

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



4

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. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name St. Philip's [Episcopal] Church

other names/site number Mustard Seed Baptist Church

2. Location

street & number 414 Clara Street

<u>N/A</u>	not for publication
<u>NA</u>	vicinity

city or town Boyce

state Louisiana code LA county Rapides code 079 zip code 71409

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

 national statewide X local

Pam Breaux Pam Breaux, State Historic Preservation Officer 12-21-2011
Signature of certifying official/Title 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

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this 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:)

Jon Edson H. Beall 2-8-12
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

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5. Classification

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

Category of Property
(Check only one box.)

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

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		district
		site
		structure
		object
1		Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

NA

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Religion/Religious Facility

Religion/Religious Facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Queen Anne Revival

Gothic Revival

foundation: Brick Piers

walls: Exterior: Vinyl

Interior: Wood

roof: Composition shingles

other: _____

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

Constructed in 1890, the St. Philip's [Episcopal] Church is a single story, wood frame building that stands on a quiet residential block located in the Rapides Parish, town of Boyce, the latter located on the west bank of the Red River in Central Louisiana. The church sits on the northeast corner of Leirim Avenue and Clare Street. Its exterior is a restrained example of Gothic Revival and Queen Anne styling. The interior is a significant example of Gothic Revival styling, lending it distinction among the historical structures of Rapides Parish. Although all exterior walls have received vinyl siding, the building retains its National Register eligibility.

Narrative Description

Setting:

The St. Philip's [Episcopal] Church was built on an avenue that was once an important street in Boyce. Today along Leirim Avenue adjacent to the church stands a row of modest Victorian cottages. There are a few significant older trees and the neighboring lawns are primarily very simple with some plantings of native azaleas and camellias along the street. Many of the older homes along this street were homes to many of the town's earliest families. Leirim Avenue leads into Ulster Avenue, which is the main commercial avenue in the town of Boyce.

Overall Design

This is single story wooden building with asymmetrical massing. The latter is formed by a rectilinear gabled main block with a steeply pitched roof and a side facing square bell tower. This massing is the church's dominant exterior feature. The church's stylistic mixture of Queen Anne and Gothic Revival is notable for this area.

The steeply pitched roof of the church, a dominant front facing gable and a cutaway bay window in the rear of the church are all common massing identifiers of the Queen Anne Style. Every window of the church has large, clear single panes outlined by rectangular translucent colored glass panes that are definitively in the Queen Anne style.

Interior ornamentation, cut from wood, is a dominant feature in most Gothic Revival styled structures. The interior of the church is predominately a carpenter Gothic Revival style with a decorative interior of dark stained walls that are subdivided into three distinctive parts. There are elaborate dark stained wood trusses with beautiful detailing. Dark carved stained wooden curved pews fill the church and the detailing of each pew bears a beautifully carved Gothic cross. A large Gothic Revival pointed arch opening frames the chancel area in the rear of the church.

Façade (West elevation):

The simply styled façade is one unit wide and consists of two gabled masses (a vestibule and the main structure behind it); each surmounted by a simple wooden cross whose lower leg extends downward into the gable peak. The vestibule, centered on the façade, has its own steeply-pitched roof as well as a wide, semi-

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circular arched entrance lacking doors. Behind the vestibule a set of paneled double doors opens to the interior. Another architectural feature of merit on the façade is the rose window of stained glass in the gable peak of the main block above and behind the vestibule. Otherwise, the façade is windowless. Below the façade the foundation consists of brick piers. Concrete blocks have been used to fill the otherwise open space between these piers. Space evident between the top of the blocks and the building's sill indicates that the blocks are not structural.

South Elevation:

This elevation features tall rectangular windows. Double windows mark the center of the wall and are articulated in the same manner as the single windows adjacent to them. As previously mentioned, each has large, clear single panes outlined by rectangular translucent colored glass panes in the Queen Anne Revival style.

Set at the rear of the building in the southeast corner, the square bell tower has a double-angle, very steeply pitched hipped roof associated with the Queen Anne style; its shape is suggestive of a witch's hat. Pointed gablets pierce the lower portion of the "hat" on each side, following the line of Gothic Revival style pointed arch detailed louvers located high up on the tower's walls. What looks like a lightning rod projects upward from the roof's tip. A single rectangular window with the same glazing pattern as the south wall windows pierces the lower level of the tower's west wall, and a single paneled door pierces its south wall. The tower has a small double hung window centered on the rear elevation that matches the height of the window on its facade. The tower's lower space serves as a vestibule that allows the laity to enter the chancel of the church for services.

Rear (east elevation)

The church's apse projects at the rear of the chancel in the form of a polygonal bay. Both chancel and apse are lower than the main block where the nave is located, yet the apse dominates the rear view of the building. Rectangular windows with smaller, clear single panes outlined by rectangular translucent colored glass panes in the Queen Anne style match those of the side elevations in size and style and are located in the bay/apse's angled walls. The back, or central portion, of the bay is solid.

North elevation:

Except for the absence of the bell tower, this side of the building is identical to the south side of the church. Thus, it features sets of windows articulated with rectangular translucent colored glass panes in the Queen Anne style.

Floor plan:

The church's plan is a one unit wide rectangular space containing a nave, chancel with apse, and a bell tower connecting to the main space in the southeast corner. The tower room serves as a rear entrance vestibule. The polygonal bay containing the apse at the rear of the church adjacent to the tower marks the location of the altar.

Interior Description

The church's interior is a well-developed expression of the Gothic Revival style. The worship space's interior walls are subdivided into three distinctive paneled divisions. The lower section is a wainscot consisting of narrow beaded board applied vertically. The middle subdivision consists of diagonally placed tongue and groove boards rising above a chair rail. The upper section of the wall, separated from that below by a picture rail, is composed of vertical tongue and groove, beaded board panels. The ceiling space rises into a vault with

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elaborate wooden trusses adorned with lightly framed gridded rectangles. This non-structural portion of the truss design is beautifully reminiscent of the Queen Anne styled colored glass window design of the church. Bosses hang from the centerpoints of the trusses' bottom members. The flooring is the original wood.

Entered through a large Gothic Revival pointed arch opening, the chancel area of the church spans ten feet. Behind it the polygonal apse projects to the rear. The ceiling treatment in these areas is lower and articulated with a segmented wood panel treatment that gives the ceiling an octagonal design formed with wood.

The church's original Gothic Revival curved pews are accompanied by other original and very beautiful Gothic Revival styled features, including the pulpit, altar and two altar chairs.

Alterations

Although the date of the vinyl siding application is unknown, it may have occurred when a significant storm damaged the church in 1957. At that time the bell tower was damaged and the 1,200 pound bell was dislodged from the tower during the storm. The church tower was carefully rebuilt by a talented carpenter in the area to match the damaged bell tower, but the bell was not re-hung in the bell tower. The church constructed a metal frame in 1960 that stood adjacent to the bell tower (but unattached to the building) and the bell was placed in the metal frame structure until 2003 when it was relocated to St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Shreveport. The metal frame structure still remains on its site. On the interior, air conditioning ducts have been added at the level where the walls meet the ceiling.

Assessment of Integrity:

Even though the bell tower is largely a replacement (due to storm damage), it should be noted that it is an almost exact copy of the original. Although the installation of vinyl siding on the exterior is regrettable, it does not diminish the original distinguishing character of St. Philip's, which remains intact. This especially applies to the interior, where its distinctive features, as well as its finishes and construction techniques, have been preserved. These include the unusual trusses with Queen Anne motifs and the paneled walls subdivided into three separate parts. Fortunately, the air conditioning ducts do not obstruct much of the decoration.

The St. Philip's [Episcopal] Church is absolutely an architectural landmark within the community of Boyce, which has lost most of the symbols of its heritage. Furthermore, its Gothic Revival interior is one of Rapides Parishes' most elaborate and significant examples of that style within a rural church. For these reasons, St. Philip's [Episcopal] Church is a worthy candidate for National Register listing.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
 - B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
 - C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
 - D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.
- Not applicable

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1890

Significant Dates

NA

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

NA

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Architect/Builder

Reverend Herman C. Duncan

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.
- Not applicable

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Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance is based upon the year the builders completed construction of the candidate.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

Although the candidate is a religious facility, it's nomination to the National Register is justified because it meets the requirements for significance under Criterion C for architectural design.

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

Originally known as the St. Philip's [Episcopal] Church, this building is locally significant under Criterion C: Design in the area of architecture. The church has a Gothic Revival style interior that is significant within rural Rapides Parish. It is also one of the three most architecturally significant landmarks left in the parish's small community of Boyce. It especially illustrates the adaptation of high style architecture to the simpler needs and resources of a small rural congregation. The period of significance for both architectural cases is 1890, the year of the church's construction.

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

Parish-wide Significance

As stated above, St. Philip's is significant at the local level because it has the most elaborate Gothic Revival interior in the rural areas of Rapides Parish.

Although its use is not entirely restricted to churches, the Gothic Revival style is most closely associated with religious architecture. The style's popularity is largely the result of a reform effort, known as the Ecclesiological movement, which originated within England's Anglican Church in the 1830s. By the 1840s it had reached the United States, where it spread through the Episcopal Church. Proponents of the movement believed the Middle Ages to have been an "Age of Faith" in which devout people built "good buildings." These "good buildings" (medieval Gothic churches) were by definition Christian and were considered the most appropriate models for church architecture. The movement's tenets eventually spread beyond the Episcopal Church to indirectly influence members of many Christian denominations. Thus, it is largely as a result of the Ecclesiological movement that the Gothic Revival became the church style of choice for Victorians and later generations of Americans. The movement gained popularity in Louisiana with the arrival of Episcopal Bishop Leonidas K. Polk c. 1841 and lasted well into the twentieth century. Thus, it was still a strong influence when St. Philip's was constructed.

By 1890 the railroad had brought new architectural influences to Louisiana. One of these was the Queen Anne Revival style, which the state's residents quickly adopted for residences. However, with its emphasis on massing and the use of texture, the Queen Anne was more of an exterior than an interior style. Fortunately, the era's tendency to combine elements from different styles into one overall design kept what could have been a difficulty from being a problem. Thus, churches with Queen Anne exteriors were often found with interiors in the Gothic Revival. This happened all over rural Rapides Parish.

The State Historic Preservation Office knows of five surviving rural Rapides Parish Churches with Gothic Revival style interiors. They include: 1) Mt. Olivet Episcopal Church, constructed in

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Pineville in 1858; 2) Trinity Episcopal Church, constructed in Cheneyville in 1860; 3) St. John Baptist Church, constructed between Alexandria and Lecompte in 1888; 4) St. Philip's [Episcopal] Church, constructed in Boyce in 1890 (the candidate); and 5) Boyce's Methodist Church (1887). Except for St. Philip's and Mt. Olivet, all of these churches have relatively plain interiors exhibiting only touches of the Gothic Revival. In comparing the two best examples, it should be noted that:

1. Mt. Olivet's nave walls have a wainscot, and its apse has boards applied to the walls to mimic paneling. On the other hand, St. Philip's interior is entirely paneled. (This includes the nave, chancel, apse and ceiling). Furthermore, the paneling on St. Philip's walls is divided into three distinctive parts.
2. St. Philip's roof trusses, each featuring bosses and interpretations of the Queen Anne subdivided window motif, are far more elaborate than the simple trusses formed by crossing diagonal members found in Mt. Olivet.

Thus, St. Philip's interior is the more elaborate of the two.

Significance As a Local Landmark:

Also as stated above, St. Philip's is locally significant in the area of architecture because it is one of the two most impressive architectural landmarks surviving in the community of Boyce. The period of significance for this case is also 1890.

Despite its long history, the Cotile Landing/Boyce area lacks the collection of significant historic structures which one might expect to find in a community of its age and former prosperity. There are no extant structures from Cotile Landing. Many were destroyed during the Civil War when Bank's federal army advanced through the region to the Battle of Mansfield and then upon their defeat at Mansfield retreated through this area and burned warehouses, buildings, plantation houses, barns, many structures along the Red River, and every building on the plantations of Boyce and Blanchard. Some of Boyce's buildings were apparently destroyed by a later fire in the business district. Others were lost to the Red River, according to an old plat map showing that the waterway took almost a third of Boyce's original street grid.

According to the Division of Historic Preservation's c. 1985 Standing Structures Survey of Boyce only 86 buildings survive which are at least fifty years old. The Eastlake and Italianate style Carnahan house is currently the only building on the National Register. There are about a dozen other structures displaying elements associated with the Eastlake style and several dozen small cottages with slight touches of the Queen Anne Revival style such as projecting bays and patterned shingles in their gables. The rest of the residences are not historic. Only one historic commercial building survives. Although it sports an embellished cornice, its storefront has been slightly modified and the entire building is in poor condition. The only other buildings of architectural merit are the candidate (St. Philip's) and the Methodist church mentioned above. (The SHPO believes the latter to also be eligible for the Register and hopes to nominate it at a later date.) Thus, St. Philip's [Episcopal] Church ranks as a significant landmark within the undistinguished architectural background of Boyce. As such, it is a strong candidate for National Register listing.

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Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

The present town of Boyce is located a mile south of the site of an old frontier settlement established in the 1700's on the west bank of the Red River, originally known as Cotile Landing. There Bayou Jean de Jean flows into Red River. It is generally accepted that Old Red River once formed a 30 mile navigable oxbow from Cotile Landing (later Boyce) through the confluence of Bayou Jean de Jean and Bayou Rapides back to the Red River at post des Rapids, later Alexandria, at the foot of the rapids in Red River. This oxbow route was used particularly when the rapids in the Red River prohibited passage there. The frontier Cotile settlement was essentially French with hunters, traders and Indian trappers bearing their goods to the landing. The old land descriptions were in arpents – (the old French measure of land). The name Cotile is a French connotation combining cote (hillside) with an isle (island). Cotile is the actual geographical description of the area. A range of hills cradles the confluence of the two bayous and the alluvial valley was enriched by the seasonal overflow from both bayous and the Red River for centuries before the levees were built. The rich farm land formed there is of fine quality and great depth and is historically known as the Rapides Island. This region is considered one of the oldest settlements in the western portion of Rapides Parish.

In the late 1700's Virginians and Marylanders began to move into the Cotile area. They took advantage of the Spanish ownership of Louisiana (1762-1800) and negotiated generous Spanish land grant claims. The range of the Cotile hills took on the names of these families: Henderson Hill, Howerton Hill and McNutt Hill. The area plantations began to form along the bayous and near the Red River and flourished until the Civil War.

As early as 1827 Cotile Landing was a busy inland port serving cotton planters who utilized the Red River steamboat traffic to carry their crops to the New Orleans market. Red River traffic became truly substantial in 1831 when "The Great Log Raft" in Red River was removed by Captain Henry Shreve. The bustling Cotile Landing economy supported a series of warehouses and stores which served the surrounding area and the plantation culture grew and thrived until the Civil War.

The community of Boyce was founded by the family of that name. Judge Henry Boyce (1797 – 1873) was born in Londonderry, Ireland, and upon settling in Rapides Parish married Irene Archinard. The Archinard family came from Switzerland and settled on a cotton plantation in Rapides Parish. (They would send their sons back to Geneva to be educated.) The Boyce family began to acquire land all around Cotile Landing. The Boyce family property was called Ulster plantation and was apparently divided into Upper and Lower Ulster. Judge Boyce was first a district judge and then was nominated to a federal judgeship by President Zachary Taylor and served in that position until the Civil War.

The Boyce family and the Blanchard family of the adjoining plantation were influential in persuading the Texas and Pacific Railroad in routing its new line from Shreveport to New Orleans through the area, locating the terminal (round house - 1882) in Boyce. One son of the Blanchard Family, Newton Crain Blanchard, would become Governor 1904-1908. In 1882 Henry A. Boyce moved Cotile Landing to the Lower Ulster plantation, which was on a higher elevation, and had it subdivided for sale as town lots. The younger Henry named all of the new town's streets with Irish names honoring his father's birthplace in Ireland. In 1887 he incorporated the town, naming it in honor of his father who had died in 1873. The old Cotile post office moved to Boyce and a series of businesses opened. The main avenue ,Ulster, was designed with a long raised median appointed with gas lights. A hotel was built and a bank was located on this avenue. Several big grocery stores and a large mercantile store served the populace. Four churches were housed in the part of the town east of the railroad (Episcopal, Methodist, Baptist and Catholic). West of the railroad were four other churches that

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served that area. Several big cotton gins and accompanying structures that supported the agricultural economy of the surrounding areas were built. A photograph was taken in 1906 of about 140 Boyce High School students, well dressed and prosperous looking. Many of those pictured would become significant leaders in Rapides Parish. An impressive three story brick school was constructed in 1924 and added a central rich focus to the community. Many of the teachers boarded in Boyce. A weekly newspaper was published in Boyce in the 1920's through the 1930's. Regrettably, the town's amazing prosperity lasted for only a half century. Shortly after the twentieth century began, river traffic started to diminish. Then in 1926 the Texas and Pacific moved their railroad roundhouse to Alexandria.

Boyce had traditionally been the agricultural and commercial hub for a portion of Northwest Rapides Parish and, like many southern towns, has seen that commercial importance diminish as the loss of the railroad, the Red River bridge and finally the major north-south highway (I-49) (rerouted around the town) have diminished traffic. Boyce has also suffered due to its proximity to Alexandria, and the town's major institutions (post office, school, grocery stores) have been relocated from main street and spread out down the highway. However, as Alexandria grows to the north, Boyce has begun to take on the character of a bedroom community with its population working outside of Boyce. Many of the townspeople of Boyce choose to live there for the benefits of a rural lifestyle. The possibilities for growth are present, however, as the Alexandria International Airport has recently been opened north of Alexandria and is about nine miles from Boyce. A major utility company, CLECO, and a large lumber company, Boise Cascade, are both two miles from the town of Boyce. Another large lumber industry just ten miles north of Boyce adds to the economic dynamics of the region. A new school was built in Boyce in 2002. In 2011 the population of Boyce is 1,300.

Historical Note:

Under the guidance of Reverend Herman C. Duncan, the church was organized on Dec. 9, 1883. The organizational meeting took place in the new T & P Hotel in Boyce. Henry Archinard Boyce (1836-1922), son of town founder Judge Boyce, served as the first warden. In 1887 a number of parishioners from St. John's Chapel at Castile Plantation (Bayou Rapides) united with the congregation. A guild was organized with Henry A. Boyce as Chairman of the building committee. According to the recollection of the congregation, Reverend Herman C. Duncan designed the church. Construction began in 1889. Mrs. Anna Gertrude Seip Boyce, wife of Henry A. Boyce, donated the lot and the church was completed in September 1890.

Although its congregation was reduced, the church survived the Great Depression and the economic decline following the loss of the T & P railroad roundhouse. In 1945 some of the members of the church began to form a mission church at the home of Alfred and Myrtle Thompson near Colfax, LA (Hwy 8) because flooding and damaged roadways made travel difficult. This further diluted the church population. In 1951 the congregation of St. Philip's became a diocesan mission; previously it had been a parochial mission church. The congregation continued to diminish and the church was shuttered in 2003.

In 2010 the church was donated by the Episcopal Diocese of Western Louisiana to the Mustard Seed Baptist Church represented by its Pastor, Reverend Robert Allen of 414 Clara Street, Boyce, LA.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Act of Donation, Aug. 6, 2010 from the Episcopal Diocese of Western Louisiana (a Louisiana non-profit corporation) represented by Bishop MacPherson to the Mustard Seed Baptist Church (a Louisiana non-profit corporation) represented by Pastor, Rev. Robert Allen.

A Centennial Eucharistic Celebration: Recollections of a congregation 1883-1983. St. Philip's Mission Church, Boyce, Louisiana 1883 – 1983. Parochial Mission of St. James, Alexandria, LA.

Barber, Patsy K. Above the Falls: and Historic Cotile. Lecompte, La. Bayou Boeuf Publishing, 1994.

Barber, Patsy K. Historic Cotile, n.p. Baptist Message Press, 1967.

Carnahan House, 212 Ulster Avenue, Boyce, La. "Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places," March 1, 1995.

Division of Historic Preservation Historical Standing Structure Survey of Boyce, Rapides Parish, LA. copy in National Register File.

Fricker, Jonathan; Fricker, Donna; and Duncan, Patricia L. *Louisiana Architecture: A Handbook on Styles*. Lafayette, LA: Center for Louisiana Studies, University of Southwestern Louisiana, 1998

Gore, Laura Locoul. Memories of the Old Plantation Home & A Creole Family Album, The Zoe Company, Inc. Vacherie, LA. , 2001.

Heck, Robert W. Religious Architecture of Louisiana. LSU. 1995. (Professor of Architecture, LSU).

Historic Plat Map of Boyce, LA. produced by the T & P Railway, March 1882, copy in National Register File.

Interview, Allen, Pastor Robert and Mrs. Lorraine Allen, of the Mustard Seed Baptist Church (formerly St. Philip's [Episcopal] Church); Boyce, La. Some archival material with listings of members of the old St. Philips. They shared memorabilia and listings of members of the old St. Philip's. 1/6/2011.

Interview, Barbera, Mary L. shared extensive research into records of the old structures and properties in Boyce. 2/2/2011.

Interview, Carnal, Evelyn Merrifield, Lecompte, La., was active in the Historical Preservation of Lecompte. Shared resources that establish the processes of saving as the Holy Comforter Episcopal Church in Lecompte. 3/1/2011.

Interview, Gill, Alice Elizabeth Hunter, Boyce, La. Recollections of the Hunter family's long commitment to St. Philip's [Episcopal] Church, 4/5/2011.

Interview, Henderson, Winston Heiderich, his family from early 1800's was active in gathering Episcopalians. His parents were married in St. Philip's [Episcopal] Church, and he attended there until the church was shuttered in 2003. He remembered the bell tower damage in 1957. 4/4/2011.

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Interview, Johnson, Cecilia Maude (Mrs. J.E. Johnson) whose grandmother and great aunt were married in the church. 8/9/2011.

Interview, Juneau, Mari Ann Jones, her father was once mayor of Boyce and the family has some early photographs of town of Boyce located on the river bank. 3/10/2011.

Interview, Keppinger, Lawson C. offered copies of documents, maps, and pictures from the Sewell collection (noting nomination procedure to the National Register for the Carnahan House, which he now owns). 4/8/2011.

Interview, Long, Katie Belle Thompson married in the St. Philip's Mission Church and her parents' home was used as the meeting place for the members that left the church in 1945. 8/31/2011.

Interview, Lutes, Virginia Marler was confirmed at St. Philip's and joined the members at the Thompson home near Colfax. 8/31/2011.

Interview, Marler, Myrtle Haworth belonged to both St. Philip's, Boyce and Holy Comforter Episcopal Church in Lecompte (generation of her family belonged to St. Philips), 4/9/11.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc.; reprint ed. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 2006.

Phillips, Bernice L. "A History of Boyce." A research paper presented to social studies professor at Northwestern State College. 1956.

Site visit by National Register Staff

Wittington, G.P. *Rapides Parish Louisiana: A History, 1932*. La. Historical Quarterly, Baton Rouge, La. Franklin Press, 1932, 1933, 1934.

Previous documentation on file (NPS): NA

- 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
- Not Applicable

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): NA

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: _____

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than an acre

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>15</u> Zone	<u>531590</u> Easting	<u>3472500</u> Northing	3	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing
2	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing	4	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing

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

Lots Twenty (20) and Twenty-one (21) of Square twenty-three (23), Town of Boyce, Louisiana, being sixty feet on Leitrim Avenue and going back between parallel lines a distance of one hundred and thirty feet to alley in rear; bound on the front by Leitrim Avenue, on the East by Clare Street, on the West by Lot Nineteen (19) and in the rear by an alley.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

Boundaries follow property lines for the resource being nominated.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Katy Arbour – Architect, registered in the State of Texas
organization Arbour Architects date September 2011
street & number 18015 Windtop Ln. telephone 972-930-0117
city or town Dallas, state TX zip code 75287
e-mail kmarbour@swbell.net

Property Owner:

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Reverend Robert Allen, Pastor, Mustard Seed Baptist Church
street & number 414 Clara St telephone
city or town Boyce state LA zip code 71409

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.).

St. Philip's [Episcopal] Church
Name of Property

Rapides Parish, LA
County and State

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 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.

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

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 18 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.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: St. Philip's Episcopal Church

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: LOUISIANA, Rapides

DATE RECEIVED: 12/30/11 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 1/23/12
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 2/07/12 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 2/14/12
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 12000004

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 2.8.12 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



St. Philip's [Episcopal] Church

Boyce, Rapides Parish, LA

Patricia Duncan

November 2010

LASHP Digital Archives

Northeast

db015305_059.1 8EDD0~db015305_059.1.ppm

Photo No. 1 of 13



St. Philip's [Episcopal] Church

Boyce, Rapides Parish, LA

Patricia Duncan

November 2010

LASHPD Digital Archives

North

db015304_DSC_0287.1 4E1C@~db015304_DSC_0287.1.ppm

Photo No. 2 of 13



MUSTARD SEED
BAPTIST CHURCH



1000 S. 1st St.
Mustard Seed Baptist Church
P.O. Box 1000
Mustard Seed, NC 28756

1000 S. 1st St.
Mustard Seed Baptist Church

St. Philip's [Episcopal] Church

Boyer, Rapides Parish, LA

Patricia Duncan

November 2010

LASHP Digital Archives

db015305_DSC_0281.1 8EDD0"db015305_DSC_0281.1.ppm

North, Northwest

Photo No. 3 of 13



St. Philip's [Episcopal] Church

Boyce, Rapides Parish, LA

Patricia Duncan

November 2010

LA SHPO Digital Archives

Northwest db015305_DSC_0283.1 8EDD@db015305_DSC_0283.1.ppm

Photo No. 4 of 13



St. Philip's [Episcopal] Church
Boyce, Rapides Parish, LA
Patricia Duncan
November 2010
LASHPO Digital Archives

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North, Northwest
Photo No. 5 of 13



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St. Philip's [Episcopal] Church

Boyce, Rapides Parish, LA

Katy Arbour

September 2011

LASHP Digital Archives

West

photo No. 6 of 13



St. Philip's [Episcopal] Church

Boyce, Rapides Parish, LA

Katy Arbour

September 2011

LASHP Digital Archives

Northwest

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Photo No. 7 of 13



St. Philip's [Episcopal] Church

Bayce, Rapides Parish, LA

Raty Arbour

September 2011

LASHP Digital Archives

db015304_IMG_5925.1 4E1C@db015304_IMG_5925.1.ppm

South, Southeast

Photo No. 8 of 13



St. Philip's [Episcopal] Church
Bayce, Rapides Parish, LA

Katy Arbour

September 2011

db015303_Mustard 1.1 8C5D@db015303_Mustard 1.1.ppm

LASTPO Digital Archives

Interior

Photo No. 9 of 13



St. Philip's [Episcopal] Church

Boyce, Rapides Parish, LA

Katy Arbour

September 2011

LASHPo Digital Archives

Interior

Photo No. 10 of 13

db015303_Mustard 4.1 8C5D0*db015303_Mustard 4.1.ppm



St. Philip's [Episcopal] Church

Bayou, Rapides Parish, LA

Pat Duncan

September 2010

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LASAP Digital Archives

Interior

Photo No. 11 of 13



Church Covenant

THE TEN COMMANDMENTS

Whiteboard with text

St. Philip's [Episcopal] Church
Boyce, Rapides Parish, LA

Pat Durcan

September 2010

LASTHO Digital Archives

db015304_DSC_0294.1 4E1C@db015304_DSC_0294.1.ppm

Interior

Photo No. 12 of 13



St. Philip's [Episcopal] Church
Bayou, Rapides Parish, LA

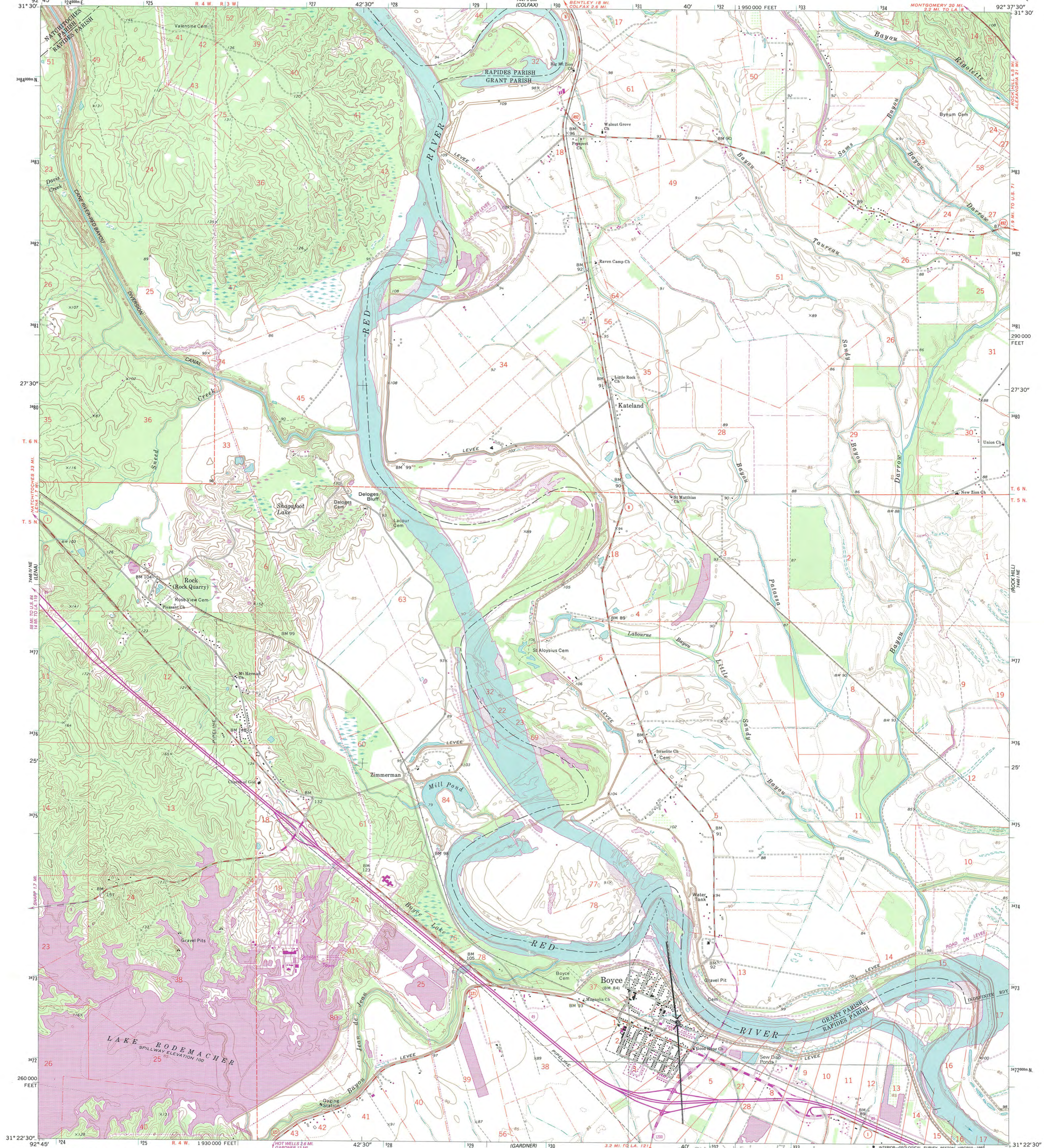
Katy Arbour

September 20 11
LASHPO Digital Archives

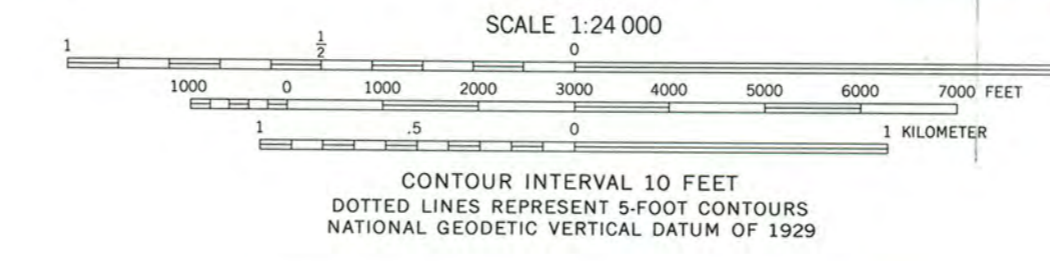
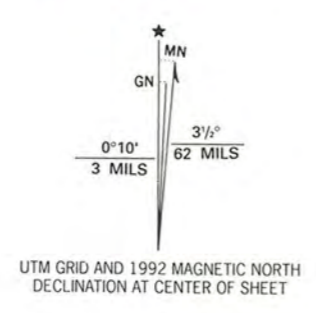
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Interior

Photo No. 13 of 13



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, USC&GS, and Louisiana Geodetic Survey
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial
photographs taken 1970. Field checked 1971.
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Louisiana coordinate system, north zone
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983
move the projection lines 15 meters south and
14 meters east as shown by dashed corner ticks
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 15, shown in blue
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked
Revisions shown in purple compiled in cooperation with
State of Louisiana agencies from aerial photographs
taken 1990 and other sources. Contours not revised. This
information not field checked. Map edited 1992



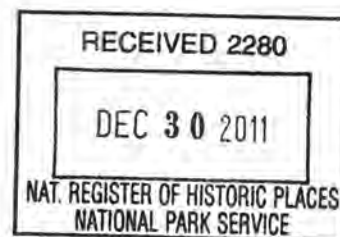
St. Philip's Episcopal Church
Boyce, Rapides Parish, LA
151531570/3472500



Primary highway, hard surface	Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway, hard surface	Unimproved road
○ Interstate Route	□ U. S. Route
	○ State Route

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
AND LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND DEVELOPMENT, BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA 70804
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

BOYCE, LA.
NW/4 BOYCE 15' QUADRANGLE
31092-06-TF-024
1971
REVISED 1992
DMA 7446 1 NW-SERIES V885



JAY DARDENNE
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

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

PAM BREAU
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

December 21, 2011

National Park Service 2280, 8th Floor
National Register of Historic Places
1201 "I" Street, NW
Washington, DC 20005

RE: St. Philip's [Episcopal] Church, Rapides Parish, LA

To Whom It May Concern:

Enclosed please find a nomination form with supporting materials for the above referenced property. Should you have any questions, please contact me at 225-219-4595.

Sincerely,

Patricia Duncan
Architectural Historian
National Register Coordinator

PD/pld
Enclosures