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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

1. Name of Property

historic name St. Therese Church
other names/site number St. Therese Oratory, LE-160

2. Location

street & number 4375 Hwy. 399

NA	not for publication
x	vicinity

city or town Beattyville
state KY code KY county Lee code 129 zip code 41311

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] 1/31/2012
Signature of certifying official Lindy Casebier / Acting 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] 2-28-12
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property

Category of Property

Number of Resources within Property

<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		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	0	Total

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.)

RELIGION/Religious facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

RELIGION/Religious facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals

Other: Temple-front church

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Concrete block

walls: Wood frame, clapboard siding

roof: Raised metal

other:

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Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

St. Therese Church and Oratory (LE-160) is located in Lee County Kentucky on Hwy 399, approximately 4 miles northwest of Beattyville, seat of the county, and 2 miles north of the Kentucky River. The structure is a wood frame clapped board church on a concrete block foundation. The area proposed for listing includes the single contributing structure, and 1 acre.

The Lot:

The Church/Oratory sits on a small rise approximately 15 feet above, and east of Hwy 399; the small hill is covered with native trees and shrubs. On top of the small rise the woods open into a small clearing containing the building. With a steep horse shoe drive and a level front lot consists of less than 1 acre of clear space surrounded by thick woods. The cleared site extends two hundred feet along Hwy 399. The entire property is under the ownership of the Diocese of Lexington, which was created in 1988 by splitting it off from the Diocese of Covington, and is 220 acres. A U.S. Geological survey marker is located on the northwest corner of the church building site (104_0970). The original access path is still visible and runs down to the Contrary Creek settlement school site.

The white church with its red roof sits in brilliant contrast to the surrounding green of the forest. On the north side of the church there is a small gravel parking lot mostly covered with grass that runs the length of the front of the church and gradually returns to lawn on either side of the building. From the lot, the surrounding Appalachian countryside is visible and broken only by a small ranch style house with lies directly across Hwy 399.

The Church Exterior:

The building was constructed in 1948 from the original Contrary Creek Settlement School Church, which was located on another site within the larger St. Therese property. The Settlement School Church was erected in the 1920s, before the construction of State Route 399, and became the first Catholic Church in eastern Kentucky (<http://www.swparish.org/humanConcerns/queenOfAllSaints.html>). Lacking the funds to build a new church, the local Catholic community disassembled the original church and rebuilt a new church, with a different form, in its current location. The kitchen and living quarters for the Sisters, and a room for the circuit-riding priest, were added. The remains of the original site can still be identified by the foundation ruin located about a mile away down by Contrary Creek.

The church oriented to cardinal directions; its front entry opens to the west. The church has an offset T-plan, with the chapel forming the base of the T, and the kitchen, living quarters, and priest's room forming the crossing bar of the T. That plan leads to a crossing gable roof covering the building. The church is of wood frame and clapboard construction, with a concrete block foundation showing anywhere from 1 to 10 courses. Windows, unless otherwise stated, are composed of 6-over-6 double-hung wooden sashes and are framed by simple flat wooden lintels, sills, and vertical boards. The building is covered by a red raised metal roof with eaves that project slightly and metal gutters.

An entry vestibule, consisting of wooden clapboard construction dominates the front façade (picture 104_0960). The door is wood, consisting of four horizontal panels covered by an aluminum storm door. Concrete steps with two metal handrails lead up to the center door, which lies directly beneath the vestibule's gable roof and a small metal light fixture. In addition to the vestibule, the west face of

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the church contains two windows—one on each side of the vestibule, and a small louvered vent in the gable. A small wooden cross sits on the peak of the center gable (picture 104_0928-0930). The north side of the church (left, when looking from in front of the church, picture 104_0931-0928), contains 4 windows and a door in a w-d-w-w-w rhythm. The door is wooden consisting of a small square window and two horizontal panels, and is covered by an aluminum storm door. The south side of the church (picture 104_0931-0932) contains a covered outside staircase, a concrete block chimney, three windows, and a 5-panel wooden door. The door is near the center of this side, and has a small wooden open staircase that at one time provided entry, but has been closed off from the inside. On each of these sides, small single-sash 6-light windows are found in the basement level, directly below each main-floor window.

The back side addition has equally-simple design elements, and contains multiple entry points. Two entries occur on the west side, one on each side of the church; these doorways parallel the church's front entry. The northern (left) portion of that back addition has a w-w-d-w pattern, and wooden steps that rise to a wooden door with four lights, which is covered by an aluminum storm door. The western face (right) of the addition has the reverse fenestration pattern, w-d-w-w, with wooden steps and door that match those on the other side of that face. The southern face of the back addition has a large double door entry at ground-level, giving greater access to the basement's floor level (pictures 104_0934-0935). Above that door is a single centered window, and above it, a louvered wooden vent.

The rear of the back addition (east side) side of the building is a continuous plane broken into 3 parts: the two wings and a central section. The left wing contains 3 windows on the main level, and 2 small windows in the foundation. The central section contains a brick chimney that rises to a crossing gable roof, a main-floor window flanking the chimney on each side, and a small foundation window below the upper windows. The right-side wing contains a four-panel door without an exterior stair, and two windows to the right of that, and two small foundation windows below. The roof's down spouts once led to a cistern, located ten feet away from the building, in the yard directly behind the chimney.

The northern façade of the back addition is a single story that sits on a concrete block foundation. This side has a small rectangular wood framed window which has been blocked from the inside. The main floor has a centered window, and a centered wooden vent below the gable (picture 104_0941).

The Church interior:

Access to the Church is achieved through the entry vestibule. Two plain unadorned confessionals are located to the right as one enters the chapel. The original oak pews carved in the Romanesque style remain; they are unpainted and in their original condition. There is a metal tabernacle on the adoration altar, located in the center of the main chapel against the partition behind the altar of sacrifice. The altar and lectern are constructed of functional pine, also contained with in this space are several examples of local craftsmanship in the form of a wicker sanctuary bench and several curved oak chairs, all made by Zack Gilbert, who was the caretaker of the property from 1940-1960. The walls are covered with wallpaper for the most part, and the parts that are bare plaster in the fellowship hall are painted white. The floor is pine but covered by a worn stripe-patterned carpet. A small stove sits near the outside wall to the right just about in the center of the hall (pictures

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104_0944-52). Two statues remain in the church, which are the mother of Jesus as the Immaculate Conception and a statue of the parish's patron saint, St. Therese of Lisieux.

The residence portion of the structure consists of two small bedrooms, parlor, kitchen, and on the north (left) side, a priest's quarters. The bedrooms were the living space for the women of the order and then became used as a private retreat and for weekly rummage sales that benefitted the community. The structure is currently used only as a Catholic Oratory, which is the name given to a place for study and reflection.

Changes over time:

There have been several changes over the last sixty years; metal banister poles have been added to both sides of the entry. The entrance doors to the left and right of the church just below the sanctuary platform have been blocked off and the steps have been removed. In the 1950s, storm windows were added to the living quarters, two of which are broken, and a small wing along the parlor located in the northwest corner, which contained a toilet and woodshed, has been removed. The current metal roof replaced the shingle roof in the 1990s.

The structure's interior is in poor condition. The plaster ceilings are cracking and peeling in the residences along with the wallpaper, which dates to the 1980s. Several of the original windows are painted shut and the rope pulleys are broken throughout the structure. The reliquary no longer remains at the property, having been moved several years ago to Queen of All Saints in Beattyville.

Regular church services were discontinued in the 1990s but the church parishioners have retained the keys to continue using the structure as an oratory. Suffering from basic neglect (pictures 104_0957-0960, 104_0935), the structure shows no visible structurally based barriers to preservation.

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8. Statement of Significance
Applicable National Register Criteria

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

Criteria Considerations

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.

Areas of Significance

Religious

Period of Significance
 1948-1960

Significant Dates
 1948: church built.

Significant Person

NA

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Architect/Builder
 Unknown

Period of Significance

St. Therese Catholic Church and Oratory was the base of the catholic community in this region of Appalachia. The church was moved from its original location in 1948, and rebuilt at the current site. In this new location, the structure continued to perform its significant purpose. The Period of Significance runs from 1948 until the conventional close of the historic period, 50 years before the present, i.e., until 1962.

Criteria Consideration A

The property is being interpreted as a new construction—not as a reconstruction or a moved building—erected in 1948. Its significance is being interpreted within a historic context focused on the activity of the Catholic Diocese of Covington.

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Statement of Significance

Summary Paragraph

St. Therese Roman Catholic Church/Oratory (LE-160) meets National Register Criterion A and is significant for the role it has played in the expansion of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Covington. Its significance is evaluated within the context, "Growth of the Roman Catholic Church in Eastern Kentucky, 1808-1961." Catholicism has existed in this area of Kentucky since the early 19th Century, with the arrival of the Durbin family in the late-1810s. Contrary Creek Settlement School, set up in the 1920s, had become St. Therese parish by the late-1920s, when the Diocese of Covington sent Sisters of Nazareth to the site. These 2 users of the historic St. Therese Church site fit regional activity patterns: outside reformers coming to eastern Kentucky to provide assistance to the native population. In 1948, members of St. Therese disassembled their church building on Contrary Creek, and re-assembled several hundred yards to the west, along the newly built highway (State Route 399). This move indicates the willingness of the local people, as well as the Diocese of Covington, to make the church accessible to the local population. The church property communicates the ways that a Catholic community in one area evolved to meet the needs of its members and the surrounding area in the post-WWII era, continuing the mission which was initiated in establishing the Contrary Creek Settlement School in the 1920s. The efforts of members of this Roman Catholic population, who maintain the building as an Oratory (a prayer chapel, not a church where services are held) testifies to the importance this structure holds to their community.

Historic Context: Growth of the Roman Catholic Church in Eastern Kentucky, 1808-1961

General Development in the Lee County Area

As part of Virginia until 1792, eastern Kentucky attracted some of the hardiest pioneers eager to carve a life out of the mountain wilderness. Mainly of English and Scottish descent, and later joined in the mountains by the Scotch Irish, these early pioneers lived a hard and somewhat isolated existence, developing a distinct version of American culture. As the American frontier continued moving west, many parts of this region did not fully connect with other developed parts of the east. Lee County's situation, however—three major branches of the Kentucky River converge in or near the county seat of Beattyville—gave the area greater access to transportation and commercial activity not often found throughout eastern Kentucky. With the development of the railroad, and the nation's need for coal and timber in the mid-19th Century, the modern world resume its interest in this mountain region, often viewing these communities as backward, and in need of help. Many migrants into the area attempted to bring their culture to eastern Kentucky as an effort to lift up, or save, the native population. Certainly many churches, viewing their mission in terms of spiritual salvation, saw both a social and religious basis for their activity in this part of the state.

During settlement period in what would later become Lee County, the area's rivers and stream valleys provided the most reliable travel routes, and during drier periods, the stream beds proved serviceable roads. Thus, these stream valleys provided the most logical places to focus development of settlements and towns. By the mid-19th century, commercial river traffic on the Kentucky River extended to Beattyville. In the 1870s, development in this area reached a new plateau, with Lee

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County established in 1870, and the Winchester and Beattyville Railroad incorporating in 1878 (<http://www.oocities.org/beattyvilleky/history.htm>), making greater contact with the world beyond the immediate area more convenient. The Beattyville and Jackson Telephone Company was established in 1887, showing continue interest among local people in greater communications and social connections. The actual development, transportation, and communications history of Lee County seems somewhat at war with the general view of eastern Kentucky as an isolated place.

Early Catholic Movement into Lee County

The Lee County's Catholic Community can be traced back to 1815, with the settlement of Joe and John Durbin on the Contrary Creek. The Durbins were among the first recorded families in the Covington Diocese. Until the state highway was completed, Contrary Creek was the only throughway connecting the town of Bear Track, where a mission school was located, and the Kentucky River nearly 4 miles to the south. The town of Heidelberg, along the Kentucky River south of the St. Therese site, developed as a river town, and later a place where the railroad came through. For many years Heidelberg was the Contrary Creek area's greatest connection with the outside world.

Pierson outlines in the nomination of the LaSalette Academy (NR 2011) the formation of a Catholic Diocese in Kentucky:

In 1808, the Roman Catholic Church in the U.S. organized Kentucky and Tennessee into a single diocese, split off from the primal American See of Baltimore. This new diocese was overseen by the Rev. Benedict Joseph Flaget and was based in Bardstown, Kentucky. In addition to overseeing these two new states, Flaget was also given the responsibility of overseeing the northwest territories, which at the time consisted of an area covered by the current states of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, and Wisconsin. While not formally states, or a part of the diocese, the administration of such a massive land area with such a sparse population would quickly prove difficult (Pierson, p. 7).

With the diocese so geographically extensive, Bishop Flaget sent for help. He saw a profound need for pious women capable of instructing the young and caring for the sick, the aged and the poor. While setting up a new seminary, St. Thomas, outside Bardstown, Bishop David began to form the foundations of the Sisters of Charity of Nazareth, Kentucky (Pierson, p. 7).

The Sisters of Charity took their vows in 1816 and began instructing local children. In 1829 the Kentucky Legislature accredited Nazareth Academy, and the Sisters of Charity began to expand out of Nelson County to form schools across the state. In 1841, with the city of Louisville swelling in size from a massive influx of German and Irish immigrants, Flaget moved the seat of the diocese out of Bardstown to Louisville. At this time the diocese of Louisville administered all of Kentucky. In 1853, with a growing Catholic population of Catholic German immigrants to northern Kentucky, the Diocese of Covington was established, and was given the responsibility for the eastern portion of the state, including Frankfort and Lexington and the area that would become Lee County. When the Covington Diocese began, 8,000 Catholics made up the entire diocese. Bishop Carrell began expanding existing parishes and establishing new ones. By the time Bishop Carrell died in 1868, the diocese had tripled in membership, to 25,000 Catholics (Pierson, p. 8).

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In 1856, Bishop Carrell invited the Sisters of Charity to Covington, seeking to expand the educational system of the diocese. The settlement school on the Contrary Creek would be an extension of this role of the church, penetrating into an area of Kentucky that had seen few Catholics and fewer of their churches (Pierson, p. 8-9).

Catholicism in the Lee County Area

Around 1815 The Durban family from Madison County settled on the Contrary Creek, bringing for the first time Catholicism to the eastern Kentucky Mountains. Throughout the early days, most of the Catholics in this region consisted of European immigrants and were treated with some hostility. However, the Contrary Creek Community stands in contrast to this hostility. Centered on a Catholic family believed to have been in the eastern Kentucky region since about the 1790s, Catholics in the Contrary Creek area enjoyed good relations with their Protestant neighbors.

A Catholics school was started on Contrary Creek before the Great Depression. While many settlement schools brought northern teachers and other reformers to this region of Appalachia, none of these efforts was the product of the Catholic Church. The Diocese of Covington had been searching the Appalachian region for an area in need of help, and settled on the Contrary Creek site. In 1929, with then-Bishop Howard of Covington, Helen Keating opened the Contrary Creek Settlement School.

Helen Keating came to Kentucky from Pennsylvania to serve as a teacher and principal for the settlement school. Originally called Belle Point, Ms. Keating obtained permission from the post office to change the name of the area to the Contrary Creek, in February of 1930. The St. Therese Mission was already in operation at the site under the care of the Sisters of Charity of Nazareth. The sisters operated a summer school of sorts, offering what services they could to the inhabitants of the area. Ms. Keating and the Sisters of Charity of Nazareth joined with the women of the Contrary Creek community to educate the local Catholic population.

The Contrary Creek Community Center was founded with the Bishop's support, along with support from urban philanthropists. The sale of mountain crafts also helped to support the community, along with the operation of four second-hand clothing stores. These activities allowed for the operation of a working farm which employed local citizens as well as the school's students. Also the center was able to provide religious programming for all ages, home visitations for the sick, and minimal healthcare. After the departure of Helen Keating in 1936 due to ill health, and the effects of the Great Depression, the school portion of the property was closed.

In the short six years of operation, the Sisters of Charity and Ms. Keating were able to improve the lives of the local community through basic education, the sale and trading of clothing in several church-operated second hand clothing stores, and through the sale of mountain crafts such as needle work and quilting. These efforts, along with fundraising by Ms. Keating and others in the Catholic community, helped improve the lives and future prospects of the residence of the Contrary Creek region. Mrs. Keating along with the Bishop Howard of the Catholic Diocese of Covington were pioneering spirits in the U.S. Catholic education movement.

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During the Great Depression, the economic fates in this area of Appalachia did not change all that profoundly. In fact, during the early years of the Great Depression, many of the mountain people were returning to the small farms which they had left a few years earlier in search of jobs in the industrial cities in northern states of Ohio and Michigan. Although this reverse migration would be short-lived, for a time the Contrary Creek Settlement School, by then called the Contrary Creek Catholic Community Center, was prospering. With the help of benefactors in New York and in other parts of Kentucky, the small community began to produce enough food not only to become self-sufficient, but also started a fruit business, thanks to the donations of area Catholics. With charity being one of the basic tenets of Catholicism, the Contrary Creek Community also benefited from the efforts of other schools within the Diocese of Covington, receiving small donations from other children and communities. Perhaps one of the more noteworthy things that enabled Ms. Keating to be so successful in that critical first year was her understanding of the mountain people she worked with. She knew they were a proud people who would not share their concerns and problems with strangers and would not take kindly to overt charity. Instead, she focused on making the operation of the school her key concern. The school's early success gave the local community a sense of accomplishment, and they were able to accept the help, not a handout to an individual, but something for their school and community.

After the closure of the Contrary Creek Settlement School in 1936, the church remained an important part of the community. As roads were paved in eastern Kentucky, and automobile ownership began to rise, the original site of St. Therese began to seem problematic. The Bishop of Covington directed the church's relocation, about a mile-and-a-half to the west, to its current site along Highway 399. The disassembling and reconstruction of the Church in 1948 allowed for the Church to continue as the center of the area's local Catholic population. While construction of public schools in the area reduced the need for Settlement Schools, the need for the spiritual instruction and the church's charitable services did not disappear. Throughout this period of relative prosperity nationally, this region of Kentucky was left behind. St. Therese's weekly rummage sale provided many of the poor non-Catholic residents of the area with much-needed access to affordable clothing. St. Therese Church continued to serve the local population in this manner until the 1960s, and remained an operational church until the 1980s. For the period of time of 1948-1960 St. Therese Church filled the role of spiritual sanctuary for Catholics, community center for the local residents, as well as clothing store and general place of fellowship to all in the area.

Evaluation of the historical significance of St. Therese Catholic Church and Oratory within its historic context

The St. Therese Catholic Church was significant to the local population as a building that supported the life of Catholic faith and values which had entered this area of Kentucky a full century before its construction. The church was significant to the Diocese of Covington because the building provided a permanent center for church services and residence for the religious. The church was significant to the local population for its contributions to their spiritual and material lives. The continued existence of the current structure is a testament to the affection the small but active local Catholic community continues to have for the structure. The Church's Period of Significance spans nearly 3 decades,

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from just after World War II and until just before the start of the Second Vatican Council, when Catholics and Protestants regarded each other with some animosity. The ease of interaction reported between members of St. Therese Church and the non-Catholics in the area, might be thought of as early ecumenical effort, which the Catholic Church's Second Vatican Council affirmed in the mid-1960s as a vital part of the faith.

Catholics are a minority population throughout almost all of Appalachia. The highly hierarchical nature of the Catholic Church, as well as its pervasiveness and uniformity of practice and doctrine, gives members of any parish some contact with a world-wide institution. Yet, at the same time that Lee County's Catholics were attached to a global phenomenon, they interacted with a wide range of Protestant ministers, pastors, educators, and congregants within the area, many of whose views were quite localized, not derived from such a highly organized faith group. The outreach provided by members of St. Therese parish, as well as the reception they received by those outside their group, testifies to a multi-culturalism during the historic period (1948-1960), when divisions along religious lines were more sharply drawn than they are today.

When traveling in this part of Appalachia, churches abound; many are visible en route to St. Therese. Architecturally, St. Therese Catholic Church exhibits typical design qualities found in non-Catholic churches, so an analysis of its design would focus on vernacular content rather than high style expressions. These features that mark it as a local church in Lee County include a front projection containing the entry, signaling the importance of transitioning from secular to sacred space. Also, these buildings tend to have a centered gabled roof. The main differences between St. Therese and the other buildings is the inclusion of living quarters at St. Therese and the lack of a central steeple, the steeple being a common feature among the Protestant buildings. The living quarters indicated the presence of a group of Catholic nuns who lived in residence, as well as the quarters for the visiting priest who would lead worshippers in Sunday mass.

St. Therese Catholic Church remained a valuable part of the local community. Providing for the area's spiritual and material needs during the historic period, the facility today serves as a historic museum, a retreat for church members seeking solitude, parish meeting and eating place, and is still used to provide funeral services for the area Catholics. The current St. Therese building has been designated an Oratory, a Catholic prayer place. It remains the only above-ground resource to remind us of the Contrary Creek Settlement School.

Evaluation of the integrity of the significance of St. Therese Catholic Church and Oratory in light of its material condition

St. Therese Church is a remnant of the first lay operated rural Catholic settlement school in Appalachia, founded on the Contrary Creek in 1929. The 1948 Church does not retain that identity, having taken a new spot and being re-built somewhat differently than the 1929 building, though using its materials. The church is said to meet Criterion A, significant for its ability to convey the important efforts by the Diocese of Covington to support Catholic parish development in eastern Kentucky. A building that is associated with that context would need to retain integrity of location, setting, and modest amounts of integrity of materials and design. If a property possesses all 4 of these integrity

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factors, it can be said to have integrity of the important associations embedded in the Criterion, and thus be said to be eligible.

A property will be said to have integrity of **location** if it hasn't moved. St. Therese Church has integrity of location. It has been in the same place since its construction in 1948, situated along state route 399. Before 1948, the church occupied a different location, 1½ miles to the east, near to Contrary Creek. SR 399 has been the primary overland travel route since WWII, and Contrary Creek was that primary travel route until WWII, so the change in location of the church in 1948 was a direct response to the social shift in transportation modes. Insofar as the Diocese, through St. Therese Church, wanted to reach people, the choice to move to a new location is a significant accommodation to changing transportation patterns.

A property will be said to have integrity of **setting** if its intra- and inter-site setting remains intact. St. Therese Church has integrity of setting, as the church is the only religious feature on the 1948 site. The church occupies a larger multi-acre site owned by the Diocese. The church stands within a small clearing on that larger site, continuing to be surrounded by woods. Outside the parcel owned by the Diocese are farms and other rural properties. The area has not greatly urbanized since the close of the historic period. This was a church in a rural setting in 1948, and it continues to have that appearance.

A property will be said to have integrity of **materials and design** if retains the majority of its historic building fabric. St. Therese Church has extremely high integrity of materials and design. The church has few improvements or alterations since its mid-20th-century construction. Its design is simple instead of ornate, which is typical of churches in its area. A highly ornamented church in this setting, in this part of the state, would be seen as pretentious, showy, and possibly off-putting to people who might consider converting to the Catholic faith. Its simple materials and design seem consistent with the overall Diocesan goals that led to the opening of the Church in the 1920s.

Since St. Therese Church has integrity of location, setting, materials, and design, it can be said to have integrity of the important historic **associations** discussed in the context, and thus be eligible for National Register listing.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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- <http://www.oocities.org/beattyvilleky/history.htm>: "Commercial History," Beattyville--Lee County Chamber of Commerce

- Previous documentation on file (NPS):
- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
 - previously listed in the National Register
 - previously determined eligible by the National Register
 - designated a National Historic Landmark
 - recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
 - recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
 - 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 (if assigned): LE-160

St. Therese Catholic Church
 Name of Property

Lee County, Kentucky
 County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than 1 acre

UTM References

Heidelberg Quad
 Coordinates calculated via GIS (ArcGIS Explorer)
 Coordinates according to NAD 83: Zone 17, Easting 254 463, Northing 4164 514

Coordinates according to NAD 27:

1	<u>17</u>	<u>254 457</u>	<u>4164 309</u>	3	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	4	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

The property proposed for listing is a diamond-shaped area that occurs within a larger tract owned by the Diocese of Lexington. That larger tract is defined in Lee County Deed Book 63, pages 174-176. The area proposed for listing begins at a point (A) on State Route 399 that is directly west of the church's front door, then proceeds in a northeasterly direction for 208 feet to a point (B) immediately north of the church's northern gable, then southeasterly 81 feet, to a point (C) directly east of the starting point, then 85 feet southwesterly, to the point directly south of point (B), and returns to the starting point. This area is the majority of the cleared land surrounding the church. Please refer to the site map attached to this nomination form.

Boundary Justification

The area proposed for listing consists only of the current church site, which sits along Highway 399. This is the area which has been historically associated with the church. The property is larger, but no associations are known to exist between the church history and the larger site.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Scott Johanningmeier and L. Martin Perry
 organization Northern Kentucky University Kentucky Heritage Council date 7-28-2010
 street & number 5664 Shady Hollow Lane 300 Washington Street telephone (513) 560-4799
 city or town Cincinnati Frankfort, KY 40601 state OH zip code 45230
 e-mail snjenterprises@aol.com

Additional Documentation
 Submit the following items with the completed form:

Maps: A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

St. Therese Catholic Church
Name of Property

Lee County, Kentucky
County and State

Continuation Sheets

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

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.

Name of Property: St. Therese Church/Oratory
City or Vicinity: Heidelberg
County: Lee
State: KY
Photographer: Scott Johanningmeier

Date Photographed: 06/10/2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Official Images

Photo 0001: Front façade of church, camera facing east
Photo 0002: Front façade of church, (closer than photo 1), camera facing east.
Photo 0003: Interior of church, altar, camera facing east

Supplemental photos (photographers, years, and camera directions unverified)

Contrary Creek Site, St. Therese Complex, ca. 1929
Contrary Creek Site, 2002
St. Therese Church, Contrary Creek site, ca. 1925

Supplemental photos (same photo identification information as official images)

Photo 0004: Back wing and north side of chapel, camera facing southeast
Photo 0005: Northern half of back (east) side, camera facing west
Photo 0006: South side of back wing, camera facing northwest
Photo 0007: Back wing and south side of chapel, camera facing east
Photo 0008: Southern portion of back (east) side, camera facing west
Photo 0009: Central portion of back (east) side, camera facing west

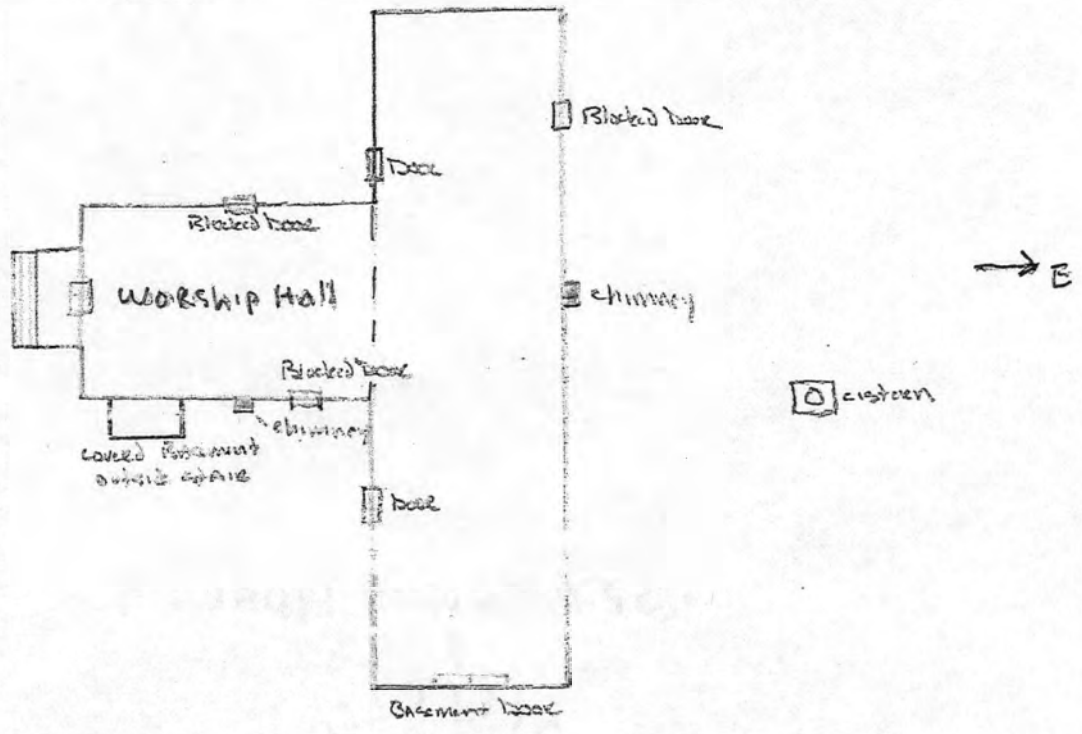
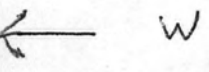
Property Owner:

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

name The Catholic Diocese of Lexington Kentucky
street & number 1310 West Main Street telephone (859) 253-1993
city or town Lexington state KY zip code 40508-2048



St. Therese Church Lee County, KY Floor Plan



51





St. Therese Church
Lee County, KY
Boundary Map

↑
North

↑
scale

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: St. Therese Church

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: KENTUCKY, Lee

DATE RECEIVED: 1/13/12 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 2/06/12
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 2/21/12 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 2/28/12
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 12000045

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 2.28.12 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



06/07/2010



06/07/2010

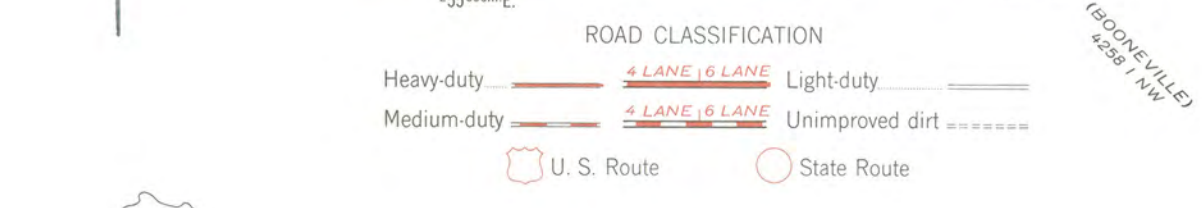
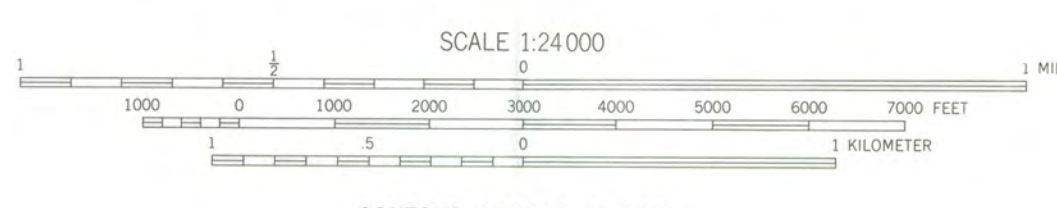
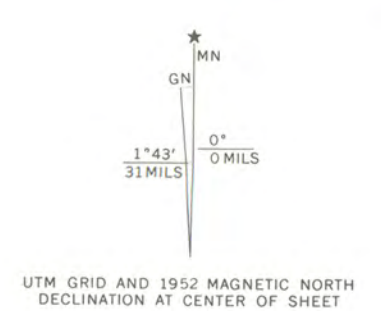


06/07/2010



St. Therese Church
Lee County, Ky
Zone 17
NAD 27
Easting 254 457
Northing 4164 309
NAD 83
Easting 254 463
Northing 4164 514

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, USCG&S, and USCE
Topography from aerial photographs by stereophotogrammetric methods. Aerial photographs taken 1950. Field check 1952
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Kentucky coordinate system, south zone
Contours in strip mine areas compiled from 1950 photography
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 17, shown in blue
Map photorevised 1976
No major culture or drainage changes observed



THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
KENTUCKY GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY 40506
AND KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY 40601
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

HEIDELBERG, KY.
SE/4 IRVINE 15' QUADRANGLE
N3730-W8345/7.5
PHOTOINSPECTED 1976
1952

AMS 4259 III SE-SERIES V853

524 Grand Ave
Beattyville Ky 41311
November 21, 2011

Linda Casbier
Kentucky Heritage Council
Frankfort, Ky 40601



Dear Ms. Casbier,

I was very pleased to read the announcement in our local newspaper, that the Kentucky Historic Preservation Board will be considering St. Therese Church in Heidelberg, for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

As a member of the Beattyville City Council I support this nomination very much. It would mean a lot to our community if St. Therese Church at Heidelberg was chosen to be listed.

Thank you very much for your consideration of this nomination.

Sincerely,

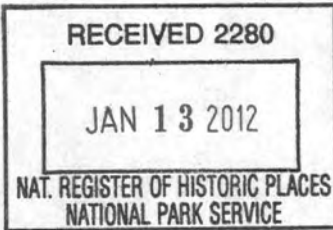
Charlotte Hogan
Beattyville City Council



STEVEN L. BESHEAR
GOVERNOR

**TOURISM, ARTS AND HERITAGE CABINET
KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL**

MARCHETA SPARROW
SECRETARY



THE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
300 WASHINGTON STREET
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY 40601
PHONE (502) 564-7005
FAX (502) 564-5820
www.heritage.ky.gov

MARK DENNEN
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR AND
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

January 3, 2012

Ms. Carol Shull, Keeper
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service 2280
National Register of Historic Places
1201 "I" (Eye) Street, NW 8th Floor
Washington DC 20005

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed are nominations approved at the December 19, 2011 Review Board meeting. We are submitting them for listing in the National Register:

- John J. Walton House**, Boone County, Kentucky
- Thomas Zane Roberts House & Workshop**, Boone County, Kentucky
- Annville Institute**, Jackson County, Kentucky
- Charles D. Jacob Elementary School**, Jefferson County, Kentucky
- St. Therese Church**, Lee County, Kentucky
- Wallace Park Neighborhood District**, McCracken County, Kentucky
- Forsythe-Shewmaker House**, Mercer County, Kentucky

We appreciate your consideration of these nominations.

Sincerely,

Lindy Casebier, Acting SHPO and
Executive Director
Kentucky Heritage Council