

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

1. Name of Property

historic name Most Blessed Sacrament School

other names/site number JF-SS-127

2. Location

street & number 1128 Berry Boulevard

NA not for publication

city or town Louisville

NA vicinity

state Kentucky code KY county Jefferson code 111 zip code 40215

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,  
I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

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

national  statewide  local

Signature of certifying official/Title Mark Dennen, SHPO Date

Kentucky Heritage Council/State Historic Preservation Office

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register  determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register  removed from the National Register

other (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Most Blessed Sacrament School  
 Name of Property

Jefferson, Kentucky  
 County and State

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**  
 (Check as many boxes as apply.)

**Category of Property**  
 (Check only **one** box.)

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

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	4	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	4	<b>Total</b>

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

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

N/A

N/A

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

**Current Functions**  
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

RELIGION/church school

VACANT/NOT IN USE

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

**Materials**  
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Collegiate Gothic

foundation: Poured concrete

walls: Poured concrete

Brick veneer

roof: Tar and shingle

other: Stone lintels and sills

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## **Narrative Description**

### **Summary Paragraph**

Most Blessed Sacrament School (JF-SS-127) is located at 1128 Berry Boulevard in the Oakdale neighborhood of Louisville, Kentucky. The building, begun in 1937 and completed in 1938, is a design by Louisville architect Walter Wagner. The two-story brick building features a full basement, partially above grade. The building sits on a poured concrete foundation. The main façade features a central entrance bay with inset paired wooden doors. The five-bay symmetrical façade is topped by a limestone nameplate and cross. The building is decorated with a nod toward Collegiate Gothic, with its corbelled cornice at the roofline, limestone pilasters, and limestone belt-course. A two-story brick convent - a residence for the Nuns who served as teachers - was added to the building in 1952.

The area proposed for listing contains only the Parish School and some nearby non-contributing service buildings. It is anticipated that the section of the original site that contains the school will be legally parceled off in the near future for development purposes. The building is on a parcel adjacent to a Rectory, Church and parish hall.

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## **Detailed Description**

### **Evolution of Property Owners/Use and Character of Site**

The site chosen for Most Blessed Sacrament School was vacant land near the intersection of Taylor and Berry Boulevards in the Oakdale neighborhood.<sup>1</sup> The area is less than one mile from Churchill Downs. Taylor Boulevard connected Iroquois Park, to the south, to Eastern Parkway. This area began to develop with streetcar-suburbs following the completion of Iroquois Park in the 1890s, and Oakdale incorporated in 1904. The suburb was annexed to the city in 1922.

The School currently sits on a 2.19-acre L-shaped parcel. The parcel is adjacent to Taylor Boulevard on its west side, Berry Boulevard on its north side, residences on the east, and Hathaway Avenue on the south. The lot sits within a densely developed urban setting and is flat. The lot has vegetation only on its north side, along Berry Boulevard, consisting in a small grass yard in front of the school on which are planted 2 mature trees; grass surrounds the rectory, as well.

The parcel is populated with a number of other buildings: a rectory, or priest's residence, built in the 1930s; a church built in 1963, across the parking lot from the school; Pioneer Hall, built in the 1990s, fills a portion of the site formerly used as the playground for the school children.

### **Exterior of School**

The building is located near the Northwest corner of Taylor and Berry Boulevards. The school is set back from Berry Boulevard and is sited on a slight rise above the street. The two-story building designed of fireproof "brick, steel and concrete construction with terrazzo floors in all classrooms...contain(ing) ... class-rooms, a room for the Sisters, assembly hall, and large cafeteria, which will be used temporarily as a church."<sup>2</sup> The building will be so constructed that if future needs demand it, as many as eight class rooms may be added without disturbing the present arrangement of the structure."<sup>3</sup> When completed in 1938, only six classrooms were needed; the two remaining classrooms were put into service in 1941. The following year, permanent partitions were added to create four additional classrooms and a principal's office. At that time, 480 students were enrolled.<sup>4</sup>

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Poured Concrete steps provide access to the building from the sidewalk on Berry Boulevard. A frontage of lawn is capped by a low, concrete retaining wall. A parking lot east of the school has been associated with the site since its construction. The building sits on a raised foundation of poured concrete.

The center bay of the five-bay main façade features the building's main entrance, facing Berry Boulevard. Double wooden doors are fitted with eight fixed lights. Eight-light side panels flank each door. Multi-pane transoms top the door and panels. The opening is framed by dentiled brick details. Two large lanterns illuminate the entrance. A stone belt course details the building along the bottom sill on the first story. Dentiled brick frames the nameplate for the school and is above the main entrance. The building is fitted with paired eight-over-eight double-hung sash windows on all facades.

The original appearance of the main block was designed in a T-shape 80 feet wide and 130 feet long. The building was enlarged by an addition built in 1952, which housed the Nuns who taught at the school. The a six bay, brick addition is attached to the east façade of the main block.

The west façade features a covered entrance to the basement of the building that served as the cafeteria and the church during the period of significance. Paired eight-over-eight double-hung sash windows provide light to the classrooms.

The rear (south) facade provides a covered entrance to the building. Eight-over-eight double-hung sash windows are equally placed in the five bays on both stories. A stack pipe is visible from the façade.

### **The Gym, non-contributing building, 1990**

A large metal pole building was constructed to the west and south (rear) side of the nominated area. A concrete block structure—a hallway—provides covered access to the rear of the school from the gym. The building is constructed independently of the school. A concrete block hallway spans the space between the school and the gym, providing covered access to the two buildings.

### **Three Garages, 1970-1990, non-contributing buildings**

Three non-contributing garages were erected on the west side of the property outside the period of significance, between 1970 and 1990. The structures are sited without poured foundations, sitting directly on the paved parking lot, and more recently have been used for storage. A chain-linked fence is located at the rear of the garages to provide storage between the buildings.

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**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

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

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Social History

**Period of Significance**

1938 to 1960

**Significant Dates**

1938

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

NA

**Cultural Affiliation**

NA

**Architect/Builder**

Wagner, Walter (architect)

Sullivan and Cozart (builders)

**Criteria Considerations**

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

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

**Period of Significance (justification)**

1938 to 1960: The School was used for religious education purposes from its construction in 1938 until the close of the historic period, 1960. It was significant in the history of religious education during that time.

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### **Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph**

The Most Blessed Sacrament School (JF-SS-127) meets National Register Criterion A and is significant within the context “Catholic Schools in Louisville, Kentucky 1919-1960”, during the period 1938 to 1960, the year the parish school was constructed, and runs until 1960, the conventional end of the historic period. With Louisville being one of Kentucky’s few cities with a sizable Roman Catholic population, Most Blessed Sacrament is being interpreted for its role in Louisville’s Social History. With the formation of dozens of religious schools in Louisville, the Catholic diocese laid the foundations of and disseminated a culture they sought to instill in their students.

Most Blessed Sacrament School played a significant role: it served as one of the network of parish schools providing a Christian religious education alternative for Catholic families, as commended by the Diocese. This school is a tangible response to the mandate from the Vatican, through the American Bishops, and finally through the Louisville Diocese, to provide religious education in each parish. This mandate for Catholic education made Louisville’s system of parochial schools a widespread touchstone in many 20<sup>th</sup> century Louisvillians’ social and educational experience.

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### **Detailed Statement of Significance**

#### **Historical Context: Catholic Schools in Louisville: 1919-1960**

The religious education of Catholic children across the United States was a focus of the leadership of the Church. The Third Plenary Council of Baltimore, a meeting of American bishops held in 1919, resulted in a directive for the education of America’s Catholic children in both academics and the practice of Catholicism.<sup>5</sup> Called a National Pastoral Letter, the publication set policy for leaders of local diocese and parish priests around the United States. The letter conveyed the view that secular education was inferior to Christian education. Aware of nativist, anti-Catholic sentiments, the Bishops’ letter assures that “our own Catholic schools are not established and maintained with any idea of holding our children apart from the General body and spirit of American citizenship. They are simply the concrete form in which we exercise our rights as free citizens, in conformity with the dictates of conscience. Their very existence is a great moral fact in America.”<sup>6</sup>

The necessity of Christian education for Catholic families had been a priority in Louisville from the late-nineteenth century into the twentieth. The Diocese leadership left no room for interpretation in their directives for the education of minor children in the publication titled, *The Louisville Catholic Family Guide*, first printed in 1887. The paperback guidebook included “A section covering Schools”. In brief direct language, the guidebook delineated parental duties of Catholic fathers and mothers:

*Parents are under obligation to send their children, both BEFORE and AFTER their First Communion, to Parochial or Catholic School. They should bear in mid that the Church does not merely exhort, but authoritatively commends them to do this.*

*Only in exceptional cases, and for good reasons, of which the Bishop alone, by the Law of the Plenary Council is to be the judge, as also to give the lawful permission, are parents permitted to send their children to the Public Schools.*

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*Parents should bear in mind that even where permission is lawfully accorded them to send a child to non-Catholic school, they incur, in so doing, a grave responsibility before God...A school without God is no school; and education without religion is but half-education – is no education.<sup>7</sup>*

Written by Reverend Louis G. Deppen, the purpose of the annual publication was part almanac and part rulebook for Catholics in the Diocese. The booklet contained a section titled, “*What Every Catholic in the Diocese Should Know and Do.*” The Archdiocese arranged for the Family Guide to be distributed to every Catholic family in every parish. The publication outlined expected behavior, rules, and guidelines. It listed the many Feasts and Fasts of the Church, as they occur in the Diocese, and their Christian obligations in the course of the year. It announced the spiritual consequences for non-compliance.<sup>8</sup> Deppens’ guide prompted a major response: by the turn of the twentieth century, 30 parochial schools had arisen to serve Louisville’s Catholics. In addition, three Catholic orphanages educated their charges.<sup>9</sup>

As Catholics stood apart from public education, non-Catholic America offered parallel separations between themselves and Catholics. Immigration restrictions during WWI, which continued during the 1920s, made it hard for Eastern Europeans, many of whom were Catholic, from entering the country. Not only Nativism, but outright anti-Catholicism expressed itself, especially in the South. The unsuccessful presidential campaign of Catholic Democratic candidate Al Smith in 1928 cemented anti-Catholic feelings across America. These factors, “may have convinced many Catholic parents that public schools would be too anti-Catholic for their children, thus requiring more parishes to form and build schools.”<sup>10</sup> For example, books and other materials were subject to two kinds of censorship by the Church for use in parish schools. Those published by the Church or affiliates were required to display the “imprimatur” (it may be printed) status prominently on the book. Outside publications thought to be objectionable were placed on the “Index of Prohibited Books” maintained by the diocesan authorities. Regardless of their subject matter, books on the *Index* were not allowed for use by parish teachers and students.<sup>11</sup>

Louisville’s Bishop McCloskey established the Diocese School Board in 1887, but it had become an inactive group by the 1920s. Changes made to the statewide educational system, planned in response to secular legislation across the United States to certify schools and teachers, forced bishops into action to preserve religious schools. Bishop McCloskey in 1925 named Father Felix N. Pitt Secretary of the Catholic School Board. Father Pitt stated that first and foremost, “The Catholic schools are religious schools. The main reason for their existence in the words of Pope Pius XI., ‘is to co-operate with divine grace in forming the true and perfect Christian.’ ...and “boys and girls in our schools .. (have) an enormous body of social and cultural inheritance to which they must be introduced.”<sup>12</sup> Pitt was directed to reorganize and professionalize parish schools in which he reportedly, “did a yeoman’s work of organization, standardizing text books, setting up teacher institutes, centralizing record keeping, and instituting a supervisory team throughout the school system.”<sup>13</sup>

The Catholic diocese and its members lobbied the Kentucky legislature to delay certification until 1926, providing time for “communities of sisters” to become certified to teach.<sup>14</sup> The new state certifications legislated for teachers forced the Diocese to put renewed emphasis on academic standards and teacher training based on the secularly established standards. Those teaching in the

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Catholic schools quickly complied with the certifications, and the focus on religious education remained primary. Sister Mary Adeline O'Leary of Nazareth College, which opened in 1920 to train Nuns in the new standards, remembered the urgency of opening the school. She recounted, "The uneasy feeling that hostile legislators threatened the very existence of private and parochial schools has alarmed Religious Communities throughout the country. As a consequence, all Orders [communities of nuns] are doing their utmost to prepare their members for meeting the most exacting demands that may be placed upon them."<sup>15</sup> By 1926, Louisville Catholics were served by 38 parishes and the number rose to 43 by 1936.<sup>16</sup>

New religious schools were added to the Catholic system in 1928 when Christ the King Church was built to serve a west Louisville parish, and Holy Family Church completed in 1929 in south Louisville. The Diocese did not plan new parishes during the Depression years of the 1930s due to financial constraints, and populations also remained fairly static. Three new parishes were established in Louisville in 1937, Most Blessed Sacrament, Our Mother of Sorrows, and Holy Spirit. Important to the Catholic community in Louisville was the elevation of the Diocese to Archdiocese by Papal order in December 1937. This established Louisville as a Metropolitan See, overseeing the Dioceses of Covington and Owensboro, Kentucky and Nashville, Tennessee.<sup>17</sup>

Construction of parochial schools gained some slight momentum in the 1920s, 1930s, and 1940s and then increased mightily in the 1950s and first half of the 1960s. These parish schools were built to provide Catholic families' religious schools as quickly as they were needed. Unlike earlier eras of elaborate ecclesiastical architecture, these buildings were built frugally and efficiently to get them into service quickly. In evaluating St. Bartholomew School, National Register author Joanne Weeter made the following observations about the parish schools that also pertain to this context:

*"Architecturally, the new churches built between 1916 and 1965 were best described as Moderne, or functional, in design, with few distinguishing features. Only two generations earlier, Louisville Catholics had strived to exemplify their European heritage in buildings of English Tudor Gothic, Italian Renaissance, and Byzantine styles. Stylistically, parish structures, including schools, evolved from high art to functional design. Presumably, this trend was in part a reflection of the increased popularity of industrial design and architecture, particularly evident during the Post WWI period. However, it was likely functional as well, since it was far less expensive to construct an industrial box than it was to construct a building in the High Gothic style of years past. With the economic realities presented by the Great Depression, and those followed by WWII materials shortages and war rationing, it makes sense that parish buildings were restrained in form and style."<sup>18</sup>*

The 1950s in Louisville experienced an explosion in the formation of parishes in the Archdiocese. With suburbanization, where inner-city residents moved away from the urban core, new parish schools arose at an unprecedented rate. Nineteen parishes came into service in the 1950s, the most ever in any single decade. All of the new parishes completed the school first, in some cases opening the school prior to completion of the church building. Our Lady of Lourdes parish led the way, built in 1950, as the first parish school completed in the 1950s. St. John Vianney, St. Margaret Mary, St. Matthias, and Sts. Simon and Jude all followed in 1951. St. Gabriel the Archangel, Immaculate Heart of Mary, St. Jerome, and St. Leonard were completed as full parishes with independent church and school buildings in 1953. The parish of St. Barnabas was completed in 1955 and Sts. Clement and Pius X both opened schools in 1956. The year 1957 witnessed four new parishes: Guardian Angels,

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Our Lady Help of Christians, Our Lady of Mount Carmel, and Resurrection. In the final year of the decade, three schools were added: St. Albert the Great, Our Mother of Good Counsel and Our Lady of Consolation. By 1960 four new parishes were completed: St. Athanasius, St. Basil, St. Martha, and St. Polycarp.<sup>19</sup> This brought the total number of parish schools to 63 at the end of the period of significance.

This building trend clearly shows that the leadership of Louisville's Catholic Church was carrying out the mission, with crusader-like zeal to provide religious education to children of Catholic families in Louisville. As population increased in the city, especially following the Baby Boom after World War II, the Archdiocese responded by building parish schools enough to meet the needs of all Catholic families in Louisville.

### **Evaluation of Most Blessed Sacrament School in its Historic Context**

The formation of the Most Blessed Sacrament School in 1937 has the distinction of being one of three parishes that began a concerted plan by the Archdiocese to provide religious schools available for every Catholic family in Louisville. The Catholic Diocese of Louisville, through Father William Mulcahy, Pastor, established Most Blessed Sacrament parish at a moment when Louisville was besieged by two crises: the Louisville flood of January 1937, which was the most devastating in the City's history, as well as the ongoing economic Depression of the 1930s.

Two other parishes were founded in 1937 along with Most Blessed Sacrament: Holy Spirit and Our Mother of Sorrows. These natural and financial disasters of the era did not deter Archbishop Floresh from calling for new parishes, or Father Mulcahy, assigned as pastor to Most Blessed Sacrament, from his mandate to establish a school. Mulcahy set about raising the money to pay for construction, with parishioners' subscriptions and other donations. Moreover, the school was the first building completed, unlike earlier decades when Catholic churches were built. The prevailing actions to get religious schools built and serving Catholics families, even before the church was completed, emphasizes the desire and directive from Church leadership to provide religious education to families. Because the religious school was the premiere reason for the formation of the parish, Masses, or worship services, held at Most Blessed Sacrament parish, took place in the basement of the school until funds for a church could be constructed. St. Cecilia and St. Denis, along with Our Mother of Sorrows, are examples of this sequence of Catholic Church complex development in Louisville. In this sequence, the school and the church were one, physically and spiritually, and coexisted until the separate church building could be built. Most Blessed Sacrament School conveys the importance, and crucial emphasis placed by Church leadership of providing Catholic religious schools during the Period of Significance.

From its completion in 1938 until the completion of a separate church in 1963, Most Blessed Sacrament School served all the spiritual and educational needs of the parish. The Catholic Church uses the term "parish" as a geographical range of a church's membership. Parish boundaries, determined by the Diocese through the Chancery Office, historically represented the area of service for each Catholic Church. Pastor Father William Mulcahy conducted a "census" in 1937 to determine the size of the newly planned parish of Most Blessed Sacrament. Father Mulcahy's census revealed that 300 Catholic families lived inside the parish boundaries.<sup>20</sup> By the time the cornerstone was laid in September 1937 the parish had increased to 350 families.<sup>21</sup>

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Reverend R.C. Ruff, a member of the Archdiocese School Board, offered the sermon at the laying of the cornerstone. Father Ruff celebrated the addition of the school and parish to the neighborhood. "Not so many years ago this section was bare and unsettled. Today, we have here a splendid highway, along which are studded neat little homes, stores, churches, and schools. It has become a thriving community and an important section of the city of Louisville. Today we are trying to add our part by building a Catholic Church and School for the Catholic people who have built homes here." <sup>22</sup> Fr. Ruff continued, "Many who are not members of the Catholic faith, often wonder why Catholics build and maintain schools for their children, keep up a separate system of education. To some it seems that there by we are running schools in opposition to the Public School. To these, anything that dims their glory, or casts a shadow of a doubt on their so-called right to such a title, is regarded as un-American and unpatriotic. The History of Our Country does not bear this out... Their opposition then and now is not to public schools, but to secular schools – schools with no religion, schools without God." <sup>23</sup> The laying of the cornerstone for the Most Blessed Sacrament Church provided the opportunity for Church leadership to emphasize the difference and importance of Catholic schools, primarily that they were built on a religious foundation.

The Most Blessed Sacrament parish priests, beginning with Father Mulcahy, lived in a rectory, or priest's home, erected by the Archdiocese during the period of significance. The house continues to serve the parish. A separate church was finally completed in 1963, built only after the funds were in hand by the parish. The Church continues to serve the community. The Most Blessed Sacrament parish school suffered from lack of enrollment, and was combined with two others to form Saint Nicholas School in 2007. The building is currently vacant.

### **Evaluation of Most Blessed Sacrament School's Historic Integrity**

The Most Blessed Sacrament School continues to maintain integrity in all seven aspects evaluated for listing in the National Register. Unfortunately, vandals gained entry to the vacant building in 2009 and broke many windows and destroyed several interior features. The basement, formerly the church and cafeteria, experienced severe destruction of light fixtures and other aesthetic features.

### **Location**

Most Blessed Sacrament School maintains its original location. The intersection of Taylor and Berry Boulevards has been modified for traffic flow, but continues to provide the original access to the site.

### **Design**

The design of the main block exhibits a high level of integrity. The building was altered by the addition of the convent to the main and east façades in 1952. The convent design, architect unknown, does not follow the design of the main block. The windows of the addition are smaller, have different divisions and are not in rhythm with the main block. Because this was added during the Period of Significance, it is part of the historic design. The addition in 1952 demonstrates the emphasis in church design had swung away from the pole of pure aesthetics, toward the pole of functionality.

### **Setting**

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The building continues to enjoy its original setting in the Oakdale neighborhood. The construction of Pioneer Hall in the 1990s changed slightly the relationship of the building to the formerly vacant lot surrounding the building. The school still sits on its larger parish church setting.

### Materials

The school maintains its historic materials of brick, stone and concrete. The original window sashes and doors are in place.

### Workmanship

The workmanship of the main block is a high quality construction. The addition was built in 1952 with emphasis on frugality, so that its workmanship is harder to observe. The addition was not designed to attach seamlessly to the original, but required the construction of stairs because floor levels did not match. The original contractors, Sullivan and Cozart, were not involved in the completion of the addition.

### Feeling

The Most Blessed Sacrament school continues to feel like a school. Its front approach and the preservation of the main entrance and original stairs from the sidewalk are unchanged from its time of construction. It is still part of the parish neighborhood it was built to serve.

### Association

The building continues its association with its neighboring buildings.

### Conclusion

The Most Blessed Sacrament School was built for the primary purpose of providing religious education to Roman Catholic families' living within defined parish boundaries. This school is a tangible symbol of the mandate from the Vatican, through the American Bishops, and finally through the Louisville Diocese, to provide religious education in each parish. This school conveys the importance placed by the Catholic leadership and followers in Louisville on providing religious, versus secular, schools for Catholic children. Most Blessed Sacrament is important within the Social History Area of Significance, important for its role as a parish school providing a "sound philosophy of Christian education..."<sup>24</sup> for Catholic families in Louisville.

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**9. Major Bibliographical References**

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

- Architecture and Design, Vol. IV, No. 6, April 1940.*
- The Courier-Journal, various articles and dates.*
- Crews, Clyde F. An American Holy Land: A History of the Archdiocese of Louisville. Wilmington, DE: Michael Glazier, 1984*
- Deppen, Reverend Louis G. The Louisville Catholic Family Guide, Louisville: Chas. A. Rogers, 1887, n.p.*
- Gabert, Glen. In Hoc Signo? A Brief History of Catholic Parochial Education in America. Port Washington, NY: Kennikat Press, 1973.*
- Kersey, Steve. Saint Columba National Register nomination, Louisville, KY, 2004.*
- Kleber, John, ed. Encyclopedia of Louisville. University Press of Kentucky. 2001.*
- Neary, Donna M. St. Cecelia National Register nomination, Louisville, KY. 2006.*
- The Record, Louisville, KY, various years.*
- The Louisville Herald, Louisville, KY, various articles.*
- The Louisville Times, Louisville, KY, various articles.*
- Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, various years.*
- Weeter, Joanne. St. Bartholomew National Register of Historic Places nomination, Louisville, KY, 2010.*

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

- requested)
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
  - Other State agency
  - Federal agency
  - Local government
  - University
  - Other
- Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

Historic Resources Survey Number : JF-SS-127

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** Less than one acre

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 16      606669E      4228267N  
 Zone      Easting      Northing  
 16      606669      4228267

3 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Zone      Easting      Northing

2 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Zone      Easting      Northing

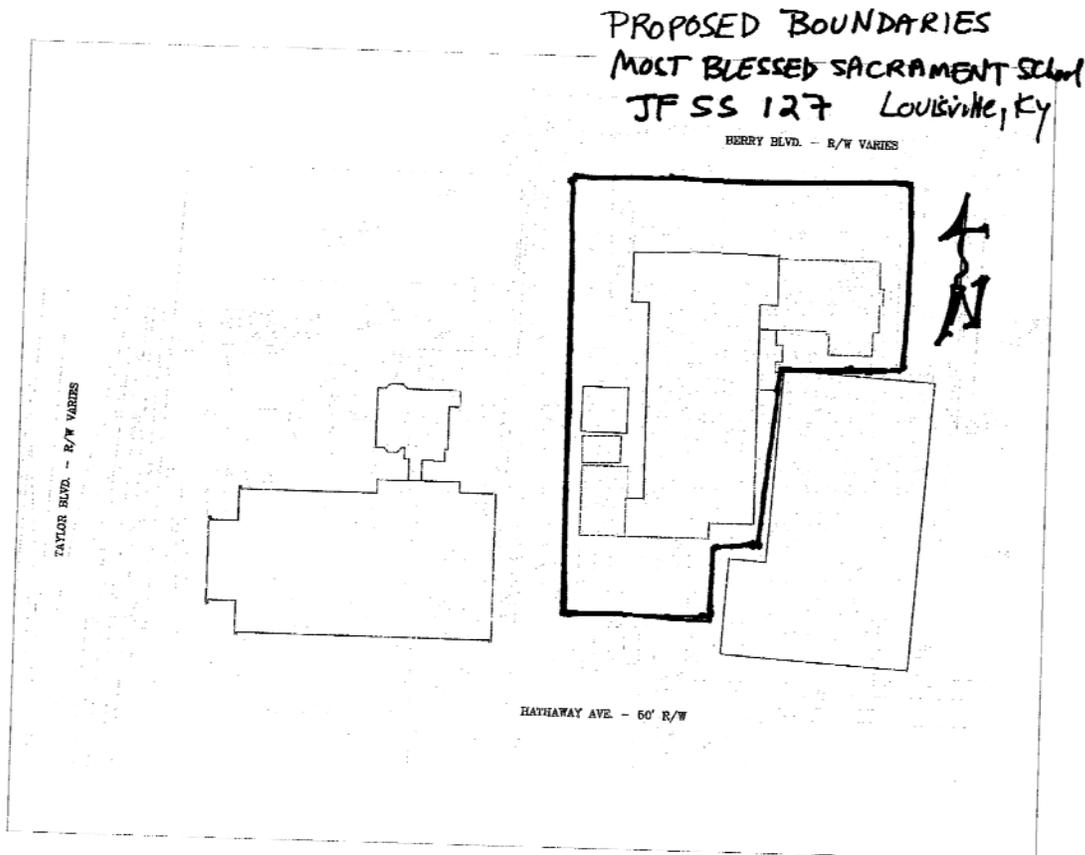
4 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Zone      Easting      Northing

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

The nominated area includes the Most Blessed Sacrament School building as represented on the Map "Proposed Boundaries Most Blessed Sacrament School Louisville, KY"



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

The proposed boundaries include the school building and the area immediately around the building historically associated with its use, including service access for the school building. The Rectory, Church and Pioneer Hall are not included within the nominated area.

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Donna M. Neary  
organization \_\_\_\_\_ date September 30, 2010  
street & number 2336 Brookside Drive telephone 502-456-2239  
city or town Louisville state KY zip code 40205  
e-mail donnaneary@insight.com

**Photographs:**

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

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The following information is identical for all photographs:

Name of Property: Most Blessed Sacrament School, 1128 Berry Boulevard  
City or Vicinity: Louisville  
County: Jefferson  
State: Kentucky  
Photographer: Donna M. Neary  
Date Photographed: September 29, 2010

Description of Photographs:

Number 1 of 8. North, Main façade facing south.  
Number 2 of 8. Main Façade, detail, facing south.  
Number 3 of 8. East Façade, non-contributing addition  
Number 4 of 8. West Façade.  
Number 5 of 8. West Façade, details.  
Number 6 of 8. South, Rear Façade, Pioneer Hall.  
Number 7 of 8. East façade, facing southwest.  
Number 8 of 8. Church and Rectory on adjoining parcel, facing south and west.

**Property Owner:**

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

name The Most Reverend Joseph E. Kurtz, D.D., Archbishop of Louisville

c/o David Dutschke, Catholic Charities Parish Social Ministry Department

street & number 291 South Fourth Avenue

telephone (502) 637-9786

city or town Louisville

state KY

zip code 40208

**ENDNOTES**

<sup>1</sup> Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1918. Volume 4, pg.132.

<sup>2</sup> The Record, Sept. 2, 1937, pg. 2

<sup>3</sup> The Record, September 12, 1937, page 1.

<sup>4</sup> the Record, December 10, 1942, pg. 4

<sup>5</sup> Gabert, Glen. In Hoc Signo? A Brief History of Catholic Parochial Education in America. Port Washington, NY: Kennikat Press, 1973, pg. 80-81

<sup>6</sup> Ibid. pg 81-82 Gabert

<sup>7</sup> Deppen, Reverend Louis G. *The Louisville Catholic Family Guide*, Louisville: Chas. A. Rogers, 1887 Page 66.

<sup>8</sup>, Deppen, n.p. frontispiece.

<sup>9</sup> Kleber, John. Encyclopedia of Louisville, pg. 165.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid. Gabert

<sup>11</sup> Ibid., p. 83 Gabert

<sup>12</sup> The Courier-Journal, April 12, 1936, n.p.

<sup>13</sup> Crews, Clyde F. *An American Holy Land: A History of the Archdiocese of Louisville*. Wilmington, DE: Michael Glazier, 1984, pg. 253.

<sup>14</sup> Ibid., pg 253

<sup>15</sup> Ibid., pg. 254

<sup>16</sup> Crews, pg. 189.

<sup>17</sup> Ibid., pg. 272

<sup>18</sup> Weeter, Joanne. Pg. 13.

<sup>19</sup> Crews, Clyde. Pg.

<sup>20</sup> The Record, April 8, 1937, page 3

<sup>21</sup> The Record, September 16, 1937, page 1.

<sup>22</sup> The Record, Reverend R.C. Ruff, September 23, 1937, page 2.

<sup>23</sup> The Record, Reverend R.C. Ruff, September 23, 1937, page 2.

<sup>24</sup> The Courier-Journal, April 12, 1936.















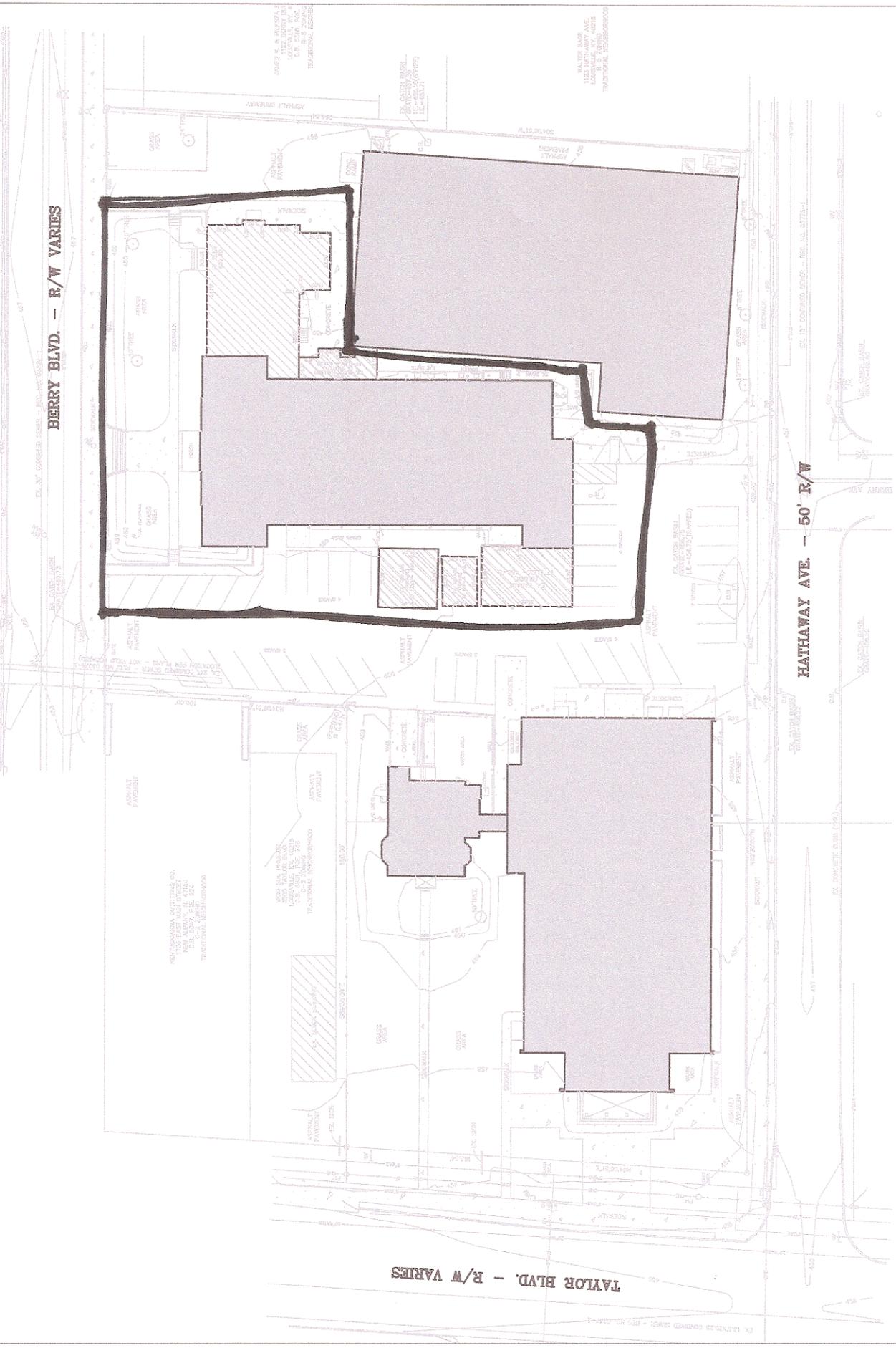


**Proposed Boundaries Most Blessed Sacrament School JF 55127**

BIERRY BLVD. - R/W VARIES

HATHWAY AVE. - 50' R/W

TAYLOR BLVD. - R/W VARIES



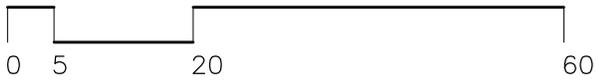
JAMES S. & BRENDA S.  
1122 BERRY BLVD.  
SACRAMENTO, CA 95811  
TEL: 916.442.1111  
TRADITIONAL NEIGHBORHOOD

COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL  
WALTER BARR  
1122 BERRY BLVD.  
SACRAMENTO, CA 95811  
TEL: 916.442.1111  
TRADITIONAL NEIGHBORHOOD

PEDAGOGICAL SYSTEMS CO.  
1325 EAST MAIN STREET  
SACRAMENTO, CA 95811  
TEL: 916.442.1111  
TRADITIONAL NEIGHBORHOOD

1025 E. BERRY BLVD.  
SACRAMENTO, CA 95811  
TEL: 916.442.1111  
TRADITIONAL NEIGHBORHOOD

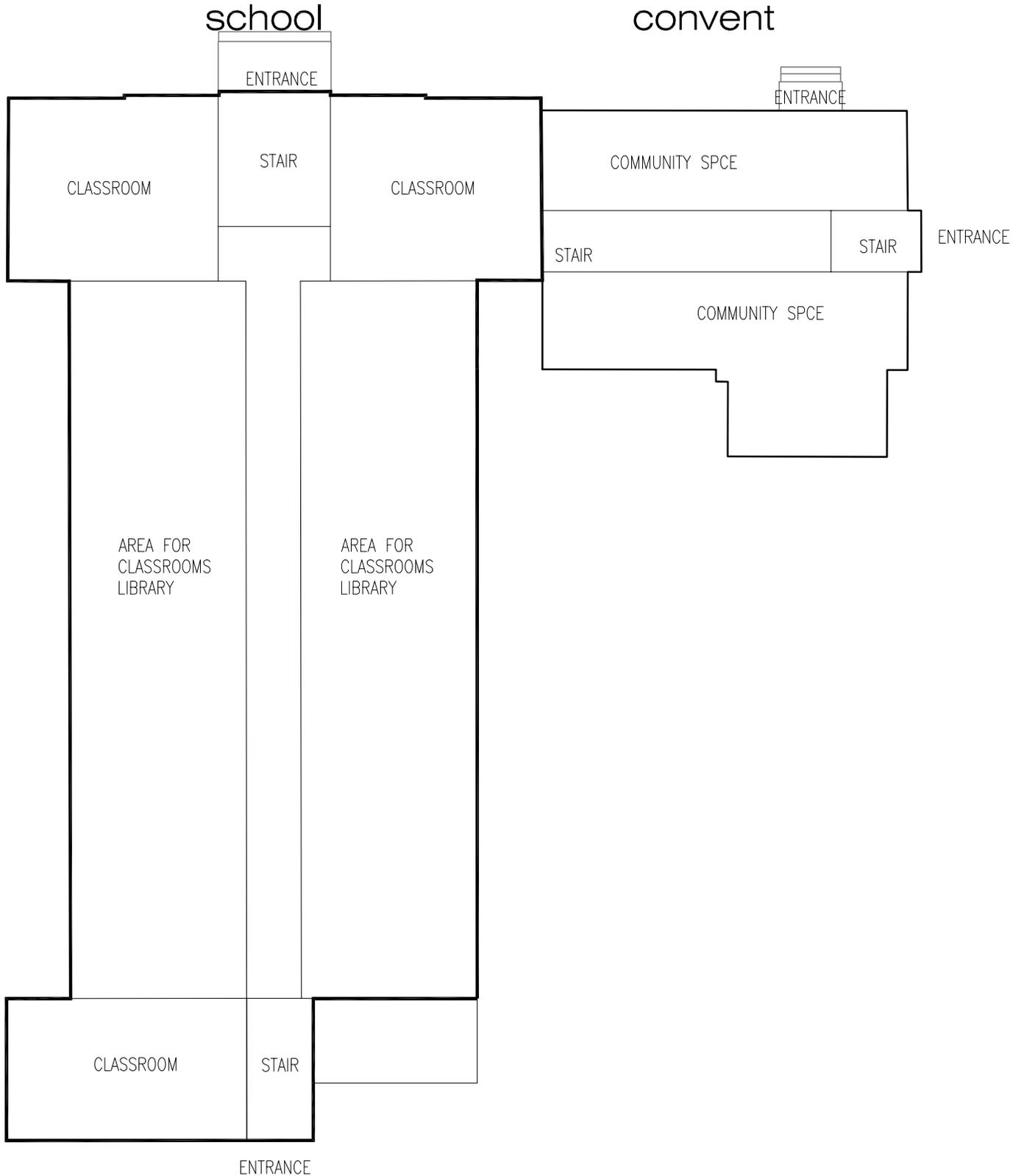
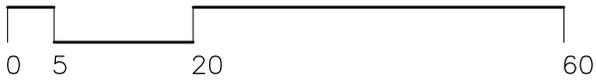
1212 BERRY BLVD.  
SACRAMENTO, CA 95811  
TEL: 916.442.1111  
TRADITIONAL NEIGHBORHOOD

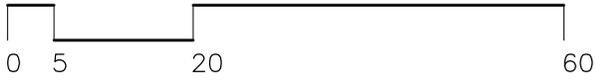


school

convent

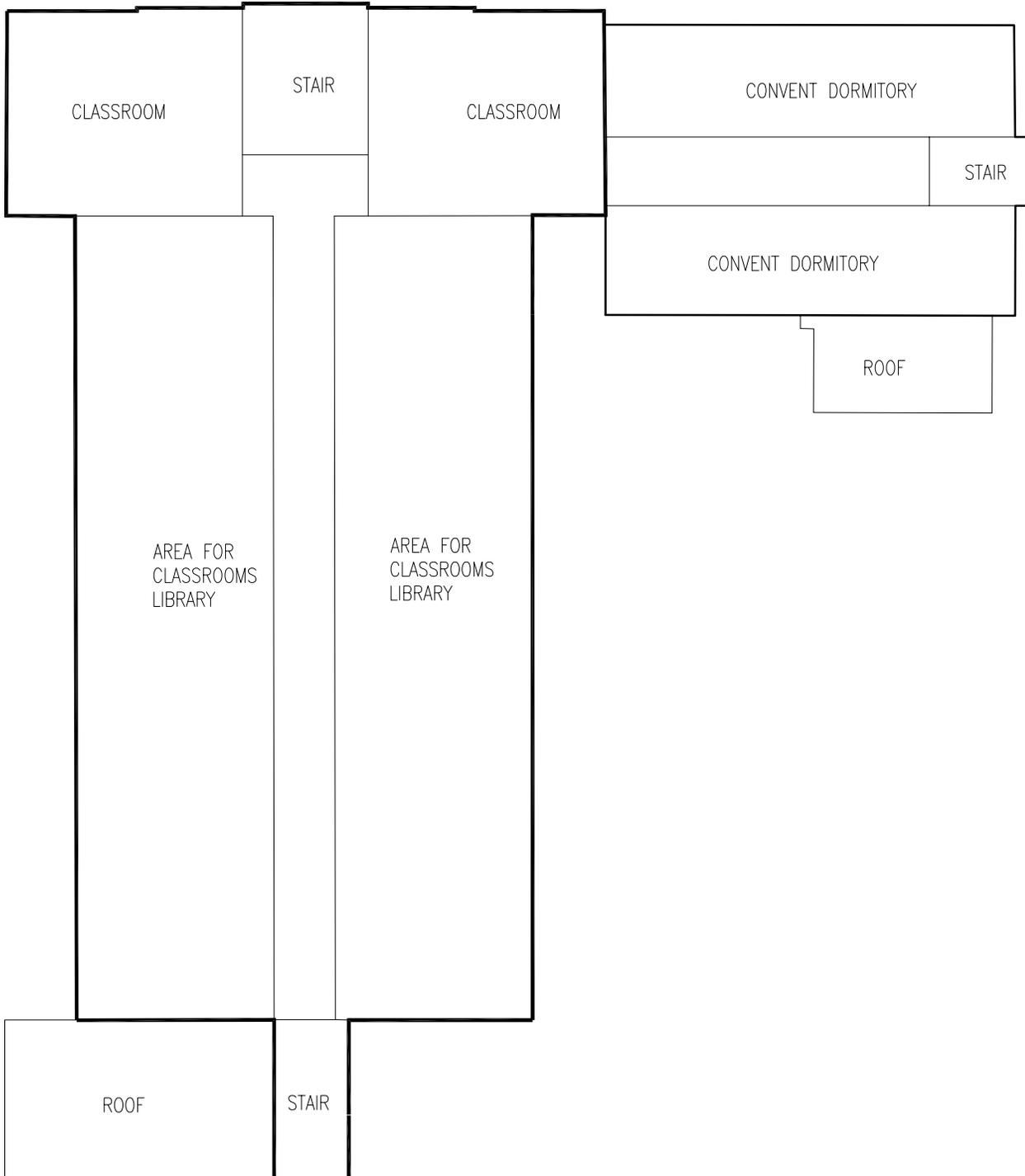


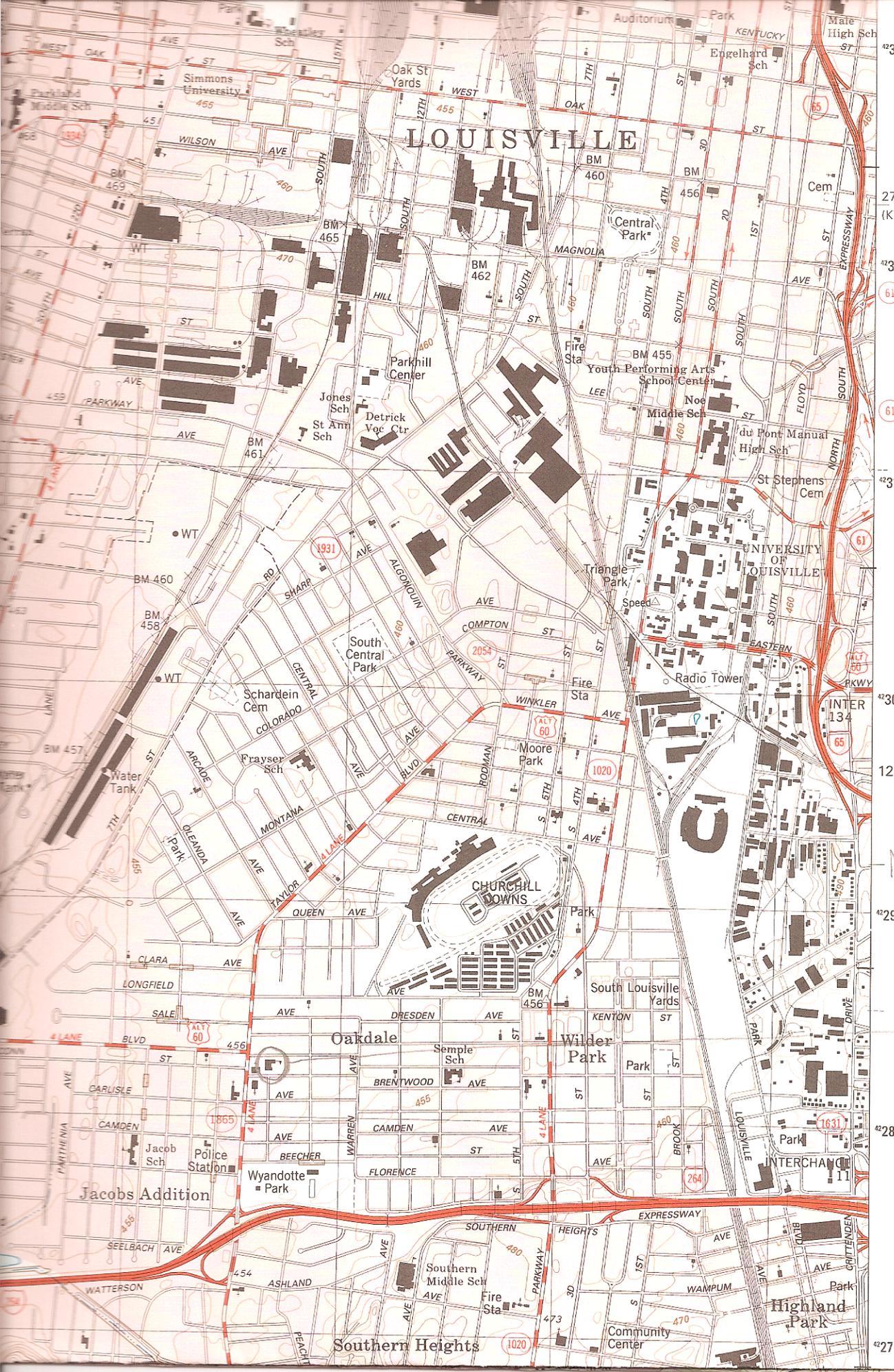




school

convent





4233  
270 000 FEET (KY)  
4232  
61  
4231  
4230  
12'30"  
4229  
4228  
4227

Most Blessed Sacrament  
School  
JF SS 127  
Jefferson County, KY  
16 606669E  
4228267 N

