

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

For HCBS use only

received APR 9 1982

date entered MAY 13 1982

1. Name

historic Holy Name Church, Rectory, Convent and School

and/or common Same

2. Location

Church - 2920 S. Third St. / Rectory - 2914 S. 3rd St.
street & number Convent - 2911 S. 4th St. / School - 2921 S. 4th St. NA not for publication

city, town Louisville NA vicinity of congressional district 3 & 4

state Kentucky code 021 county Jefferson code 111

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial <input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	NA in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government <input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial <input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military <input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Roman Catholic Bishop of Louisville

street & number 212 East College St.

city, town Louisville NA vicinity of state Kentucky

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Kentucky Historic Resources Inventory

street & number 6th & Jefferson Sts.

city, town Louisville state Kentucky

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Kentucky Historic Resources Inventory has this property been determined eligible? ☐ yes ☒ no

date 1981 ☐ federal ☒ state ☐ county ☐ local

depository for survey records Kentucky Heritage Commission

city, town Frankfort state Kentucky

7. Description

Condition

☐ excellent

☒ good

☐ fair

☐ deteriorated

☐ ruins

☐ unexposed

Check one

☐ unaltered

☒ altered

Check one

☒ original site

☐ moved

date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

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 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 and pendills. 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, except that it does not have pendills. A large cross sets 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.

Holy Name Church is a brown, glazed brick Romanesque Revival building with cream-colored brick trim, built in 1912. The 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

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Sullivan & Cozart, cont.

Specific dates see continuation sheet **Builder/Architect** J. J. Gaffney, architect/T. J. Nolan, arch.

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

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. Finally in 1902, Fr. O'Connor organized the construction of a combination church and school. The school accomodated 400 pupils and the auditorium was used as a temporary church.

In 1912, the magnificent church at Third and Heywood was completed. 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). The exterior of Holy Name Church is a Romanesque Revival design, but the interior has very strong Byzantine references, particularly in the capitals and in the wall surface decorations which have unfortunately been lost. The interior is still very impressive, with handsome altars, probably designed by Gaffney, and a large mosaic of the Crucifixion scene over the main altar. The stained glass windows are also of the highest quality, with very vivid colors.

In 1927, the rectory was constructed and designed to compliment the church. Many decorative motifs found on the church were repeated in the rectory. The rectory was most likely designed by Gaffney.

Finally, in 1938 the Convent was completed. Thomas J. Nolan was the architect and Sullivan and Cozart were the contractors. Nolan wisely used orange glazed brick, which aesthetically united the Holy Name complex.

9. Major Bibliographical References

UTM NOT VERIFIED

See continuation sheet.

ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 1.6 acres

Quadrangle name Louisville West

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UMT References

A

1	6
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6	0	8	2	6	0
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4	2	3	3	2	9	0
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Zone Easting Northing

B

1	6
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6	0	8	2	5	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	2	3	3	2	1	0
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Zone Easting Northing

C

1	6
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6	0	8	1	7	5
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4	2	3	3	2	2	0
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D

1	6
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6	0	8	1	1	0
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4	2	3	3	2	6	5
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E

1	6
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6	0	8	1	2	0
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4	2	3	3	3	3	0
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F

1	6
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6	0	8	1	0	5
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4	2	3	3	3	2	0
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G

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H

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Verbal boundary description and justification

See continuation sheet.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title M. A. Allgeier, Researcher

organization Louisville Landmarks Commission

date March 17, 1981

street & number 727 W. Main St.

telephone 502-587-3501

city or town Louisville

state Kentucky

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

☐ national ☐ state ☒ local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

Mary Brown Jeps

title State Historic Preservation Officer

date 3/31/82

For HCRS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

William H. Brauman

date 5-13-82

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

Linda Doherty

date

5/13/82

Chief of Registration

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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DATE ENTERED

Holy Name Church
2920 South Third Street, Louisville, Jefferson County, Ky.

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 2

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.

The interior of the church has been altered through the years. It originally had very rich Byzantine wall surface decorations and murals. The plan is a nave and side aisle plan, with transepts, sanctuary, and narthex. The nave has a barrel vault and each bay in the side aisle rib vaults. The columns, which contain capitals which have acanthus leaves in shallow relief and crosses on each of the four sides, are Byzantine derivatives. A terra cotta braid band rings the column below the capital. The pilasters along the transept walls have very similar three-sided capitals. The side aisle walls do not have pilasters, but the arches spring from terra cotta corbels which are similar to the capitals. The main altar is made of two shades of gray marble from Italian quarries. A large arch with alternating light and dark gray marble voussoirs rises above the altar. Double marble pilasters with marble capitals identical to the terra cotta pilaster capitals support the arch. A large mosaic of the Crucifixion scene is within the arch. The monstrance, which rests on the altar, repeats the arch and double column design in miniature. The double column motif is also repeated on the altar base. The side altars are similar with single pilasters and a simple arch. Pink marble inside the arch contains a gray marble niche which holds a statue of Mary on the left and Joseph on the right. Another altar sits in the front of the sanctuary. It is the altar which was designed for the chapel in the convent in 1938 and moved to this location recently. It is constructed of marble identical to the marble in the original altar. The stained-glass windows were designed as a teaching device. The six side aisle windows depict six of the seven sacraments, the seventh, the Holy Eucharist, being represented by the monstrance. The windows in the transepts and in the side altar areas, depict scenes of Mary. In 1931, upon the death of Fr. John T. O'Connor, the parishioners replaced the face of the priest in the Matrimony scene, and face of one of the priests in the Ordination scene with the face of Fr. O'Connor. Fr. O'Connor was pastor of Holy Name for thirty-eight years and was responsible for the construction of three of the buildings in this nomination.

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The rectory of Holy Name parish is a two-and-one-half story orange, glazed brick residence, built in 1927. 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 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 facade 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 surround 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.

The previous convent of the Holy Name is now the headquarters of Catholic Charities, at 2911 South Fourth Street. Built in 1938, it 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 contain 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.

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Holy Name Church
2920 South Third Street, Louisville, Jefferson County, Ky.

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 4

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.

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Holy Name Church
2920 South Third Street, Louisville, Jefferson County, Ky.

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER #8

PAGE 2

Today, the congregation of Holy Name is significantly smaller than in the past. The convent is no longer used as a residence for the sisters, but rather serves as offices for Catholic Charities of Louisville. The school still serves the children and grandchildren of the original parishioners, even though the numbers are small. Holy Name is considered, by Catholics and non-Catholics alike, as a landmark in the south end, the second only to Churchill Downs. Architecturally, Holy Name Church is an excellent example of the Romanesque Revival, and of the Byzantine influence, as seen in the interior design.

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Holy Name Complex
2920 S. Third Street
Louisville, Jefferson County, Kentucky
CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 3

SPECIFIC DATES

1902	School
1912	Church
1927	Rectory
1938	Convent (Catholic Charities)

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Holy Name Complex

2920 S. Third St.

Louisville, Jefferson County, Ky.

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

9

PAGE

2

Caron Annual Directories of the City of Louisville.

Interview with Fr. Scherzer, pastor of Holy Name Church, January 1981.

Louisville Landmarks Commission, National Register files.

Souvenir of the Golden Jubilee of the Holy Name Parish, Louisville, 1941.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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Holy Name Complex
Jefferson County, Kentucky
CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 10 PAGE 2

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at a point on the NW corner of Third St. and Heywood Ave., thence north 210' along Third, following the west right-of-way line of Third St.; thence west and parallel with Heywood Ave. 210' to a point on the west right-of-way line of the first alley west of Third St., thence north following the west right-of-way line of said alley 80' to a point; thence west and parallel with Heywood Ave. 190' to a point on the east right-of-way line of Fourth St.; thence south following said right-of-way line 170'+/- to a point; thence east 190' and parallel with Heywood Ave. to a point; thence south 40'+/- to a point on the north right-of-way line of Heywood Ave.; thence east following said right-of-way line 210' to the point of beginning.

The boundary as stated includes only the four buildings mentioned in the nomination, with small parking areas between.

805

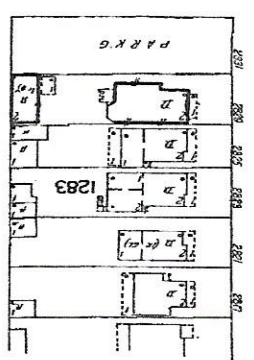
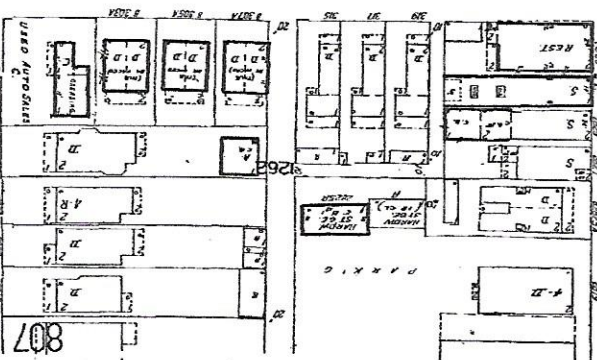
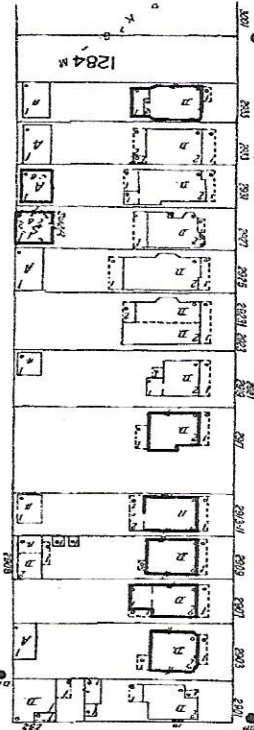
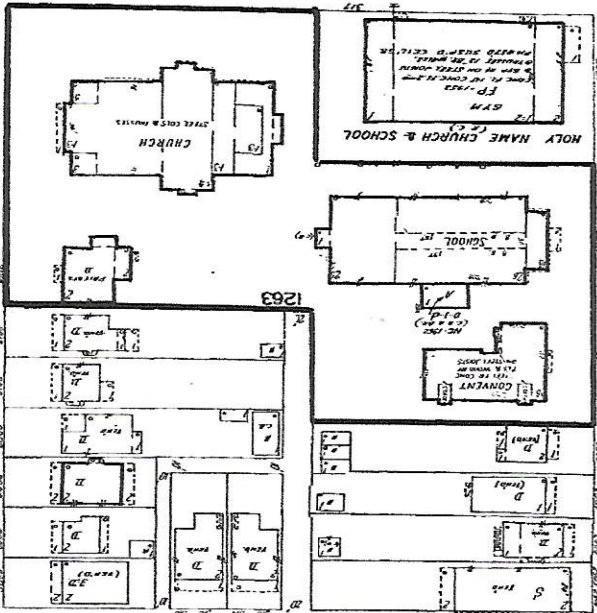
S 4TH ST

HEYWOOD AV

S 3RD ST

S 2ND ST

810



806

LOUISVILLE KY 402

Holy Name Complex
Third & Heywood Ave.
Louisville, Jefferson, KY
Sanborn Map Co.
Philadelphia, PA 1972

Map #1

1" = 100 feet

NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION PROPOSAL

Submitted by Louisville Landmarks Commission

Date January 28, 1981

1. Name of historic resource Holy Name Church, School, Rectory & Convent
Rectory-2914 South Third Street, Convent-2911 South Fourth St
2. Location of historic resource Church-2920 South Third Street, School-2921 South Fourth St

(For districts attach map and provide boundary justification. For multiple resources nominations provide a map defining area and supply individual survey forms for each site and district included.)

3. Does Property Qualify as Income Producing? Yes _____ No x

4. Owner's Name: Roman Catholic Bishop of Louisville Owner approves nomination x

Address 212 East College Street

Owner expected to approve
nomination

City Louisville, KY 40203

Owner opposes nomination

5. Briefly summarize how this historic resource is zoned and how known development plans will affect the site. Why is the property being given priority for nomination at this time?

The property is considered for nomination at this time as a follow-up to the Louisville Survey Central and South recommendations. The property is zoned for current use and no development plans are foreseen.

6. Local Government Support For Nomination: Yes x No _____ Unknown _____

7. Statement of Significance: Provide concise statement summarizing why this particular property meets National Register criteria; it should relate the resource to a broad historical, architectural, or cultural context on a local, state, or national level. For districts, the statement of significance should provide a justification for your boundary delineation. (Attach completed survey form for the site.)

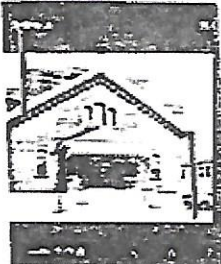
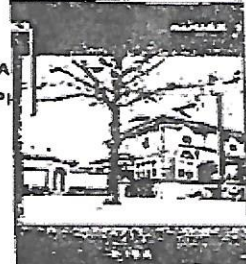

The Holy Name complex consists of four structures dating from 1902-1938, and is one of Louisville's finest collections of religious structures. The church is the most outstanding of the four structures and was designed by the prominent and flamboyant local architect, J.J. Gaffney. It is a Romanesque Revival style church with a rich Byzantine influence in the interior. The rectory was probably also a Gaffney design, completed in 1927. It repeats many of the motifs of the church. The school building, originally church and school, is the oldest of the four structures. The Gothic detailing is intact and outstanding. The convent is the most recent of the four structures, completed in 1938. Although the convent does not fall within the age criteria for National Register listing, it is important to the complex and was designed to compliment the existing church/rectory. ~~The convent is orange glazed brick and contains exceptional architectural detailing.~~

8. S.I.P.O. Review and Approval:

_____ I have reviewed this National Register nomination proposal and approve it for further development by Survey and Planning Grantee.

_____ Please supply additional information in regard to this site as specified on the attached checklist.

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

Name (s) Holy Name Church, School, Convent and Rectory			22. ADD/County JF-L-C&S-SL		
Original Owner Present Name Holy Name Church, School, Convent and Rectory			23. Zoning Classification Magisterial District		
3. Owner's Name Roman Catholic Bishop of Louisville			24. U.S.G. S. Quadrant (15'/75')		
4. Owner's Address 212 E. College / Lou., KY 40203			25. UTM Reference <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div>Zone</div> <div>Eastings</div> <div>Northing</div> </div>		
5. Location 2914 & 2920 S. Third St./ 2911 & 2921 S. 4th			26. Prehistoric Site Historic Site Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
6. Open to Public Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		7. Visible from road Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	8. Ownership Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> Federal <input type="checkbox"/>		
9. Local Contact/Organization Louisville Landmarks Commission 727 W. Main St. / Lou., KY 40202			27. District Name:		
10. Site Plan with North Arrow Block 50J (part of) Lot 166 <div style="text-align: center;">see attached</div>			28. Significance Evaluation <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> National Landmark National Register Landmark Certificate Kentucky Survey Local Landmark HABS/HAER </div> <div> Date <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> </div> </div>		
11. Architect J. J. Gaffney/ Thom. Nolan			29. Status Primary <input type="checkbox"/> Secondary <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/>		
12. Builder unknown			30. Theme Primary <input type="checkbox"/> Secondary <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/>		
13. Date 1902-38			31. Endangered Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
14. Style see description			32.		
15. Original Use religious					
16. Present Use religious					
17. Condition Interior <input type="checkbox"/> Exterior excellent					
18. Description <div style="text-align: center;">see attached</div>					
19. History <p>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 2823 S. 3rd St. The Bishop of Louisville purchased the square block bound by 3rd St. O St. (now Heywood), 4th St., and N St. (now Iowa Ave.). In May of 1891, the first church was completed and sat on the north east corner of 4th and O sts. It was a lovely frame Gothic church. A rectory (OVER)</p>					
20. Significance <p>The Holy Name complex is one of Louisville's finest collections of religious structures. The design by J. J. Gaffney of the magnificent church is one of his earliest large scale ecclesiastical works. The designs of all four buildings compliment each other, representing thirty-six years of growth in the parish. Holy Name parish is also (OVER)</p>					
21. Source of Information (OVER)					
Roll No. 96 Picture No. 10A-21A Direction			33. Tape No. Negative No.		
34. Prepared by: M. A. Allgeier Researcher			35. Organization Landmarks Commission		
36. Date 1-30-81			37. Revision Dates		
38. Staff Review					

nd school were also completed in this year in the same square block
 'Connor was appointed pastor in 1893 and remained at Holy Name for
 years. The Holy Name parish grew rapidly in the last decade of the
 century. When L&N Railroad moved its freight terminal to southern
 the parish grew so rapidly that the church was expanded and the school
 g. Finally in 1902, Fr. O'Connor organized the construction of a
 church and school. The school accommodated 400 pupils and the audi-
 ed as a temporary church. In 1912, the magnificent church at Third
 is completed. J. J. Gaffney was chosen as architect for the church.
 favorite church architect during the first part of the twentieth
 as known for his extraordinary designs. He often used designs with
 uence, as can be seen in St. James Church on Bardstown Road (1913)
 arum Temple of Brook St. (1918). The exterior of Holy Name Church
 is Revival design, but the interior has very strong Byzantine references,
 in the capitals and in the wall surface decorations which have unfor-
 lost. The interior is still very impressive, with handsome altars,
 ned by Gaffney, and a large mosaic of the Crucifixion Scene over the
 he stained-glass windows are also of the highest quality, with very

In 1927, the Rectory was constructed and designed to compliment
 any decorative motifs found on the church were repeated in the Rec-
 tory was most likely designed by Gaffney. Finally in 1938, the Convent

Thomas J. Nolan was the architect and Sullivan and Cozart the
 Nolan wisely used orange glazed brick, which aesthetically united
 complex.

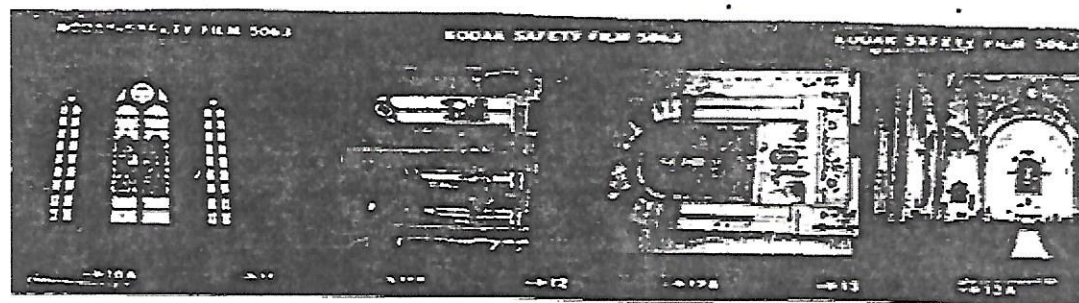
portant to the history of the Catholic Church in Louisville. It was
 ublic parish in south Louisville and has served several generations in

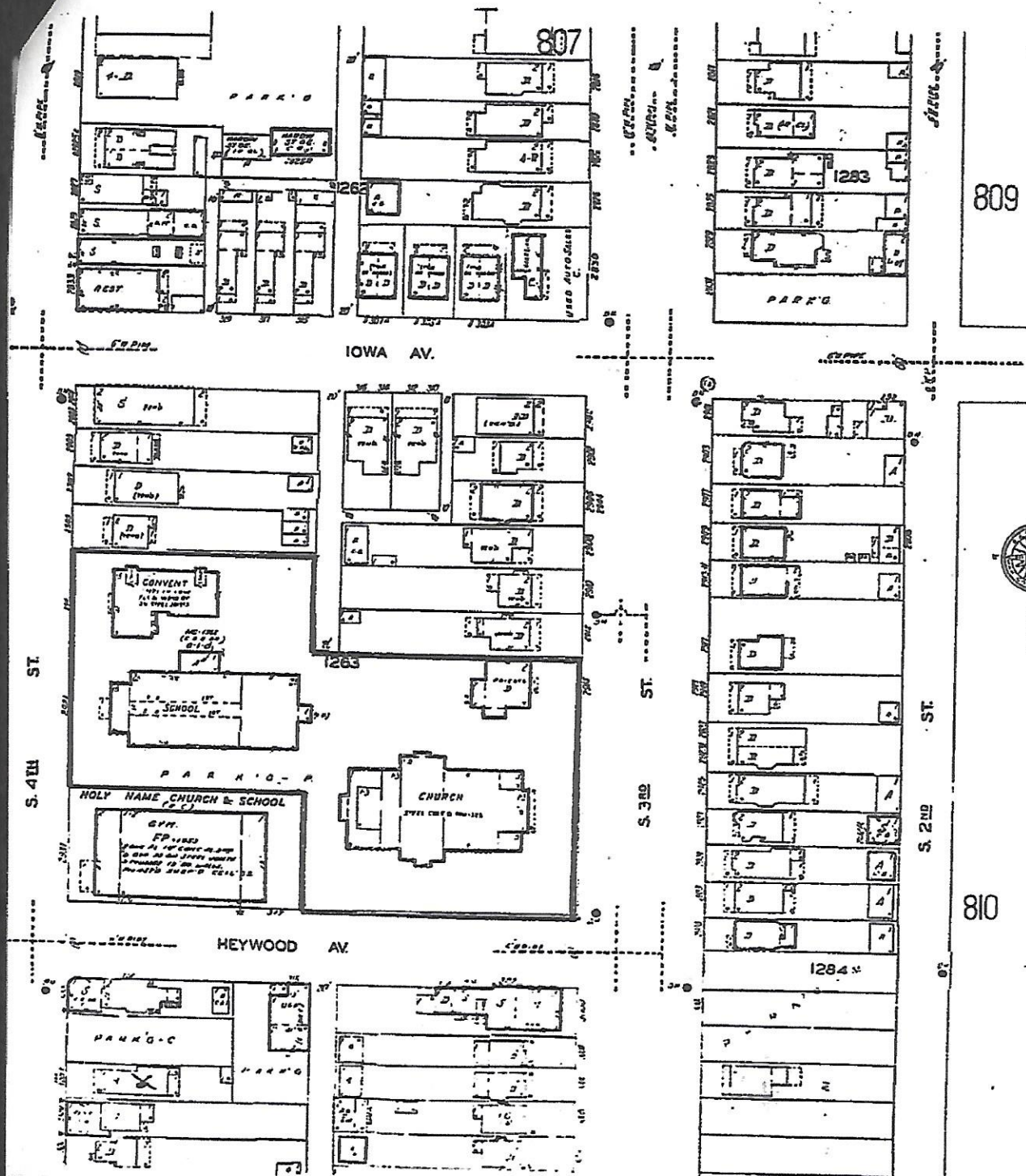
al Directories of the City of Louisville.

with Fr. Scherzer, pastor of Holy Name Church.

Landmarks Commission, National Register files.

the Golden Jubilee of the Holy Name Parish, Louisville, 1941.





LOUISIANA
8

809

810

"DESCRIPTION OF HOLY NAME SCHOOL, CHURCH, RECTORY AND COVENT"

SCHOOL: 1902

The Holy Name School, originally built as church and school, 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 and pendills. 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, except that it does not have pendills.* 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 1920's. 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.

CHURCH: 1912

Holy Name Church is a brown, glazed brick Romanesque Revival building with cream-colored brick trim. The facade consists of a central gabled section and flanking towers. The gable has a wide, 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

*A large cross sets atop the gable of the front section of the building.

CHURCH: (cont.)

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.

The interior of the church has been altered through the years. It originally had very rich Byzantine wall surface decorations and murals. The plan is a nave and side isle plan, with transepts, sanctuary, and narthex. The nave has a barrel vault and each bay in the side isle, rib vaults. The columns, which contain capitals which have acanthus leaves in shallow relief and crosses on on each of the four sides, are Byzantine derivatives. A terra cotta braid band rings the column below the capital. The pilasters along the transept walls have very similar three-sided capitals. The side isle walls do not have pilasters but the arches spring from terra cotta corbels which are similar to the capitals. The main altar is made of two shades of gray marble from Italian quarries. A large arch with alternating light and dark gray marble voussoirs rises above the altar. Double marble pilasters with marble capitals identical to the terra cotta pilaster capitals support the arch. A large mosaic of the Crucifixion scene is within the arch. The monstrance, which rests on the altar, repeats the arch and double column design in miniature. The double column motif is also repeated on the altar base. The side altars are similar with single pilasters and a simple arch. Pink marble inside the arch contains a gray marble niche which holds a statue of Mary on the left and Joseph on the right. Another altar sits in the front of the sanctuary. It is the altar which was designed for the chapel in the convent in 1938 and moved to this location recently. It is constructed of marble identical to the marble in the original altar. The stained-glass windows were designed as a teaching device. The six side isle windows depict six of

the seven sacraments, the seventh, the Holy Eucharist, being represented by the monstrance. The windows in the transepts and in the side altar areas, depict scenes of Mary. In 1931, upon the death of Fr. John T. O'Connor, the parishioners replaced the face of the priest in the Matrimony scene, and face of one of the priests in the Confirmation scene with the face of Fr. O'Connor. Fr. O'Connor was pastor of Holy Name for thirty-eight years and was responsible for the construction of three of the buildings in this nomination.

RECTORY: 1927

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 entrance are identical. Paired windows are situated within a single 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 brick 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 facade 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 to 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 surround 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.

CONVENT: 1938

The previous convent of the Holy Name is now the headquarters of Catholic Charities, at 2911 South Fourth Street. It is a three-and-one-half story orange glazed brick structure on a raised basement, with cream-colored brick

CONVENT: (cont.)

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 contain tripart 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.



Kentucky Heritage Commission
104 Bridge Street
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601

April 21, 1981

Mrs. Marty Hedgepeth
Director of Research
Louisville Landmarks Commission
727 West Main Street
Louisville, Kentucky 40202

Dear Marty:

The physical description for the Belknap Playhouse seemed fine. All that is needed is a boundary description and justification. I would recommend that the statement of significance be reorganized with the importance of the building clearly separated from supplemental information. Please use a dotted line underneath the opening statement physically separating the two sections. (The National Register office is now requesting that there be a noticeable separation of the two.)

There appear no major problems with M.A.'s Holy Name Complex. The Gattney churches are marvelous--I'm glad you are proceeding with their nomination. There does need to be a more explicit boundary description. The VBD in #10 is a little confusing. The lot number is given and then it is stated that the outer walls delineate the boundary. Please tell M.A. that if she wishes the buildings only nominated, and not the entire lot, that she should have the line extend a few feet from the wall (according to our last reviewer).

The Commodore Apartment Building is great. I would suggest adding at the end of #7 whether or not there are any other structures standing on the lot. It would also be helpful to have the dimensions of the lot (or more exact acreage) if at all possible.

With the Bullock-Clifton House, Charlotte and Ken both thought it an exceptional building. They suggested, however, that it be called Italianate with Eastlake influence rather than Steamboat Gothic. It would also be helpful if M.A. footnoted the references to the Snow House. Did the owners have the information about the original appearance of the house? M.A. will also need to describe the lot/setting and give more precise dimensions or acreage. M.A.'s historical synopsis was excellent and she certainly justified the areas of significance checked. Because the Bullock House is being nominated for historical importance, I think it would be wise to insert her references. She may wish to have me return the form, or she can telephone them in to me. Let me know what would be easiest and most convenient.

Mrs. Marty Hedgepeth
Page Two
April 21, 1981

M. A. did a fine job with the Lower West Market Street district, too. Please ask her to key in the photographs to the text--I believe they will fit in the right or left margins of the page. I could return the form, or she could send me a copy with the changes typed in and Pam Bryant can correct our copy. It also needs to be made clear to what the number refers in parenthesis in the text. (I will wait until the text has been changed to complete my review.)

You might wish to re-check #3 "accessible" on all your forms. I would presume that all the buildings have restricted use.

Thank you for sending in the completed nominations so early. Getting these out of the way will really be a time-saver later.

If you have any questions on my recommendations, please let me know.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Gloria Mills', with a stylized, flowing script.

Gloria Mills
National Register Program Coordinator

GM/pb

LANDMARKS COMMISSION

HOLY NAME COMPLEX VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at a point on the northwest corner of Third Street and Heywood Ave.; thence north following the west right-of-way line of Third St. to a point, thence west and parallel with Heywood Ave. 210' to a point on the west right-of-way line of the first alley west of Third St.; thence north following the west right-of-way line of said alley 80' to a point; thence west and parallel with Heywood Ave. 190' to a point on the east right-of-way line of Fourth St.; thence south following said right-of-way line 170'+/- to a point, thence east 190' and parallel with Heywood Ave. to a point; thence south 40'+/- to a point in the north right-of-way line of Heywood Ave.; thence east following said right-of-way line 210' to the point of beginning.



HERITAGE

January 15, 1982

Roman Catholic Bishop of Louisville
c/o Archbishop Thomas Kelly
212 East College St.
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Archbishop Kelly:

We are pleased to inform you that the Holy Name Church, Rectory, Convent and School at Third Street and Fourth Street, Louisville, Jefferson will be considered by the Kentucky Historic Preservation Review Board for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. The Review Board meeting will be held on February 23, 1982 at 1:00 p.m. at the Vest-Lindsey House, 401 Wapping Street, Frankfort, Kentucky.

The National Register is the Federal Government's official list of historic properties worthy of preservation. Listing in the National Register provides recognition and assists in preserving our Nation's heritage. Enclosed is a copy of the criteria under which properties are evaluated.

Listing in the National Register provides the following benefits to historic properties:

- Consideration in the planning for federally assisted projects. Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 provides that the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation be given an opportunity to comment on projects affecting such properties.

- Eligibility for Federal tax benefits. If a property is listed in the National Register, certain tax provisions may apply. The Tax Reform Act of 1976, as amended by the Revenue Act of 1978 and the Tax Treatment Extension Act of 1980, and the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981, contain provisions intended to encourage the preservation of depreciable historic structures by allowing favorable tax treatments for rehabilitation, and to discourage destruction of historic buildings by eliminating certain Federal tax provisions for demolition of historic structures. Beginning January 1, 1982, the Economic Recovery Tax Act replaces the rehabilitation tax incentives available under prior law with a 25% investment tax credit for rehabilitations of certain historic commercial, industrial and residential rental buildings. This can be combined with a 15-year cost recovery period for the adjusted basis of the historic building. Historic buildings with certified rehabilitations receive additional tax savings because they are exempt from any requirement to reduce the basis of the building by the amount of credit. The Tax Treatment Extension Act of 1980 includes provisions regarding charitable contributions for conservation purposes of partial interests in historically important land areas or structures.

Page Two.

-Consideration of historic values in the decision to issue a surface coal mining permit where coal is located, in accord with the Surface Mining and Control Act of 1977.

-Qualification for Federal grants for historic preservation when funds are available.

Owners of private properties nominated to the National Register of Historic Places must be given an opportunity to concur in or object to listing in accord with the National Historic Preservation Act Amendments of 1980 and Federal regulations 36 CFR Part 60. Any owner or partial owner of private property who chooses to object to listing is required to submit to the State Historic Preservation Officer a notarized statement certifying that the party is the sole or partial owner of the private property, as appropriate, and objects to the listing. For a single privately owned property with one owner, the property will not be listed if the owner objects. In nominations with multiple ownership of a single property, the property will not be listed if a majority of the owners objects. Each owner or partial owner of private property has one vote regardless of what part of the property that party owns. If the property cannot be listed because the owner or a majority of owners objects prior to the submission of a nomination by the State, the State Historic Preservation Officer shall submit the nomination to the Keeper of the National Register for a determination of the eligibility of the property for inclusion in the National Register. If the property is then determined eligible for listing, although not formally listed, Federal agencies will be required to allow the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation an opportunity to comment before the agency may fund, license, or assist a project which will affect the property. If you choose to object to the listing of your property, the notarized objection must be submitted to (Mrs.) Anne Armstrong Thompson, State Historic Preservation Officer, Heritage Division, 2200 Capital Plaza Tower, Frankfort, Kentucky 40601 by February 22, 1982.

If you wish to comment on whether the property should be nominated to the National Register, please send your comments to the above address. Comments must be received before the State Review Board considers this nomination on 2/23/82. A copy of the nomination is on file in our office and will be made available to you upon request.

Sincerely yours,



(Mrs.) Anne Armstrong Thompson
State Historic Preservation Officer

AAT/rm
Enclosure



THE CHANCERY

Archdiocese of Louisville

212 EAST COLLEGE STREET • P.O. BOX 1073 • LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY 40201

February 11, 1982

FEB 16 1982
KY. HERITAGE
COMMISSION

M. A. Allgeier
Researcher
Louisville Landmarks Commission
727 West Main Street
Louisville, Kentucky 40202

Dear Ms. Allgeier:

I received your letter of February 8 in which you let me know that Holy Name Church, School and Rectory cannot be nominated for the National Register without the inclusion of the Catholic Charities Building, which once belonged to Holy Name parish.

The Archdiocese does not wish to stand in the way of the Holy Name application and, accordingly, you are herewith authorized and requested to return my letter to me or destroy it.

If further authorizations and requests to destroy or return my letter are needed, please do not hesitate to notify me.

With best wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Charles G. Maloney

Auxiliary Bishop.

CC: Father Scherzer, Holy Name Parish



DR. MICHAEL R. CARRELL
President

**BOARD OF ALDERMEN
CITY OF LOUISVILLE
KENTUCKY
40202**

February 19, 1982

ALDERMEN BY WARDS:

ALLAN STEINBERG
SHARON HALL
DR. MICHAEL R. CARRELL
CYRIL ALLGEIER
STEVE H. MAGRE
F. DAVID BANKS
DENVER BUTLER
TOM DENNING
DR. HAROLD HOWARD
REV. W.J. HODGE
REGINALD MEEKS
E. PORTER HATCHER, JR.

Mary Opel
State Historic Preservation Officer
Kentucky Heritage Division
22nd Floor, Capital Plaza
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601

RECEIVED
FEB 22 1982
KY HERITAGE
COMMISSION

Dear Ms. Opel:

I would like to endorse the placing of Holy Name Catholic Church, 2914 S. Third Street, on the National Register of Historic Places.

Holy Name has been the hub of its neighborhood in South Louisville for the ninety years it has been in existence. It is a beautiful building, a credit to the City of Louisville, the State of Kentucky, and would be a worthy addition to the register.

In February of last year, the Board of Aldermen recognized the contributions of Holy Name Catholic Church by adopting Resolution No. 41, Series 1981. I request that the copy enclosed be placed in your records.

If I can further assist in seeing this building get the recognition it deserves, do not hesitate to call me.

Sincerely,

Tom Denning

Tom Denning
Alderman, Eighth Ward

cc: Rev. Edwin J. Scherzer

RESOLUTION NO. 41 SERIES 1981

A RESOLUTION COMMENDING HOLY NAME CHURCH
ON ITS 90th ANNIVERSARY.

WHEREAS, Holy Name Church was established in March 1891 and
will soon celebrate its 90th Anniversary; and

WHEREAS, Holy Name Church has been an intregal part of South
Louisville for these 90 years and is a founding member of the
South Louisville Neighborhood Association; and

WHEREAS, the Holy Name Church building has been nominated for
election to the National Register of Historic Places; and

WHEREAS, Holy Name Church will mark this anniversary with a
special Mass, March 1, 1981, at 10:30 A.M. followed by a social
hour;

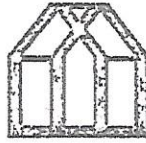
NOW THEREFORE,

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN OF THE CITY OF LOUISVILLE:

SECTION 1. That the Board of Aldermen of the City of Louis-
ville sends its commendations and congratulations to Rev. Edwin
J. Scherzer, Pastor, and the parish members of Holy Name Catholic
Church on the 90th Anniversary of its founding.

SECTION 2. That this Resolution be spread upon the minutes
of the Board of Aldermen, and that the Clerk of the Board of Alder-
men be, and she is hereby directed to furnish an appropriate copy
of this Resolution, under seal of the City of Louisville, to Rev.
Edwin J. Scherzer and the Holy Name Church.

Carolyn Denning C.B.A. Wm. M. Mulineau B.B.A. PRO-TEM
APPROVED: 2-25-81 William B. Hensley MAYOR



HERITAGE

June 3, 1982

Roman Catholic Bishop of Louisville
c/o Archbishop Thomas Kelly
212 East College Street
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Archbishop Kelly:

The Heritage Division of the Department of the Arts is pleased to announce that the Holy Name Church Rectory, Convent and School, 2920 and 2914 South Third Street and 2911 and 2921 South Fourth Street, Louisville, was entered in the National Register of Historic Places on May 13, 1982.

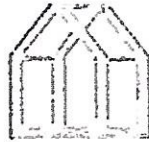
Listing in the National Register gives recognition that the site has historical, architectural, or archaeological significance within the context of the community, State, or Nation. Benefits include limited protection against adverse action by federal agencies and eligibility for federal tax benefits for depreciable historic structures as specified in the Economic Recovery Act of 1981.

I know you are as proud and delighted as we that the property has been so honored.

Sincerely,

Mary Cronan Oppel, Director
Heritage Division, and
State Historic Preservation
Officer

MCO:bsc



HERITAGE

June 3, 1982

The Honorable Mitchel McConnell
Jefferson County Judge/Executive
Jefferson County Courthouse
Louisville, Kentucky 40202

Dear Judge McConnell:

The Heritage Division of the Department of the Arts is pleased to announce that the Holy Name Church Rectory, Convent and School, 2920 and 2914 South Third Street and 2911 and 2921 South Fourth Street, Louisville, was entered in the National Register of Historic Places on May 13, 1982.

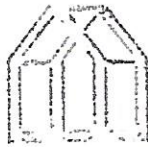
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I know you are as proud and delighted as we that the property has been so honored.

Sincerely,

Mary Cronan Oppel, Director
Heritage Division, and
State Historic Preservation
Officer

MCO:bsc



HERITAGE

June 3, 1982

The Honorable Harvey I. Sloane
Mayor of Louisville
601 West Jefferson Street
Louisville, Kentucky 40202

Dear Mayor Sloane:

The Heritage Division of the Department of the Arts is pleased to announce that the Holy Name Church Rectory, Convent and School, 2920 and 2914 South Third Street and 2911 and 2921 South Fourth Street, Louisville, was entered in the National Register of Historic Places on May 13, 1982.

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I know you are as proud and delighted as we that the property has been so honored.

Sincerely,

Mary Cronan Oppel
Mary Cronan Oppel, Director
Heritage Division, and
State Historic Preservation
Officer

MCO:bsc



HERITAGE

June 3, 1982

Ms. Ann Hassett
Executive Director
Louisville Landmarks Commission
727 West Main Street
Louisville, Kentucky 40202

Dear Ms. Hassett:

The Heritage Division of the Department of the Arts is pleased to announce that the Holy Name Church Rectory, Convent and School, 2920 and 2914 South Third Street and 2911 and 2920 South Fourth Street, Louisville, was entered in the National Register of Historic Places on May 13, 1982.

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I know you are as proud and delighted as we that the property has been so honored.

Sincerely,

Mary Cronan Oppel, Director
Heritage Division, and
State Historic Preservation
Officer

MCO:bsc