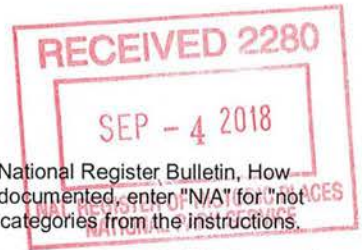


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic Name: Williams Cemetery
Other Names/Site Number: N/A
Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

2. Location

Street & Number: 28183 Main St
City or town: Lacombe State: LA County: St. Tammany
Not for Publication: Vicinity:

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 state local

Applicable National Register Criteria: A B C D

Kristin P Sanders *August 15, 2018*
Signature of certifying official/Title: Kristin Sanders, State Historic Preservation Officer Date
Louisiana Department of Culture, Recreation, and Tourism
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

Williams Cemetery
Name of Property

St. Tammany Parish, LA
County and State

4. National Park Certification

I hereby certify that the 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: _____

[Handwritten Signature]

10/17/2018

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

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

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Private
<input type="checkbox"/>	Public – Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	Public – State
<input type="checkbox"/>	Public – Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box.)

<input type="checkbox"/>	Building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	District
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Site
<input type="checkbox"/>	Structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

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

Contributing	Non-contributing	
		Buildings
1		Sites
		Structures
		Objects
1	0	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions.): Funerary: Cemetery

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions.): Funerary: Cemetery

Williams Cemetery
Name of Property

St. Tammany Parish, LA
County and State

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions.): No style

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Cinder blocks, brick

walls: Cinder blocks, brick

roof: N/A

other: N/A

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

Established in 1906, Williams Cemetery is a one acre Creole cemetery located on the south shore of Bayou Lacombe, near the end of Main Street in Lacombe. It is nestled between decades old reeds and this location was strategically chosen as the easiest way to transport the deceased when it was established was along the bayou due to limited road access. The cemetery is almost a perfect square shaped piece of land and is surrounded by the bayou on two sides and large pieces of acreage on the other two sides. It is accessed by walking through these fields from Main Street. Williams Cemetery has been continually used since 1906 and is maintained well as every year, descendants of the deceased participate in All Saints Day where they clean the graves and whitewash them. The grave markers and cemetery itself retain a high degree of integrity and are eligible for listing on the National Register.

Narrative Description

Lacombe is located six miles north of Lake Ponchartrain and just off of Main Street. Through an unassuming metal gate and a 500' walk, one will come upon Williams Cemetery, tucked behind trees and reeds. It is surrounded on all sides by trees and on two sides by Bayou Lacombe. There are 160 marked tombs in the cemetery ranging from simple crosses to larger vaults built of cinder blocks. Many of the graves have been built by the family members and have also been decorated by family members. There are also many military markers in the cemetery including World War I and II veterans. There are likely more than 160 burials total as prior to 1915, the undertakers were not required to report deaths to the state. Thus, there are many more burials in the cemetery that are not officially recorded. It is also very likely that almost all of the graves have at least 2 individuals buried in them. As family members were added to the burial plots, they would run out of room to add more names on the graves. There are also many babies' and children's' graves in the cemetery whose graves were not marked. The individuals buried here are truly Creole, which is generally defined as a person of mixed European and black descent. In Louisiana, Creole refers to people born in Louisiana who have a mixed background – European with African American, or in the case of many of the interments in Williams Cemetery - African American, French, and Native American. Of the marked graves, there are 52 burials from 1906-1919, 44 from 1920-1939, 38 from 1940-1959, and 26 that postdate 1968. 134 of the total graves are over 50 years old.

The cemetery is laid out with a wide path from the entrance straight to the bayou. There is a shallow line of graves to the left as you enter – 2 burial plots deep and about 10-12 plots long. To the right is the larger section of the cemetery with about 4-5 rows of burials. These all face the same direction – east (this custom

Williams Cemetery
Name of Property

St. Tammany Parish, LA
County and State

will be further explained in Section 8). Most of the burials are built of stuccoed brick or concrete blocks. There are a couple of unpainted burials, which is interesting considering the All Saints Day tradition of whitewashing the tombs. Some have a cross on top, some have a simple round topped headstone, and others just have the burial tomb outlined.

The cemetery is located right on the bayou as originally, the bodies would have been brought here by boat. This maintains a serene and quiet location and setting for the cemetery. Williams Cemetery retains a high degree of integrity of location, setting, feeling, association, materials, and craftsmanship. It does face some threats due to erosion and disruption of graves due to tree roots, but all in all, it is clearly recognizable to anyone who has family members here.

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.)

x	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:

	A	Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
	B	Removed from its original location
	C	A birthplace or grave
x	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 (Enter categories from instructions.): Ethnic Heritage: Black

Period of Significance: 1906-1968

Significant Dates: 1906

Significant Person (Complete only if Criterion B is marked above): N/A

Cultural Affiliation (only if criterion D is marked above): N/A

Architect/Builder (last name, first name): Unknown

Period of Significance (justification): The period of significance starts with the establishment of the cemetery in 1906 and ends with 1968, the fifty year cutoff. The cemetery has continued to be used after

Williams Cemetery

Name of Property

St. Tammany Parish, LA

County and State

1968 and continues to be one of the few cemeteries that participates in the All Saints Day annual tradition in South Louisiana.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary): This property falls under Criteria Consideration D as it is a cemetery. However, it is being listed for its significance within the African American community of Lacombe and for its cultural significance.

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

Williams Cemetery is locally significant under Criterion A: History, in the area of ethnic heritage: black. This cemetery has served the community for over 100 years as a final resting place for the culturally diverse Creole population of Lacombe, descended from slaves, free people of color (of French descent), and Native Americans. The cemetery is one of the few cemeteries statewide¹ that still participates in the annual cultural tradition of cleaning and whitewashing of the graves and lighting candles at night as part of All Saints Day traditions. Williams Cemetery has served as a community gathering place and a cultural center in Lacombe, particularly for African Americans, and is eligible for listing on the National Register.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Criterion A: Ethnic Heritage: Black

Brief History of Lacombe, LA

Lacombe traces its roots back to c. 1722 when the first mention of settlers living in the area was made. It was written in Sieur Diron's census of the area that there was a "Rousseau et La Combe and Associates, With One Woman." Five years later, the population included Lacombe, LaCroix, Barie, Jean Vis and his son, and La Sieur Duchesne along with their masters of French origin, and 13 slaves among them. In total, there were 29 people living in what would become Lacombe. As with much of America, there were Native Americans, Choctaws in this case, living in the area prior to the coming of white men. It is thought they only inhabited the area just prior to Lacombe settling in, but that is not known for certain. In 1802, the town is officially labeled as Lacombe on Robin's Map of Louisiana.

Lacombe first came to the area to harvest charcoal. At that time, the crown governments were looking for a way to become rich from the pine forests north of Lake Ponchartrain. Settlers would harvest tar, pitch, resin, and charcoal. Claude Lacombe, LJ Bizoton, and Francis Hamont drew up a contract in 1736 to set up a tar works on the shores of Lake Ponchartrain. Lacombe started a new partnership two years later and contracted to have a large ship built in 1739 to transport their goods between the north shore of Lake Ponchartrain and New Orleans. As was common in Louisiana, the bayou was named for Lacombe as he used it to ply his trade. In 1747, Lacombe made his will and was not heard from again. It is believed he died shortly after making his will.²

The next major industry in the area came in the 1890s when John H. Davis founded a lumber mill in the area. His goods were shipped to England and Germany mostly as Mr. Davis had contacts there. His mill also produced boxes that were shipped to Cuba and Puerto Rico. Davis owned a large plantation in the area called Oaklawn, which would later be subdivided and platted for the current town of Lacombe. He also succeeded in introducing the tobacco plant to the area. He planted and grew the Havana leaf and he was able to set up the Davis Tobacco Factory. They made cigars, which included the "St. Tammany Maid," the "Ozone," and the

¹ Other participating cemeteries are known in Lacombe and one in Livingston Parish – while the tradition used to be more widely done, it is only found in Lacombe as part of a pilgrimage and at a single cemetery in Livingston Parish.

² Todd Valois. "Lacombe's roots are in tar, resin." *Times Picayune*. December 26, 1991.

Williams Cemetery

Name of Property

St. Tammany Parish, LA

County and State

“Tammany Special.” These have been the only cigars ever made and sold in Louisiana. Davis’ business enterprises were significant because they brought the railroad to Lacombe.³

What is quite interesting about Lacombe is that it has always had a very diverse population. Many of the people buried in Williams Cemetery descend from marriages between African Americans, Choctaws, and white people. In 1902, the Federal government tried to relocate the Choctaws in the area to Oklahoma. While some did go, around 20 families stayed in Lacombe. The 1909 census shows that Choctaws had already been intermarrying with African Americans for decades and that it was hard to find any full blooded Choctaws in the area anymore. Those that remained in Lacombe hunted and fished for their livelihood. For example, they would hunt deer and sell the hides to merchants in New Orleans. Locally, they used the hides for buggy whips. The last person of mostly Choctaw blood in Lacombe, Mathilde Johnson, passed away in 1975.⁴

Cemetery and Burial Traditions within Louisiana and the African American Community

In African American communities in Louisiana, benevolent societies played a significant role as they helped to provide medical and funeral benefits and other forms of mutual assistance for its members. The Keys of Charity Benevolent Society was integral in Lacombe in forming Williams Cemetery to provide a final resting place for its members. As Louisiana has a large Catholic history and tradition, particularly in South Louisiana, Williams Cemetery has participated in an All Saints Day (November 1st) tradition for well over a century. It is often thought of as a Holy Day of Obligation here. In years past, it was always tradition to visit the cemetery at night, whitewash the graves, clean them of debris, and light candles to remember one’s ancestors. This served both a practical and social function as the tombs were maintained and cleaned, but it also allowed families and the community as a whole to gather together and remember those who have passed on.

“The act of beautifying is also an act of continuity. Remembering loved ones not only keeps the memory of the deceased alive, but transmits family lore across generational lines. Children learn genealogy at the cemetery as their parents recount anecdotes about their ancestors.”⁵

The author who wrote the above noted that a folklorist stated in 1985 that Lacombe enthusiastically continued this tradition while the day has faded into memory in many other communities. While it is a religious tradition, it is perhaps more importantly, a cultural tradition for the residents of Lacombe.

In 1987, Tadashi Nakagawa wrote a dissertation on “The Cemetery as a Cultural Manifestation: Louisiana Necrogeography.” In this paper, Nakagawa broke down the elements of the cemetery landscape into north and south Louisiana, Catholic and Protestant, white and black, and urban and rural. He studied cemeteries all over the state and came up with some general practices, which are found at Williams Cemetery. North Louisiana cemeteries tend to include above ground burials (for obvious geographic reasons), feet aimed to the east, head and foot markings, and scraped earth. South Louisiana graves have more cross markers, concrete burial vaults and above ground burials (again due to geography), central crosses, crucifixes, statues, reliquaries, mausoleums, church ownership, and grouped burials. Furthermore, cemeteries don’t only reflect regional traditions, but also religious traditions. Catholics in South Louisiana tend to have used the cross as a central them in cemeteries. Protestants in North Louisiana do not normally use cross details on their grave markers. North Louisiana graves almost always have the feet of the deceased facing east, while South Louisiana cemeteries (especially Catholic cemeteries) generally do not. Instead of focusing on a certain direction, it is more important in the South Louisiana Catholic cemeteries that family units be kept together, however that may be achieved.⁶ What is unique about Williams Cemetery is that it combines traditions of the Catholic faith

³ Todd Valois. “Lumber Giant put Lacombe on map.” *Times Picayune*. 1997.

⁴ David Ives. “The Choctaw of Bayou Lacombe.” U.S. Government Printing Office, 1909; Louisiana Works Progress Administration. “Last Six Full-Blooded Choctaw Indians Remain in Bayou Lacombe in 1939.” *Times Picayune and New Orleans States*, 1939.

⁵ Ryan Brasseaux. “All Saints Day.” Know Louisiana. www.knowlouisiana.org/entry/all-saints-day. Accessed January 10, 2018.

⁶ Tadashi Nakagawa. “The Cemetery as a Cultural Manifestation: Louisiana Necrogeography.” Dissertation, Louisiana State University, 1987.

Williams Cemetery

Name of Property

St. Tammany Parish, LA

County and State

with an emphasis on the cross, but there are also some North Louisiana traditions, likely traceable to the African American traditions, found there as well including all of the graves facing east.

History of Bayou Lacombe Cemetery Association and Williams Cemetery

Williams Cemetery is located in the town of Lacombe and was created over 100 years ago by members of the Keys of Charity Benevolent Society. It is one of the oldest cemeteries in the community that was formed specifically for its African American/French Creole members. During this particular time period, people of color were not permitted to bury in the all-white cemeteries. Therefore, in order to ensure a proper burial site for its members and other African American members of the community, the Keys of Charity formed an organization known as the Bayou Lacombe Cemetery Association. The organization's sole purpose was to purchase a piece of property for the graveyard and to maintain it in perpetuity.

The cemetery is located adjacent to the local bayou. It is also nestled between decades old reeds which are abundant along the waterways. The cemetery was located in this area because it was the easiest way to transport the deceased due to limited road access. In addition to its strategic location, the gravesites were also strategically placed. Each and every gravesite had to have the head of the buried individual facing east. This particular manner of construction is a very deliberate act. As one walks through the cemetery, it is easy to notice that all of the headstones are facing east no matter where the grave may be situated. This particular style/layout of the cemetery is significant because it was a cultural belief by this community in particular that in order for their souls to go to heaven, they must be buried facing the eastern star. That tradition, for the most part, is not the standard for other cemeteries. As pointed out by Tadashi Nakagawa, the feet facing east is actually found more prevalently in North Louisiana Protestant cemeteries so it is interesting that it is found at Williams Cemetery, which otherwise is wholly a Southern Louisiana Catholic cemetery in its traditions and elements. It combines the feet facing east tradition with the Catholic tradition of keeping the family unit together in burial plots.

Another distinction of the Williams Cemetery is the very simple and similar construction of the actual gravesites. Each grave is surrounded by a square perimeter which is constructed by mixing cement and water and referred to as the coping. Once constructed, a headstone, usually a cement structure as well, is placed at the eastern most part of the grave on top of the coping. Finally, the area in the middle of the coping is filled in with sand. This is referenced in Nakagawa's dissertation as being more of an African American tradition, which makes sense given the Creole identity of the family's that utilized Williams Cemetery. There are no large tombs in the graveyard; also intentional and within keeping of the African American traditions to have more simplified, hand crafted tombs and markers. As Williams Cemetery's burials are not strictly one demographic, neither are its burial practices.

Perhaps the most culturally distinct aspect of this cemetery is the manner in which its members observe All Saints Day. This tradition dates back a very long time and likely comes from Father Adrien Emmanuel Rouquette, who was a Lacombe native who returned home in the late 1850s. He dreamed of working with the Native Americans in Lacombe and it is believed that he took the Choctaw ritual of lighting bonfires in the woods to begin lighting candles in the cemeteries.⁷ It's uncertain if this is the exact genesis of the tradition as it has been practiced in other South Louisiana communities, though it is only practiced in very few still, with Lacombe's traditions remaining stronger than other communities.

In anticipation of November 1st of each year, family members get together and begin the yearly ritual of clearing debris, sand, and old flowers from the graves of their family members. After clearing the trash, the copings are white washed or painted white. Next, fresh sand is placed on the graves. On the evening of November 1st, usually around dusk, the local Catholic priest arrives and begins the ceremony of blessing the graves. Prior to the priests' arrival, family members adorn the graves with numerous candles and flowers. As the priest begins his blessing of the cemetery, family members begin to light the candles so they too can be blessed. The candles are a way of honoring the dead. The cemetery is illuminated by the effect created when

⁷ "Tittles & Jots." *Country Roads*. October 2001.

Williams Cemetery
Name of Property

St. Tammany Parish, LA
County and State

the candles are lit and reflect off of the fresh sand that sits beneath the candles. The lighting of the candles in the evening, as well as, the placement of the sand on the gravesites, is a custom or tradition which is only practiced in Lacombe.

In Lacombe, All Saints Day is celebrated with a pilgrimage to all of the cemeteries in town so the practice has been continued in both white and black cemeteries. It is believed that the white cemeteries that are part of this pilgrimage are also likely eligible for listing (depending on integrity) because of their cultural tie to this tradition as well.

Developmental History/Additional historic context information

See above.

9. Major Bibliographical Resources

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

Brasseaux, Ryan. "All Saints Day." Know Louisiana. www.knowlouisiana.org/entry/all-saints-day. Accessed January 10, 2018.

Ives, David. "The Choctaw of Bayou Lacombe." U.S. Government Printing Office, 1909.

Louisiana Works Progress Administration. "Last Six Full-Blooded Choctaw Indians Remain in Bayou Lacombe in 1939." Times Picayune and New Orleans States, 1939.

Nakagawa, Tadashi. "The Cemetery as a Cultural Manifestation: Louisiana Necrogeography." Dissertation, Louisiana State University, 1987.

"Tittles & Jots." *Country Roads*. October 2001.

Valois, Todd. "Lacombe's roots are in tar, resin." *Times Picayune*. December 26, 1991.

Valois, Todd. "Lumber Giant put Lacombe on map." *Times Picayune*. 1997.

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

Williams Cemetery
Name of Property

St. Tammany Parish, LA
County and State

_____ Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 16ST242

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: 1 acre

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 30.311272 | Longitude: -89.932647 |
| 2. Latitude: 30.311329 | Longitude: -89.932142 |
| 3. Latitude: 30.310679 | Longitude: -89.932005 |
| 4. Latitude: 30.310637 | Longitude: -89.932562 |

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

See submitted boundary map. The cemetery is bounded on the north and east by Bayou Lacombe and on the south and west by neighboring land.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries selected are the historic boundaries for the property.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Ruby Ducre-Gethers; Jessica Richardson, National Register Staff
organization: N/A; Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation
street & number: 6151 Eastover Drive
city or town: New Orleans state: LA zip code: 70128
e-mail: gethersr@hotmail.com
telephone: N/A
date: July 2018

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 3000x2000 at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For

Williams Cemetery

Name of Property

St. Tammany Parish, LA

County and State

simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Williams Cemetery

City or Vicinity: Lacombe

County: St. Tammany

State: LA

Name of Photographer: Jessica Richardson

Date of Photographs: February 2018

1 of 8: View of entry gate to field that leads to Williams Cemetery; camera facing northeast.

2 of 8: View of eastern side of Williams Cemetery; camera facing northeast.

3 of 8: View of burials in southwest corner; camera facing north.

4 of 8: View of burials along western edge; camera facing north.

5 of 8: View of burials on eastern section of cemetery; camera facing southeast.

6 of 8: View of burials in northeastern corner of cemetery; camera facing southeast.

7 of 8: View looking back toward entrance; camera facing southwest.

8 of 8: View of burials in northwest corner near the bayou; camera facing northwest.

Williams Cemetery
Name of Property

St. Tammany Parish, LA
County and State

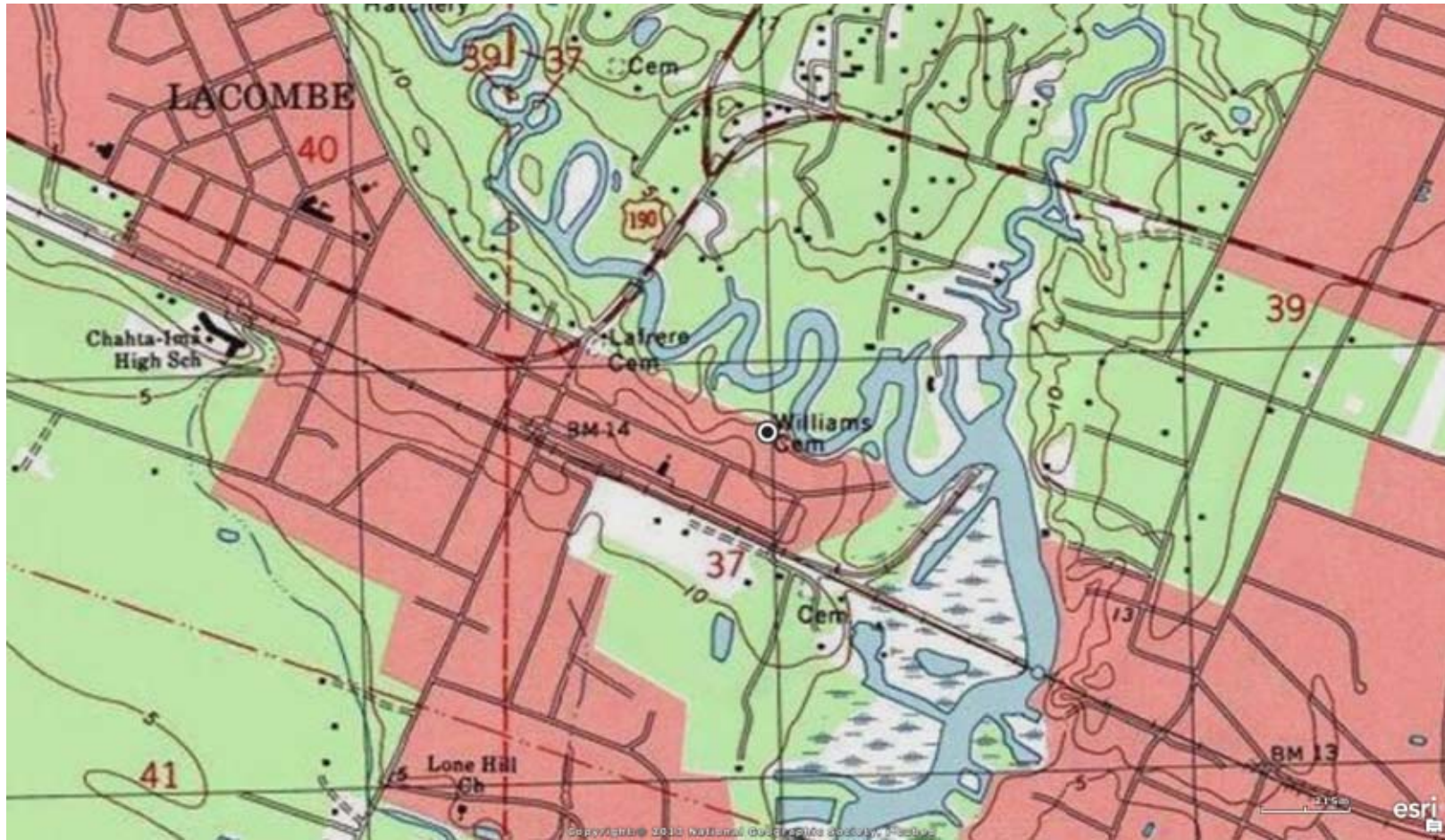


Photo of the Keys of Charity Benevolent Society Members c. 1920. Image courtesy of Ruby Ducre-Gethers.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

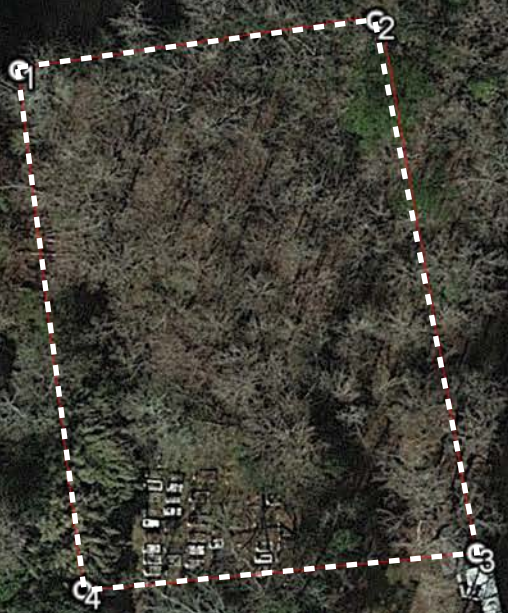
Williams Cemetery, St. Tammany Parish, LA



Latitude: 30.310389 Longitude: -89.932453

Williams Cemetery

St. Tammany Parish, LA
Boundary Map



1.	Latitude: 30.311272	Longitude: -89.932647
2.	Latitude: 30.311329	Longitude: -89.932142
3.	Latitude: 30.310679	Longitude: -89.932005
4.	Latitude: 30.310637	Longitude: -89.932562

Google Earth

© 2018 Google



300 ft

Williams Cemetery St. Tammany Parish, LA Photo Key (Site Form Base Map)



Private Property
Williams No. 1 Cemetery
28147 Main Street
LA Combe, St. Tammany Parish, Louisiana
S37 T8 R13E
GPS 30.20775N
89.46819W
Elevation
Joseph C. Yarbrough
February 2012

Bayou Lacombe

Drawn by: Joseph C. Yarbrough
Date: February 2012





Died
Sept
Pauline Batiste
1953

Died
Feb
Anita Pierre
1951

HYPOLITE ATLOW
FEBRUARY 1911
MAY 1981



WILLIAM R. PIERRE

ATLOW





MISS
CRAWFORD
SEPT 1 1862
MAY 1 1942







UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Nomination

Property Name: Williams Cemetery

Multiple Name: _____

State & County: LOUISIANA, St. Tammany

Date Received: 9/4/2018 Date of Pending List: 10/1/2018 Date of 16th Day: 10/16/2018 Date of 45th Day: 10/19/2018 Date of Weekly List: _____

Reference number: SG100003028

Nominator: State

Reason For Review:

X Accept Return Reject 10/17/2018 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments: Associated with local Creole of Color population; location of cultural rituals rarely carried on elsewhere, including the All Saints Day traditions.

Recommendation/ Criteria: Accept / A

Reviewer Jim Gabbert Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2275 Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



BILLY NUNGESSER
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

State of Louisiana
OFFICE OF THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE, RECREATION & TOURISM
OFFICE OF CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

RICHARD H. HARTLEY
DEPUTY SECRETARY

KRISTIN P. SANDERS
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

DATE: August 31, 2018

TO: Mr. James Gabbert
National Park Service Mail Stop 7228
1849 C Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20240

FROM: Jessica Richardson, National Register Coordinator
Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation

RE: Williams Cemetery, St. Tammany Parish, LA



Jim,

The enclosed disks contain the true and correct copy of the National Register Documentation for Williams Cemetery to be placed in the National Register of Historic Places. Should you have any questions, please contact me at 225-219-4595, or jrichardson@crt.la.gov.

Thanks,

Jessica 

Enclosures:

- CD with PDF of the National Register of Historic Places nomination form
- CD with electronic images (tiff format)
- Physical Transmission Letter
- Physical Signature Page, with original signature
- Other:

Comments:

- _____ Please ensure that this nomination receives substantive review
- _____ This property has been certified under 36 CFR 67
- _____ The enclosed owner(s) objection(s) do _____ do not _____
- _____ constitute a majority of property owners. (Publicly owned property)
- _____ Other: