

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

**Category of Property**

(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
4	_____	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
4	0	Total

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register** N/A

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

**6. Function or Use**

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

Cat: RELIGION Sub: religious facility,  
church school gymnasium  
church related residence

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

Cat: SOCIAL Sub: Civic  
SOCIAL Meeting Hall  
COMMERCE / TRADE Flea Market/ Offices/Apartments  
OTHER After-School Activities

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century Revivals

**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Fireproof Reinforced Concrete

walls Brick  
Stucco  
Fireproof Reinforced Concrete  
Glass

roof Asphalt/Shingles

other Limestone  
Wrought Iron  
Glass

**Narrative Description**

(Please see continuation sheets)

## 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.

### Criteria Considerations

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

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

### Areas of Significance

Social History

### Period of Significance

1900-1970

**Significant Dates** 1912

1937

1951

**Significant Person** NA

**Cultural Affiliation** N/A

### Architect/Builder

Wagner, Walter C., Sr., Architect

### Narrative Statement of Significance

(Please see continuation sheets.)

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

(For citation of books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form see continuation sheets.)

### 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  
# \_\_\_\_\_

- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other: Archdiocese of Louisville

Name of repository:

Archdiocese of Louisville

### Primary location of Additional Data

- State Historic Preservation Office

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**10. Geographical Data**

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**Acreage of Property** 2.11 Acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone Easting Northing    Zone Easting Northing

1 16 603 727 E    4232 725 N    3 \_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_    4 \_\_\_\_\_

See continuation sheet.

**Verbal Boundary Description** (See continuation sheets.)

**Boundary Justification** (See continuation sheets.)

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**11. Form Prepared By**

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name/title Steven R. Kersey/Architect; Jennifer D. Ayers/Intern Architect

organization Kersey & Kersey, Inc., Architects and Planners    date October 07, 2004

street & number 839 East Gray Street    telephone 502.583-0094

city or town Louisville    state KY    zip code 40204

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**Property Owner**

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

name St. Columba Senior Apartments, LTD

street & number 3514 West Market Street    telephone 502-639-6166

city or town Louisville    state KY    zip code 40212

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**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

**SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD**

NRIS Reference Number: 05000143

Date of Listing: April 5, 2005

Property Name: St. Columba Catholic Campus

County: Jefferson

State: Kentucky

none  
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

*for* Daniel J. V. Via  
Signature of the Keeper

April 5, 2005  
Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

Section 8. Statement of Significance

The period of significance is hereby changed to 1914-1955 to reflect the period in which the property played a significant role in the social history of Louisville.

The significant dates are hereby changed to 1914, 1924, and 1936 to reflect the construction of the three major buildings on the property (the five-room school building, the convent, and the larger school building, respectively).

These changes were discussed and approved by telephone with the staff of the Kentucky SHPO.

The Kentucky State Historic Preservation Office was notified of this amendment.

**DISTRIBUTION:**

- National Register property file**
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)**

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St. Columba Catholic Campus  
Jefferson County, Kentucky

#### St. Columba Catholic Church and School

Jefferson County, KY

#### Narrative Description

The former St. Columba Catholic Church Complex (JF-SW-90 through JF-SW-93) is located at 36<sup>th</sup> Street and West Market Street in the Shawnee neighborhood of Louisville, Kentucky. The Complex, which consists of four buildings, is situated between 35<sup>th</sup> and 36<sup>th</sup> Streets on the east and west, West Market Street on the north and Jefferson Street on the south. The Congregation relocated at this site in 1910 when the previous church building was dismantled and moved. In 1914 the congregation built a five-classroom school on the south side of the site. In 1925 a Convent building was added at the corner of 36<sup>th</sup> Street and Jefferson Street to house the increasing number of Ursuline Sisters of Mt. St. Joseph. In 1930 the school enrollment passed 600 pupils, calling for a larger church and school building. In 1936 the present school building was complete at the corner of 36<sup>th</sup> Street and West Market Street. A rectory building was added in 1949 at 35<sup>th</sup> and West Market Streets. The property is just over two acres. The Complex is set back from the street by sidewalks and small strips of grass. The majority of the site is paved.

The former **five-classroom school building** (JF-WS-93), built in 1914, is an elevated two-story building with a full basement level partially above grade. The flat roofed structure is constructed of a stone foundation, load-bearing brick and limestone trim. The School building exhibits an institutional style. The upper two levels contain large open areas that were once divided into classrooms. The basement level contains a kitchen and a large open area. The original symmetrical building was 36' high, 94' long and 38' deep. The proportional system falls within the boundaries of the golden section, giving the building classical character. The main entry, facing Jefferson Street, is flanked by two pilasters, with a classical entablature and contains a transom over the door. The exterior corners of the building are also marked with pilasters. The flat roof is hidden beyond a high parapet. The parapet is accented with an exaggerated cornice, which terminates at the sides. Two major additions have been added to the building since 1914. The additions, in 1949, added a one-story kitchen and stair well to the east side of the building. On the north side a large central stairwell was added along with modern plumbing. These additions match the original building in style, form and materials. The vast majority of the building's original character remains. The building is structurally sound today, and well preserved.

The former **Convent building** (JF-WS-92), built in 1924, is an elevated two-story building with a full basement and attic space. The hipped roof structure is constructed of a concrete foundation, wood framing and red brick veneer. The basement level contains small rooms that house utility functions. The upper level contains nine residential rooms with wall sinks, a large community room and a cedar lined closet. The lower level contains 6 additional residential rooms, 2 large community living rooms, a kitchen, and a chapel. In the chapel is a modified gothic window with 4 panes of stained glass and a stained glass transom. Above the window on the exterior is a carved-stone cross laid into the brick. The hip-style roof is of wood frame structure and tapers up in two different slopes, which are

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## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

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St. Columba Catholic Campus  
Jefferson County, Kentucky

tilled in clay shingles. The symmetrical building is 36' high, 38'-7" wide and 76'11" long. A single story porch receives the main entrance, which faces 36th Street. A modification of an unknown date bridged the School building to the Convent by a wood-framed brick-veneer structure, suspended above-ground, connecting the first floor level of the buildings. There have not been any other known modifications to the structure. The building's original character remains, the building is structurally sound, and well preserved.

The former **School building** (JF-WS-90), designed by Walter C. Wagner, a prominent Louisville architect, was completed in 1936. The building is a three-story structure with a balcony level. The Collegiate Gothic-styled structure is constructed of fireproof reinforced concrete, steel and brick veneer. The upper two levels contain sixteen classrooms, eight on each floor, restrooms and offices. The ground level was used as the church while the congregation planned to build a new church. According to Church documents, it was to be later converted into an auditorium/gymnasium, but this never occurred, since a new church was never constructed. The main façade, which faces north to West Market Street, is divided into thirds. The central bay features a parapet with battlements flanked by gothic buttresses. Entrance into the building is through three sets of large wooden doors, located in a projecting portico. Above the doors is a stone carved frieze, and a large carved stone that bears the school name. Stone steps approach the main entrance. The east and west facades are almost identical. The façade is divided into 6 bays. Four central bays contain large amounts of windows. There is another entry located near the north end of the building. Above the entry is a carved stone sculpture, which narrates its function. No known modifications have been made to the structure. The building's original character remains today. The building is structurally sound and well preserved.

The former **Rectory** building (JF-WS-91), built in 1949, is a two-story building with a full basement. The gabled structure is constructed of a concrete foundation, wood framing and red brick veneer. The upper level contains 9 rooms. The lower level contains 4 rooms, a large living room, a formal dining room, a kitchen and a foyer. The basement level contains storage areas. The main façade, facing north, is divided into three parts. The boxed entrance projects outward slightly, and the door is recessed. It is topped with three long narrow windows and crowned with battlements. To the left of the entry is a three story high gabled element. It also has three long narrow windows, with leaded glass and three matching transoms. The rectory includes a single-story multi-bay garage, connected by an open air porch. The building's original character remains, the building is structurally sound, and well preserved.

**The St Columba Catholic Church complex is in good condition.**

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St. Columba Catholic Campus  
Jefferson County, Kentucky

#### Statement of Significance

The historic St. Columba Catholic Church complex (JF-SW-90 through JF-SW-93) in the Shawnee neighborhood of western Louisville, Kentucky, meets National Register eligibility Criterion A and Criterion Consideration A. It is significant within the context, "The Growth of the Catholic Church in Louisville, Kentucky, 1900-1970." It also fulfilled an emerging need within Louisville's community, specifically worldviews and education. St. Columba parish grew to be one of Louisville's largest educators and provided outreach to the community as it served the demands of the growing Catholic population in the West End.

#### Historic Context: The Growth of the Catholic Church in Louisville, Kentucky, 1900-1970

"Catholicism had begun in the nineteenth century as a tiny pigment on the United States religious canvas. Less than one percent of the population was of the Catholic Faith; by mid century, it had grown into the largest denomination in the country. This ancient faith would find itself in the midst of, and not at all immune from, the vortex of change. Catholicism, too, would celebrate the ages new possibilities and also rue many of its prospects."<sup>1</sup>

The Catholic community in Louisville is distinctive in several ways: Louisville is the historic see (administrative city) of the oldest inland Catholic Diocese in the United States, it is one of the heavily catholic urban areas in the American South, and it cherishes the memory of many of its own who rose to national significance."<sup>2</sup>

In 1893, the Diocese of Louisville, which covered 22,714 square miles, was represented at the Chicago world's fair. It was 85 years old, and had a Catholic population of 110,000.

"A great civic event took place in 1912 for Kentucky Catholicism. It was the hosting in Louisville of the National Convention of the American Federation of Catholic Societies. There was at the event, like in Chicago, the grand cathedral liturgy, the major city parade, a lecture, and papers presented throughout the weekly activities. The papal representative of the United States, Archbishop John Bonzano, was in attendance. Unique features for the southern city of Louisville in this era included a major address by a black priest, J.H. Dorsey, and a presentation by American Indians. The national Catholic press sat up and took notice of it all, in some cases surprised Louisville could deliver such an event so successfully."<sup>3</sup>

As a result of tradition, faith and demands of Catholic parents in the Archdiocese, education and the parish school comes before the church building. Every new parish in Jefferson County, during this time, with the exception of 3, began with and in the school.

Catholic elementary schools in Kentucky started in the counties of Washington, Marion and Nelson. With the moving of the Episcopal see from Bardstown, Nelson County, to Louisville, elementary school multiplied rapidly. By 1960, the increasing enrollment was presenting a serious difficulty.

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<sup>1</sup> Clyde Crews, *An American Holy Land* (Kentucky: 1987) p. 189

<sup>2</sup> Kleber, John F. *Encyclopedia of Louisville*. (2001) p 768

<sup>3</sup> Clyde Crews, *An American Holy Land* (Kentucky: 1987) p. 194

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St. Columba Catholic Campus  
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Long before the third council of Baltimore (1884) decreed that there be a parochial school in each parish, or the revised Code of Canon Law stated the duty of Catholic parents to support the Catholic school, an see that they attended, these things were being done in Louisville.

Despite this tradition there have been times in the past when Bishops and pastors had to instruct and urge people to support the Catholic school. By the middle of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, however, it was not necessary in Louisville. The Catholic people realized the need and value of Catholic education and were actually demanding Catholic Schools for their children.

In 1926, the City of Louisville had 38 parishes, and a Catholic population of 109,936. By 1936, the number of parishes had grown to 43, and the Catholic population had increased by 20,000.

In 1937, Pope Pius XI elevated the diocese of Louisville to an Archdiocese, which covered 10,630 square miles, and appointed the Most Reverend John A. Floersh as the first Archbishop. "He was a man noted both for his deep spirituality and his astuteness in real estate. The latter was to prove extremely useful because construction was a constant fact of life as the city and its Catholic community grew, especially with the explosive suburban growth at the end of World War II."<sup>4</sup>

"Archbishop Floersh reorganized the Catholic school board in 1925, and appointed Father Felix N. Pitt as superintendent. Pitt guided the Diocese's engagement in city, state and national educational developments. He pulled together pastors, principals, and leaders of religious communities and guided them through diocesan wide processes for teacher certification text book standardization, academic and personal record keeping, instructional supervision, student assessments and the formation of catholic PTA's."<sup>5</sup> He promoted the best text even if they were not religious in nature, and in 1958 won a Ford Foundation Grant of \$57,000 to help Louisville's Catholic elementary schools become the first in the United States to take on the challenge of a Great Books programs.<sup>6</sup>

The city of Louisville, in 1939, was almost unknowingly standing at the threshold of its most dynamic era of industrial and business growth as this quarter century, 1939-1964, made its appearance.<sup>7</sup> The Catholic Church, the first denomination in nearby Portland, had a strong influence on the Shawnee Neighborhood.<sup>8</sup> The Shawnee neighborhood was one of the more affluent neighborhoods in the city, the population was primarily white, and Catholic. The wealthy began to leave the Shawnee neighborhood around this time, but were replaced by middle-class. This movement was influenced by attracting Catholic families whose desire was to build their homes near a parish so their children could attend Catholic school.

During the early days of the war, Archbishop Floersh, looking ahead, opened a long-needed second boys high school in the West End. Flaget High School began classes in the fall of 1942.

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<sup>4</sup> Kleber, John F. *Encyclopedia of Louisville*. (2001) p. 769

<sup>5</sup> Clyde Crews, *An American Holy Land* (Kentucky: 1987) p. 189

<sup>6</sup> Clyde Crews, *An American Holy Land* (Kentucky: 1987) p. 189

<sup>7</sup> Lyons, John A. *Our Lady Notre Dame du Port Louisville, Ky* (1965) p. 155

<sup>8</sup> Courier-Journal. 1955.



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St. Columba Catholic Campus  
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Long before the war ended, Louisville was thinking wisely about its conversion from wartime to peacetime industrial production. In October 1943, 300 civic and business leaders gathered to discuss intelligent, long-range plans for post-war readjustment once the war had ended. At that first meeting, these leaders formed the Louisville Area Development Association.<sup>9</sup>

By early 1946, wartime restrictions on construction were over. Now Louisville began a record-breaking amount of home building. New developments were taking shape including those in Louisville's West End.

Catholic schools and education made great strides in Louisville during the fifties. Racial integration was peacefully accomplished under leadership of Msgr. Felix Pitt. Trinity and DeSales High Schools were constructed in the East End and South End respectively, while St. Columba was reaching maximum enrollment in the West End.

"By the middle of the nineteenth century, a Roman Catholic deeply involved in the professions or civic life was still something of a rarity in Louisville, but by the twentieth century the situation had reversed. Catholics were expected to be a vital and visible part of the urban scene. By 1951, nearly 60 to 75% of the police force was estimated to be Catholic in religion and attorney Robert Burke, a Catholic, was named County Judge pro tem in 1954."<sup>10</sup> In addition to civic life, Catholics became highly conscious in the late 1940's and 1950's of a need to share their religious faith with others. Many people converted to Catholicism in Louisville during this time.<sup>11</sup>

"The early 1960s marked a time of dramatic change for Catholics in America. The election of John F. Kennedy as the nation's president removed the unofficial political barriers. Marlow Cook, a Catholic from Louisville, was elected U.S. Senator from Kentucky in 1968. In 1969 Louisvillians elected Catholics to the top two posts in metropolitan government: Frank W. Burke as mayor (the first of his faith to be elected in the twentieth century) and Todd Hollenbach III as county judge. The following year, Romano Mazzoli was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives from Louisville, a post he retained for thirteen consecutive terms."<sup>12</sup>

The times had changed rapidly and dramatically, the number of parishes in the city of Louisville had grown to 63, and the Catholic population was 166,281 strong in 1960. Catholic education was continuing to shape the future of Louisville's youth. In Louisville's West End, specifically the Shawnee neighborhood, St Columba Church and School built more than 50 years ago continued to support the community.

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<sup>9</sup> Lyons, John. A. *Our Lady Notre Dame du Port Louisville, KY* (1965) p. 156.

<sup>10</sup> Clyde Crews, *An American Holy Land* (Kentucky: 1987) p. 295.

<sup>11</sup> Kleber, John F. *Encyclopedia of Louisville* (2001) p 769

<sup>12</sup> Kleber, John F. *Encyclopedia of Louisville*. (2001) p. 769

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## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

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St. Columba Catholic Campus  
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#### Historic Development of St. Columba

The circumstances that led to the growth of St Columba in its current location were the changes in demographics of the city of Louisville. These changes were due to the desire by families to move from the inner city to the suburbs and build their homes near a church, which would provide an education and activities for their children. Other factors include the advances in technology such as the L&N railroad. Many industrial jobs were emerging at this time, and the middle class was relocating to be in closer proximity of these factories. The road system was improving in the city, and movement was easily facilitated.

On November 20, 1906 Bishop McCloskey established St. Columba in a small-framed church on the corner of 32<sup>nd</sup> and Market Streets in what is now called the Shawnee neighborhood. In 1907 two Ursuline Sisters of Mt. St. Joseph arrived to open the first St. Columba school. The enrollment was 19 pupils. The Ursulines of Mount Saint Joseph trace their origin to Saint Angela Merici, who founded the Company of Saint Ursula in Brescia, Italy in 1535. In 1858, Bishop Martin John Spalding invited the Ursulines from Straubing, Bavaria, to establish a foundation in Louisville, Kentucky.

In 1910, after learning of a proposed viaduct to be built next to the church, the church building was dismantled and moved to the location at 36<sup>th</sup> Street and WEST Market Street. The congregation began to grow in its new location. To meet the needs of the expanding congregation, in 1914, a five-classroom building was erected. The cornerstone was laid and blessed on May 10, 1914 and then on September 11, 1914 the Very Rev. James P Cronin, V.G. of the Diocese of Louisville, blessed the building.

Market Street was extended from the old city limits (34<sup>th</sup> Street) to Western Parkway, so with city improvements, the population began to increase. Much of the congregation consisted of young families from Portland. They had been members of St. Patrick, St. Anthony and St. Cecilia. Now they were building homes in the suburbs, the Shawnee neighborhood.<sup>13</sup>

During the summer of 1916, the small wood frame church was enlarged. This enlargement doubled its seating capacity and allowed the church to extend and thrive.

In November 1924 the Rev. John F. Knue arrived to take charge of St. Columba Parish. Father Knue's activities were never restricted to pastoral duties; he always looked for ways to shepherd the community into the future. With this in mind, he had the convent built in 1925 to be the home of the increasing number of Ursuline Sisters.

In 1926 the St. Columba parochial school had an enrollment of 430 pupils. The neighboring St. Cecelia school had an enrollment of 611 pupils. By 1936, the enrollment in Catholic Schools in Louisville's West End continued to grow. The School at St Anthony's had 437 pupils, St. Cecilia's School had 913 pupils, while St Columba's enrollment was at 536 pupils.

Rev. John M. Abell served as the third pastor from 1927-1949. When he came to St. Columba, church attendance had increased greatly and people were standing outside the church doors at Sunday Mass.<sup>14</sup> By 1930, there were approximately 2000 wage earners now in the parish and four

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<sup>13</sup> Portland News. 1979.

<sup>14</sup> Portland News. 1979.

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masses on Sunday. The church as a whole was being represented very well throughout the city. Also at this time the school enrollment had exceeded 600 pupils. The need for a new larger school and church building was addressed. Walter C. Wagner Sr., a local architect in Louisville, KY was hired as chief architect/engineer to design the new building. The new building had an enrollment capacity of 1,050 students. With this, St. Columba could keep up with the needs of its growing body of believers and serve its community.

On August 14, 1935 ground was broken for the present St. Columba School building. Archbishop Floersh blessed the building on May 10, 1936. It contains 16 large classrooms with an auditorium/gymnasium on the ground floor, which was used as the church, until a new church building was constructed. The new church building never materialized.

During the Great Flood of 1937 St. Columba suffered little damage. St. Columba parish reached out to the community and cared for 400 refugees. Using the old school building, as a ward, the parish fed and housed them, and had doctors and nurses in attendance to provide typhoid inoculations and general supervision.

In the next year, 1938, the parishioners numbered 3284 and activities returned to normal with organizations. Such organizations were the Coba Club (a sports group for young men), the Holy Name Society, a Boy Scout Troop, the Alter Society, and the adult choir. A new group, the Chumba Club, began. Over the years this very popular organization, the Chumba Club, provided social activities for hundreds of young adults of the parish.

During World War II attendance grew as more people looked to the Catholic faith and St. Columba for support. Of the 300 sons of the parish who served in the armed forces, 12 made the supreme sacrifice of their lives. The end of World War II was marked by a standing room only Thanksgiving service.

By 1946 the enrollment of pupils in St. Anthony and St. Cecilia's schools had begun to decline, but the enrollment in St. Columba's School had continued to increase.

In October 1949, Rev. J. Bernard Kieffer was transferred to St. Columba from St. Charles to be the fourth pastor. Raised in neighboring St. Cecilia Parish, Father Kieffer studied for the priesthood at St. Meinrad Seminary and at the Lateran in Rome. He was ordained in Rome in 1929.

The turn of the decade saw the remodeling of the old school building on Jefferson Street to create 6 new classrooms. The enrollment at St. Columba's School had surpassed the other Catholic Schools in Louisville's West End, and the city at large. Enrollment reached 1100 pupils, making St. Columba the largest catholic grade school in the city. In fact, in November 1953 WHAS-TV visited the school to film classes in session for a special program entitled "Inside our Schools."

In June 1955 a decree from Rome named Father Kieffer as monsignor. He was officially installed with his honorary title on September 28, 1955.

In 1960 the school enrollment at St Columba continued to remain at over 900 pupils, while the surrounding Catholic Schools saw a decrease in enrollment.

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## **NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**

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St. Columba Catholic Campus  
Jefferson County, Kentucky

In 1961, under Msgr. Kieffer's direction, the Perpetual Adoration program was initiated at St. Cloyumba. Adorers prayed in one-hour intervals throughout each day. With great success, in May 1962, the program was expanded to 24 hours a day.

The spiritual life of the parish and the community flourished. Hundreds of marriages and baptisms were celebrated. Throughout the parish history, more than 25 men were ordained priests and more than 25 others entered the religious life.

A complete program of sports under the sponsorship of St. Columba Booster Club offers to each boy a chance to play football and every boy and girl a chance to participate in basketball and track. The sports programs were completely funded by the Booster Club and coaches hired, equipped and backed by the same group of working together parents and friends of St. Columba.

The late 1960's and early 1970's were a period of transition for the community and parish. Many longtime parishioners were uprooted from their homes as land was cleared for the building of the Shawnee Expressway. With the integration of the community, many middle class white families moved to other parts of the county and the Catholic population became smaller. The size and make-up of St. Columba Parish were affected. Numbers declined and the population of the parish grew older. Parish programs and activities changed accordingly. For example, a Seniors Club was formed to provide opportunities for this segment of the community to socialize.

The second half of the 1970's saw a new era of growth for the parish, and the parish continued to respond to the needs of the community. Extraordinary Ministers of Eucharist were first appointed in 1979. They helped distribute communion in Church and take it to the sick and elderly parishioners out in the community.

Over the last 2 decades the Parish declined. The St. Columba Campus closed in June 1996.

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Jefferson County, Kentucky

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#### **Boundary Description**

The property is a 2.11 acre irregularly shaped parcel bounded by 1.) West Market Street on the North (375') 2.) 36<sup>th</sup> Street on the West (420'), 3) Jefferson Street on the South (375') and 4) an alley on the East.

#### **Boundary Justification**

The area proposed for the listing has been the parcel on which the congregation had occupied since 1910. The proposed location has high integrity of location and setting. Few changes have been made to the exterior of the buildings, so it is appropriate for the listing.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 10 Page 1  
Campus

St. Columba Catholic

Jefferson County, Kentucky

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### Photographs

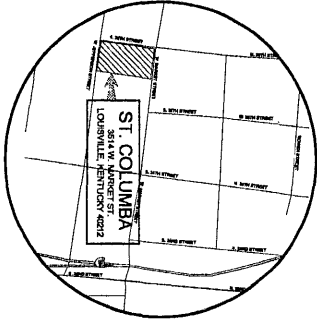
The attached 20 B & W print photographs share the following properties:

Property Name: St. Columba Catholic Campus  
Photographer: Kersey & Kersey  
Location: Jefferson County, Kentucky  
Date taken: 9 October 2004  
Negative location: 839 East Gray Street, Louisville Kentucky

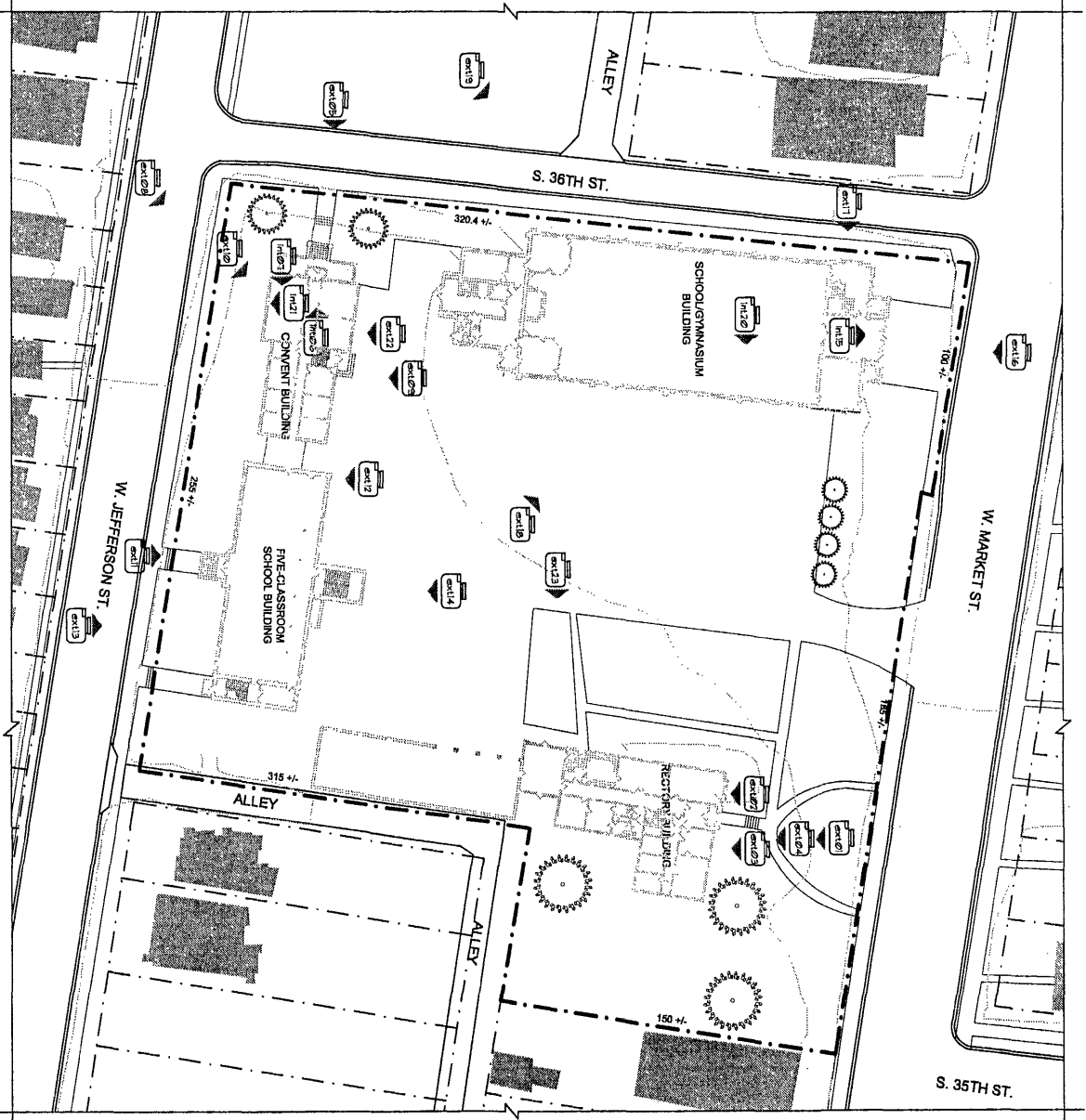
### Description of Views:

<u>Photograph No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Rectory main façade facing North
2	Rectory, detail of three bay window
3	Rectory, detail of small three bay window
4	Front door of Rectory building
5	West Façade of Convent building
6	Interior doors of Convent building
7	Interior of Chapel in Convent building
8	South façade of Convent building
9	North Façade of Convent building
10	Detail of Chapel Window from exterior, Convent building
11	Cafeteria South entry detail
12	Cafeteria, detail of corner and chimney
13	South Façade of Five-Classroom school building
14	North façade of Five-classroom school building
15	School/Gymnasium building Balcony Window from Interior
16	North Façade of School/Gymnasium building
17	West Façade School/Gymnasium building entry detail
18	East Façade of School/Gymnasium building
19	West Façade of School/Gymnasium building
20	Interior Typical room of School/Gymnasium building, Second Floor
21	Convent, Detail of Chapel window from interior
22	Convent, Detail of North Façade Window
23	Rectory, West facade

VICINITY MAP  
SCALE: N.T.S.



SITE PLAN  
SCALE: N.T.S.



St. Columba Catholic Campus  
Sketch Map

Jefferson Co., Ky

THIS IS NOT A CONTRACT. INFORMATION CONTAINED IS PRELIMINARY & SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE. THE USER SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR VERIFYING ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN. VERIFIED.

Sheet  
**C100**  
DATE: 02/27/2018  
SCALE: AS SHOWN  
PROJECT: ST. COLUMBA SCHOOL

**Kersey & Kersey Inc.**  
630 East Gray Street  
Louisville, Kentucky 40204  
Telephone: 502/582-0294  
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ARCHITECTURE • PLANNING • INTERIOR DESIGN

**SAND COLUMBA SCHOOL**  
SENIOR APARTMENTS  
ADAPTIVE REUSE & RENOVATION

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