for help from the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company. Mr. Alexander Agassiz, President, received the committee members, and he gave them two lots on Seventh Street and \$600 in cash. With that generous donation and with the \$207 that the group had accumulated from collections, having a Polish church became more than just a dream.¹⁰ At the end of October 1882 Father Pawler moved back to Sacred Heart Church in Calumet and from there supervised the building of the new church. It was located in the village of Red Jacket, which had been named after a nearby copper mine.¹¹

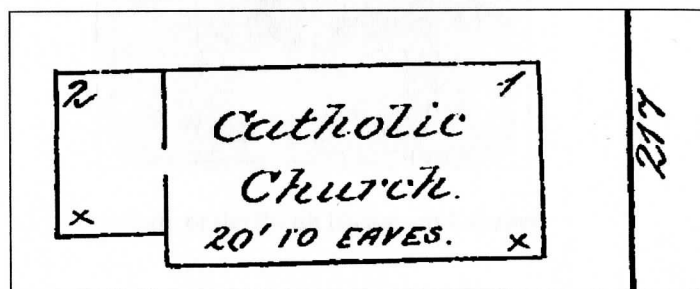


Front Street in Red Jacket.

The new church was a structure 75 ft. by 41 ft. with a sacristy and a few rooms for the priest. The total cost for the building was \$5,000. The church was dedicated to St. Anthony of Padua on 5 November 1882 by Bishop John Vertin, the third bishop of the Marquette Diocese. Four days later a brief newspaper article noted: "The Polish Catholic Church in Red Jacket was dedicated on Sunday last with appropriate ceremonies, the

services being preceded by a street parade, headed by the Calumet band."¹² It is quite likely that the members of the St. Stanislaus Kostka Society also marched in the parade.

Father Pawler departed from the parish on 24 June 1883, and after a vacancy of three months, Father Aemilius Goch became administrator, but he remained only one month. As happened in many Polish immigrant churches, rancor and disorder convulsed the parish, typically the result of new immigrants arriving and wanting to change things. So Bishop Vertin next placed it under an administrator of non-Polish nationality. Father Anthony Vermare took charge of it on 30 December 1883 and administered the church until 30 July 1884, when pre-occupied with his own French congregation, he withdrew. Then Father William Wingerter, a Redemptorist missionary, was the administrator for one month.¹³



St. Anthony Church at 217 Seventh Street

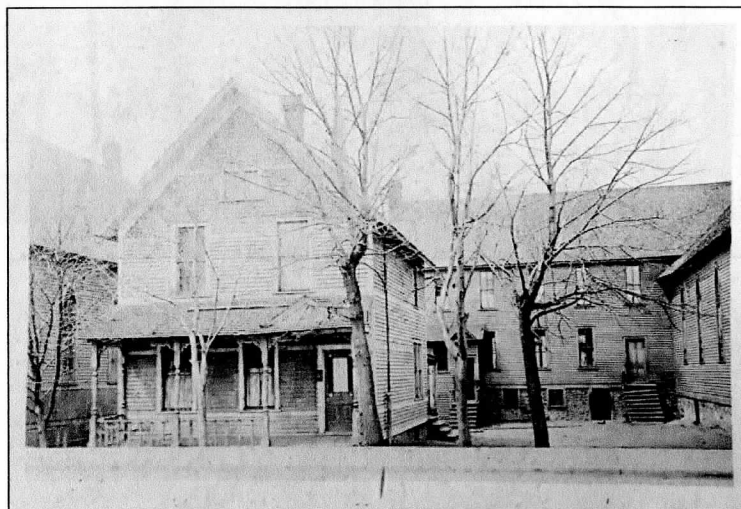
On Saturday, 20 September 1884 a Polish priest, Father Joseph Horbaczewski, arrived to become the pastor. Apparently, he brought with him a statue of St. Anthony of Padua for the church.¹⁴ It was under his leadership that the first Polish school was established with thirty-six children in attendance. At first the parishioners did not want a school because of a lack of funds. But he spoke to them and convinced them of the importance of education for the children. He started teaching alone, and then hired a female teacher. Later he was able to bring Mr. Wysniewski from Poland and paid him out of his own pocket and provided him with a free living situation.¹⁵ Father Horbaczewski stayed until 18 September 1887. Then to forestall any threatening dissension, Bishop Vertin sent a German administrator in the person of Father Fidelis Sutter from 13 November 1887 to 8 April 1888.¹⁶

With more new immigrants arriving each year another society was formed in the parish, the Polish Benevolent Society of Hussars of John Sobieski the Third of Calumet. Once again the members were required to be Catholic, and they had to be between the ages of 18 and 45. Those who signed the Articles of Association on Thursday, 27 October 1887 included John Lenz, Stanislaus Kowalski, John Wiczorkiewicz, Lawrence Wroblewski and Thomas Jankowiak. Any undertakings of the group were to be made known to the pastor of the Catholic Church of Red Jacket.¹⁷ In addition to providing some financial help to injured miners or to their widows, the members also marched in parades in town, and as a group in their full military uniforms, they attended the funerals and burials of other members.



Uniform of the Polish Hussars of Calumet

Although not adverse to non-Polish priests, the parishioners were probably delighted when in the beginning of May 1888 Father August Krogulski became pastor. By this time the rooms in the church sacristy were no longer considered suitable accommodation for the pastor, so in 1889 the parishioners built Father Krogulski a residence at a cost of \$1,400.¹⁸ Built just south of the church, it was a two story frame house with a front porch. During the four years that he served as pastor, he must have been pleased with the new home. When Father Krogulski departed to visit Poland on 6 July 1892, Father Julius Papon served as pastor from 14 August 1892 to 24 July 1894.¹⁹



First rectory at St. Anthony Church

Since the congregation was rapidly gaining in membership, the enlarging of the church became a necessity. In 1892 Father Papoń lengthened it out 25 ft. to the rear and at the same time built a two story addition 42 ft. by 22 ft. for the creation of a Polish school, which soon had an attendance of eighty pupils and was conducted by two lay teachers. He also added a 107 ft. steeple at the front of the church. Both buildings were equipped with radiant heating and kerosene lights. The cost of these additions and repairs was in excess of \$12,500.²⁰ The school was named for St. Stanislaus.

The remodeled church was blessed on 27 November 1892. The newspaper reported two days later: "Sunday the Right Rev. Bishop Vertin, assisted by the local clergy, dedicated St. Anthony's Polish Catholic Church, Red Jacket. The St. Joseph Society and Ancient Order of Hibernians attended the dedicatory exercises in a body."²¹ Most likely, the members of the Polish Benevolent Society of Hussars and the St. Stanislaus Kostka Society were also in attendance.



Interior of St. Anthony Church



The altars of St. Anthony Church

The following year on Monday, 25 September 1893, another group of Polish residents signed the articles of association for a new fraternal society: Saint Albert, Bishop and Martyr, Benevolent Society of Calumet. Similar to others in its purpose, this group was incorporated by the following men: Michael Ernat, Andrew Tomczak, John Jablonski, John Szatkowski and Frank Grzadzielewski. It was established for thirty years under the guidance of the pastor of the Polish Catholic Church of Red Jacket.²² The following year Father W. Anselm Młynarczyk became pastor and served the parish from 29 July 1894 to 12 May 1895.

Father August Krogulski returned as pastor from 2 June 1895 to 22 August 1897, and it was during this second term as pastor that another group of men decided to form a new society. Not all Polish fraternal societies were organized for insurance benefits. This new one was incorporated for the purpose of educating people through books, pamphlets and dramas based in history. On Friday, 25 October 1895, the Articles for the St. Anthony's Polish Young Men's Literary and Dramatic Association were signed by Stephen Jozwiak, Michael Uchechowski, Wojciech Urbanski, Frank Wodarczak, Ignac Jozwiak, Wladyslaw Olewski, Joseph Pawlicki, Wladyslaw Zwierzchowski, Laurence Garbarek and Stephen Zwierzchowski.²³ The following year they offered performances to honor an event in Polish history.

In the fall of 1896 the Polish residents planned to celebrate the 66th anniversary of the Polish Uprising in Warsaw on 29 November 1830, when a group of young cadets from the Imperial Russian Army's Military Academy revolted. Stormy weather in Calumet interfered with the grand parade planned by the Polish Hussars with various societies marching and the Red Jacket Band playing. The entertainment in the evening was well attended, when the band played at the Calumet Opera House. Several duets

were performed on the piano and violin, children from St. Stanislaus School sang Polish songs, and the Young Men's Polish Literary and Dramatic Association produced two plays. The address of the evening was given by Father Krogulski who traced the origin of the revolution and the reason for celebrating the day.²⁴

Father Francis Maciarz became the new pastor on 29 August 1897 and served until 1907. During his first few years he hired Felix Martin as the teacher in St. Stanislaus School. He might have been the first pastor at St. Anthony Church who hired a housekeeper at the rectory. Annie Wisniewski, a widow and a native of Poland, was living at the rectory at the time of the 1900 census. Given the increasing number of immigrant Poles and more children being born to the Polish residents of Calumet, he might have needed some assistance in dealing with parishioners at times, although her time was probably spent in cooking, cleaning and answering the door.

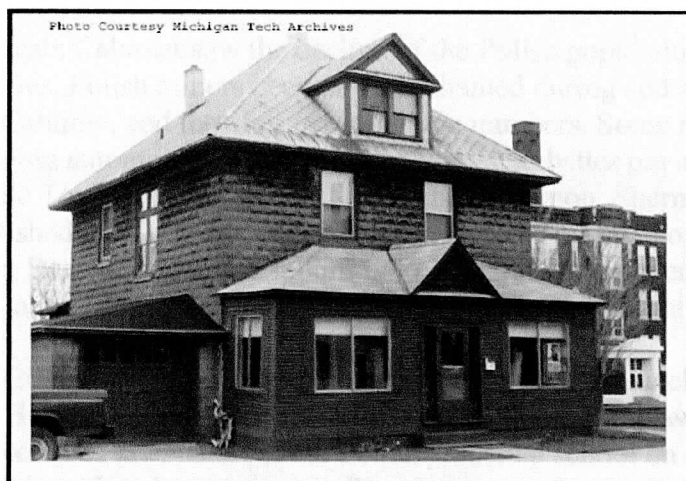
By 1900 Polish immigrants in Calumet and Red Jacket numbered 98 people, and by 1910 they had increased to 227. Over 75 percent of them were German Poles and many of them from Posen Province. Interestingly, 92 percent of their children ages 5 to 17 were attending school in 1910, some of whom attended public school, but many of the younger children probably attended a parochial school.²⁵ By 1907 St. Anthony Church had 350 Polish families, and 125 students attended the parish school of St. Stanislaus. The teacher at that time was Joseph Rybak from Milwaukee.²⁶



Inside St. Stanislaus School (1897) with Fr. Maciarz in the back at right

In 1907 Father Alexander Wollney became the pastor at St. Anthony, and with an increasing student population he could see the need for more teachers. Thus, on Tuesday, 28 May 1912, Father Wollney signed a contract with two Sisters of St. Joseph of the Third Order of St. Francis from Stevens Point, Wisconsin: Sister M. Boleslaus and Sister M. Damian. The conditions stated that the Sisters would take over the school in September 1913, and they would be paid \$250 as salary for ten months, \$50 yearly as remuneration for church laundry, and \$150 per year for conducting the choir. The Sisters who served at St. Anthony's from 1913 to 1921 included Sisters Barbara Schultz, Maxentia Kruszkas and Leona Walczak who served both as principals and as teachers, Sisters Edwina Reszka and Narcissa Berger who also taught, and Sister Longina Zajac who did domestic work.²⁷

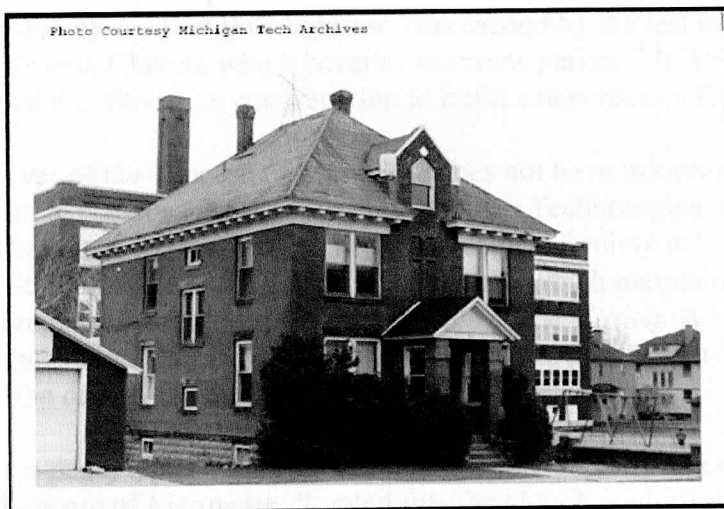
St. Anthony Parish celebrated its 25th anniversary in 1908. While no souvenir book has been located for this event, two large picture frames marking the celebration were discovered. One is privately owned, and the second one is owned by the Coppertown Museum in Calumet. Each frame displays six photographs of the inside and outside of the church, eight pictures of different pastors, plus two bishops and two popes. Sometime after 1908 a new rectory was built perhaps because the first was in disrepair or to mark the anniversary. The rectory was built of cast-cement block with a hip roof and front dormer in the four square style.²⁸



The second rectory at St. Anthony

The next parish project was to build a home for the Sisters. In fact, a new convent was built for them in 1914, the year after their arrival. The local newspaper reported: "Leo Kaltenbach of Laurium has been awarded the contract for the erection of a new home for the Sisters of St. Joseph, who are affiliated with St. Anthony's Polish church, Red Jacket. Excavation work will start Monday. The home will be located on Seventh Street, north of the church. The ground floor dimensions will be 30X40 feet. The building will be two stories and will be built of brick."²⁹

The convent was built of brick and had brick posts for the front porch, a raised cross of brick centered in the front of the second story, and an engaged dormer on the façade. It was decorated with oak surrounds, French doors, and an oak paneled open staircase. The house had a bedroom with extra attic insulation for the mother superior, three other bedrooms, and one maid's room with a separate stairway to the kitchen.³⁰



The convent built in 1914

Over the years Calumet saw the decline of the Polish population as families moved to other cities. Polish miners became disenchanted during and after the 1913 miners' strike in Calumet, and they left town in large numbers. Some moved to Detroit where the developing automobile industry attracted men to better paying jobs. Others moved to Blissville Township, Jefferson, Illinois and to Ashton, Sherman, Nebraska where they established family farms. Whatever the reasons, by 1920 only 24 people in Calumet and 21 in Red Jacket had been born in Poland, marking the end of an era of Polish immigration to Calumet and foreshadowing the demise of Saint Anthony Parish.

By late 1920 Fr. Michael Hudak was named the pastor of the church, and in January 1921 the Sisters departed from St. Stanislaus School. The newspaper told the story: "The low record of attendance at the Polish parochial school on Seventh Street resulted in the closing of its doors Monday. The departure of many Polish residents in the Calumet district caused a decrease in enrollment of over 50 per cent, the attendance at the last session totaling 43. Rev. Father Wollney announced yesterday provisions had been made for the pupils in the parochial and public schools of the district."³¹

According to two undocumented sources, Saint Anthony of Padua Church closed in 1928, but exhaustive newspaper searches from 1923 through 1928 have not uncovered any article to confirm the exact date. The last time that the parish was listed in the P. J. Kenedy & Sons Official Catholic Directory was in 1925, and the last marriage recorded in the Saint Anthony Parish register was in 1926, although the marriages for that year do not have the dates and months included.³²

It appears that the members of St. Anthony Church were merged into another church without an official closing ceremony. Fr. Luke Kloplic, already pastor of St. Joseph, the Slovenian Catholic church, also became pastor of St. Anthony Church on 2 December 1921,³³ effectively giving him two congregations. He probably served both parishes separately in the first years, until the time when the Polish population dwindled even further. At some time, and probably in 1927, the statue of St. Anthony, which was brought to the church by the first Polish pastor, was carried by the last parishioners in a procession to St. Joseph Church, which became their new parish.³⁴ In 1928 the Polish parishioners helped the Slovenian congregation to build a new rectory for Fr. Kloplic.³⁵

The Archives of the Diocese of Marquette does not have information about the closing of the church, nor does the Archives at Michigan Technological University in Houghton. The Houghton Keweenaw County Genealogical Society in Calumet has no record of it, and St. Paul the Apostle Church in Calumet, which maintains the St. Anthony Church register books, does not have details of the closing. A Letter to the Editor of the Daily Mining Gazette in Houghton, Michigan, produced a few phone calls, but no one knew the date of the closing.

A 1956 one page, typed summary of St. Anthony Church is maintained in the Archives of the Diocese of Marquette. It noted that the church continued until 1932 “when it became defunct,” and the “Poles scattered to the various Calumet parishes.”³⁶ But apparently the church building had not been used for some years, since based on the local newspaper, the funerals of Polish residents of Calumet in 1928 were already being held at St. Joseph Church with Fr. Kloplic presiding. The St. Anthony register books showed the last baptism on 17 January 1932 and the last burial on 26 August 1932. Thus, the records for the Polish parishioners came to an end.

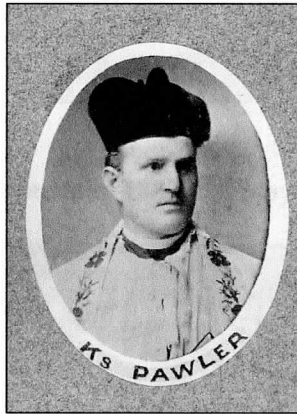
The death of Father Kloplic on 26 September 1932 apparently closed the final chapter of the history of Saint Anthony Church. The Polish immigrants to Calumet brought their traditions with them and labored long and hard for their families and for their church. The money they raised helped to build a church where they could worship and pray. Time and circumstances changed their lives, many moved away, and the history of their church was lost. Until now.



St. Anthony of Padua

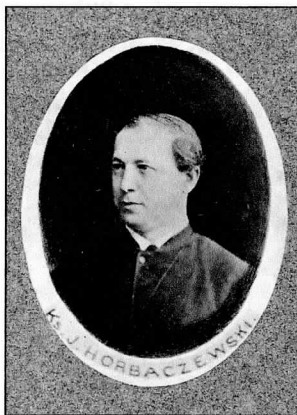
Priests at Saint Anthony of Padua Church

The dates listed here that these priests served at St. Anthony of Padua Church came from a 1956 one page summary document in the Archives of the Diocese of Marquette. Thus, many dates do not correspond with those in the written history of the church which came from the 1907 book by Fr. Antoine Rezek.



Fr. Fabian Pawler
Founding Pastor

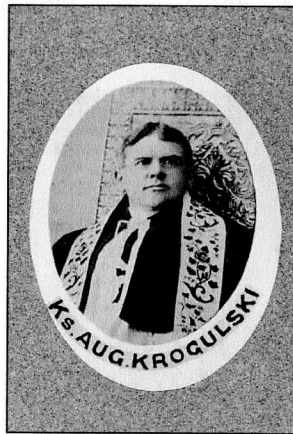
Fr. Aemilius Goch	24 June 1883 to 24 July 1883
Fr. Anthony Vermare	24 July 1883 to 30 July 1884
Fr. William Wingerter	30 July 1884 to 20 September 1884



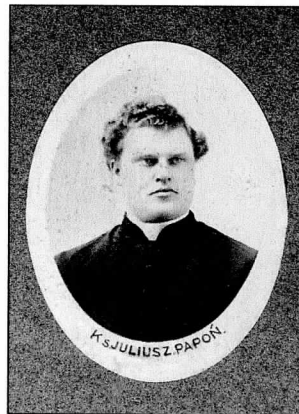
Fr. Joseph Horbaczewski
20 September 1884 to 21 September 1887



Fr. Fidelis Sutter
21 September 1887 to 8 May 1888



Fr. August Krogulski
8 May 1888 to 14 August 1892
2 June 1895 to 28 August 1897



Fr. Julius Papon
14 August 1892 to 28 July 1894



Fr. Anselm Mlynarczyk
28 July 1894 to 2 June 1895



Fr. Francis Maciarz
28 August 1897 to 1 May 1907



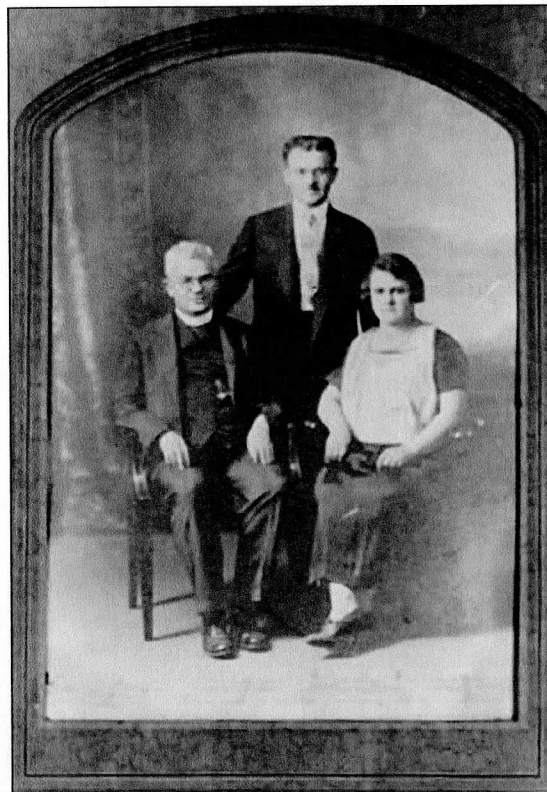
Fr. Alexander Wollney
1 May 1907 to 9 October 1920

Fr. Michael Hudak 9 October 1920 to 2 December 1921

Fr. Luke Klopocic 2 December 1921 to 26 September 1932

N.B. The 1956 historical summary by Msgr. George LaForest showed Fr. John Brown as pastor of St. Anthony Church, but he was pastor at Sacred Heart Church. The Polish Church society was formed in 1882, and Fr. Pawler moved back to Calumet in October 1882 to supervise the church construction. The church was dedicated in 1883. Thus, Fr. John Brown was never the pastor of St. Anthony Church, although he might have served the Polish Catholics while they were parishioners of Sacred Heart Church.

Fr. Alexander Wollney, linguist and scholar, was born on 7 July 1875 in Załęże in Upper Silesia and was ordained at Anagni near Rome. He served as pastor at St. Joseph Church in Hancock from 1921 to 1935. He died on 29 August 1935 in Olmstead, Minnesota, following surgery in Rochester, Minnesota. He was buried at Resurrection Cemetery in Hancock next to Fr. Fabian Pawler. Survivors included his brother Constantine Wollney and his sister Gonda Wollney Papke, both of Detroit.



Fr. Alex Wollney with his brother and sister

1st Pastor,
1-12-1875.

IX.
Calumet, St. Anthony.

Church dedicated
11-5-1882.

1. Calumet, St. Anthony, is covered by Msgr. Rezek, II, 282.
2. This Parish was first attended from Sacred Heart Church, Calumet.
3. It continued to exist until 1932, when it became defunct.
4. This paper was prepared with the collaboration of Father Stephen Savinshek, the Pastor of St. John Baptist Church, Calumet, where the Registers of St. Anthony Church are kept in reserve.
5. Succession of Pastors:-
 - 1st Pastor:- Father Fabian Pawlar, 1-12-1875 to October, 1875.
 - 2nd Pastor:- Father John Brown, October, 1875, to 6-24-1883.
 - 3d Pastor:- Father Aemilius Goch, 6-24-1883 to 7-24-1883.
 - 4th Pastor:- Father Anthony Vermare, 7-24-1883, to 7-30-1884.
 - 5th Pastor:- Father William Wingerter, 7-30-1884 to 9-20-1884.
 - 6th Pastor:- Father J. Horbaczewski, 9-20-1884 to 9-21-1887.
 - 7th Pastor:- Father Fidelis Sutter, 9-21-1887 to 5-8-1888.
 - 8th Pastor:- Father August Krogulski, 5-8-1888 to 8-14-1892.
 - 9th Pastor:- Father Julius Papan, 8-14-1892 to 7-28-1894.
 - 10th Pastor:- Father W. A. Mlynarczyk, 7-28-1894 to 6-2-1895.
 - 11th Pastor:- Father August Krogulski, 6-2-1895 to 8-28-1897.
 - 12th Pastor:- Father Frank Maciaroz, 6-28-1897 to 5-1-1897, 1907.
 - 13th Pastor:- Father Alexander Wolny, 5-1-1907 to 10-9-1920.
 - 14th Pastor:- Father Michael Hudack, 10-9-1920 to 12-2-1921.
 - 15th Pastor:- Father Luke F. Klopocic, Pastor of St. Joseph, Calumet, 12-2-1921 to his death, 9-27-1932.
6. At the time of Fr. Klopocic's demise, the Poles scattered to the various Calumet churches.

St. Joseph's Convent,
Stevens Point, Wis.,
May 28, 1912.

We, the Sisters of St. Joseph, hereby state that we agree to take charge of the Parochial School of St. Anthony, Calumet, Mich., from September 1913. under the following conditions:

1. That each Sister is paid Two Hundred Fifty Dollars (250\$) as a salary for ten months.
2. That the Sisters receive Fifty Dollars (\$50) yearly as a remuneration for church laundry.
3. For conducting the choir One Hundred Fifty Dollars (150\$) per year.
4. That the Sisters ' salary be paid monthly.

In addition to the above the Sisters will not tend to the scrubbing and cleaning windows of school-rooms, nor to the sweeping of the church.

SIGNED

Sister M. Babalawa

Sister M. Sannina

R. J. Alexander
for St. Anthony's Congregation
Calumet, Mich.

Appendix C

Saint Anthony Parish – Addresses on Seventh Street

Year	Church	Rectory	Convent	Source
1884	217			Sanborn Fire Map
1888	217			Sanborn Fire Map
1893	217	216/315		Sanborn Fire Map
1895-1896	321	315		Houghton Directory
1897		315		Sanborn Fire Map
1898	321	315		Houghton Directory
1899-1900	321	315		Houghton Directory
1900		315		Sanborn Fire Map
1901-1902	321	315		Houghton Directory
1903-1904	321	315		Houghton Directory
1905-1906	313	309		Houghton Directory
1907-1908	313	315/309		Houghton Directory
1908	313	315/309		Sanborn Fire Map
1910	313	309		Houghton Directory
1912	313	309		Houghton Directory
1916-1917	313	309	315	Houghton Directory
1917	313	309	317	Sanborn Fire Map
1920		309	311	U.S. Census
1928	313	309	315/317	Houghton Directory
2008		309	315	Observation

Appendix D**Teachers at Saint Stanislaus School**

1884	Fr. Joseph Horbazewski
1886?	Mr. Wisniewski
1895-1896	Vincent Sieniewicz
1897	Felix Martin
1898-1899	Felix Martin
1899-1900	Felix Martin
1901-1902	Frank Lubowiecki
1907	Joseph Rybka
1913-1918	Sister Barbara Schultz, Principal Three Sisters were teachers
1918-1920	Sister Maxentia Kruszka, Principal Sister Edwina Reszka, Teacher Sister Longina Zajac, Domestic
1920-1921	Sister Leona Walcak, Principal Sister Narcissa Berger, Teacher Sister Lingina Zajac, Domestic

Appendix E

Societies at Saint Anthony Church

Taken from the R.L. Polk and Company's Houghton County Directories

1898 - Volume II

John Sobieski III Polish Hussars. Meets at Polish school, 321 7th. Joseph Kowaleski, capt; Ignatz Simowski, 1st lieut; Nicholas Kaptur, 2d lieut; Andrach Kedriona, sergt. (p. 22)

1899-1900 - Volume III

John Sobieski III Polish Hussars. Meets at Polish school, 321 7th. Joseph Kowaleski, capt; Ignatz Simowski, 1st lieut; Nicholas Kaptur, 2d lieut; Andrach Kedriona, sergt. (p. 22)

Husarzy Jana III Sobieskiego Society – Meets 3rd Sunday of each month at 315 7th. Michael Antkowiak, pres; Andrew Kubiak, treas; Joseph Ganowski, sec. (p. 24)

St. George Society – Meets 2nd Sunday of each month at 315 7th. Joseph Dyer, pres; M. J. Tobianski, sec. (p. 24)

St. Stanislaus Society – Meets on the 1st Sunday of each month at 315 7th. Joseph Adamski, pres; Michael J. Tobianski, sec; Stanislaus Pytlewski, treas. (p. 25)

1901-1902 – Volume IV

John Sobieski III Polish Hussars – Meets at Polish School 321 7th. Michael Antkowiak, pres; Melchior Rybick, vice-pres; Andrew Tomczak, cor sec; Michael Madajewski, fin sec; Andrew Kubiak, treas. (p. 26)

St. George Society – Meets 2nd Sunday of each month at 315 7th. Joseph Dyer, pres; M. J. Tobianski, sec. (p. 26)

St. Stanislaus Society – Meets on the 1st Sunday of each month at 315 7th. Joseph Adamski, pres; Michael Antkowiak, sec; Andrew Kenziora, treas. (p. 25)

1903-1904 – Volume V

St. Stanislaus Society – Meets on 1st Sunday of each month at 317 7th. Joseph Adamski, pres; Michael Antkowiak, sec; Stanislaus Pytlewski, treas. (p. 27)

About the Author

Joseph F. Martin is a De La Salle Christian Brother and Assistant to the President at Lewis University in Romeoville, Illinois. Author, educator and researcher, he is a member of the National Genealogical Society, the International Society of Family History Writers and Editors, and a 2004 alumnus of the Institute of Genealogy and Historical Research at Samford University in Birmingham, Alabama. In 2001 he presented workshops for the annual convention of the Polish Genealogical Society of America in Chicago, and in 2004 he lectured in Detroit at the annual conference of the Federation of Eastern European Family History Societies. He has presented over one hundred lectures in the greater Chicago area and from 2001 to 2004 was a member of the Roads Scholars, the Speakers Bureau of the Illinois Humanities Council. In 2008 he received a research grant from the Friends of the Van Pelt Library at Michigan Technological University in Houghton. His many published articles have appeared in *Everton's Genealogical Helper*, *Heritage Quest*, *Rodziny*, *The Eaglet*, the *Quarterly* of the Illinois State Genealogical Society, *National Genealogical Society Magazine*, and online with *Ancestry Daily News*, *Gen Dobry!* and *RootsWeb Review*. He has been researching his family history since 1970.

End Notes

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- ⁵ History of the U. P. (Chicago: Western Historical Company, 1883), Portage Lake Library District, 2005, Sandstone Digital, accessed 10 December 2008, <http://www.pdl.org/michcol.html>, 307.
- ⁶ Rezek, 282.
- ⁷ "Articles of Association of the Polish Catholic Stanislaus Kostka Benevolent Society of Calumet," Michigan Technological University Archives. Houghton County, RG 89-464, 1875, Vol. 10, 305-306.
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- ⁹ History of the U.P., 307.
- ¹⁰ Kruszką, 70.
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- ¹² "Calumet," Portage Lake Mining Gazette, 9 Nov 1882, 3.
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- ¹⁴ Edward Pinkowski, "The Great Influx of Polish Immigrants and the Industries They Entered," Poles in America: Bicentennial Essays, Frank Mocha, ed. (Stevens Point, WI: Worzalla Publishing Company, 1978), 356.
- ¹⁵ Kruszką, 71.
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- ¹⁹ Rezek, 283.
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- ²³ "Articles of Association of the St. Anthony's Polish Young Men's Literary and Dramatic Association," Michigan Technological University Archives, Houghton County, RG 89-464, 1887, Vol. 10, 213-215.
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- ²⁵ David C. Siwik, International Labor Migration into Michigan: The Polish Immigrant Communities of Saginaw, Kalamazoo, and the Keweenaw Peninsula of Michigan, 1900-1930, MA thesis (Mount Pleasant, Michigan: Central Michigan University, 2005), 102.
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- ²⁹ "New Convent to be Built," Daily Mining Gazette, 31 July 1914: 6.
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- ³⁶ Msgr. George LaForest.