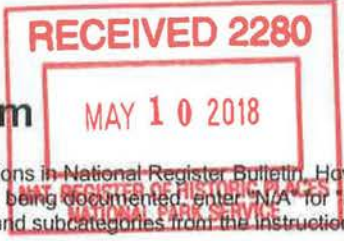


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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service



# 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: St. Thomas the Apostle Catholic Church and Cemetery  
Other Names/Site Number: N/A  
Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

### 2. Location

Street & Number: 17605 Highway 15  
City or town: Pointe a la Hache      State: LA      County: Plaquemines  
Not for Publication:       Vicinity: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, 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*      4/20/2018  
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

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**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]*  
 Signature of the Keeper

*6-22-2018*  
 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	District
<input 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	
1	3	Buildings
1		Sites
		Structures
		Objects
2	3	Total

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

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions** (Enter categories from instructions.): RELIGION / religious facility; FUNERARY / cemetery

**Current Functions** (Enter categories from instructions.): RELIGION / religious facility; FUNERARY / cemetery

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## 7. Description

**Architectural Classification** (Enter categories from instructions.): LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> and 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY REVIVALS / Colonial Revival

**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: concrete

walls: brick, stucco

roof: asphalt

other: cast stone columns

### 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

St. Thomas the Apostle Catholic Church and Cemetery is located along Highway 15 in the rural, unincorporated community of Point a la Hache on the east bank of the Mississippi River in Plaquemines Parish, Louisiana. St. Thomas the Apostle Catholic Church and Cemetery is a small district consisting of the church, cemetery, and three non-contributing buildings. It is significant at the local level for its association with the history of development in Pointe a la Hache and the community's relationship with the Mississippi River. In 1946, St. Thomas Cemetery was relocated to its present site due to reconfiguration of the Mississippi River and reconstruction of the levee.<sup>1</sup> Similarly, the present St. Thomas the Apostle Church was constructed on this site east of Highway 15 in 1949. Three non-contributing buildings were constructed between 2005 and 2015 including a rectory, an auxiliary building, and a shed. The church and cemetery retain a high degree of integrity, with the main alterations being replacement windows on the church, and thus, the church and cemetery remain eligible for listing on the National Register.

### Narrative Description

St. Thomas the Apostle Catholic Church is a Minimal Colonial Revival style rural church building constructed in 1949 according to the designs of Theodore L. Perrier. The one-and-one-half story church is rectangle in plan with a central nave terminating in a polygonal sanctuary and flanking sacristies. The foundation is of concrete slab construction with welded mesh reinforcement and the exterior of a tan colored brick. Characteristic of the style and period, the roof is a centered front gable. Architectural drawings indicate the original roof material was asbestos shingles, which has since been replaced with asphalt shingling (Figure 3). Typical of the Colonial Revival style, areas of elaboration are found in the cornice, entrance and window surrounds. These elements are either painted white or constructed of stone. The windows throughout were replaced following Hurricane Katrina<sup>2</sup> with vinyl windows, but retain the original stone window sills as indicated on the architectural drawings. The church is set atop a mound – as indicated in Perrier's architectural drawings (Figure 3) – at the northeast end of the associated asphalt parking lot and is surrounded by a circular drive.

Despite replacement of the windows and alterations to the interior, the overall exterior composition, floorplan, and character defining features of the Minimal Colonial Revival style remain intact. St. Thomas the Apostle Catholic Church, therefore, retains a moderate degree of integrity in regard to its location, design, setting,

<sup>1</sup> Elliott Trimble, "Pointe a la Hache Cemetery to be Moved as River Wins Fight" (*The Times Picayune*, October 20, 1946).

<sup>2</sup> Images of the church from an April 2008 *Gazette* indicate that the windows and doors were damaged in the hurricane and flooding and have since been replaced. "St. Thomas to Reopen," (*The Gazette*, April 15, 2008.), A-8.

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materials, and feeling. Further, the historic district retains a high degree of integrity in location, setting and feeling as the contributing elements, consisting of the church and cemetery maintain their association with each other and convey their relationship with the reconstructed levee and widening of the Mississippi River in 1947.

***St. Thomas Church, Principal Façade, Southwest*** (see Photos 1, 3-4, 10)

The principal elevation faces southwest toward Highway 15. Below the raked cornice of the front facing gable, the façade is symmetrically balanced. A gabled, brick entrance portico is centered in the elevation with single windows set evenly on either side at the balcony level and paneled steel doors set evenly below at the ground level. Flat arches crown the windows and doors. The entrance portico extends three-quarters of the height of the elevation to the balcony level. A squared bell tower sits atop the portico. It is capped by an asphalt-shingled hip roof with wooden cornice below. The bell tower is clad in white stucco and contains round-arch, wood louvered vents with slightly accentuated hoods and keystones in the front and side elevations. The gabled portico below is delineated by a raked cornice and eave returns alluding to the pedimented Greek temple front. Inset, unfluted Doric columns of cast stone frame the entrance and are recessed into the mass of the portico as if supporting the weight above. The door surround is comprised of cast stone and is recessed within the tall, round-arch opening. It encompasses a round-arch window at the balcony level and a set of double doors at the ground level. A raised wooden panel separates the doors from the window above. Architectural drawings indicated the original doors were raised wooden panel doors (Figure 1). These have since been replaced with glazed, steel doors. The original drawings show that the windows were six over six double hung above the two side entry doors, and above the main entry, there was a Palladian style window. Today the two side windows are one large pane and the Palladian window consists of a large rectangular pane topped by a semicircular pane.

***Southeast and Northwest Façades***, (See Photos 4-5, 8-10)

The southeast and northwest elevations are perpendicular to Highway 15 facing the adjacent lots. The eaves of the southeast and northwest elevations are currently closed or boxed. However, architectural drawings (Figure 3) indicate that these were intended to be open with exposed rafter tails, a feature that occasionally appeared in the Colonial Revival style, though never found on the original colonial houses from which the revival was derived.<sup>3</sup> Both elevations are divided into five evenly spaced bays delineated by recessed wall sections. Each recessed section is emphasized by a corbel course while the protruding brick between the recessions alludes to pilasters. The three central bays contain windows of the same width centered in the recessed wall space while the window nearest the entrance is narrow and offset within the wall space. The bays nearest the rear of the church contain entrances into the northeast end of the nave. The sacristies wrap around the southeast and northwest corners to the northeast elevation. The original plans show the windows as awning style metal windows with the three matching ones being 12 lites total with a center dividing mullion. The one narrower window was six lites with no center mullion. The doors have also been updated as they were originally planned to be two panel doors.

***Northeast Façade***, (See Photos 6-8)

Similar to the principal elevation, the rear is symmetrically balanced below the gable and rake cornice. The northeast façade is comprised of a central, polygonal apse containing the sanctuary and the square sacristy masses at either corner. The hipped roof of the five-sided apse rises below the gabled roofline of the main body of the church. The eaves are closed and painted white. Architectural drawings indicate that these eaves were to be open with exposed rafter tails like those of the southeast and northwest elevations. Tall narrow, blind windows are centered in the three central bays of the sanctuary. According to the architectural drawings, these originally contained multi-light sash windows (Figure 3). The sacristy additions are adjoined to the sanctuary, wrapping around the corners of the adjacent elevations. Both contain hip roofs that rise below the height of the sanctuary and display exposed rafter tails in the eaves. Rectangular single light, fixed sash windows are centered in the northeast façade of each sacristy. Architectural drawings indicate these were originally one-over-one, double hung windows (Figure 3).

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<sup>3</sup> Virginia Savage McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2015), 412.

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***Interior, (See Photos 11-17)***

The principal mass of the interior is comprised of the nave, which is entered at the southwest end of the building via the principal central double doors or either of the two, adjacent secondary, single door entrances. The nave terminates in the sanctuary apse and the flanking sacristies at the northeast end of the church.

A balcony is located at the southwest end of the building, accessed by a stairwell immediately to the left of the principal entrance. According to the architectural drawings, the footprint of the balcony has changed from one with a central projecting section to the present footprint that is uninterrupted as it transects the nave (Figure 1). Based on the drawings, it appears the configuration of the stairs has changed. Originally they provided access nearest the northern (left) secondary entrance (Figure 1 and 4). Presently, the balcony stairs are accessed to the left of the principal entrance. The original baptistery was to the right of the principal entrance and enclosed with a wrought iron gate (Figures 1 and 4). However, based on the architectural drawings this appears to have been altered as the original iron gate has been replaced by a conventional hinged door.

At the northeast end of the church, the architectural drawings indicated a wrought iron communion rail surrounding the steps to the sanctuary which has since been removed (Figure 1 and 4). The drawings also indicated two mirrored confessionals on either side of the nave adjacent to each sacristy. The footprint of each confessional remains intact.

The two sacristies are accessed on either side of the altar from the sanctuary. Architectural drawings indicate stairs previously descended into each sacristy from the sanctuary (Figure 1); however, the floors have since been reconstructed and raised to the grade of the sanctuary and the wrought iron railing for each the Priests Sacristy and the Boys Sacristy have been removed. Additionally, access to each sacristy was available from the nave adjacent to the confessionals, but these doors have since been removed and closed.

***St. Thomas Cemetery, (See Photos 21-27)***

St. Thomas the Apostle Cemetery was relocated to its present site from west of Highway 15 in 1946. The cemetery is a rectangular site of mowed prairie with defined boundaries along the northeast and southwest property lines. The mowed area continues to the northwest into the adjacent tax parcel. The cemetery is divided through its center by an asphalt pedestrian walk which nearly extends to the northwest property line. Three sections of tombs are collectively situated on a large concrete slab while most other tombs are individually set directly on the ground.

Beginning in 1946, the tombs were constructed in conjunction with the cemetery relocation though some of the older tablets were retained and relocated. Two distinct rows of tombs were placed near the northwest property line around 2008 following Hurricane Katrina.<sup>4</sup> These were originally temporary tombs for unclaimed caskets that had floated out of permanent tombs during the flooding, but have since remained in this location.<sup>5</sup> In general, the tombs are architecturally modest. Three distinct tomb types are evident including upright family tombs featuring low-pitched, gable roofs and modest pediments; "copings" or tombs consisting of low retaining walls infilled with soil or stones<sup>6</sup> and low tombs similar in appearance to concrete coffins. Many of the tombs are set directly onto the ground while three groupings have been constructed on concrete slab. Additionally, several individual family tombs have been set atop concrete pedestals. Generally, the tombs are of concrete or concrete block covered in white stucco or paint. Granite tablets and headstones have been employed on numerous tombs. One family tomb, the Fontenelle family tomb, has been embellished with a granite face on the aisle facing elevation. Many tombs are also hand painted with the deceased's name.

<sup>4</sup> Google Earth historic imagery dating between 2004 and 2008 shows the disorientation of the graves following Hurricane Katrina and the creation of two rows, presumably the temporary tombs for caskets dislodged during the hurricane. These rows were initially along the southeast property line in 2006, but appear to have been later relocated along the northwest property line circa 2008.

<sup>5</sup> "St. Thomas to Reopen," (*The Gazette*, April 15, 2008.), A-8.

<sup>6</sup> "Burial Styles," *Lafayette Cemetery Research Project* accessed online December 7, 2016  
<http://www.lafayettemetery.org/burial-styles-traditions>



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**Auxiliary Buildings, (See Photos 18-20)**

Three non-contributing buildings are located on the property southwest of the church. They are in a linear arrangement along the northwest property line and include a raised rectory building (constructed circa 2015) nearest Highway 15, a mobile home auxiliary building (circa 2010) in the center and a shed of wood construction (circa 2012) nearest the cemetery.<sup>7</sup> According to aerial imagery captured in 2004, an earlier hip roof building was located on the site of the center building, likely an early rectory.<sup>8</sup> However, it is likely that this building was destroyed or severely damaged during Hurricane Katrina in 2005. The present mobile home auxiliary building replaced the early rectory around 2006.

**Integrity**

St. Thomas the Apostle Catholic Church and Cemetery is being nominated under *Criterion A: History* for its association with community planning and development in Pointe a la Hache and its relationship with the Mississippi River and levee system. The church and cemetery retain a high degree of integrity in the areas of location, setting, and feeling, which are germane to their significance in the history of development of Pointe a la Hache as it pertains to the reconfiguration of the Mississippi River and reconstruction of the levee by the US Army Corp of Engineers in 1947. Both elements remain in their original location and setting east of Highway 15 and maintain proximity to each other.

Secondarily, St. Thomas the Apostle Catholic Church is being nominated under *Criteria C: Architecture* as an example of the Minimal Colonial Revival Style significant at the local level in the context of Plaquemines Parish, Louisiana. While the exterior windows have been replaced, the fenestration pattern has been maintained and therefore not compromised the overall balance and composition of the exterior facades. Further, those character defining features remain intact which identify St. Thomas the Apostle as a Minimal Colonial Revival style church constructed in the mid-twentieth century. In the same way, although alterations have been made to the interior of the church, the overall plan remains the same nor do the alterations diminish the integrity of the character defining features of the architectural style for which the church is being nominated for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

<b>X</b>	<b>A</b>	Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
	<b>B</b>	Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
<b>X</b>	<b>C</b>	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.
	<b>D</b>	Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history

**Criteria Considerations:**

<b>X</b>	<b>A</b>	Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
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<sup>7</sup> The dates of construction for these non-contributing buildings was estimated from Google Earth historic imagery. The circa dates are based on the year the building first appears in the captured aerial imagery on May 24, 2010, October 29, 2012 and January 27, 2015.

<sup>8</sup> Google Earth historic imagery dating to January 23, 1998 and April 21, 2004 indicate a hipped roof building, presumably a former rectory building was extant. In Google Earth imagery captured October 26, 2005 and February 28, 2006, the building is no longer extant and only the slab or footprint of the building remains.

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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>B</b>	Removed from its original location
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>C</b>	A birthplace or grave
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>D</b>	A cemetery
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>E</b>	A reconstructed building, object, or structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>F</b>	A commemorative property
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>G</b>	Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

**Areas of Significance** (Enter categories from instructions.): COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT; ARCHITECTURE

**Period of Significance:** 1946 - 1949

**Significant Dates:** 1946, 1949

**Significant Person:** N/A

**Cultural Affiliation:** N/A

**Architect/Builder:** Perrier, Theodore - architect

**Period of Significance:** The period of significance is based on the four-year span during which time the property attained the characteristics which qualify it for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The present St. Thomas Cemetery was established in 1946 when the interred were relocated from the west side of Highway 15 to the present site east of Highway 15. Subsequently, the extant St. Thomas the Apostle Church was constructed in 1949 on the current site adjacent to the cemetery. As St. Thomas Cemetery and St. Thomas the Apostle Church are the two contributing resources to the property, the period of significance is between 1946 and 1949. The remaining three buildings are non-contributing elements constructed substantially outside of the period of significance.

**Criteria Considerations:** Three criteria considerations apply to the St. Thomas the Apostle Church and Cemetery. Under Criteria Consideration D, St. Thomas Cemetery is significant for its association with the community development and history of Pointe a la Hache and the redesign of the levee along the east bank of the Lower Mississippi River. Under Criteria Consideration B, St. Thomas Cemetery has been relocated from its original location west of Highway 15; however, the relocation is a significant event in the history of the St. Thomas congregation and indicative of its contribution to the development and history of Pointe a la Hache. Similarly, under Criteria Consideration A, St. Thomas the Apostle Catholic Church and Cemetery are contributing resources of the aforementioned historic district significant for its association with the community development and history of Point a la Hache and the redesign of the levee along the east bank of the Lower Mississippi River. Further, the church is one of the few extant buildings located within the unincorporated vicinity of Pointe a la Hache and retains architectural integrity conveying the Minimal Colonial Revival style popular in the mid-twentieth century. The church and cemetery are not being listed for its religious 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.)

St. Thomas the Apostle Catholic Church and Cemetery are locally significant under Criterion A: History in the areas of community planning and development and Criterion C: Architecture. They directly relate to the development and history of the unincorporated community of Pointe a la Hache. The period of significance

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begins in 1946 with the relocation of St. Thomas Cemetery, one of two contributing elements in the historic district and continues through to the date of construction for the extant St. Thomas the Apostle Church in 1949, the second contributing element. The church and the cemetery help to convey the history of the development of Pointe a la Hache in relationship to the Mississippi River and reconstruction of the levee in 1947 by the United States Army Corp of Engineers.<sup>9</sup> Under Criterion C, St. Thomas the Apostle Church is a Minimal Colonial Revival style church constructed in 1949 according to the designs of Theodore Perrier. Despite replacement of the windows and doors following Hurricane Katrina in 2005 and minor cosmetic alterations to the interior, the church retains a good degree of integrity as those character defining features of the Minimal Colonial Revival style which qualify it for listing in the National Register of Historic Places have been retained. In the context of Pointe a la Hache, St. Thomas the Apostle Catholic Church is one of few buildings with architectural merit that remain extant. Further, no other Colonial Revival style buildings have been listed in the National Register in Plaquemines Parish.

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

**Historical Context of Pointe a la Hache, Plaquemines Parish, Louisiana**

Plaquemines Parish is located in southeast Louisiana and encompasses a coastal peninsula of alluvial soil and marshland projecting into the Gulf of Mexico. Settlement on the delta region, transected by bayous and tributaries and replenished by silt deposits left from flooding waters, has been tied to the Lower Mississippi River since time immemorial. Ben J. Meyer, Sr. asserts in his history of Plaquemines Parish that the history of Louisiana began in Plaquemines Parish and the area from English Turn to the mouth of the river “constituted the focal point of the development of the entire Mississippi Valley.”<sup>10</sup>

Historians credit Robert Cavelier de La Salle as the first European explorer to traverse the region via the Mississippi River. In 1682, he established claim to the area deemed Louisiana in the name of France near present day Venice.<sup>11</sup> Iberville and Bienville succeeded La Salle at the turn of the eighteenth century establishing forts along the east bank.<sup>12</sup> Since that time the Lower Mississippi River played a significant role as fortification against foreign interests during speculation through to the Civil War. The Plaquemines Post – also known as Fort St. Phillip – preceded establishment of the parish, but encompassed much of the present parish area within its jurisdiction extending from Balize to Pointe a la Hache.<sup>13</sup> Plaquemines Parish was established in 1807, shortly after the Louisiana Purchase of 1803, encompassing approximately three-fifths of the Lower Mississippi River Delta.<sup>14</sup>

Early colonists settled on the high lands along the banks of the Mississippi River with plantations on the east and west banks extending all the way to New Orleans.<sup>15</sup> In the vicinity of Pointe a la Hache, most of the farms were small and the plantations to the north were primarily citrus growers.<sup>16</sup> The region later served as a trade route to the port of New Orleans as the first road in Louisiana was constructed along the east bank of the Mississippi to transport merchandise transferred from ships at English Turn to New Orleans (Figure 6).<sup>17</sup>

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<sup>9</sup> Elliott Trimble, “Pointe a la Hache Cemetery to be Moved as River Wins Fight” (*Times Picayune*, October 20, 1946).

<sup>10</sup> Ben J. Meyer, Sr., *Plaquemines Parish: The Empire Parish* (Latrobe Printing Company, 1981), 53.

<sup>11</sup> Ben J. Meyer, Sr., 40.; *Inventory of the Parish Archives of Louisiana: No. 38 Plaquemines Parish (Pointe a la Hache)*, prepared by the Historical Records Survey, Division of Professional and Service Projects, Works Projects Administration. (Department of Archives Louisiana State University, August 1939), 10.

<sup>12</sup> Ben J. Meyer, Sr., 41-42.

<sup>13</sup> *Ibid*, 47-49.

<sup>14</sup> *Inventory of the Parish Archives of Louisiana: No. 38 Plaquemines Parish (Pointe a la Hache)*, 9.

<sup>15</sup> Gordon Crump, ed, *Louisiana Historical Chronicle featuring highlights of Plaquemines Parish* (Columbia, KY: The Louisiana Historical Chronicles of the South).

<sup>16</sup> Marion Bragg, *Historic Names and Places of the Lower Mississippi River*, (Vicksburg, Mississippi: Mississippi River Commission, 1977), 261.

<sup>17</sup> Ben J. Meyer, Sr, 44-45.



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By the time the parish was established, Pointe a la Hache had developed into one of the largest settlements along the east bank of the Mississippi between English Turn and the Gulf of Mexico. The origin of the name Pointe a la Hache remains somewhat inconsistent amidst local histories. The term itself means “point of an axe” and some historians ascertain that the name was derived from the point’s shape in the head of a hatchet.<sup>18</sup> Other historians postulate that the settlement was named by river men who harvested wood for their boats when rounding the point.<sup>19</sup>

Pointe a la Hache served as a shipping and supply town for the agricultural lands along the east bank of the river. It was selected as the seat of Plaquemines Parish in 1846.<sup>20</sup> The first church building was constructed in 1820, the jail in 1835 and the early courthouse in 1890. At one time, Pointe a la Hache contained several rice mills, fruit houses, a post office, telegraph station, commercial houses, and a hotel.<sup>21</sup>

### **Criterion A: Community Development and Planning in Pointe a la Hache**

In 1828, a severe flood of the region prompted the construction of protective levees along the banks of the Mississippi River. They reached Pointe a la Hache between 1845 and 1858.<sup>22</sup> Despite these measures, the built heritage of Pointe a la Hache has been destroyed by several severe hurricanes, floods, and reconstruction of the levee. A hurricane in 1893 struck the area without warning, destroying nearly every house in Pointe a la Hache, removing the roof on the jail, and severely damaging the courthouse. Another Hurricane in 1915, deposited water as high as 12 feet in the southeastern part of Louisiana and again destroyed approximately 90 percent of buildings in some regions of the Lower Mississippi River.<sup>23</sup>

Following a major flood in 1927, the first comprehensive flood-control plan was created for protection of the Lower Mississippi Valley, known as the Mississippi River and Tributaries Project which included construction of levees, floodways, tributary basin improvements, and channel improvements. As it exists naturally, the Mississippi River contains a myriad of deep pools, shallow crossings created by silt deposits and divided channels, which at times would stop river traffic during low water periods. The US Army Corp of Engineers was tasked with maintaining navigation channel of the Lower Mississippi with “corrective dredging, dikes and other works.”<sup>24</sup>

In 1946, St. Thomas Cemetery was relocated from its site on the bank of the Mississippi River west of Highway 15 to its present location just east of the highway (Figure 7). Concurrently, the third iteration of St. Thomas the Apostle Church was demolished and reconstructed along with the cemetery east of the highway. The US Army Corp of Engineers, as part of its commission to maintain the navigable flow of the Mississippi River, was to reconstruct the protective levees and pay for the removal of the church and cemetery. Elliott Trimble describes the defeated air of the event in the *Times Picayune* stating, “the dead of St. Thomas cemetery at Pointe a la Hache have lost the battle at last to their sometime enemy – the river” (Figure 8).<sup>25</sup> The first recorded interment in St. Thomas Cemetery was in 1843 and according to Trimble, the cemetery had since interred approximately 1600 parishioners. The first St. Thomas the Apostle Church was constructed in 1847.

Presently, development in Pointe a la Hache largely consists of residential modular homes clustered together on various plots of cleared land along Highway 15 and various side roads connecting to Highway 39. Of the built heritage, only St. Thomas the Apostle Catholic Church, a service station, one historic house and one retail store/restaurant remain. The jail was recently demolished and only the principal façade of the courthouse

<sup>18</sup> Marion Bragg, 261; *Inventory of the Parish Archives of Louisiana: No. 38 Plaquemines Parish (Pointe a la Hache)*, 48.

<sup>19</sup> Ben J. Meyer, Sr., 57.

<sup>20</sup> *Inventory of the Parish Archives of Louisiana: No. 38 Plaquemines Parish (Pointe a la Hache)*, 48.

<sup>21</sup> Gordon Crump, ed, *Louisiana Historical Chronicle featuring highlights of Plaquemines Parish* (Columbia, KY: The Louisiana Historical Chronicles of the South).

<sup>22</sup> *Inventory of the Parish Archives of Louisiana: No. 38 Plaquemines Parish (Pointe a la Hache)*, 11.

<sup>23</sup> *Inventory of the Parish Archives of Louisiana: No. 38 Plaquemines Parish (Pointe a la Hache)*, 12.

<sup>24</sup> Marion Bragg, 262.

<sup>25</sup> Elliott Trimble, “Pointe a la Hache Cemetery to be Moved as River Wins Fight” (*Times Picayune*, October 20, 1946).

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remains extant, the rest having been destroyed by fire in 2002.<sup>26</sup> St. Thomas the Apostle Church and Cemetery were purposefully reconstructed on the east side of Highway 15 in the 1940s and survived subsequent storms that tore through the peninsula, while nearly everything else in vicinity has been lost. In this context, St. Thomas the Apostle Catholic Church and Cemetery are significant as one of four extant resources to embody the development and history of Pointe a la Hache in conjunction with the alignment of the Mississippi River and the levee of the east bank.

### **Criterion C: Architectural Context for the Colonial Revival style in Pointe a la Hache**

The present St. Thomas the Apostle Catholic Church is the fourth building to house the congregation in Pointe a la Hache. The first church was constructed in 1847 – after the first recorded internment in St. Thomas Cemetery – but was destroyed by a cyclone in 1898. The second was lost to fire and the third, constructed in 1924, succumbed to demolition in conjunction with the levee reconstruction between 1946 and 1947.<sup>27</sup> The building materials of the 1924 church were salvaged for construction of a mission house in the neighboring community of Davant several miles north along Highway 15. The church was to be rebuilt, “this time molded along modern lines” and constructed of hollow tile and the latest fireproof material.<sup>28</sup> The fourth and present St. Thomas the Apostle Catholic Church was constructed in 1949 according to the designs of New Orleans architect, Theodore Perrier. The church embodies the simplified Minimal Colonial Revival style indicative of the 1940s and 1950s.

The term “Colonial Revival” refers to a broad spectrum of architecture that is neither attributed to a formal style nor a formal movement, but has drawn upon the colonial architecture of the Atlantic seaboard for inspiration. The style spans from the 1880s into the mid-twentieth century and varies from accurate replication around the turn of the twentieth century to creative interpretations of architects in the mid-1900s. Drawing inspiration from the Georgian style, character defining features of the Colonial Revival are most commonly employed in the cornice, windows, and entrances, though frequently less formal and elaborate. Usually, a central entrance is accented with a variety of door surrounds including pediments, entablatures, side lights, fan lights, and transoms. The style, in all of its renditions, is influenced by the American past and is generally associated with a sense of national identity and a proto-type for living that pervaded all forms of life including music, paintings, and novels.<sup>29</sup>

The colonial resurgence is frequently accredited to the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition of 1876 at which time the US was celebrating its own national patrimony while simultaneously growing weary of the exuberance of the Queen Anne style.<sup>30</sup> The initial subtype that developed between 1880 and 1915 included largely inaccurate free interpretations as asymmetrical Queen Anne houses were superimposed with Colonial Revival details. In the early twentieth century, academically accurate replications of the symmetry and forms of the early Georgian style proliferated between 1915 and 1940.<sup>31</sup> Architectural publications and pattern books were pivotal in the dissemination of the style, and as Richard Guy Wilson describes, “[Colonial Revival]...arrived like a tidal wave after 1910”.

The Colonial Revival style was further bolstered in the 1920s and 1930s with the restoration and promotion of Colonial Williamsburg. As the style evolved through the post-World War I era and subsequent Great

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<sup>26</sup> Paul Roiux, “Plaquemines Parish population shift after Hurricane Katrina may be permanent” (*Times Picayune*, August 26, 2010). Accessed December 4, 2016

[http://www.nola.com/katrina/index.ssf/2010/08/plaquemines\\_parish\\_population.html](http://www.nola.com/katrina/index.ssf/2010/08/plaquemines_parish_population.html)

<sup>27</sup> Elliott Trimble, “Pointe a la Hache Cemetery to be Moved as River Wins Fight” (*Times Picayune*, October 20, 1946).

<sup>28</sup> Elliott Trimble, “Pointe a la Hache Cemetery to be Moved as River Wins Fight” (*Times Picayune*, October 20, 1946).

<sup>29</sup> Richard Guy Wilson, *The Colonial Revival House* (New York: Harry N Abrams, Inc., 2004), 6-9.

<sup>30</sup> *Historic Context for the Colonial Revival Style in Louisiana*, (Prepared by Valenzuela Preservation Studio, Austin, Texas, May 2012 for the Louisiana Office of Cultural Development, Division of Historic Preservation, Baton Rouge, Louisiana), 4-4.

<sup>31</sup> Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Knopf Publishing, 1984), 326; *Historic Context for the Colonial Revival Style in Louisiana*, 4-4.

St. Thomas the Apostle Catholic Church and Cemetery  
Name of Property

Plaquemines Parish, LA  
County and State

Depression, the late Colonial Revival or Minimal Colonial Revival of the 1940s and 1950s became a significantly simplified rendition of the style merely suggesting a Colonial Revival precedent and largely borrowing motifs applied to modern buildings.<sup>32</sup> This “modernized” variety of Colonial Revival style interpretation displayed structural simplicity, balanced proportions, cornices at roof-wall junctions, and minimal decoration found in entrances, cornices, and windows.<sup>33</sup>

The persistence of the Colonial Revival style into the twentieth century is attributed to the rise of nationalist sentiment in the United States and the desire for an exclusively American architectural style. Though the state of Louisiana experienced a colonial history unlike that of the Atlantic seaboard, architects in this state none the less embraced the Colonial Revival style of English origin in step with the rest of the country. In Louisiana, the Minimal Colonial Revival style is generally found between 1940 and 1955. Buildings of this vintage tend to one or two stories in height with rectangular massing, a symmetrical, balanced façade, masonry veneer or clapboard cladding and Classical entry porticos. Character defining features include classical details found in porch columns, fenestration and roof-wall junctions.<sup>34</sup>

St. Thomas the Apostle Catholic Church is of the latter pedigree of Minimal Colonial Revival and exemplifies the simplification of the style in the WWII era. The church exhibits motifs from the broad spectrum of Colonial Revival in its balanced, symmetrical fenestration, rake cornices and accented entrance with inset cast stone Doric columns and a rounded arch cast stone door surround. Further, the church is largely a modern building of steel framing and hollow tile construction with Colonial Revival motifs adorning the exterior. All of which are characteristic of the Minimal Colonial Revival style popular found in Louisiana between 1940 and 1955, respectively. In the context of Plaquemines Parish, there are no Colonial Revival style buildings listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Further, St. Thomas the Apostle Catholic Church is one of few buildings of architectural or historical merit extant in the vicinity of Pointe a la Hache.

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## Developmental History/Additional historic context information

There isn't much archival information available on the architect of the church, Theodore L. Perrier. It is known that he did work in southern Louisiana and his works include the St. Landry Parish Courthouse in Opelousas (1934-40) and the Acadia Parish Courthouse in Crowley – both in the Art Deco style; the entrance gates and a small cottage at Fontainebleau State Park (1939, listed on the National Register); St. Francis Xavier School in Metairie (1926); and alterations and updates to several properties in New Orleans in the 1950s (St. Maurice Catholic Church, Louisiana National Guard Armory on Moss St). His name can be found in architectural publications concerning the relocation of his office as early as 1921 with his latest identifiable work dating to 1957. He is a Louisiana native, was born in 1891, and died c. 1963.

## 9. Major Bibliographical Resources

### Bibliography

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- Buras, Janice P. *Way Down Yonder in Plaquemines*. Gretna, Louisiana: Pelican Publishing Company, 1996.

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<sup>32</sup> *Historic Context for the Colonial Revival Style in Louisiana*, 4-4.

<sup>33</sup> Richard Guy Wilson, 89-92; *Historic Context for the Colonial Revival Style in Louisiana*, 4-4

<sup>34</sup> *Historic Context for the Colonial Revival Style in Louisiana*, 4-4.

St. Thomas the Apostle Catholic Church and Cemetery  
Name of Property

Plaquemines Parish, LA  
County and State

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[http://www.nola.com/katrina/index.ssf/2010/08/plaquemines\\_parish\\_population.html](http://www.nola.com/katrina/index.ssf/2010/08/plaquemines_parish_population.html)

"St. Thomas to Reopen," (*The Gazette*, April 15, 2008.), A-8.

Trimble, Elliott. "Point a la Hache Cemetery to be Moved as River Wins Fight." *Times Picayune*. October 20,  
1946.

Wilson, Richard Guy. *The Colonial Revival House* (New York: Harry N Abrams, Inc., 2004), 6-9.

**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):**     N/A

St. Thomas the Apostle Catholic Church and Cemetery  
Name of Property

Plaquemines Parish, LA  
County and State

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreeage of Property:** 4 Acres

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates**

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- |                        |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 29.585164 | Longitude: -89.805935 |
| 2. Latitude: 29.585568 | Longitude: -89.806731 |
| 3. Latitude: 29.587002 | Longitude: -89.806002 |
| 4. Latitude: 29.586659 | Longitude: -89.805149 |

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

The historic boundary for St. Thomas the Apostle Church and Cemetery is a four-sided polygon and is shown as the dashed red line on the enclosed site map and lat/long map. Beginning at a point that corresponds to the southeast corner of the property tax parcel (-89.805935, 29.585164) approximately 30 feet from the edge of the existing pavement of LA Highway 15, the boundary extends northwest along the legal property line for approximately 293 feet. The boundary then turns northeast along the edge of the property line for approximately 570 feet. At the northwest corner (-89.806002, 29.587002), the boundary turns southeast for approximately 299 feet, and then turns southwest for approximately 598 feet to return to the point of origin.

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

The boundaries chosen reflect the history boundaries of St. Thomas the Apostle Church and Cemetery and correspond to the legal tax parcel as defined by the Plaquemines Parish Assessor: "1 X 40. BETWEEN SAVOIE HEIRS & O S LIVAUDAIS. RENOVATED CHURCH, STORAGE SHED & PORTABLE BLDG." The boundary encompasses all five elements of the historic district including the church and cemetery and the non-contributing rectory, auxiliary building, and shed. The legal tax parcel also defines the associated space of the church property in order to provide an appropriate setting.

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title:	Megan E. Daniels		
organization:	Tulane University, MPS Candidate, 2018		
street & number:	7950 N Douglas Hwy		
city or town:	Juneau	state: AK	zip code: 99801
e-mail:	melizabethdaniels@gmail.com		
telephone:	414-559-6936		
date:	December 26, 2017		

**Additional Documentation**

- **Maps:**
  - A **USGS map** indicating the property's location.

St. Thomas the Apostle Catholic Church and Cemetery  
Name of Property

Plaquemines Parish, LA  
County and State

- Aerial vicinity map indicating the property's location in Pointe a la Hache
- **Sketch map** for the historic district indicating the proximity and association of contributing and non-contributing elements. Photographs have been keyed to map with camera orientation indicated.
- Floor plan with interior photographs keyed to the plan and camera orientation indicated.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

## Photo Log

Name of Property: St. Thomas the Apostle Catholic Church

City or Vicinity: Pointe a la Hache

County: Plaquemines Parish

State: Louisiana

Name of Photographer: Megan E. Daniels

Date of Photographs: October 26, 2016

Photo #1: Site, facing northeast from Highway 15

Photo #2: Site, facing southwest from the rear of the church property

Photo #3: Southwest façade, camera looking northeast

Photo #4: Southwest (left) façade and southeast (right) facade, camera looking northwest

Photo #5: Southeast façade, camera looking northwest

Photo #6: Southeast (left) façade and northeast (right) facade, camera looking southwest

Photo #7: Northeast façade, camera looking southwest

Photo #8: Northeast (left) façade and northwest (right) facade, camera looking southeast

Photo #9: Northwest façade, camera looking southeast

Photo #10: Northwest (left) façade and southwest (right) facade, camera looking northeast

Photo #11: Interior, camera facing northeast toward the altar from the balcony

Photo #12: Interior, camera facing northeast toward the altar from the southwest corner

Photo #13: Interior, camera facing north toward the altar from the southeast corner

Photo #14: Interior, camera facing southwest toward the entrance from the northeast corner

Photo #15: Interior, camera facing south toward the entrance from the southwest corner

Photo #16: Interior, Boys Sacristy, camera facing southeast from the sanctuary

Photo #17: Interior, from the Priests Sacristy, camera facing southeast toward the sanctuary

Photo #18: Circa 2015 Rectory Building, camera facing northwest from parking lot

Photo #19: Circa 2010 Modular Auxiliary Building, camera facing west from circular drive

Photo #20: Circa 2012 Shed, camera facing northwest from circular drive

Photo #21: Cemetery, camera facing south from north corner of cemetery

Photo #22: Cemetery, camera facing southwest from north end of the center of cemetery sidewalk

Photo #23: Tombs on concrete slab, camera facing northwest from cemetery sidewalk

Photo #24: Tombs, camera facing northeast from cemetery sidewalk

Photo #25: Tombs on concrete slab, camera facing south from cemetery sidewalk

Photo #26: Tombs with relocated tablet, camera facing southeast

Photo #27: Concrete block tombs, camera facing southwest

**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.











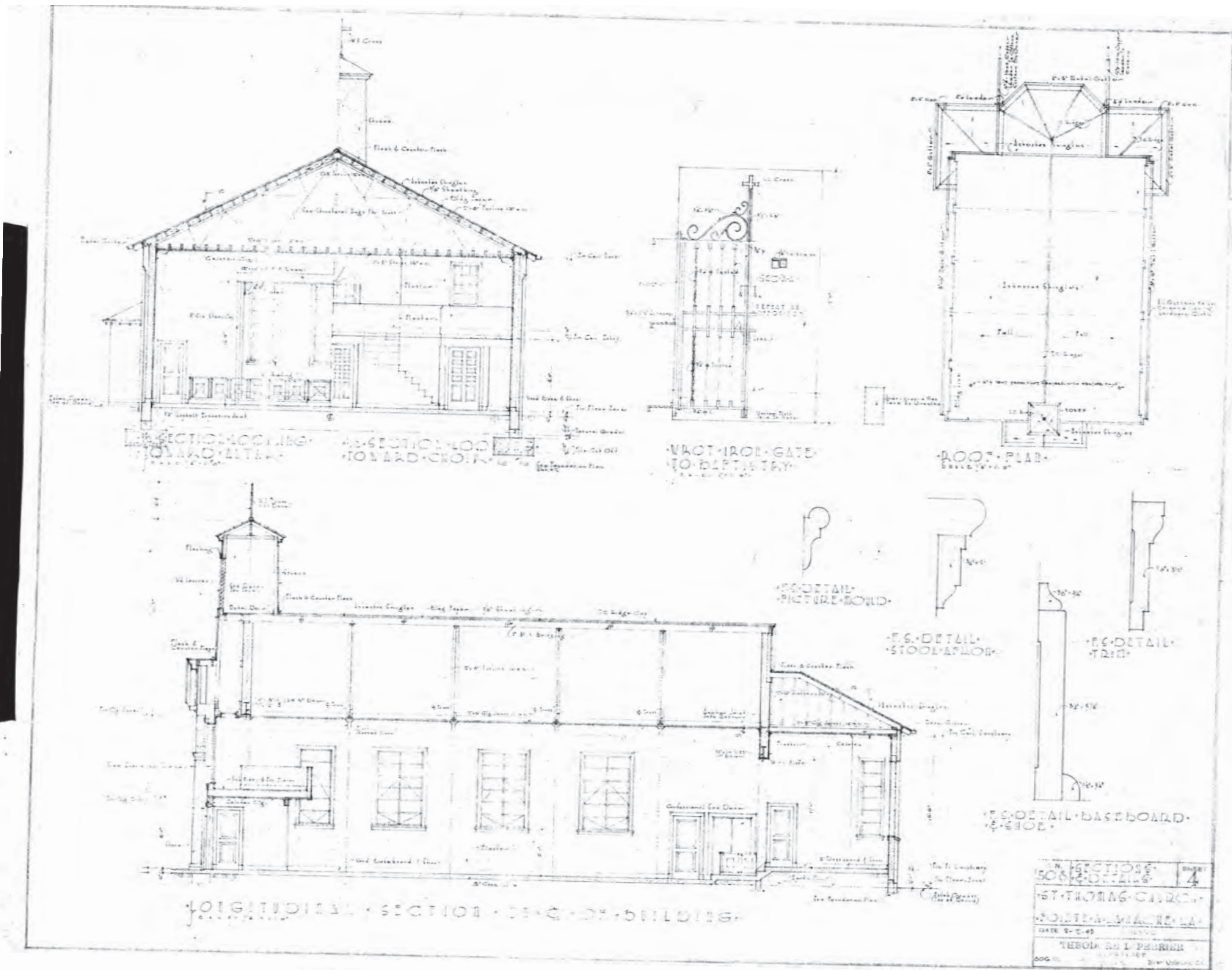


Figure 4: Section Drawings and Ornament Details, St. Thomas the Apostle Catholic Church, 1949. Provided by Alora Madere.



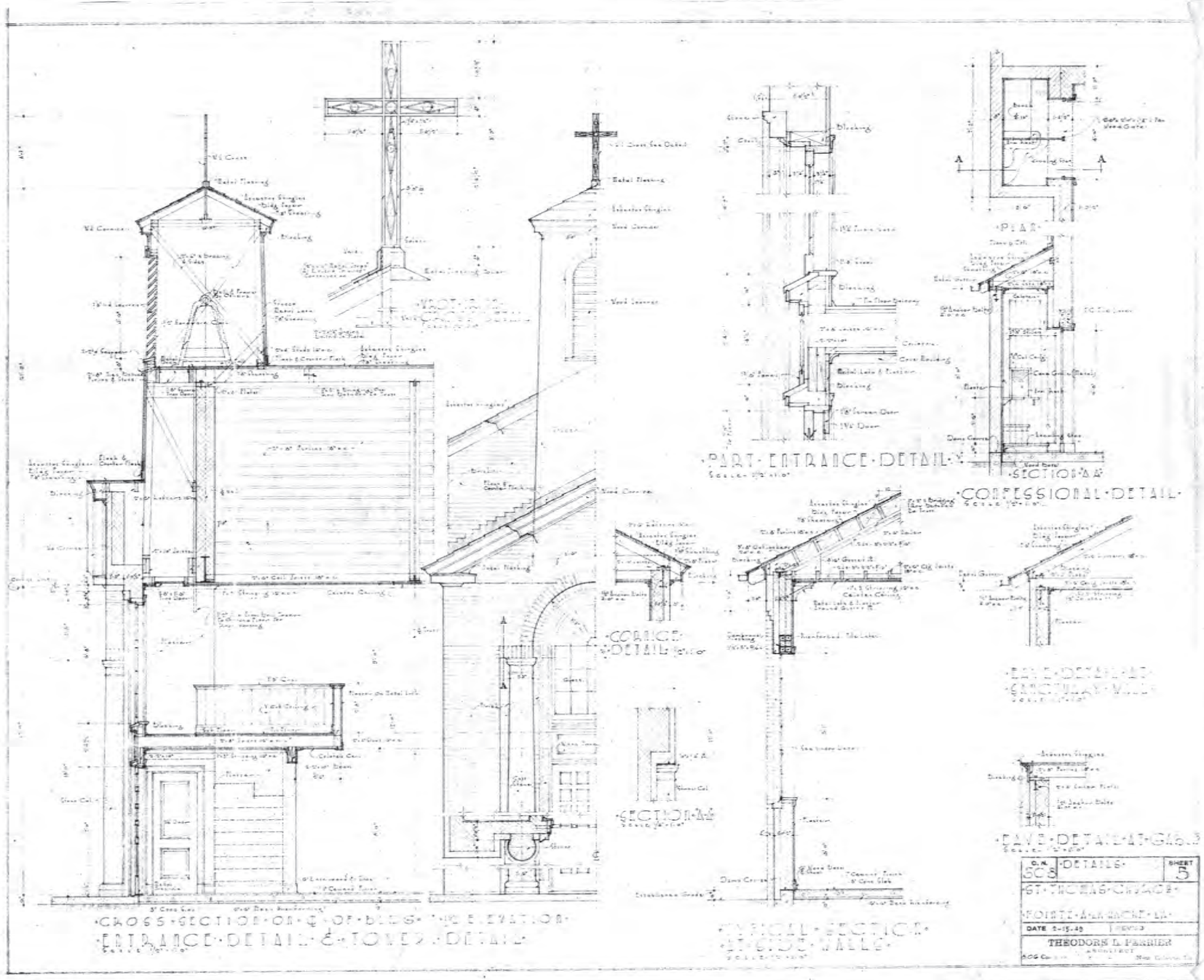


Figure 5: Cross Section, Entrance Detail and Tower Detail, St. Thomas the Apostle Catholic Church, 1949. Provided by Alora Madere.



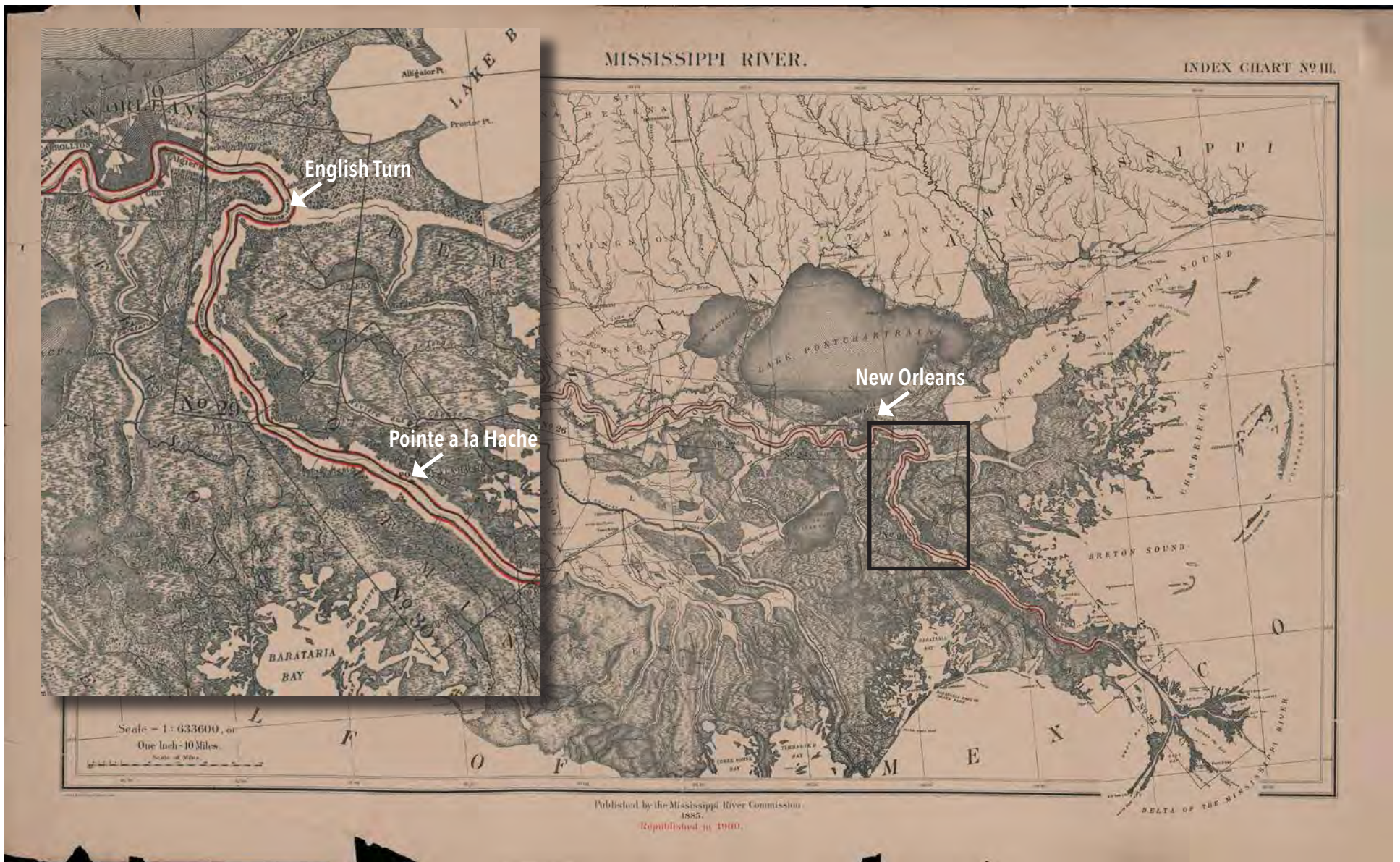


Figure 6: Map of the Mississippi River from Tunica, LA to the Gulf of Mexico. "Mississippi River Index Chart No. III Map of Lower Mississippi River from the Mouth of the Ohio River to the Head of the Passes, in thirty two sheets." St. Louis, MO: Mississippi River Commission, 1885, Created by the U.S. Corps of Engineers, Edward Molitor and C.W. Clark, Buxton & Skinner, Lithographers. From the Louisiana State Museum Historical Map Collection accessed via <http://cdm16313.contentdm.oclc.org/cdm/ref/collection/LHC/id/29>



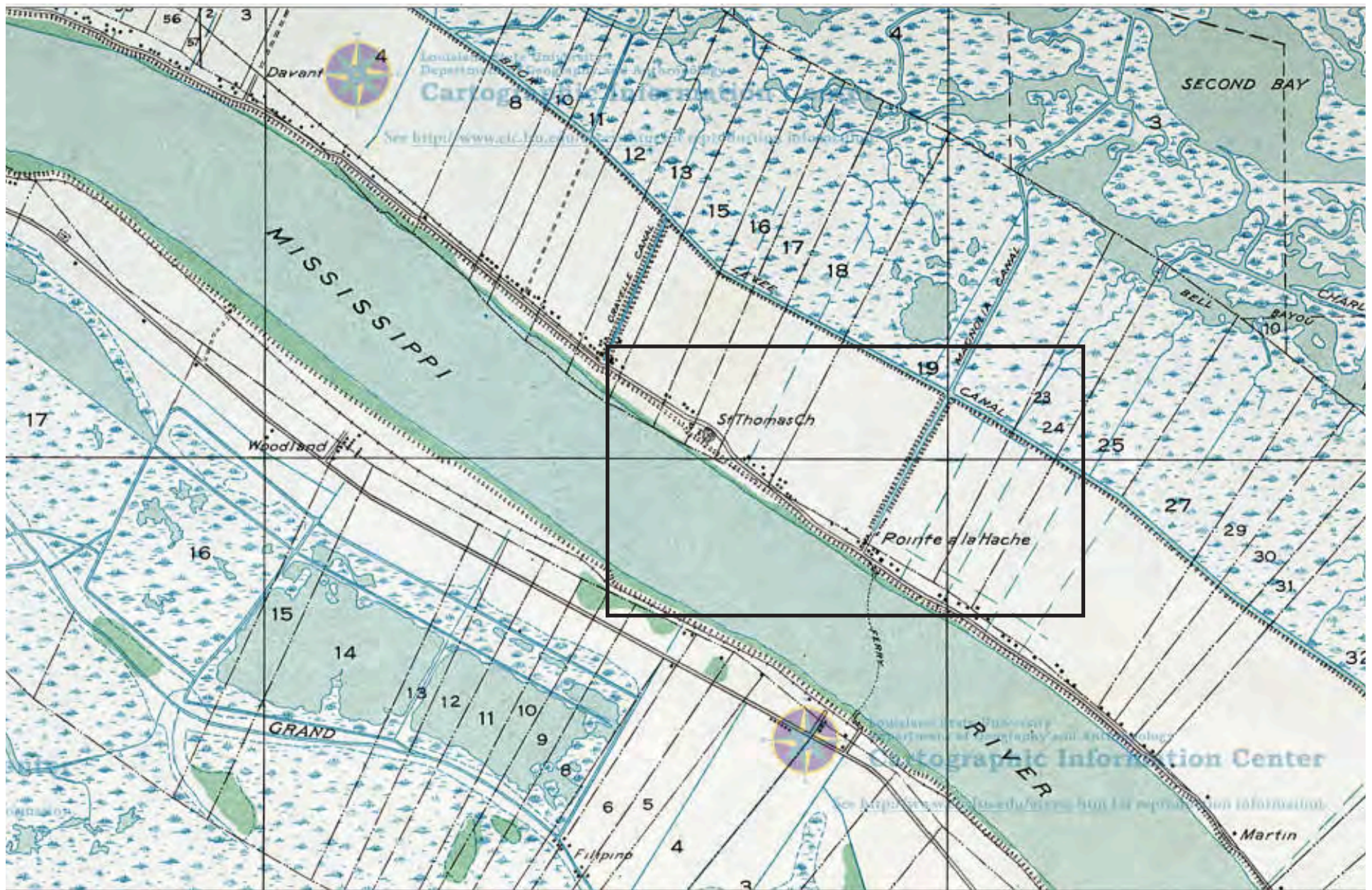


Figure 7: 1935 Map showing St. Thomas the Apostle Church west of Highway 15 and adjacent to the levee. The dots on the map also indicate how developed Pointe a la Hache was at that time. Smith, Glenn S. "Point a la Hache Quadrangle, 1935." Geological Survey, 1935. From the Cartographic Information Center, Department of Geography & Anthropology, College of Humanities and Social Sciences, Louisiana State University. <http://cdm16313.contentdm.oclc.org/cdm/ref/collection/p15140coll35/id/183>



## Pointe a la Hache Cemetery Moved as River Wins Fight

BY ELLIOTT TRIMBLE

The dead of St. Thomas cemetery at Pointe a la Hache have lost the battle at last to their common enemy—the river.

In life they very often successfully fought the Mississippi; in death it has claimed the little plot of land to which they traveled to final rest.

Prior to the construction of a new levee, workmen are moving the cemetery to a spot 250 feet away, where the human remains, some of them more than 100 years old, will be placed in new and modern tombs.

They are also destroying St. Thomas church, the third church of that name, built in 1924 after fire had consumed the second one. It, too, will be raised again east to the new cemetery, this time modeled along modern lines.

### FIRST IN 1843

History records the presence of a "small chapel" near Pointe a la Hache about 1820, but it was not until 1847 that what is regarded as the first St. Thomas church was built. It was destroyed by a cyclone in 1899.

The first recorded interment in the cemetery, according to church records, occurred in 1843 when the Abbe Baron D'Autagne, distinguished French ecclesiastic, died in Pointe a la Hache of the dread yellow fever he had sought to escape by leaving New Orleans.

He had come to New Orleans after 20 years of service in

France to rest and visit with missionary friends. In Louisiana, upon the outbreak of yellow fever in the summer of 1843, he requested a temporary assignment in the country, and was sent to St. Thomas church.

Since his burial, approximately 1900 "flat-top" residents of the area have been laid to rest in the spot which they now must leave. No exact figures are available. Some of the graves, below and above ground, are not marked, and "pouging" as far down as six to seven feet with a special stick has been resorted to by workmen in an effort to find all the bodies.

### NEARLY FINISHED

The majority of them are in tombs which, in some instances, house as many as 18 bodies. Burial in the new crypts across the highway will follow the old pattern, contractors have said.

Transporting of the dead and sealing of the new tombs should be completed this week.

Lumber and materials from the church, which rested on one of two Indian mounds in the cemetery, have been salvaged by the pastor, the Rev. Peter Oswald,



Where no imploring footsteps tread, the mighty Mississippi river claims its own. Open tombs at the St. Thomas cemetery, Pointe a la Hache, give mute testimony to the power of the river, which is forcing removal of the cemetery to another spot to make way for a levee.



The third St. Thomas church looked like this before workmen tore it down and carted the remnants to Davant, where they will be used to build a mission house.

SVD, who came to St. Thomas the cemetery and the most-draped in 1941. They will be used, he said, in the construction of a mission house at Davant, seven miles from Pointe a la Hache.

Meanwhile, the 1400-odd members of the St. Thomas congregation will have to wait for construction of the new church which will be made of hollow tile and equipped with the latest fireproofing material. Definite construction plans have not yet been drawn.

### INDIVIDUALITY

The pastor's rectory, occupied also by the Rev. Andrew Starock, also joined. Father Oswald in 1944, has been moved from its place behind the old church to the new location.

Even though he has been at St. Thomas only a short while, Father Oswald has a deep love for

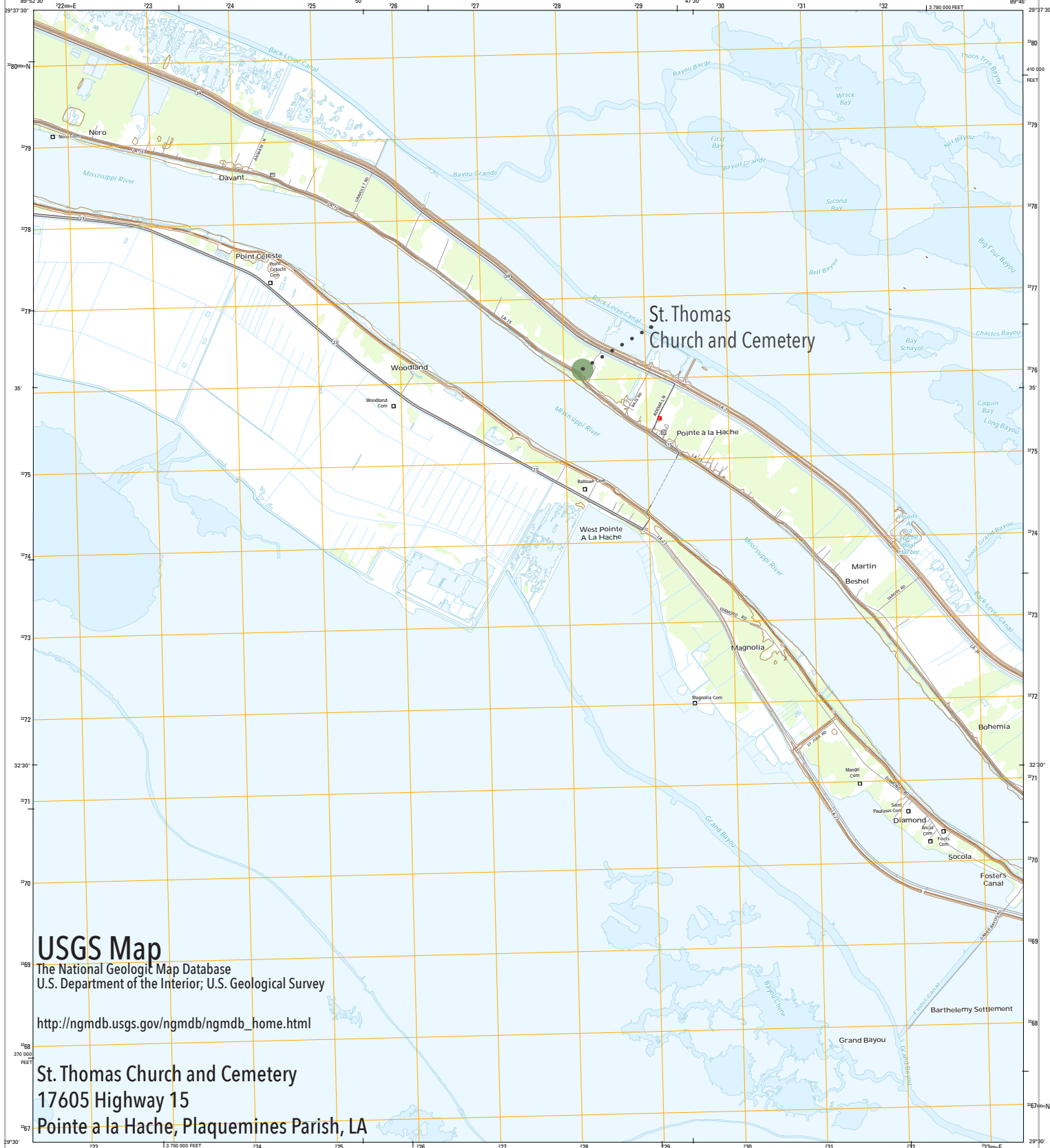


Here they will lie after the second long journey home. These new tombs, paid for by the government, will house the dead of St. Thomas cemetery. The statues will stand at the doorway to the new St. Thomas church.



Only a skeleton remains of the St. Thomas church which rested on one of the two Indian mounds in the cemetery.

Figure 8: Article referencing the demolition of the 1924 church building and extant tombs as well as relocation of the interred to a new cemetery site east of Highway 15. "Pointe a la Hache Cemetery Moved as River Wins Fight," *The Times Picayune New Orleans States*. October 29, 1946.

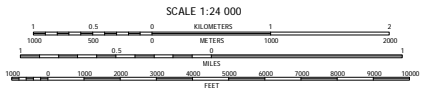
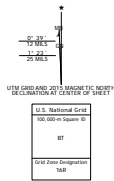


**USGS Map**  
The National Geologic Map Database  
U.S. Department of the Interior; U.S. Geological Survey

[http://ngmdb.usgs.gov/ngmdb/ngmdb\\_home.html](http://ngmdb.usgs.gov/ngmdb/ngmdb_home.html)

**St. Thomas Church and Cemetery**  
17605 Highway 15  
Pointe a la Hache, Plaquemines Parish, LA

Produced by the United States Geological Survey  
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83)  
World Geodetic System of 1984 (WGS84) Projection and  
1 000-meter grid (Universal Transverse Mercator, Zone 16B  
to 000-foot ticks. Louisiana Coordinate System of 1983 (south  
zone)  
This map is not a legal document. Boundaries may be  
generalized for this map scale. Private lands within government  
reservations may not be shown. Obtain permission before  
entering private lands.  
Imagery: .....NAP, October 2013  
Roads: .....HERE, #2013 - 2014  
Names: .....CNES, 2015  
Hydrography: .....National Hydrography Dataset, 2013  
Contours: .....National Elevation Dataset, 2008  
Boundaries: .....Multiple sources; see metadata file 1972 - 2015  
Public Land Survey System: .....BLM, 2015



CONTOUR INTERVAL 5 FEET  
NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM OF 1988  
This map was produced to conform with the  
National Geologic Map Database (NGMDB) Product Standards, 2011.  
A metadata file associated with this product is draft version 0.18



**ROAD CLASSIFICATION**

Expressway	Local Connector
Secondary Hwy	Local Road
Ramp	4WD
Interstate Route	US Route
	State Route

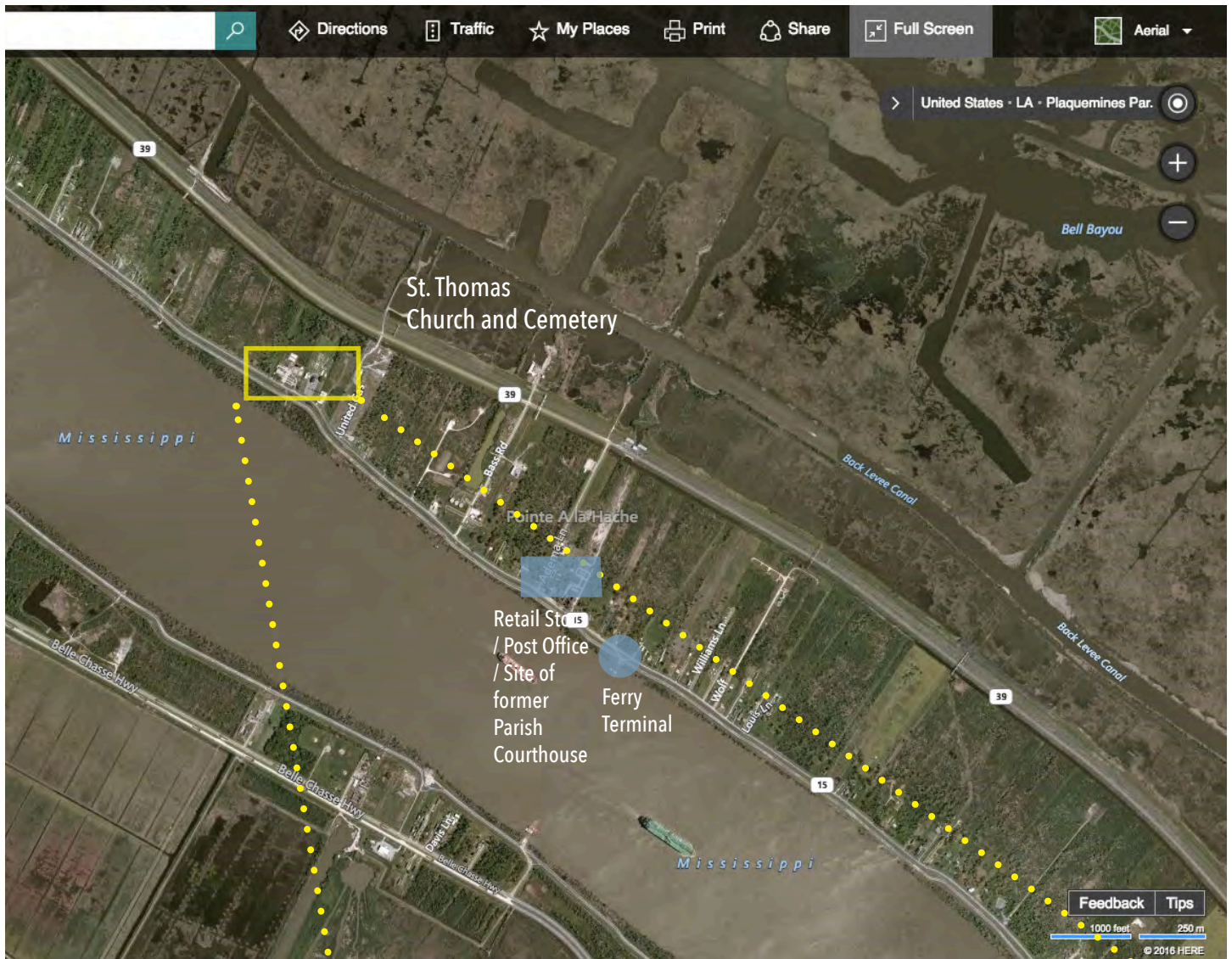
1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9

1 Phoenix  
2 Lake Bienville  
3 Lake Castron Caballo  
4 Lake Caillerie  
5 Happy Jack  
6 Wilkerson Bay  
7 Bay Balthie  
8 Port Sulphur

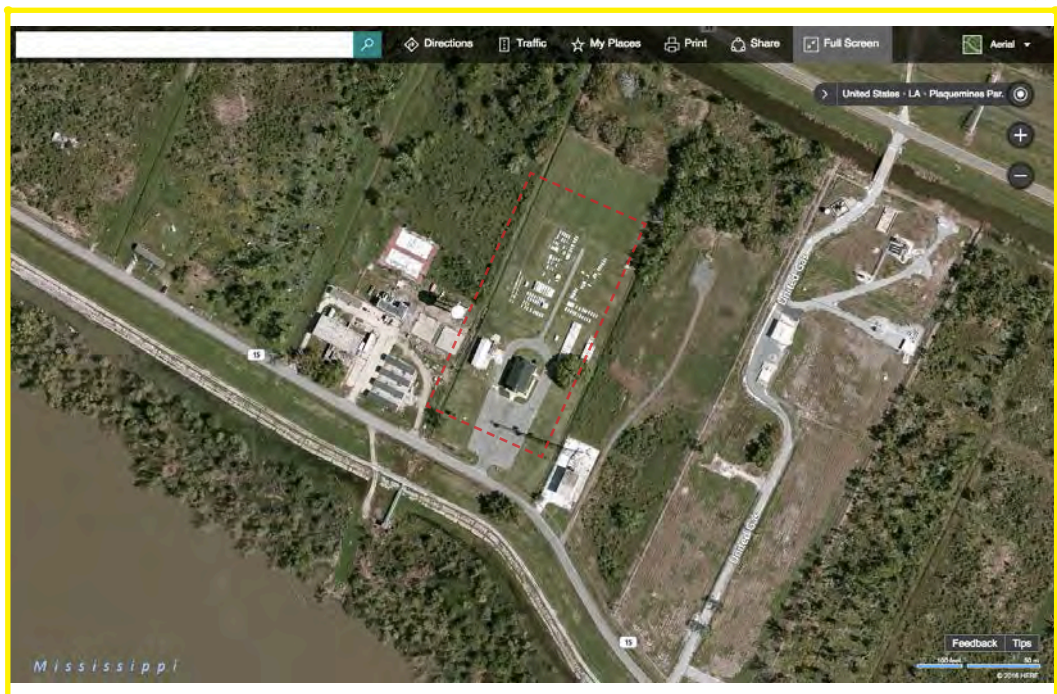
POINTE À LA HACHE, LA  
2015







In Pointe a la Hache, the majority of the built environment has been lost due to erosion of the river banks, reconstruction of the levee and hurricanes. The greatest concentration surrounds the site of the former Parish Courthouse and Jail near the Ferry Terminal.



## Context Map

Pointe a la Hache Vicinity  
Bing

St. Thomas Church and Cemetery  
17605 Highway 15  
Pointe a la Hache, Plaquemines Parish, LA

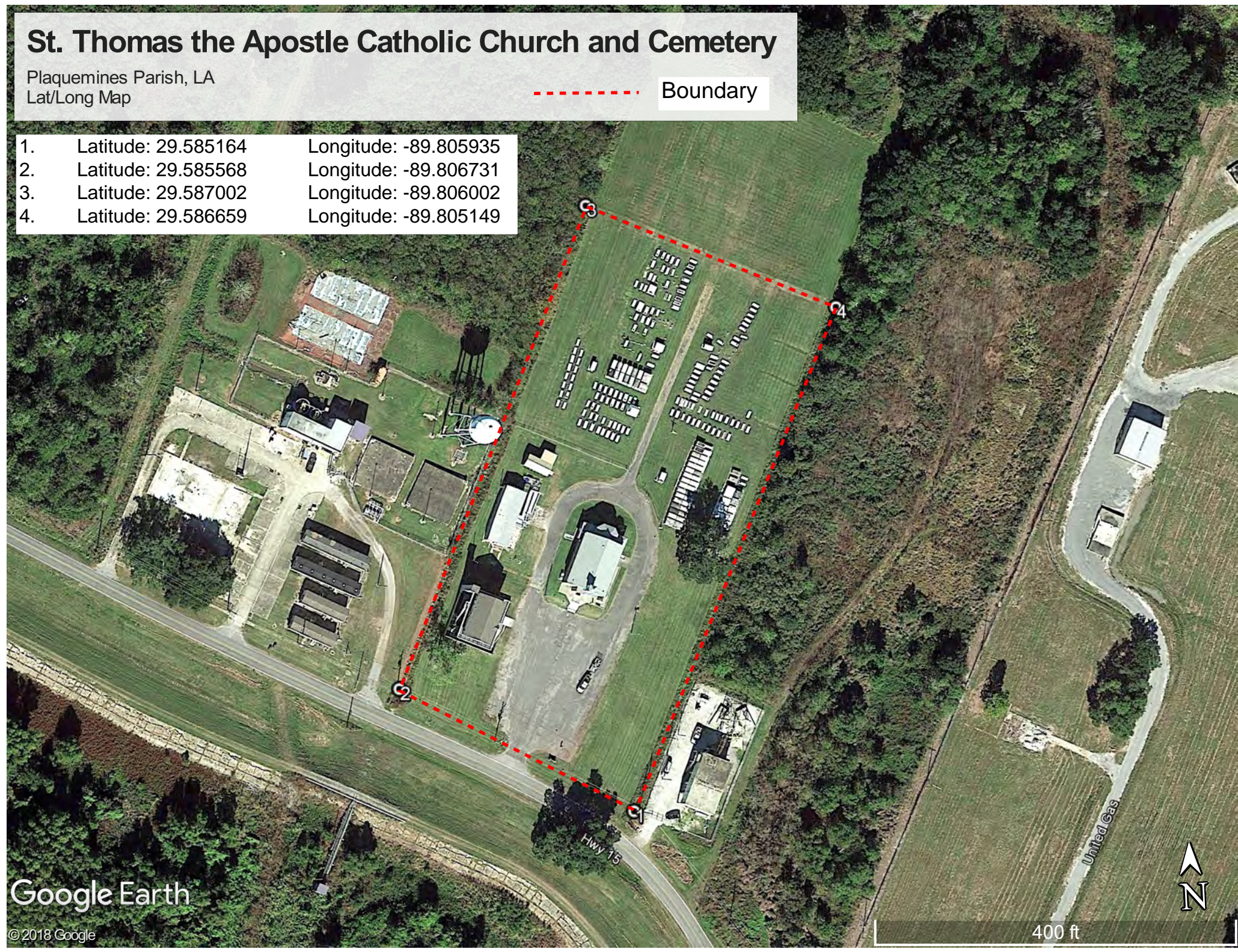


# St. Thomas the Apostle Catholic Church and Cemetery

Plaquemines Parish, LA  
Lat/Long Map

----- Boundary

- |    |                     |                       |
|----|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. | Latitude: 29.585164 | Longitude: -89.805935 |
| 2. | Latitude: 29.585568 | Longitude: -89.806731 |
| 3. | Latitude: 29.587002 | Longitude: -89.806002 |
| 4. | Latitude: 29.586659 | Longitude: -89.805149 |



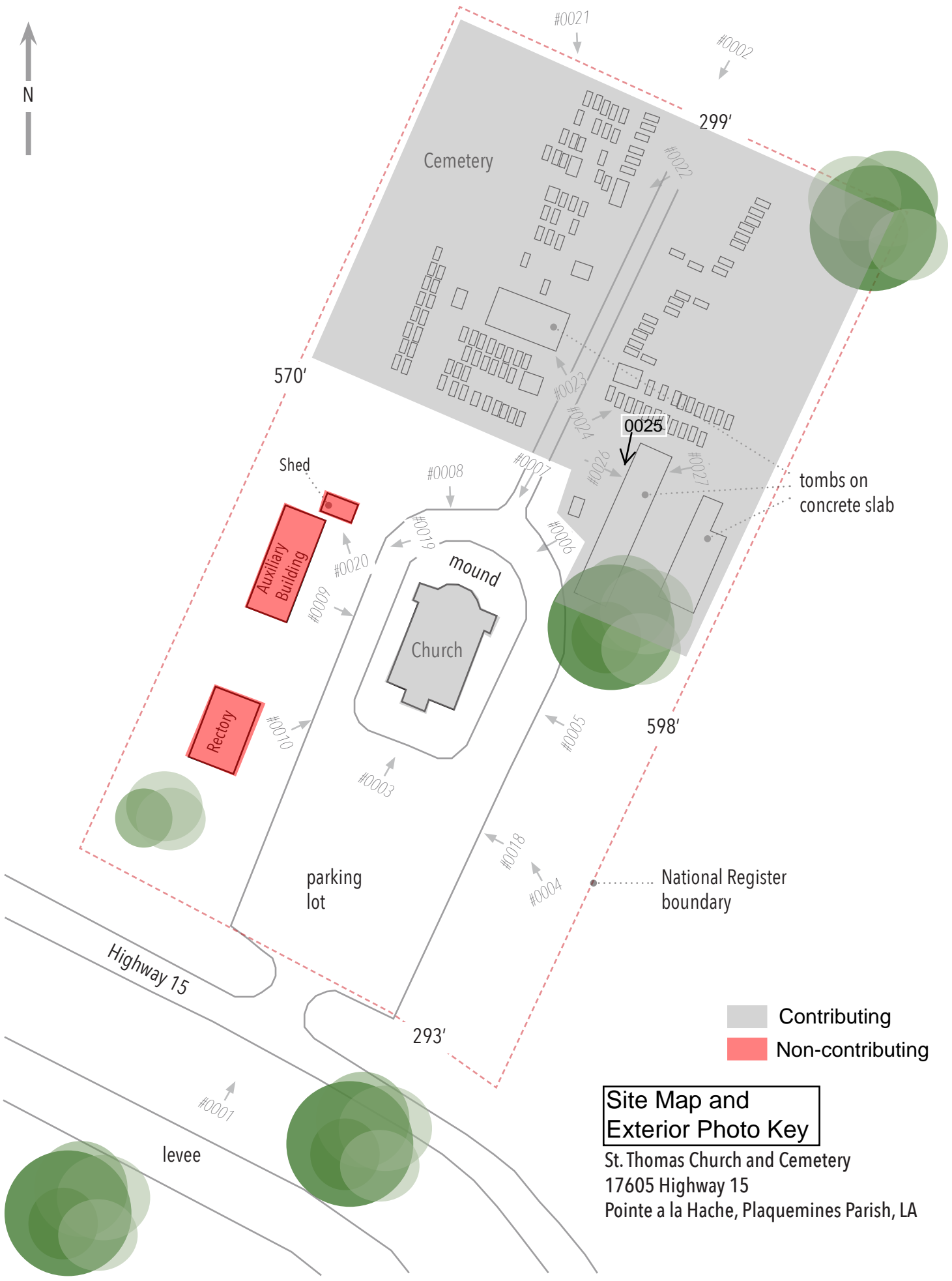
Google Earth

© 2018 Google

400 ft





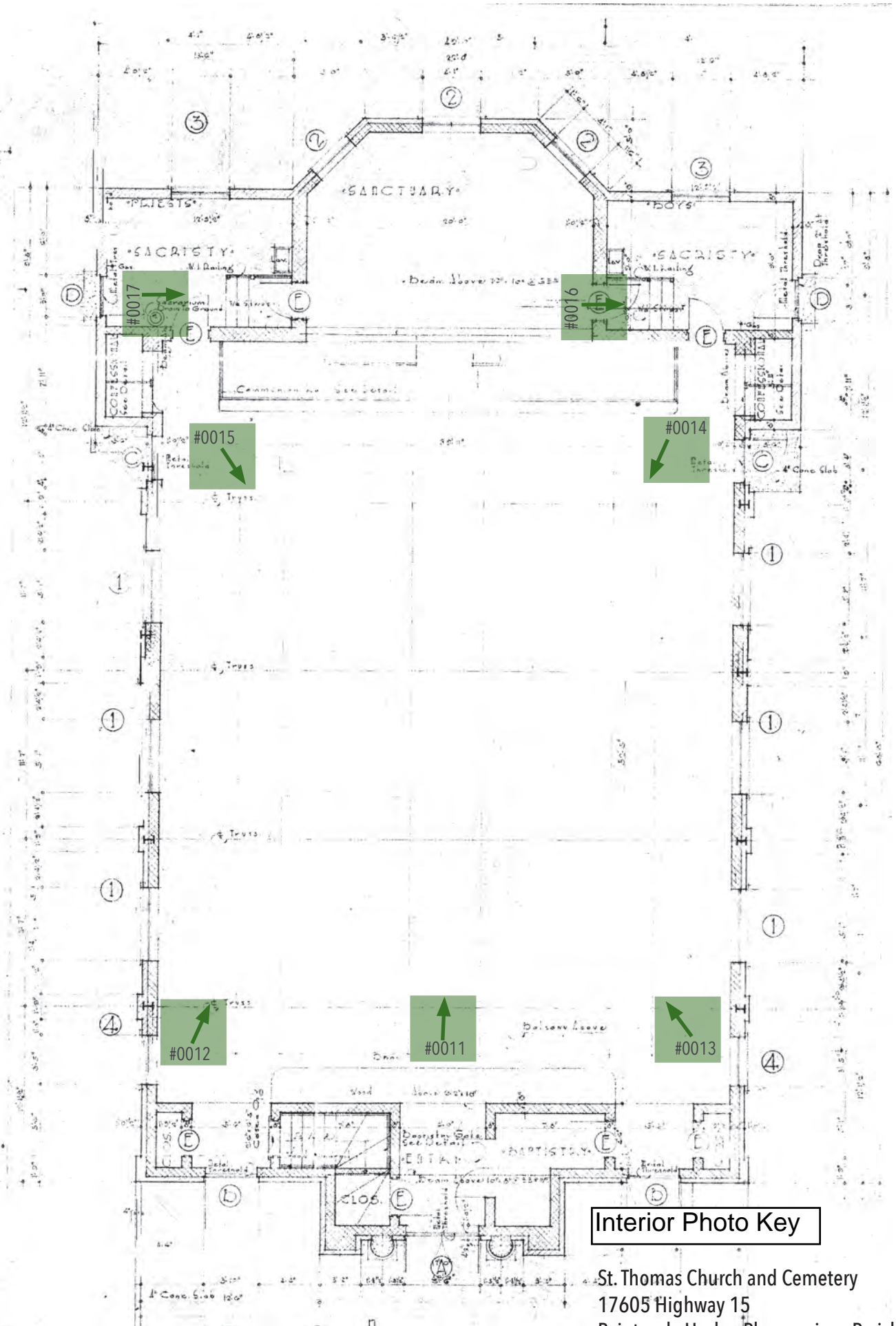


- Contributing
- Non-contributing

**Site Map and Exterior Photo Key**

St. Thomas Church and Cemetery  
17605 Highway 15  
Pointe a la Hache, Plaquemines Parish, LA





**Interior Photo Key**

St. Thomas Church and Cemetery  
17605 Highway 15  
Pointe a la Hache, Plaquemines Parish, LA



POINTE  
LA HACHE

ST THOMAS  
CATHOLIC CHURCH  
2700 HWY 101  
ST













































































DOMINGUE

NELLIE A. S. CAZABAT  
APR. 23, 1866 - JUNE 18, 1954  
PEGGY ANN WILSON  
SEPT. 13, 1945 - MAY 25, 2001











CHANOVE FAMILY

ST JOE

L. CHANOVE  
FAMILY

1892-1952



L. CHANOVE  
FAMILY



HERMAN CHANOVE 1925-1993



EL MINGUE...  
MAY 17 1880  
1966 86 YEARS  
SUPERIOR...  
AGED 86 YEARS  
MAY 17 1880 - 1966





BEVERLY ANN MACKAY BAGAS  
BORN  
MAY 24 1926  
DIED  
FEB 28 2002

PELIL COSSE LAFRANC  
MAY 18 1928 - MAR 2 2002



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 5/10/2018      Date of Pending List: 5/30/2018      Date of 16th Day: 6/14/2018      Date of 45th Day: 6/25/2018      Date of Weekly List:

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept       Return       Reject      6/22/2018 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria

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: May 9, 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: St. Thomas the Apostle Catholic Church and Cemetery, Plaquemines Parish, LA



Jim,

The enclosed disks contain the true and correct copy of the National Register Documentation for the St. Thomas the Apostle Catholic Church and 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](mailto: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: