



SPANISH TOWN
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
East Baton Rouge Parish

**SPANISH TOWN HISTORIC
RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT**

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Prepared for:
The City of Baton Rouge

Date:
Winter to Spring 2023



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Survey fieldwork, data entry, and report preparation was done by Calhoun Preservation, LLC. Many hours of surveying each individual property was held by lead surveyor and historian Kelly Calhoun. Kelly reviewed every single resource using primary sources first, followed by secondary sources and personal interviews to determine each resource's correct architectural evolution. These efforts helped organize and execute the Spanish Town Historic Structures Survey.

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Thank you to John Sykes for his knowledge and passion for the Spanish Town legacy. John Sykes' knowledge of the neighborhood contributed heavily to the 2008 Spanish Town Building inventory that supported the Historic District's understanding. This inventory, prepared by John Sykes and Bill Good, has been a useful resource for this project.

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Thank you to Justin Priola and Warren Kron in the City-Parish Information Services Department for GIS mapping and expert contributions to the Spanish Town Historic Structures Survey.

Thank you to the Spanish Town Civic Association for their constant support of this project and hosting a public meeting at their office. Of special note to Jeff Gober, the Historic Spanish Town Civic Association Chair. Their efforts and communication enriched the survey.

Lastly, a big thank you to the citizens of Baton Rouge and the Spanish Town neighborhood for their questions and support at public meetings and in the survey process.

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DEFINITIONS

TERMS

LHRI:	Louisiana Historic Resource Inventory
DHP:	Division of Historic Preservation
SHPO:	State Historic Preservation Office
STHSS:	Spanish Town Historic Structures Survey
NRHP:	National Register of Historic Places

SURVEY

For this publication, a *survey* is a process of gathering information and identifying facts about a community's **historic resources**. This is sub-divided into field-survey – going out into the community on-foot to document structures – and also planning and background research before a field survey begins, organization and presentation as survey data as the survey proceeds, and the development of inventories.

HISTORIC RESOURCE

The National Historic Preservation Act defines *historic resource*, or historic property, as:

any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in the National Register (of Historic Places); such term includes artifacts, records, and remains which are related to such a district, site, building, structure, or object.¹

In turn, the Spanish Town Historic Structures Survey team also adopts this definition of a historic resource as it relates to the boundary set within the Spanish Town Historic Structures Survey.

HISTORIC DISTRICT

An *historic district* possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development. The National Register Bulletin 15 states:

A district derives its importance from being a unified entity, even though it is often composed of a wide variety of resources. The identity of a district results from the interrelationship of its resources, which can convey a visual sense of the overall historic environment or be an arrangement of historically or functionally related properties. For example, a district can reflect one principal activity, such as a mill or a ranch, or it can encompass several interrelated activities, such as an area that includes industrial, residential, or commercial buildings, sites, structures, or objects. A district can also be a grouping of archeological sites related primarily by their common components; these types of districts often will not visually represent a specific historic environment.²

Districts can range from college districts, canal districts, business districts, residential districts and more. The National Register Criteria recognize different types of values embodied in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects. These values fall into the following categories: associative value (Criteria A and B), which are properties that are significant for their association or linkage to events (Criterion A) or persons (Criterion B) importance in the past; design or construction value (Criterion C), which are properties that are significant as representatives of the manmade expression of culture or technology; or information value (Criterion D), which are properties that are significant for their ability to yield important information about prehistory or history.

¹ As stated by the National Park Service, National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. Title III. Section 298 (5).

² National Register Bulletin 15, "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation."
https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalregister/upload/NRB-15_web508.pdf

SURVEY ORGANIZATION

The Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation (DHP) endeavors to survey historic resources in the state. To accomplish this substantial research, the DHP offers competitive grants to qualified surveyors.

QUALIFICATION

According to the qualifications standards of the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, as stated in 36 CFR 61 Appendix A in Architectural History, the minimum professional qualifications in architectural history are a graduate degree in architectural history, art history, historic preservation, or closely related field, with coursework in American architectural history.³ Calhoun Preservation was hired to organize and delegate the survey work.

The lead surveyor and historian for this project will be Kelly L. Calhoun, MPS. She graduated with a Master of Preservation Studies degree from Tulane University, a Bachelor of Science degree in Liberal Arts with concentrations in Architectural Technology, Mathematics and the Humanities from the University of Texas, and an Associate's degree in Architectural Technology from Tarrant County Community College.

GRANT FUNDING

This survey is funded by the City of Baton Rouge with a grant from the Division of Historic Preservation at the State of Louisiana's Office of Cultural Development through the Historic Preservation Fund Survey Grant, and working in close proximity with the City-Parish Planning Commission:

"Each year DHP distributes an allocation of federal funds for Survey and Planning projects through a competitive grants process. The grants are focused on on-going state and federally mandated programs and initiatives that are outlined in the Louisiana Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan and include regional, parish, and local historic standing structure surveys of properties fifty years and older."⁴

REQUIRED SURVEY FORM

This grant from the state comes with some requirements. One is surveying using their form, the *Louisiana Historic Resources Inventory*. To begin, the DHP recommends reading the Louisiana Historic Resource Inventory Guidelines document. Within, it states that the Louisiana Historic Resources Survey

"is an ongoing, statewide survey designed to uniformly collect information about buildings, sites, structures, and objects of historical, architectural, and cultural significance. This information is used to assess eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and for other statewide preservation activities."⁵

SURVEYOR

As necessitated by the grant structure, a Project Supervisor oversaw the distribution of grant funds. This role was fulfilled by Caroline Marse, the Long Range Division Manager of the City/Parish Planning Commission. A Secretary of the Interior Qualified Lead Surveyor was hired to manage the survey process and delegate survey work – Kelly Calhoun, Calhoun Preservation, LLC. She began work in January 2023, and completed the survey in March 2023.

³ Courtesy of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines [as Amended and Annotated].

⁴ Information from the Louisiana Historic Resource Inventory Guidelines. Page 2.

⁵ Ibid.

CONDUCTING THE SURVEY & METHODOLOGY

Conducting a survey involves three sets of activities: archival research, field survey and recording of information. Archival research is done before the survey begins, however much more information is uncovered regularly throughout the on-site survey process, as well as through the recordation process. As a result, all three activities will normally be going on all at once. In other words, archival research prepares the surveyor for what they may find and what they may need to record, and then the field survey and recordation process back up, add, or negate that information.

ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

Archival research for Spanish Town includes reviewing the National Register listing. The historic context within the document provides a good working framework of information based on theme, geographical area, and period of time. It makes it possible to predict where different kinds of historic resources will occur and what their characteristics may be. Primary and secondary information may include written, oral and mapping sources.

Where information was available, sources included largely from digital databases such as Google Maps, Google Street View, Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, HistoricAerials.com and on occasion historic newspapers and other library databases.

FIELD SURVEY

A field survey is conducted by first preliminary examination/inspection and secondly by a time of intensive study. Preliminary examination/inspection for Spanish Town is to first gain one's bearings. This was accomplished by understanding the structure of the roads in its patterns. The boundaries encompass the surviving historic structures in an area which originated as a residential plan in 1805, under the auspices of Don Carlos de Grande Pré. The plans consisted of 18 long and narrow lots with a public road e running east and west through the middle of them. Over time, the neighborhood was extended by 20 lots to the east. Today, Spanish Town is defined by 16 large, small or irregular blocks of narrow streets and alleys.

Secondly, a *windshield survey (or sometimes quick walking surveys)* is conducted by which a systematic observation is made from a moving vehicle (or on foot). This process is made to better understand a community in general or specific condition or aspect of it. This is an informal survey made by a professional to prepare a team for intensive study.

The intensive study portion of a field survey answers questions based on the Louisiana Historic Inventory Form required by the Historic Preservation Fund Survey Grant. It documents all historic buildings, structures, sites, objects and potential districts in sufficient detail to permit their evaluation and registration in the National Register of Historic Places or a State or local equivalent.

The Spanish Town Historic Structures Survey includes historic structures, sites, et cetera as well as their contemporaries (younger than 50 years as of 2023). Meaning that this survey inspects all properties within the area being studied. Not included are empty lots.

The intensive survey includes a detailed *Louisiana Historic Resources Inventory* form and photographs that meet the criteria of the DHP and SHPO..

Together, the preliminary examination/inspection and intensive survey become the basis for evaluation and development of an inventory.

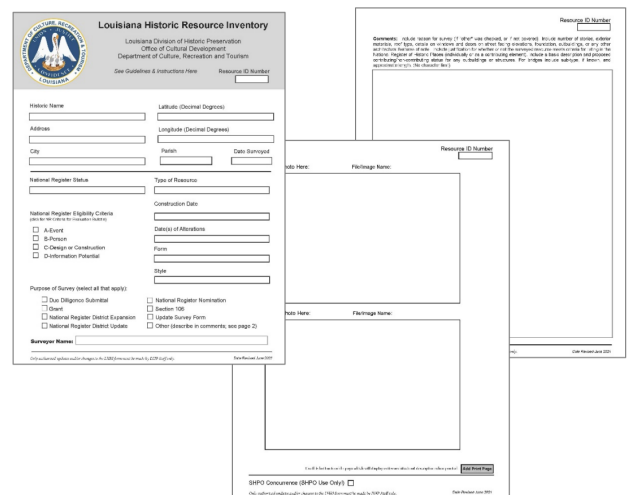
Oral history⁶ or other ethnographic contribution to a survey may not be written into a community's history. However, it may richly represent the memories of its people, as well as their ways of life, expressions and thoughts. For this reason, receptiveness of a surveyor to the oral communication of a place is often important and a key component to the survey.

RECORDING OF INFORMATION IN THE LHRI FORMS

In recording information, the National Park Service's Department of the Interior requests that this information be organized and recorded in a manner that is compatible with the National Register Information System (NRIS) within a system used by the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). The Spanish Town Historic Structures Survey uses the *Louisiana Historic Inventory Form* and *Louisiana Department of Historic Preservation Database Spreadsheet*, as given by our SHPO.

The March 2023 LHRI form includes:

1. Historic name:
 - a. Historic primary or secondary name by which the resource is known;
2. Address/location:
 - a. current address number and street;
 - b. latitude and longitude;
3. Resource type:
 - a. building, site, object, or structure;
4. Surveyor name:
 - a. Must meet the surveyor requirements.
5. Architectural description and comments:
 - a. professional description of a property's appearance and condition: specific features of architectural elements, materials, decorative elements, interior features, outbuildings, windows, etc.
6. Photographs:
 - a. All photographs must meet the photograph requirements listed in the survey guidelines.
7. Contributing/Non-Contributing Status
 - a. Based on the information gathered from the survey, the next step would be to determine if and which Criterion the district is recognized. Individual buildings within a boundary are then determined to be either contributing or non-contributing based on the standards explained on page 26 of this report.



The image shows the Louisiana Historic Resource Inventory (LHRI) form. It is a multi-page document with various sections for data entry. The top page includes fields for Historic Name, Address, City, Parish, and Date Surveyed. It also has checkboxes for National Register Status and Type of Resource. The bottom page has a section for SHPO Comments (SHPO Use Only) and a checkbox for SHPO Consent.

To standardize statewide survey information, the same LHRI form is used. The current form is below. Surveyors prioritized materials data as well as information on elements not visible in photos (such as outbuildings). As the survey progresses, we have organized photographs and documents in the following manner. The completed LHRI forms are all saved in one folder. The LHRI form is a fillable .pdf document with drop down menus.

⁶ Oral history focuses on straightforward recordation of their recollections, while ethnography is more concerned with contemporary cultural values, perceptions and ways of life.

Organizing photographs within the folder of its corresponding street number, street name, and naming the file by address and photograph number. For example, say three photographs of a house along Bungalow Lane. They are saved in the file as:

645 Bungalow Ln 1;
645 Bungalow Ln 2;
645 Bungalow Ln 3;

Where a property has two addresses, such as a double or an apartment building, all current address numbers were included in the file name. For example:

609-633 Bungalow Ln 1;
609-633 Bungalow Ln 2;

Each photo was saved in a digital folder organized by street name. For example, all the Bungalow Lane images are the Bungalow Lane folder.

Each LHRI form will correspond with an inventory number. This inventory number is provided by Jennie Garcia, the Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation's Historic Standing Structures Survey Coordinator. The LHRI forms are batch-processed into a single excel spreadsheet, known as the *Louisiana Department of Historic Preservation Database Spreadsheet* which can be used to obtain LHRI numbers, or the form may be submitted to obtain inventory numbers. The Resource-ID is the Inventory Number.

Resource_ID	Street	City	Zip	Latitude	Longitude	Parish	Date_Surveyed
17-00836	609-633 Bungalow Ln	Baton Rouge	70802	30.453289	-91.182683	East Baton Rouge Parish	Wednesday, March 8, 2023
17-00838	634 Bungalow Ln	Baton Rouge	70802	30.453409	-91.182419	East Baton Rouge Parish	Wednesday, March 8, 2023

TABLE OF SPANISH TOWN SURVEYED STRUCTURES (table attached to end of this document)

Included in this report is a detailed table of surveyed structures. The colors indicate various information. **Red** indicates demolished. **Blue** indicates newly surveyed. **Black** indicates previously surveyed. **Green** indicates resources that have been listed individually on the National Register of Historic Places. **Purple** indicates an eligible contributing resource to the district. **Orange** indicates an ineligible/non-contributing resource to the district. The columns are organized with the following information from left to right: List number, LHRI number, Resource Type, Address, Architectural Form and Style, Date of Construction, NRHP Eligibility, Latitude, Longitude. Excerpt from full table listed at the end of this document.

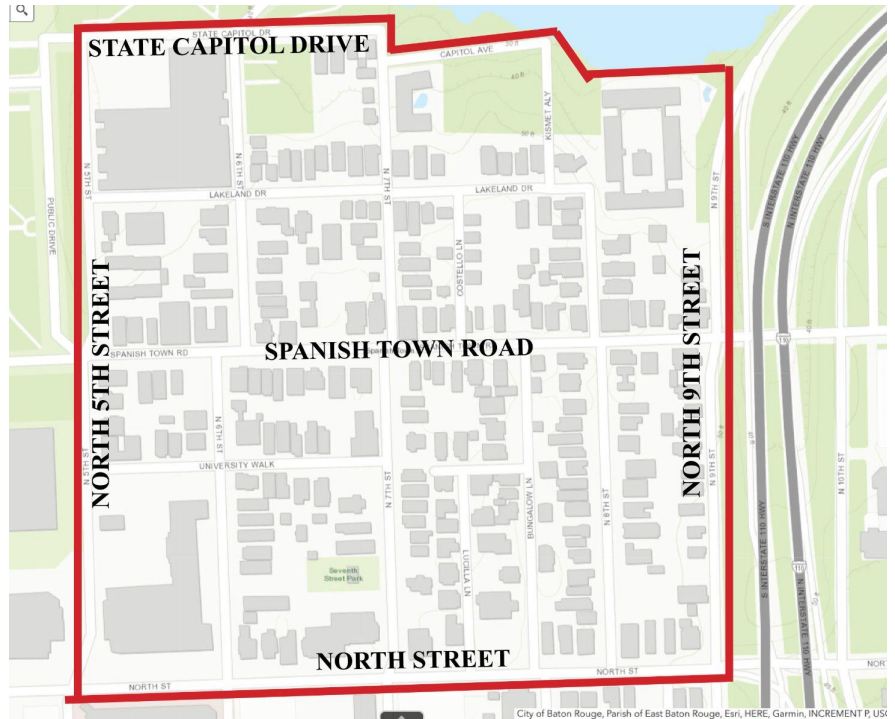
106	17-00913	Building	868 N 6th Street	Craftsman style, Bungalow form	1921	Eligible	30.455601	-91.184501
107	17-00914	Building	906-908 N 6th Street	No style, Other form	1942	Eligible	30.455974	-91.184562
108	17-00915	Building	910-912 N 6th Street	No style, Other form	1942	Eligible	30.456071	-91.184579
109	17-00879	Demolished (c. 1985)	630 N 7th Street					
110	17-00878	Building	634 N 7th Street (Kahn House)	Queen Anne style, Queen Anne House form	ca. 1906	Eligible	30.453209	-91.183358
111	17-07127	Building	639 N 7th Street (Pavillion at Seventh Street Senior Citizens Park)	No style, Other form	c. 1995	Ineligible	30.453302	-91.183878
112	17-00877	Building	655 N 7th Street (Maurice J. Mayer, Jr. House)	Other style, Other form	c. 1962	Eligible	30.453479	-91.183818

SURVEY BOUNDARY & STRUCTURES COUNT

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The survey will include buildings facing the boundary line and everything within the enclosed boundary. The local boundary of the Spanish Town Historic Structures Survey (STHSS) follows this path, starting at the northwestern corner of the district:

- At the corner of North 5th Street and State Capitol Drive;
- proceeding east along the south side of State Capitol Drive;
- continuing to a point near the southeastern shore of the lagoon area of the Capitol Lake to North 9th Street;
- proceeding south along both sides of North 9th Street to where North 9th Street intersects with North Street;
- proceeding west on both sides along North Street to where North Street intersects with North 5th Street;
- Proceeding north on the east side of North 5th Street to the point of the beginning at the corner of North 5th Street and State Capitol Drive.



Listed properties generally fall into one of five categories, though there are special considerations for other types of properties which do not fit into these five broad categories or fit into more specialized subcategories. The five general categories for NRHP properties are: building, structure, object, site, and district.⁷ The survey of Spanish Town surveyed 1 site, 3 structures, and 294 buildings. The survey of historic and non-historic structures now reflects a valuable stock of architecture and contextual history of Spanish Town. Resources identified in the Spanish Town Historic District survey include buildings, and structures.

- **Buildings** as defined by the National Register, are structures created principally to shelter any form of human activity. Examples include house, barn, hotel or church, etc.
- **Structures** differ from buildings, in that they are functional constructions meant to be used for purposes other than sheltering human activity. Examples include, an aircraft, a ship, a grain elevator, a gazebo and a bridge, etc.
- **Sites** are locations of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself possesses historic, cultural, or archeological value regardless of the value of any existing structure. Examples include: cemeteries, designed landscapes, and natural features.

⁷ "How to Complete the National Register Nomination Form." National Register Bulletin 16. National Park Service, <https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalregister/upload/NRB16A-Complete.pdf>

- **Objects** are usually artistic in nature, or small in scale when compared to structures and buildings. Though objects may be movable, they are generally associated with a specific setting or environment. Examples of NRHP-listed objects include monuments, sculptures and fountains.

STRUCTURES COUNT

The initial count for the Spanish Town Historic Structures Survey is 297 resources. These include residential, commercial, and other resources. Only buildings in the current district were surveyed, however additional buildings were added. There are three kinds of surveyed structures, previously surveyed, newly surveyed and demolished since the last survey. The benefit of surveying the Spanish Town Historic District is to monitor changes over time, and have a most up to date inventory of the buildings, structures, sties, etc. in Spanish Town. A detailed TABLE is attached to this report.

Previously surveyed (235)

- Structures that have been previously assigned LHRI resource numbers and getting a refreshed survey.

Newly surveyed (61)

- Structures that have not been previously surveyed individually and needed to be assigned an LHRI resource number.

Demolished (2)

- Structures that have been demolished since the last survey.

RESOURCE TYPE COUNT

Type of Resource on the Louisiana Resource Historic Inventory form is required to checkoff the property type that applies to the resource: Building (263 buildings in Spanish Town), Structure (34 structures in Spanish Town), Site or Object (no sites or objects in Spanish Town).⁸

Buildings (263)

- Buildings, as defined by the National Register, are structures intended to shelter some sort of human activity. Examples include a house, barn, hotel, church or similar construction. The term building, as in outbuilding, can be used to refer to historically and functionally related units, such as a courthouse and a jail, or a barn and a house.

Structures (34)

- Structures differ from buildings, in that they are functional constructions meant to be used for purposes other than sheltering human activity. Examples include, an aircraft, a ship, a grain elevator, a gazebo and a bridge.

Sites (0)

- Sites may include discrete areas significant solely for activities in that location in the past, such as battlefields, significant archaeological finds, designed landscapes (parks and gardens), and other locations whose significance is not related to a building or structure.

Objects (0)

- Objects are usually artistic in nature, or small in scale when compared to structures and buildings. Though objects may be movable, they are generally associated with a specific setting or environment. Examples of NRHP-listed objects include monuments, sculptures and fountains.

⁸ "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation," (PDF), National Register Bulletins, National Park Service. Published 1990, last revised 1997.

HISTORY

EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH

A Brief History, Courtesy of the City of Baton Rouge: Parish of East Baton Rouge⁹

FRENCH EXPLORERS: In 1699, French explorers discovered the area where Baton Rouge is now located. Pierre Le Moyne d'Iberville's writings refer to the area as Istrouma or Red Stick, which when translated into French becomes Baton Rouge. Records of D'Iberville describe large reddened poles erected by Indians with fish and bear heads attached in sacrifice. These may have designated boundaries at a point separating the hunting grounds of the Bayou Goula and the Houma Indian tribes. In 1718, the French are alleged to have constructed a fort near the area to protect travelers from New Orleans to northern outposts. The Baton Rouge area then belonged to France. The area was transferred to England by the treaty of Paris in 1763. Following this, the settlement was renamed New Richmond.



SPANISH INFLUENCE: In September of 1779, the Spanish defeated the English at Fort Butte on Bayou Manchac and then captured Baton Rouge, so that by 1781 West Florida, which included the East Baton Rouge area, was under Spanish influence.

WEST FLORIDA REPUBLIC: In 1810, when the Spanish were overthrown by local settlers, approximately 1,000 people resided in the Baton Rouge vicinity. The people declared themselves independent and renamed this area the West Florida Republic. In a few months, the territory was annexed by Louisiana and was divided. At that time, East Baton Rouge Parish was created.

Louisiana was admitted into the Union on April 8, 1812. Baton Rouge was incorporated in 1817; it became the state capital in 1849.

CIVIL WAR: For most of the duration of the Civil War, 1861-1865, Baton Rouge was under Union control except for a brief period in 1862. During the war, the capital was relocated several times; however, in 1882 the center of government was returned to Baton Rouge at that time the city had a population of 7,197.

INDUSTRY: At the turn of the 20th century, the town began to develop industrially due to its strategic location on the first bluff along the Mississippi River north of the Gulf of Mexico.

BATON ROUGE SIZE: Baton Rouge, Louisiana's capital city is now 74.74 square miles in size with some 230,000 people. East Baton Rouge Parish population is approximately 412,500 and is 472.1 square miles in size.

SPANISH TOWN

Spanish Town was founded in 1805, and is the oldest neighborhood in Baton Rouge, Louisiana by Don Carlos de Grande Pré. [Carlos Louis Boucher] de Grand Pré (October 25, 1745 – 1809) was born into a noble French Creole society of New Orleans. Baptized as “Charles Louis,” ownership of Louisiana changed

⁹ City of Baton Rouge | Parish of East Baton Rouge. A Brief History. <https://www.brla.gov/841/A-Brief-History>.

several times during his lifetime. Largely under Spanish rule during his career, his first name is usually given as “Carlos.” He served as the Spanish governor of the Baton Rouge district (1799–1808) and of Spanish West Florida (1805), as well as brevet colonel in the Spanish Army. He participated in the expansion of Baton Rouge under Elias Beauregard.¹⁰ In 1805, Grande Pré had the official Spanish surveyor, Vicente Sebastian Pintado y Brito (February 20, 1774 - August 20, 1829), draw up the layout of an area that became known as Spanish Town. The original lot was laid into 18 long and narrow lots, each about four arpents,¹¹ with a public road forty feet wide running east and west through the middle of them. The 18 lots were arranged so that a family could have an area sufficient for a house, a garden, and a stable. Over time, the neighborhood was extended by 20 lots to the east. Today, Spanish Town is defined by 16 large, small or irregular blocks comprising about 50 acres.

The neighborhood illustrates the various changes of Baton Rouge’s development. It was designated a National Register Historic District on August 31, 1978 in the area of architectural significance. Reported in the nomination report, “The vast majority of the buildings in Spanish Town were built during the period when Louisiana State University (LSU) was located in the adjacent US Garrison grounds. LSU was the economic and social force which generated the district’s most important growth spurt. Spanish Town represents the history of LSU from 1885 to 1925.”¹² The period of significance for the Spanish Town nomination spans buildings dated from 1825 to 1963. Although Spanish Town is older than Baton Rouge (incorporated in 1817), only a few antebellum homes of Spanish Town survived the Civil War, due to the brief Union control and burning of the town in 1862.

The prevailing architectural styles reflect the early 20th century when Spanish Town was a thriving University community. Its narrow intimate streets, its irregular block layout, and its high concentration of old buildings, give it the special character of a neighborhood which grew up before the age of the automobile. Spanish Town includes a continuum of styles dating back to 1823, including Greek Revival architecture (notably the Stewart-Dougherty House), Queen Anne, shotgun houses, and craftsman bungalows. Not only is Spanish Town a National Register Historic District, but it was also designated as a Local Historic District. As a local historic district, improvements to the exterior must consider the community-developed “Spanish Town Historic District Local Designation Report and Design Guidelines”¹³ and be approved by the East Baton Rouge City-Parish Historic Preservation Commission.¹⁴

BLACK DWELLINGS IN SPANISH TOWN

The 1891 Sanborns identified at least two major sections of black family dwellings, labeled “Negro Dwgs” or “Negro Dwellings.” This terminology was reflective of the social status of Spanish Town residents, white and black, that endured through the mid-20th century in America. Those sections are the 600-800 blocks of North 7th Street and “Sections 90, 91 and 92” facing North 7th Street, Lakeland Avenue and Costello Lane. Most of these structures were demolished when Louisiana State University was constructed on the Government Grounds, and replaced by Craftsman style bungalows.

¹⁰ Baton Rouge’s second oldest neighborhood, Beauregard Town, was founded in 1806 under Elias Beauregard.

¹¹ An *arpent* is a French unit of length and area commonly used in French Louisiana. In North America, one arpent equals 180 French feet, equals about 192 English feet, equals about 58.47 meters.

¹² National Register of Historic Places, Historic District, “Spanish Town.”

<https://www.crt.state.la.us/dataprojectsVS/NRHP/PublicForms/ViewProperty/260>

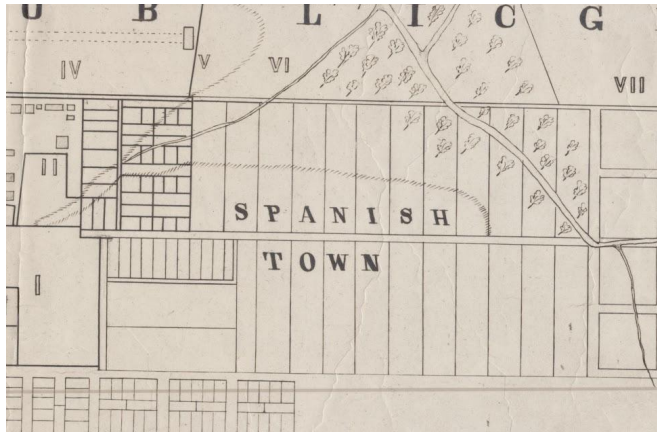
¹³ Spanish Town Historic District Local Designation Report and Design Guidelines. March 2008.

https://downtownbatonrouge.org/uploads/old/2014/12/Spanish_Town_Historic_Guidelines.pdf

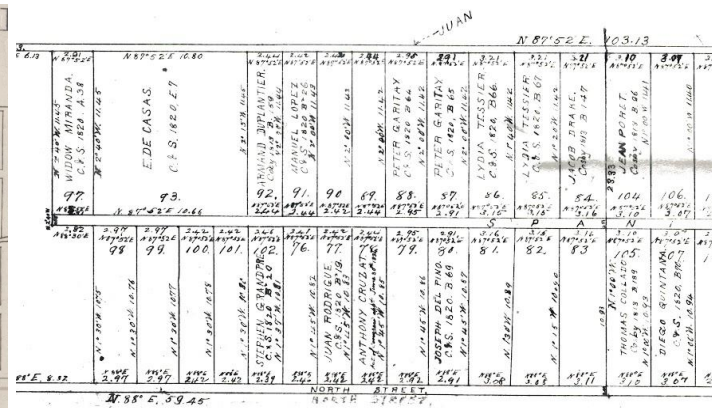
¹⁴ Downtown Development District, Historic Neighborhoods, Historic Spanish Town.

<https://downtownbatonrouge.org/live-here/historic-neighborhoods/historic-spanish-town>

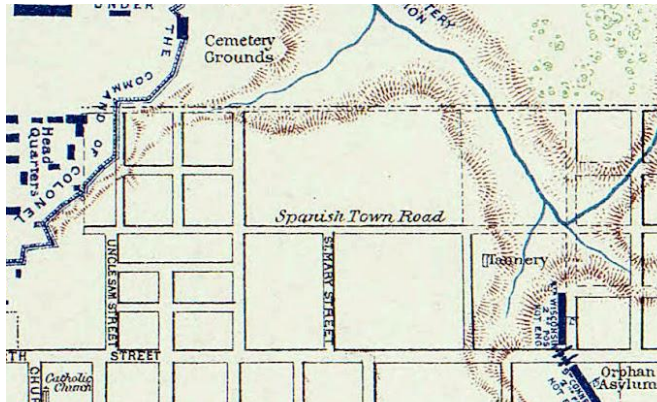
EVOLUTION OF THE STREETS OF SPANISH TOWN FROM 1839 TO 2023



1839



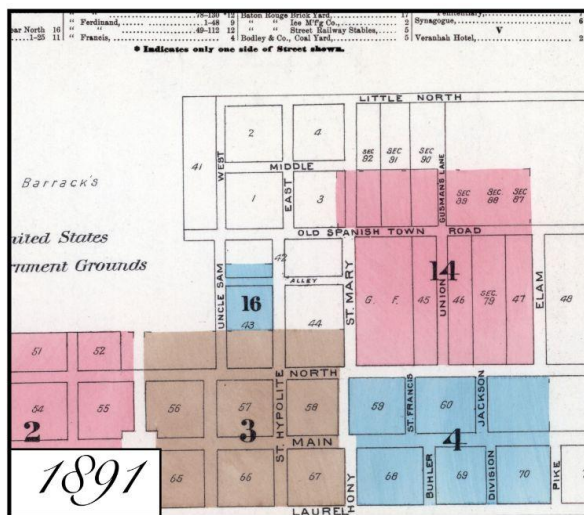
1858



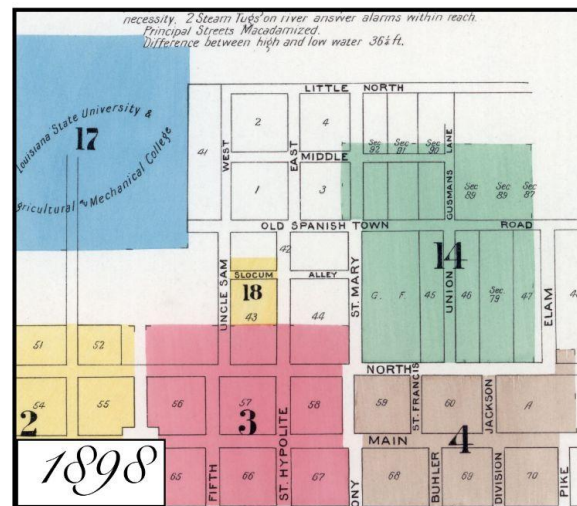
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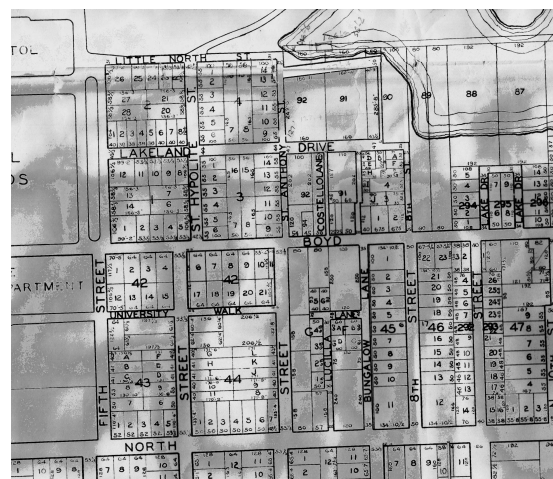
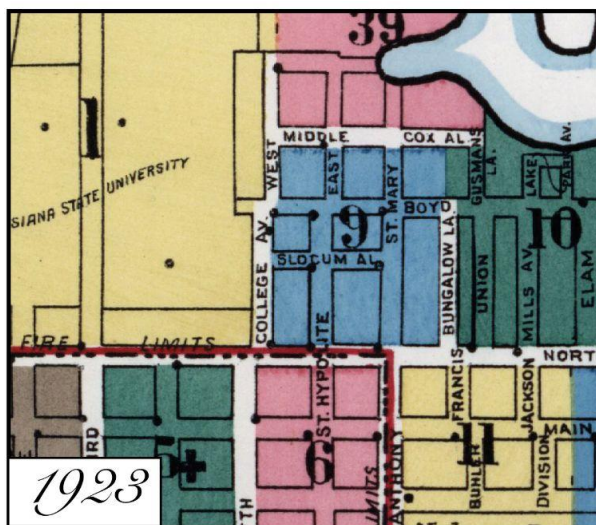
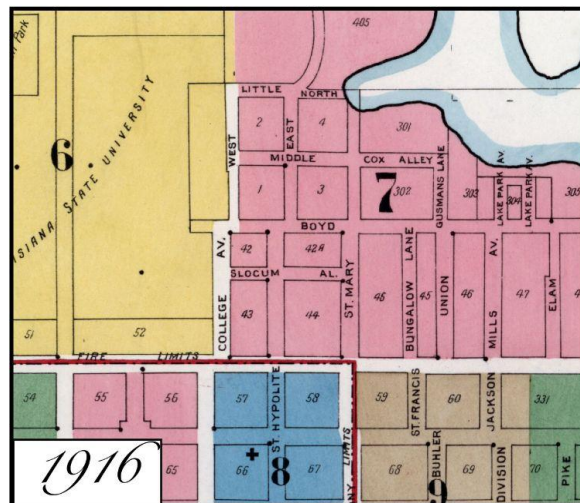
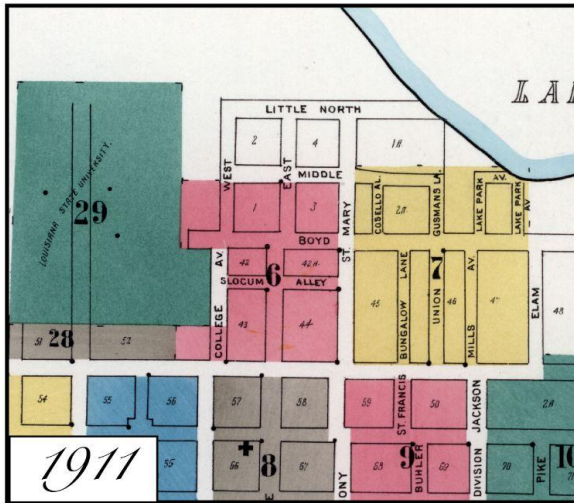
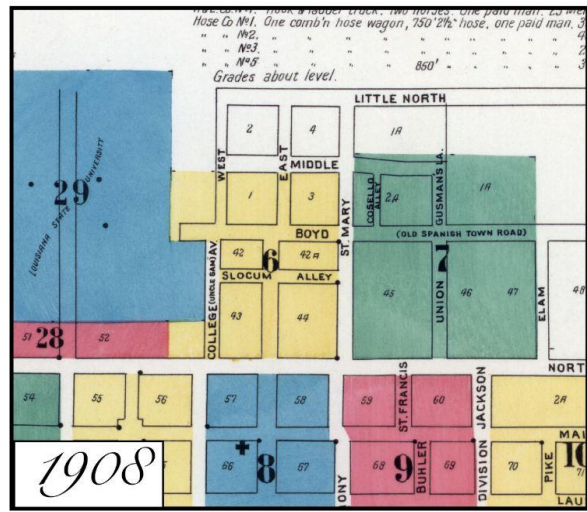
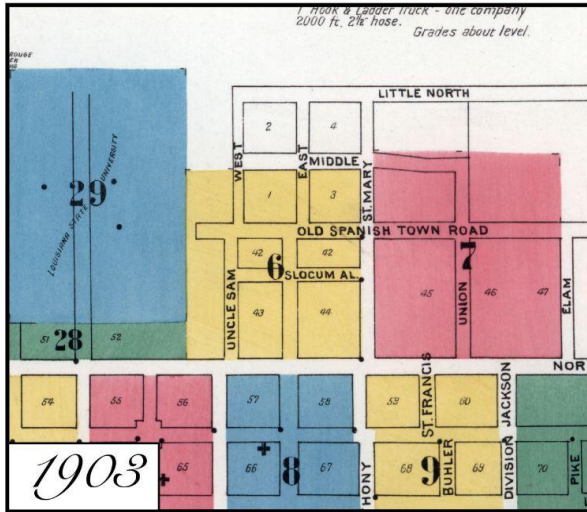
1862

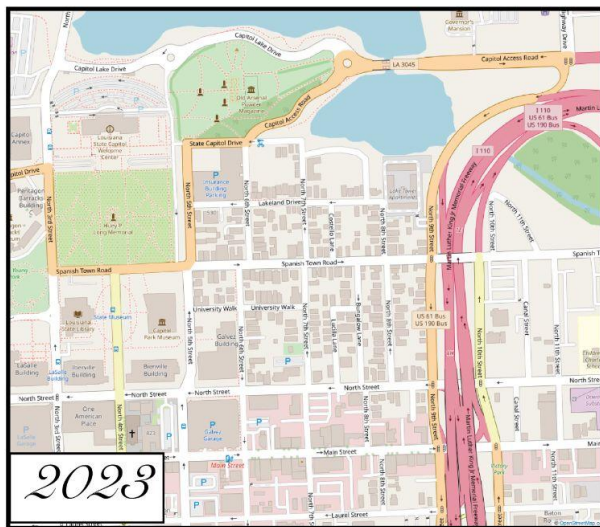
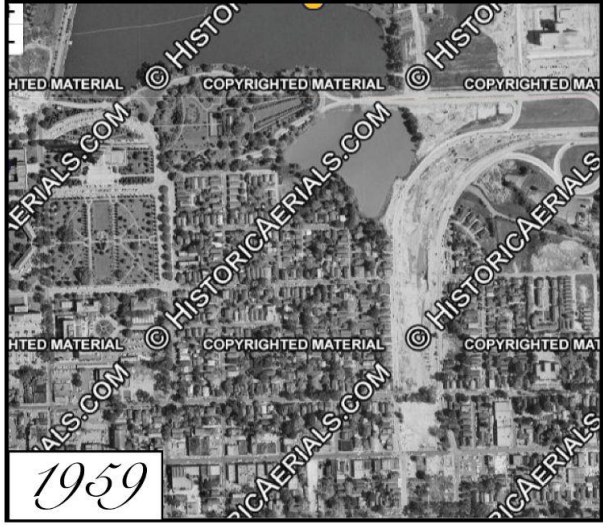
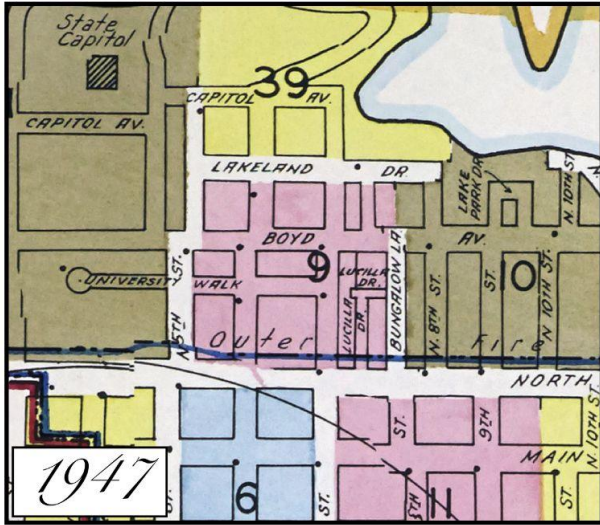


1891



1898

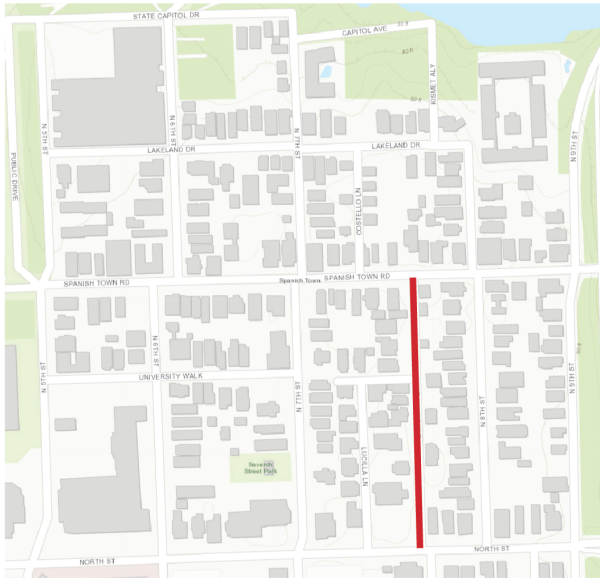




EVOLUTION OF STREETS NAMES FROM 1839 TO 1975

Included in every LHRI form is the associated history of the street it is on.¹⁵

BUNGALOW LANE

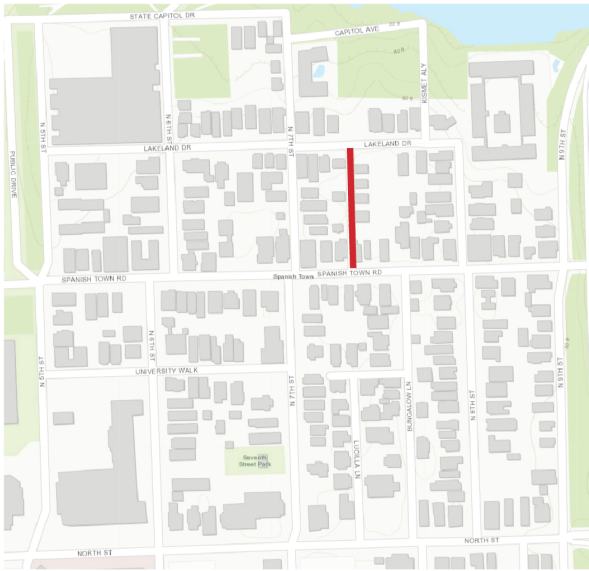


Disclaimer: the highlighted red line is a general reflection of the street.

BUNGALOW LANE

The long one-block deep street known as Bungalow Lane was carved through Square 45 about 1909 (between 1908 and 1909). Intersecting the middle of the street was Lucilla Drive that was carved out about 1920. Bungalow Lane is one of Spanish Town's characteristic narrow, intimate streets with a high concentration of historic buildings before the age of the automobile.

COSTELLO LANE



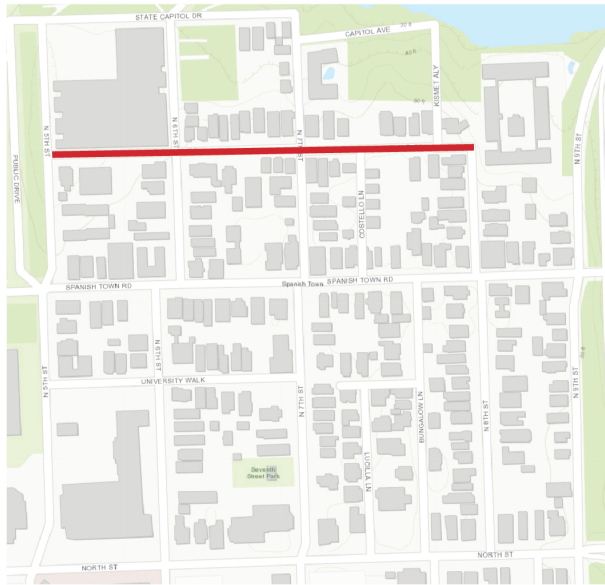
Disclaimer: the highlighted red line is a general reflection of the street.

COSTELLO LANE

The narrow, one-block long Costello Lane was carved out between Spanish Town's Land Section 92 (west) and Land Section 91 (east) sometime between 1885 (historic map) and 1898 (Sanborn Map), and simply named "Private Alley." About 1905 (between 1903 and 1908 Sanborn Maps), the street was renamed "Costello Alley." About 1920 (between 1916 and 1923 Sanborn Maps), the street name changed to "Costello Street." Then about 1935 (between 1923 and 1947 Sanborn Maps), the street name changed to its final version, "Costello Lane."

¹⁵ Sources for this included the Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps (1891 to 1947), historic maps, historic aerial maps, Google Street View, architectural survey 1985, architectural survey 2008, FindAGrave.com, Ancestry.com, historic newspapers, Baton Rouge City Directory, Baton Rouge Street Name Changes documentation:
<https://www.brla.gov/DocumentCenter/View/2463/Street-Name-Changes-PDF>

LAKELAND DRIVE



Disclaimer: the highlighted red line is a general reflection of the street.

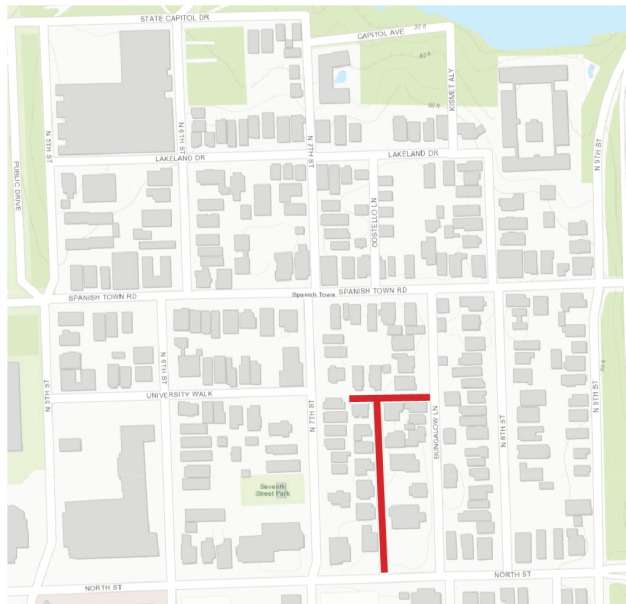
LAKELAND DRIVE

Lakeland Drive was originally called “Middle Street,” designated in Spanish Town between 1862 and 1885. For a brief 15-year period, the narrow end of Lakeland Drive was called “Cox Alley.” The wider part of Lakeland Drive is the original “Middle Street,” laid between the contemporary road names of North 5th Street and North 7th Street; and the narrow part of Lakeland Drive, “Cox Alley,” was laid out between North 7th Street and North 8th Street about between 1885 and 1891 (historic maps). The brevity of their named separation occurred for only about 15 years between about 1914 and 1929 (Sanborn Map and Historic Map).

FIRST HALF OF LAKELAND DRIVE: On May 28, 1929, Middle Street was renamed "Lakeland Drive" (Minute Book M, Page 98).

SECOND HALF OF LAKELAND DRIVE: The street narrows slightly on this block. On May 28, 1929, Cox Alley was renamed "Lakeland Drive" (Minute Book M, Page 98).

LUCILLA LANE



Disclaimer: the highlighted red line is a general reflection of the street.

LUCILLA LANE

The two-block T-shaped street known as Lucilla Lane was carved through Square 45 about 1920 (between 1916 and 1923). Similar to the houses along Bungalow Lane, Lucilla Lane is one of Spanish Town's characteristic narrow, intimate streets with a high concentration of historic Bungalows built before the age of the automobile.

NORTH 5TH STREET



Disclaimer: the highlighted red line is a general reflection of the street.

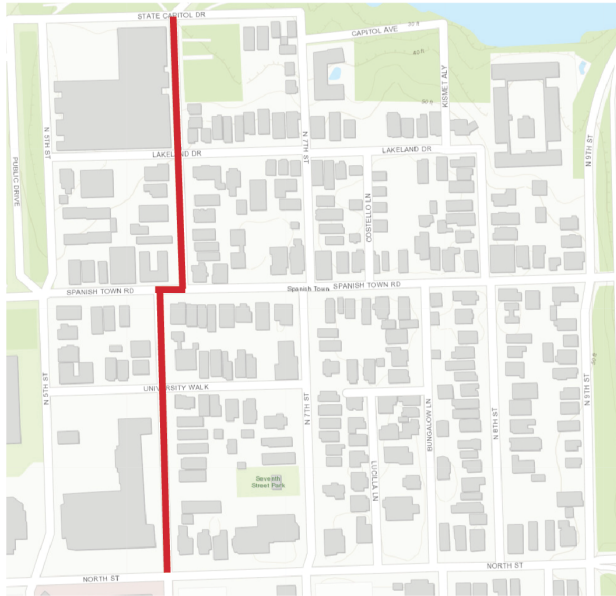
NORTH 5TH STREET

North 5th Street was originally divided into two streets: the first was between the contemporary road names of North Street and Spanish Town Road; and the second was between Spanish Town Road and State Capitol Drive. The first half of North 5th Street between North Street and Spanish Town Road was originally called "Uncle Sam Street" designated in Spanish Town since between 1858 and 1862. The second half of North 5th Street between Spanish Town Road and State Capitol Drive was called "West Street" designated in Spanish Town since between 1858 and 1862.

FIRST HALF OF NORTH 5TH STREET: Uncle Sam Street was renamed "College Avenue" between 1903 and 1908 (Sanborn Maps). On May 28, 1929, College Avenue was renamed "Fifth Street" (Minute Book M, Page 98). Then on February 20, 1942, Fifth Street was renamed "North 5th Street" (Minute Book O, Page 38).

SECOND HALF OF NORTH 5TH STREET: On May 28, 1929, West Street was renamed "Fifth Street" (Minute Book M, Page 98). Then on February 20, 1942, Fifth Street was renamed "North 5th Street" (Minute Book O, Page 38).

NORTH 6TH STREET



Disclaimer: the highlighted red line is a general reflection of the street.

NORTH 6TH STREET

North 6th Street was originally divided into two streets: the first was between the contemporary road names of North Street and Spanish Town Road; and the second was between Spanish Town Road and State Capitol Drive. The first half of North 6th Street between North Street and Spanish Town Road was originally called "St. Hypolite" designated in Spanish Town since between 1858 and 1862. The second half of North 6th Street between Spanish Town Road and State Capitol Drive was called "East Street" designated in Spanish Town since between 1858 and 1862.

FIRST HALF OF NORTH 6TH STREET: On February 20, 1942, St. Hypolite Street (both sides of Spanish Town Road) was renamed "North 6th Street" (Minute Book O, Page 38).

SECOND HALF OF NORTH 6TH STREET: On May 28, 1929, East Street was renamed "St. Hypolite Street" (Minute Book M, Page 98). Then on February 20, 1942, St. Hypolite Street (both sides of Spanish Town Road) was renamed "North 6th Street" (Minute Book O, Page 38).

NORTH 7TH STREET

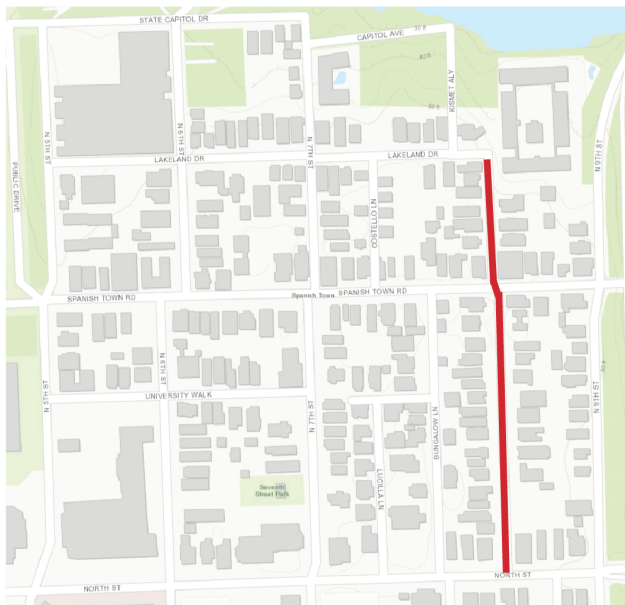


Disclaimer: the highlighted red line is a general reflection of the street.

NORTH 7TH STREET

North 7th Street was originally called "St. Mary Street" designated in Spanish Town since between 1858 and 1862. On May 28, 1929, St. Mary Street was renamed "St. Anthony Street" (Minute Book M, Page 98). Then on February 20, 1942, St. Anthony Street was renamed "North 7th Street" (Minute Book O, Page 38).

NORTH 8TH STREET



Disclaimer: the highlighted red line is a general reflection of the street.

NORTH 8TH STREET

North 8th Street was originally divided into two streets: the first was between the contemporary road names of North Street and Spanish Town Road; and the second was between Spanish Town Road and State Capitol Drive. The first half of North 8th Street between North Street and Spanish Town Road was originally called "Union Street" designated in Spanish Town sometime between 1862 and 1885. The second half of North 8th Street between Spanish Town Road and State Capitol Drive was called "Gusman's Lane" designated in Spanish Town sometime between 1862 and 1885.

FIRST HALF OF NORTH 8TH STREET: Originally called "Union Street" designated in Spanish Town sometime between 1862 and 1885. On May 28, 1929, Union Street was renamed "8th Street" (Minute Book M, Page 98). Then on February 20, 1942, 8th Street was renamed "North 8th Street" (Minute Book O, Page 38).

SECOND HALF OF NORTH 8TH STREET: Originally called "Gusman's Lane" designated in Spanish Town sometime between 1862 and 1885. On May 28, 1929, Gusman's Lane was renamed "8th Street" (Minute Book M, Page 98). Then on February 20, 1942, 8th Street was renamed "North 8th Street" (Minute Book O, Page 38).

NORTH 9TH STREET



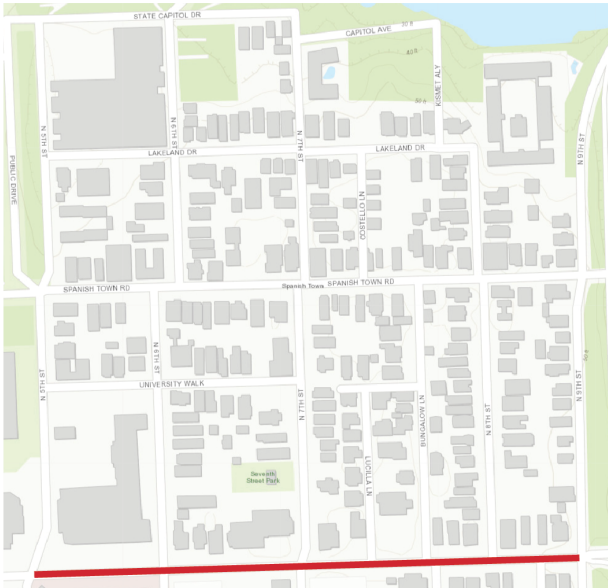
Disclaimer: the highlighted red line is a general reflection of the street.

NORTH 9TH STREET

North 9th Street was laid out between Union (N 8th St) and Elam (N 10th St) between 1908 and 1910. The road was originally named “Mills Avenue” named after the Mills family that owned the property, and extended into Lake Park Avenue (a U-shaped street) after Spanish Town Road. On May 28, 1929, Mills Avenue was renamed "9th Street" (Minute Book M, Page 98). Then on February 20, 1942, 8th Street was renamed "North 9th Street" (Minute Book O, Page 38). Between 1952 and 1959 (HistoricAerials.com) the land between N 9th Street and N 9th Street was excavated to construct Interstate 110. At this time, Lake Park Avenue was cleared off the map. The upper curved part of North 9th Street serves as the off ramp from I-110.

Elizabeth S. Mills (née Hardesty) was born on March 20, 1838. On February 15, 1855, she married Matthias Guy Mills in East Feliciana Parish. Matthias was born on October 21, 1827, and died on May 30, 1857, just two years after marrying Elizabeth. He is buried in Old Clinton Cemetery in the parish they married. Elizabeth moved to Baton Rouge as a widow, and sold the property she owned in Spanish Town, which is today N. 9th Street. She is buried in Magnolia Cemetery in Baton Rouge.

NORTH STREET

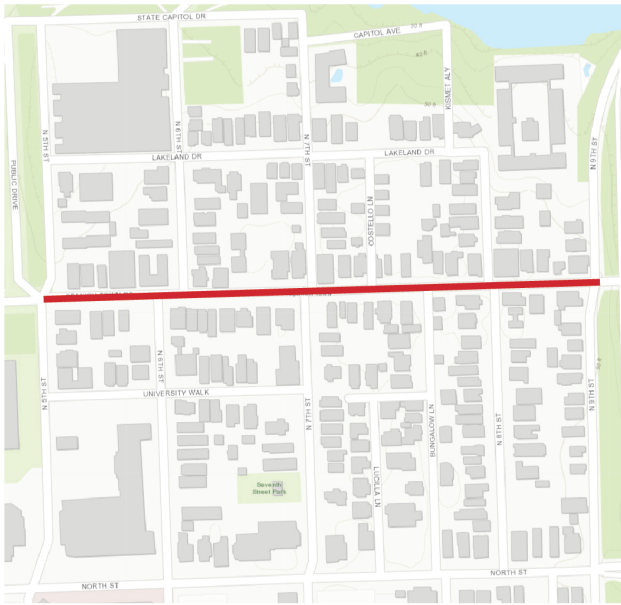


Disclaimer: the highlighted red line is a general reflection of the street.

NORTH STREET

North Street was originally designated North Street since the “Plan of the United States Public Grounds, Baton Rouge, La.” map dated June 20, 1839 (East Baton Rouge Parish Library).

SPANISH TOWN ROAD

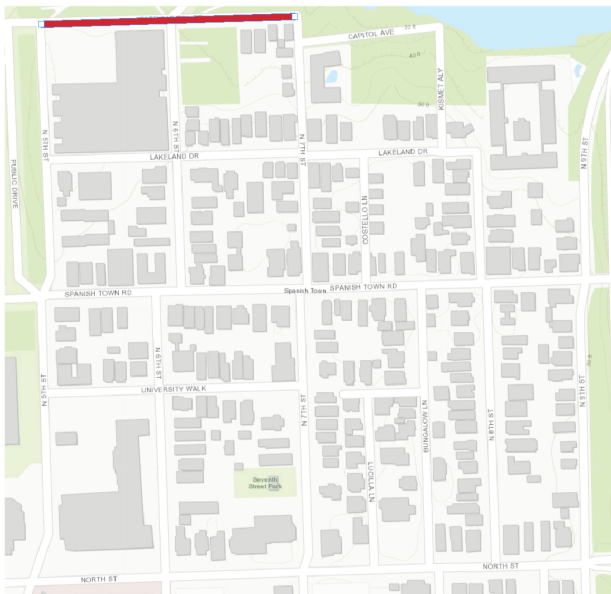


Disclaimer: the highlighted red line is a general reflection of the street.

SPANISH TOWN ROAD

The original 18 lot layout of "Old Spanish Town" lies between Capitol Lake and North Street, between Fifth Street and Twelfth Street. The camino, or public road, in the middle of the original lots of Spanish Town was soon referred to as "Spanish Town Road," by 1890 it was called "Old Spanish Town Road," by 1908 the name had been changed to "Boyd Avenue", and in 1975 the street was renamed "Spanish Town Road."

STATE CAPITOL DRIVE

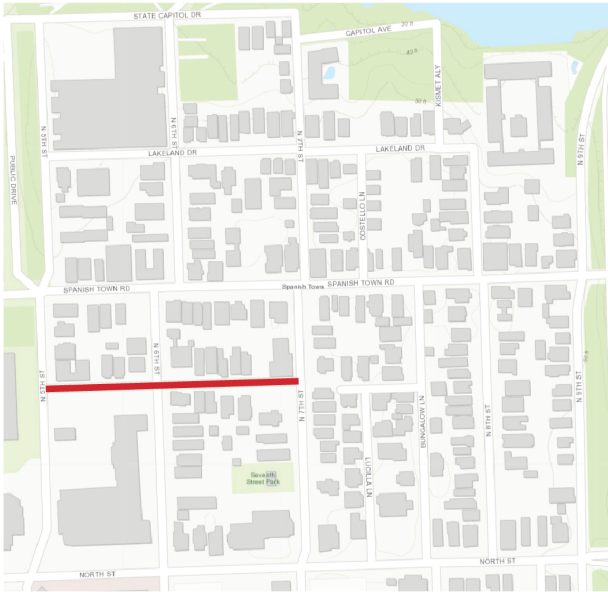


Disclaimer: the highlighted red line is a general reflection of the street.

STATE CAPITOL DRIVE

The name of the two-block corridor of State Capitol Drive traces back to a map dating to 1885, where the road was called, "Little North Street." About 1930, the street changed to "Capitol Avenue" reflecting the new Capitol Grounds at the end of the block. On July 13, 1960, the street changed to "State Capitol Drive" under City Council Resolution (CR)-1498. The first square of homes on State Capitol Drive was demolished to make way for a parking garage, constructed c. 1970 and detailed in LHRI form 17-04585.

UNIVERSITY WALK



Disclaimer: the highlighted red line is a general reflection of the street.

UNIVERSITY WALK

University Walk was carved through squares 42, 43, and 44 between 1858 and 1862. It was named “Slocum Alley” by 1898. On May 28, 1929, Slocum Alley was renamed "University Walk" (Minute Book M, Page 98).

There are two streets in Spanish Town that have no building constructed on them as they are elements of greenspace: Capitol Avenue and Kismet Alley.

SPANISH TOWN SURVEY RESULTS

AGE

1-49 years old	(2023-1974)	33
50-99 years old	(1973-1924)	111
100+ years old	(1923-1823)	153

PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE

Spanish Town was designated a National Register Historic District in 1978. The existing period of significance from the National Register nomination is 1823 to 1963. As a result of this survey, it is proposed to increase the period of significance of this survey to 1973 to properly reflect Spanish Town's development architecturally and culturally as a result of the changes brought by the construction of Interstate 110 across North 9th Street. Changes in Baton Rouge's architectural trends assist in understanding neighborhood development and subsequent architectural development. Contributing buildings for the purposes of this survey for the local historic district extend to 1973 based on the 50-year mark.¹⁶

Properties eligible under Criteria A and B are significant for its historic association if it retains the essential physical features that made up its character or appearance during the period of its association with the important event, historical pattern, or person(s). If the property is a site (such as a treaty site) where there are no material cultural remains, the setting must be intact. Properties eligible under Criteria C are important for illustrating a particular architectural style or construction technique and must retain most of the physical features that constitute that style or technique. A property that has lost some historic materials or details can be eligible if it retains the majority of the features that illustrate its style in terms of the massing, spatial relationships, proportion, pattern of windows and doors, texture of materials, and ornamentation. The property is not eligible, however, if it retains some basic features conveying massing but has lost the majority of the features that once characterized its style. Properties eligible under Criterion D if integrity is based upon the property's potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions, such as those identified in the historic context documentation in the Statewide Comprehensive Preservation Plan or in the research design for projects meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Archaeological Documentation.

EXTENDING THE PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE

During the period of 1963 to 1973, roughly ten mid-century modern apartment buildings were constructed in the neighborhood and other alterations to the buildings with mid-century modern characteristics (such as 801 North 9th Street, LHRI 17-00796). The apartment buildings featured approximately four-or more units per building and contributed to the character of Spanish Town as rental-friendly to the local commercial and institutional districts. Similar to how the building stock suited the construction of duplexes and boarding houses, fraternities and apartment houses during the period of Louisiana State University's hay day on the government grounds, this increased period of significance related to the local community and growth of downtown Baton Rouge just blocks away. The Capitol Lakes Apartments, completed in 1974 will be included in the development of Spanish Town's apartment building stock even though it was completed one year after the 1973 mark. Using reasonability, the inclusion of this resource is eligible for inclusion as a contributing resource to the district.

¹⁶ Ordinance #16202, sec 3.505 B.2.b. Local Historic Districts and Landmarks.

Furthermore, the Piño-Wolfe House (LHRI form 17-00881) was constructed as early as 1823, the date the lot was purchased by its original owner. This may merit the extension of the period of significance to 1823, opposed to its current early date of 1825. This would be a question that will be answered by the State Historic Preservation Office.

The next section of photographs depict examples of the the buildings proposed to be included in the extension of the period of significance from 1963 to 1973.

PLAZA APARTMENTS, 1967



630 Lakeland Drive. LHRI #17-01018.

LAKELAND APARTMENTS, 1963



701 Lakeland Drive. LHRI #17-00861.

CATHOLIC-PRESBYTERIAN APARTMENTS, 1972



655 North Street. LHRI #17-00932

CHATEAU CARRE APARTMENTS, 1963



555 Spanish Town Road. LHRI #17-00963.

CONTRIBUTING AND NON-CONTRIBUTING

Contributing	261
Non-Contributing	36

Some properties change over time. It is not necessary for a property to retain all its historic physical features or characteristics. The property must retain, however, the essential physical features that enable it to convey its historic identity. The essential physical features are those features that define both why a property is significant (applicable criteria and areas of significance) and when it was significant (periods of significance). They are the features without which a property can no longer be identified as, for instance, a late 19th century dairy barn or an early 20th century commercial district. Properties eligible under Criteria A, B, and C must not only retain their essential physical features, but the features must be visible enough to convey their significance. This means that even if a property is physically intact, its integrity is questionable if its significant features are concealed under modern construction. Per National Register of Historic Places guidance,¹⁷ a district may contain buildings, structures, sites, objects, or open spaces that do and do not contribute to the significance of the district. These determinations are defined by a contributing resource and a non-contributing resource. The number of non-contributing properties a district can contain yet still convey its sense of time and place and historical development depends on how these properties affect the district's integrity.

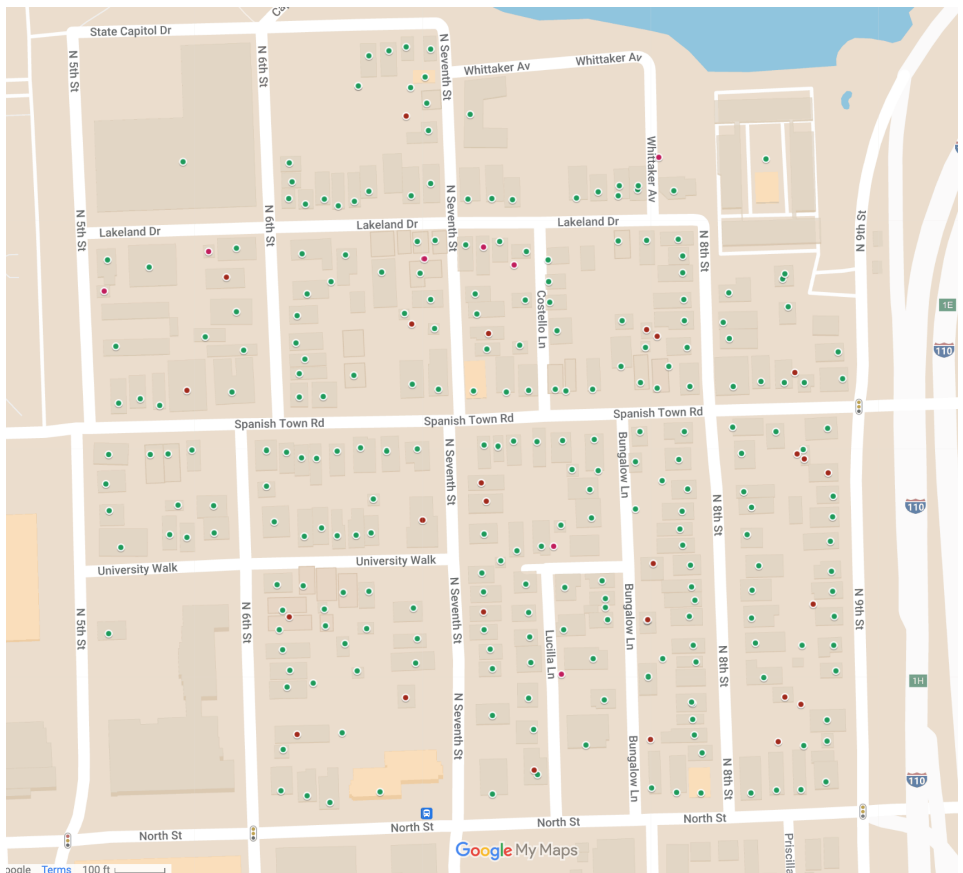
MAP OF CONTRIBUTING AND NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS

Green dots

Contributing resources
(261)

Red dots

Non-contributing resources (36)



¹⁷https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalregister/upload/NRB-15_web508.pdf

ARCHITECTURAL STYLES

Bolded styles are detailed in the following tables as examples. Of the approved State of Historic Preservation Office of Louisiana's acceptable architectural classifications, the list below demonstrates the styles identified in Spanish Town. The 15 architectural styles found in Spanish Town and their numbers and contributing status are listed below.¹⁸

GUIDELINES FOR ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION

- **If none of the subcategories describes the property's style or stylistic influence, enter:**
 1. the category relating to the general period of time in the LHRI form, and
 2. if possible, enter in the next blank "other:" and the term commonly used to describe the style or stylistic influence. Example: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals, Other: Chateausque
- For **properties not described by any of the listed terms enter "other:"** with the descriptive term most commonly used to classify the property by type, period, method of construction, or other characteristics.
- The term "vernacular" is not qualified because the term does not describe any specific characteristics. Neither work a use function such a "worker housing" be used for categorization. The LHRI form may describe that in the narrative section.
- For **buildings and structures that cannot be described by the listed terms or by "other" and a common term**, it was deemed as "No style."

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	CONTRIBUTING	NON-CONTRIBUTING
Art Deco	1	2
Classical Revival	9	
Colonial Revival	7	
Craftsman	144	2
Eastlake	1	
Greek Revival	3	
International	4	
Italianate	3	
Moderne	2	
No Style	27	17
Other	31	9
Queen Anne	15	
Ranch Style	3	
Spanish Eclectic	4	1

¹⁸ National Register Bulletin 15, "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation."

CRAFTSMAN
144 Contributing



Example: 711 North 8th Street (c. 1925)

OTHER STYLE
31 Contributing

Other style is designated when the building has a style that is not available as a choice on the LHRI form.



Example: 930 North 7th Street, El Patio Apartments (1960)

NO STYLE
27 Contributing

Most of the buildings in “No Style” are secondary structures, such as garages or sheds.



Example: 645 University Walk (c. 1920)

QUEEN ANNE
15 Contributing



Example: 684 North 6th Street, Dr. Edward M. Jolly House (1910)

DESCRIPTIONS OF ARCHITECTURAL STYLES FOUND IN SPANISH TOWN

Art Deco

Art Deco derives from the full phrase “French Arts Décoratifs” beginning in the 1901s, and flourishing in the United States during the 1920s and early 1930s, however often being incorporated into buildings through the 1950s. Art Deco buildings have a sleek, linear appearance with stylized, often geometric ornamentation. The primary façade of Art Deco buildings often feature a series of setbacks that create a stepped outline. Low-relief decorative panels can be found at entrances, around windows, along roof edges or as string courses.

Classical Revival

Classical Revival was a popular design style in America about 1895 to 1950. The style was produced by the Neo-classical movement that began in the mid-18th century in Italy and France, but is different than high-style Neo-classical style. The characteristics of Classical Revival are smaller/modest versions of classical elements found in antiquities, including porticos, columns, pilasters, pedimented windows, and domes. The Classical Revival style is simplified in Spanish Town when translated to modest wooden houses. The use of classical architectural elements is largely seen in the porches, where details were most expensed more than other areas of the house.

Colonial Revival

The Colonial Revival architectural style seeks to revive elements of the American colonial architectural era. Colonial Revival style homes are one America’s most enduring styles sparked by the country’s interest in its own history. The style was an effort to look back to the Federal and Georgian architecture in the 1700s of America’s founding period for design inspiration. The style was popular around the country about 1880 to 1960, and evolved from high-style in its early days, to modest nods in the late phase. No matter the level of detail, this style is tasteful, uncluttered, and symmetrical. It was inspired by the English, Dutch influences found largely in Northeastern America. Varied roof forms such as gabled, hipped, and gambrel signify the style’s diversity. The Colonial Revival style received renewed interest through the New Deal initiatives of President Franklin D. Roosevelt (1882-1945), starting with state and institutional buildings, then filtering into the architecture of most and stately American homes.

Craftsman

Spanish Town’s highest inventory of styles is the Craftsman style. The style was developed in Southern California, and has become one of the top distinctive styles found in American historic neighborhoods. Most dedicated to the cottages, it evolved during the Arts and Crafts Movement in response to the former ornate styles of the Victorian era. The low, cozy rooflines, welcoming wide porches, gabled roof, and tapered columns are character-defining features of these homes. Inside, wood was heavily incorporated within built-in bookshelves, interior parlor columns, floors and windows. Most often one-story cottages, the style was adaptable to cottages, bungalows, double shotguns and shotgun houses. Gables include brackets, roofs

include exposed rafter ends, windows include multiple lite top sashes, stained glass, milk glass, and deep porches.

Eastlake

Eastlake is a cousin of the Queen Anne style. The character-defining feature of Eastlake that differentiates it from Queen Anne are the use of turned spindles between porch columns.

Greek Revival

Greek Revival is a style popular in the South. Symmetric, grand, large wood windows with multiple lites, double hung or even triple hung windows, deep porches supported by large columns, central door with elegant door surrounds.

International

The international style was a major development in the 1920 and 1930s as an introduction to modernism in the architectural movement. International Style characteristics are regularly rectilinear in form, with light, taut plane surfaces that have little ornamentation and decoration, appearing weightless. Glass and steel, wrap the usual concrete framing. The term International Style was first used in 1932 by Henry-Russell Hitchcock and Philip Johnson in their essay titled *The International Style: Architecture Since 1922*.

Italianate

The Italianate style was popular in Louisiana from about 1840 to 1880. The style opposed the rigidity of the Greek Revival style that preceded it. Based on picturesque Italian farmhouses of Tuscany, Italy, the style was influential because of pattern books published by Andrew Jackson Downing, Calvert Vaux and Samuel Sloan. Largely a style dedicated to stately homes, the Italianate character-defining features include asymmetrical massing, frequent use of brackets, doors/transoms/sidelights/windows that have curved or segmental shapes, rustication of facade, quoins, drop-siding, and elaborate chimney tops.

Moderne

Moderne is also known as “Streamline Moderne,” part of the Art Deco movement beginning in the 1920s, popularized in the 1930s, and applied through the 1950s. The Bauhaus movement in Europe was influential on American architects, draftsman and furniture makers, who applied the principles of the movement in their designs, taking classical architecture in its simplest form, stripped of ornamentation or ‘excess’, unlike the chevrons, zigzags and decoration of Art Deco. Common characteristics include: Low, horizontal and asymmetrical; flat roofs with no eaves; rounded corners; smooth, white walls; wraparound, porthole and glass block windows, and steel balustrades. Most early/pure versions are stucco, while softer/later versions are brick, stone, or other natural material. The style was popularized in Shreveport, Louisiana by the help of the architect brothers Samuel G. and William B. Wiener who studied at Bauhaus for two years.

No Style

For a building or structure to be classified as “No style,” it must not incorporate character-defining features of any acceptable architectural style. These structures or buildings can be made of any material, but it will not have any evidence based characteristics that could qualify it any particular style. Often, these are simple, no-fuss buildings. In Spanish Town, most “No style” resources are utilitarian in nature, such as detached sheds or garages.

Other

There are hundreds of tangents one can take when categorizing architectural styles. Some styles have not yet been accepted by the Louisiana Historic Resource Inventory form as a style. Many buildings and structures surveyed in Spanish Town fall into this category. These resources contain character-defining features, but do not fall into the list of styles the the Louisiana State Historic Preservation Office has listed.

Queen Anne

The Queen Anne style (along with Eastlake and Italianate) were developed during the Victorian Era. The style is whimsical, shapely, and incorporates lots of diverse materials to create fantasy. Queen Anne Cottages are one-story, while Queen Anne Houses are two-story. Turrets, corner porches, decorative woodwork, varied siding, lots of large wood windows with single-lite sashes are character-defining features of this style. Bay windows are heavily incorporated at both first and second floors for effect, often acknowledging an important bedroom or living space.

Ranch Style

The post-World War II American economy spurred the popularity and ease of the Ranch style. The style is mostly constructed on a slab concrete foundation, although some early examples are raised on brick piers. The style features low ceilings, low roofs, small or no porches, carports or garages incorporated into the roofline, small metal windows, elongated facades, and back porches. The style celebrated the small family home, refocusing the family from front porches to backyards. The marketing of Ranch style began about 1945 and endured through the 1980s. As the style developed, the Ranch house grew in size but maintained the characteristics of the early phase.

Spanish Eclectic

Similar to how the Colonial Revival and Classical Revival style was inspired by history, so too was the genesis of the Spanish Eclectic style. This revival style celebrates the diverse inspirations of Spanish architecture and Spanish influence during their early years of American colonization. The Spanish Eclectic style has several sub-sects that can create more precise categorization, such as Mission style. Generally, the style incorporates stucco facades, arched porches, metal railing, decorative tilework, low roofs with a walled facade at the roofline, and small window openings.

BUILDING FORMS

Bolded forms are detailed in the following tables as examples.

GUIDELINES FOR BUILDING FORM CLASSIFICATION

- **If none of the subcategories describes the property's building form, enter:**
 1. the category relating to the general period of time in the LHRI form, and
 2. if possible, enter in the next blank "other:" and the term commonly used to describe the style or form influence.
- For **buildings and structures that cannot be described by the listed terms, enter "other:"** with the descriptive term most commonly used to classify the property by type, period, method of construction, or other characteristics in the description on the LHRI form.
- The term "vernacular" is not qualified because the term does not describe any specific characteristics. Neither work a use function such as "worker housing" be used for categorization. The LHRI form may describe that in the narrative section.

<u>BUILDING FORM</u>	<u>CONTRIBUTING</u>	<u>NON-CONTRIBUTING</u>
Bungalow	92	1
Camelback	2	
Center Hall Townhouse	5	
Creole Cottage	8	
Double Gallery House	7	
Double Shotgun	13	1
Freestanding Commercial	1	
Gable-Ell	1	
Minimal Traditional/ American Small House	1	
Other	89	31
Queen Anne House	10	
Ranch	3	
Shotgun	14	
Side-Hall Shotgun	3	
Side-Hall Townhouse	1	

(See next page for examples of the four dominant building forms.)

BUNGALOW
92 Contributing



Example: 642 State Capitol Drive, Brousseau House (1936)

OTHER
89 Contributing

Other architectural forms do not fall into the LHRI categories available. Many of the buildings here include apartment buildings, shed, carports, detached apartment garages, etc.



Example: 740 Bungalow Lane (ca. 1945)

SHOTGUN
14 Contributing



Example: 633 Lakeland Drive (c. 1920)

DOUBLE SHOTGUN
13 Contributing



Example: 524-526 Spanish Town Rd, (ca. 1900)

INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES LISTED ON THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Properties in the boundary of the survey that are already in the National Register of Historic Places or as a National Historic Landmark. Spanish Town continues to maintain its historic housing stock, fighting against demolition and neglect. The National Register Historic District nomination is key to promote pride and community recognition as well as providing as many financial incentives as possible to encourage restoration.

Stewart-Dougherty House, c. 1855. 741 North Street. Added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1973, #73000865. LHRI form 17-00882.



Nelson Potts House, c. 1845. 831 North Street. Added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1972, #72000550. LHRI form 17-00889.



ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS OF SPANISH TOWN

During the survey, several architects, builders, contractors and craftsmen were identified throughout the historic surveys. Keeping a log of these people help understand the level of talent, craftsmanship and design that Spanish Town has perpetuated over the years.

JAMES D. BROWN, local African-American builder.



Lobell House, 1909. 711 N. 6th Street.
LHRI Resource number: 17-00901

JAMES D. BROWN, local African-American builder.



James D. Brown House, 1909. 717 N. 6th Street.
LHRI Resource number: 17-00902

J. C. BREAUX, designer & **V. T. BREACH**, local contractor



Drury Apartments, 1938. 833 North 8th Street.
LHRI Resource number: 17-00802

A. HAYS TOWN, local Louisiana Architect



Maurice J. Mayer, Jr. House and Carport, 1961-62.
655 North 7th Street.
LHRI Resource numbers: 17-00877 and 17-07128.

LEO PATIN, local contractor



Jack Pillow Bungalow, *1956 remodel of 1915 house*.
801 North 9th Street.
LHRI Resource number: 17-00796.

WILLIAM R. MILLER , local architect



Robert Lee Tullis House, *1911*. 803 North 9th Street.
LHRI Resource number 17-00797.

WILLIAM R. MILLER , local architect & **JAMES D. BROWN**, contractor



Emanuel Hirsch Mayer House, *1911*. 611 North Street.
LHRI Resource number 17-00930.

DESMOND-MIREMONT-KIRKS, architectural firm



Catholic-Presbyterian Apartments, *1972*. 655 North Street.
LHRI Resource number: 17-00932

WILLIAM T. NOLAN, architect



Carrie Schmittberger Meyerer Bungalow, 1914.
701 North Street.
LHRI Resource number 17-00880.

JONES, ROESELLE, AND OLSCHNER, architects



Raymond Apartments, 1932.
730 Spanish Town Road.
LHRI Resource number 17-00982.

WILLIAM J. BASLER, plumbing contractor



Thyragola Place, c. 1916
759 Spanish Town Road
LHRI Resource number 17-00988

WILLIAM J. BASLER, plumbing contractor



William John Basler Apartments, 1912
775-779 Spanish Town Road
LHRI Resource number 17-00993

CLIFFORD H. KING, local contractor



Prescott Apartments, 1937
609-633 Bungalow Lane
LHRI Resource number 17-00836

CHARLES H. CHARLTON, JR., architect &
VIRGIL T. BROACH, builder



Robert Conway Apartments, 1938
712 Bungalow Lane
LHRI Resource number 17-00844

CHARLES H. CHARLTON, JR., architect &
VIRGIL T. BROACH, builder



Dr. John L. Beven House, 1939
783 Lakeland Drive
LHRI Resource number 17-00999

TABLE OF SPANISH TOWN SURVEYED STRUCTURES

Table 6: Spanish Town Surveyed Structures in East Baton Rouge Parish
235 Updated Resources, 2 Demolished Resources, and 61 Newly Added Resources
261 Eligible (Contributing) and 36 Ineligible (Non-Contributing)

	LHRI Number	Resource Type	Address	Architectural Form and Style	Date of Construction	NRHP Eligibility	Latitude	Longitude
1	17-00836	Building	609-633 Bungalow Lane (<i>Prescott Apartments</i>)	Art Deco style, Other form	1937	Eligible	30.453289	-91.182683
2	17-00838	Building	634 Bungalow Lane (<i>Thomas Edward McHugh House</i>)	Colonial Revival style, Center Hall Townhouse form form	1939	Eligible	30.453409	-91.182419
3	17-01056	Building	634 Bungalow Lane (garage apartment)	Colonial Revival style, Other form	c. 1940	Eligible	30.453501	-91.182332
4	17-00837	Building	635 Bungalow Lane (<i>Dr. Arthur Taylor Prescott, Jr. Bungalow</i>)	Craftsman style, Bungalow form	1922	Eligible	30.453503	-91.182748
5	17-01060	Building	635 Bungalow Lane (garage)	No style, Other form	c. 1923	Ineligible	30.453421	-91.182942
6	17-00839	Building	637-643 Bungalow Lane (<i>George Buell Bungalow</i>)	Craftsman style, Bungalow form	1928	Eligible	30.453704	-91.182663
7	17-07428	Building	645 Bungalow Lane (garage apartment)	No style, Other form	1938	Eligible	30.453768	-91.182676
8	17-00840	Building	647 Bungalow Lane (<i>John Wallace Carey Bungalow</i>)	Craftsman style, Bungalow form	1924	Eligible	30.453813	-91.182676
9	17-00841	Building	655 Bungalow Lane (<i>Augusta Gassie Pardue Bungalow</i>)	Craftsman style, Bungalow form	1924	Eligible	30.453908	-91.182695
10	17-01065	Building	664 Bungalow Lane	Other style, Other form	c. 1979	Ineligible	30.453702	-91.182424
11	17-00842	Building	707 Bungalow Lane (<i>Henry Jastremski Bungalow</i>)	Craftsman style, Bungalow form	1909	Eligible	30.453702	-91.182424
12	17-07159	Structure	707 Bungalow Lane (gazebo)	No style, Other form	c. 2010	Ineligible	30.454086	-91.182986
13	17-00843	Building	709 Bungalow Lane (<i>Antonio Ramon Guell Gutierrez Bungalow</i>)	Craftsman style, Bungalow form	1909	Eligible	30.454233	-91.182759
14	17-01121	Building	709 Bungalow Lane (garage)	Craftsman style, Other form	c. 1935	Eligible	30.454197	-91.182945
15	17-00844	Building	712 Bungalow Lane	No style, Four Square form	1938	Eligible	30.454279	-91.182495

			(Robert Conway Apartments)					
16	17-00845	Building	719 Bungalow Lane (Louis Cass LeSage Bungalow)	Craftsman style, Bungalow form	1909	Eligible	30.454381	-91.182771
17	17-00846	Building	729 Bungalow Lane	Craftsman style, Other form	c. 1935	Eligible	30.454478	-91.182719
18	17-07160	Building	740 Bungalow Lane	Other style, Other form	c. 1950	Eligible	30.454526	-91.182494
19	17-01122	Building	805 Costello Lane	Craftsman style, Other form	c. 1945	Eligible	30.455127	-91.183191
20	17-00847	Building	818 Costello Lane	Craftsman style, Bungalow form	c. 1920	Eligible	30.455204	-91.182967
21	17-00849	Building	819 Costello Lane	Craftsman style, Bungalow form	c. 1920	Eligible	30.455361	-91.183158
22	17-00848	Building	820 Costello Lane	Craftsman style, Other form	c. 1920	Eligible	30.455351	-91.183012
23	17-00850	Building	822-824 Costello Lane	Craftsman style, Other form	c. 1920	Eligible	30.455459	-91.183017
24	17-00851	Building	823 Costello Lane	Craftsman style, Bungalow form	c. 1920	Eligible	30.455614	-91.183153
25	17-07161	Structure	823 Costello Lane (wood shed)	Dutch Colonial style, Other form	c. 2012	Ineligible	30.455126	-91.183191
26	17-07162	Structure	823 Costello Lane (metal shed)	No style, Other form	c. 2014	Ineligible	30.455545	-91.183224
27	17-01007	Building	826-828 Costello Lane	Craftsman style, Double Pen form	c. 1920	Eligible	30.455571	-91.183021
28	17-01129	Building	502-504 Lakeland Drive (Joseph Michel Bergeron House)	Craftsman style, Center Hall Townhouse form	1915	Eligible	30.455569	-91.185675
29	17-01131	Building	502-504 Lakeland Drive (garage)	Craftsman style, Other form	c. 2000	Ineligible	30.455409	-91.185694
30	17-01133	Building	530 Lakeland Drive (Lakeland Office Building)	Moderne style, Other form	1965	Eligible	30.455532	-91.185421
31	17-01134	Building	548-550 Lakeland Drive	Moderne style, Other form	c. 1960	Eligible	30.455631	-91.184898
32	17-01140	Building	548-550 Lakeland Drive (carport)	No style, Other form	c. 1982	Ineligible	30.455615	-91.185064
33	17-01025	Building	609-611 Lakeland Drive (Thomas Duplex)	Other style, Other form	1942	Eligible	30.455887	-91.184583
34	17-01024	Building	613-615 Lakeland Drive (Thomas Duplex)	Other style, Other form	1942	Eligible	30.455859	-91.184481
35	17-01023	Building	617 Lakeland Drive (Mildred Kelly House)	Colonial Revival style, Bungalow form	1935	Eligible	30.455885	-91.184369
36	17-01020	Building	630 Lakeland Drive (Golden House)	Colonial Revival style, Bungalow form	c. 1935	Eligible	30.455596	-91.184241

37	17-01022	Building	631 Lakeland Drive	Queen Anne style, Queen Anne House form	c. 1910	Eligible	30.455851	-91.184283
38	17-01021	Building	633 Lakeland Drive	Craftsman style, Shotgun form	c. 1920	Eligible	30.455873	-91.184188
39	17-01019	Building	635 Lakeland Drive	Craftsman style, Double Shotgun form	c. 1920	Eligible	30.455926	-91.184099
40	17-01018	Building	636 Lakeland Drive (Plaza Apartments)	Other style, Other form	1967	Eligible	30.455507	-91.184023
41	17-01017	Building	637 Lakeland Drive (William and Winnie Riggs Bungalow)	Craftsman style, Bungalow form	1918	Eligible	30.455922	-91.183972
42	17-01016	Building	638 Lakeland Drive	Craftsman style, Bungalow form	c. 1920	Eligible	30.455661	-91.183913
43	17-01015	Building	639 Lakeland Drive	Craftsman style, Minimal Traditional Cottage/American Small House form	c. 1935	Eligible	30.455901	-91.183845
44	17-01013	Building	640 Lakeland Drive	Craftsman style, Bungalow form	c. 1920	Eligible	30.455665	-91.183809
45	17-07163	Building	640 Lakeland Drive (shed)	No style, Other form	c. 2022	Ineligible	30.455576	-91.183767
46	17-01012	Building	642 Lakeland Drive	Craftsman style, Bungalow form	c. 1920	Eligible	30.455671	-91.183703
47	17-01014	Building	643 Lakeland Drive	Craftsman style, Bungalow form	1918	Ineligible	30.455964	-91.183727
48	17-01011	Building	700 Lakeland Drive	Craftsman style, Bungalow form	c. 1920	Eligible	30.455649	-91.183519
49	17-00861	Building	701 Lakeland Drive (Lakeland Apartments)	Other style, Other form	1963	Eligible	30.455884	-91.183503
50	17-01439	Building	704 Lakeland Drive	Other style, Other form	c. 1980	Ineligible	30.455636	-91.183411
51	17-01010	Building	706 Lakeland Drive	Craftsman style, Bungalow form	c. 1914	Eligible	30.455667	-91.183313
52	17-01009	Building	725-727 Lakeland Drive	Craftsman style, Double Shotgun form	c. 1935	Eligible	30.455886	-91.183361
53	17-01008	Building	731 Lakeland Drive	Craftsman style, Bungalow form	c. 1935	Eligible	30.455882	-91.183235
54	17-01006	Building	735 Lakeland Drive	Craftsman style, Bungalow form	c. 1920	Eligible	30.455891	-91.182851
55	17-01005	Building	755 Lakeland Drive	Craftsman style, Other form	c. 1900	Eligible	30.455921	-91.182721
56	17-01003	Building	763 Lakeland Drive	Craftsman style, Bungalow form	c. 1920	Eligible	30.455902	-91.182598
57	17-07164	Structure	763 Lakeland Drive (shed)	No style, Other form	c. 1950	Eligible	30.455953	-91.182591
58	17-01004	Building	764 Lakeland Drive (Charles Robert Tessier Bungalow)	Craftsman style, Bungalow form	1936	Eligible	30.455669	-91.182598
59	17-01002	Building	765 Lakeland Drive (Ella Theresa Costello Bungalow)	Craftsman style, Bungalow form	1926	Eligible	30.455932	-91.182482

60	17-07165	Structure	765 Lakeland Drive (shed)	Craftsman style, Other form	c. 1955	Eligible	30.455953	-91.182477
61	17-01000	Building	766 Lakeland Drive (Louis Lieux Bungalow)	Craftsman style, Bungalow form	1924	Eligible	30.455671	-91.182429
62	17-00998	Building	768-772 Lakeland Drive (Albritton Apartments)	Colonial Revival style, Four Square form	1949	Eligible	30.455678	-91.182237
63	17-00999	Building	783 Lakeland Drive (Dr. John Lansing Beven House)	Colonial Revival style, Side-Hall Townhouse	1939	Eligible	30.455927	-91.182265
64	17-07166	Structure	783 Lakeland Drive (gazebo)	No style, Other form	c. 2000	Ineligible	30.456101	-91.182355
65	17-00933	Building	627 Lucilla Lane (Genevieve Vialet Bungalow)	Craftsman style, Bungalow form	1923	Eligible	30.453135	-91.183109
66	17-00934	Building	631 Lucilla Lane (Elizabeth and Edgar Sowar Bungalow)	Craftsman style, Bungalow form	1922	Eligible	30.453299	-91.183137
67	17-00935	Building	637 Lucilla Lane (Henry Ward Pentecost Bungalow)	Craftsman style, Bungalow form	1922	Eligible	30.453481	-91.183124
68	17-00936	Building	641 Lucilla Lane (Shelby Earl Kidd Bungalow)	Craftsman style, Bungalow form	1922	Eligible	30.453616	-91.183132
69	17-00938	Building	642 Lucilla Lane (Katie and Abner Conrad Bungalow)	Craftsman style, Bungalow form	1926	Eligible	30.453652	-91.182927
70	17-00937	Building	645 Lucilla Lane (William and Willia Hobgood House)	Craftsman style, Bungalow form	1922	Eligible	30.453741	-91.183137
71	17-00939	Building	646 Lucilla Lane (Henry Peter Caire Bungalow)	Craftsman style, Bungalow form	1926	Eligible	30.453871	-91.182922
72	17-00940	Building	649 Lucilla Lane (Wilson P. Tregre, Jr. Bungalow)	Craftsman style, Bungalow form	1926	Eligible	30.453889	-91.183156
73	17-00941	Building	719 Lucilla Lane (Oscar Menees Thompson Bungalow)	Craftsman style, Bungalow form	1926	Eligible	30.454064	-91.183208
74	17-00942	Building	729 Lucilla Lane (George Gardner Wilkes Bungalow)	Craftsman style, Bungalow form	1922	Eligible	30.454085	-91.183061
75	17-07141	Building	602 North 5th Street (Galvez Building)	Art Deco style, Other form	2003	Ineligible	30.452964	-91.185295
76	17-00926	Building	668 N 5th Street	Ranch style, Ranch form	c. 1970	Eligible	30.453633	-91.185667

77	17-00924	Building	714 N 5th Street (Major Jordan Gray Lee House)	Queen Anne style, Queen Anne House form	1911	Eligible	30.454271	-91.185664
78	17-00923	Building	732 N 5th Street (George Arthur Evans House)	Craftsman style, Double Gallery form	c. 1912	Eligible	30.454411	-91.185685
79	17-00922	Building	740-742 N 5th Street (Dr. John and Mae Violet House/Varsity Manor)	Craftsman style, Other form	1912	Eligible	30.454564	-91.185666
80	17-00921	Building	850 N 5th Street (Capitol View Apartments)	International style, Other form	1948	Eligible	30.455121	-91.185622
81	17-04585	Structure	950 N 5th Street (parking garage)	International style, Other form	c. 1970	Eligible	30.456079	-91.185219
82	17-00890	Building	620 N 6th Street	No style, Other form	c. 1970	Eligible	30.453031	-91.184615
83	17-00891	Building	630 N 6th Street (Louis Ulysse Babin Bungalow)	Craftsman style, Bungalow form	1926	Ineligible	30.453111	-91.184531
84	17-07429	Structure	630 N 6th Street (shed)	No style, Other form	c. 1970	Eligible	30.453119	-91.184259
85	17-00892	Building	646 N 6th Street (Ferrara House)	Queen Anne style, Queen Anne House form	1908	Eligible	30.453357	-91.184591
86	17-07167	Structure	646 N 6th Street (Ferrara shed)	No style, Other form	c. 1920	Eligible	30.453375	-91.184435
87	17-00893	Building	650 N 6th Street (John Howard Potts House)	Craftsman style, Bungalow form	c. 1925	Eligible	30.453441	-91.184574
88	17-00894	Building	658 N 6th Street (Esther Levy Marks House)	Other style, Other form	c. 1873	Eligible	30.453549	-91.184618
89	17-07123	Building	658 N 6th Street (garage apartment)	Other style, Other form	1942	Eligible	30.453581	-91.184245
90	17-00895	Building	666 N 6th Street (Clay and Adeline Templet Apartment House)	Craftsman style, Double Gallery Form	1919	Eligible	30.453653	-91.184639
91	17-07124	Building	668 N 6th Street (garage apartment)	Other style, Other form	1939	Eligible	30.453674	-91.184362
92	17-00897	Building	670 N 6th Street (Lula Egan Frank Apartment House)	Spanish Eclectic style, Double Gallery Form	1926	Eligible	30.453754	-91.184618
93	17-07125	Structure	670 N 6th Street (carport)	No style, Other form	c. 1935	Eligible	30.453759	-91.184366
94	17-00900	Building	684 N 6th Street (Dr. Edward M. Jolly House)	Queen Anne style, Queen Anne House form	1910	Eligible	30.453886	-91.184654
95	17-00901	Building	711 N 6th Street	Classical Revival style, Double Gallery Form	1909	Eligible	30.454156	-91.185031

			(Willie Lobdell House for Kappa Alpha Fraternity)					
96	17-00902	Building	717 N 6th Street (James D. Brown House)	Classical Revival style, Gable-Ell form	1909	Eligible	30.454297	-91.185034
97	17-00905	Building	816 N 6th Street (Reuben Denham Quine Cottage)	Craftsman style, Shotgun form	1914	Eligible	30.454981	-91.184518
98	17-07168	Building	818 N 6th Street (Reuben Denham Quine House)	Craftsman style, Double Gallery form	1914	Eligible	30.455057	-91.184484
99	17-00906	Building	824-826 N 6th Street (Kate Tolliver Cottage)	No style, Creole Cottage form	c. 1890	Eligible	30.455141	-91.184538
100	17-00907	Building	825 N 6th Street (Oscar Allen Holt House)	Queen Anne style, Side-Hall Shotgun form	1906	Eligible	30.455101	-91.184853
101	17-00909	Building	829 N 6th Street (Stirling Poupard Hall House)	Other style, Other form	1938	Eligible	30.455172	-91.185085
102	17-00910	Building	830 N 6th Street (Collett Everman Woolman House)	Craftsman style, Bungalow form	1922	Eligible	30.455281	-91.184533
103	17-00908	Building	837 N 6th Street (Rue Hypolite Apartments)	Other style, Other form	1969	Eligible	30.455302	-91.184896
104	17-00911	Building	848 N 6th Street (Jacob Andrew Busse House)	Craftsman style, Bungalow form	1919	Eligible	30.455395	-91.184471
105	17-07126	Structure	848 N 6th Street (shed)	Craftsman style, Other form	1919	Eligible	30.455457	-91.184329
106	17-00912	Building	851 N 6th Street (William R. Miller House)	Other style, Bungalow form	1910	Ineligible	30.455481	-91.184958
107	17-00913	Building	868 N 6th Street	Craftsman style, Bungalow form	1921	Eligible	30.455601	-91.184501
108	17-00914	Building	906-908 N 6th Street	No style, Other form	1942	Eligible	30.455974	-91.184562
109	17-00915	Building	910-912 N 6th Street	No style, Other form	1942	Eligible	30.456071	-91.184579
110	17-00879	Demolished (c. 1985)	630 N 7th Street					
111	17-00878	Building	634 N 7th Street (Kahn House)	Queen Anne style, Queen Anne House form	ca. 1906	Eligible	30.453209	-91.183358
112	17-07127	Structure	639 N 7th Street (Pavillion at Seventh Street Senior Citizens Park)	No style, Other form	c. 1995	Ineligible	30.453302	-91.183878
113	17-00877	Building	655 N 7th Street (Maurice J. Mayer, Jr. House)	Other style, Other form	c. 1962	Eligible	30.453479	-91.183818

114	17-07128	Structure	655 N 7th Street (carport)	Other style, Other form	c. 1962	Eligible	30.453438	-91.184171
115	17-00875	Building	656 N 7th Street	Other style, Other form	c. 1970	Eligible	30.453451	-91.183356
116	17-00874	Building	658 N 7th Street	Other style, Other form	c. 1970	Eligible	30.453551	-91.183369
117	17-00876	Building	661 N 7th Street (Isadore and Mae Marks House)	Craftsman style, Bungalow form	1917	Eligible	30.453607	-91.183808
118	17-00873	Building	666 N 7th Street	Craftsman style, Bungalow form	c. 1917	Eligible	30.453653	-91.183406
119	17-07129	Building	668-670 N 7th Street	Craftsman style, Double Shotgun form	c. 1985	Ineligible	30.453744	-91.183409
120	17-00872	Building	673 N 7th Street (Byrd-Fulshire House, Presbyterian Minister's House)	Italianate style, other form	c. 1830	Eligible	30.453766	-91.183832
121	17-07169	Structure	673 N 7th Street (shed)	No style, Other form	c. 2018	Ineligible	30.453719	-91.184579
122	17-00871	Building	676-680 N 7th Street	Craftsman style, Double Shotgun form	c. 1917	Eligible	30.453848	-91.183411
123	17-00870	Building	682-684 N 7th Street	Craftsman style, Double Shotgun form	c. 1917	Eligible	30.453946	-91.183421
124	17-00869	Building	704 N 7th Street (Charles Aloysius McDonald House)	Craftsman style, Camelback form	ca. 1885	Eligible	30.454149	-91.183408
125	17-07130	Structure	704 N 7th Street (shed)	Craftsman style, Other form	ca. 1920	Eligible	30.454012	-91.183306
126	17-00868	Building	707 N 7th Street (Dr. Henry W. Jolly, Jr's Dermatology Office)	Spanish Eclectic style, Other form	c. 1935	Ineligible	30.454223	-91.183777
127	17-07131	Building	716 N 7th Street	Other style, Other form	c. 2018	Ineligible	30.454319	-91.183394
128	17-00867	Building	724 N 7th Street	Other style, Other form	c. 1905	Ineligible	30.454415	-91.183424
129	17-00866	Building	824-826 N 7th Street (Guercio Apartments)	Other style, Other form	1964	Eligible	30.455109	-91.183390
130	17-07132	Building	832 N 7th Street	Ranch style, Ranch form	c. 1960	Eligible	30.455189	-91.183381
131	17-00863	Building	835-839 N 7th Street (George and Jane Thompson House)	Italianate style, Creole Cottage form	c. 1870	Eligible	30.455366	-91.183729
132	17-07133	Structure	835-839 N 7th Street (shed)	Other style, Other form	c. 1955	Eligible	30.455294	-91.183884
133	17-00865	Building	836-838 N 7th Street	Craftsman style, Double Shotgun form	c. 1922	Eligible	30.455289	-91.183451
134	17-00864	Building	840 N 7th Street	Craftsman style, Bungalow form	c. 1922	Eligible	30.455393	-91.183461

135	17-00862	Building	847-849 N 7th Street	Ranch style, Other form	c. 1950	Eligible	30.455501	-91.183792
136	17-00859	Building	927 N 7th Street	Craftsman style, Other form	c. 1918	Eligible	30.456241	-91.183741
137	17-07134	Structure	927 N 7th Street (carport)	No style, Other form	c. 2000	Ineligible	30.456316	-91.183875
138	17-00860	Building	930 N 7th Street (El Patio Apartments)	Other style, Other form	c. 1960	Eligible	30.456324	-91.183492
139	17-00858	Building	937 N 7th Street (Broussard Cottage)	Craftsman style, Other form	c. 1918	Eligible	30.456382	-91.183751
140	17-07170	Structure	937-939 N 7th Street (shared garage)	No style, Other form	c. 1935	Eligible	30.456462	-91.183848
141	17-00857	Building	939 N 7th Street	Craftsman form, Bungalow style	c. 1935	Eligible	30.456518	-91.183762
142	17-00835	Building	621 N 8th Street	Craftsman form, Bungalow style	c. 1914	Eligible	30.453016	-91.182095
143	17-00834	Building	623 N 8th Street	Classical Revival style, Side-Hall Shotgun form	c. 1909	Eligible	30.453106	-91.182141
144	17-07180	Structure	623 N 8th Street (shed)	Dutch Colonial style, Other form	c. 2000	Ineligible	30.453084	-91.182404
145	17-00833	Building	627 N 8th Street	Craftsman style, Shotgun form	c. 1909	Eligible	30.453188	-91.182151
146	17-00831	Building	630 N 8th Street	Other style, Other form	c. 1994	Ineligible	30.453303	-91.181595
147	17-07171	Structure	630 N 8th Street (greenhouse)	No style, Other form	c. 1994	Ineligible	30.453267	-91.181496
148	17-00832	Building	633 N 8th Street	Craftsman style, Bungalow form	c. 1935	Eligible	30.453273	-91.182152
149	17-00828	Building	642 N 8th Street (Edmund Lee "Eddie" McGivaren House)	Craftsman style, Bungalow form	1913	Eligible	30.453404	-91.181722
150	17-07181	Structure	642 N 8th Street (garage)	Craftsman style, Other form	c. 1920	Eligible	30.455473	-91.181608
151	17-00830	Building	643 N 8th Street	Queen Anne style, Queen Anne House form	c. 1914	Eligible	30.453277	-91.182159
152	17-00829	Building	645 N 8th Street	Classical Revival style, Other form	c. 1914	Eligible	30.453486	-91.182131
153	17-00826	Building	654-656 N 8th Street (Lily Soltz Brainis House)	Craftsman style, Double Shotgun form	1930	Eligible	30.453582	-91.181771
154	17-07172	Structure	654-656 N 8th Street (shed)	Craftsman style, Other form	c. 1970	Eligible	30.453572	-91.181491
155	17-00827	Building	655 N 8th Street	No style, Creole Cottage form	c. 1880	Eligible	30.453572	-91.182147
156	17-00823	Building	658 N 8th Street	Craftsman style, Bungalow form	c. 1914	Eligible	30.453712	-91.181796
157	17-00821	Building	660 N 8th Street (Castro Carazo House)	Craftsman style, Bungalow form	1925	Eligible	30.453857	-91.181791

158	17-00825	Building	663 N 8th Street	Craftsman style, Creole Cottage form	c. 1880	Eligible	30.453721	-91.182171
159	17-07135	Structure	663 N 8th Street (shed)	No style, Other form	c. 1920	Ineligible	30.453705	-91.182422
160	17-00820	Building	670 N 8th Street	Other style, Other form	1970	Eligible	30.453984	-91.181752
161	17-00824	Building	673 N 8th Street (Clifford J. Yaun House)	No style, Shotgun form	c. 1914	Eligible	30.453806	-91.182139
162	17-00822	Building	677 N 8th Street (Myrt Egbert Tugwell House)	Craftsman style, Shotgun form	c. 1914	Eligible	30.453874	-91.182156
163	17-00819	Building	685-689 N 8th Street	Craftsman style, Other form	1937	Eligible	30.453988	-91.182165
164	17-07136	Building	685-689 N 8th Street (second house)	Other style, Other form	c. 2009	Ineligible	30.453995	-91.182389
165	17-00818	Building	701 N 8th Street	Craftsman style, Bungalow form	c. 1925	Eligible	30.454091	-91.182211
166	17-00816	Building	705 N 8th Street (Katie Kondert House)	Craftsman style, Bungalow form	1924	Eligible	30.454177	-91.182229
167	17-00817	Building	706-708 N 8th Street	Other style, Other form	c. 1914	Eligible	30.454146	-91.181821
168	17-00815	Building	711 N 8th Street	Craftsman style, Bungalow form	c. 1925	Eligible	30.454268	-91.182215
169	17-00814	Building	716 N 8th Street	No style, Creole Cottage form	c. 1880	Eligible	30.454288	-91.181796
170	17-00813	Building	720 N 8th Street	Craftsman style, Bungalow form	c. 1925	Eligible	30.454369	-91.181842
171	17-00812	Building	721 N 8th Street	No style, Creole Cottage form	c. 1900	Eligible	30.454385	-91.182182
172	17-07173	Structure	721 N 8th Street (shed)	No style, Other form	c. 1960	Eligible	30.454428	-91.182334
173	17-00811	Building	735 N 8th Street (Dr. Walter Lynwood Fleming House)	Queen Anne style, Queen Anne House form	1909	Eligible	30.454537	-91.182236
174	17-00810	Building	736 N 8th Street (Casa Royale Apartments)	Other style, Other form	1969	Eligible	30.454569	-91.181855
175	17-00809	Building	741-747 N 8th Street (James J. Murphy House)	Craftsman style, Center Hall Townhouse form	1873	Eligible	30.454681	-91.182202
176	17-00808	Building	742 N 8th Street	Craftsman style, Double Shotgun form	c. 1880	Eligible	30.454703	-91.181911
177	17-00806	Building	817 N 8th Street (Elise Gourrier Leonard House)	Craftsman style, Bungalow form	1926	Eligible	30.455118	-91.182185
178	17-07137	Building	817 N 8th Street (shed)	No style, Other form	Late-20th century	Ineligible	30.455174	-91.182366
179	17-00807	Building	820 N 8th Street (Joe W. Monget Bungalow)	Craftsman style, Bungalow form	1924	Eligible	30.455162	-91.181931

180	17-00805	Building	821 N 8th Street (Georgia Wallace Contine Apartments)	Craftsman style, Double Shotgun form	1928	Eligible	30.455256	-91.182201
181	17-00804	Building	822 N 8th Street (Dr. Henry Schorten. Monget Bungalow)	Craftsman style, Bungalow form	1924	Eligible	30.455247	-91.181966
182	17-07138	Building	824 N 8th Street (garage apartment)	No style, Other form	c. 1955	Eligible	30.455327	-91.181574
183	17-00802	Building	833 N 8th Street (Vignes-Drury Apartments)	Craftsman style, Other form	1938	Eligible	30.455364	-91.182206
184	17-00803	Building	840 N 8th Street (Mark Leveque Monget Bungalow)	Craftsman style, Bungalow form	1924	Eligible	30.455401	-91.181933
185	17-07139	Building	840 N 8th Street (garage apartment)	No style, Other form	c. 1945	Eligible	30.455499	-91.181595
186	17-00801	Building	843 N 8th Street (George J. Pellerin Bungalow)	Craftsman style, Bungalow form	1926	Eligible	30.455504	-91.182212
187	17-00800	Building	845 N 8th Street (John Wolf House)	Craftsman style, Bungalow form	1912	Eligible	30.455591	-91.182212
188	17-00785	Building	627 N 9th Street (Stone Sisters House)	Queen Anne style, Bungalow form	1911	Eligible	30.453185	-91.181338
189	17-00786	Building	635 N 9th Street (John Daniel Schroeder House)	Queen Anne style, Queen Anne form	1910	Eligible	30.453438	-91.181285
190	17-00787	Building	645-647 N 9th Street (Fairchild House)	Craftsman style, Other form	1916	Eligible	30.453573	-91.181298
191	17-00788	Building	655-657 N 9th Street (Charles Adolph Wettlin House)	Craftsman style, Double Shotgun form	1913	Eligible	30.453721	-91.181296
192	17-00789	Building	673-675 N 9th Street (Kean Flats)	Classical Revival style, Other form	1910	Eligible	30.453853	-91.181305
193	17-07174	Building	673-675 N 9th Street (shed)	No style, Other form	c. 2010	Ineligible	30.453785	-91.181423
194	17-00790	Building	677 N 9th Street (Justin Charles Daspit Bungalow)	Craftsman style, Camelback form	c. 1914	Eligible	30.453957	-91.181311
195	17-00791	Building	709 N 9th Street (William Henry Perkins House)	Craftsman style, Bungalow form	1911	Eligible	30.454112	-91.181318
196	17-00792	Building	713 N 9th Street (James Herbert Perkins House)	Craftsman style, Side-Hall Shotgun form	1911	Eligible	30.454238	-91.181306
197	17-00793	Building	715-717 N 9th Street (Dawson Stephen Powell House)	Craftsman style, Four Square form	c. 1917	Eligible	30.454347	-91.181301
198	17-00794	Building	729-731 N 9th Street (Dawson Stephen Powell Apartments)	Craftsman style, Other form	1911	Eligible	30.454467	-91.181333

199	17-07140	Building	729-731 N 9th Street (garage)	No style, Other form	c. 1925	Ineligible	30.454541	-91.181477
200	17-00795	Building	735 N 9th Street (Dawson Stephen Powell Bungalow)	Craftsman style, Bungalow form	1922	Eligible	30.454699	-91.181335
201	17-07175	Building	735 N 9th Street (garage)	Craftsman style, Other form	1923	Eligible	30.454589	-91.181482
202	17-00796	Building	801 N 9th Street (Jack Pillow Bungalow)	Other style, Bungalow form	1915	Eligible	30.454954	-91.181244
203	17-00797	Building	803 N 9th Street (Robert Lee Tullis House)	Craftsman style, Bungalow form	1911	Eligible	30.455093	-91.181274
204	17-00798	Demolished (c. 2020)	805 N 9th Street (Leo Mortimer Favrot House)					
205	17-00799	Building	999 N 9th Street (Capitol Lakes Apartments)	International style, Other form	1974	Eligible	30.456093	-91.181708
206	17-00929	Building	601 North Street (Williams House)	Classical Revival style, Center Hall Townhouse form	1872	Eligible	30.452818	-91.184629
207	17-00930	Building	611 North Street (Emanuel Hirsch Mayer House)	Queen Anne style, Queen Anne House form	1898	Eligible	30.452791	-91.184471
208	17-00931	Building	619 North Street (Captain Henry Hopfner Gentles House)	Queen Anne style, Queen Anne House form	c. 1875	Eligible	30.452759	-91.184335
209	17-00932	Building	655 North Street (Catholic-Presbyterian Apartments)	International style, Other form	1972	Eligible	30.452814	-91.184031
210	17-00880	Building	701 North Street (Carrie Schmittberger Meyerer Bungalow)	Craftsman style, Bungalow form	1924	Eligible	30.452802	-91.183355
211	17-00881	Building	721 North Street (Piño-Wolfe House)	Other style, Creole Cottage form	c. 1823	Eligible	30.452901	-91.183085
212	17-07176	Building	721 North Street (shed)	Craftsman style, Other form	c. 1935	Eligible	30.452925	-91.183106
213	17-00882	Building	741 North Street (Stewart-Dougherty House)	Greek Revival style, Center Hall Townhouse form	c. 1855	Individually Listed	30.453055	-91.182794
214	17-00883	Building	763 North Street (Howard Sheppers House)	Classical Revival style, Shotgun form	c. 1900	Eligible	30.452832	-91.182398
215	17-00884	Building	769-771 North Street (Carrie Meyerer Hannaman House)	Craftsman style, Bungalow form	1913	Eligible	30.452811	-91.182248
216	17-00885	Building	781 North Street	Greek Revival style, Creole Cottage form	1857	Eligible	30.452806	-91.182099

			(Moreno-Grace House (also Rodriguez House))					
217	17-00886	Building	801 North Street (Hackett Shop/Residence)	French Colonial style, Other form	c. 1885	Eligible	30.452806	-91.181799
218	17-00887	Building	813 North Street (Harney James Hackett Cottage)	Queen Anne style, Sidehall Shotgun form	1897	Eligible	30.452821	-91.181643
219	17-07177	Structure	813 North Street (shed)	Other style, Other form	c. 1950	Ineligible	30.453072	-91.181634
220	17-00888	Building	821 North Street (Harney James Hackett Cottage)	Queen Anne style, Sidehall Shotgun form	1897	Eligible	30.452824	-91.181498
221	17-07178	Building	821 North Street (shed)	Other style, Other form	c. 1950	Ineligible	30.453053	-91.181481
222	17-00889	Building	831 North Street (Nelson Potts House)	Greek Revival style, Double Gallery form	c. 1845	Individually Listed	30.452864	-91.181346
223	17-07179	Structure	831 North Street (garage)	Craftsman style, Other form	c. 1920	Eligible	30.453076	-91.181338
224	17-07142	Building	501 Spanish Town Rd (William Swayze Doherty House)	Craftsman style, Other form	1912	Eligible	30.454827	-91.185606
225	17-00958	Building	507 Spanish Town Rd (Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity House)	Craftsman style, Bungalow form	c. 1910	Eligible	30.454851	-91.185476
226	17-00959	Building	523 Spanish Town Rd (Fore House)	Craftsman style, Shotgun form	1917	Eligible	30.454816	-91.185358
227	17-00957	Building	524-526 Spanish Town Rd	Italianate style, Double Shotgun form	c. 1900	Eligible	30.454562	-91.185417
228	17-00961	Building	530-532 Spanish Town Rd	French Colonial style, Double Shotgun form	c. 1900	Eligible	30.454565	-91.185309
229	17-00962	Building	536 Spanish Town Rd	Craftsman style, Double Shotgun form	c. 1915	Eligible	30.454586	-91.185165
230	17-07143	Building	543 Spanish Town Rd	Post-Modern style, Other form	1986	Ineligible	30.454894	-91.185194
231	17-00963	Building	555 Spanish Town Rd (Chateau Carré Apartments)	Other style, Other form	1963	Eligible	30.454886	-91.184923
232	17-00967	Building	601-605 Spanish Town Rd (Dupree Apartments)	Spanish Eclectic style, Other form	1924	Eligible	30.454858	-91.184518
233	17-00968	Building	603 Spanish Town Rd	Spanish Eclectic style, Other form	1924	Eligible	30.454861	-91.184374

			(Dupree Apartments)					
234	17-00964	Building	604 Spanish Town Rd (Corinne Cooney House)	Craftsman style, Bungalow form	1906	Eligible	30.454584	-91.184716
235	17-00965	Building	612 Spanish Town Rd	Other style, Bungalow form	1900	Eligible	30.454574	-91.184594
236	17-00972	Building	615 Spanish Town Rd (Chateau Brian Apartments)	Other style, Other form	c. 1967	Eligible	30.454971	-91.184191
237	17-00966	Building	616 Spanish Town Rd (William and Mattie Mays House)	Craftsman style, Four Square form	1915	Eligible	30.454546	-91.184505
238	17-00969	Building	618 Spanish Town Rd (Sternberger Bungalow)	Craftsman style, Shotgun form	c. 1920	Eligible	30.454542	-91.184416
239	17-00970	Building	620 Spanish Town Rd (Jewell and Elizabeth Bates Bungalow)	Craftsman style, Bungalow form	1915	Eligible	30.454579	-91.184291
240	17-00971	Building	622-624 Spanish Town Rd (William Philips Reymond, Sr. House)	Classical Revival style, Bungalow form	c. 1915	Eligible	30.454597	-91.184149
241	17-00973	Building	648-650 Spanish Town Rd (Dr. Harry Morris Bungalow)	Craftsman style, Bungalow form	1916	Eligible	30.454581	-91.183993
242	17-00974	Building	657 Spanish Town Rd (Victor Alphonse Sachse, Sr. House)	Spanish Electric style, Bungalow form	1921	Eligible	30.454927	-91.183837
243	17-00975	Building	658 Spanish Town Rd (Albert and Margaret Reed House)	Colonial Revival style, Four Square form	1916	Eligible	30.454591	-91.183807
244	17-00976	Building	659 Spanish Town Rd (Maas House)	Craftsman style, Bungalow form	1921	Eligible	30.454901	-91.183681
245	17-07144	Building	659 Spanish Town Rd (carport)	No style, Other form	c. 1921	Eligible	30.455215	-91.183706
246	17-07145	Building	659 Spanish Town Rd (shed)	No style, Other form	c. 2020	Ineligible	30.455239	-91.183842
247	17-00977	Building	701-703 Spanish Town Rd (Capitol Grocery)	Craftsman style, Freestanding Commercial form	c. 1900	Eligible	30.454891	-91.183471
248	17-00979	Building	708 Spanish Town Rd	Craftsman style, Shotgun form	c. 1914	Eligible	30.454611	-91.183406

249	17-00980	Building	714 Spanish Town Rd	Craftsman style, Shotgun form	c. 1914	Eligible	30.454604	-91.183322
250	17-00978	Building	715 Spanish Town Rd (Dr. Frederick Valentine Emerson House)	Queen Anne style, Four Square form	1912	Eligible	30.454884	-91.183273
251	17-00981	Building	718 Spanish Town Rd (Raymond Cottage)	Other style, Shotgun form	c. 1914	Eligible	30.454631	-91.183228
252	17-00983	Building	725 Spanish Town Rd (Otho Bowman Staples Bungalow)	Craftsman style, Bungalow form	1916	Eligible	30.454895	-91.183138
253	17-00984	Building	729-731 Spanish Town Rd	Craftsman style, Shotgun form	c. 1920	Eligible	30.454901	-91.182976
254	17-00982	Building	730 Spanish Town Rd (Raymond Apartments)	Exotic Revival style, Other form	1932	Eligible	30.454628	-91.183088
255	17-00985	Building	737 Spanish Town Rd	Other style, Shotgun form	c. 1910	Eligible	30.454892	-91.182915
256	17-00986	Building	740 Spanish Town Rd (James Burton Cason, Jr Bungalow)	Craftsman style, Bungalow form	1910	Eligible	30.454634	-91.182935
257	17-07146	Building	740 Spanish Town Rd (garage)	No style, Other form	c. 1935	Eligible	30.454486	-91.182876
258	17-00989	Building	746 Spanish Town Rd (Albert and Margaret Reed Bungalow)	Craftsman style, Other form	1913	Eligible	30.454641	-91.182744
259	17-00987	Building	749 Spanish Town Rd (John Douglas Thielman Apartments)	Spanish Eclectic style, Other form	1927	Eligible	30.454901	-91.182752
260	17-00988	Building	759 Spanish Town Rd (Thyragola Place)	Craftsman style, Bungalow form	c. 1916	Eligible	30.455018	-91.182583
261	17-07147	Building	759 1/2 Spanish Town Rd (Thyragola Place Apartment)	Other style, Other form	c. 1950	Eligible	30.455256	-91.182576
262	17-07148	Building	759 Spanish Town Rd (garage)	No style, Other form	c. 1950	Ineligible	30.455209	-91.182428
263	17-00991	Building	763 Spanish Town Rd	Craftsman style, Bungalow form	c. 1905	Eligible	30.454935	-91.182464
264	17-07149	Building	763-769 Spanish Town Rd (shared garage)	No style, Other form	c. 1955	Eligible	30.455118	-91.182435

265	17-00990	Building	764 Spanish Town Rd (<i>Raymond Duplex</i>)	Craftsman style, Bungalow form	1937	Eligible	30.454679	-91.182468
266	17-00992	Building	769 Spanish Town Rd (<i>Jordan Gray Lee, Jr. Bungalow</i>)	Craftsman style, Bungalow form	c. 1918	Eligible	30.454905	-91.182364
267	17-00993	Building	775-779 Spanish Town Rd (<i>William John Basler Apartments</i>)	Craftsman style, Four Square form	1912	Eligible	30.454914	-91.182169
268	17-07150	Structure	775-779 Spanish Town Rd (playhouse)	Other style, Other form	c. 1955	Eligible	30.455018	-91.182295
269	17-00994	Building	805 Spanish Town Rd (<i>Hannie Apartments</i>)	Exotic Revival style, Other form	c. 1950	Eligible	30.454915	-91.181905
270	17-00995	Building	817 Spanish Town Rd	Craftsman style, Bungalow form	c. 1914	Eligible	30.454941	-91.181737
271	17-00996	Building	818 Spanish Town Rd (<i>Bethel A. M. Ed. Zion Parsonage</i>)	Eastlake style, Queen Anne House form	c. 1905	Eligible	30.454681	-91.181647
272	17-07151	Structure	818 Spanish Town Rd (shed)	No style, Other form	c. 2020	Ineligible	30.454567	-91.181521
273	17-00997	Building	821 Spanish Town Rd (<i>Carl Campbell Bungalow</i>)	Craftsman style, Bungalow form	1916	Eligible	30.454934	-91.181599
274	17-07152	Structure	821 Spanish Town Rd (shed)	No style, Other form	c. 2020	Ineligible	30.454987	-91.181535
275	17-07153	Building	825 Spanish Town Rd	Craftsman style, Other form	c. 1954	Eligible	30.454934	-91.181477
276	17-00853	Building	632-634 State Capitol Drive	Craftsman style, Double Shotgun form	c. 1935	Eligible	30.456627	-91.184101
277	17-07154	Structure	632-634 State Capitol Drive (shed)	No style, Other form	c. 1935	Eligible	30.456471	-91.184164
278	17-00854	Building	638 State Capitol Drive	Craftsman style, Bungalow form	c. 1935	Eligible	30.456653	-91.183978
279	17-00855	Building	640 State Capitol Drive (<i>Brousseau Bungalow</i>)	Craftsman style, Bungalow form	1936	Eligible	30.456673	-91.183874
280		Structure	640-642 State Capitol Drive (shared garage)				30.456471	-91.184164
281	17-00856	Building	642 State Capitol Drive (<i>Brousseau Bungalow</i>)	Craftsman style, Bungalow form	1936	Eligible	30.456661	-91.183729

282	17-00943	Building	505 University Walk (Maison Rouge Apartments)	Other style, Other form	1961	Eligible	30.454079	-91.185594
283	17-00946	Building	519 University Walk	Craftsman style, Bungalow form	1917	Eligible	30.454147	-91.185298
284	17-07155	Structure	519-525 University Walk (shared shed)	No style, Other form	c. 1960	Eligible	30.454301	-91.185248
285	17-00948	Building	525 University Walk	Craftsman style, Bungalow form	1917	Eligible	30.454132	-91.185193
286	17-00903	Building	601 University Walk (Mercedes Garig House)	Classical Revival style, Double Gallery House form	c. 1920	Eligible	30.454214	-91.184671
287	17-07156	Structure	601 University Walk (garage)	Other style, Other form	c. 2000	Eligible	30.454398	-91.184715
288	17-00950	Building	610 University Walk (Feltus Bungalow)	Craftsman style, Bungalow form	1924	Eligible	30.453882	-91.184494
289	17-00949	Building	617 University Walk	No style, Shotgun form	c. 1900	Eligible	30.454139	-91.184487
290	17-00952	Building	625 University Walk (Dugas Bungalow)	Craftsman style, Bungalow form	c. 1920	Eligible	30.454181	-91.184385
291	17-00953	Building	631 University Walk	No style, Wood-Frame Vernacular form	c. 1914	Eligible	30.454141	-91.184289
292	17-00954	Building	632 University Walk (Green Apartments)	Craftsman style, Other form	c. 1921	Eligible	30.453847	-91.184254
293	17-00633	Building	633 University Walk	Craftsman style, Bungalow form	c. 1920	Eligible	30.454144	-91.184177
294	17-00955	Building	636 University Walk (Whitman Bungalow)	Craftsman style, Bungalow form	1921	Eligible	30.453851	-91.184099
295	17-07157	Building	636 University Walk (garage apartments)	Craftsman style, Other form	1921	Eligible	30.453657	-91.184112
296	17-00956	Building	645 University Walk	Craftsman style, Bungalow form	c. 1920	Eligible	30.454156	-91.184087
297	17-07158	Structure	645 University Walk (shed)	No style, Other form	c. 1935	Eligible	30.454331	-91.184071

SURVEY CHALLENGES/KEY LEARNINGS

Below are the notable challenges that arose during the planning and execution stages of the Spanish Town Historic Structures Survey. Potential preventative measures for these challenges in future survey work is included as well.

LACK OF ON-SITE GIS

At the project outset there was an expectation that surveyors could utilize GIS handsets during fieldwork surveys to automatically digitize the information. Information collected through a GIS application on a mobile tablet was to include property address, GPS coordinates, and a series of dropdown menus to identify the LHRI form information – style, number of stories, raised or foundation, windows, siding, materials, etc.

This technology was partially accessible to the surveyors, but could not be efficiently integrated into the process. It was outdated and the original LHRI form was incompatible, requiring too much time to complete in the field. A proposed method of resolving this issue is to include costs of this technology into the grand funding process.

WEATHER

Working during inclement weather can affect fieldwork in multiple ways.

During rainy weather: rain droplets may land on the camera lens to give an unclear picture; cars passing by may splashing water on the surveyor; the ground may be too muddy to move around for the best perspective of a building; and rain may get on the surveyor's note sheets, making them difficult to read or write on.

Potential preventative measures for rainy weather: surveyor can wear a hat to keep rain out of her eyes as well as to protect the camera view; surveyor can have a terry cloth on hand to wipe clean the camera lens if rain droplets get on it; and a weather-proof notepad can be used in the field instead of regular paper.

During hot and sunny weather: sweat and sunburn may make the surveyor very uncomfortable; there might be no shade along that day's route, which means no escape from hot conditions; and sunny days can make photographing buildings difficult because of light obscuring the features of the building.

Potential preventative measures for the heat and sun: surveyor could opt for breezy clothing, wearing sunscreen, a proper hat, eye protection and thick-soled shoes; supplies such as sunscreen, extra water, photography equipment, etc. can be kept in a nearby location instead of on surveyor's person; photos can be taken under a shaded area; or surveyor can carry an extra sheet of paper to shield the overhead sun in the camera view where no shade is available.

A way to combat weather intrusions for future surveys is also to maintain a backlog of flexible project tasks. For instance, each field day can have a corresponding data entry day in case of a surprise rain shower. In times of high heat, fieldwork can be done in the early morning or evening with data entry in the afternoon. Check the weather each week before executing a schedule and choose which tasks to complete based on what the surveyor can most easily accomplish that day.

TOPOGRAPHY

Foliage during photography sessions creates shade over houses, which obscures photographic details and can lead to visual obstructions. Plant life and trees enhance our landscape, but offer an obstacle when taking architectural survey photographs. Because photography for this survey was relegated to the sidewalk, street, and other public service-ways, taking photographs at a good vantage point was at times problematic.

A possible way to combat topographical obstructions is to plan photographic work in Louisiana for the winter months. This way foliage has not had the chance to bloom. Legal restrictions prevent maneuvering around different points on the property to get a workable angle, so conducting work in the fall and winter seasons is the best counterbalancing option.

DECORATIONS

House decorations during the time of the survey offered an altered glimpse into the architecture of the houses. This survey had to be delayed several weeks during Mardi Gras Carnival period because the houses were decorated with Mardi Gras decorations. The photograph requirements for the survey do not allow these to be included (if at all possible).

ARCHITECTURE STYLES AND FORMS

There is a significantly lacking modern architecture list of styles and forms in the current public knowledge, leaving historians open to interpreting modern styles. Architecture historians are continually finding proper descriptions and terms for mid-century modern and modern styles from 1950 to 2023. Although the LHRI forms are not editable by the consultant, the open description box allows for customized and accurate descriptions of the resources. However, allowing the forms to be your justification for further sub-categorization of architectural styles and forms does help this issue.

COMMUNITY CURIOSITY

A last challenge in executing the survey was stopping work to answer questions from citizens. This took up time in the field. Citizens' follow-up inquiries over the phone and by email likewise filled some survey hours.

Part of this was due to the fact that each structure surveyed was given a door tag notifying them that the surveyor had been on site. This door tag included a web address as well as the City-Parish office contact information. This was done to create awareness, but in doing so it produced surprising inefficiency to the overall survey process.

Developing a set response or providing more information on the door tag could curtail some inquiries. Overall this was a welcome distraction to the project because it succeeds in creating opportunities for awareness and education.

ONGOING RECOMMENDATIONS

CONTINUED SURVEY EFFORTS

In conjunction with the discernment of National Register nomination opportunities from the Spanish Town Survey data, survey efforts should continue in-house. The East Baton Rouge Parish office can hone an efficient survey structure based on key learnings from this process as well to continue documentation of Spanish Town.

This experience will make the office better suited to mount another consultant-led large-scale survey.

INCREASED AFRICAN AMERICAN HISTORY DOCUMENTATION

While the historic neighborhoods represented in this survey have predominantly White origins, portions have grown to have a noteworthy African American population, such as the following, among others:

- 711 N. 6th Street, Lobdell House. Built in 1909 by local African-American builder James D. Brown
- 818 Spanish Town Road, Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Zion Parsonage. Built ca. 1895 for the congregation. The Bethel Church sold the parsonage in 1947.

This evolution should be thoroughly researched before moving forward with certain nominations or producing other historic recognitions. This research is beyond the scope of this survey, but it should be a goal moving forward with future surveys and with all future National Register nominations where there is a component of African American history evident.

COMMUNITY ACCESS TO INFORMATION

Information collected through this survey should be as transparent as possible. It will be available through the East Baton Rouge City/Parish Website website and through the Louisiana Cultural Resources map,¹⁹ but other methods of information distribution should be established to ensure that the public has all tools possible when doing research. Community accessibility is a key goal to any documentation project.

Portions of survey data will be integrated with the East Baton Rouge Parish public GIS map. The City-Parish Planning Commission can append survey photos to relevant properties as well as use the information to update assessment cards for multiple addresses on individual lots. Also, some of the dates of construction on the Parish Assessor's Office website could be added.

Meetings focused on individual streets can address and enhance the information gathered in this survey. Data is always developing, so the survey information distribution should not be an endpoint. Meeting attendees can assist with guiding the process organically.

¹⁹ Louisiana Cultural Resource Map, Division of Archaeology, Office of Cultural Development.
<https://laocd.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=d6b1d2a16f214aaf9339064bc0f26312>

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