



Holy Name.

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for general reference and identification.

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Picture of Front of
Convent Taken From
"A" on Map



Picture of Rear of
Convent Taken
From "B" on Map

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Picture of Front of
School Taken
From "C" on Map



Picture of Rear of
School Taken From
"D" on Map

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Picture of Front
of Rectory Taken
From "E" on Map



Picture of Side of
Rectory Taken
From "F" on Map

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Picture of Front of
Church Taken From
"G" on Map



Picture of Rear of
Church Taken From
"H" on Map

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Picture of North Side of
Church Taken From "I"
on Map



Picture of South Side
of Church Taken From
"J" on Map

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Picture of Rear
of Rectory
Taken From "K"
on Map



Picture of South Side of
School Taken From "L"
on Map

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Picture of North Side of
Convent Taken From
"M" on Map



Picture of Rear of
Convent Taken From
"N" on Map

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Picture of North Side of
Convent Taken From
"O" on Map



Picture of North Side of
School Taken From "P" on
Map

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Picture of A Portion of the
Front of the Church and the
North Side of the Church
taken from "Q" on the Map

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NARRATIVE DESCRIBING THE CATAGORIES UNDER WHICH DESIGNATION IS
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Local Landmark Designation Criteria	Comments	Meets	Does Not Meet
(a) Its character, interest, or value as part of the development or heritage of Louisville Metro, Jefferson County, the Commonwealth, or the United States.	*Holy Name Parish was founded in 1890 and gave birth to Most Blessed Sacrament, Our Mother of Sorrows, St. Thomas More, SS Simon and Jude, St. John Vianney, and St. Jerome parishes. The school with Gothic arch forms and windows and cornice decoration was built in 1902 and originally also housed the church. A two-story addition to the rear of the school contains a basket weave brick pattern. The Church, a Romanesque Revival building, was built in 1912, rectory built in 1927 with large arch windows, block modillions above the second-floor windows, and convent built in 1938 using cream colored bricks. The complex is one of Louisville's finest collections of religious structures.	X	
(b) Its exemplification of the historic, aesthetic, architectural, archaeological, prehistoric or historic archaeological, educational, economic, or cultural heritage of Louisville Metro, Jefferson County, the commonwealth, or the nation.	*Holy Name School started in September 1891 as a one room mud floor structure. The current school was built in 1902 with an addition to the rear of the building in the 1920's. During the 101 years Holy Name School operated, over 4000 young adults graduated from elementary school and six hundred from commercial classes. The school also provided education in Christian living to an average of five hundred students each year. The convent built in 1938 and located beside the school housed single female teachers for the school.	X	
(c) Its location as a site of a significant historic event.	*During the 1937 flood, Holy Name Parish sheltered and cared for over 400 refugees.	X	
(d) Its identification with a person or persons who significantly			

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contributed to the culture and development of Louisville Metro, Jefferson County, the Commonwealth, or the nation.			
(e) Its embodiment of distinguishing characteristics of an architectural type or specimen.	*The church, rectory, convent, and school for Holy Name Parish are examples of the Romanesque, Gothic and Classical Revival styles.	X	
(f) Its identification as the work of an architect, landscape architect, or master builder whose individual work has influenced the development of Louisville Metro, Jefferson County, the Commonwealth, or the nation.	*J.J. Gaffney (1863-1946) was an architect in Louisville KY and designed the church. He also most likely designed the rectory. Many of his Louisville, KY works are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The architect for the Convent was Thomas J. Nolan and the contractors were Sullivan and Cozart.	X	
(g) Its embodiment of elements or architectural design, detail, materials, or craftsmanship, which represents a significant architectural innovation.			
(h) Its relationship to other distinctive areas, which are eligible for preservation according to a plan based on an historic, cultural, or architectural motif.			
(i) Its unique location or physical characteristics representing an established and familiar visual feature or which reinforce the physical continuity of a neighborhood, area, or a place within Louisville Metro.	Holy Name Parish is located near Churchill Downs. The S-tiles roof on the church and convent are very distinctive. Along with the church towers, the S-tiles represent an established and familiar visual feature.	X	

*Information (some word for word) obtained from the nomination form for Holy Name to be on the National Historical Register, Holy Name Parish Websites, and a book Faith and Mission – Parish Histories In Celebration of the Archdiocese of Louisville 1808-2008 published 2007.

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SUMMARY HISTORY OF THE STRUCTURES*

The Holy Name complex is located in the southern section of the city of Louisville. It is in a residential neighborhood comprised of predominantly working-class architecture from the turn of the century.

The Holy Name complex is one of Louisville's finest collections of religious structures. Included in the complex are excellent examples of the Romanesque, Gothic and Classical Revival styles. The church, designed by J. J. Gaffney, is the most outstanding of the four buildings, with interior Byzantine elements of the highest quality. Glazed brick is used on three of the structures which aesthetically unites the complex.

The Holy Name parish was founded in 1890 under the pastorate of Fr. Richard Davis. In 1891, Fr. Louis Deppen offered the first official parish Mass in his home at 2833 South Third Street. The Bishop of Louisville purchased the square block bound by Third Street, O Street (now Heywood), Fourth Street, and N Street (now Iowa Avenue). In May of 1891, the first church was completed and set on the northeast corner of Fourth and O streets. It was a lovely frame Gothic church. A rectory and school were also completed in this year in the same square block. Fr. John T. O'Connor was appointed pastor in 1893 and remained at Holy Name for thirty-eight years.

The Holy Name Parish grew rapidly in the last decade of the nineteenth century. When L&N Railroad moved its freight terminal to southern Louisville, the parish grew so rapidly that the church was expanded and the school was overflowing. In 1902, Fr. O'Connor organized the construction of a combination church and school. The school accommodated 400 pupils and the auditorium was used as a temporary church.

The Holy Name School, originally built as church and school in 1902, is a two-and-one-half story red brick structure on a raised basement. The front section of the building, a foyer and stairway, is gabled with a central double entrance. The doors are multi-paned. Simple windows flank the entrance on the porch. The porch roof is cantilevered with a hip roof and a small front gable crowned with a cross. The porch cornice is lined with Gothic arch forms. The first-floor facade also has two small Gothic windows on either side of the porch with stone surrounds and labels and central crockets. The second floor of the front section has a central Gothic tripart window with stone surrounds, labels and a large central crocket. Small double-paned windows flank this Gothic window. Brick corbeling rises to the gable. The cornice trim is identical to the porch cornice decoration. A large cross is located atop the gable of the front section of the building. The rear section of the building has simple rectangular openings on the front and sides, and has wide brick pilasters on the corners. A wide dormer with a hip roof also has wide corner pilasters. The windows on the sides have been altered with glass brick infill. A rear section was added to the school in the 1920s. It is also two-and-one-half stories in height with the same fenestration. A basketweave brick pattern decorates the wall surface above the second floor of this section. The school has not been used for approximately 10 years. Due to non-use and vandalism, the exterior of the school shows wear and tear such as broken windows, but appears to be sturdy.

Holy Name Church is a brown, *glazed* brick Romanesque Revival building with cream-colored brick trim, built in 1912. J.J. Gaffney was chosen as architect for the church. Gaffney was a favorite church architect during the first part of the twentieth century, and was known for his extraordinary designs. He often used designs with Byzantine influence, as can be seen in St. James Church on Bardstown Road (1913) and Adath Jushrun Temple on Brook Street (1918).

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The Holy Name Church facade consists of a central gabled section and flanking towers. The gable has a side, projecting cornice with supporting brackets. The brackets are long and slender and rest vertically on cream-colored pilaster strips which rise from a stone table. The pilasters and alternate corbeling form small arches along the gable cornice. The gable is crowned with a brass cross flanked by volutes. The second level of the central section, the choir loft, has buttresses on each corner and three Romanesque stained-glass windows. The central window is larger than the two side windows, but all three have identical configurations and decoration (with the exception of the stained glass). Each window contains two arched divisions and central circular window at the top. The windows have cream-colored voussoirs, each with a Greek cross, and a larger keystone with a Latin cross. The sills are stone and the sides of each window are cream-colored brick. A cream-colored brick band connects the windows. The first-floor entrance has a shed red S-tile roof which is cantilevered and supported by paired brackets identical to those found in the gable. Three identical arched entries have double oak doors. The arches are exactly the same as the windows. The tympanums are filled with elaborate geometric mosaics with "Church of the Holy Name" also in mosaic in a band directly below the voussoirs. The south tower is the bell tower. It has a pyramidal red S-tile roof topped by a brass cross. The cornice has paired block modillions and paired brackets on each corner which match the brackets in the gable. Double arched openings in the tower have the same decorative treatment as the windows, and rest on a stone table. On the level below the arched openings are two rectangular windows within slightly recessed bays, with triple-arched corbeling in cream-colored brick above the windows. The lower two levels of the tower have windows within a single arch. The same decorative treatment is used around the arch and cream-colored brick fills the space between the two windows. The tower has a buttress on each corner. The north tower is very similar to the south tower. The first and second floor fenestration is identical to the south tower. The north tower, however, is not as tall, and it contains single windows below the cornice, rather than double arched openings. The windows are paired within the arch and have the same decorative arches as the other windows. The north and south sides of the church are identical with one exception. The side entrance into the transept on the north side has a ramp. The south side entrance has steps. The three side nave windows are identical with buttresses between. The windows are the same as those found on the facade. The transepts are gabled and are identical to the facade gable. The confessional projects from the transept and has a hip S-tile roof. Small square windows are located on all three sides of the confessional. Another window, identical to the nave windows, is located between the transept and the sanctuary. The sacristy is one story in height and has a shed roof. It surrounds the sanctuary, which rises the full height of the nave. Two small arched windows with the same decorative treatments as all other windows are on each side of the sanctuary. Masses continue to be held in the church on Sunday mornings at 10 a.m. and 10 p.m. in English and at 4:30 p.m. in Spanish. Mass is also held on Tuesday and Thursday mornings at 9:30. The exterior of the church appears to be sturdy.

In 1927, the rectory was constructed and designed to complement the church. Many decorative motifs found on the church were repeated in the rectory. The rectory was most likely designed by Gaffney. The rectory of Holy Name parish is a two-and-one-half story orange, glazed brick residence. The color of the brick is a darker, browner orange than that used in the design of the convent. Cream-colored brick is used in trim work and decoration. The facade of the rectory is symmetrical with a central entrance and porch. The porch has a shed tile roof supported by brick piers which are buttressed. The porch steps rise from the ground on the south side of the porch instead of from the front, and the porch floor extends across the northern half of the facade but does not have a roof. The single door from the porch is within an arch with cream-colored brick surrounds. The tympanum is filled with brown, glazed brick. The large, arched windows on either side of the first floor are identical. Paired windows are situated within a single

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arch of cream-colored, smooth stone voussoirs. The keystone contains a Latin cross and the small impost blocks have Greek crosses. The sills are stone, the surrounds are cream-colored brick and tympanums are filled with brown, glazed brick. The second-floor fenestration consists of three rectangular windows with cream-colored surrounds. The projecting cornice has block modillions at the corners and above each second-floor window. The hip roof is covered in red S-tiles, and has a large, central façade dormer which is gabled. The dormer has a pair of small multi-paned windows with a single lintel. Cream-colored brick corbeling forms a series of arches which line the gable. The gable cornice projects and is supported on the corner by two large brackets. The dormer roof is also covered with red S-tiles. A porch on the south side of the rectory extends from the center of the side of the rear of the building. It has brick piers and a hip roof with red S-tiles. A four-window grouping on this same side of the rectory is surrounded by a wide band of cream-colored brick, and a central Latin cross and corner Greek motifs. There is also a dormer on this side only. Doors to Hope, a non-profit organization used the rectory until recently when the non-profit moved to the former Sts. Simon and Jude school. The exterior of the rectory appears to be sturdy.

Thomas J. Nolan was the architect for the convent built in 1938 and Sullivan and Cozart were the contractors. Nolan wisely used orange glazed brick, which aesthetically united the Holy Name complex. The convent is a three-and-one-half story orange glazed brick structure on a raised basement, with cream-colored brick and stone trim. The central entrance on the first floor contains double leaded-glass doors with brass hardware. Leaded-glass sidelights are flanked by fluted pilasters with an entablature lined with dentils. The porch has orange brick piers and buttresses with a parapet wall above crowned in cream-colored brick. The central bay on the second and third floors contains tri-part windows surrounded with cream-colored brick. All of the windows have crosshatch panes in the upper sashes. This central bay on the second and third floors is flanked by wide brick pilasters which meet the cornice with two, wide consoles. A cross is located centrally between the second and third floor windows. The side bays of the facade have three-window groupings on each floor, with cream-colored bands between and on the sides on the windows rising from the sills of the first-floor windows to the cornice. Another band of cream-colored brick stretches across the top of the third-floor windows at the cornice. Wide consoles are located at the cornice on either end of the window grouping. Crosses are found in the center of each side bay between the second and third floors. A band of cream-colored brick divides the first floor from the basement story, which contains three square windows on either side of the porch. The roof contains red S-tiles and has a central dormer. The four dormer windows have single, crosshatch panes. A chapel, located on the first floor, has an apse which projects from the eastern rear wall. Catholic Charities currently has offices in the former convent and sees clients in the former convent on a regular basis. The exterior of the convent appears to be sturdy.

*Information (some word for word) obtained from the 1982 nomination form for Holy Name to be on the National Historical Register of Historical Places.

Included with the 1982 nomination form for the National Register of Historic Places were undated pictures of the school, church, rectory, and convent. Copies of these pictures taken no later than early 1982 are attached. A copy of a picture taken in 1941 for the parish jubilee showing the rectory and a portion of the church is also enclosed.

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SCHOOL HOUSE



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RECTORY 100102



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CHURCH AND RECTORY



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CHURCH



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CONVENT



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1891 ----- Holy Name Parish ----- Golden Jubilee ----- June 29-30,
1941

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DATE June 10, 2019

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Five Hundred and 00/100ths Dollars

BB&T

\$500.00

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