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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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.

1. Name of Property

historic name Grand Cane United Methodist Church
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number U. S. Hwy 171 N/A not for publication
city, town Grand Cane N/A vicinity
state Louisiana code LA county DeSoto code 031 zip code 71032

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</u>	_____ buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	_____	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	_____	_____ structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	_____	_____ objects
		<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Leslie Tassin December 16, 1991
Signature of certifying official Leslie Tassin, LA SHPO, Dept of Culture, Date
Recreation and Tourism
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register. entered in the National Register
 See continuation sheet. 1/28/92
 determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
 determined not eligible for the National Register.
 removed from the National Register.
 other, (explain:)

Victoria Byers _____
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION/religious structure

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION/religious structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Gothic Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation brickwalls weatherboard

roof asphaltother

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Grand Cane United Methodist Church (1888) is a frame Gothic Revival building located on U. S. Highway 171 in the small community of Grand Cane in rural DeSoto Parish. Despite some alterations and the replacement of the building's principal architectural feature, the church retains its National Register eligibility.

Originally the church had a three story side tower with an octagonal spire and four corner pinnacles. The lower story of the tower contained a vestibule which served as the entrance to the building. In 1959 the tower was taken down to the first story and given a pitched roof. In 1990-91 it was replaced, based upon photographs of the original. Because the upper stories of the tower are replaced, this description will emphasize the surviving original features of the building.

The nave of the church is a steeply pitched, gabled roof mass four bays deep. Its principal feature is a forward facing Gothic window with twin lancets inscribed within a larger hood molded lancet. Also inscribed is a central glazed roundel with the muntins worked into a quatrefoil pattern. The roundel is repeated on the rear wall of the nave. The sides of the nave feature single lancets, each with a hood molded top. The principal entrance also takes the form of a lancet; here the transom features muntins worked into a tracery pattern.

The interior of the nave features narrow gauge beaded boarding installed so as to form a wainscot at the window sill level. The upper portions of the walls are similarly sheathed, culminating in a faceted false vaulted ceiling. (The walls and ceiling had been covered with paneling and acoustical tiles, respectively. These materials were removed during the 1990-91 restoration project.)

Alterations

In addition to the tower replacement, the building has undergone the following alterations:

1. In the 1940s, the last bay of the nave was partitioned off and the altar and pulpit moved forward. This created a new rear space which was partitioned into three small rooms. None of the original detailing was removed in this process. At that time three windows were added to the rear of the church.

See continuation sheet

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)
architecture

Period of Significance
1888

Significant Dates
1888

Cultural Affiliation
NA

Significant Person
N/A

Architect/Builder
unknown

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

The Grand Cane Methodist Church is significant on the local level because its original Gothic features (see description) establish it as DeSoto Parish's finest example of Victorian Gothic Revival architecture. In this regard it should be noted that all of the parish's Gothic Revival buildings are churches.

During the Victorian era, the Gothic Revival was an extremely important movement in church architecture, particularly among Protestant denominations. Victorian theologians asserted that Gothic, having arisen in the "Age of Faith" (the Middle Ages), was the appropriate style for ecclesiastical buildings. Known as the Ecclesiological Movement, this renewed interest in the Gothic Revival began in England and came to America in the late 1830s, where it had a profound impact. By the end of the Victorian era (c.1900), the Gothic Revival had left a sizable and impressive legacy.

Known primarily for its Greek Revival architecture, DeSoto Parish also has a collection of seven Victorian Gothic churches, an unusually large number for a rural parish. Among these, there is no doubt that the Grand Cane Methodist Church is the finest. Two of the other examples are Greek Revival temple forms whose only Gothic features are simple lancet windows. A third example is a full-blown Greek temple whose portico was enclosed in the late nineteenth century. This enclosure was fitted with straight sided lancet windows. Two of the other remaining examples are fairly plain, with a simple gable roof shape and lancet windows. Finally, there is a sizable frame Gothic church in Mansfield, but it has lost its architectural character, having been completely encased in aluminum siding -- buttresses, window surrounds and all. By contrast, at the Grand Cane Methodist Church, the lancets are not plain but rather are hood molded. In addition, the front elevation features a double lancet surmounted by a large quatrefoil window, all of which is inscribed within a massive hood molded lancet. The quatrefoil window is repeated on the rear elevation. The foregoing are far more elaborate than any features found on the parish's six other examples of the Victorian Gothic style.

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

Historic photos of Grand Cane Methodist Church, copies in National Register file, Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation.

DeSoto Parish Historic Structures Survey, Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation.

See continuation sheet

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 Survey # _____
 recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:
 State historic preservation office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other
Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of property less than an acre

UTM References

A 15 423650 3549500
Zone Easting Northing
C _____

B _____
Zone Easting Northing
D _____

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated building occupies lots 9-12, Block 46, Village of Grand Cane.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

Boundary lines follow property lines.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title National Register Staff
organization Division of Historic Preservation date November 1991
street & number P. O. Box 44247 telephone (504) 342-8160
city or town Baton Rouge state Louisiana zip code 70804

Owner: Grand Cane United Methodist Church
P. O. Box 86
Grand Cane, LA 71032

**United States Department of the Interior
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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Grand Cane United Methodist Church, DeSoto Parish, LA

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2. An original small room at the rear of the vestibule was doubled in size, which meant covering one of the lancet windows on the side of the nave. At some point this window was moved to the base of the tower, replacing a square head window.
3. In 1959 a single story side wing was added near the rear of the nave. (It was attached between two lancet windows.)
4. Originally the upper portion of the front facing gable had a series of collar beams with decorative woodwork in between. This feature no longer exists. (A photo showing this detailing was discovered after the 1990-91 restoration was complete.)

Assessment of Integrity

The Grand Cane Church retains the Gothic Revival features that make it DeSoto Parish's most elaborate example of the style, as noted in Item 8. Significance is not being claimed for the tower because it is largely a replacement, although it should be noted that it is an almost exact copy of the original. Although one wishes the side wing were not there, it should be emphasized that the church, with its strong Gothic Revival character, easily dominates visually.