United States Department of the InteriorNational Park Service

MAR 2 7 1989

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

NATIONAL REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

(remire sood). Type an emiles.			
1. Name of Property			
historic name St. Mary	's Assumption Church		
other names/site number			
2. Location			
street & number Front Str	eet	N/	A not for publication
city, town Cottonpor	t	N/	A vicinity
state Louisiana code		code 009	zip code 71327
3. Classification			
Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resour	ces within Property
X private	X building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
public-local	district	1	buildings
public-State	site	 _	sites
public-Federal	structure		structures
<u> </u>	object		objects
		1	0 Total
Name of related multiple property lis	itina:	Number of contrib	uting resources previously
N/A	·····9·		nal Register0
4. State/Federal Agency Certifi	cation		
State or Federal agency and bureau	ie Tassin, State Historic I cer, Dept. of Culture, Reco eets does not meet the National Re	reation and Touri	
State or Federal agency and bureau			
E. National Barls Coming Contill			
5. National Park Service Certifi			
I, hereby, certify that this property is entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet. determined eligible for the Nation Register. See continuation sheet determined not eligible for the National Register.	Alloren By	Entered In F Watlonal Res	he 5-/1/89
removed from the National Regis			
	//Signature of	the Keeper	Date of Action

Current Functions (enter categories from instruction RELIGION - religious structure
Materials (enter estagories from instructions)
Materials (enter categories from instructions)
foundation brick
walls weatherboard
roof tin
other <u>portico foundation concrete</u>

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

St. Mary's Assumption Church (c.1889, c.1918) is a one-story, frame clapboard structure in the Classical Revival style. Now used as a parish hall, the building is part of a large religious complex located in downtown Cottonport. Although only the old church is being nominated to the National Register, the compound also includes a modern church, a separate rectory with detached three car garage, storage and mechanical buildings, a small basketball court, and a cemetery with several mausoleums. Small areas on each side of the old church are shaded. The structure stands perilously close to Front Street, a busy Cottonport thoroughfare which parallels Bayou Rouge.

A historic photograph shows that St. Mary's began life with a mixture of architectural styles. The original Classical rectangular nave was fronted by a massive, battered, three-story Romanesque bell tower. The tower was topped by a high Gothic steeple with miniature corner towers and an upward thrusting cross. Semi-elliptical arches opened into a porch on the tower's lower floor, while round arched and circular openings penetrated the bell tower on its second and third levels. Around 1918 parishioners removed the 110 foot high tower and steeple, enlarged the nave by adding space at the front, and reworked the facade to include a denticulated temple front portico. Although the nave dates to c.1889, the old church is being nominated to the National Register in recognition of its historic c.1918 Classical Revival facade.

The current floorplan of the old St. Mary's consists of a large rectangular room with a slightly raised stage across its southern end. A small open kitchen is tucked into one corner, while the second front corner holds a stairway ascending to a choir loft crossing the front of the building. A closet occupies the space beneath the stair's risers. Behind the stage at the building's two rear corners stand small projecting rooms, each containing a restroom.

St. Mary's cypress clapboard exterior reflects Palladian influence in its Classical Revival styling. A temple-like portico supported by four fluted Corinthian columns projects from the church's facade. The temple's entablature contains a frieze displaying five roundels below a boldly denticulated cornice. Also boldly denticulated, the temple's pediment contains an arched fanlight with a keystone. Small statues rise from two of the pediment's three corners; a third statue has been lost. The steeply pitched gable of the nave rises behind the temple front. Boldly denticulated like the pediment below, this larger gable is pierced by a Palladian window with a surmounting keystone. Above the gable's peak stands a large square base from which a belfry once rose. Paneled

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St. Mary's Assumption Church, Cottonport, Avoyelles Parish

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Corinthian pilasters mark the facade's corners and the two points where the portico joins the main building. These pilasters support an entablature similar to that found on the temple front. The church's main entrance is distinguished by six-panel, double doors topped by a large fanlight. Scrolled announcement boards are mounted on the exterior wall on each side of this entrance. Two secondary entrances, each consisting of a pedimented, six-panel single door, pierce the facade between the announcement boards and corner pilasters. A single oculus window displaying keystones and glass etched with a cross appears above each secondary entrance. The nave is pierced by a series of six-over-six shuttered windows, each topped by a semi-circular arch. The windows on the rear elevation (the former apse) are arranged in an irregular, asymmetrical configuration. The small original room projecting from the western rear corner displays a gable roof with boxed return.

In contrast to the church's Classical exterior, St. Mary's rectangular interior space displays elements of Gothic Revival styling. The interior's most outstanding feature is its ceiling, composed of tongue and groove boards nailed to a curved frame which rises to a pointed vault. Steamed ribs are attached to the tongue and groove boards at intervals to help hold them in place. apse area above the former altar location, the ceiling displays a field of stenciled gold stars, apparently added in 1904. This area is bordered by painted scallops. All of these elements remain intact above a recently installed suspended ceiling. Clearly visible below the new installation are other elements of the church's early decorative scheme, executed in pine. The stairway's heavy newel posts are molded and chamfered. A series of free-standing octagonal Gothic columns with molded dado and capitals extends down the center of the nave in two parallel rows from the main entrance almost to the rear wall. Similar semioctagonal engaged columns stand between the round arch windows on both nave walls. Tongue and groove boards cover the walls between engaged columns and windows. The original wooden floor remains.

Assessment of Integrity

St. Mary's Assumption Church has experienced several changes since its enlargement and the reworking of its facade around 1918. The most important of these alterations has occurred in the interior. Converted to a parish hall in 1958, the church has lost all its religious accoutrements, including its altar, tabernacle screen, chancel rail, pews, statuary, and a stained glass window which once pierced the apse wall. A stage now occupies the apse area, a small open kitchen occupies a corner into which one of the secondary entrances opens, and wire grilles cover the windows. One round arch window has been converted into a door. The once polychrome interior is painted a solid beige. The original spiral stairway leading to the choir loft has been replaced by a small three flight stair with two landings. As mentioned above, a ceiling of suspended tiles was installed around 1986, and fluorescent tubes now light the room.

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St.	Mary'	S	Assumption	Church,	Cottonport,	Avoyelles	Parish

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St. Mary's c.1918 exterior has fared better, for its only significant change has been the removal of its cupola-like louvered belfry above the belfry's box-like base. One of the statues formerly attached to the temple front pediment is also missing. All the windows have either been painted over in a beige color which matches the interior or filled with plywood coverings from which window air conditioners protrude. On the rear elevation the original small gabled extension has been converted to a restroom and a second projecting restroom with shed roof has been added to the opposite rear corner. A shed roof storeroom is attached to the newer restroom wing. Despite the loss of its belfry, the church still retains the bulk of its c.1918 Classical Revival features and is one of only three fully expressed Classical or Colonial Revival buildings in the parish. Thus, St. Mary's retains its National Register eligibility.

8. Statement of Significance		
Certifying official has considered the significance of this pro	perty in relation to other properties: X locally	
Applicable National Register Criteria A B X C	D	
Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)	D E F G	
Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions) Architecture	Period of Significance c.1918	Significant Dates c.1918
	Cultural Affiliation	
Significant Person	Architect/Builder 1918 alteration — Sam	Ducata
N/A	1910 atteration - Sam	Ducote

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

St. Mary's Assumption Church is locally significant in the area of architecture as one of only a handful of late nineteenth and early twentieth century landmark buildings in the context of Avoyelles Parish.

Avoyelles is a largely rural region. Approximately 812 of its buildings have been identified as 50 years or older by the Louisiana Historic Standing Structures Survey. The majority of these are small residences of such vernacular or popular types as the shotgun, late Creole cottage, single or double pen house, bluffland house, Queen Anne cottage, and bungalow. Most of these structures are ordinary and unpretentious. The majority of the parish's commercial and public buildings are also uninspiring, leaving a core of approximately a dozen late nineteenth and early twentieth century buildings which stand out because they are architect designed or display noteworthy elements of high style architecture. A vernacular interpretation of the Classical Revival, St. Mary's ranks as one of these landmarks.

Because the Classical and Colonial Revival styles are so closely related, it is possible to study the influence of Classical ideas in Avoyelles Parish by examining the development of Colonial Revival architecture in the region. Local residents rarely built maturely detailed Colonial or Classical Revival buildings. Instead, they usually constructed asymmetrical Queen Anne houses with semi-octagonal bays, verandas, and Colonial Revival details such as Doric columns and an occasional Palladian window. Essentially, the Colonial Revival replaced the Eastlake style as the primary source of decoration for Queen Anne houses and cottages.

Against this background St. Mary's facade stands out as a more pure and complete expression of Classical taste largely unencumbered by decorative elements from other styles. St. Mary's is especially noteworthy for its pretentious temple-like Corinthian portico, a major element of Classical design and one of only two pedimented porticos in the parish. The pediment's use of statuary along its roofline is another Classical element found nowhere else in Avoyelles Parish. The church's boldly denticulated cornices, the Palladian and

9. Major Bibliographical References	
Avoyelles Parish Historic Standing Structures	Survey, Louisiana Division of Historic
Preservation. Site visit by National Register staff.	
Photos showing 1889 church (exterior and inter-	ior): procent church before belfor memoral
Previous documentation on file (NPS): N/A 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	See continuation sheet Primary location of additional data: State historic preservation office Other State agency Federal agency Local government University
Survey #	Other
recorded by Historic American Engineering	Specify repository:
Record #	
10. Geographical Data	
Acreage of property approximately 1/5 acre	
UTM References A [1 5] [5 9 0 2 5 0] [3 4 2 8 3 0 0] Zone Easting Northing C [B Zone Easting Northing D L
	See continuation sheet
Verbal Boundary Description	
Please refer to enclosed sketch map.	
	See continuation sheet
Boundary Justification	
Boundaries follow property line on the north but other three sides in order to exclude several matchalic Church complex.	at cut close to the old church on the modern structures which are part of the
	See continuation sheet
11 Form Drangered By	
11. Form Prepared By name/title National Register staff	
organization Division of Historic Preservation	dateFebruary 1989
street & number P. O. Box 44247	telephone (504) 342-8160
city or town Baton Rouge	state Louisiana zip code 70804

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oculus windows, and its fanlighted entrance with paneled doors also contribute to the quality of the building's Classical facade. As mentioned previously, St. Mary's is one of only three fully expressed Classical or Colonial Revival buildings in the parish.