OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property

County and State

Section number _____

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 86001554

Date Listed: 7/9/1986

Property Name: Pass Machae Light

Parish: Tangipahoa

Page

State: LA

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

Signature of the Keeper

Qualities which caused the property to be originally listed have been lost or destroyed.

The Pass Machac Light has been demolished.

The property is hereby removed from the National Register.

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

DISTRIBUTION: National Register property file Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

Form No. 10-306 (Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES **INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FO	RN	PS U	SE	ON	LY
1000					

FEB 2 4 1984 RECEIVED

7-9-86 DATE ENTERED

FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL	REGISTER	FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES COMPLETE APPLICABLE S	SECTIONS	

1 NAME

HISTORIC

PASS MANCHAC LIGHT

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

WESTERN END LAKE PONTCHARTRAIN		NOT FOR PUBLICATION CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT		
	Sector Sector Sector	and the second sec		STRICT
Po	onchatoula	X_ VICINITY OF	SIXTH	
STATE		CODE	COUNTY	CODE
	LOUISIANA	22	TANGIPIHOA	105

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRES	ENTUSE
_DISTRICT	XPUBLIC	XOCCUPIED	AGRICULTURE	_MUSEUM
XBUILDING(S)	PRIVATE	_UNOCCUPIED	COMMERCIAL	PARK
STRUCTURE	BOTH	WORK IN PROGRESS	_EDUCATIONAL	PRIVATE RESIDENCE
SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	_ENTERTAINMENT	RELIGIOUS
_OBJECT	_IN PROCESS	X_YES: RESTRICTED	XGOVERNMENT	_SCIENTIFIC
	BEING CONSIDERED	YES: UNRESTRICTED	_INDUSTRIAL	_TRANSPORTATION
	N/A	NO	MILITARY	_OTHER:

4 AGENCY

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: (// applicable) U. S. COAST GUARD COMMANDER, EIGHTH COAST GUARD DISTRICT

STREET & NUMBER

HALE BOGGS FEDERAL BUILDING, 500 CAMP STREET

CITY, TOWN NEW ORLEANS

VICINITY OF

STATE 70130 LOUISIANA

LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION 5

COURTHOUSE.

STREET & NUMBER

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Executive Order dated May 24, 1837

CITY, TOWN

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

_FEDERAL STATE _COUNTY _LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS

CITY. TOWN

STATE

STATE



CON	DITION	CHECK ONE	CHECK (DNE
EXCELLENT	DETERIORATED	X_UNALTERED	X_ORIGINAL	SITE
GOOD	RUINS	ALTERED	MOVED	DATE
XFAIR	UNEXPOSED			

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

A masonry tower built in 1859. The light has a 250mm plastic lens mounted on the lantern gallery and powered by becautes. It has been unmanned for a number of years and upkeep has been minimal. It is still used as an automated aid to novigation.

- 1. Approximate Dimensions Base 20 ft. to top, 40 ft. above sea level
- 2. Material construction Brick
- 3. Form of Lighthouse Brick cylindrical
- 4. Type of Illuminate and Lens ESNA 250 mm
- 5. Color of Lighthouse White
- 5. No Special Signaling devices
- 7. No Additional Structures
- o. No Alterations to existing lighthouse
- 9. No special features

PASS MANCHAC LIGHTHOUSE

State of Louisiana, Department of Culture, Recreation and Tourism, Office of Cultural Development comments:

It appears that the present Pass Manchac Lighthouse dates from just after the Civil War. Its circular brick tower design represents the earliest type of lighthouse which was built along the Gulf Coast. Most brick lighthouses have not survived; however, because the swampy soil common to the region would not support them. The Pass Manchac Light is one of only four which remain intact in Louisiana. Hence it is eligible for the National Register because it represents an early type which has largely disappeared.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD		REAS OF SIGNIFICANCE CH	ICCK AND JUSTIFI BELOW	
_PREHISTORIC	ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	COMMUNITY PLANNING	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	RELIGION
_1400-1499	ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	CONSERVATION	LAW	SCIENCE
_1500-1599	AGRICULTURE	ECONOMICS	LITERATURE	SCULPTURE
1600-1699	ARCHITECTURE	EDUCATION	MILITARY	_SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
_1700-1799	ART	ENGINEERING	MUSIC	THEATER
X1800-1899	COMMERCE	_EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	PHILOSOPHY	TRANSPORTATION
_1900-	COMMUNICATIONS	_INDUSTRY	POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	_OTHER (SPECIEV)
		_INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1859

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

UNKNOWN

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

FASS MANCHAC (1837)

The Pass Menchae Lighthouse is significant because of its architecture. Its design embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type and method of construction common to the 1850's. It is the only lighthouse of its design in the Gulf Coast region. Its level of significance is at the state level.

Pass Manchac, like the Rigolets, is a narrow neck of water. It connects western Lake Pontchartrain to Lake Maurepas.

A lightnouse was authorized for 56,000 in 1834 and was completed in 1837.

This cower was rebuilt in 1846 and stood 32 feet high, elevating the lens 34 feet above sea level. The steady rea light with nine lamps was visible for 13 miles. The first three lighthouses were built on the same general site. The first two were apparently brick towers. The third was a dwelling with a light centered on top.

The unite lighthouse, begun in 1857, held its light 45 feet above as level but was visible only 10 miles. The light was first exhibited in February 1859, with a Fourth Order lens. Build just prior to "the tabellion" the structure was heavily caused by annies of both sides. The camage probably led to the building of the fourth and present Pass Manchae Lighthouse.

The Reeper's awariing which was attached to the light was rezed in 1952 and only the foundation remains.

The fourth tower is still active, although the original lens is no longer in use. A 250 nm plastic lens mounted on the lantern gallety and powered by batteries now guides shipping to the pass.

There are no other structures of its kind in the Eighth Coast Guard District.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Lighthouses and Lightships of the Northern Gulf Coast Department of Transportation, U. S. Coast Guard

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UTM REFERENCES	OPERTY <u>0 acres</u> (The	light is inwater)		
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Pass Manchac Light Tangipiton Pamin Lept. 1983 LA



Pass Manchae hight Tangipikoa Parin, hA



Pass MANCHAC

OFFICIAL U. S. COAST GUARD PHOTOGRAPH Eighth Coast Guard District

NAME-----PASS MANCHAC LIGHT LOCATION----LAKE PONTCHARTRAIN, LOUISIANA PHOTOGRAPHER-----U.S. COAST GUARD DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH-----AUGUST 1978 LOCATION OF NEGATIVE-----U.S. COAST GUARD DIRECTION TAKEN-----SOUTHWEST

Tangipiton Parist, +A



PASS MANCHAC LIGHT

08-081978-1-11 Tangepedia Parish, LA



Tass Manchae Light Targepetica Parish, LA



WASO Form - 177 ("R" June 1984)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

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				Date Due: 3/22/84 -	418184
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resubmission				RETURN	2/26/87
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of a type				Discipline HISF	
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				see continuation sheet	
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2. Location				1	
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Category	Ownership Public Acqu	Moust	Status Accessible	Present Use	
4. Owner of Property					
5. Location of Legal De	escription				
6. Representation in Ex	cisting Surveys		De	Ease Check one	
Has this property been	determined eligible?	🗆 yes 🛛		ion	
7. Description					
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good	🔲 ruins	a	itered	moved date	
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boundary selection	The	month	C 110 100		

X 8. Significance

Period Areas of Significance-Check and justify below

A Builder/Architect Please fill in blacks Specific dates Statement of Significance (in one paragraph) summary paragraph 🗌 completeness 🐘 💧 Clarity applicable criteria Please whe that much of #8 disce justification of areas checked previous structures at the site. However, the graning paragraph and SHPO pummany support eligibility. Brelating significance to the resource Context relationship of integrity to significance justification of exception other 9. Major Bibliographical References X10. Geographical Data - Please fronde XAcreage of nominated property Quadrangle name_ **UTM References** Verbal boundary description and justification 11. Form Prepared By 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification The evaluated significance of this property within the state is: national local state State Historic Preservation Officer signature title date 13. Other - cleaner photo be obtained? Maps **S**Photographs Other CAROL DUGIE Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to. _ Date 3/26/1984 Phone: 202 - 343-9541 level Dutin Signed.

Comments for any item may be continued on an attached sheet

Resubmission

WASO Form - 177 ("R" June 1984)

dates

boundary selection

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

76001954

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

angipihoa Parish Working No. 2:24/36 DUISIANA Fed. Reg. Date:			Cobstant	Lys Mevier	
DUTSTANA Working No. 224726 Fed. Reg. Date: 23/27 Date Due: 24/24/8/6 Promination by person or local government REFURN owner objection REFURN appeal Substantive Review: Asample Substantive Review: Asample request Momination by person or local government Refure Refuence Owner objection Refuence Refuence Reviewer's comments: Momination in difficult for vegal Recom. Intrivial and as EMA mythologital appeal Nomination returned for: Technical corrections alted below The Ultiplate dy table of Corrections alted below The Ultiplate y table of Corrections alted below The Ultiplate Substantive reasons discussed below The Ultiplate Accessible Status Present Use Accessible Public Acquidition Accessible Accessible Property Status Present Use Accessible Property Status Present Use Accessible Property Status Present Use Accessible Property Status<	ass Manchac Light	λα.	Dans		
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Completeness					
alterations/integrity					

8. Significance

Period Areas of Significance-Check and justify below

Specific dates Builder/Architect Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

summary parag	raph
Completeness	
Clarity	
applicable crite	ria .
☐ justification of	
relating signific	ance to the resource
Context	
relationship of	integrity to significance
□ justification of	
other	and the second

 	 _	 _	

9. Major Bibliographical References

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____ Quadrangle name _____ UTM References

Verbal boundary description and justification

11. Form Prepared By

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

state

date

____local

Date ____

8.1

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

13. Other

Photographs

Other

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to _____

Signed_

and the second se

Phone: _____



Office of the Secretary of Transportation

400 Seventh St., S.W. Washington, D.C. 20590

MAY 2 3 1986

Jerry Rogers, Keeper National Register of Historic Places National Park Service Department of the Interior P.O. Box 37127 Washington, D.C. 20013-7127

Dear Mr. Rogers:

Enclosed are the National Register of Historic Places nomination forms for Pass Manchac Light, Tangipihoa County, New Orleans, Louisiana, and Chandeleur Light, St. Bernard County, New Orleans, Louisiana which are being resubmitted with the additional information (see NPS review form) you requested.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

Robert F. Crecco DOT Historic Preservation Officer

National Register of Historic Places

Note to the record

Correspondence related to removal

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:	Removal	
Property Name:	Pass Machac Light	
Multiple Name:		
State & County:	LOUISIANA, Tangipahoa	
Date Rece 12/17/20		
Reference number:	OT86001554	
Nominator:	Federal Agency	
Reason For Review	r <u>.</u>	
X Accept	Return Reject <u>1/31/2019</u> Date	
Abstract/Summary Comments:	Demolished by Hurricane Katrina	
Recommendation/ Criteria	Remove	
ReviewerJim Ga	abbert Discipline Historian	
Telephone (202)3	54-2275 Date].71.11	
DOCUMENTATION	I: 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.

Nicole Hobson-Morris

From:Kristin SandersSent:Tuesday, August 15, 2017 9:05 AMTo:Nicole Hobson-MorrisSubject:FW: Pass Manchac LighthouseAttachments:Conveyance Document from Federal Government.pdf

Nicole,

Please see the below email and the attached document. Are you available for a call Friday? Do you know any additional background on this? If so, we can catch up sometime before the call.

Thanks,

К

Kristin P. Sanders Interim Assistant Secretary/Attorney Office of Cultural Development | Department of Culture, Recreation & Tourism 225.342.8200 Main | 225.219.9772 Fax ksanders@crt.la.gov| www.louisianahp.org

From: Sean Porter [mailto:Sean.Porter@la.gov]
Sent: Monday, August 14, 2017 3:38 PM
To: Julia George Moore <jgeorge@crt.la.gov>
Cc: Kristin Sanders <ksanders@crt.la.gov>; Jonathan Robillard <Jonathan.Robillard@la.gov>
Subject: RE: Pass Manchac Lighthouse

Kristin,

If you have some time later this week, Jonathan Robillard (from the Office of State Lands) and I would like to meet to discuss status of the Pass Manchac Lighthouse. Specifically, we would like to talk about its status in light of 1) the lantern room being relocated to a nearby museum in the early 2000s, and 2) the destruction of the remaining structure in 2012 by Hurricane Isaac. Attached is the conveyance document from the federal government in which the State is tasked with preserving the lighthouse, said requirement being waivable upon application to the SHPO.

Please let us know a few times on either Wednesday or Friday when you might be able to talk. A teleconference will probably suffice, but we are right next door to you at CRT, so we don't mind walking over to meet face-to-face if you prefer that.

Thanks,

Sean Porter Attorney Office of General Counsel Division of Administration

From: Julia George Moore [mailto:jgeorge@crt.la.gov] Sent: Monday, August 14, 2017 2:22 PM To: Sean Porter <<u>Sean.Porter@la.gov</u>>



State of Louisiana Office of the Lieutenant Governor Department of Culture, Recreation & Tourism Office of Cultural Development

BILL CODY DEPUTY SECRETARY

August 28, 2017

Jonathan Robillard Public Lands Administrator Office of State Lands

RE: Pass Manchae Lighthouse Tangipahoa Parish, LA Via email

Dear Jonathan, •

I am writing in response to your letter dated August 18, 2017, and as follow-up to our phone conversation that day. The Pass Manchac Lighthouse was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1986 for statewide significance due to its architecture. Specifically, its design embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type and method of construction common to the 1850s, and it was the only lighthouse of its design in the Gulf Coast region.

The Historic Preservation Covenant attached as Exhibit B of the Quitclaim Deed that transferred ownership of the lighthouse to the State of Louisiana requires certain oversight and approvals from the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). The purpose of this is to ensure the historic integrity of the lighthouse is retained, thus maintaining its eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places.

However, the lighthouse was completely destroyed by Hurricane Isaac in 2012, as documented by the photographs provided with your letter. Based on this information, it is the SHPO's determination that the State of Louisiana has no further obligations under Exhibit B of the Quitclaim Deed. Further, Jessica Richardson, National Register Coordinator, will begin the process to delist the Pass Manchac Lighthouse.

Please do not hesitate to contact me at 225.342.8200 or <u>ksanders@crt.la.gov</u>, if I can be of further assistance.

Sincerely,

to P. Sander

Kristin P. Sanders Interim Assistant Secretary/Attorney Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer



State of Louisiana Office of the Lieutenant Governor Department of Culture, Recreation & Tourism Office of Cultural Development Division of Historic Preservation

KRISTIN P. SANDERS Assistant Secretary

October 11, 2018

Mr. Robby Miller, President Tangipahoa Parish P.O. Box 215 Amite, LA 70422

RE: Delisting of Pass Manchac Lighthouse, Tangipahoa Parish, LA

Dear Parish-President Miller:

The purpose of this letter is to notify you of our intent to petition for the removal of the above referenced property from the National Register of Historic Places, a process known as delisting. This step is important as we strive to maintain an accurate record of properties in our state that are listed in the Register, still extant, and maintain integrity per National Register Criteria. In many cases, buildings were destroyed many years ago and the official delisting paperwork was not completed.

The Pass Manchac Lighthouse was listed on the National Register on July 9, 1986. According to the Federal National Register regulations [36 CFR 6-.15 (a)(1)], a property may be delisted if it has ceased to meet the criteria for listing on the National Register because the qualities which caused it to be originally listed have been lost or destroyed. Sadly, the Lighthouse was destroyed during Hurricane Isaac in August of 2012. Because the building, and its qualities that caused it to have been listed, are destroyed, this property will be proposed for removal from the National Register. The final delisting decision will be made by the Keeper of the National Register at the National Park Service.

The regulations [36 CFR 60.15 (g)] also require that the property's owner be given an opportunity to comment and the chief elected official notified of the proposed action. If you choose to comment, please respond via letter by **November 26, 2018** to the following address:

Kristin P. Sanders State Historic Preservation Officer Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation PO Box 44247 Baton Rouge, LA 70804

If you have questions concerning the delisting petition or any other National Register issue, please contact National Register Coordinator, Jessica Richardson, by email at <u>irichardson@crt.la.gov</u>, or by phone at 225-219-4595.

Sincerely,

Kristin P. Sanders State Historic Preservation Officer



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

October 11, 2018

Johnathan Robillard Public Lands Administrator Office of State Lands

RE: Delisting of Pass Manchac Lighthouse, Tangipahoa Parish, LA

Dear Mr. Robillard:

The purpose of this letter is to notify you of our intent to petition for the removal of the above referenced property from the National Register of Historic Places, a process known as delisting. This step is important as we strive to maintain an accurate record of properties in our state that are listed in the Register. As we have already discussed, in our correspondence of August 28, 2017, the lighthouse was completely destroyed by Hurricane Isaac in 2012.

The Pass Manchac Lighthouse was listed on the National Register on July 9, 1986. According to the Federal National Register regulations [36 CFR 6-.15 (a)(1)], a property may be delisted if it has ceased to meet the criteria for listing on the National Register because the qualities which caused it to be originally listed have been lost or destroyed. Because the building, and its qualities that caused it to have been listed, are destroyed, this property will be proposed for removal from the National Register. The final delisting decision will be made by the Keeper of the National Register at the National Park Service.

The regulations [36 CFR 60.15 (g)] also require that the property's owner be given an opportunity to comment and the chief elected official notified of the proposed action. If you choose to comment, please respond, via letter by **November 26, 2018** to our office.

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CC: Jay Dardenne, Commissioner of Administration, Division of Administration

Home Maps Ξ Pass Manchac, LA \otimes D AdChoices A Day Trip To Manchac Lighthouse Pass Manchac Light Manchac Louisiana Find Location House Design and Constructie Select a photograph to view a photo gallery See our full List of Lighthouses in Louisiana History Map

Visitor Info.

Notes/Comments

Pass Manchac Lighthouse

In 1682, French explorer La Salle discovered the mouth of the Mississippi River by sailing down the river from French settlements in the Great Lakes region. La Salle named the area near the river's mouth Louisiana, after his king, Louis XIV. A few years later, La Salle attempted to find the Mississippi from the Gulf, but ended up in Texas, and was killed while trying to make it back to the river.

Under the direction of Jerome de Pontchartrain, minister of the Marine of France, a second expedition led by Pierre Le Moyne Sieur d'Iberville was dispatched to locate the river in 1698. After finding the mouth and sailing upstream to a point near present day Baton Rouge, Iberville was informed by local Indians about a backdoor route (Manchac in the Choctaw language) to his ships, which were anchored in the Mississippi Sound near Biloxi. This shortcut led Iberville through a bayou, two lakes and another bayou before reaching the sound. Iberville named the first and smaller of the two lakes Maurepas after Pontchartrain's son, while the larger lake was named after Pontchartrain himself. Today, the winding, seven-mile-long waterway which links the two lakes is known as Pass Manchac.

For the next two hundred years, ship captains used the lakes to reach Louisiana's interior, avoiding the daunting task of sailing upstream against the powerful Mississippi current. On March 3, 1837, Congress appropriated \$6,000 for a lighthouse at the northeastern end of Pass Manchac to mark this link between the lakes. A conical brick tower was constructed by Francis D. Gott of New Orleans, and Isaac Zachary, the first keeper, received his appointment on January 16, 1839.

The first lighthouse was one of four that have marked the pass. "Mud mortar" was used in the original tower instead of lime and sand, and in just a few years the tower was disintegrating and had to be rebuilt. Most of the material in the tower could be reused in the second tower, and the construction bill came in at a low \$1,630. The replacement tower, built in 1842, didn't last much longer than the first. The lake encroached on the station, until the tower's foundation was completely submerged and the integrity of the tower was compromised.

The third Pass Manchac Lighthouse, erected in 1846, was significantly different than the first two. Built using cypress trees found abundantly in the nearby swamps, the lighthouse consisted of a two-story Victorian dwelling with a tower rising from its center. The focal plane of the light was forty-five feet above the lake. A tower based on the same design was later constructed at South Pass.

The third tower had the same problem as its predecessors: it was built too close to the shore. As the buffer zone between the tower and the lake eroded away, the tower developed a lean. A breakwater was built around the lighthouse in a vain attempt to save the structure, but in 1855, the lighthouse inspector noted:

This process seems to have been arrested for the present by the repairs which have been made; but satisfied as I am that the establishment, if not swept away, will require much expenditure to preserve it any length of time, I recommend that it

Pass Manchac Lighthouse, Louisiana at Lighthousefriends.com

be rebuilt in a permanent manner. A wooden dwelling on screw piles, to show a light from its top, would be cheap and secure; but it would seem more desirable to build with bricks, on wooden piles and a grillage.

The Lighthouse Board requested funds for the construction of a fourth Pass Manchac Lighthouse, and Congress responded by providing \$10,000 on August 18, 1856 for a new lighthouse and dwelling.

A construction site was selected two hundred feet northwest of the third lighthouse on a spot of ground that was not prone to flooding. The lighthouse design called for a one-and-a-half-story brick dwelling connected to a cylindrical tower of roughly the same height. This cylindrical tower was the first and only one to be built along the Gulf Coast. A system of reflectors was used in the tower upon its completion in 1857, until a fourth-order lens was provided in February 1859. Confederates removed the lens for safe keeping on September 18, 1861, as the Civil War affected the area.

The war was hard on the tower. Lighthouse Engineer Max Bozano reported that "as might be expected, there was all possible damage done, such as carrying away doors, windows, breaking the lantern glass by making a target of it." The lantern had to be replaced and a new granite deck installed, but the lighthouse was repaired in just over three months and was back in service in December 1866 using a fifth-order Fresnel lens.

On March 3, 1871 Congress provided \$1,700 for the construction of a 200-foot-long breakwater to protect the station from erosion caused by waves. The breakwater was built in 1872 using twelve-inch-square yellow pine piles and consisted of two faces that met at an angle of 120°. The piles penetrated eight feet into the lake bed and extended seven feet above the land. In 1886, the breakwater was rebuilt using cypress piles, but it was blown down in a hurricane in August 1888 and had to be rebuilt again. To prevent the recurring damaged to the breakwater, 1,714 tons of rock were placed around it in 1902 followed by another 800 tons the next year.



Photograph courtesy Donald Thibodaux

In 1898, a 1,200-pound fog bell was suspended in a newly constructed tower and struck by machinery to aid mariners during periods of low visibility. An oil house was added to the station in 1909.

The dwelling at Pass Manchac was home to the Succow family for over fifty years. Anthony Succow began his service as keeper in 1868. His wife, Mary, took over in 1873, and she was followed by her son Hugo in 1909. Hugo Succow was serving as keeper in 1915 when a powerful hurricane struck the area. Three-year-old Mary Rose Succow huddled in her father's arms, while her mother clutched the family's eighteen-month-old baby. As the waves beat against the house, Mrs. Succow told her husband "Hugo, all we can do now is pray," and right at that moment, the storm quieted, and the lighthouse quit shaking. The storm left water lilies on top of the disfigured breakwater. The Secretary of Commerce commended both Keeper Succow and Joseph W. Sharp, his assistant, for maintaining the light under hazardous and very trying conditions.

The lighthouse was automated in 1941, and stood empty for over a decade. Then, in 1952, the dwelling was razed to keep out unwelcome occupants. At that time, the lighthouse sat on an island, no longer attached to the peninsula. The Coast Guard abandoned the property in 1987, when the light was decommissioned. Without upkeep, the tower continued to deteriorate, and would have been doomed had the Lake Maurepas Society not taken interest in the lighthouse in 1995. The Manchac Lighthouse Committee, an offshoot of the society, was formed in 1999 to take responsibility for the structure. Click here to see a video of the lighthouse shot in 1996.

Ben Taylor served as president of the group and successfully led an effort to have the lighthouse transferred from the Coast Guard to the state. This move, transacted on December 28, 1999, allowed the committee to secure \$230,000 of state funding for restoration of the lighthouse. Using that sum, coupled with \$16,000 raised by the group, a two-phase restoration plan for the lighthouse was prepared. In phase one, the tower's foundation was to be secured, and in phase two the tower would be jacked up, placed atop a new foundation, and relit. Phase one began in 2002, when wooden pilings were driven around the tower, to shore up its foundation and prevent it from toppling over. At that time, the lantern room was also removed from the tower for restoration, but unfortunately it broke in two during the process.

In April 2003, the lighthouse was over a thousand feet from the nearest shore. It is hard to imagine that just a hundred years earlier, Keeper Succow and his family maintained a garden and a small farm with chickens and cows next to the lighthouse.

Still armed with a significant sum of money, the lighthouse committee paused to rethink its plan for the tower. With the base of the tower submerged under several feet of water and given the tower's pronounced lean, drastic measures would have been required to save it. Thoughts of moving the tower, which would compromise its historical status, were dismissed as the tower was listed on the National Register of Historic Places, but in retrospect, that would have likely been the only way to save it.

Seven years to the day after Hurricane Katrina struck New Orleans, slow-moving Hurricane Isaac soaked the Gulf Coast in August 2012 and caused Pass Manchac Lighthouse to topple into the waters of Lake Pontchartrain. The relighting of New Canal Lighthouse, which was destroyed by Hurricane Katrina, had to be postponed due to Hurricane Isaac. Given the difficult economic times at the time the tower collapsed, many believe Pass Manchac Lighthouse is likely gone forever.

The lantern room from Pass Manchac Lighthouse, now back in one piece, was placed on display on the grounds of the Lake Pontchartrain Basin Maritime Museum in Madisonville, Louisiana on February 15, 2008.

Keepers:

3/8/2018

Pass Manchac Lighthouse, Louisiana at Lighthousefriends.com

- Head: Isaac Zachary (1839 1843), Robert Daniel (1843 1846), Isaac Taberg (1846 1847), James Lettoon (1847 1848), Benjamin Williams (1848 – 1853), James Sproul (1853), Benjamin Williams (1853 – 1857), James H. Sprole (1857 – 1859), Bartholomew Settson (1859 – 1867), Levi Wells (1867 – 1868), Anthony Succow (1868 – 1873), Mary J. Succow (1873 – 1909), Hugo A. Succow (1909 – 1921), Harvey J. Beebe (1926 – 1928), Patrick J. Meloncon (1928 – at least 1931), Louis Henry Barbier (1933 – 1941).
- Assistant: Benjamin J. Botler (at least 1853 at least 1855), M.A. Williams (1857), Henry C. Peterson (1909 at least 1913), Jesse Nelson (1914 1915), Joseph W. Sharp (1915), Henry C. Peterson (at least 1917 at least 1919), Harvey J. Beebe (1924 1926), Patrick Meloncon (1928), Dallas J. Silvy (1928 1929), Louis Henry Barbier (at least 1930 1933), Bill Jones (at least 1940).

References

- 1. Annual Report of the Lighthouse Board, various years.
- 2. Lighthouses, Lightships, and the Gulf of Mexico, David Cipra, 1997.
- 3. "Pass Manchac Lighthouse," Brenda Finnegan, Lighthouse Digest, January 2001.



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Pass Manchac, LA



Description: In 1682. French explorer La Salle discovered the mouth of the Mississippi River by sailing down the river from French settlements in the Great Lakes region. La Salle named the area near the river's mouth Louisiana, after his king, Louis XIV. A few years later, La Salle attempted to find the Mississippi from the Gulf, but ended up in Texas, and was killed while trying to make it back to the river.

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References

- Annual Report of the Lighthouse Board, various years
- 2.
- Lighthouses, Lightships, and the Gulf of Mexico, David Cipra, 1997. "Pass Manchac Lighthouse," Brenda Finnegan, Lighthouse Digest, January 2001. 3.

Location: Located in Lake Ponchartrain, just offshore from where Pass Manchac leads west into Lake Maurepas. Latitude: 30.2967 Longitude: -90.2982



For a larger map of Pass Manchac Lighthouse, click the lighthouse in the above map or get a map from: Mapquest.

- •
- My Profile
- Sign Out



Tangipahoa landmark wiped out by Isaac



wwltv.com

Posted on September 21, 2012 at 6:15 PM

Updated Friday, Sep 21 at 6:21 PM

Ashley Rodrigue / Eyewitness News Email: <u>arodrigue@wwltv.com</u> | Twitter: <u>@ashleyrwwl</u>

A landmark in Tangipahoa Parish is emerging as the latest victim of Hurricane Isaac.

The Pass Manchac Lighthouse was based in the waterway that connects Lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain, around the community of Manchac. Now, 175 years of history sits crumbled in the water.

Al Dranguet, a professor of History and Political Science at Southeastern Louisiana University, said, "The community that depended, for so many generations, on the light itself, as just a beacon for safety, is going to be sorely disappointed."

When the structure was first put up in the 1800s, it was used to guide commercial boat traffic. Damage from the Civil War, and mother nature, led to heightening and rebuilding projects, which left the lighthouse sturdy for decades as a pinpoint for sportsmen and swampers living off the land. A twin still stands in Madisonville.

Robert Moreau with Southeastern's Turtle Cove Environmental Research Station, said, "Lighthouses are one of those icons or structures that you can always gauge wetland loss by."

And there's been a lot of it. That coupled with Hurricane Katrina put the lighthouse on its last leg and Isaac finally did it in, along with many of the camps around it.

Dranguet said, "The lighthouse and its demise is just another casualty of our coastal erosion process and something needs to be done because we're going to lose more than lighthouses"

Even though this light house has been rebuilt after several events, there's a little hope that will happen again this time.

"It can be reclaimed and restored, but that would be a big effort and during these economic times, pretty difficult," said Moreau.

The top part of the lighthouse, called the Lantern Room, was saved before Hurricane Katrina and is in the Maritime Museum in Madisonville.



0786001554



State of Innisiana 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

December 11, 2018

James Gabbert National Register of Historic Places 1849 C St, NW Mail Stop 7228 Washington, D.C., 20240

RE: Delisting of Pass Manchac Lighthouse, Tangipahoa Parish, LA

Dear Mr. Gabbert:

The purpose of this letter is to notify you of our intent to delist the above property from the National Register of Historic Places. Originally listed on the Register on 7/9/1986. The lighthouse was completely destroyed by Hurricane Isaac in 2012. Per 36 CFR 60, Sec. 60.15 (a)(1), we are requesting that the above property be officially delisted based on the fact that the property has ceased to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register because the qualities which caused it to be originally listed have been destroyed. We have included articles, emails, and letter to support this claim.

We have notified the property owner and the chief elected official and have included copies of those letters with this submission. No responses were received.

If you have any questions concerning our request, please contact our National Register Coordinator, Jessica Richardson via email at <u>irichardson@crt.la.gov</u> or by phone at 225-219-4595.

Sincerely,

ton PAnde

Kristin Sanders State Historic Preservation Officer

Enclosures