



National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior

# Historic Context Study and Survey Report of Great River Road

St. John the Baptist Parish, Louisiana

April 2024



*Photo of 1049 HWY 18 courtesy of HHM.*



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# Historic Context Study and Survey Report of Great River Road

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HHM & Associates

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# 1 Section 1 | Introduction and Background

## 2 Summary Statement of Significance

3 The west bank of St. John the Baptist Parish, Louisiana, presents a remarkably unique rural historic landscape.  
4 Agriculture has shaped nearly every aspect of life and labor along the west/south bank of St. John the Baptist  
5 Parish, just as it has throughout the region and across North America. Yet unlike other areas of the US,  
6 Louisiana, surrounding parishes, or even across the Mississippi River on the east bank, which have seen rapid  
7 urbanization, industrialization, and out-migration in the twentieth century, St. John the Baptist Parish has  
8 remained rural, agricultural, and stable for more than three centuries. A diverse population has lived and labored  
9 on these plots—some by choice, others by force—for hundreds of years, drawn to this region for what it offered  
10 agriculturally: rich alluvial soil and easy transportation of goods via the Mississippi River. Agriculture shaped the  
11 settlement pattern and land use; ethnic, social, and architectural histories; and even its industrial development.  
12 The district is therefore of national significance because of the factors enumerated below:

- 13 • The unique settlement patterns and architecture established during the period of French settlement  
14 from 1718 to 1803 with the introduction and maintenance of the *arpent* system and visibility of historic  
15 concession boundaries in the landscape, as well as persistence of Creole forms and practices of  
16 architecture and building.
- 17 • The importance of the district’s sugar production to the national economy, especially in the nineteenth  
18 century.
- 19 • The unique transition of enslaved laborers to wage laborers and landholders in the Reconstruction Era  
20 and into the twentieth century, illustrating an alternative narrative to the stories of sharecropping and  
21 the Great Migration.
- 22 • The exceptional ethnic heritage forged by the families that chose to live in this district for generations—  
23 creating distinct and nationally influential cultural practices relevant to architecture, craft, music, and  
24 foodways.
- 25 • The exceptional integrity of the agricultural landscape—having grown sugar in the same location and  
26 using many of the same methods and structures for nearly 300 years—maintains not only the  
27 increasingly rare setting of the plantation South but also a unique example of that system. The plantation  
28 system—including the specific sugar industry of the district—was integral to the development of the  
29 nation, yet as the United States has industrialized over the past century and a half, the plantation’s built  
30 environment and landscape have steadily disappeared, making the centuries of agricultural preservation  
31 here significant.

32 As an agricultural area, the west bank of St. John the Baptist Parish has maintained a relatively low population  
33 in relation to nearby urban and suburban areas. In 1970, four years before the end of the period covered in this  
34 context report, the total parish population equaled 23,813, of which 53.5 percent was white, 46.3 percent Black,  
35 and 0.2 percent other race.<sup>1</sup> From the early eighteenth century, the west bank was home to a wide range of  
36 groups, including Native American tribes, enslaved Africans, free people of color, French and Spanish colonists,  
37 and Canadian migrants. The early French and Creole colonial heritage in fact distinguishes the region and  
38 broader Louisiana from most southern states. By the early nineteenth century, free Anglo American and  
39 enslaved African American migrants joined this population, but the region was able to maintain a unique Creole  
40 heritage even after joining the United States. After the Civil War and emancipation, many Black residents  
41 remained in this rural area on plantations; indeed, descendants of formerly enslaved persons remain in the west  
42 bank to this day. They and others descended from early settler colonial groups were joined in the late nineteenth  
43 and twentieth centuries by Americans from northern US states, immigrants from Europe (most notably Italy and

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<sup>1</sup> US Census, 1970.



1 Germany), and various Asian countries. The population of St. John the Baptist Parish’s west bank has thus long  
2 been characterized by both long-time residents and new migrants.

3 Given the profound and lengthy significance of agriculture in the area treated in this survey area, the resulting  
4 context study covers more than 250 years of its history, spanning the establishment of New Orleans as a  
5 permanent French settlement in 1718 to 1974, the latter denoting both the decline in sugar cultivation and  
6 manufacturing as well as an end date for the “50-year rule” for consideration for historic status.<sup>2</sup> Each section  
7 of this report explores four periods demarcated by changes in agriculture and its influence on the people,  
8 economy, and environment of the region:

- 9 • 1718-1794: examines the earliest European settlements and establishment of small farms
- 10 • 1795-1860: explores the era during which large sugar plantations developed
- 11 • 1861-1934: investigates the massive changes wrought by war, emancipation, wage labor, centralization,  
12 and the mechanization and modernization of sugar production
- 13 • 1935-1974: surveys the decline in sugar cultivation and manufacturing

14 This report explores five themes important in the history of the west bank of St. John the Baptist Parish,  
15 demonstrating the district’s national significance:

- 16 • Agricultural Development
- 17 • Industrial Development
- 18 • Ethnic Heritage
- 19 • Social History
- 20 • Architecture and Landscape Architecture

## 21 **Geography and Topography**

22 The study area for this evaluation is defined as the west/south bank of the Mississippi River in St. John the Baptist  
23 Parish, Louisiana. The study area lies within the Gulf Coastal Plain, a low-lying and flood-prone region with  
24 elevations generally ranging between zero and 15 feet above sea level (Figure 1). A humid subtropical climate  
25 characterizes the area, with a historical average growing season of at least 200 days per year.<sup>3</sup>

26 The Mississippi River is the dominant geographic feature, influencing topography, soils, and drainage throughout  
27 the area. Over time, the alignment of the river meandered, and sedimentation created natural levees that  
28 defined topography, gently sloping away from the river and toward the Lac des Allemands to the south.<sup>4</sup> The  
29 primary natural waterway assisting drainage into Lac des Allemands is Bayou Becnel, but numerous small  
30 tributaries also provide drainage (Figure 1-1). Artificial levee construction beginning in the eighteenth century  
31 limited that change, leading to increased silt deposition at the river mouth, less siltation in the study area, and  
32 a steeper topographic rise to the peak of the levee (Figure 1-2). Artificial levees have decreased the flood risk  
33 immediately adjacent to the river while increasing the flood risk on the backslope of the levee approaching Lac  
34 des Allemands (Figure 1-3). Additional manmade canals provide drainage and irrigation in areas where the  
35 natural topography is not sufficient to provide positive drainage (Figure 1-5).

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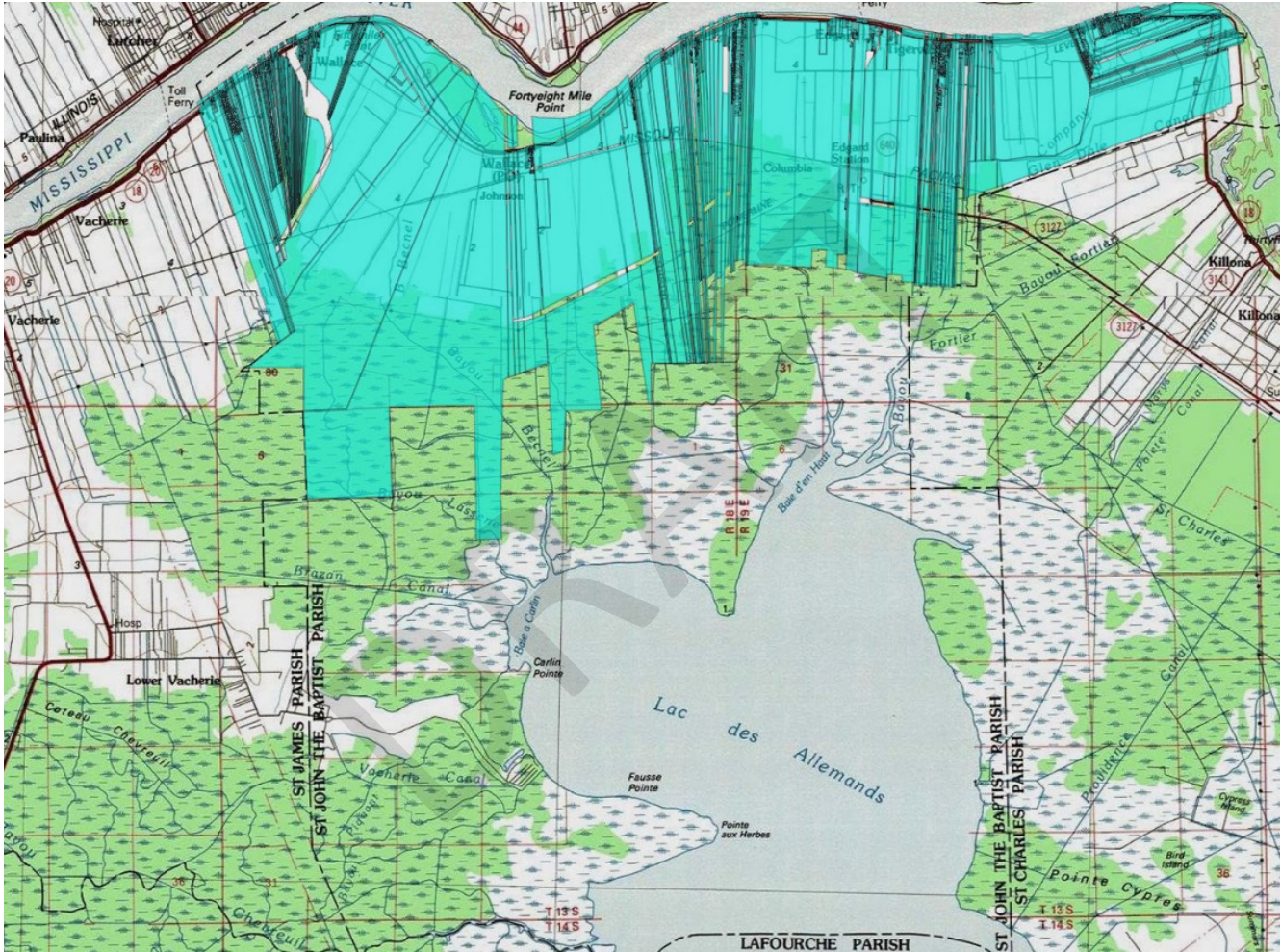
<sup>2</sup> Historic preservation practice, as enumerated in numerous National Register Bulletins and well-documented in a pivotal article by long-time NPS Bureau Historian John Sprinkle (Sprinkle 2007), establishes 50 years as the period of time to have elapsed between a historic event and our ability to objectively place it in its wider historical context. As also noted in those same documents, preservation practice includes provisions for properties having achieved significance within the last 50 years, identified in National Register parlance under “criterion consideration g.” *NRB* 15, pp. 41-43, [https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalregister/upload/NRB-15\\_web508.pdf](https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalregister/upload/NRB-15_web508.pdf).

<sup>3</sup> “Sweet or Nah? The Effects of Sugar in Louisiana, 1795 to 2020,” University of Louisiana at Lafayette Libraries, accessed Apr. 18, 2024, <https://louisiana.libguides.com/cos2020/seasons-of-change>.

<sup>4</sup> R. Christopher Godwin & Associates, “Cultural Resources Survey of St. John the Baptist, St. Charles, and Jefferson Parishes Construction Items,” prepared for the US Army Corps of Engineers [USACE] New Orleans District, 1996 (17-19); from NPS.

1 Soils in St. John the Baptist Parish include a combination of alluvial silty deposits from the river and loamy clay  
2 soils, with the study area especially marked by Commerce-Sharkey soil, which is “well suited for cultivation of  
3 most crops... surface drainage is required for optimum growth throughout the association, and the clays of the  
4 lower elevations [such as south toward Lac des Allemandes] are difficult to work without clodding” (Figure 1-4).<sup>5</sup>  
5 The area between the river and levees (both natural and manmade) is known as the “*batture*.” Siltation along  
6 the *batture* produces Convent-Silty alluvial soil, which is loamy and fertile. Although the *batture* is extremely  
7 flood-prone given the lack of protection from the levees, the fertile soils have been used for farming historically  
8 and continue to be farmed today.

9 **Figures**



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Figure 1-1. Overlay of USGS topographic maps with parcel boundaries defining the study area. Sources: St. John the Baptist Parish parcel data, USGS topographic basemap from ESRI, overlay by HHM.

<sup>5</sup> Walk, Haydel & Associates, Inc., *Whitney Plantation: Archaeology on the German Coast, Cultural Resources Investigations in St. John the Baptist Parish, Louisiana, volume I* (draft), prepared for Formosa Plastics Corporation of Louisiana, 1991, 2-2.

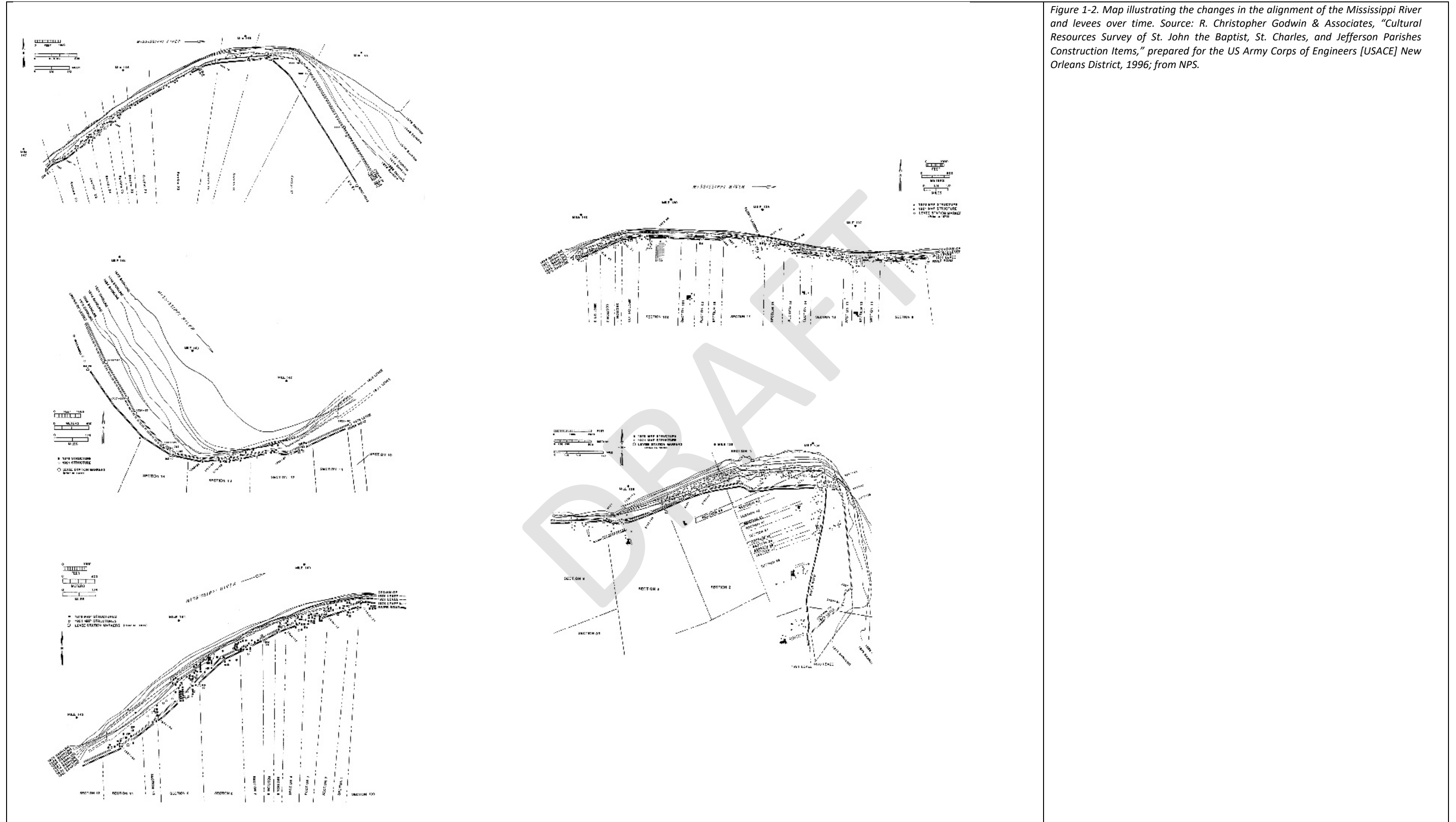
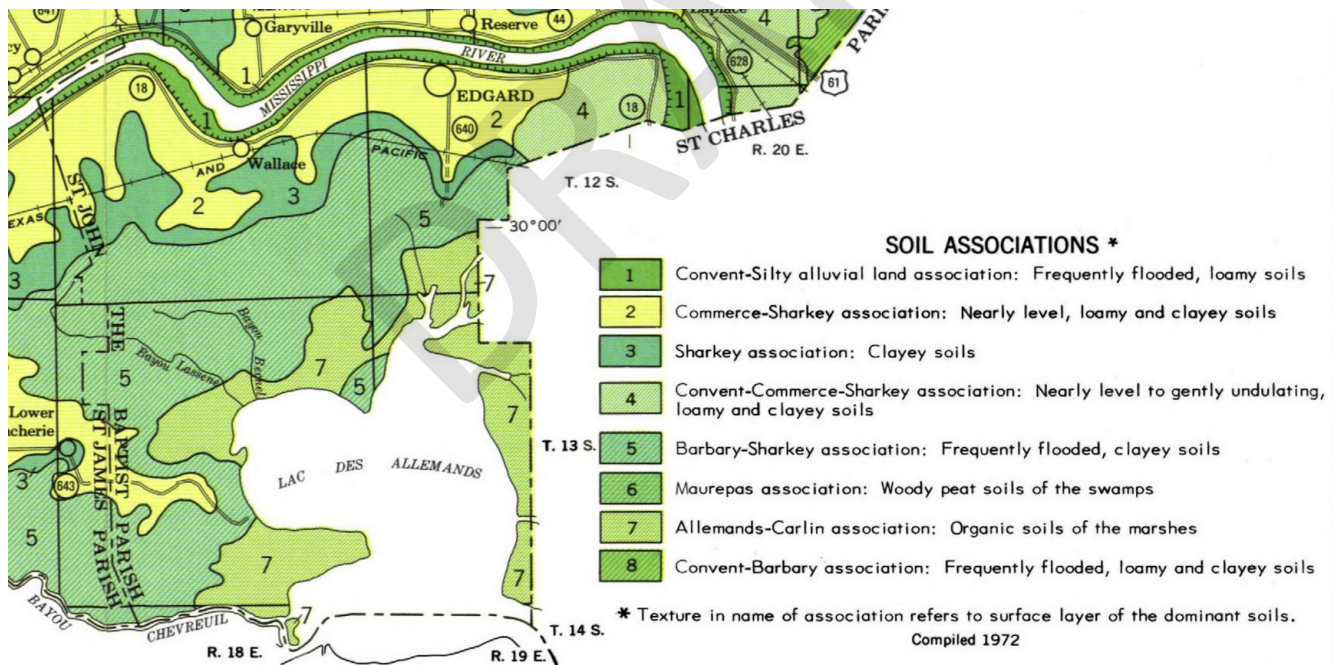


Figure 1-2. Map illustrating the changes in the alignment of the Mississippi River and levees over time. Source: R. Christopher Godwin & Associates, "Cultural Resources Survey of St. John the Baptist, St. Charles, and Jefferson Parishes Construction Items," prepared for the US Army Corps of Engineers [USACE] New Orleans District, 1996; from NPS.





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Figure 1-3. Map depicting the present-day flood risk in the project area. Note that “AE” areas (cyan) have a one-percent annual risk of flooding, while “X” areas (yellow) have a 0.2-percent risk. (Note that “AE” and “X” appear to be FEMA codes, not acronyms, per <https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/documents/how-to-read-flood-insurance-rate-map-tutorial.pdf>.) Source: St. John the Baptist Parish Geoportal, accessed January 17, 2024. [https://atlas.geoportalmaps.com/stjohn\\_public](https://atlas.geoportalmaps.com/stjohn_public).



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Figure 1-4. Detail of a 1972 soil map, focusing on the study area. Source: “Soil Survey of St. James and St. John The Baptist Parishes, Louisiana” [Map Series], US Department of Agriculture, 1972; from Internet Archive, <https://archive.org/details/usda-general-soil-map-soil-survey-of-st-james-and-st-john-the-baptist-parishes-louisiana/page/n51/mode/2up>





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Figure 1-5. Bird's eye view of the village of Lucy, Louisiana, facing west, 2023. Note the Mississippi River in the right-hand background and the canal in the left-hand foreground. Source: Louisiana Trust for Historic Preservation via NPS.



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Figure 1-6. Bird's eye view photo of Edgard, Louisiana, facing south, 2023. Note the Mississippi River in the foreground and Lac des Allemands in the background. Source: Louisiana Trust for Historic Preservation via NPS.

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# 1 Section 2 | Areas of Significance

## 2 Agricultural Development

### 3 INTRODUCTION

4 For much of St. John the Baptist Parish's history, agriculture has dominated nearly every aspect of life and  
5 labor along the west bank, just as it has throughout the region and across North America.<sup>1</sup> Yet unlike other  
6 areas of the United States, Louisiana, surrounding parishes, or even across the Mississippi River on the east  
7 bank—which have seen rapid urbanization and industrialization in the twentieth century—St. John the Baptist  
8 Parish has remained rural and agricultural for more than three centuries.<sup>2</sup> Parcels along the west bank of the  
9 Mississippi River have been in near continuous agricultural production since the eighteenth century and  
10 continue to be cultivated to this day.<sup>3</sup> Even the area's limited industrial development has been agricultural in  
11 nature, focused on processing crops like sugarcane.<sup>4</sup> Cultural resources relevant to agriculture include not only  
12 extant buildings but land divisions, fields, irrigation canals, and the Mississippi River itself. The district's unique  
13 and stable land grant pattern, determined by access to the river for transporting people and agricultural goods,  
14 ultimately defined land development over the past three centuries. Known as the arpent survey, this French  
15 colonial linear settlement pattern produced long yet narrow tracts that lay nearly at right angles to the river - a  
16 pattern that remains today. (See Figures 1 and 5) This extraordinary historical continuity provides another  
17 model for understanding how land management developed in the US. In addition, the evolution from small,  
18 family farms to large, self-sufficient plantations to then consolidated, corporate-owned agribusinesses was  
19 particular to the place-specific viable crop of sugarcane yet illustrative of broader national trends in  
20 agricultural evolution. Furthermore, changes in the utilization of African-American labor were at the core of  
21 postbellum transitions in agricultural development in St. John the Baptist Parish. As was the case across North  
22 America, chattel slavery shaped agriculture, economics, society, and culture; and its death after emancipation  
23 in 1865 created one of the nation's most pressing questions: how do we make freedom real for four million  
24 enslaved people? In this historic district, we find an alternative answer to this question as it related to labor, an  
25 answer that reveals something important yet often ignored about the transition from slavery to freedom.<sup>5</sup>  
26 Although St. John the Baptist Parish followed national agricultural patterns in many ways, it also provides  
27 unique illustrations of several nationally significant exceptions to broader trends of land use, farming models,

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<sup>1</sup> National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings, "Agriculture and The Farmer's Frontier," National Historic Landmarks Theme Study (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1963), 1.

<sup>2</sup> This district thus challenges the Labor NHL Theme Study, which asserts that, "The United States... 'was born in the country and moved to the city.'" Rachel Donaldson, "Labor History in the United States," National Historic Landmarks Theme Study (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2022), 38.

<sup>3</sup> Lands originally or still part of Evergreen and Whitney plantations are examples of this, though the bankruptcy of the Songy family during the Great Depression meant that Evergreen was for a brief time not an agricultural enterprise. In addition, a "checkerboard pattern" created by agricultural development in the region is suggested by several sources but deserves further research to understand and potentially link to the contemporary landscape. Donna Fricker, "Evergreen Plantation," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1991), Section 7; National Register Staff, "Whitney Plantation Historic District," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1992), Section 7.

<sup>4</sup> For more, see Industrial Development.

<sup>5</sup> Although the Labor NHL Theme Study does not focus on chattel slavery, it recognizes the "significance of the institution of slavery not just to agricultural history, but also to American history as a whole" and the "need for a theme study devoted to slavery in its own right." The history of this district shows how right that is. Additionally, the Labor NHL Theme Study does not recognize the development of wage labor after the war as a replacement for slavery, stating incorrectly that, "Working for wages as agricultural laborers...was not what southern African Americans had envisioned for themselves." Donaldson, "Labor History in the United States, 39-44.

1 and post-emancipation labor solutions through its arpent system, sugarcane cultivation, and postbellum wage  
2 labor system.

### 3 **1718-1794**

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4 The west bank of St. John the Baptist Parish was already under agricultural development when European  
5 arrived in the early 1720s, as at least two Native groups had already cleared and cultivated land in the area.<sup>6</sup>  
6 During Louisiana’s French colonial period (1718-1762), immigrants likewise found the rich alluvial soil ideal for  
7 agriculture. Beginning in about 1720, farmers from Germany began to receive modest land grants from the  
8 French colonial government in this area which soon became known as the Second German Coast (the First  
9 German Coast being located in the adjacent St. Charles Parish).

10 As early as 1724, the district’s land-grant pattern created by the arpent system was in use and remained  
11 relatively stable over the next three centuries. Within the arpent system, the premium land lay closest to the  
12 Mississippi River, which was the primary transportation route for both people and agricultural goods, and all  
13 initial landholdings had a small portion of that choice land (Figure 2-1). Thus, a typical grant included from one  
14 to 20 arpents of land along the river with 40 to 80 (and up to 120) arpents of land extending back from the river  
15 toward swampland.<sup>7</sup> Unlike other land grant systems, however, the value of land was not based on total acreage  
16 but rather on the length of one’s land along the riverfront.<sup>8</sup> Using a river as the point from which to establish  
17 property lines had its problems, for as the river naturally moved, adding or removing frontage, so too did  
18 property delineations. Nevertheless, the arpent system continued through the Spanish colonial period (1762-  
19 1803) and beyond. Further complicating land development was French inheritance law, vestiges of which remain  
20 in force today, requiring that all heirs received equal portions of the deceased person’s property. With the value  
21 of land determined by river frontage, the property was divided into even narrower, parallel strips.<sup>9</sup>

22

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<sup>6</sup> Ellen C. Merrill, *Germans of Louisiana* (Gretna, LA: Pelican Publishing Company, 2005), 24.

<sup>7</sup> John B. Rehder, *Delta Sugar: Louisiana’s Vanishing Plantation Landscape* (Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1999), 267. One arpent equaled one English acre, or 192 feet. Richard Campanella, “Arpents, Ligas, and Acres,” *64 Parishes*, <https://64parishes.org/arpents-ligas-and-acres>.

<sup>8</sup> Mary Ann Sternberg, *Along the River Road: Past and Present on Louisiana’s Historic Byway* (Baton Rouge : Louisiana State University Press, 1996,) 60–61.

<sup>9</sup> Sternberg, *Along the River Road*, 63.





Figure 2-1. This detail of a 1732 map shows land distribution upriver of New Orleans and downriver of St. John the Baptist Parish. Notice the arpent lines extending out from the river on both west and east banks. Source: Library of Congress.

1  
 2 The parish's primary agricultural model in the eighteenth century consisted of small farms owned by families of  
 3 European (first German and Swiss, later French and Acadian) descent. Even in this early period, though, enslaved  
 4 laborers from Africa—coming particularly from the Sene-Gambian region of West Africa—were an integral part  
 5 of the district's agricultural development.<sup>10</sup> Slaveholding landowners typically enslaved between one and three  
 6 individuals, who built the literal and economic foundations of this district by clearing land, building levees,  
 7 digging drainage ditches, cultivating crops, constructing houses, tending livestock, and more.

8 The small farms, worked by a few white family members and African and Afro-Creole enslaved laborers,  
 9 produced crops and livestock to feed themselves as well as the fledging settlement of New Orleans. Rowing  
 10 downriver, they brought vegetables, fruit, meat, poultry, dairy, rice, and grain to market in the city. In fact, the  
 11 survival of early New Orleans has been credited to the foodstuffs of the German Coast farms, which supplied  
 12 sustenance to the capital during food shortages in the eighteenth century.<sup>11</sup> The productivity of the region  
 13 became so well-known that it would also be called the *Cote d'Or*, or Golden Coast. That productivity was not  
 14 simply a result of the fertile land. The success of certain crops like rice is directly attributed to enslaved persons,  
 15 who brought the necessary knowledge and skills of this agricultural process to the region. The number of  
 16 enslaved Africans arriving in the district gradually rose—and, correspondingly, so did the size of slaveholdings

<sup>10</sup> Sand M. Marmillion and Katy M. Shannon, "Woodville, Willow Grove and Wallace," from Public Meeting.

<sup>11</sup> Merrill, *The German Coast*; Lubin F. Laurent, *A History of St. John the Baptist Parish the Baptist Parish*, Hill Memorial Library, Louisiana State University.

1 on German Coast farms—even as imperial rule changed from France to Spain in 1762.<sup>12</sup> In addition to these food  
2 crops, the bountiful cypress forests supplied the natural product for a growing industry that provided the West  
3 Indies with much-needed lumber and connected the area to global markets.<sup>13</sup>

4 While the west bank’s early agricultural success came from food crops for the New Orleans market, farmers also  
5 attempted (with varying degrees of involvement from colonial entities like the French *Compagnie des Indes*) to  
6 grow commercial crops for larger markets, including tobacco, cotton, and indigo. Tobacco and cotton were only  
7 minimally successful, as the crops were ill-suited for the climate and soil of the region.<sup>14</sup> After Spain acquired  
8 Louisiana from France in 1762, authorities further encouraged the cultivation of indigo, which became a major  
9 product of the region in the 1770s. Yet this tropical crop struggled to grow in subtropical Louisiana, and a  
10 combination of disease and pests extinguished the indigo industry by 1794. Even so, these crops provided an  
11 economic and agricultural foundation on which the later successes of sugar would be built.

12 Sugarcane was introduced to the area during this period. Although the climate is not well-suited for cane—  
13 providing only a nine to ten-month growing season for a plant that needs a full year—still the Lower Mississippi  
14 River floodplain supplied incredibly fertile strips of land between the levee and swamp that facilitated the growth  
15 of sugar plantations. Land near the natural levees also provided an essential component for sugarcane  
16 cultivation: well-drained soils. While flooding was always possible, the topography gently sloped away from the  
17 river and toward the “back-swamp,” naturally draining this part of the land.<sup>15</sup>

18 Despite these efforts, Louisiana sugarcane did not prove a successful commercial crop in this era. The Louisiana  
19 colony’s political climate contributed to this early failure, as both France and Spain prioritized and incentivized  
20 their more lucrative sugar-producing Caribbean and Central American colonies to the detriment of Louisiana  
21 sugar.<sup>16</sup> Additionally, sugarcane could not become a profitable agricultural commodity until the more industrial  
22 process of sugar granulation became possible in Louisiana. It would become possible when planters from the  
23 Caribbean began moving to Louisiana after the Haitian Revolution commenced in 1791, in the process bringing  
24 sugar experts—free and enslaved—to the region.<sup>17</sup> Even so, as late as 1794, Louisiana planters had still not  
25 successfully processed the cane they grew into the more valuable and commercially significant granulated sugar.

## 26 **1795-1860**

27 After 1795, the commercial viability of Louisiana sugar was made possible through manufacturing innovations  
28 and experimentation.<sup>18</sup> The successful granulation of sugar, along with the decline of other plantation crops such  
29 as indigo, would make sugarcane the primary agricultural product of southern Louisiana after 1795.<sup>19</sup> By the late  
30 eighteenth century, with the demand for sugar in Europe and the new United States high, Caribbean plantations

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<sup>12</sup> Through the secret Treaty of Fontainebleau signed in 1762, France ceded Louisiana to Spain, which became official with the 1763 Treaty of Paris. However, Louisianans were not informed of the transfer until the following year, and the first Spanish governor did not arrive until 1766. Angered by new Spanish trade policies, local residents rebelled in 1768, although Spanish forces regained control the following year. For more, see Elizabeth Clark Neidenbach, “Treaty of Fontainebleau,” *64 Parishes*, <https://64parishes.org/entry/the-treaty-of-fontainebleau-2>.

<sup>13</sup> Merrill, *Germans of Louisiana*, 40.

<sup>14</sup> Helmut Blume, *The German Coast During the Colonial Era, 1722-1803*, trans. and ed. Ellen C. Merrill (Destrehan, LA: German-Acadian Coast Historical and Genealogical Society, 1990), 50–51, 63; John C. Rodrigue, *Reconstruction in the Cane Fields: From Slavery to Free Labor in Louisiana’s Sugar Parishes, 1862-1880* (Baton Rouge: LSU Press, 2001), 12. Cotton would become particularly important farther upstream in the nineteenth century.

<sup>15</sup> Samuel B. Hilliard, “Site Characteristics and Spatial Stability of the Louisiana Sugarcane Industry,” *Agricultural History* 53, no. 1 (1979), 258.

<sup>16</sup> Rehder, *Delta Sugar*, 60.

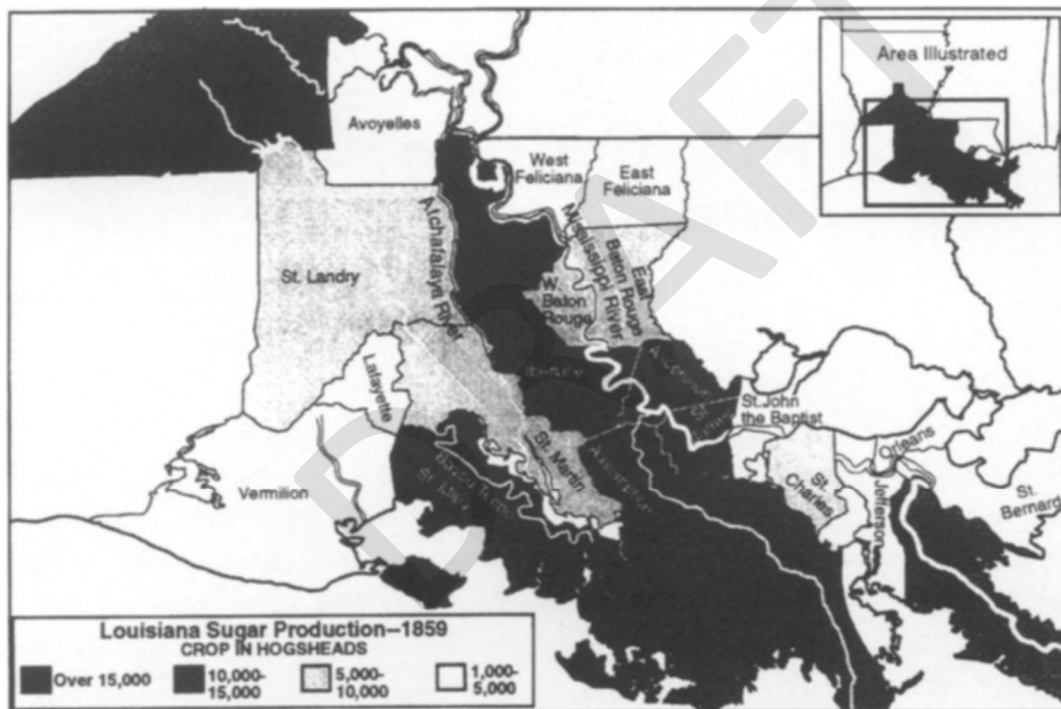
<sup>17</sup> For more on the Haitian Revolution, migration to Louisiana, and changes to Louisiana society, see Nathalie Dessens, *From Saint-Domingue to New Orleans: Migration and Influences* (Gainesville: University Press of Florida, 2007).

<sup>18</sup> For more, see Industrial Development.

<sup>19</sup> The difficulties of sugar manufacturing—including the extensive capital, machinery, and knowledge necessary to begin in the industry—meant that cane cultivation did not spread to new areas easily. Thus, sugarcane was a stable presence along the west bank. For more, see Industrial Development.

1 made huge profits using enslaved labor to grow and process sugarcane. Louisiana planters saw the potential of  
 2 their sub-tropical climate to similarly take advantage of the European and American sweet tooth. Creole cane,  
 3 the first cane variety to arrive from the Caribbean in the eighteenth century, remained the most widely planted  
 4 in Louisiana until the 1830s, when new varieties like Louisiana Purple and Louisiana Striped dominated  
 5 cultivation in the area.<sup>20</sup> Sugar production came to define the district and broader southern Louisiana region  
 6 during this time, and its legacies are still present on the west bank.

7 While the arpent system and Mississippi River remained key factors in the spatial organization of the district,  
 8 during this period, the small farms of German settlers gave way to plantations owned by French, Creole, Cajun,  
 9 and American individuals. The first Louisiana sugar plantations emerged around New Orleans but soon appeared  
 10 on both sides of the Mississippi River south and north of the city (including St. John the Baptist Parish), eventually  
 11 flanking the River Road between New Orleans and Baton Rouge.<sup>21</sup> After the Louisiana Purchase, Anglo-American  
 12 migrants pushed the sugar frontier beyond the River Road, establishing plantations in some 20 parishes, which  
 13 together became known as the Sugar Parishes. While St. John the Baptist Parish produced fewer hogsheads than  
 14 neighboring St. James Parish, sugar was nevertheless the most significant crop and economic driver in the district  
 15 (Figure 2-2).



16  
 17 *Figure 2-2. Map showing Louisiana sugar production in 1859. Source: Robert F. Pace, "It Was Bedlam Let Loose": The Louisiana Sugar*  
 18 *Country and the Civil War," Louisiana History 39, no. 4 (Autumn, 1998): 389-409.*

19 Residents in the parish began to acquire family tracts and/or adjoining properties to consolidate their  
 20 landholdings.<sup>22</sup> As the size and number of plantations increased, accelerating after the Louisiana Purchase, the  
 21 arpent land-use model of long yet narrow tracts at nearly right angles to the river remained (Figure 2-3).

<sup>20</sup> Rehder, *Delta Sugar*, 18.

<sup>21</sup> Rehder, *Delta Sugar*, 44–45. It was not until the Louisiana Purchase and migration of Anglo-American planters to the region that sugar spread westward and farther north toward the Red River.

<sup>22</sup> National Register Staff, "Whitney Plantation Historic District." See also Marmillion and Shannon, "Woodville, Willow Grove and Wallace;" R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, Inc., "Archeological Data Recovery at Site 16SJB29, Near Willow Bend, St. John the Baptist Parish, Louisiana" (New Orleans, LA: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1989), 32. Even large tracts that had been subdivided by





1

2 *Figure 2-3. Excerpt of original 1858 map. Source: Marie Adrien Persac, et al., "Norman's chart of the lower Mississippi River" (New*  
 3 *Orleans, B. M. Norman, 1858), Library of Congress.*

4 In addition, political changes once again influenced agricultural development of the district. While French and  
 5 Spanish sugar-producing colonies elsewhere in the Americas had placed Louisiana at a disadvantage during the  
 6 eighteenth century, with the United States' acquisition of the region in 1803, suddenly Louisiana's sugarcane  
 7 became an appealing and unique product to be marketed to a broader US market. Protective tariffs and  
 8 increased sugar prices drew migrants to the industry and to the region. Additionally, the area's proximity to  
 9 the international port of New Orleans, accessible via the Mississippi River that the arpent system ensured  
 10 access to, made the Great River Road attractive to planters.

11 With sugar commercially viable and supported by a national economic system following the Louisiana Purchase,  
 12 the sugar industry exploded in St. John the Baptist Parish and the surrounding region. Planters experimented  
 13 with new cultivation techniques, including digging canals and increasing space between cuttings for better  
 14 drainage, rotating fields to encourage soil integrity, and windrowing (digging deep furrows for cane cuttings) to  
 15 protect crops against severe weather. The plow replaced the hoe as the tool for cane cultivation, which doubled  
 16 the number of acres an enslaved laborer could cultivate. By the 1840s, some planters were even utilizing  
 17 industrial innovation for agriculture, including steam-powered drainage wheels to facilitate water  
 18 management.<sup>23</sup> Sugar dominated the parish economy by the 1830s and experienced boom periods in the 1840s  
 19 and 1850s (Table 2-1).

20

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succession continued to be operated as unified plantations. R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, Inc., "Cultural Resources Survey of St. John the Baptist Parish the Baptist, St. Charles, and Jefferson Parishes Construction Items" (New Orleans, LA: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1996), 78.

<sup>23</sup> Goodwin and Associates, "Archeological Data Recovery at Site 165JB29," 89. For more on the use of steam power on St. John the Baptist Parish plantations, see Industrial Development.

1 *Table 2-1. Whitney Plantation Sugar Production. Statistics from Rehder, Delta Sugar, 263. These numbers are representative of*  
 2 *antebellum plantations in the parish. Note that bad weather could spell disaster even during these high years, as shown by data from*  
 3 *1855.*

Year	1844	1851	1852	1854	1855 (early frost)
Hogsheads of Sugar	326	235	260	390	60

4  
 5 Other agricultural commodities—particularly rice—continued to be produced alongside sugarcane. Providence  
 6 rice had been grown for home consumption in the area since the 1720s, but by 1850 farmers along the  
 7 Mississippi River began cultivating rice using the river itself, flooding fields by irrigation ditches and flumes.  
 8 River rice fields were typically located in areas with heavier soils, such as the lower back slopes of the river’s  
 9 natural levee, while other crops like cane were grown on upper slopes. Industrial innovations in this type of  
 10 agriculture also increased productivity, as some steam pumps and waterwheels were used for irrigation of rice  
 11 fields in St. John the Baptist Parish by 1860.<sup>24</sup> In 1851, St. John the Baptist Parish produced 814,200 pounds of  
 12 rice, making it the second highest rice-producing parish in the state.<sup>25</sup>

13 Larger agricultural enterprises required more land, more capital, and more labor, instigating a rapid increase in  
 14 the enslaved population, who planters believed were the most suitable laborers for the production of tropical  
 15 commodities. This caused massive changes in the Sugar Parishes, including St. John the Baptist Parish,  
 16 producing a small planter elite who owned a significant proportion of the most valuable types of property: land  
 17 and enslaved people. In 1860, a majority (65 percent) of St. John the Baptist Parish landowners possessed just  
 18 1 to 99 acres, but they only owned 12.5 percent of the parish land. The planter elite, who could each claim  
 19 over 500 improved acres, made up only 11.1 percent of St. John the Baptist Parish landholders but held 54.8  
 20 percent of parish land. That same year, though 93.2 percent of the parish’s enslavers owned between 1 and 49  
 21 human beings, those who claimed more than 50 enslaved people (the 6.8 percent considered the planter elite)  
 22 in fact owned 44.9 percent of St. John the Baptist Parish’s enslaved population. In this way, the planter elite  
 23 controlled the district’s land and labor, and both were dedicated to sugar cultivation and production.

24 The planter elite also dominated this production: in 1859, this group manufactured 77.2 percent of the  
 25 region’s crop and 60.2 percent of all sugar produced in the nation.<sup>26</sup> The planter elite’s large landholdings and  
 26 slaveholdings can still be seen along the west bank at Evergreen Plantation [4619 Highway 18, Parish Assessor  
 27 Parcel ID Number (PIDN) 0300027410], which preserves representative cultural resources including the Big  
 28 House (HHM ID 481), sugar fields, and slave cabins (HHM IDs 461-472).

29 Sugar production required not only a large workforce but a particular *kind* of workforce, as sugar planters  
 30 considered enslaved people of African descent to be the most suitable laborers for the strenuous work of  
 31 planting, cultivating, and harvesting sugarcane.<sup>27</sup> The proliferation of sugar plantations, then, also meant the  
 32 proliferation of slavery in the region. By 1860, 4,594 of the 7,930 people who lived in St. John the Baptist  
 33 Parish were enslaved, making this area’s population overwhelmingly of African descent.<sup>28</sup> While slavery was  
 34 known here before 1795, the growth of the sugar industry transformed the west bank and southern Louisiana  
 35 from a society with slavery to a slave society.<sup>29</sup>

36 Sugarcane cultivation was organized into a gang system of labor, with large groups of workers dedicated to  
 37 planting, tending, and harvesting cane. The field workers, though the most essential part of sugar production,

<sup>24</sup> R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, Inc., “Rice Agriculture in the River Parishes: The Historical Archeology of the Vacherie Site (16 SJ 40), St. James Parish, Louisiana,” (New Orleans, LA: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1990), 45–62.

<sup>25</sup> J. Blodget Britton, “Rice, Its Culture in Louisiana,” *Thibodaux Magazine* (June 17, 1851), 1, in Carl A. Brasseaux and Donald W. Davis, *Ain’t There No More : Louisiana’s Disappearing Coastal Plain* (Jackson : University Press of Mississippi, 2017), 193–4.

<sup>26</sup> Statistics from 1860 US Census, Agricultural Schedule, in Rodrigue, *Reconstruction*, 21–24.

<sup>27</sup> Rodrigue, *Reconstruction*, 20.

<sup>28</sup> 1860 US Census and Slave Schedule.

<sup>29</sup> Rodrigue, *Reconstruction*, 10.

1 were at the bottom of the labor hierarchy. The most powerful—the planter—was at the top, though his or her  
2 direct involvement in the plantation’s agricultural work varied widely. Between the planter and the field gangs  
3 were the enslaved drivers of African descent and white overseers who supervised the sugar work. This gang  
4 system functioned best with the agricultural cycle of sugarcane, which involved myriad time-sensitive tasks  
5 that could jeopardize a crop if not completed on time. While planting and tending were essential parts of the  
6 process, no time was more important than harvest, which typically took place over four to six weeks in  
7 November and December. If the sugarcane crop was left in the field too long, a freeze might kill the plants, but  
8 if harvested too early, the plant would not produce enough sucrose. Once the cane was cut, processing must  
9 take place rapidly; otherwise, the cane would spoil. This created a system of highly intense, dangerous work  
10 for enslaved people, work that at harvest time was nearly constant. But work did not cease after harvest;  
11 enslaved laborers continually hoed stalks, cleared ditches and canals, collected and chopped wood, and  
12 repaired levees and ditches. In fact, a landmark of sugar plantations—and a cultural resource of the area—that  
13 remains to this day are the broad, canal-gridded cane fields precisely created and maintained by laborers. (See  
14 Rural Historic Landscape evaluation beginning on page 62.)<sup>30</sup> Hired laborers—enslaved, free Black, and white—  
15 also worked on sugar plantations in positions from highly skilled sugar master to unskilled laborer clearing and  
16 draining land.<sup>31</sup>

17 The parish was not totally dominated by sugar plantations, though, for smaller farms also dotted the landscape,  
18 including those owned by some of St. John the Baptist Parish’s free Afro-Creole residents (free people of color  
19 or *gens de couleur libres*), who numbered 299 in 1860.<sup>32</sup> The Sorapuru family, for example, have owned the same  
20 property in Lucy (outside Edgard) since the 1770s. Their circa 1825 home still stands on the land they farmed for  
21 generations at 791 Highway 18 (PIDN 100049300, HHM ID 1462) (CR 144589).<sup>33</sup>

22 During this period, the plantation system came to dominate agriculture in the area. While this happened across  
23 the antebellum South, the particularities of this district’s arpent system and reliance on sugar cultivation created  
24 a unique example that must be recognized to better understand the development of American agriculture. Over  
25 the next 70 years, the district’s particular land pattern and reliance on sugar would remain stable even as such  
26 agricultural and economic changes occurred.

## 27 **1861-1934**

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28 The Civil War directly impacted agriculture in the district. With the largest city and port in the Confederacy just  
29 downriver at New Orleans, St. John the Baptist Parish quickly felt the effects of the war. The US Army captured  
30 New Orleans in April 1862 and soon made their way upriver to the state capitol at Baton Rouge. Along the way,  
31 they shelled sugar plantations that lined the River Road and occupied the area. Destroyed crops and  
32 equipment crippled the sugar industry, as did interruptions in labor when enslaved laborers fled plantations  
33 for US Army lines.

34 As the NHL Reconstruction Theme Study notes, “Reconstruction began when the first US soldiers arrived in  
35 slaveholding territory, and enslaved people escaped from plantations and farms.”<sup>34</sup> In St. John the Baptist Parish,  
36 then, Reconstruction began not after but during the war. This occurrence was an unrecognized “rehearsal for

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<sup>30</sup> Charles P. Roland, *Louisiana Sugar Plantations During the American Civil War* (Leiden: E.J. Brill, 1957), 139.

<sup>31</sup> Highly skilled labor in the sugar house was a separate task conducted and overseen by enslaved, free Afro-Creole, or white sugar masters. For more, see Industrial Development.

<sup>32</sup> 1860 US Census.

<sup>33</sup> National Register Staff, “Sorapuru House,” National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1999), Section 8.

<sup>34</sup> Gregory P. Downs and Kate Masur, “The Era of Reconstruction, 1861-1900,” National Historic Landmarks Theme Study (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2017), 3.

1 Reconstruction” for the entire nation.<sup>35</sup> Sugar was at the center of this rehearsal as the North and South alike  
2 agreed that the crop could increase the region’s prosperity. But first the labor problem needed a solution.  
3 Workers who had left plantations needed to be enticed or compelled to return. After several experiments, the  
4 US Army instituted a military regulated wage system in the Sugar Parishes to attract laborers back to their work  
5 on plantations.<sup>36</sup>

6 These early Reconstruction experiments in wage labor, which took place before emancipation, had major  
7 consequences in the area, in time developing into an alternative labor system than the sharecropping and tenant  
8 farming system which evolved throughout much of the rural South after slavery ended. With emancipation, the  
9 South’s primary labor system was gone, necessitating a radical change. Freedom demanded compensated labor,  
10 yet what exactly that would look like was not clear or determined.<sup>37</sup> The sharecropping and tenant farming that  
11 became widespread by the late nineteenth century was never the only choice, nor was it the only new labor  
12 system attempted. This was in part because of the specific needs of the area’s agriculture: sugarcane cultivation  
13 on large plantations necessitated gang labor; the sharecropping and tenant farming that emerged to replace  
14 slavery across the South was less compatible with what sugar demanded.

15 Wage labor therefore developed in the Sugar Parishes, including St. John the Baptist Parish, as a solution to the  
16 labor issue created by emancipation. This was driven, in part, by formerly enslaved laborers who sought to gain  
17 more control over their working lives.<sup>38</sup> The particularities of sugar production, which functioned most  
18 effectively with gang labor and necessitated large amounts of that labor, made workers exceedingly important.  
19 The precipitous drop in sugar production during the war years, caused overwhelmingly by lack of labor when  
20 enslaved workers left the sugar plantations for US Army lines, made this clear. This obvious reliance on labor  
21 gave workers more leverage to dictate their economic future, and those in the Sugar Parishes fought for wage  
22 labor. Laborers believed that the process of negotiating wages put former owners and former slaves on a more  
23 equal footing. As one historian has argued, sugar workers “rejected masterism, but they repudiated neither  
24 sugar production nor its plantation regime.”<sup>39</sup> If they could garner wages, they would work, in ways that looked  
25 very similar to how they had under slavery.

26 Wages were not necessarily just nor the practices that distributed them fair. By the late 1860s, which historians  
27 claim was the height of wages in the area, the typical laborer in St. John the Baptist Parish earned \$10-12 per  
28 month (equivalent to \$200-\$240 in 2024).<sup>40</sup> Yet employers typically withheld half of each month’s wage until the  
29 crop was complete, severely limiting workers’ access to the compensation due to them.<sup>41</sup> This limited workers’  
30 mobility, something greatly valued by formerly enslaved people, who had previously experienced limited  
31 freedom of movement. Still, labor was at a premium, and most planters could not risk losing that labor during  
32 the most pivotal time of the season—harvest—and workers could even demand a premium during this period.  
33 Employers could be seen courting laborers with promises of better pay, something unknown during slavery and

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<sup>35</sup> For more on the early experiments in Reconstruction, see Willie Lee Rose, *Rehearsal for Reconstruction: The Port Royal Experiment* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1964).

<sup>36</sup> Rodrigue, *Reconstruction*, 10.

<sup>37</sup> While the district reflects many of the themes discussed in the National Historical Landmark Reconstruction Theme Study, it also underscores the undetermined nature of Reconstruction.

<sup>38</sup> The St. John the Baptist Parish example shows that, in fact, some Black Southerners were interested in what wage labor as a replacement for slavery could offer. This challenges the Labor NHL Theme Study, which argues that “Working for wages as agricultural laborers...was not what southern African Americans had envisioned for themselves after gaining their freedom.” Donaldson, “Labor History in the United States,” 44.

<sup>39</sup> Rodrigue, *Reconstruction*, 41.

<sup>40</sup> Joe Gray Taylor, *Louisiana Reconstructed, 1863-1877* (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1974), 368. The monthly system was not universal. Whitney plantation, where some of the first laborers in the area earned wages after emancipation, implemented a daily payment system. Bradish Johnson, Account Books, Pay Roll Book, 1880-1886, Hill Memorial Library. Further research to compare these wages to those earned by other (non-Black) workers would be beneficial.

<sup>41</sup> Rodrigue, *Reconstruction*, 140.

1 across the postbellum sharecropping South. As the *Daily Picayune* told readers in November 1875, “The planters,  
2 their overseers and representatives, all over this parish [St. Charles] and many from St. John the Baptist Parish  
3 and St. James, have been to Hahnville and engaged all the colored people...to work during the grinding season  
4 and are offering good wages.”<sup>42</sup> The particularities of sugar production kept plantations as the center of life and  
5 labor for so many along the west bank. Unlike in other areas of the South, therefore, St. John the Baptist Parish  
6 and the Sugar Parishes did not witness a permanent mass migration off plantations in the postbellum era.

7 Yet sugar workers did not simply accept planters’ terms, as evidenced by strikes initiated by Black and white  
8 laborers in the Sugar Parishes from the 1870s through the 1890s. St. John the Baptist Parish cane workers joined  
9 the spring 1880 strike, during which 300 laborers and planters assembled outside the home of Henry Demas,  
10 who himself had been born enslaved and after emancipation became a planter and politician.<sup>43</sup> There, on the  
11 land of one of the only Black-owned St. John the Baptist Parish sugar plantations, the two sides came to a  
12 compromise.

13 To solve the labor crisis initiated by emancipation, planters had other ideas. For example, they tried to replace  
14 Black laborers with Chinese and, later, European immigrants who would till the fields with, it was believed, fewer  
15 demands. Most Chinese workers quickly left the sugarcane fields, though many continued living in the parish in  
16 the 1870s and 1880s.<sup>44</sup> Italian immigrants would serve as temporary workers for several decades after the Civil  
17 War, often replacing Black laborers during strikes or supplementing the labor needs during harvest.<sup>45</sup> Yet in the  
18 end, sugarcane cultivation remained the purview of mostly Black workers.

19 One commonality among the different solutions to the post-emancipation labor problem: each method  
20 produced cycles of debt for farm laborers. Whether sharecroppers, tenant farmers, or wage laborers,  
21 agricultural workers in the South—many of whom were Black and had recently been enslaved—were dependent  
22 on the whims of employers, on often unfair contracts, and on systems that denied them fair pay for their labor.  
23 Even wage workers in the Sugar Parishes, who had a modicum more leverage than those who were paid in a  
24 share of the crop, were often paid not in money but scrip, or credit vouchers, that could only be used at the  
25 plantation store, which the employer typically ran for his own profit.<sup>46</sup> Indeed, it is believed that nearly every  
26 plantation in the area had a store, and with an average of 50 to 100 plantations per parish, these stores would  
27 have been spread across the west bank.<sup>47</sup> The Whitney store, constructed around 1890, existed on the plantation  
28 grounds and served the cane workers for decades as the Whitney Plantation Store at 5099 Highway 18 (PIDN  
29 300069311, HHM ID 455).<sup>48</sup> Other store types also existed in the district and throughout the rural South,  
30 including general stores for the local population. These two kinds were not distinct, though, as the original E. J.  
31 Caire & Co. (constructed around 1850 and opened as a store by the Caire family in 1860) served both as a  
32 plantation store and a general merchandise store (131 Caire Court A, PIDN 200008200, HHM ID 1001).<sup>49</sup> There,  
33 workers from the Caire and Graugnard plantations, including Columbia and Church Place, and the general public  
34 acquired the goods they required. This dual function proved a smart decision, and soon a larger building was

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<sup>42</sup> *Daily Picayune* (New Orleans, LA), November 5, 1875, in Rodrigue, *Reconstruction*, 142.

<sup>43</sup> Laurent, *A History of St. John the Baptist Parish the Baptist Parish*, 115; Rodrigue, *Reconstruction*, 179–81.

<sup>44</sup> Lucy M. Cohen, *Chinese in the Post-Civil War South: A People Without a History* (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1984); Bank of St. John, *Saint John the Baptist Parish on the Corridor of History* (1974), 23, Hill Memorial Library.

<sup>45</sup> Jean Ann Scarpaci, “Immigrants in the New South: Italians in Louisiana’s Sugar Parishes, 1880-1910,” in *Labor History* 16, no. 2 (1975): 165–83.

<sup>46</sup> Some employers paid in a combination of cash and scrip, including the Caire and Graugnard family. National Register Staff, “Caire, E. J., & Co. Stores,” National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2001), Section 8.

<sup>47</sup> National Register Staff, “Caire, E. J., & Co. Stores.”

<sup>48</sup> National Register Staff, “Whitney Plantation Historic District;” National Register Staff, “Caire, E. J., & Co. Stores.”

<sup>49</sup> Caire Stores Restoration and Timeline, from Public Meeting; “Caire Store Celebrates Centennial,” *Times-Picayune*, 1960, Pedeaux 3, from Public Meeting. Only the year is provided (hand-written) on scanned copy of article.



1 needed to accommodate the booming business, opening in 1897 or 1898 just yards downriver from the original  
2 store (131 Caire Court B, PIDN 200008200, HHM ID 1004).<sup>50</sup> Agriculture and commerce were deeply intertwined  
3 in rural districts such as this, though few extant buildings survive to document that relationship. The vast  
4 majority of rural stores are now gone, having been demolished, abandoned, or removed from properties by the  
5 mid-twentieth century. The west bank of St. John the Baptist Parish, however, has three extant examples—the  
6 one Whitney store and two Caire stores—of this important feature of rural life and agriculture in postbellum  
7 America.

8 Against great obstacles, some formerly enslaved St. John the Baptist Parish residents—including Black veterans  
9 of the Civil War—purchased land on which to build homes and communities.<sup>51</sup> The amount was often small, as  
10 available capital was limited, but even a single acre would make one a property owner, a right that individuals  
11 did not have access to when enslaved. Like Black Southerners elsewhere, St. John the Baptist Parish residents  
12 pooled their resources and co-operatively purchased land, creating freedmen’s communities like Wallace,  
13 Woodville, and Willow Bend on the west bank.<sup>52</sup> Many current residents trace their ancestry to enslaved people  
14 in the area who together bought the land their people would call home for generations.<sup>53</sup>

15 As one traveling journalist noted of the Sugar Parishes in 1875, Black citizens “like to own an acre or two, on  
16 which they place a cabin; and the homestead makes them contented.”<sup>54</sup> These homesteads were often built  
17 near each other, creating small settlements on land made available for purchase, sometimes at the rear of  
18 plantations where marshes and swamps made life difficult. Planters knew the most valuable and productive land  
19 lay closet to the river—a product, in part, of the colonial arpent system that still prevailed—so Sugar Parish  
20 planters made the marginal, less desirable land available for purchase by formerly enslaved people.<sup>55</sup> Relegated  
21 to less productive land, Black residents nevertheless farmed small plots of produce and other crops, harkening  
22 back to the German roots of the parish. While some of the items produced would be sold at market, most were  
23 for their family’s and community’s consumption. Even so, many men and women in these households still  
24 worked as wage laborers on the sugar plantations.<sup>56</sup>

25 Although freedmen’s communities were new additions to the landscape, much of St. John the Baptist Parish  
26 retained its antebellum appearance well into the postbellum era. Unlike much of the South, where laborers’  
27 housing was dispersed to accommodate sharecropping and tenant farming, in the Sugar Parishes the necessities  
28 of gang labor preserved the slave-era settlement pattern on several plantations. While some St. John the Baptist  
29 Parish sugar workers lived in communities like Wallace, others lived in quarters—groupings of dwellings for  
30 laborers—that retained the same compact style and sometimes the same buildings as had existed in slavery.  
31 The extant Evergreen slave quarter, for example, is also a freedmen’s quarter and, therefore, illustrates the  
32 district’s alternative solution to the national labor quandary after the Civil War (4677 Highway 18, PIDN  
33 0300027410, HHM ID 143557).

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<sup>50</sup> Sources disagree on whether the store opened in 1897 or 1898. National Register Staff, “Caire, E. J., & Co. Stores;” “Caire Store Celebrates Centennial.”

<sup>51</sup> Further research to provide statistics on Black landownership in the area for these years would be beneficial.

<sup>52</sup> Also known as freedmen’s towns or colonies, these municipalities were built throughout the South by formerly enslaved people after emancipation. For more, see Thad Sitton and James H. Conrad, *Freedom Colonies: Independent Black Texans in the Time of Jim Crow* (Austin: University of Texas Press, 2005).

<sup>53</sup> Marmillion and Shannon, “Woodville, Willow Grove and Wallace.”

<sup>54</sup> Charles Nordhoff, *The Cotton States in the Spring and Summer of 1875* (New York: D. Appleton & Company, 1876), 71.

<sup>55</sup> Rodrigue, *Reconstruction*, 157. This source indicates this process throughout the Sugar Parishes, but documentation specific to St. John the Baptist Parish would be useful.

<sup>56</sup> Subsistence farming alongside wage labor illuminates, as the Labor NHL Theme Study notes, the independence that many formerly enslaved people sought, even if they were still reliant to some degree on former enslavers. Donaldson, “Labor History in the United States,” 43.

1 As labor costs remained high, tenant farming for both sugar and rice slowly emerged in the parish over the  
2 period. Some large plantation owners leased out land to be cultivated by families. In 1880, only 1.5 percent of  
3 St. John the Baptist Parish farms were worked by tenants. By 1910, that figure had grown to 33 percent.<sup>57</sup> The  
4 west bank of the parish contains at least one extant example known to illustrate this trend: a tenant cottage  
5 built at the turn of the twentieth century, which stands in the northeast corner of property once owned by the  
6 Dugas family (3581 Highway 18 B, PIDN 200040000, HHM ID 598).<sup>58</sup> In addition, archaeological remains from a  
7 tenant house associated with the Edgard Plantation have been identified.<sup>59</sup> Tenancy and sharecropping were  
8 the common, though not only, solutions to the nation's labor problem after emancipation. Wage labor existed  
9 alongside them, and this district's cultural resources are unique in illustrating that more than one way was  
10 practiced and could co-exist.

11 After the Civil War, rice became an increasingly important crop in the area. The destruction of sugar houses and  
12 machines left some without the necessary equipment to process cane, and with little capital in the wake of the  
13 war, several sugar plantations turned to cultivating rice.<sup>60</sup> As one reporter noted in 1878, "Many of the old sugar  
14 plantations are planted in rice for want of the necessary means to rebuild or repair sugar houses."<sup>61</sup> Two St. John  
15 the Baptist Parish plantations, Whitney and Marmillion, severely decreased sugarcane cultivation in favor of rice  
16 in the postbellum era.<sup>62</sup> At Evergreen in 1893, workers planted 200 acres in cane and 600 in rice.<sup>63</sup> Technological  
17 advances in the industry continued, and after 1885, more rice cultivators utilized steam pumps that improved  
18 irrigation.<sup>64</sup> With rice being a prevalent crop in the area for several decades after the Civil War, rice barns—  
19 where the rice was processed and stored—were a common feature in the landscape. In this district,  
20 archaeologists have noted remains of a rice barn and rice irrigation features; plus an extant barn near the  
21 Veteran's Bridge may be yet another example of this agricultural transition (100 block Woodville Road, PIDN  
22 300063300, HHM ID 294).<sup>65</sup> Yet by the end of the century, rice cultivation in Louisiana had shifted away from the  
23 Mississippi River and to the prairies. In 1879, more than 93 percent of the rice produced in Louisiana was grown  
24 in the river region. In 1899, river rice production constituted just 27 percent of the state's yield.<sup>66</sup>

25 Sugar plantations remained the economic engines of the area; even as Black landownership rose, land (especially  
26 the prime land long ago laid out in arpents from the river) remained in the hands of a small elite. Who comprised  
27 that elite changed, however, as Northerners and corporations began to buy property and plantations along the  
28 west bank. While some local planters survived the tumult of the war and Reconstruction, many did not, leading  
29 some families long rooted in the area to sell or subdivide plantations, including Whitney.<sup>67</sup> Still, others like the  
30 Caire and Graugnard families continued the long-term trend of expanding family property in the area, creating  
31 in time one of the largest postbellum plantations and sugar mills in the area (Figure 2-4).<sup>68</sup>

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<sup>57</sup> 1880 US Census; 1910 US Census.

<sup>58</sup> National Register Staff, "Dugas House," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1989), Section 7.

<sup>59</sup> Goodwin and Associates, "Archeological Data Recovery at Site 16SJB29," 10.

<sup>60</sup> For more, see Industrial Development.

<sup>61</sup> Quote found in "Cultural Resources Survey of St. John the Baptist Parish the Baptist, St. Charles, and Jefferson Parishes," 85.

<sup>62</sup> Rehder, *Delta Sugar*, 266; Goodwin and Associates, "Archeological Data Recovery at Site 16SJB29," 25, 32.

<sup>63</sup> The Sugar Bowl and Rice Journal of November 4, 1893, from Evergreen Victorian House exhibit.

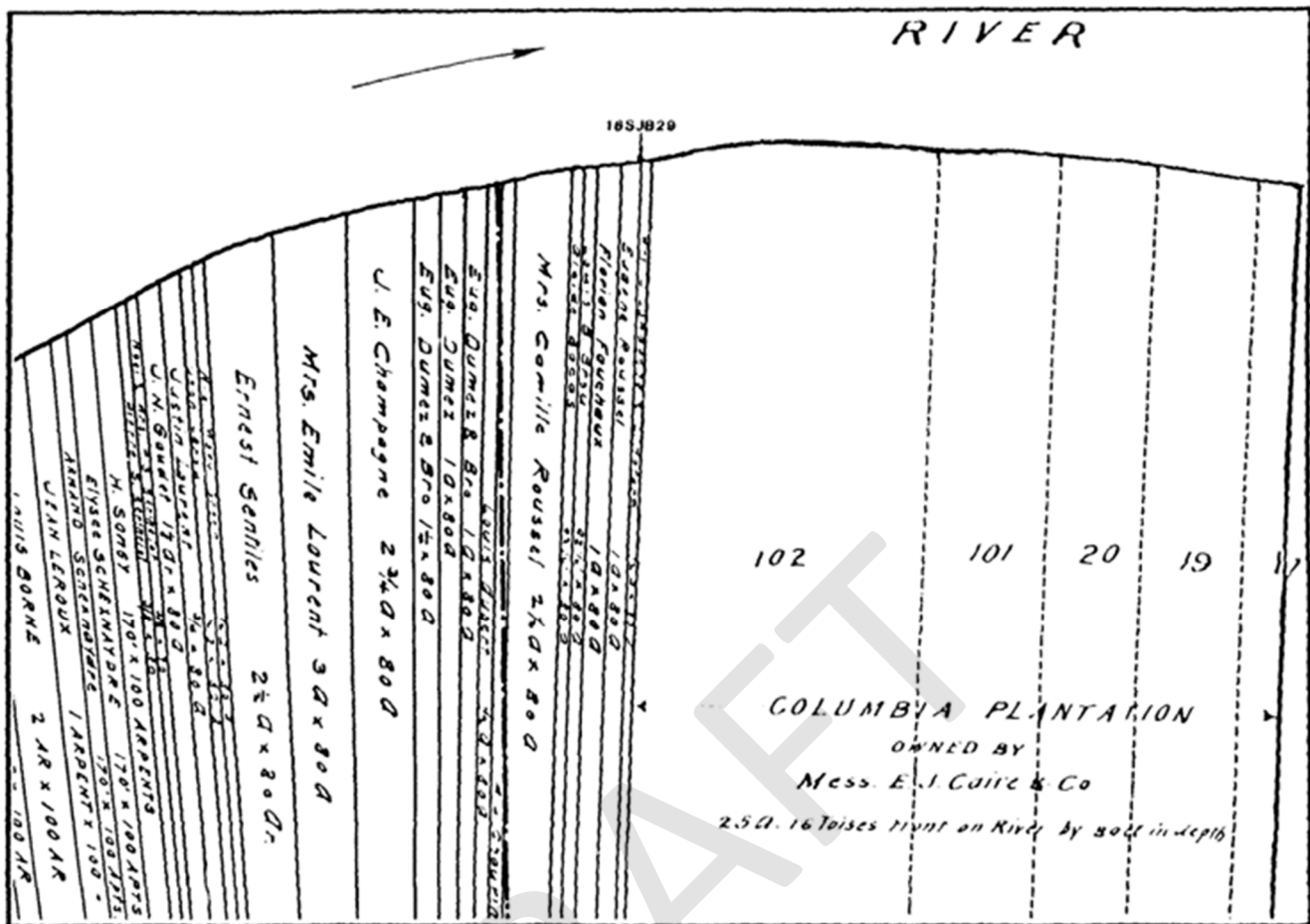
<sup>64</sup> "Rice Agriculture in the River Parishes," 69.

<sup>65</sup> Goodwin and Associates, "Archeological Data Recovery at Site 16SJB29," 11. Mary Sternberg notes one of the few remaining rice barns in the area is found near the Veterans Memorial Bridge, thus supporting the possibility of this particular structure as a rice barn. Sternberg, *Along the River Road*, 266.

<sup>66</sup> "Rice Agriculture in the River Parishes," 61.

<sup>67</sup> Marie Azélie Haydel sold the plantation out of the family (to the Bradish Johnson Company) in 1867. Rehder, *Delta Sugar*, 263.

<sup>68</sup> See Industrial Development for more on Columbia plantation and mill.



1

2

Figure 2-4. Image showing a portion of land ownership in St. John the Baptist Parish. Source: Willow Bend Arch Report.

3 Some of the most transformative developments in sugar cultivation and manufacturing since the industry's  
 4 1795 innovation originated after the Civil War. The Menge pump, invented in 1880, made drainage of cane  
 5 fields more efficient. Improved fertilizers such as cotton seed meal and better varieties of cane—like D-74,  
 6 which dominated cultivation beginning in 1898—produced heavier yields.<sup>69</sup> Beginning during Reconstruction  
 7 and continuing over the next several decades, producers separated sugarcane farming from sugar  
 8 manufacturing. While plantations and farms continued to grow cane, the actual processing of sugar took place  
 9 in centralized factories.<sup>70</sup> This resulted in a declining number of plantations, but those that remained were  
 10 increasingly large, reflecting a broader national trend of agricultural consolidation and corporatization. In  
 11 addition, new technologies, especially the use of mechanical power, increased agricultural productivity while  
 12 decreasing the number of workers needed. At Whitney plantation, the number of hired laborers dropped from  
 13 56 in 1868 to 40 in 1880.<sup>71</sup> This decline would only accelerate in the twentieth century.

14 In the early twentieth century, the region's sugar industry faced several obstacles. With the rise of the sugar  
 15 beet industry elsewhere in the US, sugarcane was increasingly less important nationally. Reliance on the D-74  
 16 cane variety brought disaster when mosaic disease destroyed D-74 crops in the 1920s. Planters learned their  
 17 lesson and diversified cane crops through the introduction of 34 new varieties between 1926 and 1978.<sup>72</sup> The  
 18 destructive 1927 Mississippi River flood likewise took a toll on St. John the Baptist Parish's agriculture and thus

<sup>69</sup> Goodwin and Associates, "Archeological Data Recovery at Site 16SJB29," 95; Rehder, *Delta Sugar*, 279.

<sup>70</sup> Ernst von Hesse-Wartegg, *Travels on the Lower Mississippi, 1879-1880: A Memoir* (Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1990), 205.

<sup>71</sup> Rehder, *Delta Sugar*, 279.

<sup>72</sup> Rehder, *Delta Sugar*, 18.

1 its economic health. Even so, the west bank would remain a rural and agricultural area for the next century, even  
2 as the area around it industrialized.

### 3 **1935-1974**

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4 Many of the area’s postbellum agricultural transformations continued and intensified over the next several  
5 decades. This further changed the west bank’s landscape, though not to the degree seen across the Mississippi  
6 River, where petrochemical and other industrial facilities replaced the east bank’s plantations and farms.

7 Sugar and rice continued to be the primary crops grown for commercial market, though soybean cultivation and  
8 truck crops occupied additional farm acres in the district.<sup>73</sup> In 1969, the 1900-acre Whitney plantation had 325  
9 acres in sugarcane, 550 in soybeans, and 150 in fallow ground. Although rice was phased out in 1968, before  
10 that time an additional 450 acres had been in rice.<sup>74</sup>

11 Overall, the number of acres devoted to farming in St. John the Baptist Parish declined, with 31.9 percent of  
12 farmland in 1935 but just 18.5 percent in 1974.<sup>75</sup> Analysis of historic aerial photos shows that, on the west bank,  
13 most of the land in the parish remained open as it had been historically, although small linear threads became  
14 the sites of small working-class housing developments by the late 1950s.<sup>76</sup> Examples of housing from this era are  
15 clustered east of Edgard, along E. 5th Street, E. 6th Street, and E. 7th Street, as well as along E. 12th and E. 13th  
16 Streets. (For example, see the circa 1960 house at 907 Highway 18, PIDN 0100043300, HHM ID 1446.) The  
17 number of farms in the parish likewise decreased, from 305 in 1935 to 48 in 1974.<sup>77</sup> Yet even as overall acreage  
18 and number of farms decreased, individual farms’ sizes in fact increased, from 155.9 acres in 1935 to 560 acres  
19 in 1974.<sup>78</sup> So, too, did agricultural production increase, in large part due to continued mechanization.<sup>79</sup>  
20 Consolidation and corporatization begun decades earlier in the Sugar Parishes continued, linking the district to  
21 an agribusiness approach seen throughout the nation.<sup>80</sup> Clearly, agriculture was still an important economic  
22 engine in the area, though the number of agricultural workers continued to decrease. While the 1935 census  
23 recorded 1,387 paid farm workers, the 1974 census recorded only 426.<sup>81</sup> For example, by 1969, only six laborers  
24 remained at Whitney plantation, working the land that had previously required 40 or more laborers.<sup>82</sup> Tractors  
25 and mechanical sugarcane harvesters simply could do more work at a faster pace than humans could.  
26 Mechanization likewise transformed what remained of rice cultivation in the region, making it nearly impossible  
27 for small-scale producers to compete with larger, corporate entities. By 1950, small-scale rice producers had  
28 virtually disappeared along the Mississippi River.<sup>83</sup> These changes were highly desirable for the plantation  
29 owners, who saw their labor expenses decrease as productivity (and thus profit) increased. For laborers, though,

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<sup>73</sup> Goodwin and Associates, “Archeological Data Recovery at Site 16SJB29,” 25.

<sup>74</sup> Rehder, *Delta Sugar*, 268.

<sup>75</sup> 1935 US Census of Agriculture, State Report: Louisiana, County Tables, St. John the Baptist Parish the Baptist Parish, 700; 1974 US Census of Agriculture, County Data, St. John the Baptist Parish the Baptist Parish, 283.

<sup>76</sup> Historic Aerial photos, 1957, 1972, and 1982, from [historicalaerials.com](http://historicalaerials.com).

<sup>77</sup> 1935 US Census of Agriculture, State Report: Louisiana, County Tables, St. John the Baptist Parish the Baptist Parish, 700; 1974 US Census of Agriculture, County Data, St. John the Baptist Parish the Baptist Parish, 283.

<sup>78</sup> 1935 US Census of Agriculture, St. State Report: Louisiana, County Tables, St. John the Baptist Parish the Baptist Parish, 700; 1974 US Census of Agriculture, County Data, St. John the Baptist Parish the Baptist Parish, 283.

<sup>79</sup> Rehder, *Delta Sugar*, 11. The federal government financially supported mechanization. The New Deal-era Agricultural Adjustment Act, for example, provided funds for farmers to purchase tractors, which decreased reliance on workers. See Donaldson, “Labor History in the United States,” 78. Further research on specific parish-level consolidation and its effect on productivity and sales would be beneficial.

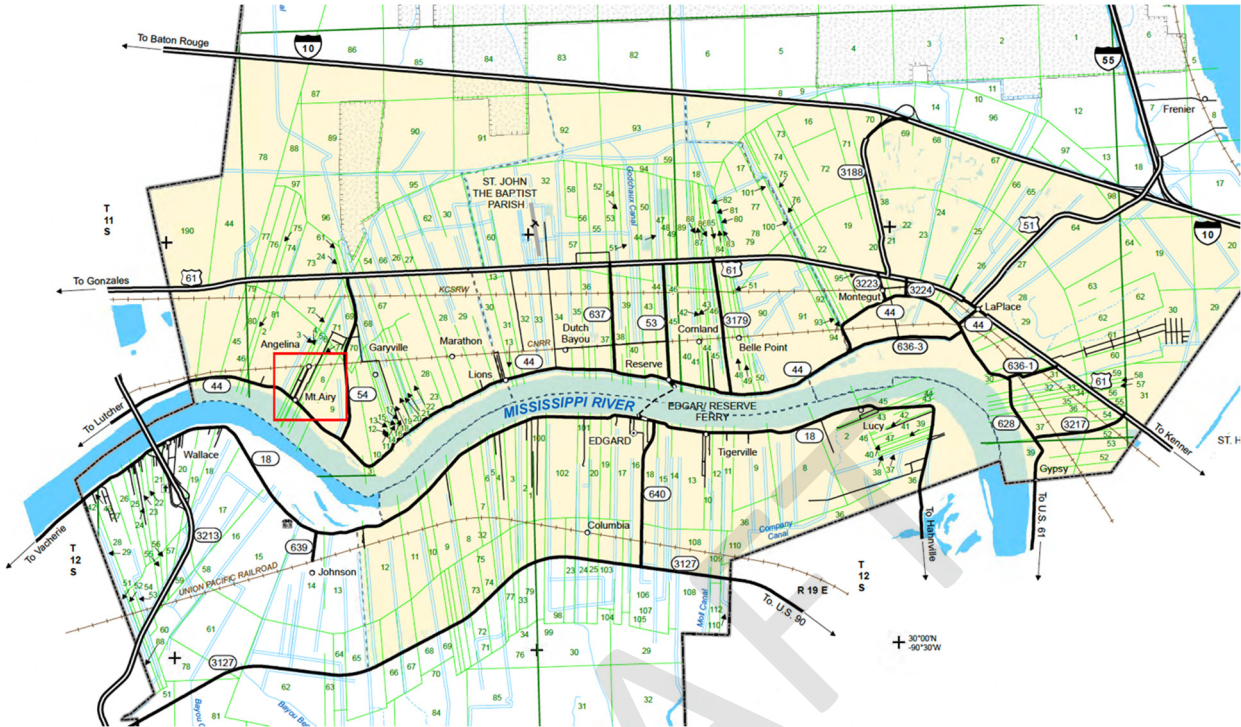
<sup>80</sup> See Donaldson, “Labor History in the United States,” 54–5.

<sup>81</sup> 1935 US Census of Agriculture, State Report: Louisiana, County Tables, St. John the Baptist Parish, 705; 1974 US Census of Agriculture, County Data, St. John the Baptist Parish, 288.

<sup>82</sup> Rehder, *Delta Sugar*, 279.

<sup>83</sup> “Rice Agriculture in the River Parishes,” 65.

1 this development required that they look elsewhere for work, including to new industries across the river and in  
2 surrounding parishes. Even with such profound changes to agriculture, though, the arpent system remains in  
3 the landscape of today’s St. John the Baptist Parish (Figure 2-5).



4  
5 Figure 2-5. Excerpt of 2012 Map of St. John the Baptist Parish. Source: St. John the Baptist Parish, Louisiana, Map updated February  
6 2012. Prepared by the Department of Transportation and Development, Office of Multimodal Planning.  
7

# 1 Industrial Development

## 2 INTRODUCTION

3 The west bank of St. John the Baptist Parish has remained overwhelmingly agricultural for more than three  
4 centuries. Even industrial development revolved around farming; as manufacturing arose, it was in support of  
5 the area’s agricultural economy. At the same time, however, the west bank’s economic driver—sugar  
6 production—was one of the most industrialized and technologically advanced enterprises in the United  
7 States.<sup>1</sup> As industrialization’s concomitant processes of mechanization, modernization, and corporatization  
8 changed nineteenth and twentieth-century America, they likewise transformed agricultural regions like St.  
9 John the Baptist Parish’s west bank. While it is true that “the South remained largely outside the history of  
10 American heavy industrialization,” that generalization paints a simplistic picture of how industrialization  
11 developed in the US, particularly in areas outside the urban North.<sup>2</sup> In fact, the application of New South ideas  
12 of modernization, mechanization, diversification, and science and technology on agriculture aligned with  
13 national trends of industrialization. The United States did not develop from a purely agricultural nation into an  
14 entirely industrial one. The history of St. John the Baptist Parish’s west bank reveals how interconnected  
15 farming and manufacturing have been across US history. New technologies and methods made possible the  
16 commercial viability of sugar in southern Louisiana in the late eighteenth century, while industrial processes  
17 and instruments encouraged the modernization, mechanization, and corporatization of sugar and rice  
18 production during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The landscape of the west bank, though,  
19 has remained relatively stable, reflecting the agricultural roots of the district even as manufacturing forever  
20 changed farming. Markers of commercial manufacturing are today nearly absent from the west bank,  
21 overshadowed by the persistent agricultural nature of the area. Here, agriculture remained primary even as  
22 industry transformed it. This district is therefore of national significance for how it informs the national story of  
23 industrialization, a history too often disconnected from agriculture.

### 24 1718-1794

25 The agricultural nature of the German Coast shaped the early industrial development of St. John the Baptist  
26 Parish’s west bank. The small farms of this early era produced mostly foodstuffs for both subsistence and the  
27 New Orleans market; these products required minimal processing.<sup>3</sup> Rice was one exception, as it necessitated  
28 rudimentary machinery and basic structures like barns to thresh, hull, polish, and store the grains. In fact, records  
29 indicate that most eighteenth-century St. John the Baptist Parish farms included a rice mill, which facilitated the  
30 self-sufficiency of farms.<sup>4</sup> The main cash crop of the period—indigo—likewise required a level of processing in a  
31 distinctive built environment of the *indigoterie*, where the blue dye of the plant was extracted and compressed  
32 for transport and sale. Even in this early period, the manufacture of agricultural commodities shaped the  
33 landscape of the west bank.

34 The most industrialized agricultural product of the Americas—sugar—was not yet a viable cash crop in the region  
35 during this period. The perennial tropical grass known as sugarcane appeared in the west bank sometime in the  
36 mid-eighteenth century, but without the knowledge or machinery to transform it into highly desired granulated  
37 sugar, it had little value. Sugar cannot be made from sugarcane without processing the raw material. After the  
38 cane is harvested, it must be quickly transported to the sugar mill, where laborers use rollers and boiling  
39 equipment to extract the cane juice and transform it into a saleable commodity. Throughout South America and

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<sup>1</sup> Richard Follett, *The Sugar Masters: Planters and Slaves in Louisiana’s Cane World, 1820-1860* (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 2005), 8; Rodrigue, *Reconstruction*, 18.

<sup>2</sup> Donaldson, “Labor History in the United States,” 173.

<sup>3</sup> For more on the early agriculture of St. John the Baptist Parish, see Agricultural Development.

<sup>4</sup> Donald G. Hunter, et al., “Whitney Plantation: Archaeology on the German Coast” (Baton Rouge: Coastal Environments, Inc., 1991), 3-29.



1 the Caribbean, where the most profitable sugar plantations existed, sugar workers in both the fields and the  
2 mills were nearly all enslaved Africans. In fact, the majority of the nearly 13 million Africans forcibly migrated to  
3 the Americas were transported to sugar-producing colonies including Brazil, Jamaica, Cuba, and St. Domingue.  
4 The knowledge and skilled labor of enslaved people from these regions would be essential to establishing a  
5 flourishing sugar industry in Louisiana.

6 Louisianans began experimenting with the manufacture of sugar in this period. By the 1750s, Claude-Joseph  
7 Dubreuil de Villars had built a sugar house on his plantation near New Orleans to experiment with transforming  
8 cane juice into granulated sugar.<sup>5</sup> Experiments continued, but for decades, granulated sugar remained elusive  
9 for Louisiana planters. German Coast farmers and enslaved laborers produced molasses and tafia (a rum-like  
10 liquor distilled from molasses) from cane, but as late as 1794 no commercial quantity of granulated sugar had  
11 been produced in St. John the Baptist Parish.

## 12 **1795-1860**

13 Agricultural and industrial development of the west bank were further intertwined as sugar became not only  
14 commercially viable but immensely profitable in the nineteenth century. Sugarcane cultivation in a sub-tropical  
15 climate was difficult but not impossible.<sup>6</sup> The core problem with Louisiana sugar, therefore, was in its  
16 manufacture. Local experimentation and the expertise of Caribbean sugar masters and laborers were essential  
17 to successfully producing sugar in Louisiana. Residents like Joseph Solis, Antonio Mendez, and Étienne de Boré  
18 all engaged in granulation experiments in the 1790s, though it is de Boré (who owned a plantation downriver  
19 from St. John the Baptist Parish) who is most often credited with perfecting the process on a commercial scale  
20 in 1795.<sup>7</sup> Much of the credit goes to imported expertise in sugar-making methods from the Caribbean, which  
21 arrived with both free and enslaved laborers like Afro-Creole chemist Antoine Morin after the Haitian Revolution.  
22 These experts would contribute substantially to technological advances in the sugar industry. Over the next six  
23 decades, sugar—a manufactured agricultural product—became the economic driver of southeastern Louisiana,  
24 in the process shaping the landscape and people of St. John the Baptist Parish’s west bank.

25 During the first half of the nineteenth century, the two stages of sugar production—cultivating then processing  
26 the cane—took place together on individual landholdings. The St. John the Baptist Parish plantation landscape  
27 thus comprised both sugarcane fields and sugar houses. By 1820, for example, enslaved laborers at Whitney  
28 Plantation had planted 300 acres of cane and constructed a steam-powered sugar mill.<sup>8</sup> For those planters who  
29 ran smaller farms, like the Creole of Color Sorapuru family, co-owning a sugar mill made the processing of cane  
30 grown on their land possible.<sup>9</sup> But as large sugar plantations replaced small family farms in the first few decades  
31 of the nineteenth century, the St. John the Baptist Parish landscape was transformed.

32 The manufacturing center of a sugar plantation was known as the sugar house or factory—a phrase which  
33 suggests the industrialized nature of sugar. Antebellum sugar houses/factories typically contained the mill for  
34 grinding the cane, furnace and kettles for boiling the sugar, the drying or cooling room, and the shed where  
35 kettles were drained and product packed in hogsheads (barrels) for storage and transportation.<sup>10</sup> Sugar  
36 machinery required substantial capital investment, which along with expenses for land and labor made the cash  
37 crop impractical for small yeomen farmers. For both agricultural and industrial reasons, then, elite planters  
38 controlled sugar production.

39 While they hired white and free Black workers to oversee the labor and maintain equipment in sugar houses,  
40 planters in the antebellum era remained committed to using enslaved labor for most of the work—both farming

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<sup>5</sup> Goodwin and Associates, “Archeological Data Recovery at Site 16SJB29,” 89.

<sup>6</sup> For more, see Agricultural Development.

<sup>7</sup> Goodwin and Associates, “Archeological Data Recovery at Site 16SJB29,” 89.

<sup>8</sup> Rehder, *Delta Sugar*, 259–60.

<sup>9</sup> National Register Staff, “Sorapuru House,” Laurent, *A History of St. John the Baptist Parish the Baptist Parish*, 155.

<sup>10</sup> Goodwin and Associates, “Archeological Data Recovery at Site 16SJB29,” 92.

1 and manufacturing—associated with sugar making. Enslaved workers planted, tended, and harvested the cane  
2 in the fields, then transported, crushed, and boiled the juice in the factories. After being brought to the sugar  
3 house via mule- or horse-drawn wagons, a conveyor belt helped move the cane to the mill, where large rollers  
4 extracted the juice. The liquid was then purified by boiling in a set of successively smaller open kettles, typically  
5 four to five in total, which required workers to carefully transfer blisteringly hot sugar from one vessel to another  
6 that sat over a furnace.<sup>11</sup> Under direction of white or free Black sugar makers, this was skilled industrial labor,  
7 something too often overlooked when discussing the work of enslaved people. Enslaved people were not only  
8 agricultural laborers; they were at the forefront of industrial production in St. John the Baptist Parish. In fact,  
9 enslaved laborers also worked as sugar makers, as indicated by the 1820 succession sale of Marie Magdaleine  
10 Boznier Marmillion of Whitney plantation, which listed Alexis and Narnabe, both of the Bambura nation, as  
11 “somewhat of a sugar maker (*sucrier*).”<sup>12</sup> Sugar making was also dangerous and onerous work, sometimes  
12 performed during a rotating night watch at the mill after hours already spent cutting cane.<sup>13</sup> Planters argued  
13 that free workers would not subject themselves to such peril. As one traveler to the Sugar Parishes noted in  
14 1861, “nothing but ‘involuntary servitude’ could go through the toil and suffering required to produce sugar.”<sup>14</sup>  
15 The use of free labor after emancipation would disprove this, yet the perceived logic remained powerful during  
16 the era of slavery.

17 For the first few decades, Louisiana laborers used the same boiling process that transformed juice into  
18 granulated sugar. But in the 1830s, Norbert Rillieux, a Creole of Color, revolutionized sugar-making by developing  
19 sealed vacuum pan processing. Rather than open kettle boiling, this innovation (along with a multiple-effect  
20 evaporator process developed in the 1840s) used more efficient steam power to convert cane juice into sugar.  
21 This resulted in less sugar lost or burned during boiling, less fuel needed, and created somewhat safer working  
22 conditions for laborers in the sugar factories.<sup>15</sup> The new system required considerable capital at the outset, so  
23 like many other innovations planters were wary of adopting these new processes, though by the postbellum era  
24 most had abandoned the old open kettles.<sup>16</sup>

25 The slowness with which plantation owners adopted Rillieux’s evaporator process was just one example of  
26 planters’ skepticism toward scientific and technological advances. As part of a conservative, traditional elite  
27 sector of society, they were hesitant to change. Planters, for instance, took decades to fully adopt steam power.  
28 Yet, by the Civil War steam had clearly prevailed. By 1861, 1,027 of 1,291 Louisiana sugar houses used steam. As  
29 part of a capitalistic pursuit that privileged profit, planters recognized that modifications to sugar production—  
30 particularly scientific solutions to problems in the plantations’ more industrialized sector of the factory—could  
31 increase productivity and therefore be worth the risk.<sup>17</sup>

32 Technological change initiated an evolution in sugar-factory design, thereby altering the plantation landscape.  
33 Traditional animal-driven machinery necessitated a rotary footpath and thus round, octagonal, or hexagonal  
34 buildings. These types of sugar houses were typically built of wood and thus susceptible to catching fire from  
35 the sugar-making processes, as was the case in the Whitney Plantation sugar house destroyed by fire in 1879.  
36 Steam-powered sugar mills, introduced in 1817, eliminated the need for round structures with a rotary footpath,

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<sup>11</sup> John Alfred Heitman, *The Modernization of the Louisiana Sugar Industry, 1830-1910* (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1987), 11–13.

<sup>12</sup> Erika Sabine Roberts, “Digging through Discarded Identity: Archaeological Investigations around the Kitchen the Overseer’s House at Whitney Plantation, Louisiana” (Master’s thesis, Louisiana State University, 2005), 21.

<sup>13</sup> Rodrigue, *Reconstruction*, 15.

<sup>14</sup> William Howard Russell, *My Diary North and South* (Boston: T. O. H. P. Burnham, 1863), 259.

<sup>15</sup> Rehder, *Delta Sugar*, 137; Rodrigue, *Reconstruction*, 18–20; Goodwin and Associates, “Archeological Data Recovery at Site 16SJB29,” 92.

<sup>16</sup> Rodrigue, *Reconstruction*, 18–20.

<sup>17</sup> Rodrigue, *Reconstruction*, 18–20.



1 leading to the gradual adoption of rectangular-plan sugar houses. These two-story buildings were usually 100 to  
2 160 feet long by 50 to 60 feet wide.<sup>18</sup>

3 By the time of the Civil War, sugar houses dotted the west bank landscape, from Lucy to Wallace. A plantation's  
4 sugar factory was typically positioned behind the slave quarter near the center of the cane fields, providing  
5 laborers easy access to both agricultural and industrial tasks (Figure 2-6). The location also provided relatively  
6 easy access to the river, which was the main transportation route to refining and marketing centers. Since the  
7 raw sugar produced in plantation sugar houses was brown rather than the desired white sugar, Louisiana  
8 planters sent their sugar to refineries in New Orleans, St. Louis, or even northern cities, thereby connecting these  
9 plantations to the wider US economy.<sup>19</sup>

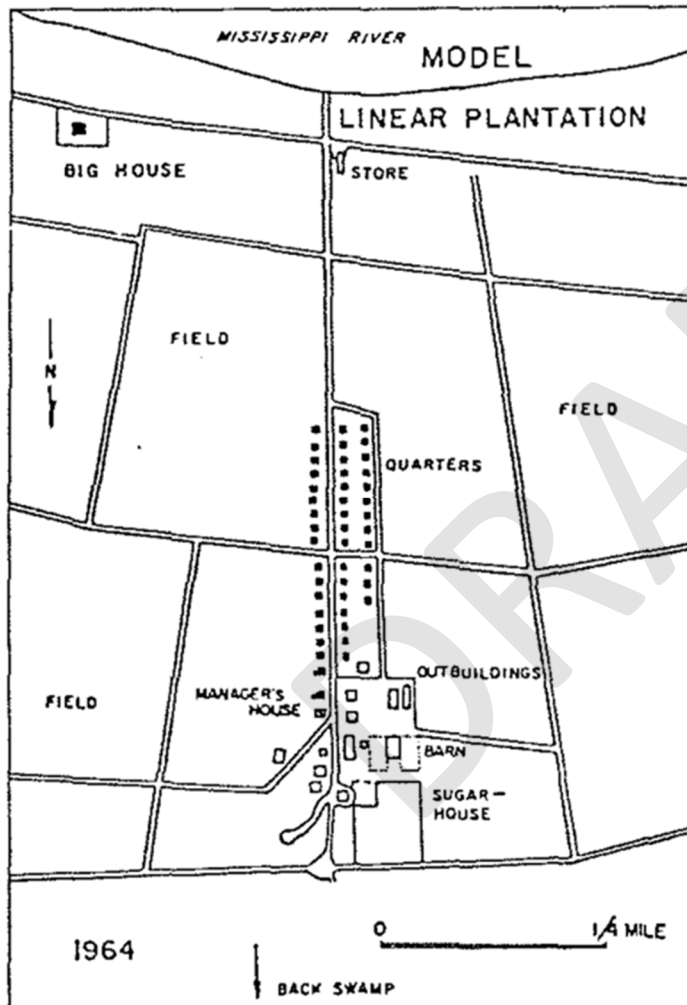


Figure 2-6. John B. Rehder's model of an "Idealized linear plantation settlement." Source: "Whitney Plantation: Archaeology on the German Coast" (1991).

10 Although the final step of the sugar process occurred in centralized urban refineries, throughout the  
11 antebellum era the cultivation and manufacture of sugar continued in individual plantations' sugar houses.  
12 However, the total number of sugar houses began to decline in St. John the Baptist Parish and throughout the  
13 Sugar Parishes during the 1850s, beginning a trend that would only intensify over the next century (Table 2-

<sup>18</sup> "Whitney Plantation," 3-45.

<sup>19</sup> Rodrigue, *Reconstruction*, 15.

2).<sup>20</sup> While the percentage of steam-powered mills increased, these more technologically advanced mills did not yet necessarily equate to higher yields, for the parish’s production of 1,000-pound hogsheads of sugar varied widely across the ten-year period. By the 1858-1859 season’s end, the parish was down more than 800 hogsheads from the beginning of the decade.

Table 2-2. Information regarding the sugar process in Louisiana. Source: P .A. Champomier, *Statement of the Sugar Crop Made in Louisiana (New Orleans: Cook, Young, & Co., 1849-50 to 1858-59)*, found in Seck, Bouki, 101. Information on houses and mills for 1851-52 and 1852-53 is not available.

Grinding Season	Number of Sugar Houses	Number of Steam-Powered Mills	Parish Production of 1,000-lb. hogsheads
1849-50	69	42	12,077
1850-51	67	50	8,584
1853-54	67	51	17,601
1854-55	61	51	13,339
1855-56	60	51	8,356
1856-57	60	51	3,603
1857-58	60	51	11,303
1858-59	63	51	11,271

While sugar was the district’s most significant economic driver, manufacturing in St. John the Baptist Parish was not solely dedicated to its production, though most industrial development continued to focus on farming. Like sugar, rice and other food crops for home consumption also required a level of processing. Thus, rice and maize mills existed alongside sugar houses, including at Whitney Plantation in 1820.<sup>21</sup> In the antebellum era, rice mills were not technologically advanced, employing animal treading to thresh and rudimentary wooden rotary pit mills to hull and polish the grain. Select advancements emerged, though, including steam pumps and waterwheels for irrigation of rice fields in St. John the Baptist Parish by 1860, suggesting changes to come in the industrialization of rice.<sup>22</sup>

Manufacturing on antebellum plantations went beyond crop cultivation; at Evergreen Plantation, for example, enslaved laborers also operated a sawmill.<sup>23</sup> Though cotton was not grown in commercial quantities in the parish, three cotton mills operated in St. John the Baptist Parish in 1812. So, too, did two blacksmith shops that served the public.<sup>24</sup> Other small industries developed around the parish towns in the years before and during the Civil War. In Lucy, a tobacco/cigar factory and sawmill operated, while in Wallace a rice mill, cotton gin, nail and brick factories, and a sawmill served the area.<sup>25</sup>

## 1861-1934

The Civil War placed the main economic engine of St. John the Baptist Parish’s west bank—sugar—in dire straits. The war overturned the labor system, limited transportation and marketing, and destroyed equipment and factories. This destruction of the industrial processing of sugar provoked a temporary change in the region’s agriculture.<sup>26</sup> Yet the conversion of plantations from sugar to rice did little to alter the landscape of the district, as plantation outbuildings could be adapted with little effort. Barns, for example, no longer only sheltered animals but also had their floors used for threshing rice or space used to house a plantation huller. Extant barns, therefore, may be cultural resources specific to both rice and previous sugar production in the district and

<sup>20</sup> Rehder notes that the number of sugar houses (or factories) in Louisiana increased dramatically from 75 in 1801, to 691 in 1830, to 1536 in 1849. After that high, though, the number of houses began to drop, to 1495 in 1850 to 1308 mills in 1860. The number of those that were steam-powered increased from just 408 in 1844 to 992 in 1860. Rehder, *Delta Sugar*, 125.

<sup>21</sup> Rehder, *Delta Sugar*, 259–60; Goodwin and Associates, “Archeological Data Recovery at Site 16SJB29,” 107.

<sup>22</sup> “Rice Agriculture in the River Parishes,” 52-3, 62.

<sup>23</sup> Laurent, *A History of St. John the Baptist Parish*, 163.

<sup>24</sup> Laurent, *A History of St. John the Baptist Parish*, 84–5.

<sup>25</sup> Laurent, *A History of St. John the Baptist Parish*, 154, 163; “Whitney Plantation,” 4-7.

<sup>26</sup> For more on the change to agriculture, see Agricultural Development.

1 warrant further investigation.<sup>27</sup> However, the conversion of plantations from sugar to rice was never total or  
2 complete. Many planters held the New South belief in agricultural diversification, using their land for various  
3 crops rather than the monocrop system so many had used before the war.

4 Still, many planters continued to look for ways to realize increased profits in sugar. The problems standing in  
5 their way were lack of capital available to invest in rebuilding and the rise of labor costs due to emancipation  
6 and the introduction of wage labor. Economic recession in 1873 further crippled the sugar industry by reducing  
7 prices, and many planters sold or rented their land. Clearly, the old system was no longer working. Advocates  
8 for change, including sugar reporter Louis Bouchereau, suggested a central factory model, wherein cultivators  
9 raised cane to sell to factories for manufacturing into sugar. “Let the sugar factories be established in different  
10 neighborhoods,” Bouchereau wrote in 1874, “and let the producers of the cane sell it to the factory.”<sup>28</sup> While  
11 more efficient and economical, centralization transformed the industry and plantations in the region, separating  
12 the agricultural and industrial sides of sugar production, triggering consolidation through business mergers, and  
13 removing individual sugar houses from the landscape.<sup>29</sup> The one-to-one correlation between plantations and  
14 sugar houses was a thing of the past.

15 The Civil War nearly destroyed the sugar industry and with it many of the individual plantation sugar factories  
16 that had previously existed in St. John the Baptist Parish. Those that remained were victims of centralization in  
17 the coming decades. Most sugar houses were never rebuilt, and the materials of destroyed or abandoned  
18 structures were reused or sold.<sup>30</sup> Thus, very few of these cultural resources are extant, though remains can be  
19 found on St. John the Baptist Parish’s west bank, including two late-nineteenth or early twentieth-century sugar  
20 mill sites recorded during a 1978 archaeological survey.<sup>31</sup> Demolition and salvage left behind little beyond brick  
21 rubble, but these sites offer insight into other potentially valuable archaeological sites relating to industry on  
22 the west bank.

23 The sugar industry’s slow recovery in the 1880s can be attributed to a kind of industrial revolution in both the  
24 fields and the factory.<sup>32</sup> Labor-saving machinery like mechanical loaders reduced planters’ reliance on wage  
25 workers, which cut jobs for the mostly Black sugar laborers in the region. Larger, more efficient versions of the  
26 individual plantation sugar house appeared in the landscape. While earlier versions were often wooden, modern  
27 sugar factories had galvanized steeling siding and roofing, with tall smokestacks rising from them. The sugar  
28 factory now reflected its industrial name; as one historian described it, the postbellum sugar house was “an  
29 imposing industrial factory-in-the-field.”<sup>33</sup> This was true inside the factory as well, where the Louisiana Sugar  
30 Planters Association encouraged the adoption of more effective machinery.<sup>34</sup> More sophisticated processing  
31 technologies were introduced, including the hydraulic pressure control regulator, double mills, the Hepworth  
32 centrifuge, and steam-powered pump houses to provide the large quantity of water needed for boilers and  
33 condensers. In addition, new agrochemical techniques facilitated the production of large quantities and higher  
34 quality of raw and refined sugar products.<sup>35</sup>

35 Along the west bank, centralized factories emerged on large plantations including Golden Star at Vacherie,  
36 Evergreen near Wallace, and Gold Mine and Columbia in Edgard.<sup>36</sup> The latter, owned by the Caire-Graugnard

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<sup>27</sup> “Rice Agriculture in the River Parishes,” 53, 65.

<sup>28</sup> “Rice Agriculture in the River Parishes,” 23.

<sup>29</sup> “Cultural Resources Survey of St. John the Baptist Parish the Baptist, St. Charles, and Jefferson Parishes,” 85.

<sup>30</sup> Goodwin and Associates, “Archeological Data Recovery at Site 16SJB29,” 95.

<sup>31</sup> 1978 archaeological report noted in Goodwin and Associates, “Archeological Data Recovery at Site 16SJB29,” 10.

<sup>32</sup> Joseph P. Reidy, “Mules and Machines and Men: Field Labor on Louisiana Sugar Plantations, 1887-1915,” *Agricultural History* 72, no. 2 (Spring, 1998), 183–96.

<sup>33</sup> Rehder, *Delta Sugar*, 123.

<sup>34</sup> Rehder, *Delta Sugar*, 138; Rodrigue, *Reconstruction*, 115–116.

<sup>35</sup> Goodwin and Associates, “Archeological Data Recovery at Site 16SJB29,” 97.

<sup>36</sup> Laurent, *A History of St. John the Baptist Parish*, 127.

1 family, was by 1900 the largest sugar estate on the west bank and focused exclusively on sugar production.<sup>37</sup>  
2 “Larger than the old plantation mills and equipped with the best machinery and latest technology,” one traveler  
3 to the area noted about the centralized factories, “they do a better job and bring to market a superior product.”<sup>38</sup>  
4 Postbellum planters like those at Columbia Plantation were part of a wider regional and national industrial  
5 revolution. They followed New South boosters who connected North, South, and West together, reshaping the  
6 economy and landscape after the war using science, technology, and industry.<sup>39</sup>

7 Railroads were key to this transformation, connecting cultivators to central factories and changing the landscape  
8 in the process. Railway had been laid earlier in the 1870s with the purpose of connecting fields to individual  
9 plantation mills, but by the 1890s the railroad’s purpose had shifted along with the industry.<sup>40</sup> A railroad at  
10 Evergreen, for instance, connected the plantation’s centralized mill to nearby growers. As the *Times-Picayune*  
11 noted in 1917, “In addition to grinding the cane on the plantation, the factory on Evergreen consumes about  
12 15,000 tons purchased from smaller planters within a radius of 5 miles from the place, for the transportation of  
13 which the company is fully equipped with railroad facilities to reach the growers alluded to.”<sup>41</sup> The Texas and  
14 Pacific Railroad likewise transported harvested sugar cane from growers along the west bank to central mills to  
15 be processed (Figure 2-7).<sup>42</sup>

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<sup>37</sup> Goodwin and Associates, “Archeological Data Recovery at Site 16SJB29,” 33.

<sup>38</sup> von Hesse-Wartegg, *Travels on the Lower Mississippi, 1879-1880*, 205.

<sup>39</sup> For more on New South ideology, see Edward L. Ayers, *The Promise of the New South: Life After Reconstruction* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2007).

<sup>40</sup> Reidy, “Mules and Machines,” 189.

<sup>41</sup> *Louisiana: A Text Book of the Industrial, Commercial, Financial, Agricultural, Live Stock, Produce, Lumber and Mineral Resources and Advantages of a Great State* (New Orleans: Times- Picayune, 1917), from Evergreen Victorian House exhibit.

<sup>42</sup> *Louisiana, Comprising Sketches of Parishes, Towns, Events, Institutions, and Persons, Arranged in Cyclopedic Form, Volume II, 1914*, transcribed by C. Danielson, [http://genealogytrails.com/lou/stjohn/his\\_overview.html](http://genealogytrails.com/lou/stjohn/his_overview.html); Laurent, *A History of St. John the Baptist Parish the Baptist Parish*, 113.





1

2 Figure 2-7. Texas and Pacific Railroad is the red line running along the west bank of the river. Source: Railroad Commission of Louisiana  
 3 and George F. Cram, 1913 Map of the State of Louisiana (Chicago: George F. Cram, 1913). Found at Texas Transportation Archive,  
 4 [https://ttarchive.com/library/Maps/Vacherie-Lake-Des-Allemands\\_1913\\_RCL.htm](https://ttarchive.com/library/Maps/Vacherie-Lake-Des-Allemands_1913_RCL.htm).

5 Centralization also meant consolidation and corporatization. The number of Louisiana sugar factories declined  
 6 precipitously after 1880, from a postbellum high that year of 1,144 factories to just 347 in 1898. By 1910, the  
 7 number further dropped to 214.<sup>43</sup> Yet consolidation did not mean reduced productivity. In fact, daily capacity  
 8 for Louisiana mills increased from 300 tons in the 1880s to between 700 and 1,500 tons by 1900.<sup>44</sup> At Columbia  
 9 Plantation alone, sugar production increased from just over 650,000 pounds in 1891 and 1892 to nearly four  
 10 million pounds in 1893 to 1894.<sup>45</sup> The larger, technologically advanced factories required extensive capital  
 11 investment which individual planters could rarely realize. Sugar processing thus became a corporate  
 12 enterprise.

13 The region's economy and its people were still dependent on the sugar industry. Of Evergreen Plantation and  
 14 mill, the *Times-Picayune* asserted in 1917 that, "The number of people dependent on the place for livelihood is  
 15 about 300, to say nothing about the employment of additional labor during the grinding seasons."<sup>46</sup> Considering  
 16 the parish population hovered around 12,000 in 1920, employment in the fields and factories of sugar-producers  
 17 like Evergreen was of vital importance to the economic well-being of residents.<sup>47</sup>

18 The closure of mills like Evergreen's negatively impacted the west bank, and the number of sugar mills across  
 19 the state continued to decline in the twentieth century as disease and the economic chaos of the Great

<sup>43</sup> Rehder, *Delta Sugar*, 125.

<sup>44</sup> Rehder, *Delta Sugar*, 125.

<sup>45</sup> Goodwin and Associates, "Archeological Data Recovery at Site 16SJB29," 28.

<sup>46</sup> *Louisiana: A Text Book*.

<sup>47</sup> 1920 US Census.

1 Depression struck a blow to the industry. In the 1920s, mosaic disease attacked sugarcane across the region,  
2 including at Evergreen. Under ownership of the Songy family, the plantation’s centralized mill had been one of  
3 few mills in the district (see Evergreen stop on Figure 13), but the factory closed in 1929. While the plantation  
4 continued to cultivate cane for a time, sending it to Armant Factory in Vacherie for processing, decreased sugar  
5 prices during the Depression forced the bank to foreclose on the Songys’ plantation.<sup>48</sup>

6 Industrial improvements to rice production accelerated at the same time as sugar production. Technological  
7 improvements to irrigation, especially the use of steam, improved cultivation practices. New rice-threshing  
8 machines were far more sophisticated than previous animal-driven processes; St. John the Baptist Parish rice  
9 farmers in the twentieth century remembered the importation of such new machinery from Wisconsin.<sup>49</sup> From  
10 1885 to 1930, wider adoption of better irrigation methods and improved machines like plantation hullers and  
11 steam pumps increased productivity.<sup>50</sup> Also reflecting transformations in industries like sugar, rice production  
12 increasingly consolidated into fewer and larger rice mills. By 1885, commercial factories, most located in New  
13 Orleans, had taken over much of the work of individual rice mills.<sup>51</sup> Like sugar, no longer was it common for rice  
14 to be processed near where it was harvested. The center of rice cultivation moved from the Mississippi River to  
15 the prairies after the 1880s; still, some plantations in the district continued to produce the commodity, most  
16 often in tandem with other crops like sugarcane and soybeans.

17 Other forms of manufacturing and industry developed along the west bank during this period. Formerly enslaved  
18 artisans, including carpenters, brick masons, and blacksmiths, found work along the Mississippi River. The nail  
19 factory, lumber mills, brickworks, and other German-Acadian businesses along the west bank offered such  
20 journeymen opportunities to use their skills for compensated work following emancipation. A cotton gin and ice  
21 factory operated in Wallace/Woodville, while a brick factory ran on Columbia Plantation. A growing industry in  
22 truck crops—vegetables grown at extensive scales for market—led to the establishment of a packing house in  
23 Edgard and a canning factory in Lucy.<sup>52</sup>

## 24 **1935-1974**

25 Postbellum trends in industrialization, modernization, and corporatization continued long into the twentieth  
26 century. The number of Louisiana sugar factories continued to decline, reaching just 43 in total in 1970. One  
27 significant factory—Columbia—remained in St. John the Baptist Parish in 1969, but its mill produced the least  
28 amount of sugar of any private or cooperative factory in Louisiana.<sup>53</sup> As the number of farms decreased in St.  
29 John the Baptist Parish over the twentieth century, so too did the number of factories that processed the goods  
30 cultivated in the area.<sup>54</sup> As had been the case for generations, changes to the sugar industry had significant  
31 impact on Black west bank residents, who continued to provide the majority of labor on sugar plantations (Table  
32 2-3). The New South ideology of mechanization and modernization—promulgated in the hopes of uplifting the  
33 region after the Civil War’s devastating effects—eventually eliminated jobs and hindered economic growth. And  
34 as American manufacturing crumbled in the late twentieth century, even agricultural regions like St. John the  
35 Baptist Parish’s west bank were not spared.

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<sup>48</sup> Letter, Louis R. Salliard IV to Mr. and Mrs. Harold Stream, September 27, 1973, from Evergreen Victorian House exhibit.

<sup>49</sup> “Rice Agriculture in the River Parishes,” 52.

<sup>50</sup> Goodwin and Associates, “Archeological Data Recovery at Site 16SJB29,” 108, 110.

<sup>51</sup> Goodwin and Associates, “Archeological Data Recovery at Site 16SJB29,” 108; “Whitney Plantation,” 3-51.

<sup>52</sup> Marmillion and Shannon, “Woodville, Willow Grove, and Wallace”; Laurent, *A History of St. John the Baptist Parish the Baptist Parish*, 159–59.

<sup>53</sup> Rehder, *Delta Sugar*, 125, 147.

<sup>54</sup> For more on the decrease of farms, see *Agricultural Development*.

1 Table 2-3. Data from 1964 regarding plantations and the racial makeup of their laborer households. Source: Rehder, *Delta Sugar*, 120–  
2 21.

Plantation	Percentage White Resident Laborer Households	Percentage Black Resident Laborer Households
Evergreen	15%	85%
Whitney	34%	66%
Columbia	13%	87%
Gold Mine	10%	90%

3 Along the east bank of St. John the Baptist Parish, industrialization assumed another form during this era, one  
4 whose deleterious effects would not stop at the river. Petrochemical corporations began buying land on the  
5 east bank before World War II.<sup>55</sup> Petroleum and natural gas industries developed along the river in the postwar  
6 era, but it was really after 1965 that chemical plants emerged in astonishing size and numbers.<sup>56</sup> The former  
7 sugar plantations that lined the east bank of the river provided the perfect sites for these plants—like those on  
8 the west bank, they consisted of large tracts of land close to highways and railroads with an ample water  
9 supply and a state government deeply invested in industrial development.<sup>57</sup> Where sugarcane once grew, the  
10 petrochemical industry now processed, refined, and stored hazardous materials. These sites provided jobs for  
11 River Road residents but at a high cost. Pollutants seeped into the air, water, and soil, and they did not stay on  
12 the east bank of the river. Along the west bank, where only limited non-agricultural industry has developed,  
13 residents still suffer serious health issues. In places like Wallace, “all-Black communities survived the  
14 challenges of the post-slavery plantation and the ‘Jim Crow’ era but have not survived the toxic chemical  
15 assault of nearby polluting industries.”<sup>58</sup>

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<sup>55</sup> Steve Lerner, *Diamond: A Struggle for Environmental Justice in Louisiana’s Chemical Corridor* (Cambridge: Massachusetts Institute of Technology Press, 2005), 11.

<sup>56</sup> Elida Millet Caillouet, *Lions on the River: A Potpourri, St. John the Baptist Parish* (1989), Special Collections, Tulane University, 9; Barbara L. Allen, *Uneasy Alchemy: Citizens and Experts in Louisiana’s Chemical Corridor Disputes* (Boston: Massachusetts Institute of Technology Press, 2003), 12; Rehder, *Delta Sugar*, 280; Bennett H. Wall and John C. Rodrigue, eds., *Louisiana: A History*, 6th ed. (Malden, MA: Wiley-Blackwell, 2014), 389.

<sup>57</sup> Rehder, *Delta Sugar*, 296.

<sup>58</sup> Lerner, *Diamond*, ix; Marmillion and Shannon, “Woodville, Willow Grove, and Wallace.”



# 1 Ethnic Heritage

## 2 INTRODUCTION

3 Louisiana’s ethnic history is characterized by inhabitation and mixture—or creolization—of various groups  
4 including Native American tribes, enslaved Africans, free people of color, French and Spanish colonists, Canadian  
5 migrants, and Anglo settlers. French and Creole colonial heritage distinguish Louisiana from most southern  
6 states. The maintenance of Creole heritage in a microcosm in regions like the west bank of St. John the Baptist  
7 Parish is unique. Throughout the nineteenth and into the twentieth centuries, the district’s population  
8 descended from the early colonial settler groups were augmented by Americans from northern US states,  
9 immigrants from Europe (most notably Italy and Germany), and various Asian countries, respectively.

10 In 1682, Rene-Robert Cavalier, Sieur de La Salle, claimed the Mississippi River Valley and its tributaries for the  
11 French under Louis XIV and named the colony *La Louisiane*. When French colonists arrived in *La Louisiane*, they  
12 encountered a number of indigenous groups who had long resided in the area; the southcentral era of modern-  
13 day Louisiana was dominated by Chitimacha.<sup>1</sup> Later, the Houma, Bayougoula, and Chickasaw tribes—thought to  
14 be related to the Choctaw people (of present-day Mississippi) who had migrated west of the Mississippi River—  
15 lived in and migrated through present-day St. John the Baptist Parish amidst French exploration and settlement.<sup>2</sup>  
16 Due to conflicts with European settlers, illness, and intertribal warfare, many tribes merged together for refuge.<sup>3</sup>  
17 The Bayougoula fused into a group with the Houma and Acolapissa, and the tribes spread out across different  
18 villages in present-day St. John the Baptist Parish.<sup>45</sup> One Bayougoula village on the west bank was recorded in a  
19 1731 census of the river population and depicted—in the vicinity of present-day Wallace, Louisiana—on Jean  
20 Baptiste Bourguignon d’Anville’s 1732 map of Louisiana<sup>6</sup> (Figure 2-8). While no extant above ground historic  
21 resources in the district attest to the presence of native tribes pre- and post-European colonization,  
22 archeological reports indicate continued potential for sub-surface evidence of pre- and post-contact Native  
23 American remains.<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> “Summary Under the Criteria and Evidence for Amended Proposed Finding against Federal Acknowledgement of the Biloxi, Chitimacha Confederation of Muskogees, Inc.,” 2008, Appendix A, 2-4.

<sup>2</sup> These groups all spoke a language that was part of the Muskogean language family.

<sup>3</sup> John Reed Swanton, *The Indian Tribes of North America* (Washington, DC: Genealogical Publishing Company, 2007), 200.

<sup>4</sup> In 1699, the Bayougoula (“River People”) were one of the first tribes who French Canadian military officer Pierre Le Moyne d’Iberville encountered. The encounter; this happened on the east bank near present-day New Sarpy in St. John the Baptist Parish; John Reed Swanton, *The Indian Tribes of North America* (Washington, DC: Genealogical Publishing Company, 2007), 200; Marilyn Richoux, Joan Becnel and Suzanne Friloux, “Pierre le Moyne, Sieur d’Iberville,” *St. Charles Parish, Louisiana: A Pictorial History*, 2010, accessed January 10, 2024, <https://scphistory.org/immigrationandsettlement/>.

<sup>5</sup> By 1725, the Bayougoula lived 13 leagues above New Orleans and were likely in the process of fusing with the Acolapissa and Houma. George I. Quimby, “The Bayou Goula Site: Iberville Parish, Louisiana,” *Fieldiana. Anthropology*, vol. 47, no. 2 (February 26, 1957): 101, 102.

<sup>6</sup> “Summary Under the Criteria and Evidence,” Appendix A, 8.

<sup>7</sup> R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., *Cultural Resources Survey of St. John the Baptist, St. Charles, and Jefferson Parishes Construction Items*, prepared for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District, August 1996.



Figure 2-8. This detail of Sieur D'Anville's much more extensive map of settlement along the Mississippi River distinguishes between the native groups that inhabited the growing German Coast (labeled as "les Allemands ou Carlstein") a decade after German settlement of the district. D'Anville indicated that the Bayagoulas lived on the west bank, north of Lac des Allemands (unlabeled) upriver from Carlstein. Note the "Antient Villages" of the Chitimachas south of Lac des Allemands along the Riviere des Chetimachas (present-day Bayou Lafourche). Source: Jean Baptiste Bourguignon D'Anville and G. De La Haye, *Carte de la Louisiane par le Sr. d'Anville*, 1732, published in Paris in 1752, <https://www.loc.gov/item/75692506/>.<sup>8</sup>

- 1 Between 1712 and 1717, French settlement of *La Louisiane* occurred under the proprietary ownership of Antoine
- 2 Crozat, 1<sup>st</sup> Marquis of Châtel, a royal financial counselor to whom King Louis XIV awarded a 15-year trade
- 3 monopoly. In 1714, the French established the first permanent European settlement in modern-day Louisiana
- 4 at Natchitoches (Natchitoches Parish). Some early settlers in the colony were fellow Canadians who came with
- 5 Iberville and his brother Jean-Baptiste Le Moyne de Bienville as well as Canadian trappers who traveled over
- 6 land.<sup>9</sup> Although others came from France directly or via the Antilles, the French were only successful settling the
- 7 Louisiana colony "when their efforts began to include the deportation of prisoners, vagabonds, and
- 8 prostitutes."<sup>10</sup> which further deterred voluntary migration of capable colonists. Because Louisiana was

<sup>8</sup> A 1765 copy of this map by British Lieutenant Ross depicts the district and Bayagoulas habitation between Carlstein (present-day Killona/Taft vicinity in St. Charles Parish) and the *Ranchon Vacherie* (Vacherie Ranch, present-day Vacherie) on the west bank. Lieut. Ross and Robert Sayer, *Course of the River Mississippi, from the Balise to Fort Chartres; taken on an expedition to the Illinois, in the latter end of the year, 1765*, retrieved from the Library of Congress, <https://www.loc.gov/item/74696221/>.

<sup>9</sup> René Le Conte, translated and edited by Glenn R. Conrad, "The Germans in Louisiana in the Eighteenth Century," *Louisiana History*, vol. 8, no. 1 (Winter, 1967): 70.

<sup>10</sup> Donald G. Hunter, et al., "Whitney Plantation: Archaeology on the German Coast, Cultural Resources Investigations in St. John the Baptist Parish, Louisiana," prepared for Formosa Plastics Corporation of Louisiana, draft report, volume 1 (November 1991), 3-9.

1 unpopular with settlers, after only five years, Crozat surrendered the monopoly; the crown transferred it to  
2 Scottish financier John Law and the Company of the West in 1717.

## 3 1718-1794

### 4 Early Settlement and Development of St. John the Baptist Parish

#### 5 ETHNIC GERMANS AND THE GERMAN COAST

6 The Company of the West founded New Orleans in 1718.<sup>11</sup> When Scottish financier John Law took over the  
7 Company—renamed The Company of the Indies—he was able to persuade populations of ethnic Germans  
8 (German-speaking) famers to immigrate to *La Louisiana* as *engagés* (indentured servants) to work on his  
9 *concessions* (land grants) despite previous French policy to exclude foreigners from its colonies.<sup>12</sup> Many of the  
10 settlers came from French provinces in what are present-day Germany, Switzerland, Belgium, and the Alsace-  
11 Lorraine region of France, where they had been faced with economic and social hardship in war-torn Europe.<sup>13</sup>  
12 In 1720, these families were transported to former *concessions* of the Company—such as the De Meuse  
13 Concession—on the west bank north of Ouachas Lake (in present-day St. Charles Parish).<sup>14</sup> They formed small  
14 settlements—Augsburg and Marienthal—in present-day St. Charles Parish on land previously cleared by Native  
15 Americans.<sup>15</sup> The region became known as the *Côte des Allemands* or “German Coast” – more specifically the  
16 First German Coast (see Figure 14).

17 Amidst John Law’s downfall, thousands of would-be settlers continued to embark from Port-Louis and Lorient,  
18 France, from 1721 to 1722; the few hundred settlers that survived the last voyages languished in New Biloxi until  
19 they were transported to the German Coast not as *engagés*, but as property owners in their own right.<sup>16</sup> Pivotal  
20 to this second wave was Swedish army officer Karl Freidrich d’Arensbourg who arrived in the colony on one of  
21 the last ships in June 1721 and who Governor Bienville appointed as commandant of the German settlers at des  
22 Allemands, as the region was also called. Upon arrival at the German Coast, the newcomers established the  
23 settlement of Hoffen which extended upriver into present-day St. John the Baptist Parish; d’Arensbourg’s named  
24 his *concession* Karlstein (or Carlstein; the general region was also referred to by that name). With more  
25 agricultural experience than the early French settlers, both waves of German immigrants established permanent  
26 settlements and helped to make the struggling Louisiana colony economically viable (Figure 2-9).

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<sup>11</sup> The first permanent settlement of the colony was made at present-day Ocean Springs (Old Biloxi), Mississippi, in 1699. The first capitals of *La Louisiane* at present-day Mobile, Alabama, and (New) Biloxi, Mississippi, were founded in 1702 and 1720, respectively. New Orleans replaced (New) Biloxi as the capital of *La Louisiane* in 1722.

<sup>12</sup> Hunter, “Whitney Plantation: Archaeology on the German Coast,” 3-9; Sternberg, 6; Conte and Conrad, “The Germans in Louisiana,” 71-72.

<sup>13</sup> Hunter, “Whitney Plantation: Archaeology on the German Coast,” 3-9.

<sup>14</sup> Hunter, “Whitney Plantation: Archaeology on the German Coast,” 3-12.

<sup>15</sup> Mary Ann Sternberg, *Along the River Road: Past and Present on Louisiana’s Historic Byway* (Baton Rouge and London: Louisiana State University Press, 1996), 7.

<sup>16</sup> Law’s *concessions* reverted to the Company of the Indies; on his own authority Governor Bienville gave *concessions* on those lands to the latter German arrivals. Sternberg, 7; Conte and Conrad, “The Germans in Louisiana,” 77.



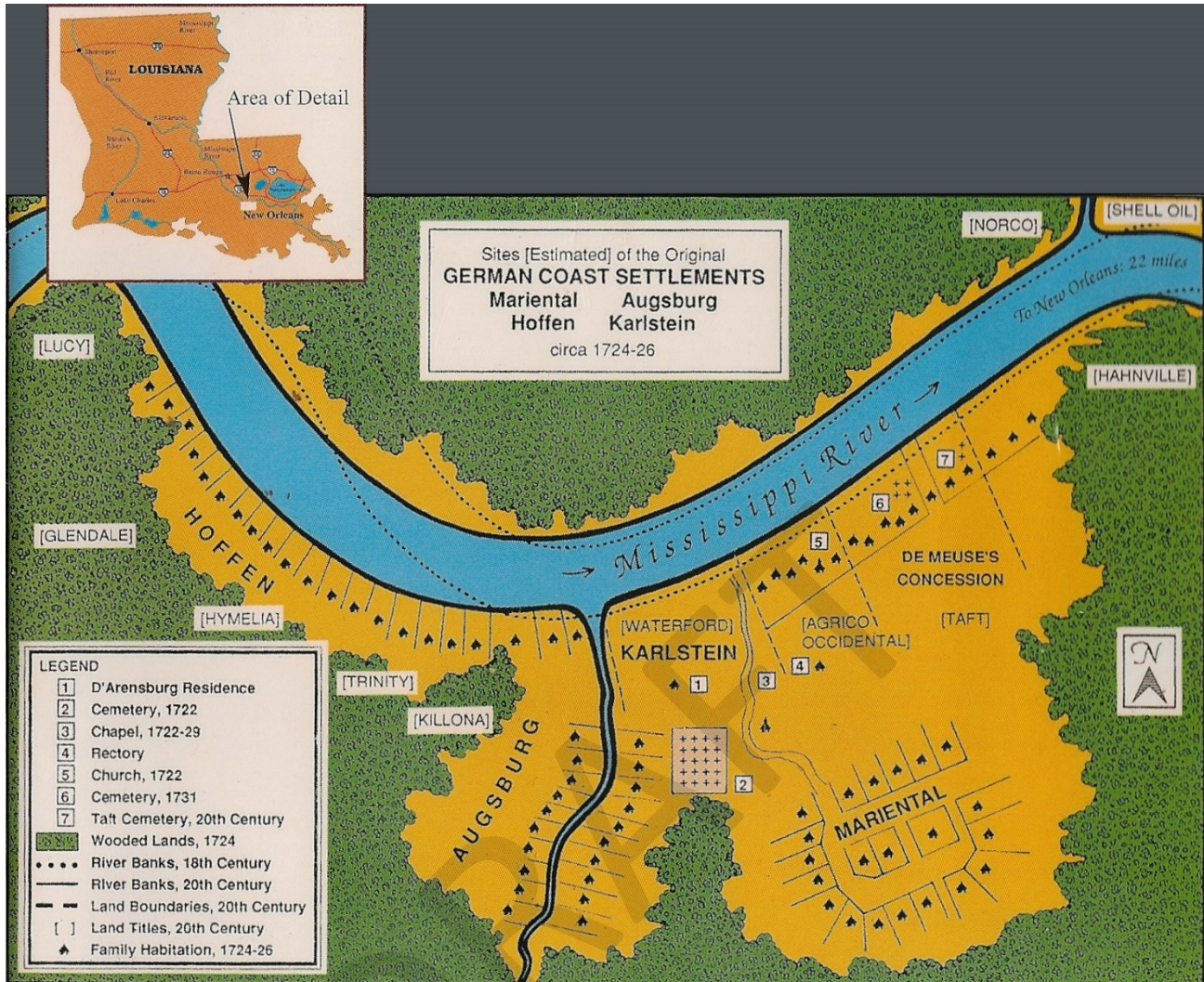


Figure 2-9. This map by Norman Marmillon depicts the location of the villages that encompassed the First German Coast. Hoffen was located at the boundary between present-day St. John the Baptist and St. Charles Parishes in the vicinity of Lucy and Glendale Plantation. Source: Donald G. Hunter, et al., "Whitney Plantation: Archaeology on the German Coast, Cultural Resources Investigations in St. John the Baptist Parish, Louisiana," page 3-11.

- 1 The population of the German Coast was taken twice in the first half of 1722 with 220 occupants recorded in
- 2 February or March and 257 in May (Table 2-4).<sup>17</sup> A devastating hurricane in September 1722 caused Lac des
- 3 Allemands to flood, inundating the German settlements and causing the inhabitants to relocate to less affected
- 4 areas or higher ground on the east bank or further upriver in what is now St. John the Baptist Parish. Augsburg
- 5 and Marienthal were abandoned and become known as the "Old Villages." Some settlers died in the deluge; of
- 6 those displaced, some did not return as apparent by the much-reduced population of 58 families (56 German, 2
- 7 French) consisting of 173 white inhabitants in November 1722.<sup>18</sup> Two years later, in 1724, 70 German families
- 8 lived at des Allemands.<sup>19</sup>
- 9

<sup>17</sup> Conte and Conrad, "The Germans in Louisiana," 79.

<sup>18</sup> Conte and Conrad, "The Germans in Louisiana," 80.

<sup>19</sup> Conte and Conrad, "The Germans in Louisiana," 80; Louisiana Genealogy Trails, "German Residents in the Louisiana 1724 Census," accessed January 10, 2024, <https://genealogytrails.com/lou/1724census.html>.

1 *Table 2-4. Population of the German Coast in 1722.*

Village	No. of Men	No. of Women	No. of Children	Total
Karlstein	1		1	2
Mariental	26	30	26	82
Hoffen	25	29	49	103
Augsburg	17	20	33	70
<b>TOTAL</b>	69	79	109	257

2 As space in the first German settlements filled, new arrivals began to settle upriver from Hoffen in present-day  
 3 Lucy and throughout the west bank of St. John the Baptist Parish; this area became known as the Second German  
 4 Coast. The newcomers included German-speaking Swiss soldiers as well as more immigrants from Alsace-  
 5 Lorraine. Some of the German settlers who had arrived in the 1720s also relocated upriver. For example, in 1752,  
 6 Ambroise Haydel, who lived in Hoffen at the 1724 census, acquired land in present-day Wallace that developed  
 7 into the Habitation Haydel [Whitney Plantation, 5099 Highway 18, Parish Assessor Parcel ID Number (PIDN)  
 8 0300069311].

9 The German Coast settlers in the district assimilated into French-Louisiana culture, adopting the French  
 10 language and customs. Many accepted Gallicized revisions of their names both before and after their arrival in  
 11 the colony.<sup>20</sup> By 1754, the German Coast had a population of 100 families. Newcomers and well-established  
 12 settlers alike continued to develop the west bank of St. John the Baptist Parish. By 1760, two of Ambroise  
 13 Haydel's sons—Christophe and Nicholas—acquired the land that became modern-day Evergreen [4619 Highway  
 14 18, Parish Assessor Parcel ID Number (PIDN) 0300027410] and Whitney [5099 Highway 18, Parish Assessor Parcel  
 15 ID Number (PIDN) 0300069311] Plantations. The thoroughness in which ethnic German settlement occurred in  
 16 the district from 1721 to 1762 remains evident and significant in extant place and family names throughout the  
 17 entirety of the German Coast—St. James, St. John the Baptist, and St. Charles Parishes; as it was part of the most  
 18 successful early (pre-1760) campaigns of the French national effort to colonize North America, especially within  
 19 the boundaries of modern-day Louisiana, this has exceptional historical value at the national level.<sup>21</sup>

20 By 1768, the population of the German Coast was sufficient for 400 men from the German Coast to march to  
 21 New Orleans and participate in the rebellion against the new Spanish government.<sup>22</sup> This act proved futile and  
 22 fateful for some who were punished with imprisonment or execution; Spanish rule was accepted and  
 23 encouraged continued growth. In 1774, German families who had previously settled in Maryland relocated to  
 24 the German Coast, augmenting the earlier arrivals.<sup>23</sup> The development of the German Coast, and the district, is  
 25 synonymous with the arrival of ethnic German colonizers in *La Louisiane*. Nowhere else in the Louisiana colony  
 26 was German settlement so pronounced.<sup>24</sup> On the west bank of St. John the Baptist Parish remaining physical  
 27 evidence is most notably the retention of the name of Lac des Allemands.

## 28 ENSLAVED AFRICANS

29 The arrival of enslaved Africans in French Louisiana pre-dated the settlement of the German Coast and the west  
 30 bank of St. John the Baptist Parish. The middle- and upper-class French settlers who first controlled the  
 31 *concessions* along the Mississippi River first brought enslaved Africans to *La Louisiane* beginning in 1719.<sup>25</sup>

<sup>20</sup> French officials who served as scribes often recorded the names of the Germans phonetically. Marilyn Richoux, Joan Becnel and Suzanne Friloux, "First Families – The Pioneers," from *St. Charles Parish, Louisiana: A Pictorial History*, 2010, accessed January 10, 2024, <https://scphistory.org/first-families/>.

<sup>21</sup> The National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings, *Theme V: French Exploration and Settlement*, prepared for the National Park Service, revised 1960, 43.

<sup>22</sup> Conte and Conrad, "The Germans in Louisiana," 82.

<sup>23</sup> Conte and Conrad, "The Germans in Louisiana," 83.

<sup>24</sup> One secondary center was on the Pascagoula River (in modern-day Mississippi) while German proprietor Jean-Daniel Koly's settlement at Natchez disappeared during the Natchez revolt of 1729. Conte and Conrad, "The Germans in Louisiana," 83.

<sup>25</sup> Brooke Robichaux, "German Coast celebrates 300 years," *L'Observateur*, January 23, 2021, accessed January 8, 2024, <https://www.lobservateur.com/2021/01/23/german-coast-celebrates-300-years/>.



1 Between 1719 and 1731, two-thirds of the African slaves brought to French Louisiana came from the  
2 Senegambia—a region between the Senegal and Gambia Rivers in West Africa. The peoples who lived in that  
3 region and were later transported to French Louisiana proved indispensable to novice European planters  
4 because of their knowledge of rice and corn cultivation as well as cotton, tobacco, and indigo.<sup>26</sup> Upon arrival in  
5 the Louisiana colony in 1719, many Africans encountered indigenous peoples as fellow slaves, though their  
6 relationships were not always supportive. On the one hand, enslaved Native Americans and Africans formed  
7 alliances and escaped to seek freedom. On the other, some Native Americans captured and returned African  
8 freedom seekers, enticed by rewards from the French.<sup>27</sup> When the French realized that enslavement of natives  
9 was not viable due to the “the great facility they have in deserting” and that the settlers needed assistance with  
10 the large-scale agricultural development desired by officials and landowners, extensive importation of enslaved  
11 Africans commenced.<sup>28</sup> Between 1719 and 1723, the French trafficked approximately 2,083 Africans into *La*  
12 *Louisiane*; the groups that they represented included the Senegalese, Mandingo, Foulah, Sosos, Negroes,  
13 Popoes, Cotocolies, Fidas, Socoes, Agwas, Mines, Nagoes, Fonds, Ibos, Angoloas, and Congoes – groups of the  
14 western coast and west-central Africa.<sup>29</sup> By January 1731, 23 slave-trading ships from Africa arrived in French  
15 Louisiana.<sup>30</sup>

16 It is not clear how many enslaved Africans were in the Louisiana colony or German Coast at the 1722 census; it  
17 is known that 170 indigenous people were still enslaved on concessions in the colony at that time.<sup>31</sup> By 1724,  
18 15 of the 60 German Coast families enslaved 27 people (between one and four enslaved persons per family).<sup>32</sup>  
19 The census recorder remarked, however, that the settlers were in dire need of more enslaved laborers to be  
20 able to successfully work their land, indicating that the fairly recent German settlers did not enslave nearly as  
21 many Africans or indigenous persons as on larger landholders at Natchez or Chapitoulas (in the environs of New  
22 Orleans).<sup>33</sup> As more enslaved Africans arrived in the colony, their numbers began to supersede that of the free  
23 white population. As a result, the French administration under Governor Bienville enacted the *Code Noir* (Black  
24 Code) in 1724, curtailing enslaved Africans’ relationship with other residents on the colony but also offering  
25 rights unprecedented in British or Dutch colonies (see section on “Social History”).

26 The Louisiana censuses reveal that, each year, the number of slaves of African descent increased. In 1731, 86  
27 enslaved persons toiled on 53 *concessions* on the west bank.<sup>34</sup> By the 1740s the colony’s enslaved population  
28 was mainly Creole (born in the Americas). During Spanish rule (1762-1800), the colony’s enslaved population  
29 grew by 250 percent with an upturn in the importation of African captives.<sup>35</sup> Many of those individuals were  
30 engaged in indigo cultivation; in 1780, Christophe Haydel enslaved approximately 100 persons who would have  
31 been engaged in growing indigo.<sup>36</sup> At Pierre’s Becnel’s death in 1790, an inventory of his property [Evergreen  
32 Plantation, 4619 Highway 18, Parish Assessor Parcel ID Number (PIDN) 0300027410] listed 14 enslaved persons  
33 in his estate – eight men, two women, and four children. All of the men were born in Africa and hailed from the

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<sup>26</sup> Daniel H. Usner, Jr., “From Captivity to American Slavery: The Introduction of Black Laborers to Colonial Louisiana, *Louisiana History*, vol. 20, no. 1 (Winter 1979): 26; National Park Service, “Africans in French America.”

<sup>27</sup> National Park Service, “Africans in French America.”

<sup>28</sup> Hunter, “Whitney Plantation: Archaeology on the German Coast,” 3-9.

<sup>29</sup> Mary Gehman, *The Free People of Color of New Orleans: An Introduction* (Marrero: Margaret Media, 1994), 9; National Park Service, “Africans in French America.”

<sup>30</sup> Gwendolyn Midlo Hall, *Africans in Colonial Louisiana* (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1992), 57.

<sup>31</sup> Great River Road Museum, “Slavery Timeline,” accessed February 1, 2024, <https://greatriverroadmuseum.org/exhibits/slavery-timeline/>.

<sup>32</sup> Louisiana Genealogy Trails, “German Residents.”

<sup>33</sup> Usner, “From African Captivity,” 30-31; Hunter, “Whitney Plantation: Archaeology on the German Coast,” 3-12.

<sup>34</sup> The enslaved population on both sides of the banks in the river in the German Coast accounted for 30 percent of the population. Hunter, “Whitney Plantation: Archaeology on the German Coast,” 3-16; Reinhart Kondert, “German Immigration of French Colonial Louisiana: A Reevaluation,” *Proceedings of the Meeting of the French Colonial Historical Society*, vol. 4 (1979): 75; Steven A. Cormier, “The Acadians of Louisiana: A Synthesis, Book Three: French Louisiana,” accessed November 15, 2023, <http://www.acadiansingray.com/Acadians%20of%20LA-history%205.htm>.

<sup>35</sup> National Park Service, “Africans in French Louisiana.”

<sup>36</sup> Victorian House Exhibition, “Heidel Room, 1721-1799,” Evergreen Plantation, Wallace, Louisiana.



1 Bambara, Fulbe/Pular, Mandingo, Moor, Soso, and Konkomba groups; they had, with the exception of one, been  
2 given French names. The one non-Black enslaved person, a woman named Therese, had European and Native  
3 American ancestry and was, therefore, freed as Becnel’s death “due to her Indian heritage” per Spanish law (the  
4 Spanish outlawed Native American slavery in 1769).<sup>37</sup> In the late eighteenth century Macré and Marie Joseph of  
5 Senegal, and the Mina nation, respectively, were trafficked to New Orleans; Becnel purchased them. Macré and  
6 Marie Joseph’s children were among those born in the district and colony who created and expanded the  
7 enslaved Afro-Creole population into the nineteenth century.<sup>38</sup>

## 8 ACADIAN ARRIVALS

9 In addition to the first large settlements ethnic-German immigrants made in the 1720s, the district’s European  
10 population was subsequently increased by immigration of Acadians – descendants of French colonizers who  
11 emigrated from the department of Vienne (west-central France) to Acadie (modern-day Nova Scotia, New  
12 Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, Canada) primarily from 1632-1670 with settlement resuming in the  
13 1670s.<sup>39</sup> The British allowed the Acadians to remain in Canada when France ceded Acadie to Great Britain in  
14 1731. But, in 1754, the British expelled the Acadians for religious and political reasons, engaging in a campaign  
15 of forced removal through 1764. Some Acadians returned to France while others sought refuge in remaining  
16 French colonies or places with French or Catholic populations in North America and the Caribbean (e.g. Georgia,  
17 Halifax, Maryland, French Sainte Domingue, and Newfoundland); many in turn left those places of refuge,  
18 ultimately arriving in Louisiana. In 1764, Acadians began to settle in present-day St. James and Ascension  
19 Parishes. Four years later, Acadian exiles founded the settlement of St. Philip (present-day Wallace) on the west  
20 bank of St. John the Baptist Parish.<sup>40</sup> Acadian transplants soon intermarried with earlier French and German  
21 settlers and contributed to the overall French Creole, Roman Catholic culture of the region. Though not a  
22 component of crown-supported settlement under the French, the Acadian’s settlement of the Louisiana colony  
23 is an equally significant part of that development as it affected the maintenance of French and Creole heritage.  
24 While no Acadian-influenced cultural resources are extant in the district from this early period, the Acadians’  
25 contributions persisted in family names and architecture (see section on “Architecture” in this report) well into  
26 the next century, and beyond.

## 27 GENS DE COULEUR LIBRES (FREE PEOPLE OF COLOR)

28 The district’s community of *gens de couleur libres* or free people of color—free Blacks, often of mixed race,  
29 sometimes not—was a unique caste that developed in a variety of ways under French and Spanish colonial rule.  
30 The first free person of color appears in colonial records in 1722. The *Code Noir* contained provisions to prevent  
31 the growth of a free Black population by requiring legislative approval for manumission, prohibiting marriages  
32 between Black and white people, and meting out punishment for free Blacks who aided enslaved freedom  
33 seekers. Slowly, however, manumission, mixed-race relationships, and, less frequently, immigration of free  
34 persons of color resulted in a growing free Black community in the colony. During Spanish rule (1762-1800) the  
35 number of free persons of African descent in the Louisiana colony increased sixteen-fold, most notably due to  
36 the practice of *coartación* which allowed self-purchase of enslaved persons.<sup>41</sup> White planters also manumitted  
37 enslaved persons such as when, in 1795, Christophe Haydel provided that an enslaved mulatto woman Angelique  
38 be freed at his death; this occurred in 1800. In Louisiana, centered in and around New Orleans—in parishes such  
39 as St. John the Baptist—as well as in St. Landry Parish, Baton Rouge, and the Natchitoches vicinity, communities

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<sup>37</sup> Evergreen Plantation, “The Evolution of the Enslaved Community,” April 27, 2020, accessed January 15, 2024, <https://www.evergreenplantation.org/evergreen-blog/2020/4/27/the-evolution-of-the-slave-community>.

<sup>38</sup> <https://www.evergreenplantation.org/evergreen-blog/2020/4/20/survivors-of-the-middle-passage-marie-joseph-and-macré>

<sup>39</sup> Sheldon L. Roy, “French Louisiana Timeline,” accessed February 1, 2024, <https://www.mylouisianafamily.com/histories/French%20Louisiana%20Timeline%201.pdf>.

<sup>40</sup> Claire D’Artois Sleeper, *Louisiana Place Names: Popular, Unusual, and Forgotten Stories of Towns* (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 2012), 261; Roy, “French Louisiana Timeline.”

<sup>41</sup> National Park Service, “Africans in French Louisiana.”

1 of free Blacks thrived in large numbers well before gradual Emancipation resulted in significant numbers of free  
2 Blacks in the British colonies and northeastern US states.

### 3 **A Creole Culture**

4 As in New Orleans, a unique three-caste system of free whites, free Blacks, and enslaved persons developed on  
5 the west bank of Saint John the Baptist Parish in the last quarter of the eighteenth century. This three-caste  
6 system was unique compared to other regions of namely the British colonies due to the early presence of free  
7 Blacks as well as the social, economic, and cultural interaction between the three groups fostered by French and  
8 Spanish policy. Further, the free Black community overwhelmingly consisted of mixed-race persons, related to  
9 their enslavers and white community members by blood. As these groups interacted with one another, ethnic  
10 Germans integrated into the dominant French Louisiana culture. When German families intermarried, the  
11 German language survived longest, but many Germans began speaking French upon their arrival to French  
12 Louisiana and intermarried with French and later Acadian, settlers.<sup>42</sup> The lineages of the Haydel and Becnel  
13 families reflect these circumstances. After they had both immigrated to the *Côte des Allemands*, German  
14 immigrant Ambroise Haydel married Anna Margarite Schaaf, who was born in the Alsace region to French  
15 parents. Four of their sons were Nicholas Haydel, Christophe Haydel, Mathias Haydel, and Jean Jacques Haydel  
16 Sr. (builder of extant Whitney Plantation house). Though Anna and Ambroise's offsprings' ethnic background  
17 was both German and French, they were raised in the Louisiana Creole culture dominated by French language,  
18 customs, and Catholicism.<sup>43</sup> Christophe's daughter Magdeleine Haydel married "assimilated Creole" Pierre  
19 Becnel, a German immigrant with a Gallicized name; at his death, Magdeleine Haydel Becnel became mistress  
20 of the Becnel Plantation [Evergreen Plantation, 4619 Highway 18, Parish Assessor Parcel ID Number (PIDN)  
21 0300027410] and matriarch of an extended Creole family. This west bank Creole community grew in number  
22 through natural increase but remained insular through intermarriage of Creole families as well as interfamilial  
23 marriage of first and second cousins. In this way, they fortified one demographic of Creole culture – that of  
24 persons of European descent born in the colony. Equally as important was the growth of Afro-Creole culture,  
25 primarily because of natural increase of persons of African and mixed-race ancestry born in the colony.<sup>44</sup> Of the  
26 significance of the growth and influence of persons of African descent, the historian Ibrahima Seck notes,  
27 "Indeed New Orleans, historically, and including the old plantation districts up the Mississippi River, such as the  
28 German Coast (St. Charles, St. John the Baptist, and part of St. James Parishes), feels so like the Caribbean in  
29 large part because of the enduring influence of enslaved Africans and their descendants."<sup>45</sup> Colonial Louisiana,  
30 including the German Coast, was "the most significant source of Africanization of the entire culture of the United  
31 States...."<sup>46</sup> In the last four decades under European control, the colony's white population doubled, the enslaved  
32 population increased 250 percent, and the free Black population increased sixteen-fold (even though free people  
33 of color were undercounted).<sup>47</sup>

## 34 **1795-1860**

35 The west bank of St. John the Baptist Parish was characteristic of the mixture of ethnicities that formed and  
36 maintained a specifically French Creole society specific to colonial Louisiana despite and during Spanish rule and,

<sup>42</sup> For German Coast descendant Eugene Dumez's 1940 talk on the relationship between French and German families and the changing of German family names to French see Bill Ellzey, "Former Chamber head clarifies names of German descendants," *Houma Today*, May 16, 2007, accessed April 12, 2024, <https://www.houmatoday.com/story/news/2007/05/16/former-chamber-head-clarifies-names-of-german-descendants/26734547007/>.

<sup>43</sup> Katy Frances Morlas, "La madame et la mademoiselle: Creole women in Louisiana, 1718-1865," master's thesis, Louisiana State University (2005), 24.

<sup>44</sup> Previous research has not indicated significant influence of Creoles from other French colonies—notably Saint Domingue—in the district.

<sup>45</sup> Ibrahima Seck, *Bouki fait Gombo: A History of the Slave Community of the Habitation Haydel (Whitney Plantation) Louisiana, 1750-1860* (New Orleans: UNO Press, 2014), xvii.

<sup>46</sup> Hall, *Africans in Colonial Louisiana*, 157.

<sup>47</sup> National Park Service, "Africans in French America."

1 later, with increasing Americanization. By 1860, St. John the Baptist Parish had a population of 7,930 – 3,037  
 2 residents were white (38.3 percent), 299 were free people of color (3.8 percent), and 4,594 were enslaved (57.9  
 3 percent).<sup>48</sup> Despite the population increase of residents whose nativity was other US states, white Americans do  
 4 not appear to have significantly affected the demographics of the district in the antebellum era.

## 5 **White Creoles**

6 Because the French character of the Louisiana colony and the district was retained under the Spanish, little  
 7 changed for the residents of the west bank of St. John the Baptist Parish when Spain secretly ceded the colony  
 8 back to France in 1800. The contributions of the ethnic Germans to the *Côte des Allemands* were still recognized  
 9 although they had assimilated to French culture. As late as 1803 Pierre Clément de Laussat, the French colonial  
 10 prefect under Napoleon, supported continued German immigration to the colony noting:

11 *This class of peasants, especially of this nationality (German), is just the kind we need and the*  
 12 *only one which has always done well in this area, which is called the German Coast. It is the*  
 13 *most industrious, the most populous, the most prosperous, the most upright, the most*  
 14 *valuable population segment of this colony. I deem it essential that the French government*  
 15 *adopt the policy of bringing to this area every year 1000 to 1200 families from the border*  
 16 *states of Switzerland, the Rhine and Bavaria; the emigrants from our southern provinces are*  
 17 *worth nothing here.*<sup>49</sup>

18 Laussat’s proposal never came to fruition. In 1803, the United States acquired the colony through the  
 19 Louisiana Purchase. This transfer threatened the French status quo of the territory. With the onslaught of  
 20 Americans—all mostly Anglo, Protestant, and English speakers—into the vast new territory, free white  
 21 Louisiana natives realized the unique nature of their culture. Because of this, natives of Louisiana began to  
 22 redefine themselves not as Frenchmen (including the residents of the district) or Spaniards but as Creole,  
 23 referring to themselves as *l’ancienne population* or *l’ancienne regime* (the ancient population or the ancient  
 24 regime).<sup>50</sup> While no significant demographic shift occurred in the white Creole community of St. John the  
 25 Baptist Parish’s west bank, the transition from colony to state did affect Creole society (see “Social History”  
 26 section) and have distinct repercussions for the district’s enslaved and free communities of African descent.

## 27 **Enslaved Persons**

28 In 1808, the US government began enforcing the Act Prohibiting Importation of Slaves – a ban on importing any  
 29 new slaves into the country. As a result, the domestic slave trade in the Louisiana Territory and throughout the  
 30 US South became very lucrative; the term *negre amercaïn* (American negro) became common in official  
 31 Louisiana records in reference to enslaved persons trafficked to the territory from the East Coast and Mid-  
 32 Atlantic.<sup>51</sup> Fewer enslaved persons alive could identify as African. Enslaved persons born in the colony were  
 33 referred to as Creole slaves; this latter group maintained African cultural elements but spoke French and  
 34 followed Catholic practices. American slaves, on the other hand, were likely Protestant in the practice of their  
 35 previous enslavers.

36 Increased agricultural productivity exacerbated by developments in sugar cultivation and production on a  
 37 commercial scale required a larger enslaved labor force. The addition of American enslaved persons was

<sup>48</sup> Joseph C. G. Kennedy, *Population of the United States in 1860; compiled from the original returns of the Eighth Census, under the Direction of the Secretary of the Interior* (Washington, DC: 1864), 188-196, <https://www2.census.gov/library/publications/decennial/1860/population/1860a-16.pdf>.

<sup>49</sup> Marilyn Richoux, Joan Becnel and Suzanne Friloux, “The Louisiana Purchase – 1803,” *St. Charles Parish, Louisiana: A Pictorial History*, 2010, accessed January 30, 2024, <https://scphistory.org/louisiana-purchase/>.

<sup>50</sup> Morlas, “La madame et la mademoiselle,” 30-31.

<sup>51</sup> St. Charles Virtual Museum, “The Role of Slaves and Free People of Color in the History of St. Charles Parish,” accessed February 1, 2024, <https://scphistory.org/role-slaves-free-people-color-scp/>.

1 necessary with the district’s shift from subsistence farming to indigo to large sugar plantations. As the need for  
 2 a larger work force to maintain larger and more complex agricultural enterprises grew, enslaved persons of  
 3 African descent were deemed the only suitable laborers for the production of tropical commodities. Throughout  
 4 the antebellum era, Evergreen Plantation [4619 Highway 18, Parish Assessor Parcel ID Number (PIDN)  
 5 0300027410] remained a barometer for the presence and condition of enslaved persons in the district, as  
 6 evidenced by the increased number of enslaved persons at that site from 40 (1810) to 90 (1820) to 94 (1830). In  
 7 1830,

8 *Several American male field hands were listed as being ‘fourteen years in the country’ or ‘eight years in*  
 9 *the country,’ suggesting that they were familiar with the labor associated with a sugar cane plantation*  
 10 *and had adapted to life in Creole Louisiana. This detail may have been mentioned to entice buyers to*  
 11 *pay more for them, as Creole slaves often fetched higher prices than American.<sup>52</sup>*

12 By 1840, New Orleans had the biggest slave market in the US. Men such as Ben Johnson were trafficked from  
 13 mid-Atlantic states and sold at auction at New Orleans; Lezin (grandson of Pierre and Magdelaine) and Josephine  
 14 Becnel purchased Ben to work as a coachman at Evergreen Plantation [4619 Highway 18, Parish Assessor Parcel  
 15 ID Number (PIDN) 0300027410].<sup>53</sup> By 1860, Lezin Becnel enslaved 117 persons at the family’s plantation.<sup>54</sup> Most  
 16 of the men, women, and children enslaved at Evergreen had French names, but Anglo-American influences and  
 17 the arrival of enslaved Blacks born outside of Louisiana saw an increasing number of enslaved persons with Anglo  
 18 names and even surnames from previous owners, including Starling, Tom Brown, and William Boone.<sup>55</sup>

19 Not all of these individuals worked in the fields or other aspects of sugar cultivation. Like Coachman Ben Johnson,  
 20 they worked in domestic capacities. The resultant proximity and familiarity—as well as the power dynamic in  
 21 favor of the enslaver—allowed for male enslavers to take advantage of enslaved Afro-Creole and Black women;  
 22 their offspring increased the Afro-Creole and mixed-race enslaved community. Phelonise was born in 1800. Her  
 23 family had been enslaved at Evergreen Plantation for three generations. Her enslaver was Christophe Haydel  
 24 (son of Ambroise); one of his male relatives was her father.<sup>56</sup> In 1835, another west bank family of color  
 25 originated when enslaved domestic laborer Anne gave birth to a son—Victor Theophile—fathered by her  
 26 enslaver Antoine Haydel (second great-grandson of Ambroise).<sup>57</sup>

27 No matter their birth origin or ethnicity, by 1860, 4,594 (57.9 percent) of the 7,930 people who lived in St. John  
 28 the Baptist parish were enslaved, making the district’s population overwhelmingly Black. Planters held large  
 29 numbers of slaves, to the extent that the sugar and cotton parishes all had Black majorities before the Civil War.

### 30 **Free People of Color**

31 Free people of color also contributed to the Black majority on the west bank of St. John the Baptist Parish during  
 32 the antebellum years. In the colonial era, the development of the community of free people of color in the  
 33 district occurred primarily through manumission. Increasingly, relationships—many of them long-term—  
 34 between enslaved women (who were later manumitted) or free women of color and white male residents of  
 35 the west bank resulted in free families of color. Josephine Foucher was a free woman of color who lived in New  
 36 Orleans; both she and her sister had long-term relationships with white residents of the German Coast.  
 37 Josephine’s mixed-race daughter with German planter Joseph Terrence LeBlanc was Adorea LeBlanc. Adorea

<sup>52</sup> Evergreen Plantation, “The Evolution of the Slave Community,” April 27, 2020, accessed February 2, 2024, <https://www.evergreenplantation.org/evergreen-blog/category/Plantations>.

<sup>53</sup> Evergreen Plantation, “Ben Johnson,” August 9, 2021, accessed February 1, 2024, <https://www.evergreenplantation.org/evergreen-blog/2021/8/9/ben-johnson>.

<sup>54</sup> Evergreen Plantation, “The Evolution of the Enslaved Community.”

<sup>55</sup> Evergreen Plantation, “The Evolution of the Enslaved Community.”

<sup>56</sup> Evergreen Plantation, “Phelonise Haydel Dangleuse. Part I: 1800-1850,” March 8, 2021, accessed February 1, 2024, <https://www.evergreenplantation.org/evergreen-blog/tag/Haydel>.

<sup>57</sup> St. Charles Virtual Museum, “The Role of Slaves and Free People of Color.”

1 married French Judge Adolphe Sorapuru around 1835. The couple traveled abroad for their nuptials; upon their  
 2 return they received a house on property owned by the bride’s father in present-day Lucy. The family home,  
 3 built around 1825, housed generations of Sorapurus who farmed the surrounding land; it still stands today [791  
 4 Highway 18 Parish Assessor Parcel ID Number (PIDN) 565559>855].<sup>58</sup> Neither of the enslaved nor planter classes,  
 5 the Sorapuru family and other Creoles of Color represent an important though often ignored and misunderstood  
 6 part of the antebellum South.<sup>59</sup> The number of free person of households grew during this time with 20 and 28  
 7 in 1810 and 1820, respectively.<sup>60</sup> By 1860, the free Black community in St. John the Baptist Parish accounted for  
 8 3.8 percent of the parish’s population. This was higher than the statewide percentage of 2.6 percent (18,647  
 9 persons out of 708,002); the statewide population of free people of color had declined significantly between  
 10 1840 and 1860 due to “mounting obstacles placed in the way of emancipation and an increasingly hostile  
 11 attitude toward their presence.”<sup>61</sup> The free person of color community on the west bank contributed to the  
 12 parish’s overall higher percentage of Blacks —enslaved and free.

## 13 1861-1934

14 After Emancipation, nuances of ethnicity were erased as the country moved toward a non-slave society.  
 15 Whereas distinctions were made between white Creoles, Afro-Creoles, and other persons of African descent  
 16 before the Civil War, those distinctions were erased postbellum. As in the rest of the state and country, the  
 17 divide along racial lines—Black and white—became the standard. Nevertheless, residents of African descent  
 18 remained the majority in the district (see Tables 2-5 and 2-6). Census data does at least provide the number of  
 19 native born versus foreign born residents, revealing an increase in immigration to the parish and district that  
 20 peaked in 1900.

21 *Table 2-5. Population of St. John the Baptist Parish, 1870-1880.*

Year		1870		1880		1890	
<b>Total population</b>		<b>6,762</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>9,686</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>11,359</b>	<b>%</b>
Race	White	2,715	40.2%	3,855	39.8%	4,680	41.2%
	Black	4,044	59.8%	5,762	59.8%	6,637	58.4%
	Indian	3	0.0%	—	—	—	—
	Chinese	—	—	39	0.4%	42	0.4%
Nativity	Native born	6,606	97.7%	9,415	97.2%	10,909	96.0%
	Foreign born	156	2.3%	271	2.8%	450	4.0%

22  
 23 *Table 2-6. Population of St. John the Baptist Parish, 1900-1930.*

Year		1900		1910		1920		1930	
<b>Total population</b>		<b>12,330</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>14,338</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>11,896</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>14,078</b>	<b>%</b>
Race	White	n/a	n/a	6,208	43.3%	5,478	46.0%	7,131	50.7%
	Black	n/a	n/a	8,126	56.7%	6,415	53.9%	6,947	49.3%
	Other	—	—	4	0.0%	3	0.0%	0	0.0%
Nativity	Native born	11,775	95.5%	5,985	96.4%	5,359	97.8%	7,002	98.2%
	Foreign born	555	4.5%	223	3.6%	119	2.2%	129	1.8%

24  
 25 At the height of foreign-born residency in 1900, census enumerators did record the nativity of those 555 persons  
 26 (interestingly the census did not record race). Italian immigrants (see “New Immigrants in the West Bank” below)  
 27 had vastly superseded even native of France and Germany who would have found the German Coast and west

<sup>58</sup> St. Charles Virtual Museum, “The Role of Slaves and Free People of Color.”

<sup>59</sup> [need citation]

<sup>60</sup> Vincent M. Roux and Kenneth D. Roux, *Louisiana’s Households of Free People of Color Residing Outside of Orleans Parish & the City of New Orleans in 1810 & 1820* (Madison: The University of Wisconsin-Madison Press, 1995), n.p.

<sup>61</sup> John M. Sacher, “Antebellum Louisiana,” 64 Parishes, accessed February 1, 2024. <https://64parishes.org/entry/antebellum-louisiana>.



1 bank of St. John the Baptist Parish welcoming due to the presence of the Creole community established by those  
2 groups (Table 2-7).

3 *Table 2-7. Nativity of foreign-born persons in St John the Baptist Parish, 1900.*

Category	Count	Percent
<b>Total Population</b>	12,330	
<b>Total Foreign-born Population</b>	555	
<b>Place of Birth</b>		
China	1	0.2%
Asia (except China)	1	0.2%
English Canada	4	0.7%
French Canada	1	0.2%
England	4	0.7%
France	47	8.5%
Germany	24	4.3%
Ireland	5	0.9%
Italy	450	81.1%
Mexico	3	0.5%
Poland	2	0.4%
Russia	1	0.2%
South America	1	0.2%
Spain	4	0.7%
Switzerland	1	0.2%
West Indies	1	0.2%
Other Countries	5	0.9%

4 From 1910 to 1920, the federal census only delineated nativity for white residents. In 1930, one major  
5 demographic shift occurred in the parish: for the first time in decades, the white population (7,131) was higher  
6 than the Black population (6,947). This was likely fostered by [TBD]. It is not clear if this decrease was reflected  
7 on both the west and east banks of the parish.

## 8 **Freedmen and Freedom Colonies**

9 Thousands of independent settlements of free Blacks—freedom colonies or freedmen’s communities—emerged  
10 across the US post-Emancipation. These “historically significant communities” were often unincorporated  
11 settlements created with and identified by the establishment of institutions such as churches, schools, or  
12 cemeteries.<sup>62</sup> In Louisiana, existing colonial and antebellum settlements emerged as freedom colonies. On the  
13 west bank of St. John the Baptist Parish, formerly enslaved persons established freedom colonies adjacent to or  
14 in the vicinity of the plantations where they had been held in bondage. They also established communities  
15 alongside and expanded previously established antebellum communities of free people of color. The presence  
16 of already significant numbers of formerly enslaved persons as well as free persons of color, allowed for a sizable  
17 community of freedmen and freedwomen on the west bank. Among their number were Ben Johnson who  
18 continued to work as coachman at Evergreen Plantation [4619 Highway 18, Parish Assessor Parcel ID Number  
19 (PIDN) 0300027410], living in the domestic quarters near the primary dwelling; he died at Evergreen and was  
20 buried at St. John the Baptist Cemetery [2349-2361 Highway 18, Parish Assessor Parcel ID Number (PIDN)  
21 575555=7:5] in 1873.<sup>63</sup> Freedmen established several freedom colonies throughout the west bank of St. John  
22 the Baptist Parish including Woodville, Willow Grove, Tigerville, and Lucy (see “Social History” section).

<sup>62</sup> For more context on freedom colonies see Thad Sitton and James H. Conrad, *Freedom Colonies: Independent Black Texans in the Time of Jim Crow*, Austin: University of Texas Press, 2005; and Thad Sitton Revised by Andrea Roberts, Grace Kelly, and Schuyler Carter, “Freedmen's Settlements,” *Handbook of Texas Online*, accessed April 12, 2024, <https://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/entries/freedmens-settlements>.

<sup>63</sup> Evergreen Plantation, “Ben Johnson.”



## 1 Descendants of Free People of Color

2 Some formerly enslaved persons, especially those of mixed blood like Catherine Parker (concubine of twice-  
 3 widowed Lezin Becnel) and Phelonise Haydel (daughter of a Haydel family member), moved to New Orleans to  
 4 join the large free persons of color community there.<sup>64</sup> Many others remained including the family of Victor  
 5 Theophile Haydel (son of Antoine Haydel) (Figure 2-10). In 1871, Victor married Celeste Becnel, the daughter of  
 6 an enslaved woman named Francoise and white Creole planter Florestan Jean Becnel (grandson of Magdeleine  
 7 and Pierre Becnel) (Figure 2-11). By the early twentieth century, Victor’s five sons owned a plantation in Wallace.  
 8 They sold part of their property to the Louisiana Cypress Lumber Company and farmed the rest of the land  
 9 through 1926. The Haydel family of color was active in the community and had their personal pew in St. John  
 10 the Baptist Church. Victor Haydel’s descendants became very successful throughout the US; they include Sybil  
 11 Haydel Morial—wife of the late Dutch Morial, the first black mayor of New Orleans.<sup>65</sup>



Figure 2-10. Victor Theophile Haydel (1835-1924), ca. 1880. Source: Whitney Plantation Facebook page, accessed February 5, 2024, <https://www.facebook.com/whitneyplantation/posts/victor-haydel-circa-1880-victor-was-the-son-of-anna-and-her-mistress-brother-vi/1323867747746296/>.

<sup>64</sup> Evergreen Plantation, “Catherine Part Three: Keeper of Furnished Rooms,” July 1, 2020, accessed February 1, 2024, <https://www.evergreenplantation.org/evergreen-blog/2020/7/1/catherine-part-three-keeper-of-furnished-rooms/>; Evergreen Plantation, “Phelonise Haydel Dangluse. Part I; Evergreen Plantation, “Phelonise Haydel Dangluse. Part II: 1850-1868,” April 6, 2021, accessed February 1, 2024, <https://www.evergreenplantation.org/evergreen-blog/2021/4/6/phelonise-haydel-dangluse-part-ii-1850-1870/>; Evergreen Plantation, “Phelonise Haydel Dangluse. Part III: 1868-1885, April 16, 2021, accessed February 1, 2024, <https://www.evergreenplantation.org/evergreen-blog/2021/4/16/phelonise-haydel-dangluse-part-iii-1868-1885/>.

<sup>65</sup> St. Charles Virtual Museum, “The Role of Slaves and Free People of Color”; Belmont F. Haydel, *The Victor Haydel Creole Family: Whitney (Haydel) Plantation: Plantation Beginnings and Early Descendants*, 3<sup>rd</sup> edition, (n.p.: Cooke Publishing Co., 2009), 42.



Figure 2-11. Marie Celeste Becnel Haydel (1833-1885), no date. Source: Michael N. Henderson, "Establishing Victor Haydel and Marie Celeste Becnel's Family after Slavery Ended", September 19, 2016, accessed February 5, 2024, <https://michaelnhenderson.com/establishing-victor-haydel-and-marie-celeste-becnels-family-after-slavery-ended/>.

## 1 Post-Civil War Arrivals in the West Bank

2 A significant shift in the ethnic makeup of the west bank of St. John the Baptist Parish came with the arrival of  
 3 new immigrant groups. In 1867, the first wave of Asian immigrants arrived in Louisiana to work on plantations  
 4 alongside freedmen.<sup>66</sup> No Chinese immigrants were recorded in St. John the Baptist Parish in 1870, but in the  
 5 1880 and 1890 census, 39 and 42 Chinese persons were counted, respectively (see Table 2-7). It is possible that  
 6 these individuals, perceived as Chinese by census enumerators, were more likely Filipino or Malay since they  
 7 were known to inhabit nearby areas. By 1900, however, only one "Chinese" person was listed as a resident of  
 8 the parish. To date, little is known specifically about the origins and life about Asian immigrants in St. John the  
 9 Baptist Parish.<sup>67</sup>

10 Much more is known about the Italian immigrants who arrived in Louisiana and the west bank of the district.  
 11 Italians had an early presence in the west bank. Father Vito Modestus Mina, pastor of St. John the Baptist Church,  
 12 was from Milan, Italy. He witnessed the destruction of the early church building by flood in 1821 as well as the  
 13 yellow fever epidemic that killed 328 people in a three-month period in 1853.<sup>68</sup> While Italians, many of whom  
 14 were in the military, settled in other parts of Louisiana during the colonial and antebellum eras, they do not  
 15 seem to have immigrated to the west bank of St. John the Baptist Parish.<sup>69</sup> This changed in the 1870s as  
 16 relocation of freedmen caused a labor shortage throughout the state and a strike in the River Parishes (see

<sup>66</sup> Great River Road Museum, "Early Settlers and Cultures," accessed February 5, 2024, <https://greatriverroadmuseum.org/exhibits/early-settlers-and-cultures/>.

<sup>67</sup> [Data gap: searching for additional information regarding Chinese immigration specifically to the west bank of St. John the Baptist Parish]

<sup>68</sup> Russell M. Magnaghi, "Louisiana's Italian Immigrants Prior to 1870," *Louisiana History*, vol. 27, No. 1 (Winter 1986): 54.

<sup>69</sup> See Magnaghi, "Louisiana's Italian Immigrants Prior to 1870" for a discussion of early Italian immigration.

1 “Social History section), necessitating a search for other laborers. The Louisiana Sugar Planters Association  
 2 distributed information and sent agents to Sicily and southern Italy to encourage immigration. Between 1870  
 3 and 1920, at least 300,000 Italians (mostly from Sicily) immigrated to the New Orleans area, including the west  
 4 bank of St. John the Baptist Parish.<sup>70</sup> [research pending on specific families and resources associated with Italian  
 5 immigration]

6 *Table 2-8. Italian Population of St. John the Baptist Parish, 1900-1930.*

Year	1900	1910	1920	1930
Total Population	12,330	14,338	11,896	14,078
Total White Population	n/a	6,208	5,478	7,131
Total Foreign-born White Population (FWP)	555	222	119	129
Total Born in Italy (% Total FWP)	450 (81%)	144 (65%)	70 (59%)	n/a

7

## 8 1935-1974

9 In 1940, the white population of St. John the Baptist Parish remained higher than the Black population. During  
 10 this period, 1950 was the only year where nativity was recorded; 112 white foreign-born persons were counted.  
 11 Following, pre-World War II trends, most foreign-born residents of the parish were from Italy (52); others were  
 12 from Mexico (28),<sup>71</sup> France (14), Asia (8), and smaller numbers from England, Wales, Eire, Netherlands, Germany,  
 13 Cuba, and Canada.

14 Briefly, in 1960, the parish’s Black population was again higher; this reversed by 1970. Lots of housing was  
 15 constructed in this era too. Overall, the parish saw a major population increase between 1950 and 1970 which  
 16 accounts for the significant amount of housing stock constructed on the west bank during that period (Table 2-  
 17 9). Although residents commuted elsewhere for work with the decline of agricultural employment, they retained  
 18 their places of residence in the district which, for many, had family ties back to the colonial and antebellum eras.

19 *Table 2-9. Table outlining population growth by race.*

Year	1940		1950		1960		1970		
<b>Total population</b>	<b>14,766</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>14,861<sup>72</sup></b>	<b>%</b>	<b>18,439</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>23,813</b>	<b>%</b>	
Race	White	7,890	53.4%	n/a	n/a	8,926	48.4%	12,725	53.4%
	Black	6,876	46.6%	n/a	n/a	9,511	51.6%	11,035	46.3%
	Chinese	—	—	—	—	2	0.0%	—	—
	Other	0	0.0%	n/a	n/a	0	0.0%	53	0.2%
Nativity	Native born	7,778 <sup>73</sup>	98.6%	n/a	n/a	18,439	100.00%		
	Foreign born	112 <sup>74</sup>	1.4%	n/a	n/a	0	0.0%		

20

21

<sup>70</sup> Marilyn Richoux, Joan Becnel and Suzanne Friloux, “Italians Invited To Come to Louisiana,” *St. Charles Parish, Louisiana: A Pictorial History*, 2010, accessed February 8, 2024, <https://scphistory.org/italians-arrive/>.

<sup>71</sup> The number of Mexican residents in 1950 may account for the 366 residents (1.5 percent) who were of Spanish origin or descent in 1970.

<sup>72</sup> A breakdown by race is not available from the 1950 census.

<sup>73</sup> White population only.

<sup>74</sup> White population only.

## 1 Social History

2 The social history of St. John the Baptist Parish’s west bank is ground in the familiarity born of a shared French  
3 Creole heritage even though that intimacy was sometimes forced or reluctant. While German and French  
4 settlers of the west bank merged culturally, residents of African descent—though a major entity in the  
5 creolization of ethnicities and cultures in the west bank—developed a distinct community amongst  
6 themselves. They thrived in a community where Francophile language and customs, Roman Catholicism, and  
7 familial connections united them, but race separated them. West bank society was further enriched by  
8 formerly enslaved persons who came from US states before emancipation or arrived as freedmen after the  
9 Civil War. The relationships fostered by diverse groups followed settlement trends in other parts of the nation  
10 and state but created a unique environment on the west bank of St. John the Baptist Parish.

## 11 CREOLE CULTURE IN A PLANTATION SOCIETY

### 12 Merging of Cultures

13 The arrival of ethnic Germans on the west bank of the district in 1721 coincided with the end of the feudal-like  
14 structure that characterized other European colonization efforts and had dominated French colonization of *La*  
15 *Louisiane*. In 1721, the New Orleans census noted in an appendix:

16 *The German families which may comprise about 330 persons of all sexes and ages are located*  
17 *twelve leagues above New Orleans on very good soil where formerly there were wild fields*  
18 *divided into three "bourgs", the land of which is of very great extent, has never been flooded.*  
19 *As these people are very industrious, it is hoped that this year they will have an abundant*  
20 *harvest and that they will succeed in coming years in making good settlements in the colony.*<sup>1</sup>

21 After the downfall of the Company of the Indies, in 1731, the earlier settlers and later wave of ethnic Germans  
22 on the west bank of St. John the Baptist Parish became proprietary owners of small, individual farms, making  
23 them *habitants* or *concessionaires* as opposed to *engagés* as those first settlers had been.<sup>2</sup> They then had no  
24 restrictions on their civil rights and were no longer in a class similar to indentured servants obligated to the  
25 Company to sell their produce and to purchase life necessities.<sup>3</sup> Although the German settlers quickly  
26 assimilated to French culture, customs that they may have brought with them include celebrating the winter  
27 solstice, which falls close to Christmas, with bonfires – a custom that likely influenced the Christmas Eve  
28 bonfire tradition that still takes place in the River Parishes, including the west bank of St. John the Baptist  
29 Parish.<sup>4</sup> (Figure 2-12) The Germans are credited with introducing the accordion to Cajun (descendants of the  
30 Acadians who later settled on the west bank in the parish) music.<sup>5</sup> The Germans also brought their sausage-  
31 making traditions, introducing a smoked link made of a pork casing filled with coarsely chopped, seasoned  
32 pork that received a French name—*andouille*.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Donald G. Hunter, et al., “Whitney Plantation: Archaeology on the German Coast, Cultural Resources Investigations in St. John the Baptist Parish, Louisiana,” 3-12

<sup>2</sup> Helmut Blume (1990), 12; Donald G. Hunter, et al., “Whitney Plantation: Archaeology on the German Coast, Cultural Resources Investigations in St. John the Baptist Parish, Louisiana,” 3-12.

<sup>3</sup> Conte and Conrad, 81.

<sup>4</sup> While current events indicate that bonfires still take place on the west bank, recent research is not clear whether bonfires are, or ever were, lit on the east bank of St. John the Baptist Parish. Brooke Robichaux, “German Coast celebrates 300 years,” *L’Observateur*, January 23, 2021, accessed February 1, 2024, <https://www.lobservateur.com/2021/01/23/german-coast-celebrates-300-years/>

<sup>5</sup> <https://www.neworleans.com/things-to-do/multicultural/cultures/germans/>

<sup>6</sup> Robichaux, “German Coast celebrates 300 years; Amanda Ogle, “The Andouille Trail,” Louisiana’s River Parishes, October 16, 2020, accessed February 6, 2024, <https://lariverparishes.com/the-andouille-trail/>; Beth D’Addono, “Along the Andouille Trail,” *Country Roads Magazine*, November 23, 2020, accessed February 6, 2024, <https://countryroadsmagazine.com/cuisine/Louisiana-foodways/the-andouille-trail/>.





Figure 2-12. View of Christmas Eve bonfires on the Mississippi River levee at an unidentified location in the River Parishes, date and photographer unknown. Source: Edgard High School Facebook page.

1 In all other ways, however, the German settlers assimilated to French culture especially in their adoption of  
 2 Roman Catholicism. Many early settlers from the Rhineland were Catholic but others not. The terms of their  
 3 immigration to the Louisiana colony required that they convert. During the early settlement of the German  
 4 Coast, L'Église St. Jean Baptiste des Allemands (St. John the Baptist Church of the Germans) was established in  
 5 1722 to serve the religious needs of its German Catholics.<sup>7</sup> A wood chapel was built in modern-day Lucy.  
 6 Church records indicate that visiting priests from New Orleans held services on the German Coast until a  
 7 resident priest was appointed.<sup>8</sup>

8 With permanent settlement, the Catholic Church, along with French law, functioned as organizing and  
 9 disciplining forces on the Louisiana colony and the west bank of St. John the Baptist Parish. In 1724, the *Code*  
 10 *Noir* was enacted to not only limit the influence of Africans in the colony by limiting their movement and rights  
 11 but to also prevent desertion by providing certain allowances such as baptism and instruction in the Catholic  
 12 faith, food and clothing allowances, and the ability to petition a public official regarding mistreatment. While  
 13 enslavement of African captives was practiced by some landowners, the institution was not ubiquitous on the  
 14 west bank at that time. That began to change after Jesuit priests introduced sugar cane as a staple crop in  
 15 1751, necessitating a larger and more reliable source of labor as small farms transitioned into larger  
 16 plantations.

17 Just as they affected the formation of what was to become the United States as a whole, global events and the  
 18 actions and policies of the European world powers had repercussions on the demographics and social  
 19 development of the west bank. The French and Indian War (1754-1763) brokered many socioeconomic and  
 20 political changes, including France secretly ceding the Louisiana colony to Spain in 1762. At the cessation of the  
 21 conflict, the 1763 Treaty of Paris further strengthened Catholicism as the state religion in the colony. In order

<sup>7</sup> Sheldon L. Roy, "French Louisiana Timeline," accessed February 1, 2024, <https://www.mylouisianafamily.com/histories/French%20Louisiana%20Timeline%201.pdf>

<sup>8</sup> <https://scphistory.org/la-paroisse-st-jean-des-allemands/>



1 to maintain peace, the Spanish government informed the new Governor Antonio de Ulloa that Louisiana  
2 should remain as French as possible.<sup>9</sup> This was a draw for Acadian settlers, practicing Catholics who came to  
3 the Louisiana colony from various points after being expelled from Nova Scotia by the British. By 1769,  
4 Acadians settled on the west bank of St. John the Baptist Parish in the area that had become known as the  
5 Second German Coast.

6 All Catholic, the assimilated German settlers and the Acadians desired their own church and priest. In the  
7 search for land on which to build a new church, west bank residents decided that Jacque DuBroc, a bachelor  
8 with no family responsibilities and who had 12 arpents of land, should donate four arpents of his property. On  
9 February 21, 1770, the Spanish authority at New Orleans expropriated the requested land for establishment of  
10 a church and cemetery; this is the current location in Edgard.<sup>10</sup> In 1772, Spanish Capuchin priest Father  
11 Bernardo de Limpach arrived as the first pastor of this new church that retained the name of the original  
12 chapel. By 1775, the land upriver from New Orleans that formed the German Coast was divided into two  
13 ecclesiastical districts named after the two churches of the area, the parishes of St. Charles Borromeo in  
14 Destrehan (on the east bank of the First German Coast) and St. John the Baptist Parish (on the west bank of the  
15 Second German Coast). The districts also operated as two separate governmental districts, each with a  
16 commander appointed by the governor.

17 Observations of German native Johann Joachim Lagemann, who had emigrated to the Louisiana colony in  
18 1785, present a picture of life on the west bank at the end of the colonial period. He wrote, “All tradesmen are  
19 free, everybody does what he can,” highlighting settlers’ status as property owners.<sup>11</sup> He went on:

20 *As I write this, we are subject to Spain, free from all taxes and tributes, and are bothered by*  
21 *nothing, since all are a member in the militia for our own safety, because of the blacks, for*  
22 *there is degradation of the human soul here: slavery-----we have only 5 black slaves, who*  
23 *work the fields, and 4 little ones, some have hundreds.” He went on “What is called rightfully*  
24 *pressing poverty, does not exist, thank God! Everyone can make enough to get by,—slavery*  
25 *is barbarical enough, but not as tyrannical as the unfortunate serfdom in the civilized Holstein*  
26 *by far. For the nights and the Sundays are for them, and necessary clothing and board have*  
27 *to be given them, yet happy is the land that knows no slavery, for it is a pest for morals,*  
28 *insolence, stealing, and all shame and vice are rampant among the people—they are slaves*  
29 *and make their masters into slaves too, or relentless, unmerciful barbarians and avengers.*

30 Lagemann appears ignorant that, in 1800, France had secretly reacquired the Louisiana Colony. But, before  
31 Thomas Jefferson adapted the phrase “wolf by the ear” to describe the precarious position of a slave society,  
32 Lagemann offered the same sentiment in his characterization of life on the German Coast framed by French  
33 civic law and religious doctrine and Spanish stewardship, one that was better than the hardships in Central  
34 Europe but offered its own set of conflicts.

### 35 **From Society with Slavery to Slave Society**

36 Jefferson’s brokering of the Louisiana Purchase in 1803—whereby the United States purchased the Louisiana  
37 Colony lands--catapulted the former colony, and the Francophile west bank, into a period of Americanization.  
38 [Who was David Paine and how was his development of Glendale Plantation part of this context?] In 1807, the  
39 territory of Orleans, which included the west bank, was divided into twelve counties; the county of the German  
40 Coast was one of these. Later the county was divided into nineteen parishes. St. John the Baptist was one of  
41 those parishes, retaining the name of the church parish. Lucy became the first parish seat with a courthouse

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<sup>9</sup> Roy, “French Louisiana Timeline.”

<sup>10</sup> St. John the Baptist Catholic Church, “History of Our Church Parish,” accessed February 1, 2024, <https://stjohnbaptistedgard.org/history>.

<sup>11</sup> <https://www.evergreenplantation.org/evergreen-blog/2020/5/11/a-german-on-louisianas-german-coast-in-1802>.

1 near Bonnet Carre Point.<sup>12</sup> The west bank had representation soon after Louisiana became the 18th state in  
2 the Union in 1812. Jacques Villere, Lucy native and the grandson of early settler D'Arensbourg, became the  
3 second governor of the State of Louisiana. He was the first Creole (Louisiana born) person of European descent  
4 to hold that office.<sup>13</sup> As in other areas of the state, particularly centered in around urban New Orleans, the  
5 concentration of Acadian and, mostly, French Creole residents and influence allowed for French culture to be  
6 maintained in ways that it might not have otherwise. Though the stock of historic Creole and Acadian cottages  
7 throughout the district has decreased by several, examples such as the Dugas House (1814) [3582 Highway 18,  
8 PIDN 0200040000], and the nearby 1820 cottage [3601 Highway 18, PIDN 0200026500] are extant.

## 9 MARGINALIZED GROUPS WITHIN THE PLANTATION SYSTEM

10 On the west bank, the hierarchy of the plantation system was dominated by free, white men of European and,  
11 later, Anglo descent. However, white Creole women and free people of color played major roles in the  
12 maintenance of the Creole status quo. Enslaved persons were also significant to socioeconomic and  
13 community development on the west bank.

14 During the antebellum era, white Creole women in the west bank held a unique position compared to Anglo  
15 women in the US and even other Creole or Anglo women in Louisiana. In 1810, only 3.2 percent of households  
16 in the three northern predominantly Anglo-American parishes (Oucahita, Catahoula, Concordia) of the state's  
17 cotton belt were headed by women, compared to 9 percent of the households in the River Parishes (St. John  
18 the Baptist, St. James, St. Charles) that had women as heads. In the west bank community, women were  
19 literally and figuratively keepers of the home front. During the colonial years, women staffed observation posts  
20 along the Mississippi River, partially to watch out for displaced Native tribes.<sup>14</sup> By the end of the antebellum  
21 period, they had played even more active roles as the managers not only of entire households but of large  
22 plantation estates. Magdeleine Haydel Becnel, owner/operator of Evergreen Plantation from 1801 to 1830, is  
23 probably the most well-known example on the west bank of St. John the Baptist Parish. Becnel not only  
24 managed a vast slaveholding estate as the family matriarch, but she also upheld French culture by having only  
25 French spoken in her home, educating her children and grandchildren in "proper etiquette and matters of  
26 class," and maintaining the French Creole style of the home that she inherited from her father.<sup>15</sup> Although not  
27 a large landowner like Becnel, Marie Louise Perret similarly leveraged her position as a Creole wife and  
28 mother. Her husband, St. John the Baptist Parish native and planter Louis St. Martin, a native of St. John the  
29 Baptist Parish, encouraged his wife to learn English, especially during his first term as US Congressman from  
30 1851 to 1853.<sup>16</sup> Marie Louise persevered despite her absentee husband's not-so-subtle attempts to transition  
31 his family to the Anglicized society to which he was exposed in Washington DC. In the end, the St. Martin  
32 family, like their west bank neighbors, "continued to speak French, worship as Catholics, and adhere to the  
33 strict code of etiquette that characterized Creole society."<sup>17</sup> Likewise, free women and families of color  
34 maintained the same standards in their households even though they formed the middle of the three-caste  
35 system that developed on the west bank in the colonial and antebellum periods. Although they had no  
36 freedom, enslaved persons also influenced life on the west bank.

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<sup>12</sup> The parish website notes that the building which served as the first courthouse is still standing, but current research has not corroborated this claim. St. John the Baptist Parish, "History of St. John the Baptist Parish," accessed January 2, 2024, <https://www.sjbparish.gov/Visitors/History>; [https://genealogytrails.com/lou/stjohn/his\\_overview.html#1914](https://genealogytrails.com/lou/stjohn/his_overview.html#1914)

<sup>13</sup> <https://www.sjbparish.gov/Visitors/History>

<sup>14</sup> St. John the Baptist Parish, "History of St. John the Baptist Parish."

<sup>15</sup> Evergreen Plantation, "Magdeleine Haydel Becnel: Creole Matriarch And Entrepreneur," April 15, 2020, accessed December 28, 2023, <https://www.evergreenplantation.org/evergreen-blog/2020/4/8/magdelaine-haydel-becnel-matriarch-and-entrepreneur>.

<sup>16</sup> Martin had served as Louisiana State Representative from 1846-1850. He served a second term in the US Congress from 1885-1887. Morlas, "La madame et la mademoiselle," 70, 80.

<sup>17</sup> Morlas, "La madame et la mademoiselle," 70.

## 1 **Edgard Becomes the Parish Seat and Center of Community Life**

2 While families of color like the Sorapurus and others [Sorapuru House, 791 Highway 18, PIDN 144589] retained  
3 older holdings at the downriver end of the district in Lucy, from the 1820s onward, the center of social life  
4 began to coalesce around Edgard. After the flood from the Poche Crevasse swept the existing eighteenth-  
5 century church away in 1821, the community erected a new brick building with a prominent steeple. Residents  
6 of the district constructed homes from the 1830s through the 1850s. Extant examples are located in Wallace  
7 (PIDN 0300006200 and 0300029700), Edgard (PIDN 0100039300 and 0100020700), and Lucy (PIDN  
8 0100024200 and 0100023700).

9 In 1848, the seat of the St. John the Baptist Parish was relocated from Bonnet Carré Point (present-day Lucy) to  
10 Edgard. The settlement was formally named when a post established there in 1850. Adjacent to the local seat  
11 of government was the seat of religion for the west bank of the parish – the church. Following the *Code Noir*,  
12 St. John the Baptist Church was characterized by interracial application of the Catholic faith, if not by actual  
13 egalitarian worship. Nancy, an enslaved girl born in Virginia whose family Lezin Becnel purchased in 1845, was  
14 baptized at St. John the Baptist Church in 1848.<sup>18</sup> Enslaved persons were also buried at the St. John the Baptist  
15 Church Cemetery (PIDN 0200008250). Julienne, a woman enslaved by Jean Jacques Haydel (who was likely the  
16 father of her children) was buried in the cemetery on January 12, 1851. Father Modestus Mina, pastor of St.  
17 John the Baptist Church, saw many more burials in the cemetery following the devastating yellow fever  
18 epidemic of 1853. In 1860, just before the Civil War, Father Mina performed 140 baptisms for white children  
19 and 125 for "noir" children. In 1861, he performed 230 baptisms for white children of the congregation and  
20 298 for "noir" children.<sup>19</sup>

## 21 **CHANGING STATUS QUO AND THE CIVIL WAR**

22 Like the rest of the state and county, the district was greatly impacted by the Civil War. Initially, the biggest  
23 problem that west bank planters and free denizens faced was economic hardship as a result of being cut off  
24 from markets in the northern and eastern US.<sup>20</sup> Under the leadership of Lezin Becnel, owner of Evergreen  
25 Plantation, a company of men from St. John the Baptist Parish organized at a ceremony on April 5, 1862.<sup>21</sup>  
26 Named the Stephen's Guards, the regiment served in the 18<sup>th</sup> Louisiana Regiment of the Confederate States of  
27 America. Before they left for war, Father Mina, instructed the soldiers to "prove themselves worthy of their  
28 origin" as Louisiana Creoles; they received a flag from a young lady representing the women of the parish:

29 *The ladies of the Parish got together and made a large flag and at a most solemn ceremony*  
30 *in the church of St. John the Baptist the flag was presented to the Stephens' Guards. After*  
31 *receiving the flag the soldiers were marched to the steamboat "Mississippi," a Confederate*  
32 *transport landed at the village of Edgard, and amid the cheers of an immense gathering and*  
33 *to the tune of "La Marseillaise" played by several brass bands they went off to war.<sup>22</sup>*

34 A few weeks later, Admiral Farragut gained control of New Orleans and the Mississippi River on April 28, 1862.  
35 The US Army moved into the district, determining Army lines in relation to the existing plantations. One  
36 plantation that they occupied was Evergreen. Enslaved persons from Evergreen, and other area plantations,

<sup>18</sup> Evergreen Plantation, "Nancy Epps Gordon (1845-1923)," <https://www.evergreenplantation.org/nancy-epps-gordon>.

<sup>19</sup> John Bernard Alberts, "Origins of Black Catholic Parishes in the Archdiocese of New Orleans, 1718-1920," master's thesis, Louisiana State University and Agricultural & Mechanical College, 1998, 90, LSU Historical Dissertations and Theses, accessed February 8, 2024, [https://repository.lsu.edu/gradschool\\_disstheses/6775](https://repository.lsu.edu/gradschool_disstheses/6775).

<sup>20</sup> Hunter, 3-49.

<sup>21</sup> "Becnel Room 1800-1894," Victorian House exhibit, Evergreen Plantation, Wallace, Louisiana.

<sup>22</sup> From Lubin F. Laurent, "History of St. John the Baptist Parish," *L'Observateur*, summarized in the "Becnel Room 1800-1894" of the Evergreen Plantation Victorian House exhibit.



1 were conscripted into the service of the 80<sup>th</sup> regiment US Colored Infantry (USCT) (Figure 2-13).<sup>23</sup> Among them  
 2 were Henry Demas, Ned Edwards, and Adam Gordon who, by virtue of their enlistment, were then free.<sup>24</sup>  
 3 Otherwise, Slavery continued in the district because the Emancipation Proclamation did not apply to Union-  
 4 held territory. In 1864, delegates to the constitutional convention agreed to abolish slavery without  
 5 compensation for enslavers, but Black men were not enfranchised except for those who fought for the Union,  
 6 owned property, or were literate. So, except for soldiers and free men of color, circumstances did not improve.

Figure 2-13. List of 80<sup>th</sup> Regiment US Colored Infantry. Source: Evergreen Plantation.



7

8

<sup>23</sup> Evergreen Plantation, “The Veterans of Evergreen Plantation: Soldiers Of The 80th United States Colored Infantry,” May 24, 2020, accessed February 2, 2024, <https://www.evergreenplantation.org/evergreen-blog/2020/5/24/the-veterans-of-evergreen-plantation-and-the-80th-united-states-colored-infantry>.

<sup>24</sup> Evergreen Plantation, “The Veterans Of Evergreen Plantation.”

## POST-CIVIL WAR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

1  
2 Emancipation at the end of the Civil War did, however, offer an opportunity to take advantage of their rights as  
3 citizens. These efforts were successful while Reconstruction was in place from 1867 to 1877. Out of necessity,  
4 many freedmen remained on the plantations where they had been enslaved and worked at those sites—still  
5 doing the same kind of work, but for pay. Freedmen also were responsible for the growth of already-  
6 established communities like Lucy and Tigerville; they also established several new communities and churches  
7 in the district. Among them were Protestant congregations now that formerly enslaved persons not from  
8 Louisiana could practice religions to which they had been exposed by previous enslavers. One such  
9 congregation was St. Martin Baptist Church (site of present-day Second African Baptist Church, 136 West 3<sup>rd</sup>  
10 Street, Edgard); formerly enslaved at Evergreen, Nancy Epps and Adam Gordon married there in 1868. Former  
11 slaves from the area pooled together their resources to co-operatively acquire property at the upriver edge of  
12 the district in an area called St. Philip in reference to the nearby Catholic church in St. James Parish. Formerly  
13 enslaved persons with Protestant roots, as well as some Catholic Creoles, established Woodville Baptist Church  
14 (Figure 2-14). As a result, the freedman’s community became known as Woodville.<sup>25</sup>



Figure 2-14. View of Woodville Baptist Church.

15 All the residents of the west bank adjusted to the new realities of a post-slavery society in their development  
16 and continuation of various civic, educational, and religious institutions. Previously, plantation owners  
17 sometimes hired a teacher and invited the neighborhood children to attend classes in their home. White  
18 residents of the area established private schools taught in the French language around 1869.<sup>26</sup> For Black  
19 residents of the west bank, primary education began in the various halls and churches supported by transient  
20 teachers who lived in the area during the school week and left on the weekends. Students with aspirations for

<sup>25</sup> Sand W. Marmillon and Katy M. Shannon, “Woodville, Willow Grove, and Wallace,” unpublished document, no date, 4.

<sup>26</sup> History of St. John the Baptist Parish, <https://www.sjbparish.gov/Visitors/History>



1 higher education beyond seventh grade traveled to Baton Rouge or New Orleans to attend high school.<sup>27</sup> The  
2 Lucy post office was established in 1876. Wallace residents received a post office in 1885.<sup>28</sup> By the late 1880s,  
3 Father J. M. Ravoire, pastor of St. John the Baptist Church, had a congregation of around 3,000 persons. While  
4 the proportion of black to white membership was not clarified in the count, analysis of the baptism records  
5 revealed a larger than 50 percent black congregation.<sup>29</sup> While St. John the Baptist Church and cemetery  
6 continued to meet the need of Black and white Catholics in the district, freedmen established other  
7 organizations to see to their needs. The Woodville Benevolent Association, an African American service and  
8 burial organization, was founded in 1892. Woodville Benevolent Association, along with the Willow Grove  
9 Benevolent Association, and Friends of Charity assisted residents with sick and dying family members as well as  
10 with burial of family members in newly established cemeteries such as Woodville Cemetery (200 block  
11 Woodville Road), Willow Grove Cemetery (West 5<sup>th</sup> Street, Wallace), St. Martin's Church Cemetery/Young  
12 Cemetery (West 3<sup>rd</sup> Street, Edgard),<sup>30</sup> unnamed cemetery (East 7<sup>th</sup> Street, Edgard).<sup>31</sup>

13 In addition to taking advantage of their rights as landowners, Black residents in the district also displayed  
14 tenacity in retaining their civil rights well after the end of Reconstruction. During Reconstruction, Henry  
15 Demas, who was born enslaved on a plantation in Wallace and later served with the 80<sup>th</sup> USCT, was elected  
16 constable in 1868 when he returned home after the Civil War. Demas also served in the Louisiana House of  
17 Representatives; he was elected state senator, serving from 1874 to 1892. Demas was also involved in the local  
18 community where he was on the school board and helped to establish present-day Southern University in  
19 Baton Rouge. In 1880, Demas tried to mediate with Black sugarcane workers who went on strike for higher  
20 wages. Although Demas' primary residence was in New Orleans; when died, he was returned home and  
21 interred in St. John the Baptist Catholic Church cemetery.<sup>32</sup>

## 22 TWENTIETH-CENTURY COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

23 As the white families of the settlement grew, the need for education grew also. Around 1869, west bank  
24 residents of the parish had established private schools taught in the French language. The Wallace School  
25 opened in 1908.<sup>33</sup> The first high schools at Edgard and Reserve were built in 1909.<sup>34</sup> At Evergreen Plantation,  
26 the Songy family (who had acquired the plantation in 1894) established the Evergreen School.<sup>35</sup> All of these  
27 schools, however, were for the white children on the west bank who attended the schools by horse drawn  
28 buses or by commuter train.<sup>36</sup> Primary education for Black children in the district began in the various halls and  
29 churches supported by transient teachers who lived in the area during the school week and left on the  
30 weekends. There were no high schools for African Americans. Many youths went to work in the cane fields  
31 after seventh grade. Students with aspirations for higher education beyond seventh grade traveled to Baton  
32 Rouge or New Orleans to attend high school.<sup>37</sup> In the first quarter of the twentieth century, several primary

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<sup>27</sup> History of Second Ward High School, <https://africanamericanhighschoolsinsouthernlouisianabefore1970.files.wordpress.com/2018/01/2nd-ward-h-s.pdf>

<sup>28</sup> Sternberg, 265-266.

<sup>29</sup> Alberts, "Origins of Black Catholic Parishes," 178.

<sup>30</sup> The site of this cemetery appears to be labeled as a church called St. Peter's on the 1949 Garyville quadrangle USGS topographic map.

<sup>31</sup> Marmillon and Shannon; Brooke Robichaux, "Reflections: Wallace ancestors were community-minded," *L'Observateur*, September 14, 2022, accessed February 5, 2024, <https://www.lobserveur.com/2022/09/14/reflections-wallace-ancestors-were-community-minded/>.

<sup>32</sup> John C. Rodrigue, *Reconstruction in the Cane Fields: From Slavery to Free Labor in Louisiana's Sugar Parishes, 1862-1880* (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 2001), 179-180; <http://files.usgwarchives.net/la/stjohn/obits/d/demas6419gob.txt>

<sup>33</sup> Robichaux, "Reflections: Wallace ancestors were community-minded."

<sup>34</sup> <https://www.sjbparish.gov/Visitors/History>.

<sup>35</sup> ; Evergreen Plantation, "Songy Room 1894-1930," Victorian House Exhibition, Evergreen Plantation, Wallace, Louisiana.

<sup>36</sup> <https://www.sjbparish.gov/Visitors/History>.

<sup>37</sup> <https://africanamericanhighschoolsinsouthernlouisianabefore1970.com/second-ward-high-school-edgard-la/>.

1 schools were established for Black children. A school was established at Lucy before 1909. By 1938, Black  
2 children in the district could attend Wallace Rosenwald School.<sup>38</sup>

3 St. John the Baptist Church assisted with both spiritual and educational needs during this period. In 1918, the  
4 church's then 98-year-old building was destroyed by fire. Under parish priest Father Theophile Stanmans  
5 (pastor from 1917 to 1933), the church funded construction of a new Romanesque Revival style building (2349  
6 Highway 18, Edgard, PIDN 0200008250) designed by New Orleans architects Favrot and Lividais. The new  
7 building was consecrated on October 28, 1920.<sup>39</sup> Father Stenmans also worked with Black parishioners to  
8 establish the church's chapter of the Knights of Peter Claver, a Black Catholic fraternal service order founded in  
9 [insert year], and its women's auxiliary for African Americans. The St. Peter Claver school was erected for Black  
10 children in Edgard.<sup>40</sup> St. John the Baptist church was one of few Catholic church parishes that remained  
11 interracial after 1920 with a nearly two-thirds African American population throughout the period. In 1935,  
12 parish priest Father E. D. Miller reported that the St. John the Baptist Church congregation consisted of 920  
13 black members and 582 white members.<sup>41</sup>

14 During World War I, the German population of the district—absorbed and assimilated into French Creole  
15 culture on the west bank but still ethnically identifiable—was affected by global events. In a reaction against  
16 Germany, the Louisiana State Legislature passed Act 114 which prohibited all expressions of German culture  
17 and heritage in the state, especially the printed or spoken use of the German language. While the use of the  
18 German language had declined among descendants of settlers of the German coast, descendants of more  
19 recent German immigrants, who arrived after the Revolutions of 1848 and later, were affected by the law.<sup>42</sup>

20 The period between 1912 and 1930 was a difficult one for residents of the west bank as they dealt with the  
21 1927 Mississippi River flood and a decline in the sugar industry. This was followed by economic depression and  
22 strained race relations in the 1930s.<sup>43</sup> Yet during and after these hard times, residents of the west bank  
23 persevered. This was especially true of the enclaves of Black residents at Lucy, Edgard, and Woodville. A  
24 snapshot of the Woodville community in the 1940s and 1950s was provided by Wallace resident Williamease  
25 Batiste whose grandfather was among the freedmen who purchased land in Wallace. Williamease, who was  
26 born in 1940, recalled a tight knit community with residents who were literate and skilled in trades such as  
27 building and brick masonry. Community members not only harvested sugarcane on the former plantations;  
28 they also grew pecans, rice, and cotton that they sold in other communities in the River Parishes. Gatherings  
29 for *bougeries* (slaughtering hogs) were common and part of social life. She also recalled several stores that  
30 served Wallace residents.<sup>44</sup> [need to identify vacant commercial buildings throughout the district, especially in  
31 Wallace]

## 32 POST-WORLD WAR II EDUCATION AND CIVIL RIGHTS ON THE WEST BANK

33 Following World War II, opportunities for education and civil rights increased for African Americans on the  
34 west bank. The St. John the Baptist Parish School Board relocated army barracks to Wallace to provide physical  
35 infrastructure for a new high school for Black children and brought in former Wallace resident Dr. Henry Y.

<sup>38</sup> Research has not revealed when the school was opened; this is the first date located in historic newspaper research conducted to date. The 1946 Lucher Quadrangle topographic map depicts two schools—one between West 8<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> Streets (likely the Wallace Rosenwald School (Black) and one just downriver from West 7<sup>th</sup> Street (likely the Wallace School (white)).

<sup>39</sup> Christine Bordelon, "Tricentennial Thursday: St. John the Baptist, Edgard, among oldest parishes," February 22, 2018, accessed February 10, 2024, <https://clarionherald.org/news/tricentennial-thursday-st-john-the-baptist-edgard-among-oldest-parishes>.

<sup>40</sup> Bordelon, "Tricentennial Thursday."

<sup>41</sup> Alberts, "Origins of Black Catholic Parishes," 365.

<sup>42</sup> "German Coast," Wikipedia, accessed January 2, 2024, [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/German\\_Coast](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/German_Coast).

<sup>43</sup> See the story on African American farmer Clarence Borne who lost his property. The Creole Genealogical and Historical Association, Inc., "Theft of Love, Labor & Land—Clarence Borne, St. John the Baptist Parish, 1936," August 29, 2017, accessed February 1, 2024, <https://www.creolegen.org/2017/08/29/theft-love-labor-land-clarence-borne-st-john-baptist-parish-1936/>.

<sup>44</sup> Robichaux, "Reflections: Wallace ancestors."

1 Harris to serve as the first principal.<sup>45</sup> Then, In October 1947, the school board authorized bids for the  
2 construction of a new building for the Wallace School and for the Second Ward High School for Black  
3 students.<sup>46</sup> (3626 Highway 18, Edgard, PIDN 9200002400) (Figures 2-15 and 2-16). After he was hired at the  
4 Second Ward High School, Principal Harris had initiated a secondary school program of study patterned after  
5 his alma mater McDonough 35 in New Orleans.<sup>47</sup> Despite this, school “patrons” charged Principal Harris “as  
6 being inefficient and unworthy in the discharge of his duties as principal of said school” in the summer of  
7 1954.<sup>48</sup> After an open hearing a few weeks later, the school board determined that there was not “sufficient  
8 evidence” to “warrant any action against Principal Harris.”<sup>49</sup>

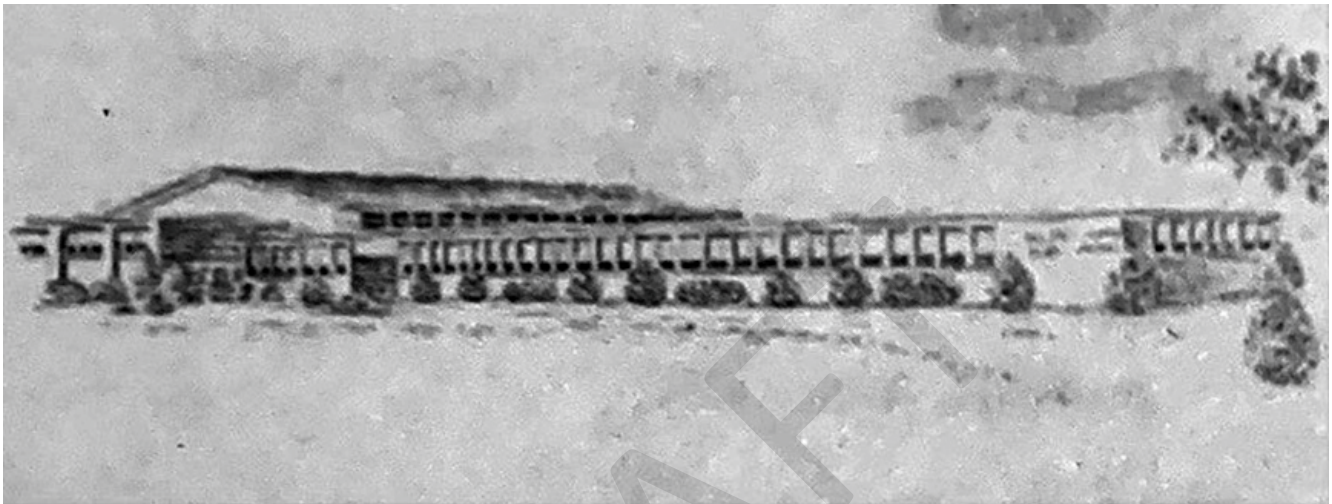


Figure 2-15. Historic image depicting Second Ward High School after its construction in 1947. Source: <https://africanamericanhighschoolsinsouthernlouisianabefore1970.com/second-ward-high-school-edgard-la/>.

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<sup>45</sup> <https://africanamericanhighschoolsinsouthernlouisianabefore1970.files.wordpress.com/2018/01/2nd-ward-h-s.pdf>; Henry Yale Harris Sr., interview by Russell Hill, 2018, accessed February 10, 2024, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=INLV9OLb2Dk&t=1740s>.

<sup>46</sup> “Official Proceedings of the School Board of St. John the Baptist Parish,” *L’Observateur*, October 11, 1947: 8; Henry Yale Harris Sr., interview by Russell Hill, 2018, accessed February 10, 2024, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=INLV9OLb2Dk&t=1740s>; “Dr. Henry Yale Harris Interview: Second Ward High School,” March 4, 2018, accessed April 12, 2024, <https://africanamericanhighschoolsinsouthernlouisianabefore1970.files.wordpress.com/2018/01/2nd-ward-h-s.pdf>.

<sup>47</sup> Henry Yale Harris Sr., interview by Russell Hill, 2018; “Dr. Henry Yale Harris Interview: Second Ward High School.”

<sup>48</sup> “Official Proceedings of the School Board, Parish of St. John the Baptist,” *L’Observateur*, July 31, 1954: 4.

<sup>49</sup> “Official Proceedings of the School Board, Parish of St. John the Baptist,” *L’Observateur*, September 4, 1954: 2.





Figure 2-16. Current view of the Second Ward High School. Source: <https://www.africanamericanschoolbuildingrevival.com/schools/second-ward-high-school>.

- 1 Race relations also affected the Catholic church. In 1954, parish priest Father Gerard Pelletier conducted a  
 2 church census, revealing a total of 164 white Catholic families with 685 persons, and 306 black Catholic  
 3 families with 1,367 people. He developed a “modus vivendi”—an agreement allowing parties in conflict to  
 4 peacefully coexist—in which St. John the Baptist had a second congregation called St. Peter Claver to  
 5 accommodate Black parishioners.<sup>50</sup>
- 6 While a certain harmony was maintained in religious life, the west bank’s education system, like the rest of the  
 7 parish and nation, was fraught with racial conflict. As the specter of desegregation loomed, white residents’  
 8 fears as well as infighting in the Black community tested the survival of the Second Ward High School.  
 9 According to Principal Harris, a review board made an assessment that the Second Ward High School for Black  
 10 students had a curriculum superior to that of the all-white Edgard High School.<sup>51</sup> The all-Black school received  
 11 the commendation despite the fact that Black students at Second Ward received hand-me-down textbooks  
 12 and that school facilities, including bathrooms, were in poor condition.
- 13 As a result, the survival of Second Ward High School was threatened on two fronts. White residents dreaded  
 14 the idea closing of Edgard High School; this would be the first time that the educational program at a white  
 15 school would be integrated into a Black school, instead of the other way around.<sup>52</sup> On the other hand, Black  
 16 residents of the west bank clashed regarding their opinions of Second Ward High School’s principal and status.  
 17 In 1967, a favorite athletic coach, Stanley Schofield, removed from the roll of teachers for the school year

<sup>50</sup> Bordelon, “Tricentennial Thursday.”

<sup>51</sup> Henry Yale Harris Sr., interview by Russell Hill.”

<sup>52</sup> Henry Yale Harris Sr., interview by Russell Hill.”

1 because he lacked appropriate certification.<sup>53</sup> Another Second Ward athletic coach, Hillary Bossier, was  
 2 transferred to the Fifth Ward High School; a graduate of historically Black college Southern University, Bossier  
 3 had also shone a light on the inadequacies and inequalities present at the Second Ward High School.<sup>54</sup> When  
 4 Bossier did not show up for work, he was ultimately fired.<sup>55</sup> These events contributed to the agitation of Black  
 5 residents that followed.<sup>56</sup> A few months after the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., when racial unrest  
 6 sparked protests nationwide, Second Ward students demonstrated for equality and justice at the urging of  
 7 Bossier and others.<sup>57</sup> On May 6, 1968, the 300-person student body of Second Ward High School walked out in  
 8 protest regarding grievances that they had presented to the St. John the Baptist Parish School Board on May  
 9 2.<sup>58</sup> The grievances included:

- 10 • Poor food preparation and insufficient food
- 11 • Lack of relationships between students and teachers, the principal, and the parish administration
- 12 • No student council
- 13 • No systematic athletic funds
- 14 • Failure of the school to be accredited by the association of colleges and secondary schools<sup>59</sup>

15 The students remained out of school for three days. The community was able to speak to their grievances at an  
 16 over four hour long school board meeting on May 14, 1968, at which the school board voted to implement a  
 17 lunch program that would be uniform parish-wide for the 1968-1969 school year.<sup>60</sup> The board also agreed to  
 18 hire a counselor and a dietician and to continue with improvements to the school.<sup>61</sup> The majority of the  
 19 teachers supported Mr. Harris in an editorial to *L'Observateur* while a Black resident of Reserve (on the east  
 20 bank) felt that the students were out of order and that the complainants did not represent the majority of  
 21 parents and electors of the west bank, concluding that, "If the students are to take over with their wild  
 22 demands and threats then, in my opinion, Second Ward High, Edgard, should be closed."<sup>62</sup> Despite a statement  
 23 from principal Harris and several school board meetings to accommodate public hearings,<sup>63</sup> the situation was  
 24 not entirely resolved when a petition was filed for Harris' removal and, in mid-July 1968, a group of 100  
 25 students and members of the Citizens Improvement Committee of the West Bank picketed the new school  
 26 board office building in Reserve.<sup>64</sup> In August, students moved their protests from school grounds to the levee  
 27 which leading to a confrontation with law enforcement.<sup>65</sup> The protest lasted for two weeks, ending in early  
 28 September.<sup>66</sup> Neither teacher appears to have been rehired.<sup>67</sup> In July 1969, the school board announced the

<sup>53</sup> Students Picket School Board," *L'Observateur*, July 18, 1968: 18; "Negro Youths Protest Firing of 2 Coaches," *L'Observateur*, August 29: 2; "Students Boycott Second Ward High; Avert Police Clash," *L'Observateur*, August 29, 1968: 1, 20.

<sup>54</sup> Brooke Robichaux, "Resistance on the River: West Bank residents recount 1968 protest," *L'Observateur*, August 22, 2020, accessed February 10, 2024, <https://www.lobservateur.com/2020/08/22/resistance-on-the-river-west-bank-residents-recount-1968-protest/>.

<sup>55</sup> "Negro Youths Protest Firing of 2 Coaches;" "Students Boycott Second Ward High; Avert Police Clash."

<sup>56</sup> Brooke Robichaux, "Resistance on the River."

<sup>57</sup> Robichaux, "Resistance on the River;" Letter from Harold J. Roussel to the Editor, *L'Observateur*, May 16, 1968: 20.

<sup>58</sup> "Entire Student Body in Walkout at Second Ward," *L'Observateur*, May 9, 1968: 1, 20;

<sup>59</sup> "Entire Student Body in Walkout at Second Ward"; "Proceedings of the St. John the Baptist Parish School Board, Reserve, Louisiana, May 2, 1968," *L'Observateur*, May 23, 1968: 20-21.

<sup>60</sup> "Parish School Board Adopts Uniform Lunch Program," *L'Observateur*, May 16, 1968: 1.

<sup>61</sup> "Parish School Board Adopts Uniform Lunch Program," 21.

<sup>62</sup> Eighteen of Twenty Faculty Members of the Second Ward High School, Edgard to the Editor, *L'Observateur*, May 23, 1968: 5; Corine Dinvaute to the Editor, *L'Observateur*, May 23, 1968: 5.

<sup>63</sup> "Text of Statement by Second Ward High Principal," *L'Observateur*, May 23, 1968: 7; "Proceedings of the St. John the Baptist Parish School Board, Reserve, Louisiana, May 2, 1968;" "Proceedings of the St. John the Baptist Parish School Board, Reserve, Louisiana, May 14, 1968," *L'Observateur*, June 6, 1968: 2, 4; "Proceedings of the St. John the Baptist Parish School Board Special Meeting of June 27, 1968, Reserve, Louisiana," *L'Observateur*, July 11, 1968: 16.

<sup>64</sup> "Students Picket School Board;" "Negro Youths Protest Firing of 2 Coaches."

<sup>65</sup> "Negro Youths Protest Firing of 2 Coaches;" "Students Boycott Second Ward High; Avert Police Clash;" Jack R. Payton, "Boycott of School in Louisiana Town Holds," *Daily World*, August 30, 1968: 16.

<sup>66</sup> "Suit Taken Under Advisement by U.S. Dist. Judge," *L'Observateur*, September 19, 1968: 18.



1 transfer of Harris to the principalship of the Fifth Ward High School in Reserve, which was scheduled to  
2 become an integrated junior high school starting in the 1969-1970 school year.<sup>68</sup> Officials stated that the  
3 decision “was in connection with reorganization necessitated by a federal court’s ruling on integration in the  
4 parish and had nothing to do with the petition” of the previous year.<sup>69</sup> Continued political in-fighting and  
5 “white-flight” on the west bank ultimately resulted in the consolidation of west bank schools in 1977. Edgard  
6 High School and Second Ward High School merged on the campus of the white high school to become West St.  
7 John Senior High School.

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<sup>67</sup> “Proceedings of the St. John the Baptist Parish School Board, Reserve, Louisiana, September 5, 1968,” *L’Observateur*, September 26, 1968: 2.

<sup>68</sup> “School Board Announces Principal Post Changes,” *L’Observateur*, July 17, 1969: 6.

<sup>69</sup> “School Board Announces Principal Post Changes.”

# 1 Section 3 | Survey Report

## 2 Survey Methodology

3 The study area for this evaluation is defined as the west/right bank of the Mississippi River in St. John the  
4 Baptist Parish, Louisiana. (See Figure 1-1 above in Section 1, page 3). Preliminary Geographic Information  
5 System (GIS) analysis indicated that the study area encompasses approximately 1,770 parcels of land  
6 measuring approximately 30,918 acres, with at least 1,557 permanent above-ground cultural resources within  
7 the boundary for this project (excluding small-scale resources like sheds). For this large and complex  
8 landscape, the HHM & Associates team adopted a multi-levelled survey methodology that evolved over the  
9 course of the project, responding to challenges encountered in the field.

10 To document this large area in the most efficient way possible, survey included a combination of desktop-level  
11 and windshield-level documentation. For windshield survey, the project team targeted 221 parcels of land with  
12 258 historic-age primary resources that were from the public right-of-way along Highway 18 (see Appendix A).<sup>1</sup>  
13 The cut-off date used for the survey was 1982, based on availability of historic aerial photos.<sup>2</sup> Other resources  
14 within the survey area—whether non-historic or not visible from Highway 18—were documented via desktop-  
15 level survey. Note that the findings of this survey report should be considered preliminary given the  
16 dependence on desktop level survey using tax assessor data, aerial photos, and prior survey and designation  
17 reports – all of which have known inaccuracies and gaps. That said, the survey methodology designed for this  
18 project yielded a vast amount of data in an efficient manner, laying the groundwork for future survey,  
19 documentation, and evaluation.

### 20 Recommended Future Documentation

21 As noted throughout this report, future reconnaissance-level survey of the full study area – including agricultural land  
22 removed from the right-of-way of Highway 18 – should be conducted to ensure thorough and accurate documentation of  
23 historic resources.

## 24 DESKTOP-LEVEL SURVEY

25 Upon approval of this Fieldwork Methodology and Research Design, the team’s Architectural Historian/GIS  
26 Specialist prepared the survey database. Qualified Research Assistants then conducted a desktop survey to  
27 target the parcels for the windshield-level field survey. Only historic-age primary resources visible from  
28 Highway 18 were targeted for windshield-level field survey, based on a cutoff date of 1982. The remaining  
29 resources were documented at the desktop level only. During the desktop-level survey, HHM followed the  
30 methodology below:

- 31 • Repopulate appraisal district data, including all parcel boundaries and pins for each individual building.
- 32 • Link prior survey and historic designation data from the Louisiana SHPO and St. John the Baptist Parish as  
33 possible.<sup>3</sup>
- 34 • Clean up data to remove points for resources that are clearly no longer extant per aerial photos. If aerial  
35 photos were unclear (such as in areas with dense tree coverage), points were maintained.
- 36 • In order to identify resources for windshield survey, create pins in GIS for the primary historic-age resource  
37 within the visible zone along Highway 18 and eliminate temporary/semi-permanent resources (such as  
38 trailers and mobile homes). This layer was used as the baseline for the windshield-level field survey.

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<sup>1</sup> Note that the contracted scope for this project included survey of a maximum of 185 parcels of land, but additional parcels were surveyed if encountered in the field.

<sup>2</sup> Research efforts found inconsistent historic aerial photo coverage -- aerials found for the western half dated from 1957, 1961, and 1982, while aerials found for the eastern half dated from 1957, 1961, 1965, 1972, and 1982.

<sup>3</sup> In some cases, the questionable accuracy of latitude and longitude points associated with prior survey and designation data made links challenging.

- To help guide district evaluations beyond the windshield survey area, create a separate GIS layer with pins for all primary resources -- including non-historic primary resources and primary resources not visible from Highway 18. As possible, HHM used aerial photos and Google Street View to assign a preliminary priority to the resource (high/medium/low/unknown). These priorities helped guide preliminary district boundary assessments, although a follow-up windshield level field survey would be required to evaluate resources' integrity and contributing/noncontributing status for a potential future nomination.

Table 3-1 below summarizes the anticipated desktop-level survey methodology and fields of data collected.

### Potential Future Analysis

Note that desktop survey relied heavily on prior GIS datasets from the Louisiana Historic Resources Inventory (LHRI) and the St. John the Baptist Parish Tax Assessor. However, desktop survey revealed many inaccuracies in these datasets. If desktop survey is used for future analysis, these datasets should be thoroughly assessed for quality first.

Table 3-1. Anticipated desktop survey data.

Data Expectations	Desktop Survey
<b>Definition</b>	From a computer desktop using Google Street View and/or historic photos, aiming only to verify if an identified parcel still includes a potentially historic-age resource and, if possible, if it meets the integrity threshold recommended for windshield-level field survey.
<b>Individual parcels versus groupings</b>	Focuses on the primary resource on each parcel only.
<b>Mapping Requirements</b>	Point for primary resource prepopulated during database preparation using GPS coordinates in GIS-compatible format.
<b>Photography Requirements</b>	No photography required.
<b>Fields of Data</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Address</li> <li>○ City</li> <li>○ Parish</li> <li>○ Appraisal district parcel ID</li> <li>○ Latitude (Decimal Degrees)</li> <li>○ Longitude (Decimal Degrees)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Estimated construction date</li> <li>• Priority (high/medium/low/unknown)</li> <li>• Justification for priority</li> </ul>

## WINDSHIELD-LEVEL FIELD SURVEY

The project Senior Architectural Historian, Dr. Tara A. Dudley, conducted windshield-level field survey to document those parcels flagged during the desktop survey. Windshield-level field survey only documented primary historic-age resources – rather than documenting each individual resource on every parcel. Fieldwork was limited to exterior documentation from the public right-of-way, with the understanding that visibility of resources (e.g. vegetative growth, etc.), construction, inclement weather, and upcoming severe weather events may impede fieldwork analysis and photography. The Senior Architectural Historian collected field data via a tablet-based, GIS-compatible database. Auxiliary buildings, small-scale objects, and landscape features (decorative plantings, viewsheds, circulation networks, manmade landforms, etc.) were not documented individually, although they were considered as part of broader landscape analysis used for eligibility evaluation. Expectations for data collected during windshield-level field survey are presented in Table 3-2 below. Where applicable, nomenclature for the windshield survey inventory forms was designed to be compatible with the standard Louisiana Historic Resource Inventory (LHRI) Form, although some fields in the LHRI Form were encoded within this windshield-level scope of work.

1 *Table 3-2. Windshield-level field survey expectations.*

Data Expectations	Windshield-level Survey
<b>Definition</b>	From the car, as possible, or public right-of-way (ROW); document every historic-age primary building identified for windshield survey during the desktop survey. This level of survey includes encoding minimal fields of data for the primary historic resource. Secondary buildings will not be documented individually. Gaining right-of-entry permission for properties not visible from the public right-of-way is not included in this level of survey.
<b>Individual parcels</b>	Mapping will include locating the primary historic resource within each individual parcel as a point on the map.
<b>Mapping Requirements</b>	Point prepopulated during database preparation using GPS coordinates in GIS-compatible format; map updated as necessary based on field findings.
<b>Photography Requirements</b>	Two (2) photos per primary resource plus one (1) contextual view with primary and auxiliary resources if applicable (JPG with a minimum resolution of 1200 x 1600 pixels at 300 dpi). Either oblique or façade view -- whichever best captures the resource's architectural character and integrity. Photos will be taken with an iPad 11 Pro and will be linked with the corresponding database entry in the field.
<b>Fields of Data</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Building name/Historic name</li> <li>○ Address</li> <li>○ City</li> <li>○ Parish</li> <li>○ Appraisal district parcel ID</li> <li>○ Date surveyed</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Classification <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Primary resource date estimate</li> <li>○ Primary resource building form</li> <li>○ Primary resource style</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Prior designations</li> <li>• NRHP/NHL Recommendations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Recommended NRHP/NHL designations</li> <li>○ NRHP district status (contributing/noncontributing)</li> <li>○ Justification for recommendation</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

2 

## Survey Findings

3 During August 2023, the HHM team completed windshield-level field survey in St. John the Baptist Parish,  
4 Louisiana, supplemented by desktop-level survey completed remotely between July and November 2023.  
5 Survey efforts followed the methodology described above. The survey documented a total of **1,557 individual**  
6 **resources**—252 at the windshield level and 1,305 at the desktop level—distributed across a rural area  
7 encompassing approximately 1,770 parcels of land totaling approximately 21,826 acres. All documented  
8 resources are mapped in *Appendix A*, an inventory of all resources surveyed at the desktop or windshield level  
9 is compiled in *Appendix B*, and photographs of resources surveyed at the windshield level are included in  
10 *Appendix C*. HHM professional staff then evaluated the survey data for eligibility for both NRHP listing and NHL  
11 designation—both at the individual level and as a historic district. Given the rural character of the study area,  
12 historic district potential was assessed using the Rural Historic Landscape framework presented in *National*  
13 *Register Bulletin 30: Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes*, as detailed below.

14 

### Potential Future Research and Analysis

15 Note that documentation and analysis of this large and complex study area was constrained by the scope, schedule, and  
16 budget for this project. Throughout this report, lingering data gaps are flagged, with suggestions provided for future  
17 research and analysis that would strengthen a potential future NRHP or NHL nomination.

18

## RURAL HISTORIC LANDSCAPE ANALYSIS

*Cross-Reference: For discussion of the geography and topography that define the study area, refer to Section 1 above, starting on page 1.*

The west bank of St. John the Baptist Parish, Louisiana presents a remarkably unique rural historic landscape, where patterns of settlement and land use established in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries continue to permeate the landscape today. The vast majority of the land remains open and actively used for agriculture, and the French *arpent* system of parcels of land radiating from the Mississippi River remains clearly apparent on contemporary aerial photos or maps of parcel boundaries. (Refer to Figure 1-1 above in *Section 1* or the series of maps in Appendix A.) Even development that appears contemporary at first glance can be linked to longstanding historic patterns when considered through the lens of rural historic landscape analysis. This holds true for all the key elements of a rural historic landscape – patterns of spatial organization, land uses and activities, and extant manmade structures, buildings and sites. Below, *Table 3-3* summarizes how each of these elements has been retained or reinterpreted to allow the landscape to continue to function as an active agricultural landscape despite massive social and economic change. The narrative that follows provides additional detail on each of these landscape features.

*Table 3-3. Early landscape features and twentieth century reinterpretations.*

Rural Historic Landscape Element	Eighteenth-Nineteenth Century Pattern	Twentieth Century Reinterpretation
<b>Land Divisions</b>	The Arpent System	Linear Residential Subdivisions
	Small, linear German <i>concessions</i> (land grants), some evolving alongside large plantations	Small homesteads alongside large corporate farms
	Communal groupings of workers' quarters	Groupings of multiple housing units on the same parcel ("living in the same yard")
	Subdivision of landholdings to divide among heirs	Subdivision of landholdings to sell and/or divide among heirs
<b>Circulation Networks</b>	Mississippi River as primary regional commercial transportation network, with no major centralized ports	Mississippi River still used for regional commercial transportation but still no major centralized ports
	Great River Road used for both local and regional circulation with no major crossroads	Highway 18 (traveling along the historic alignment of the Great River Road) primary conduit for local transportation but supplemented by Highway 3127 for regional transportation; Highway 3213 constructed perpendicular to Highway 18; US 61 (Airline Highway) supplanted for regional/interstate transportation
	Ferry transportation necessary to cross the Mississippi River at Edgard and site of present-day Grammercy (Veterans Memorial) Bridge	Grammercy Bridge provides transportation across the Mississippi River in approximate location of historic ferry landing
	Railroad introduced for regional commercial transportation	Railroad actively used for regional commercial transportation
<b>Clusters and Zones of Development</b>	Towns and villages small and oriented toward the Great River Road with no distinct centers of density	Towns and villages remain small and oriented toward the Great River Road without distinct centers of density
	Plantations including agricultural, residential, industrial, and commercial nodes	Plantations remaining as agricultural nodes, but residential development shifted to small offsite parcels and industrial and commercial development shifted outside the study area
<b>Relationship of Buildings to One Another</b>	Plantation layouts that responded to topography and the shape of the parcel	Evolution of plantation layouts to respond to changing parcel shapes with land consolidation or subdivision



Rural Historic Landscape Element	Eighteenth-Nineteenth Century Pattern	Twentieth Century Reinterpretation
	Single- and double-rows of workers' quarters	Dead-end strip subdivisions with single thoroughfare flanked by small houses on each side
Land Uses and Activities	Agriculture dominant – primarily sugar, supplemented by rice	Agriculture remains dominant – primarily sugar
	Lumbering, fishing, hunting, and trapping active on swampy backslope land	Fishing, hunting, and trapping actively continue on backslope land
	Recreation focused outdoors, especially along the Mississippi River and levee	Traditional cultural gatherings continue outdoors and landscape-based recreational/heritage tourism
Structures, Buildings, and Sites	Raised Creole Cottages with broad hipped roofs and Acadian cottages with gabled roofs	Ranch houses with broad hipped roofs and manufactured housing with gabled roofs
	Shotgun-form worker housing	Manufactured homes or mobile homes echoing the shotgun form

## 1 PATTERNS OF SPATIAL ORGANIZATION

### 2 LAND DIVISIONS

#### 3 The Arpent System

4 The system of long, narrow parcels of land radiating from the Mississippi River—known as the *arpent* system  
5 —was established by the French colonial government of Louisiana around 1724, when *concessions* (land  
6 grants) were issued to German settlers creating the “German coast” (as detailed above in *Section 2 Agricultural*  
7 *Development* on page 8). The original land grants were small – some sources suggest that grants in this specific  
8 project area ranged from only about 1.5 arpents (1.3 acres) to 5 arpents (4.2 acres).<sup>4</sup> Across the broader  
9 Louisiana sugar-growing region, original land grants typically included around 20 arpent (around 17 acres)  
10 along the river and between 40 and 120 arpent (between about 34 and 101 acres) of backslope land.<sup>5</sup> By  
11 around 1770, all land in the study area had been granted to settlers.

#### 12 Evolution of Land Divisions

13 Around the same time, though, some original settlers began subdividing their land into smaller parcels to  
14 distribute among their heirs, while others sold their parcels to planters who consolidated multiple small  
15 landholdings into large plantations.<sup>6</sup> As early as the 1770s, then, the study area evolved into a unique context  
16 where *both* small landholders *and* large landholders operated side-by-side. One archaeological survey report  
17 described this evolution as follows:

18 *The land that included the project area originally was settled by German immigrants to*  
19 *Louisiana. By the late eighteenth century, the small landholdings that characterized the*  
20 *German settlement pattern in the river region had been consolidated into substantial estates*  
21 *for monocrop agriculture. By the early nineteenth century, a few of these large tracts had*  
22 *been subdivided by succession, but they continued to be operated as unified plantations.<sup>7</sup>*  
23 *Throughout, pattern of land consolidation for sugar plantations continued after the Civil War.*  
24 *Upper Edgard: Following the Civil War, there were numerous small producers of sugar and*  
25 *rice. Few of the larger plantations survived the war intact. Those plantations expanded, and*  
26 *by the early 1890s reported production was limited to four holdings.<sup>8</sup>*

<sup>4</sup> Jane Bodie to Alesha Cerny [Letter], July 19, 2022; from NPS.

<sup>5</sup> Rehder, *Delta Sugar*, 267.

<sup>6</sup> Walk, Haydel & Associates, Inc., 1991, 3-29.

<sup>7</sup> Goodwin, 1996, 78.

<sup>8</sup> R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, “CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST,

1 Analysis of St. John the Baptist Parish Assessor data show the continuation of the parallel trends of  
 2 consolidation and subdivision today. According to Parish Assessor data, the study area for this project  
 3 encompasses approximately 21,826 number acres subdivided into approximately 1,770 parcels.<sup>9</sup> The size of  
 4 parcels varies dramatically—from 0.1 acres to 3,518 acres—as summarized below in Table 3-4.

5 Multiple buildings often are clustered on a single parcel of land, even if the land is small. While the study area  
 6 encompasses 1,770 parcels, much of this land remains undeveloped, and the 1,875 identified resources are  
 7 clustered on only about 900 parcels of land.<sup>10</sup> As described by Jane Bodie of Evergreen Plantation in her Letter  
 8 of Inquiry regarding a potential River Road National Historic Landmark in St. John the Baptist Parish,  
 9 “Occasionally, there are houses all surrounded by the same fence. This is the Napoleonic inheritance laws  
 10 playing out one more time; the land belongs to the family, but the houses are owned by the individual. They  
 11 refer to this as ‘living in the same yard.’”<sup>11</sup> This pattern can be traced back to communal housing clusters on  
 12 plantations, and its continuation today is clearly visible in survey data and aerial photos. (See survey maps in  
 13 *Appendix A* and Figure 3-1.)

14 Subdivision of land for modern housing developments has had remarkably little impact on the study area  
 15 compared to surrounding areas – especially the east bank of the river in St. John the Baptist Parish (Figures 3-  
 16 2). Out of 21,825 acres in the study area, only about 2,292 (or 10 percent) lie within subdivisions.<sup>12</sup> All  
 17 subdivisions documented within tax assessor data are small in scale – containing between two and 101 lots –  
 18 and most lie on historically small parcels of land (Figure 3-3). Where subdivisions are present, they follow  
 19 historic linear patterns of housing development (as further discussed below under Relationship of Buildings to  
 20 One Another, starting on page 63).

### 21 Recommended Future Research

22 Preliminary research conducted under this scope of work suggests that there may be a correlation between development  
 23 of residential subdivisions in the late twentieth century with demolition of historic workers’ quarters on plantations. Extant  
 24 resources within subdivisions date from 1950 or later – parallel with the generally accepted timeline for demolition of  
 25 plantation quarters. Substantiating this correlation would require analysis of USGS topographic maps and aerial  
 26 photographs to identify when plantation quarters were demolished, as well as pulling historic subdivision plats from St.  
 27 John the Baptist Parish to determine when they were filed. For a future NRHP or NHL nomination, documenting the  
 28 historical connection between mid-twentieth century housing development in the study area and early changes on  
 29 plantations would help support an argument that the period of significance should extend into the mid-twentieth century.  
 30 Selected census research regarding occupancy could also support this argument. Tables and maps that trace the movement  
 31 of specific Black workers from plantation housing to newly constructed midcentury housing would illustrate a unique and  
 32 nationally significant trend.

33  
 34 *Table 3-4. Distribution of parcels of land in the study area by acreage. Note that counts are approximate because parish assessor data  
 35 sometimes excludes land that isn’t taxable and/or double-counts discontinuous parcels.*

Size of Parcel	Count Parcels in Study Area	% Parcels in Study Area
<1 acre	170	9.6%
1-10 acres	1,430	81.0%
11-50 acres	115	6.5%
51-100 acres	24	1.4%
101-500 acres	19	1.1%

ST. CHARLES, AND JEFFERSON PARISHES CONSTRUCTION ITEMS” [22-1219], prepared for the US Army Corps of Engineers, 1996, p. 101; from NPS.

<sup>9</sup> These counts are approximate because parish assessor data sometimes excludes land that isn’t taxable and/or double-counts discontinuous parcels.

<sup>10</sup> Note that exact parcel counts are challenging since Parish Assessor Parcel ID numbers are not unique for each parcel.

<sup>11</sup> Jane Bodie to Alesha Cerny [Letter], July 19, 2022; from NPS.

<sup>12</sup> Note that one-parcel “subdivisions” were excluded from this count.

501-1,000 acres	3	0.2%
1,000+ acres	5	0.3%

## 1 Evolution of Land Ownership

2 Research conducted for this project suggests significant continuity of land ownership in the study area.  
 3 Although the scope of work for this project did not entail detailed research regarding land ownership, historic  
 4 maps record ownership names for selected parcels of land. Below, Table 3-5 traces plantation names and/or  
 5 family names as possible based on historic maps. (Also see maps in *Appendix A*.)

6 Analysis of parish assessor data also reveals continuing family relationships between landowners in the study  
 7 area. Although there are around 1,770 parcels of land in the study area, there are only 466 unique owner  
 8 surnames. As shown in Table 3-6 and Table 3-7 below, most surnames in the study area are found among at  
 9 least two parcels, and some surnames are associated with as many as 49 parcels in the study area. However,  
 10 the families that own the largest number of parcels tend to own small parcels. Most families with shared  
 11 surnames own ten acres or less, even if they own many parcels (Table 3-6). This data suggests that small  
 12 property owners are more likely to stay in the project area for multiple generations. Small landholdings in the  
 13 study area tend to be associated with the families of African American plantation laborers—past and present.  
 14 As described by Ms. Bodie, “Up and down this road are the remnants of small farms and large plantations that  
 15 were owned by Black Creoles, Free People of Color, who at the same time their relatives were working as  
 16 enslaved farmers on Evergreen, they were working on their own farmland, in charge of their own destiny as  
 17 landed farmers.”<sup>13</sup> The trend of small landholdings mixed with large plantations along the German Coast  
 18 created a context where formerly enslaved workers could remain in the area as wage laborers and purchase  
 19 and aggregate small landholdings of their own. The historic land divisions in the area likely played an important  
 20 role in keeping families in the area; because there were small parcels of land available for purchase, families  
 21 were more likely to remain, and once a family owned land, they became even more likely to stay. Longstanding  
 22 family ties and property ownership in the study area communicate the unique and significant relationship to  
 23 the land found in this area.

24 That said, several of the area’s largest parcels of land also continue to be owned by families with longstanding  
 25 ties to the area – notably the Caire, Lanoux, Perret, Rodrigue, Waguespack, and Prat families (Table 3-7).  
 26 When current owner names are sorted by acreage, some large corporate entities can be found among  
 27 largescale property owners today, but the prevalence of longstanding family names and the mix of small  
 28 property owners continue to reflect historic patterns.

## 29 Recommended Future Research and Analysis

30 Note that the scope of work for this project did not entail tracing historical land ownership or family connections through  
 31 marriage. For a potential future NRHP or NHL nomination, tables and narrative text tracing historic ownership for selected  
 32 parcels of land could help illustrate how patterns of land ownership in the study area still follow historic trends. Developing  
 33 maps and tables tracing Black land ownership especially could help substantiate an argument for national-level significance  
 34 under the Ethnic Heritage area of significance. Tracing which small landowners also had connections to large plantations  
 35 could reveal significant trends as well.

36  
 37

<sup>13</sup> Jane Bodie to Alesha Cerny [Letter], July 19, 2022; from NPS.

1 Table 3-5 Evolution of known historic plantations and other significant landholdings in the study area, from west to east. Sources: Figure  
 2 3-4, Figure 3-5, Figure 3-6, Figure 3-16, Figure 3-28, and Figure 3-35. Great River Road Museum,  
 3 <https://greatriverroadmuseum.org/exhibits/st-john-west-bank/>, ESRI base maps. Note that not all parcels depicted on these historic  
 4 maps can be easily traced, given challenges in georeferencing historic maps – especially with the changing alignment of the Mississippi  
 5 River.

Common Plantation Name (Sources)	2024 ID#s (Address; Assessor PIDN) <sup>14</sup>	1848 Plantation/ Family	1863 Plantation/ Family	1886 Plantation/ Family	1935-1949 Plantation	2023 Owners	Integrity Notes
<b>Goodwill Plantation (street names)</b>	12-27 (6221 HWY 18; 0300054100)	Roussel Brothers	Roussel Bros.	Jean Lacaze	-	PRAT FAMILY PARTNERSHIP, LLP	Retains agricultural character and high-priority resources at the front of the property, additional outbuildings constructed after 1956
<b>Whitney Plantation (subdivision, owner name, street name, NRHP nomination)</b>	418-424, 427-431, 433-435, 438, 440, 442-457 (5099 HWY 18; 0300069311 and part of 0100019820)	Estate L. Becknel [sic]	L. Becknel [sic]	St. Martin & Peret	-	WHITNEY HERITAGE, PORT OF SOUTH LOUISIANA	Remains agricultural and retains high-priority resources, but agricultural land under separate ownership and proposed for development and non-original buildings moved onto residential parcel
<b>Evergreen Plantation (USGS maps, owner name, NRHP nomination)</b>	459-490 (4677 HWY 18, 0300027410)	Mrs. M. Haydel	I Becknel [sic]	M.A. Becnel	Evergreen School, Evergreen Sugar Mill	EVERGREEN PLANTATION, LLC.	Retains agricultural character and high-priority resources
<b>Carroll Plantation (Great River Road Museum)</b>	N/A (HWY 18 at HWY 639; 0300032400)	M.B. Haydel	M.B. Haydel	Bradish Johnson	Johnson	CAIRE, KATHERINE B ET AL.	Retains agricultural character but no resources extant per desktop survey
<b>Wego Plantation (subdivision name)</b>	N/A (3900 block HWY 18 east of Lewis Court; 0200047430, 9200001200, 0200047420, 96200043135 )	Dr. W.G. Wiendahle, P. Roussel	Dr. W.G. Wiendahle	[Outside map boundary]	-	EDGARD CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS HOLDING, GAUMET HOLDINGS, LLC, PARISH OF ST JOHN THE BAPTIST	Remains agricultural but no resources extant per desktop survey
<b>Marmillion-Columbia Plantation (USGS maps, street name, Great River Road Museum)</b>	Multiple including but not limited to 953-960 (HWY 18 at Columbia Factory Rd.; 0100044900,	V.B. Marmillion	V.B. Marmillion	[Outside map boundary]	Columbia Sugar Mill	Multiple including CAIRE, KATHERINE B ET AL, ELLIS TRACT, LLC, GRAUGNARD, J B C, CAIRE, CHRISTINE	Remains agricultural and retains high-priority resources but partially subdivided, original main house relocated, and

<sup>14</sup> Note that PIDNs are not unique to parcels within the St. John the Baptist Parish Assessor dataset; some PIDNs are duplicated among multiple parcels.



Common Plantation Name (Sources)	2024 ID#s (Address; Assessor PIDN) <sup>14</sup>	1848 Plantation/ Family	1863 Plantation/ Family	1886 Plantation/ Family	1935-1949 Plantation	2023 Owners	Integrity Notes
	0300032400), 972 (2513 HWY 18, 0200016600), 973 (2485 HWY 18, 0200007900), 975 (2475 HWY 18, 0200007500), 987 (2431 HWY 18, 0200007200), 1001, 1003, & 1004 (131 Caire Ct, 0200008200)					DENISE, CAIRE, RANDLE J & DEBRA, CAIRE, G WALTON, SPELL, DERRICK & SHARON	workers' housing and sugar mill no longer extant
<b>Old Fruit Plantation (subdivision name, Goodwin reports), Kismet Plantation (Great River Road Museum)</b>	1246-1248 (114 E 9 <sup>th</sup> St, 0100044410), 1256 (1851 HWY 18, 0100017000), 1271-1273 (127 Emilien Ct, 0100040200, 0100009600)	Buroard [?] & Bethancourt	Buroard [?] & Bethancourt	[Outside map boundary]	-	Multiple including RODRIGUE, LESLIE, KENNETH, SILAS, JESSIE JR, GORDON, FERDINAND & MARY LOU BOUDOIN, BORNE, ARTHUR (EST)	Multiple subdivisions but retains high-priority resources
<b>Gold Mine Plantation (USGS maps, subdivision name)</b>	1294-1304 (1651 HWY 18, 0100024600)	F. Tassin, W. L [?], O. Hymel, Estate Thomas May	O. Hymel, Estate T. May	[Outside map boundary]	Gold Mine Sugar Mill	EUROCHEM LOUISIANA, LLC	Multiple consolidated parcels; Remains agricultural and retains some high-priority quarters, but main house, sugar mill, and most quarters missing
<b>Glendale Plantation (USGS maps, street name)</b>	1466, 1470, 1475, 1479, 1482-1486, 1490, & 1494 (247 Highway 18, 0100032100), 1497 (271 HWY 18, 0100032200)	Webb & Broaddus, Kilmore	Webb & Broaddus, Kilmore	[Outside map boundary]	Glen Dale Plantation	LANAUX FAMILY, LLC	Remains agricultural and retains high-priority resources

1 Table 3-6. Source: St. John the Baptist Parish Assessor data, accessed 2023.

SURNAME TIERS BY PARCEL		
Tiers by number of parcels	Count unique surnames	%
1 parcel	202	43.5%
2-10 parcels	226	48.7%
11-20 parcels	29	6.3%
20+ parcels	7	1.5%

SURNAME TIERS BY ACREAGE		
Tiers by acreage	Count unique surnames	%
<1 acre	17	3.7%
1-10 acres	331	71.2%
11-50 acres	62	13.3%
51-100 acres	22	4.7%
101-500 acres	25	5.4%

2  
3 Table 3-7. List of owner names/surnames associated with at least 10 parcels of land in the study area (left) versus owner  
4 names/surnames associated with at least 50 acres of land in the study area (right). Source: St. John the Baptist Parish Assessor data,  
5 accessed 2023.

NAMES ASSOCIATED WITH 10+ PARCELS		
Unique owner surname name	No. Parcels	Acreage
BAILEY	49	105.5740023
JOHNSON	43	12.3031131
LUMAR	39	11.71756526
BORNE	38	140.6279865
LEWIS	25	11.17135069
PIERRE	24	46.61940808
ALLEN	23	42.81379004
BETHANCOURT	20	8.132588162
WILLIAMS	20	4.876133096
JOSEPH	19	42.02834826
OUBRE	19	43.36666325
STARR INVESTMENT CORP	18	2.883019204
DUMAS	17	9.114115335
DUFRESNE	17	81.74183382
AUGUST	16	50.93062465
ROUSSEVE	16	164.0294183
EDWARDS	16	4.113708792
THOMAS	16	20.5945028
SORAPURU	15	140.3772659
JACKSON	15	4.186029768
ROUSSEL	14	6.982782337
WASHINGTON	14	2.865176823
BOUDOIN	14	3.372285669
BATISTE	13	2.100704048
SMITH	13	3.606163759
SONGY	13	51.13218445
BROWN	12	39.59189939
TAYLOR	12	17.58238058
JACK	12	10.41909885
SYLVAIN	12	14.73910319
[BLANK]	12	0
ROUSSELL	12	43.8041074
MORRIS	11	2.608529212
GORDON	11	2.538718266
ST PIERRE	11	4.945226553
PERRET	11	419.7909715
PIERCE	10	2.209503634
GROWS	10	1.296972477
GAUTHIER	10	35.61426069
FIFFIE	10	62.98453611
ADAMS	10	9.448825675
BASTIAN	10	14.72936631

NAMES ASSOCIATED WITH 50+ ACRES		
Unique owner surname name	No. Parcels	Acreage
CAIRE	9	6635.488119
EVERGREEN PLANTATION	1	1909.47476
PORT OF SOUTH LOUISIANA (391962)	7	1535.779993
EDGARD CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS HOLDING(360235)	2	1148.018903
EUROCHEM LOUISIANA	3	1013.452333
LANAUX FAMILY	2	844.9262802
ST JOHN LAND COMPANY	1	744.4380382
PERRET	11	419.7909715
RODRIGUE	9	370.2327142
WHITE ROSE PLANTATION	2	353.8424682
WAGUESPACK	4	332.6168137
PRAT FAMILY PARTNERSHIP	2	287.8520931
CHURCHPLACE PLANTATION LLC	3	287.192535
WHITNEY HERITAGE	3	185.1063747
SWAMP OAK PROPERTIES	2	175.6132996
MARIX	2	166.9925276
ROUSSEVE	16	164.0294183
ZERINGUE	6	162.9263671
STREAM FAMILY LP	1	157.7487471
BORNE	38	140.6279865
SORAPURU	15	140.3772659
GAUMET HOLDINGS	7	124.6928455
PIZZOLATO	2	119.616314
RIVERLAND DIVERSIFIED LLC (329338)	1	114.1535519
BAILEY	49	105.5740023
DDEP HOLDINGS	4	104.959317
DUTREIX	2	104.6666121
BROU	4	104.66495
ROBERT	4	101.7525173
ROGER	2	101.4180332
DDEP HOLDINGS LLC	1	101.0050566
AIZEN	4	100.6584887
GARON LLC (379904)	2	93.52919338
DUFRESNE	17	81.74183382
GAUTIER	2	79.55582504
ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST PARISH (251197)	1	74.85304618
BARTHOLOMEW	9	70.38868266
SILAS	5	69.94667601
COOK	6	66.24272158
ST JOHN THE BAPTIST PARISH SCHOOL BOARD	4	66.0407072
SCHEXNAYDER	9	65.2393919
CAZENAVE	5	64.40050079



1 Grammercy Bridge at the western edge of the study area to provide automobile access across the Mississippi  
2 River along newly created Highway 3213 (Figure 3-12), but Highway 3213 dead-ended on the west bank,  
3 connecting to Highway 18 but not creating new highway alignments.<sup>19</sup> Around 2012, the Louisiana Department  
4 of Transportation constructed Highway 3127 through the project area, paralleling Highway 18 to the south,  
5 and extended Highway 3123 to connect new Highway 3127 to the Grammercy Bridge and the east bank (Figure  
6 3-13), creating the highway alignment present today. This new highway development significantly changed the  
7 accessibility of the study area, creating a highway crossroads in an area that operated without one for nearly  
8 300 years and driving current proposals for new industrial development to date.

#### 9 Recommended Future Research

10 The recent construction of Highway 3127 and extension of Highway 3123 would have required review and analysis of  
11 potential effects under the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA) and Section 106 of the National Historic  
12 Preservation Act. Those review documents should have included analysis of the NRHP eligibility of adjacent land, as well as  
13 potential indirect impacts resulting from highway construction. Although NRHP evaluation frameworks and precedents  
14 have changed significantly since 2012—especially regarding the significance of landscapes—researching compliance  
15 documents from these projects likely would help inform a potential future NRHP or NHL nomination.

### 16 CLUSTERS AND ZONES OF DEVELOPMENT

17 Historically, the study area was dispersed, with clusters of development focused around plantations. Until the  
18 mid-twentieth century, the major plantations in the area included their own quarters, mills, and postbellum  
19 stores (each further discussed below). Today, most plantation mills and stores have moved to more urbanized  
20 areas (especially the towns of Garyville and Reserve across the river), and the study area is organized with  
21 three small nodes of development, all located along Great River Road (Highway 18) – Wallace, Edgard, and  
22 Lucy. Of these, only Edgard has a commercial presence. Wallace and Lucy both are small villages with fire  
23 stations and clusters of single-family houses on small lots but without commercial downtowns. Both Wallace  
24 and Edgard are considered Mississippi River ports by the US Army Corps of Engineers (Figure 3-14), but neither  
25 feature hardened wharf structures or warehouses commonly associated with port towns (Figure 3-15).  
26 Instead, riverboats simply let down planks to create ramps for onboarding and offboarding – allowing every  
27 property to become a port. As described by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates in a 1989 cultural resource  
28 report that investigated historic river landings:

29 *... during the historic periods, almost all of the historic rivercraft landings along the*  
30 *Mississippi River were actually flat areas of batture ground [between the levee and the river],*  
31 *and not structures at all. During the steamboat era (1825-1910), there were 1,069 recorded*  
32 *Mississippi River landings between Baton Rouge and New Orleans.... Of this total number,*  
33 *approximately 22 contained actual landing structures; wharves, ramps, walkways, or*  
34 *platforms... This meant that virtually every plantation touching the riverbank on either side*  
35 *had its own landing. Many of the minor way points enumerated in these lists were hardly*  
36 *recognizable as landings except by the experienced eyes of rivermen.<sup>20</sup>*

37 The dispersed character of development in the area likely relates to this dispersed method of transportation—  
38 with no single centralized port or crossroads community—a pattern that continues to influence development  
39 in the area today.

#### 40 Wallace Vicinity

41 Wallace is a census-designated place that encompasses the Woodville and Willow Grove communities and  
42 Whitney and Evergreen Plantations. Wallace is located at a hairpin curve in the Mississippi River historically  
43 known as Fiftymile Point (today marked as mile 145 on the river). The vicinity around Wallace is claimed by

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<sup>19</sup> USGS, “Lutcher, LA” [Topographic Map], 1998, from USGS topoView, <https://ngmdb.usgs.gov/topoview/viewer/#15/30.0397/-90.6720>.

<sup>20</sup> Goodwin, 1989, 118, citing Cayton 1881:17-35, Hunter 1949:346,



1 some to be the site of the first Acadian settlement in Louisiana in 1766.<sup>21</sup> Originally named St. Philip, the  
2 community was renamed in 1855 after Congressman Nathaniel Wallace who aided in bringing a post office to  
3 the area.<sup>22</sup> The 1848 map depicting parcel boundaries shows very small parcels of land in this location, which  
4 likely encouraged small farming and inhibited large plantation use. The nearby Whitney and Evergreen  
5 Plantations served as nodes for the area more than the town of Wallace. Railroad development bypassed  
6 Wallace given its location at a curve in the riverbank, and by 1886 maps depicted the “Johnson Station” rail  
7 depot at the rear of Carroll Plantation but no rail connection at Wallace (Figure 3-16).

8 The small parcels of land that discouraged plantation development in the Wallace area were affordable and  
9 attractive to free Black families after the Civil War, and local history records that Black Union troops pooled  
10 money and bought land in Wallace and nearby Woodville (discussed below).<sup>23</sup> Throughout its history Wallace  
11 has remained small and primarily residential. At no point between 1892 and 1962 did USGS topographic maps  
12 depict a post office or other institutional development in the village. Based on analysis of USGS topographic  
13 maps from 1949 through 1999, the Wallace post office was located just downriver from Johnson Plantation  
14 (and, technically, in the modern-day boundaries of the Town of Edgard). Until the 1990s, access from Wallace  
15 to the opposite side of the Mississippi River was provided only via ferry, but the Grammercy Bridge was  
16 constructed in 1994.<sup>24</sup> The presence of the bridge encouraged transportation across the river instead of  
17 development in Wallace, allowing the community to retain its rural character. However, the rural village  
18 character has the potential to be impacted by proposed development of a grain terminal (Figure 3-17).

### 19 Woodville Community

20 The community of Woodville is located in the southern portion of the Wallace area, now separated from the  
21 community by Highway 3213. The Woodville Cemetery (ID# 305, 200 block Woodville Road) first appears on  
22 USGS topographic maps in 1962, although it dates to at least the 1890s, as described below:

23 *According to a local informant, the Black community was known as a “company town,” the*  
24 *original company consisting of several individuals who pooled resources and designated one*  
25 *person, Mr. Lewis Irvine, as a purchasing agent to buy land. Community members have been*  
26 *buried in the cemetery since the 1890s, although the earliest readable grave marker dated*  
27 *1927. The cemetery land was owned by the community as a whole, and approval for burial*  
28 *was dependent upon membership in the community.*<sup>25</sup>

### 29 Willow Grove Community

30 The community of Willow Grove is a little further downriver from Woodville, adjacent to Whitney Plantation  
31 where the river takes a sharp turn. The “Willow Bend” in the river is labeled on USGS maps as early as 1892,  
32 but the name Willow Grove only appears on the USGS 1954 topographic map. Willow Grove Cemetery (ID#  
33 401, 200 block W. 5th Street, Wallace) is located at the dead end of West 5<sup>th</sup> Street. The earliest known burials  
34 date to 1922, but the cemetery dates back to 1919.<sup>26</sup>

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<sup>21</sup> Walk, Haydel & Associates, Inc., 1991, 3-47, 4-7.

<sup>22</sup> Walk, Haydel & Associates, Inc., 1991, 3-47.

<sup>23</sup> Jane Bodie to Alesha Cerny [Letter], July 19, 2022; from NPS.

<sup>24</sup> “Veterans Memorial Bridge: LA-3213 Mississippi River Crossing At Gramercy,” John A. Weeks, III, accessed Jan. 26, 2024, [https://www.johnweeks.com/river\\_mississippi/pages/lmiss14.html](https://www.johnweeks.com/river_mississippi/pages/lmiss14.html); USGS, “Lutcher, LA” [Topographic Map], 1998, from USGS topoView, <https://ngmdb.usgs.gov/topoview/viewer/#15/30.0397/-90.6720>.

<sup>25</sup> Walk, Haydel & Associates, Inc., 1991, 4-4 – 4-5.

<sup>26</sup> “3 Historic Louisiana plantations, Black cemetery to be impacted by proposed grain terminal review finds,” *L’Observateur*, October 5, 2023, accessed February 5, 2024, <https://www.lobservateur.com/2023/10/05/3-historic-louisiana-plantations-black-cemetery-to-be-impacted-by-proposed-grain-terminal-review-finds/>; “Willow Grove Cemetery,” Find a Grave, accessed February 5, 2024, <https://www.findagrave.com/cemetery/2529715/willow-grove-cemetery>.

## 1 **Edgard Vicinity**

2 Edgard is a census-designated place that encompasses the majority of the project area. It encompasses the  
3 former Columbia Plantation, the Town of Edgard, former Goldmine Plantation, communities of Tigerville and  
4 Lucy, and Glendale Plantation.

### 5 Town of Edgard

6 The town of Edgard is located near the center of the study area, along a relatively straight stretch of the  
7 Mississippi River. The land for St. John the Baptist Church was expropriated from a local bachelor in 1770.  
8 Edgard was established as the county seat in 1848. Originally known as “St. John,” after the parish church, the  
9 town was renamed Edgard in 1850 after the first postmaster.<sup>27</sup> The parish government and Catholic church  
10 continue to serve as landmarks in the town today (reference Figure 3-18). The river landing encouraged  
11 commercial development nearby, as exemplified by the Caire Stores at 131 Caire Court (Figure 3-19). The  
12 railroad’s arrival shifted town development south, away from the river, and the Edgard Station depot is visible  
13 on USGS maps from 1949. Auto availability also encouraged road-related commercial development along  
14 Highway 18 (the Great River Road). However, large plantations surrounded the town site—Columbia  
15 Plantation to the west and Gold Mine Plantation to the east—and hindered broader growth, resulting in the  
16 small town extant today.

### 17 Tigerville Community

18 Tigerville is a distinct community between Edgard and the former Gold Mine Plantation. According to Mary  
19 Sternberg:

20 *This area of Edgard was called Tigerville and was a part of a Mrs. Lorio’s plantation.*  
21 *According to the local story, the area was called Paincourtville until a school superintendent*  
22 *visiting the local school was attacked by bulldogs from which he fled in a panic. Thereafter, he*  
23 *referred to the place as Tigerville, and the name stuck.<sup>28</sup>*

24 The cluster of homes along streets stretching back perpendicular to the Great River Road appears as a distinct  
25 grouping on the 1949 USGS topo map. Duck’s Ice House (ID# 1088, 122 Duck Lane, Edgard), or another  
26 industrial company, appears to have operated at the same site in the community at least since 1949, if not  
27 before. In addition to residences flanking these roads, and Duck’s Ice House in the middle of the community,  
28 several commercial buildings front the neighborhood facing Highway 18.

### 29 Community of Lucy

30 Like Wallace, the Lucy community is located at a sharp curve in the riverbank, where original land grants were  
31 especially narrow (Figure 1848-map). These small parcels encouraged small residential development—  
32 beginning with freedom colonies in the antebellum era and continuing with the small-scale residential  
33 development visible today (Figure 3-20). Although Lucy was the first parish seat, historic USGS topographic  
34 maps do not show any institutional development in the community. Large plantations surrounded this  
35 community as well—Gold Mine Plantation to the west and Glendale Plantation to the south—similarly  
36 hindering commercial growth.

## 37 **RELATIONSHIP OF BUILDINGS TO ONE ANOTHER**

38 Within the study area, buildings are sited in linear groupings, reflecting the constraints of parcel boundaries  
39 established by the *arpent* system. As described by cultural geographer John B. Rehder in his seminal book,  
40 *Delta Sugar*:

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<sup>27</sup> Walk, Haydel & Associates, Inc., 1991, 3-47.

<sup>28</sup> Mary Ann Sternberg, *Along the River Road: Past and Present on Louisiana’s Historic Byway* (Baton Rouge and London: Louisiana State University Press, 1996), 273.

1            *Along the natural levees of the Mississippi River, plantation buildings are arranged as linear*  
2            *settlements along lines perpendicular to the stream ... Linear here means an alignment of*  
3            *buildings facing a central road that runs at right angles to the course of the river.*<sup>29</sup>

4 This linear layout applies to groupings of resources within towns, on plantations, or in single-family residential  
5 clusters – each of which is further discussed below.

## 6 **Town Layouts**

7 As discussed below, the villages and towns within the study area—Wallace, Edgard, and Lucy—all are oriented  
8 toward the Mississippi River along the Great River Road (Highway 18). All commercial and institutional  
9 buildings are likewise oriented toward the river. Residential lots extend in linear strips perpendicular to the  
10 river—sometimes with multiple houses aligned on a single lot and sometimes with a strip of narrow lots. None  
11 of the towns feature a grid or town square, and few east-west streets connect the streets that extend back  
12 from the river. The resulting lack of connectivity gives the towns an isolated, rural feel, and narrow strips of  
13 undeveloped land frequently are interspersed between corridors of development even in town settings. (Refer  
14 to maps in *Appendix A.*)

## 15 **Plantation Layouts**

16 Plantation layouts in the study area reflect the narrow parcel boundaries established by the *arpent* system, but  
17 also the functional requirements of sugar and rice plantations – such as topography, soils, access to  
18 transportation, and irrigation. Plantation layouts also evolved over time—responding to important contextual  
19 factors that helped support continued agricultural use—and have significance in their own right. Existing  
20 studies of Louisiana Creole plantations layouts often generalize the typology as linear, following the model  
21 established by Rehder in *Delta Sugar* (Figures 3-21 and 3-22). Analysis of the exceptional collection of  
22 plantations found within the study area, however, suggests that plantation layouts responded to much more  
23 pragmatic criteria rather than a standardized or idealized linear “model.” For example, the typical linear  
24 plantation model organized buildings hierarchically with the highest-priority buildings on the highest ground –  
25 the main house and its accessory buildings near the levee, the mill and important agricultural buildings set  
26 slightly further back, and workers’ quarters located near the mill but on lower ground.<sup>30</sup> Analysis of plantation  
27 layouts in the study area suggests that higher ground was also prioritized for mill construction, and some  
28 plantations located the mill diagonally behind the main house to maintain higher ground. Also, given the  
29 topography of the area, lower ground was *usually* at the rear of the parcel, but not always; a tributary could  
30 result in a low area toward the middle of the property.

31 The study area provides an excellent comparative study of plantation layouts that follow the “model” linear  
32 plan as well as layouts that make common-sense adaptations to the linear plan. Excellent examples of the  
33 linear plantation layout typology established by Rehder can be found at both Evergreen Plantation (Figures 3-  
34 23 and 3-24) and Glendale Plantation (Figures 3-25, 3-26, and 3-27). The Carroll Plantation and Old Fruit-  
35 Kismet Plantation also appear to have reflected the linear pattern historically (Figures 3-28 and 3-29),  
36 although no buildings appear to survive today on the Carroll Plantation and the Old Fruit-Kismet Plantation has  
37 lost all of its rear outbuildings and quarters. The Evergreen and Glendale examples both include the  
38 characteristic arrangement with the main house symmetrically flanked by pigeonnaire and garconniere, with  
39 agricultural outbuildings and quarters stretching in a line toward the rear of the property. The double-row of  
40 quarters historically found on both Evergreen Plantation and Glendale Plantation is especially representative  
41 and noteworthy:

42            *In 1861, Howard Russell, an English traveler, described a Louisiana sugar plantation in*  
43            *Ascension Parish: "The sugar-house is the capitol of the negro quarters, and to each of them*  
44            *is attached an enclosure, in which there is a double row of single storied wooden cottages*

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<sup>29</sup> Rehder, *Delta Sugar*, 90.

<sup>30</sup> Rehder, *Delta Sugar*, 68.

1            *divided into two or four rooms. An avenue of trees runs down the centre of the negro street,*  
 2            *and behind each hut are rude poultry hutches”<sup>31</sup>*

3            The full double-row of quarters remains intact at Evergreen Plantation today (Figure 3-30, ID#s 462-472),  
 4            providing an exceedingly rare example of this once-common element of the plantation layout. Some of the  
 5            quarters at Glendale were demolished at some point between 1957 and 1967, following the nationwide and  
 6            regional shift away from employer-provided worker housing, but four remnants appear to remain intact along  
 7            “Quarter Road” (ID#s 1466, 1470, 1479, and 1483).<sup>32</sup>

## 8            **Recommended Future Documentation**

9            The scope of work for this survey only included desktop-level documentation for outbuildings and other buildings not  
 10            visible from Highway 18 – like the historic quarters at Evergreen Plantation and Glendale Plantation. For a future NRHP or  
 11            NHL nomination, all above-ground structures in the district boundary should be photographed and documented at a  
 12            reconnaissance level – especially rare and significant surviving quarters at Glendale Plantation and any other identified rare  
 13            outbuildings.

14            The layout of Whitney Plantation appears to have developed with two distinct clusters, likely reflecting its  
 15            initial development as two distinct plantations owned by two brothers and its later consolidation into a single  
 16            plantation by heirs.<sup>33</sup> It is likely that each parcel originally had its own comprehensive grouping with a main  
 17            house cluster, agricultural outbuilding cluster, and quarters cluster, but the redundant buildings were  
 18            demolished after the two adjacent parcels were consolidated. Historic USGS maps from 1892 depict Whitney’s  
 19            main house and major auxiliary and agricultural outbuildings grouped along the Great River Road (5099  
 20            Highway 18, Parcel Object ID 872, Assessor PIDN 0300069311), then a double-row of quarters and additional  
 21            outbuildings (possibly including a mill) set back diagonally from the main cluster along Whitney Plantation  
 22            Road (no longer extant - Parcel Object ID 1049, Assessor PIDN 0100019820). (See Figures 3-31 and 3-32.) This  
 23            physical evolution of the plantation layout helps communicate the complicated history of land consolidation  
 24            and redivision over time.

25            Both Marmillion-Columbia Plantation and Goldmine Plantation developed later and display a broader  
 26            plantation layout. Marmillion-Columbia Plantation was located on a parcel of land with much wider river  
 27            frontage than adjacent parcels, and the layout of plantation buildings consequently followed a different,  
 28            irregular pattern. This plantation also became a milling center in the early twentieth century, and the  
 29            plantation layout evolved to accommodate that need. Historic maps from 1892 show an irregular cluster of  
 30            groupings along the Great River Road— likely including the main house, domestic outbuildings, *and* workers’  
 31            quarters—while the sugar mill and its auxiliary buildings were located diagonally behind this cluster to the  
 32            southeast, toward the middle of the property along a canal (Figures 3-33 and 3-34). At some point between  
 33            1932 and 1949, new workers’ quarters arose to the east of the main house (no longer extant, Figure 3-35).<sup>34</sup>  
 34            Historic aerial photographs from 1957 clearly show a row of bungalows lining the Great River Road and a grid  
 35            of shotgun houses immediately behind them.<sup>35</sup> The growth of workers’ housing at Columbia Plantation reflects  
 36            the centralization of the milling industry in the early twentieth century, with smaller plantation mills closing  
 37            and selected larger mills growing (as detailed above in *Section 2 Industrial Development* beginning on page 23).

<sup>31</sup> Rehder, *Delta Sugar*, 101, citing Russell 1863, 104.

<sup>32</sup> The Glendale Plantation quarters are visible on USGS topographic maps in 1957 but not in 1967. USGS, “Bonnet Carre, LA” [Topographic Map], 1957 and USGS, “Laplace, LA” [Topographic Map], 1967, both from USGS topoView, <https://ngmdb.usgs.gov/topoview/viewer/#15/30.0333/-90.5064>.

<sup>33</sup> National Register Staff, Louisiana State Historic Preservation Office, “Whitney Plantation Historic District,” National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1992, Section 8, Page 6.

<sup>34</sup> The new workers’ housing is visible on USGS topographic maps in 1949 but not in 1932. USGS, “Mt. Airy, LA” [Topographic Map], 1892 updated through 1932 and USGS, “Garyville, LA” [Topographic Map], 1949, both from USGS topoView, <https://ngmdb.usgs.gov/topoview/viewer/#15/30.0410/-90.6616>.

<sup>35</sup> [Edgard, LA aerial photo], 1957, from Historic Aerials, <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>. Original hard copies of these digitized aerial photos are available from the Louisiana State University (LSU) Cartographic Information Center, <https://lsu.edu/cic/collections/aerial/index.php>.



1 At Goldmine Plantation, three narrow properties were slowly consolidated, becoming a single plantation by  
2 the early twentieth century (as documented above in Table 3-5). The consolidated Goldmine Plantation  
3 landholding had a broad river frontage that allowed a broad rather than linear layout of buildings. The historic  
4 USGS topographic map from 1949 shows a scattering of houses along Highway 18—likely predating  
5 consolidation of the properties—behind which sat a line of quarters on “Goldmine Court,” with the sugar mill  
6 set further back (Figure 3-36). Today, most of the buildings associated with Goldmine Plantation have been  
7 demolished, the few remaining examples of workers housing, agricultural buildings, and outbuildings continue  
8 to follow this layout pattern. The main house at Goldmine Plantation, though extant, has been relocated  
9 within the project area (now at 4739 Highway 18, ID# 458).

## 10 Residential Lots and Yards

11 Over time many landowners portioned off small parcels of land for housing – sometimes for family members,  
12 or sometimes for sale. Occasionally, these boundary changes were filed as subdivision plats, but more often  
13 they were small and informal. As a result, nearly 90 percent of the *lots* in the study area measure less than 10  
14 acres, yet altogether these small lots account for only about 6 percent of the acreage within the parish.<sup>36</sup> Small  
15 residential lots typically front Highway 18 or flank short dead-end streets running perpendicular to Highway  
16 18. (See maps in *Appendix A*.) The majority of housing on small residential lots dates from the early to mid-  
17 twentieth century and likely relates to the demolition of workers’ quarters on plantations and relocation of  
18 workers to other properties nearby. Representative examples of small residential lots fronting Highway 18 are  
19 distributed throughout the study area (as illustrated in the maps in *Appendix A*), but one especially illustrative  
20 example is located at 1049 Highway 18 in Lucy, where three small cottages dating from around 1900 are  
21 arranged on one triangular parcel of land, with sheds and backhouses to the rear (Figures 3-37 and 3-38). The  
22 twentieth-century residential strips running perpendicular to Highway 18 bear an uncanny resemblance to the  
23 double-row configuration of quarters typical on plantations in the area – communicating volumes about the  
24 depth of cultural connection to longstanding spatial patterns in this exceedingly tradition-steeped community.

25 Although smaller parcels of land within the study area included far fewer buildings than plantations, they still  
26 often included separate houses for different branches or multiple generations of the family, as well as  
27 outbuildings to support small-scale subsistence agriculture. Historically, residential lots likely included privies,  
28 chicken coops, rabbit hutches, sheds, and sometimes stables. Today, detached garages and sheds are  
29 common.<sup>37</sup>

## 30 Recommended Future Documentation

31 The scope of work for this survey did not include field documentation of auxiliary buildings. For a future NRHP or NHL  
32 nomination, additional photography of auxiliary buildings is recommended, along with additional analysis of layout patterns  
33 that characterize residential lots.

## 34 LAND USES AND ACTIVITIES

### 35 AGRICULTURE

36 Agricultural development fueled historic settlement of this rich and fertile study area, and agriculture remains  
37 the dominant land use today. As noted above, only about 10 percent of the land in the study area has been  
38 subdivided for residential development, and the other 90 percent remains actively used for agriculture. The  
39 locations of agricultural use today remain the same as well – determined by soils and topography, just as they  
40 were historically. As shown in Table 3-5 above, all of the major plantations in the study area remain actively  
41 used for agriculture. Even within plantations, the size and agricultural fields remains remarkably unchanged. As  
42 described by Evergreen Plantation Director Jane Bodie, “On the 1835 bankruptcy document for the owner of  
43 Evergreen, Pierre Clidamont Becnel, there was listed 400 acres of tillable land, the same 400 acres in

<sup>36</sup> St. John the Baptist Parish Assessor data, 2023.

<sup>37</sup> Rehder, *Delta Sugar*, 118.

1 cultivation to this day.”<sup>38</sup> The types of crops grown in the study area also remain consistent, with sugar  
2 dominating, supplemented by rice. Present-day aerial photos show sugar production across the study area,  
3 marked by the “broad, canal-gridded cane fields” characteristic of sugar plantations (Figures 3-20 and 3-39).<sup>39</sup>  
4 The flooded fields needed for rice production appear very limited today based on analysis of aerial  
5 photographs (Figure 3-40). In part, the decline of rice likely relates to river alignment changes and levee  
6 improvements that made it more difficult to flood the fields.<sup>40</sup> It is likely that small-scale rice production also  
7 takes place in the backswamp, where it would be challenging to identify with aerial photograph alone. As  
8 noted by R. Christopher Goodwin Associates in a 1990 cultural resource report, “Because of the lack of labor  
9 required, swamp rice farming was common in the early twentieth century, and it still [was] practiced” at that  
10 time.<sup>41</sup> Subsistence gardening also likely continues today on small residential lots.

## 11 LUMBER

12 Historically all natural resources available were used by settlers, including those found in the backswamp,  
13 which provided “wildlife habitat, timber, water storage, waste filtering, hunting, and trapping.”<sup>42</sup> The cypress  
14 timber found in the backswamp was used to construct all types of cultural resources in the study area,  
15 especially before the arrival of the railroad and the availability of commercially milled lumber. Old-growth  
16 cypress was especially well-suited for construction, ranging from infrastructure to fine residential millwork. As  
17 noted by Walk, Haydel & Associates in a 1991 cultural resource report:

18 *It is worth noting that Cypress was one of the chief lumber trees of the Mississippi River*  
19 *floodplain, its value being that it was significantly durable, soft and easy to work. Uses*  
20 *included construction timbers, fence posts, siding, greenhouse and hotbed lumber, interior*  
21 *trim, elaborate paneling, window frames, doors, furniture, and fine cabinet construction.*  
22 *Unfortunately, most of the virgin cypress swamps in the state have been cut.*<sup>43</sup>

23 Archeological investigations have located cypress pilings in the 1774 levee structure, as well as in early  
24 irrigation flumes.<sup>44</sup> Research to date has not revealed any lumber mills or commercial timbering operations in  
25 the study area, but it appears that lumber extraction was routinely considered part of plantation operations.  
26 Jane Bodie, Evergreen Plantation Director, has noted that “This is where the cypress came from that still exists  
27 in all our buildings. There is a long sawyer on the lists of the enslaved [from Evergreen Plantation].”<sup>45</sup> Similarly,  
28 one source notes a small lumber mill on Evergreen Plantation prior to the Civil War – likely primarily producing  
29 lumber for local consumption. Today cypress trees and a mix of younger trees continue to populate the  
30 backswamp, and timber has begun to repopulate the few parcels of land where agricultural operations have  
31 ceased.

## 32 FISHING, HUNTING, AND TRAPPING

33 Fishing, hunting, and trapping have been traditional cultural forms of food gathering and recreation  
34 throughout the history of the study area, and they continue as active traditional cultural practices today. Both  
35 the Mississippi River and the backswamp were used for fishing, and the backswamp provided land for hunting  
36 and trapping. The resource-rich backswamp was especially essential for the survival of “maroons”—or fugitive  
37 slaves prior to emancipation—and the availability of food resources from fishing, hunting, and trapping for  
38 subsistence likely played a major role in the decisions of free people of color when weighing the pros and cons  
39 of remaining in the area. Commercial fishing also provided supplemental income or an alternative to

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<sup>38</sup> Bodie, 2022.

<sup>39</sup> Roland, Louisiana Sugar Plantations, 139.

<sup>40</sup> Earnest Fiffie of Edgard in Goodwin, 1989, Appendix III – Transcripts of Oral History Interviews.

<sup>41</sup> Goodwin, 1990, 47-48.

<sup>42</sup> Walk, Haydel & Associates, Inc., 1991, 2-5.

<sup>43</sup> Walk, Haydel & Associates, Inc., 1991, 2-5.

<sup>44</sup> Walk, Haydel & Associates, Inc., 1991, 3-30; Goodwin, 1990, 1.

<sup>45</sup> Bodie, 2022.

1 plantation labor.<sup>46</sup> Even recent oral histories are replete with stories about fishing especially, with one  
 2 longtime resident of the area remembering that he “personally would shrimp for fresh water shrimp in boxes  
 3 with bait. And I also personally laid fish lines with hooks on them. I did that personally, and most of the time  
 4 alone.”<sup>47</sup> Another remembered that “almost every local resident used to go fish down by the river.”<sup>48</sup> Today  
 5 the Mississippi River is highly industrialized, but aerial photos of the backswamp show lots of small boats and  
 6 piers, suggesting continued use of the area for fishing. The area also has a number of active hunting and  
 7 trapping clubs.

## 8 Recommended Future Documentation

9 Traditional cultural activities like fishing, hunting, and trapping are seldom documented by archival sources or published  
 10 histories. Oral histories and ethnographies provide the best approach for documenting these important cultural activities.  
 11 For a future potential NRHP or NHL nomination, thorough analysis of existing oral histories and targeted collection of new  
 12 oral histories would provide strong documentation to support the significance of the unique traditions that fisherman,  
 13 hunters, and trappers keep alive in the backswamp of St. John the Baptist Parish.

## 14 RECREATION

15 The study area’s landscape forms the backbone for not only economic activity, but also cultural activity and  
 16 recreation. Few recreational buildings or structures exist in the study area because most recreation and  
 17 gathering occurred outdoors. Historically, when the Mississippi River provided the primary means of  
 18 transportation, showboats would travel up and down the river, and members of the community would climb  
 19 aboard for a night of entertainment. As one resident remembered, “There never was a year that a showboat  
 20 would not make known its intended arrival and they would present one or two nights of nice, live stage shows  
 21 and sell a lot of simple things to make money. But they were interesting. They were very lively.”<sup>49</sup> The area  
 22 along the levee also provided a shared open space for more informal recreation:

23 *Every homeowner had a bench. And before air conditioning, and before television, every*  
 24 *evening was spent, every twilight late evening after sunset. was spent on the levee with*  
 25 *family and friends. We visited each other from neighbors from- one side or the other. There*  
 26 *were even little steps trot were constructed of cypress that would go up the levee so that if it*  
 27 *was slippery or grassy, it could be done conveniently.*<sup>50</sup>

<sup>46</sup> Goodwin, 1996, 86. Maroon territory stretched from St. John the Baptist and St. Charles Parish immediately upriver from New Orleans surrounding the city to downriver from the English Turn through Lake Borgne where they occupied almost-impenetrable swamps. Their settlements extended down to Lake Barataria. The Spanish authorities were deeply impressed and quite frightened by the military strength of these Maroon settlements" (<https://neworleanshistorical.org/items/show/1403>). Ibrahima Seck in his book Boukie Fait Gombo describes the grand marronage as an “ecosystem where maroons (runaway slaves) found refuge from the beginnings to the end of slavery” (106) in outlying areas known mostly only to native peoples. He quotes Gwendolyn Midlo Hall in Africans in Colonial Louisiana as naming St. Malo, a former slave of Karl Darenbourg, as the leader of a large band of maroons in the “vast and uncharted territory in what is now St. Bernard Parish” (108). Maroons survived by fish and game they hunted and from furtive forages of farms. Slaves sometimes took great risks to visit their local *ciprieres* for the latest news, to meet up with relatives who were marooned there, and to bring supplies as needed. Punishment if caught could be branding, cutting off of the ears and other torture. In the German Coast early years, if a slave were the sole help on a small farm, the master might have been lenient about accepting him back, desperate as they both were to survive. In 1795 Mr. Mather reported that no more than four slaves were listed as maroon on two of six concessions on the German Coast; however, not all complaints about runaway slaves were registered (Blume 119). <https://scphistory.org/role-slaves-free-people-color-scp/>. Sources: Paper Monuments, Pippin Frisbie-Calder, artist, and Gwendolyn Midlo Hall, narrative, “San Malo Maroons,” New Orleans Historical, accessed February 6, 2024, <https://neworleanshistorical.org/items/show/1403>; Helmut Blume, The German Coast During the Colonial Era 1722-180,3, translated by Ellen C. Merrill (Destrehan: German-Acadian Coast Historical and Genealogical Society, 1990); Ibrahima Seck, Bouki Fait Gombo: A History of the Slave Community of Habitation; Haydel (Whitney Plantation) Louisiana 1750-1860 (New Orleans: University of New Orleans Press 2014); Gehman, Mary, "The Role of Slaves and Free People of Color in the History of St. Charles Parish," 2017, accessed February 5, 2024, <https://scphistory.org/role-slaves-free-people-color-scp/>.

<sup>47</sup> Casimir Graugnard of Columbia Plantation in Goodwin, 1989, Appendix III – Transcripts of Oral History Interviews.

<sup>48</sup> David Webre of Edgard in Goodwin, 1989, Appendix III – Transcripts of Oral History Interviews.

<sup>49</sup> Casimir Graugnard of Columbia Plantation in Goodwin, 1989, Appendix III – Transcripts of Oral History Interviews.

<sup>50</sup> Casimir Graugnard of Columbia Plantation in Goodwin, 1989, Appendix III – Transcripts of Oral History Interviews.

1 Another resident remembered that “sometimes in some localities the men folks would gather and sit on the  
 2 levee at night fall and talk about things that happened during the day.”<sup>51</sup> Yet another remembered that,  
 3 “...when I was a teenager [in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century], we used to use the river for a swimming pool.”<sup>52</sup> Other  
 4 recreational buildings are limited to the parish hall at St. John Church (ID# 1023), as well as some of the vacant  
 5 commercial buildings in the Black communities that appear to have historically operated as lounges or night  
 6 clubs.

## 7 **STRUCTURES, BUILDINGS, AND SITES**

8 The structures, buildings, and sites found within the study area all are indelibly linked to the plantation system  
 9 that drove development. Most buildings were utilitarian and designed to serve a specific function on the  
 10 plantation; even formal main houses served the purpose of communicating hierarchy. In some cases, planters  
 11 and property owners engaged master builders or architects from New Orleans and throughout the region to  
 12 design and construct their homes and larger commercial or institutional buildings. When not owner-built, prior  
 13 to emancipation, enslaved laborers provided labor for construction of buildings and structures—from logging  
 14 to carpentry to fine craftsmanship—and after emancipation the descendants of enslaved laborers likely  
 15 continued to provide workmanship for buildings across the area. The analysis below considers the different  
 16 types of structures and buildings that mark the landscape, summarizing the forms and styles that characterize  
 17 each. The analysis is based primarily on survey documentation of present-day conditions, which documented  
 18 1,557 extant above ground resources constructed between 1782 and 2023. (Refer to Table 3-8 for a summary  
 19 of construction dates.) Over time, the inventory of buildings in the area has evolved significantly, responding to  
 20 changing economic needs as well as the realities of deterioration in a flood-prone climate and destruction from  
 21 natural disasters.

22 *Table 3-8. Summary of decades of construction for the 252 resources surveyed at the windshield level only. Note that construction*  
 23 *dates were not reliably available for the additional 1,305 resources surveyed at the desktop level. Source: HHM field survey data.*

Time Period of Construction	Count Surveyed Resources
Pre-1800	3
1800-1819	1
1820-1839	3
1840-1859	14
1860-1889	1
1890-1909	17
1910-1929	36
1930-1949	61
1950-1969	52
1970-1989	43
1990-2009	15
2009-Present	6

## 24 **RIVERFRONT STRUCTURES**

### 25 **Mississippi River Manmade Levees**

26 The winding Mississippi River naturally deposited sediments that created levees, but manmade supplementation of  
 27 the levees has been practiced at least since the time of initial land grants around 1724. In fact, original land grant  
 28 contracts required that the grantees construct and maintain levees at the front of their properties. Flood protection  
 29 provided by the levee mitigated the risk of agricultural loss, and levee improvements grew increasingly organized

<sup>51</sup> Harold Dutreix of Edgard in Goodwin, 1989, Appendix III – Transcripts of Oral History Interviews.

<sup>52</sup> Harold Dutreix of Edgard in Goodwin, 1989, Appendix III – Transcripts of Oral History Interviews.



1 and state-funded between 1846 and 1879, as agricultural investment in the area grew. Federal funding for levee  
2 maintenance began in 1882, then and the federal government substantially improved the levee in 1917 and again  
3 from 1927 through 1928.<sup>53</sup> The levee extant today dates to around 1928.<sup>54</sup> Throughout all of these changes, the  
4 alignment of the levee has remained remarkably consistent. Analysis of maps and aerial photos indicates that, in the  
5 Upper Edgard area, between 1876 and 1996 the levee expanded in width, but with little alignment change. Today  
6 the levee remains an essential part of the complicated infrastructure that keeps agriculture in the area viable and a  
7 prominent character-defining feature of the landscape (Figures 3-18 and 3-20).

## 8 **The Batture**

9 The *batture*—the area of land between the levee and the river—occurs naturally but changes in concert with  
10 manmade changes to the levee. Historically, the batture provided a natural landing for riverboats that made  
11 hardened wharf or pier structures unnecessary:

12 *The dynamic effects riverine processes had upon the delta soils of the Mississippi River*  
13 *batture are not conducive to building substantial structures. Taking this factor into*  
14 *consideration, along with the changing height of the Mississippi River, the explanation of why*  
15 *the historic rivercraft landings along the Mississippi River were almost exclusively flat areas of*  
16 *batture ground becomes clear. Only at crucial landings called ‘points,’ where trading posts,*  
17 *churches, or post offices were situated, were landing structures actually constructed. Even*  
18 *store landings were merely flat portions of batture (David Webre, personal communication*  
19 *1988; and, Casimir Graugnard, personal communication 1988). Jacob A. Dallas, who in 1857*  
20 *illustrated two articles about the lower Mississippi River for Emerson's Magazine and*  
21 *Putnam's Monthly wrote, "The rise and fall of the river being so great, permanent wharves*  
22 *are impossible"... The river boats themselves contained landing ramps or gangplanks, which*  
23 *were simply lowered onto the batture dirt landing.*<sup>55</sup>

24 The batture also provides fertile soil that was used for agriculture historically and continues to be used for  
25 agriculture today, despite the risk of flooding. Over time the width and alignment of the batture has shifted  
26 slightly to respond to riverbank changes, but this evolution is essential to the character of the batture  
27 landscape and has significance in its own right.

## 28 **DRAINAGE AND IRRIGATION STRUCTURES**

29 Drainage and irrigation structures have been essential for agricultural operations throughout the study area's  
30 history. As early as the 1840s, manmade adaptations to improve drainage included construction of raised crop  
31 rows adjacent to deep furrows, ditches, and canals – still visible today (Figure 3-41).<sup>56</sup> Rows typically rose  
32 about 18 to 25 inches above the adjacent troughs, or taller in the backswamp where the risk of flooding was  
33 greater.<sup>57</sup> As described by Rehder in *Delta Sugar*:

34 *Despite high moisture requirements of approximately 60 inches per year, sugar cane could*  
35 *not be grown in soils that remain consistently wet. Sugar cane fields were laid out with a*  
36 *series of lateral ditches, three to four feet wide and two to four feet deep. Cross ditches*  
37 *were located perpendicular to these lateral ditches at 2500-foot intervals. The pattern of*  
38 *modern sugar fields has remained much the same with the exception of fewer cross ditches*  
39 *found today. The number of ditches per acre and the closeness of their spacing increases the*

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<sup>53</sup> Goodwin, 1996, 31.

<sup>54</sup> Bodie, 2022.

<sup>55</sup> Goodwin, 1989, 118, citing Dallas 1857:59.

<sup>56</sup> Walk, Haydel & Associates, Inc., 1991, 3-43

<sup>57</sup> Rehder, *Delta Sugar*, 160.

1            *further south one goes, with lateral ditches varying from 200 feet in the north to 50 feet in*  
 2            *the southern parishes...<sup>58</sup>*

3 On the backslopes of plantation properties, “Early rice planters managed to flood their fields by damming  
 4 streams above inland swamps. After 1758, rice producers turned to tidal-flowing. Levees, ditches, and sluices  
 5 enabled the farmers to flood their fields three times a year by making use of fresh-water tides.”<sup>59</sup>

6 Structures and machinery that assisted gravity to help direct the flow of water were introduced by the 1840s  
 7 also. Early structures included horse-powered drainage wheels to help lift water above the levee or raised crop  
 8 rows, as well as flumes or gates that could be opened to allow water to flow through the levee or a raised row  
 9 (Figure 3-42).<sup>60</sup> For example, one oral history participant described a canal that travelled from the Mississippi  
 10 River (where there was a flume in the levee) all the way back to Lafourche Basin – used to irrigate rice. <sup>61</sup>  
 11 Flumes obviously increased the risk of levee breaches in floods, and consequently, “Around 1890 the parishes  
 12 began to enact laws prohibiting the use of any type of boxed flume or pipe placed through the levee.”<sup>62</sup> Oral  
 13 histories recall use of flumes into the early twentieth century, but mechanized pumps became more common  
 14 as a replacement after 1880 – first steam-powered pumps (likely fueled by coal), then gasoline-powered  
 15 pumps.<sup>63</sup>

16            *Between the 1880s and 1930s, several types of increasingly effective pumps were developed.*  
 17            *While waterwheels occasionally may have been used, the first pumps commonly used by rice*  
 18            *farmers for irrigation were steam powered pumps. These large pumps, including a boiler, a*  
 19            *steam engine, and an attached pump, were fired with wood, and later coal. During the 1910s,*  
 20            *they were often replaced with kerosene pumps, which were smaller and less expensive to*  
 21            *operate. By the 1920s, diesel engines replaced many of the kerosene pumps, and some pumps*  
 22            *were driven by diesel powered tractors.<sup>64</sup>*

23 Given their low-lying profile and integration into the agricultural landscape, historic drainage and irrigation  
 24 features can be challenging to spot on the modern-day landscape, but it is likely that many remain intact and  
 25 in use today, although their materials and mechanical components likely have been replaced over time.

## 26 **Recommended Future Documentation and Research**

27 Field survey of drainage and irrigation structures was not included within the scope of work for this project, and the  
 28 discussion herein is based on analysis of prior cultural resource reports and aerial photographs. A potential future NRHP or  
 29 NHL nomination will require reconnaissance-level field documentation of extant drainage and irrigation structures, analysis  
 30 of how these significant structures evolved over time, and additional contextual research to explain why they changed over  
 31 time.

## 32 **FENCES AND OTHER BOUNDARY DEMARCATIONS**

33 Within a rural historic landscape, fences and other boundary demarcations can be important resources that help  
 34 communicate the history of land divisions. In the study area, fences are somewhat rare, although they were  
 35 required for earlier settlers, with land grants between 1722 and 1770 requiring that:

<sup>58</sup> Walk, Haydel & Associates, Inc., 1991, 3-44

<sup>59</sup> Goodwin, 1990, 41.

<sup>60</sup> R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, “ADA214880: archaeological report of Willow Bend, SJB Parish,” prepared for USACE, 1989; from NPS.

<sup>61</sup> Theophile Saberre in in Goodwin, 1989, Appendix III – Transcripts of Oral History Interviews.

<sup>62</sup> Walk, Haydel & Associates, Inc., 1991, 3-52.

<sup>63</sup> Walk, Haydel & Associates, Inc., 1991, 3-44, 3-52.

<sup>64</sup> Goodwin, 1989, 110. Photos of similar tractor-powered pumps are available from the Library of Congress at <https://loc.getarchive.net/media/irrigation-pump-at-solomonsville-arizona-d07e8b> or <https://chassmiddleton.com/blog/history-irrigating-farmland-great-plains>, and a video of a similar pump in operation is available at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?app=desktop&v=BLeteKonvzk>.

1            *Within three years every settler is required to enclose the front of his property with a fence.*  
 2            *As/or fencing the sides of his property he has to come to terms with his neighbors, his own*  
 3            *(financial) means, and the expansion of the land he cultivates.<sup>65</sup>*

4            Some of the oldest extant properties in the study area retain fences along Highway 18, as notably seen at  
 5            Whitney Plantation and Evergreen Plantation (Figures 3-39 and 3-43). A brick post in the modern-day fencing is  
 6            all that remains of the ca. 1830 Dutreix House [3091 Highway 18, Parish Assessor Parcel ID Number (PIDN)  
 7            0200011000].<sup>66</sup> However for most properties—agricultural and residential—aerial photos show continuous  
 8            open space without fences (Figure 3-17). According to Rehder in *Delta Sugar*, historically fences typically only  
 9            were constructed when necessary for livestock enclosures – not for agricultural fields.<sup>67</sup> Fields instead were  
 10            demarked by the grid of roads, ditches, and canals discussed above (Figure 3-20 above).

## 11            **PROPERTY TYPES AND BUILDING FORMS**

12            The discussion below focuses on resources surveyed in the field at the windshield level, as well as common  
 13            property types identified during research. The types of properties encountered during field survey are  
 14            summarized below within Table 3-9. Note that property types and building forms were not reliably discernable  
 15            for resources surveyed at the desktop level.

16            The forms and styles documented are summarized within Table 3-10 and Table 3-11 below. The most common  
 17            forms and styles identified in the study area are defined below. See the inventory of surveyed resources in  
 18            Appendix B for additional examples.

19            *Table 3-9. Property types identified among resources surveyed at the windshield level. Source: HHM survey data, 2023.*

Property Type	Count
Single-family house	219
Store	7
Garage	4
Barn	4
Shed	2
School	3
Duplex house	2
Church	2
Cemetery	2
Water treatment plant	1
Water tower	1
Restaurant	1
Lounge	1
Lodge/Meeting hall	1
Courthouse	1
Back House	1

20  
21

<sup>65</sup> AGI, Leg 189 B in Blume 1990: 102, quoted in Walk, Haydel & Associates, Inc., 1991, 3-29.

<sup>66</sup> Sternber, *Along the River Road*, 270.

<sup>67</sup> Rehder, *Delta Sugar*, 157.

1 *Table 3-10. Table listing building forms identified among resources surveyed at the windshield level. Source: HHM survey data, 2023.*

Building Form	Count
Bungalow	71
Ranch	69
Creole cottage	29
Rectangular	19
One-part commercial block	7
Shotgun	7
Center passage	6
Irregular	5
Square plan hipped-roof	4
Creole Raised House	3
Box	3
Cape Cod	3
Massed block	3
Commercial box	3
Cemetery	2
Modified L-plan	2
N/A	2
Raised Creole House	1
Cruciform	1
Monitor Barn	1
Massed plan	1
Rambling Ranch	1
Central block with wings	1
Irregular plan	1
Raised Creole cottage	1
Gabled Barn with Lean-to	1
Gabled Barn	1
Compound plan	1
House	1
Octagonal tower	1
Shed	1
Shed-roofed Barn	0

2  
3 *Table 3-11. Table listing building forms identified among resources surveyed at the windshield level. Source: HHM survey data, 2023.*

Architectural Style	Count Surveyed Resources
No stylistic influences visible	137
Ranch	29
Minimal Traditional	22
French Colonial	18
Craftsman	14
National Folk	14
Neo-traditional	10



Architectural Style	Count Surveyed Resources
French Colonial; Classical Revival	3
Folk Victorian	1
Romanesque Revival	1
Creole	1
French colonial; Classical	1
Tudor Revival	1
Colonial Revival	1

1

## 2 Agricultural Buildings

3 As discussed above, plantation layouts in the study area typically sited agricultural buildings behind residential  
 4 buildings, further from Highway 18. Because the scope for field survey for this project only included  
 5 windshield-level documentation from Highway 18, few agricultural buildings were documented. The  
 6 documented agricultural buildings are all barns, ranging in construction date from around 1900 to 1950 (ID#s  
 7 294, 382, and 1496). Prior nominations also document older barns, notably the barn on Whitney Plantation  
 8 (Figure 3-44):

9 *On the Whitney plantation is perhaps the oldest surviving barn in Louisiana. dating from*  
 10 *about 1790. It is a small structure about fifty-three feet long by thirty-four feet wide with a*  
 11 *Norman truss-hipped roof, cypress internal framing that is mortised and pegged, and wide,*  
 12 *horizontal cypress plank siding....<sup>68</sup>*

13 Evergreen Plantation also includes nineteenth-century examples of a stable and barn (Figures 3-45 and 3-46).  
 14 Other types of agricultural buildings that typified nineteenth-century plantations in the study area included “a  
 15 blacksmith shop...various implement sheds, feed and corn storage sheds, poultry houses, pigeoniers, pigpens,  
 16 and many other outbuildings of various shapes, sizes, and uses.”<sup>69</sup> In the 1930s, when mechanized tractors  
 17 replaced horse-driven farm implements across America, horse-related outbuildings likely fell out of use (with  
 18 many eventually collapsing or meeting demolition), while larger new barns that could accommodate  
 19 mechanized equipment were constructed (Figure 3-47). Rehder suggests that other types of agricultural  
 20 buildings commonly found in the study area as late as the 1990s included “one or more large, open-sided  
 21 tractor sheds with sheet metal roofs, sheds for mechanical harvesters, a mechanics shop, a chemical/fertilizer  
 22 storage tank area, and a few other small storage sheds, as needed.”<sup>70</sup> The small agricultural buildings  
 23 documented by windshield-level field survey to date illustrates many of these trends, and desktop survey  
 24 suggests that many additional examples of agricultural building types remain extant.

## 25 Recommended Future Documentation

26 In order to analyze the full breadth of agricultural buildings across the study area, all buildings identified by desktop survey  
 27 should be documented in the field at the reconnaissance level as part of preparation for a future NRHP or NHL nomination.

## 28 Domestic Buildings

29 Among the primary residential buildings documented at the windshield level, 219 were single-family houses,  
 30 supplemented by two duplexes and one back house. No larger multifamily domestic buildings were  
 31 documented within the study area.

<sup>68</sup> Rehder, *Delta Sugar*, 150.

<sup>69</sup> Rehder, *Delta Sugar*, 146.

<sup>70</sup> Rehder, *Delta Sugar*, 148-149.

## 1 Common Residential Building Forms

### 2 *Creole Raised House*

3 The Creole Raised House is considered the iconic vernacular residential building form for the region, found at  
 4 both Whitney Plantation and Evergreen Plantation (Figures 3-48 and 3-49). The study area includes a number  
 5 of excellent examples, dating from 1782 through 1832. A broad hipped roof with interior chimneys and a  
 6 deeply recessed front gallery is a hallmark of the style. The main interior floor typically is on the second level,  
 7 and stairs up to the main entrance via the second floor porch give this house form its “raised” appearance.  
 8 These houses typically are two or more stories in height, five to eight bays wide, and two or more rooms deep  
 9 (Figure 3-50).

- 10 • Exterior Walls: Typically stucco or old-growth cypress siding.
- 11 • Foundation: Perimeter wall with basement, high-raised ground floor.
- 12 • Porches: Full-width or wraparound recessed under the main roof, with a wood porch floor.
- 13 • Roofs: Hipped, originally usually wood shingle.
- 14 • Windows: Double-hung wood-sash with full-height operable wood storm shutters.
- 15 • Doors: Typically, double-entrance wood with glazing and paneling.
- 16 • Chimneys: Original brick masonry chimneys located toward interior of floorplan.
- 17

### 18 **Recommended Additional Research**

19 For additional documentation, refer to the National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form for  
 20 Louisiana’s French Creole Architecture, available from NPS at  
 21 <https://npgallery.nps.gov/pdfhost/docs/NRHP/Text/64500249.pdf>.

### 22 *Creole/Acadian Cottage*

23 Though more modest than the Creole Raised House, the Creole/Acadian Cottage historically was the most  
 24 common building form in region and in the study area. Although the form is now rare regionally, a remarkable  
 25 collection of examples survives intact in the study area, dating from 1814 through 1930. The cottage form  
 26 nearly always includes a deeply recessed front porch under a hipped (typically associated with Creoles) or side-  
 27 gabled (typically association with Acadians) roof. The roof form was not exclusive to one ethnic group over the  
 28 other, however. Acadians did not expand the cottage form into larger houses as the Creoles did (see Creole  
 29 Raised House discussion above). Instead, Acadians used the attic as a living space, necessitating an exterior  
 30 staircase or ladder to reach the attic.<sup>71</sup> Mostly gable-roofed examples are extant in the survey area, but a few  
 31 hipped-roof examples are present. These houses typically are one story in height, three to five bays wide and  
 32 two rooms deep (Figure 3-51). This house form was commonly associated with workers’ quarters, and the  
 33 quarters at Evergreen Plantation exhibit this form (Figure 3-30). Historic-age rear additions are common,  
 34 especially given that early examples typically lacked an attached kitchen. At the rear of the cottage, the roof  
 35 form often shifts to a lower-pitched “shed” slope over an added kitchen.

- 36 • Exterior Walls: Typically old-growth cypress siding or board-and-batten.
- 37 • Foundation: Pier and beam.
- 38 • Porches: Full-width recessed under the main roof, with a wood porch floor.
- 39 • Roofs: Side-gabled, originally usually wood shingle or metal.
- 40 • Windows: Double-hung wood-sash, often with operable wood storm shutters.
- 41 • Doors: Single-entrance, sometimes with paneling .
- 42 • Chimneys: Original brick masonry chimney located toward interior of floorplan; some later examples lack  
 43 chimneys.

<sup>71</sup> Patricia L. Duncan, “French Creole,” *Louisiana Architecture: A Handbook on Styles*, accessed February 2, 2024, <https://www.crt.state.la.us/cultural-development/historic-preservation/education/louisiana-architecture-handbook-on-styles/french-creole/index>.

### 1 *Shotgun*

2 These houses typically are one story in height, one room wide and two or more rooms deep (Figure 3-52). They  
3 have front-gabled or hipped roof forms. The narrow gable end faces the street and typically contains a single  
4 entryway and window. Each room is placed behind the other in single file, with no hallway. The roof ridge is  
5 perpendicular to the street. Examples in the study area date from 1900 through around 1920. According to  
6 some sources, the shotgun form replaced the Creole Cottage form in the early twentieth century because it  
7 was easier to include an attached kitchen at the rear.<sup>72</sup>

- 8 • Exterior Walls: May be constructed with wood (often board-and-batten), stone, or brick. Surface may be  
9 finished with paint or stucco or may be unfinished.
- 10 • Foundation: Pier and beam, typically with brick or wood piers.
- 11 • Porches: Typically full-width with a shed roof and a wood porch floor.
- 12 • Roofs: Originally usually wood shingle, metal shingle, corrugated metal, or standing seam metal.
- 13 • Windows: Double-hung wood-sash, often with a two-over-two or four-over-four configuration.
- 14 • Doors: Typically wood without glazing.
- 15 • Chimneys: Original stone or brick masonry chimneys may be located at exterior walls.

### 16 *Modified L-plan*

17 Modified L-plan houses typically were constructed after the arrival of the railroad using milled lumber with  
18 standardized dimensions. The modified L-plan house is one or one-and-a-half stories with a gabled or gable-  
19 on-hip roof (Figure 3-53). Also, the porch is recessed under the main roof form. The examples found in the  
20 study range in date from 1920 through 1990.

- 21 • Exterior Walls: Typically constructed with wood siding or wood shingles finished with paint.
- 22 • Foundation: Pier and beam, typically with brick or wood piers.
- 23 • Porches: Typically partial-width set within the interior angle of the L-plan.
- 24 • Roofs: Typically hipped or gable-on-hip or a gable-on-pyramidal. Originally usually metal shingle, corrugated  
25 metal, or standing seam metal.
- 26 • Windows: Double-hung wood-sash, often with a two-over-two or four-over-four configuration.
- 27 • Doors: Typically paneled wood with glazing.
- 28 • Chimneys: Original stone or brick masonry chimney or metal stovepipe typically located at interior of floor  
29 plan.

### 30 *Bungalow*

31 Bungalows in the study area were constructed from around 1910 through 1970. Bungalow plans were  
32 standardized, often distributed through lumber companies. Bungalows are usually one-story in height but are  
33 sometimes one-and-a-half or two-stories. Roof forms often are front-gabled or gable-on-hip, and projecting  
34 porches are characteristic of the form (Figure 3-54). Floor plans usually are organized with the living room,  
35 dining room, and kitchen aligned on one side of the house. The bedrooms are aligned on the other side, so  
36 that corridor space is minimized.

- 37 • Exterior Walls: Typically constructed of milled lumber with wood siding finished with paint but  
38 sometimes constructed of brick or stone masonry.
- 39 • Foundation: Typically pier and beam with brick piers but sometimes concrete stem wall and footing.
- 40 • Porches: Typically partial-width with a front-gabled roof form and wood or concrete porch floor. Often  
41 feature Craftsman Style tapered porch piers, sometimes on brick bases.
- 42 • Roofs: Roof form typically front- or side-gabled, with deep eaves. Originally usually standing seam  
43 metal or asphalt or asbestos shingle. Often detailed with exposed rafter ends.
- 44 • Windows: Double-hung wood-sash, usually with a one-over-one configuration. Often feature wood  
45 screens with geometric detailing on the upper sash with Craftsman Style motifs.

<sup>72</sup> Rehder, *Delta Sugar*, 107-108.

- 1 • Doors: Typically paneled wood with geometric pattern of lites in the upper portion.
- 2 • Chimneys: When present, typically brick masonry and located at side façade.

### 3 *Ranch*

4 Ranch houses were constructed in the study area beginning around 1940, continuing through the post-World  
5 War II housing boom and into the present day. Ranch houses were constructed using mass-produced building  
6 materials, and often standardized plans were repeated within subdivisions. The Ranch house form is nearly  
7 always one-story. In the study area, the footprint may be rectangular, L-Plan, or rambling. The interior floor  
8 plan of a Ranch house is open, with free-flowing living, dining, and kitchen spaces, many of which open out  
9 onto outdoor spaces such as courtyards or patios. Ranch houses typically lack applied architectural ornament,  
10 and instead feature details integral to the design of the house that are influenced by the Ranch Style. Garages  
11 or carports are integral to the overall form and design of the Ranch house, and most examples include an  
12 attached carport or a one- or two-car garage (Figure 3-55). The attached garage necessitates a slab-on-grade  
13 foundation, bringing this house type lower to the ground than the traditionally elevated houses found in the  
14 study area in earlier eras.

- 15 • Exterior Walls: Sometimes constructed of milled lumber with wood siding finished with paint or asbestos  
16 shingle siding, and sometimes brick or stone masonry. Masonry units often have a long, thin, rectangular  
17 shape, such as Roman brick or flagstone.
- 18 • Foundations: Typically concrete slab.
- 19 • Porches: Typically partial-width and recessed under the main roof form. Often feature geometric wood or  
20 decorative wrought iron porch supports, or porch roof may be cantilevered. Porch floors typically concrete.  
21 Brick or stone planters sometimes integrated into porch design.
- 22 • Roofs: Roof typically low-sloped and hipped or side-gabled, sometimes with deep eaves. Originally usually  
23 asphalt or asbestos shingle.
- 24 • Windows: Often wood or metal casement; metal awning or jalousie; or double-hung metal sash. Often  
25 feature large, fixed-pane picture windows.
- 26 • Doors: Typically wood, often with geometric glazing or relief patterns.
- 27 • Chimneys: When present, often wide, constructed of Roman brick or flagstone masonry, and set  
28 asymmetrically on front façade.

### 29 *Manufactured Homes and Mobile Homes*

30 Although not documented in the field per the survey methodology for this project, desktop survey indicates  
31 that manufactured homes and mobile homes have been a common housing form in the study area since at  
32 least the 1970s. They typically are side-gabled and clad in aluminum or vinyl siding, with pier-and-beam  
33 foundations (often concrete block). Their form bears remarkable resemblance to the shotgun, and in the study  
34 area manufactured homes and mobile homes often are arranged in double-rows, reminiscent of the layouts of  
35 workers' housing in earlier eras.

### 36 *Common Residential Building Styles*

#### 37 *French Colonial*

38 The original influence of French Colonial architecture in Louisiana dates from the period of France's colonial  
39 rule, but the architectural style remained popular much later. Examples in the study area date from 1782  
40 through 1900 (Figure 3-56).

- 41 • Building Forms: Raised Creole House, Creole/Acadian Cottage.
- 42 • Exterior Walls: Wood siding or stucco.
- 43 • Foundations: Pier-and-beam.
- 44 • Porches: Full-width, recessed under the main roof form, supported by wood columns or posts.
- 45 • Roofs: Broad hipped or side-gabled.
- 46 • Windows: Typically double-hung wood sash.
- 47 • Doors: Typically wood.

- 1 • Chimneys: Brick and centrally located.

2 *Classical Revival*

3 Examples in the study area date from 1790 through 1940 (Figure 3-57).

- 4 • Building Forms: Creole Raised House, Creole/Acadian Cottage.  
5 • Exterior Walls: Wood siding or stucco, typically painted white.  
6 • Foundations: Perimeter wall with basement.  
7 • Porches: Full-width, supported by columns or pilasters with capitals.  
8 • Roofs: Broad hipped.  
9 • Windows: Typically double-hung wood sash.  
10 • Doors: Typically wood, sometimes with glazing, transoms, and/or sidelights.  
11 • Chimneys: Brick and centrally located.

12 *National Folk*

13 This “style” encompasses a broad range of house types that became standardized nationwide after the spread  
14 of the railroad in the late nineteenth century. In the study area, examples date from around 1890 through  
15 around 1920 (Figure 3-53).

- 16 • Building Forms: Shotgun or modified-L plan.  
17 • Exterior Walls: Usually wood siding or wood shingle.  
18 • Foundations: Pier-and-beam.  
19 • Porches: Feature simple wood posts.  
20 • Roofs: Front-gabled, side-gabled, or hipped.  
21 • Windows: Typically double-hung wood sash.  
22 • Doors: Typically wood.  
23 • Chimneys: Brick or stone, if extant. Sometimes metal stovepipe substitutes for chimney.

24 *Craftsman*

25 Examples of Craftsman architecture in the study area date from around 1915 through 1940. Craftsman houses  
26 are often found on small lots, especially clustered near Edgard (Figure 3-56). Some examples also are  
27 associated with large agricultural parcels – likely originally functioning as overseer’s quarters (Figure 3-57).

- 28 • Building Forms: Bungalow.  
29 • Exterior Walls: Typically wood siding or asbestos shingle.  
30 • Foundations: Typically skirted with wood or brick. Skirt walls sometimes battered.  
31 • Porches: Porches are a character-defining feature. Partial-width or full-width, often with front-gabled roof,  
32 typically supported by tapered wood, brick, or stone columns but sometimes supported by metal posts.  
33 • Roofs: Low-sloped hipped or gabled, with deep eaves, often with exposed rafter ends.  
34 • Windows: Typically double-hung wood sash, often with wood screens with geometric detail.  
35 • Storefronts: Seldom present on Craftsman Style buildings.  
36 • Canopies: Seldom present on Craftsman Style buildings.  
37 • Doors: Typically wood with glazing, sometimes with transoms and sidelights.  
38 • Chimneys: Brick, sometimes with corbelling or stone coping.

39 *Minimal Traditional*

40 Minimal Traditional housing in the study area dates from 1930 through about 1950 (Figure 3-58).

- 41 • Building Form: L-plan, modified L-plan, bungalow, or ranch.  
42 • Exterior walls: Wood siding or asphalt shingle. Decorative wood shingles.  
43 • Foundation: Pier and beam with wood skirt or concrete slab.  
44 • Porches: Typically partial-width, supported by simple wood posts, geometric wood posts, or decorative  
45 metal posts.



- 1 • Roofs: Cross-gabled or gable-on-hip.
- 2 • Windows: Casement or double-hung, wood or metal sash. Fixed picture windows sometimes present at
- 3 front façade. Decorative wood shutters common.
- 4 • Doors: Wood, often with small lites in geometric patterns.
- 5 • Chimneys: If present, simple brick or stone.

#### 6 *Ranch*

7 Ranch housing in the study area dates from 1950 through 1970 and ranges from modest examples to large,  
8 rambling examples that reflect the low-slung hipped-roof form traditionally established in the region by the  
9 Raised Creole House precedent (Figures 3-55 and 3-59).

- 10 • Building Forms: Typically applied to ranch house forms.
- 11 • Exterior Walls: Often brick or stone masonry; sometimes wood siding or asbestos shingle siding.
- 12 • Foundations: Concrete slab.
- 13 • Porches: If present, typically recessed under main roof form and supported by simple wood posts or metal
- 14 posts, sometimes adorned with decorative wrought iron. Floor typically concrete. Integral stone or brick
- 15 planters often are evident. Details may exhibit influences of the Colonial Revival or Tudor Revival Styles.
- 16 • Roofs: Low-sloped hipped or side-gabled, with deep eaves.
- 17 • Windows: Double-hung, casement, awning or jalousie, with wood or metal sash. Picture windows often
- 18 present at front façade.
- 19 • Doors: Wood, often with small lites in geometric patterns. Metal or wood screen doors.
- 20 • Chimneys: If present, broad and simple brick or stone.

#### 21 **Commercial Buildings**

22 Extant commercial buildings in the study area date from around 1855 through 1990. All extant examples are  
23 stores following the one-part-commercial-block typology (Figures 3-19 and 3-60). One-part commercial block  
24 buildings are one-story, box-like buildings typically set forward flush with the lot boundary. The storefront  
25 typically has a three-part configuration, with large plate-glass display windows in the outer bays and a centrally  
26 placed doorway; however, variations of this pattern do exist. The primary entrance is sometimes placed within  
27 a recessed central bay, which has a second set of display windows at angles to the doorway.

- 28 • Exterior Walls: Most commonly brick, stone, or concrete masonry. Walls may include detailing such as
- 29 corbelling, texture, or applied tile at the entrance. Detailing may reflect the Classical Revival, Romanesque
- 30 Revival, Prairie, Spanish Eclectic, Art Deco, or Moderne Style.
- 31 • Foundations: Usually poured concrete slab.
- 32 • Roofs: Typically flat, with masonry parapet. Parapets often detailed with stone coping or corbelling at the
- 33 cornice. Parapets may be stepped or molded. Elaborate wood or cast-iron cornices may be present.
- 34 • Storefronts: The majority of the front façade typically is occupied by a storefront assembly of windows and
- 35 doors. Glazing may be set in a wood or metal frame, depending upon date of construction. Storefronts
- 36 often include a row of transom windows over the doors and display windows.
- 37 • Canopies: Canopies often extend the full width of the building. Canopies may be constructed of wood or
- 38 metal and may be supported by suspension bars, suspension cables, wood or metal posts, wood or metal
- 39 brackets, or cantilevering. Canopies do not conceal historic transoms or storefront windows.
- 40 • Windows: Other than the storefront, windows are minimal. If present on side or rear façades, windows may
- 41 be double-hung, casement, or fixed.
- 42 • Doors: Other than the storefront, doors are minimal. If present on side or rear façades, doors may be wood
- 43 or metal. These secondary doors typically lack architectural detail.

#### 44 **SITES AND OBJECTS**

##### 45 **Archeological Sites**

46 Archaeological field investigations were not included within the scope of work for this project, and to date  
47 prior archaeological survey data has not been made available from the Louisiana State Historic Preservation

1 Office. However, review of selected available prior archaeological reports indicates that archaeological sites  
2 have been located and documented throughout the area. However, many prior archeological studies  
3 evaluated the eligibility of archaeological sites in isolation, rather than for their potential to contribute to a  
4 larger rural historic district. Historic map analysis also indicates many sites where buildings have been lost but  
5 the land has not yet been redeveloped – especially sites of former sugar mills and demolished workers’  
6 quarters.

#### 7 **Recommended Future Analysis**

8 For a potential NRHP or NHL nomination, data about archaeological sites that have been previously listed in the NRHP or  
9 determined eligible for listing should be integrated. If additional sites are considered for investigation or designation, a  
10 professional archaeologist meeting the *Secretary of the Interior’s Professional Qualification Standards* should be retained as  
11 part of the team preparing the nomination.

#### 12 **Decorative Landscapes**

13 Within this agricultural landscape, areas of designed or decorative landscaping communicate hierarchy, much  
14 like the plantation “big house.” Notably, both Whitney Plantation and Evergreen Plantation maintain highly  
15 decorative, French-inspired formal gardens (Figures 3-39 and 3-11). Formally planted lines of trees remain  
16 extant on a number of additional properties, including at 3555 Highway 18 (ID# 600) and Columbia Plantation  
17 (Highway 18 west of Columbia Factory Road, northwest of ID# 956), where the original buildings have been  
18 removed but the historic formal tree plantings remain. On a smaller scale, typical residential yards in the area  
19 continue to follow historic patterns. Although typical residential landscaping seen today appears simple, this  
20 simplicity has deep roots.<sup>73</sup>

21

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<sup>73</sup> Rehder, *Delta Sugar*, 115.

## Significance of Architecture and Landscape Architecture

The west bank of St. John the Baptist Parish retains an architectural inventory that reflects its history from the eighteenth century through the 1970s. From larger plantation complexes to disparate agricultural, residential, commercial, and institutional buildings, the survey area reflects the influence of demographic changes as well as trends in building and design reflective of national circumstances but specific to Louisiana and the rural west bank of St. John the Baptist Parish.

### FRENCH COLONIAL ARCHITECTURE

The first settlers on the west bank oriented buildings to face the River Road—the thoroughfare that is present-day Highway 18 and the Mississippi River—a placement that is retained to the present-day, even on some roads perpendicular to and stretching toward the backswamp. Even where the river and, as a result the road, changed course, and the *batture* that was once present has eroded, homes like the Sorapuru House (791 Highway 18, ID# 1465, PIDN 0100049300) retain their original orientation. For an analysis of the colonial landscape features that the survey area retains, see the “Patterns of Spatial Organization” discussion in Section 3 of this report.

The earliest homes on the west bank in St. John the Baptist Parish would have been constructed of upright planks and enclosed with cypress boards with insulation of a Spanish moss/clay mixture (*bousillage*). Colonists quickly adapted to the local environs by building their houses raised off the ground to avoid flood damage, improve ventilation, and mitigate mosquito infestation. Large attic space under hipped roofs was a transfer of Norman-style roofs in Europe, whereas the addition of a gallery came from French experiences in the West Indies.<sup>74</sup> All of these influences converged in structures that assimilated Germans and Acadian refugees built in the west bank. The shared French culture, including religion (Roman Catholicism) and language of the west bank inhabitants, extended to architecture. Those shared qualities and similar methods of building then influenced by different routes created French Creole architecture (Acadian culture can be considered a subset of Creole culture).<sup>75</sup> The survey area retains several exceptional examples of French Colonial Creole buildings.<sup>76</sup> On the west bank of St. John the Baptist Parish are vernacular dwellings that retain the massing and symmetry of urban forms such as those in New Orleans which settlers arriving to the colony would have seen and taken with them to the German Coast. These manifested in the Creole cottage and the Acadian cottage (see “Property Types” in Section 3 of this report). Exemplary examples include the Dugas House (1814; 3581 Highway 18 B, ID# 590, PIDN 0200040000) and Sorapuru House (1825; 791 Highway 18, ID# 1465, PIDN 0100049300). From the earliest days of west bank settlement, wealthier *concessionaires* built raised houses. Examples of the raised house (see “Property Types” in Section 3) in the survey area retain or have been restored to their original form and include as the primary dwellings at Columbia Plantation (1782; 4739 Highway 18, ID# 458, PIDN 300069311), Whitney Plantation (1790; 1944 Highway 18 A, ID# 1047, PIDN 0200007100), and Glendale Plantation (1805; 247 Highway 18, ID# 647, PIDN 0100004300).

The French Colonial/French Creole architecture in the survey area is potentially nationally significant because it reflects a remarkable ensemble that represents the area’s earliest architectural heritage. Furthermore, that exemplary collection of historic resources is retained in the landscape that is recognizable to colonial settlement patterns. The Creole architecture and French Colonial landscape in the survey area collectively retain a high degree of integrity. According to the assessment in the “Louisiana’s French Creole Architecture”

<sup>74</sup> Donald G. Hunter, et al., “Whitney Plantation: Archaeology on the German Coast, Cultural Resources Investigations in St. John the Baptist Parish, Louisiana,” prepared for Formosa Plastics Corporation of Louisiana, draft report, volume 1 (November 1991), 3-17.

<sup>75</sup> Jay D. Edwards, “Louisiana’s French Creole Architecture,” National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, spring 1990, section E, page 2.

<sup>76</sup> In *Along the River Road*, Sternberg noted several Creole and Acadian cottages extant in 1996; unfortunately, most have subsequently been lost, probably during hurricanes. For example, one notable cluster on the west bank from the parish line to the Gramercy Bridge is not extant.

1 Multiple Property Submission (MPS), the earliest historic resources in the survey area are nationally significant  
2 because as a group they:

- 3 • represent the principal non-British colonial architectural tradition in the Eastern half of the US;
- 4 • are part of an evolutionary development that is the most American of colonial traditions, being  
5 entirely new and not solely reproducing a European precedent;
- 6 • represent the French culture that once dominated the central portion of the US and was present  
7 nowhere else in the nation to such an extent;
- 8 • constitute a rare cohesive group of cultural resources that contribute to the small number of surviving  
9 buildings in the “Creole Parishes” that display characteristics of the Creole style; and
- 10 • are increasingly rare surviving examples of dwellings that once dominated the west bank of St. John  
11 the Baptist Parish.<sup>77</sup>

12 Further, the oldest examples in the survey area are rare extant examples that illustrate French Creole  
13 architecture in its purest form, while the later houses are significant because they illustrate the persistence of  
14 the French Creole tradition.<sup>78</sup>

## 15 ANTEBELLUM ARCHITECTURE

### 16 The Intersection of Classical Revival and Creole Architectural Influences

17 The birth of American democracy in the eighteenth century coincided with archeological finds that uncovered  
18 ancient Classical Greek and Roman architecture, and many American architects and builders adopted  
19 classically-influenced styles and forms. Many scholars argue that the US saw ancient Greece as an important  
20 architectural precedent since Greece was also a democracy.<sup>79</sup> The architectural historian Leland M. Roth notes,  
21 “Two contributing factors in this particularly American fondness for Greek architecture were the obvious  
22 association with the American reinvention of democratic government and the impact of the contemporaneous  
23 Greek War of Independence in 1821-30, in which the Greeks threw off their Turkish overlords for several  
24 centuries.”<sup>80</sup> Yet, while Americans, including new Americans in the US South and Louisiana, were receptive to  
25 Classical Revival architectural influences, the trend was “overwhelmingly about aesthetics and cultural  
26 sophistication, not a distant war.”<sup>81</sup> While popularization of the Classical Revival in Louisiana coincides with  
27 adoption of a democratic, Anglo-influenced government upon attaining statehood in 1812, the preference for  
28 Classical Revival architecture has more to do with attaining and displaying the trappings of sophisticated and  
29 proper taste than with political associations with democratic slave-based societies of antiquity.<sup>82</sup>  
30

31 In Louisiana, the Classical Revival styles were brought to New Orleans by East Coast architects and increasing  
32 American arrivals from other parts of the country, reflecting the Americanization of the region, including the  
33 west bank of St. John the Baptist Parish. Buildings in the study area were built by local and regional builders as  
34 most professional architects were new to Louisiana and confined to practicing in New Orleans.<sup>83</sup> Louisiana  
35 architectural historian Joan Caldwell notes,

<sup>77</sup> Edwards, “Louisiana’s French Creole Architecture” MPS, Section F. III, pages 1-3.

<sup>78</sup> Edwards, “Louisiana’s French Creole Architecture” MPS, Section F. IV, page 1.

<sup>79</sup> See various perspectives on the Greek Revival in the US in Marcus Whiffen, *American Architecture*, Volume 1: 1670-1860 (Cambridge: MIT Press, 1981); Roth; and W. Barksdale Maynard, *Architecture in the United States, 1800-1850* (New Haven and London: Yale University Press, 2002).

<sup>80</sup> Leland M. Roth, *American Architecture: A History* (Boulder: Westview Press, 2001), 152.

<sup>81</sup> W. Barksdale Maynard, *Architecture in the United States, 1800-1850* (New Haven and London: Yale University Press, 2002), 253.

<sup>82</sup> Maynard, *Architecture in the United States*, 254.

<sup>83</sup> Jonathan Fricker and Donna Fricker, “The Greek Revival Style,” prepared for the Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation, February 2010, 3, accessed February 14, 2024, [https://www.crt.state.la.us/Assets/OCD/hp/nationalregister/historic\\_contexts/greekrevivalrevised.pdf](https://www.crt.state.la.us/Assets/OCD/hp/nationalregister/historic_contexts/greekrevivalrevised.pdf).

1 *Greek Revival [and other Classical Revival] tendencies found a ready reception in the South on*  
2 *two accounts: the style was revered for its Classical antecedent, and it lent itself to the Region's*  
3 *climate. Columns, porticoes and porches were practical features that met the need for shade and*  
4 *were provisions that let leisure be taken and conversation enjoyed as a natural part of living. In*  
5 *Louisiana, where galleried houses were an entrenched tradition, the Greek colonnade became an*  
6 *easy graft. The aesthetic and utilitarian combined seamlessly in Greek Revival architecture.<sup>84</sup>*

7 The study area does not contain examples of the two-story plantation house with columned galleries around  
8 the entirety of the building – the peripheral forms most associated with Greek Revival temple-front buildings.  
9 On the other hand, the west bank of St. John the Baptist Parish features excellent examples of Creole forms  
10 with Classically-influenced modifications. Creole cottages were fitted with well-proportioned columns,  
11 entablatures, and Classical Revival window and door surrounds. Most notably, most of the dwellings at  
12 Evergreen Plantation (1830; 4677 Highway 18, ID# 481, PIDN 300027410) reflect this trend (see “The Formal  
13 Plantation Landscape” section below). Increasing incorporation of other American-influenced features such as  
14 the central hall plan is visible in several cultural resources in the survey area including ID#s 500, 503, 623, 627,  
15 739 (see also “Property Types” in Section 3).

16 The circa 1855 E. J. Caire Store building (131 Caire Court A, ID# 1001, PIDN 200008200) is rare example of a  
17 Louisiana building with a temple style front featuring a front-gabled roof and columned portico along the  
18 primary façade, imparting the commercial building with a level of monumentality usually reserved for  
19 plantation houses.<sup>85</sup> The store building still incorporates Creole stylistic elements such as the shuttered French  
20 doors on the primary façade as well as the combination of brick with green-painted shutters popular during  
21 the period and usually seen on houses.

22 The Classical Revival Style cultural resources in the survey have potential state or national significance as a  
23 body of historic resources that reflect the long evolution of the marriage of creole types with Classical Revival  
24 taste, illustrating the influence of Anglo architecture on the Creole tradition.<sup>86</sup> Additional research and  
25 comparative analysis is necessary to determine the appropriate level of significance.

## 26 **The Formal Plantation Landscape**

27 The west bank retains a significant number of agricultural, residential, and commercial resources related to the  
28 development of the plantation landscape, reflective of the successful application of slave labor to sugar  
29 production that allowed for large Creole plantation houses and the requisite support buildings and landscape  
30 features.<sup>87</sup> On the west bank, wealthier planters increasingly developed formal plantation landscapes to  
31 accommodate the multifunctional needs (domestic, agricultural, industrial, etc.) of the sugar plantation  
32 complex. The formal design principles had their origin in French design brought to New Orleans in 1718. After  
33 a hurricane destroyed the early settlement in 1722, French engineers Pierre Le Blond de la Tour and Adrien de  
34 Pauger redesigned the city as a formal grid; individual residential parcels were surrounded by pickets fences  
35 and featured a dwelling (often with a slight setback from the street); most houses had a formal parterre  
36 garden behind them.<sup>88</sup> Other nationally significant sites with formal French-influenced landscape gardens  
37 include Middleton Place (1785, South Carolina) and Butler-Greenwood Plantation (circa 1790, Louisiana).<sup>89</sup>  
38 Decorative plantings typically included a combination of boxwood hedges, European varietals, plant species

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<sup>84</sup> Fricker and Fricker, “The Greek Revival Style,” 3-4.

<sup>85</sup> Fricker and Fricker, “The Greek Revival Style,” 3.

<sup>86</sup> Edwards, “Louisiana’s French Creole Architecture” MPS, Section F. IV, page 1.

<sup>87</sup> Edwards, “Louisiana’s French Creole Architecture,” MPS, Section E, page 3.

<sup>88</sup> Edwards, “Louisiana’s French Creole Architecture,” MPS, Section E, page 2.

<sup>89</sup> Norman McCorkle, “Middleton Place,” National Register of Historic Places nomination form, 1970, accessed February 20, 2024, [https://s3.amazonaws.com/NARAprodstorage/lz/electronic-records/rg-079/NPS\\_SC/71000770.pdf](https://s3.amazonaws.com/NARAprodstorage/lz/electronic-records/rg-079/NPS_SC/71000770.pdf); Anne B. Daniels, “Butler-Greenwood Plantation,” National Register of Historic Places nomination form, 1978, accessed February 20, 2024, [https://s3.amazonaws.com/NARAprodstorage/lz/electronic-records/rg-079/NPS\\_LA/79001103.pdf](https://s3.amazonaws.com/NARAprodstorage/lz/electronic-records/rg-079/NPS_LA/79001103.pdf).



1 imported from the West Indies and other tropical climates, and other local flora and vegetation preferred by  
2 the owner that would thrive in that location. Decorative plants imported from Europe commonly included  
3 “marigold, hollyhock, larkspur, iris, calendula, daylily, pinks, pansy, and peony, along with daffodils, tulips,  
4 narcissus, jonquils, and hyacinth.”<sup>90</sup> Historical accounts of formal gardens in Louisiana also document the  
5 presence of plant species adapted to warm climates such as “oleanders, eugenias, jasmines, pomegranates,  
6 and myrtles,” as well as hibiscus, lantana, plumbago, figs, lemons, oranges, olives, geraniums, and Cherokee  
7 roses.<sup>91</sup> Native plant selections included the iconic live oak tree and vines like honeysuckle.<sup>92</sup>

8 In the antebellum era, the Creole principles established in the French colonial period merged with Greek  
9 Revival principles which espoused hierarchical and symmetrical landscape design. In addition to formal  
10 gardens, west bank plantations also began to include alleés of oak trees lining the primary approach to the  
11 house such as at nationally significant houses like Boone Hall Plantation (1743, South Carolina), Cottage  
12 Plantation (1795, West Feliciana Parish), Moundville Plantation (circa 1825, St. Landry Parish) as well as in  
13 adjacent River Parishes including National Historic Landmark Oak Alley Plantation (circa 1830, St. James  
14 Parish).<sup>93</sup> Aside from the ready availability of oak trees and ornamental purposes (creating a tunnel view to  
15 spotlight the main dwelling), scholarship has not revealed the intent behind the oak-lined avenue, but possible  
16 purposes may have been to channel cooling breezes, provide shade, or facilitate a dry entry road as live oak  
17 trees transpire significant amounts of water.<sup>94</sup> In the survey area, such an alleé is extant at Whitney Plantation  
18 (1944 Highway 18 A, ID# 1047, PIDN 0200007100) while remnants of the avenue of oak trees at the Columbia  
19 Plantation original site is present in the landscape (upriver edge of PIDN 0300032400).

20 The most intact example of the plantation landscape is present at the National Historic Landmark Evergreen  
21 Plantation (4619 Highway 18, ID# 490, PIDN 0300027410). The property was updated in the early 1830s when  
22 Pierre Clidamont Becnel purchased the plantation from his grandmother Magdelaine Haydel Becnel. He  
23 engaged leading architects, master builders, and craftsmen to complete a number of renovations and  
24 additions to the site, including modifying the late eighteenth-century raised Creole cottage to a raised house  
25 with Greek Revival details. Becnel contracted with “carpenter and house builder” John Carver of St. Charles  
26 Parish.<sup>95</sup> The architectural historian Samuel Wilson Jr. suggested that New Orleans city surveyor and architect  
27 Joseph Pilié may have been involved in the project.<sup>96</sup> Financial records also indicate a relationship between  
28 Becnel and free builder of color Norbert Soulié who came from a prolific family of builders and real estate  
29 developers in New Orleans. Soulié, whose white forebears hailed from the River Parishes, was a pupil and  
30 foreman of Henry Sellon Boneval Latrobe and would have possessed the skill and knowledge to work on the

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<sup>90</sup> James R. Cothran, *Gardens and Historic Plants of the Antebellum South* (Columbia, South Carolina: University of South Carolina Press, 2003), 9.

<sup>91</sup> Cothran, *Gardens and Historic Plants of the Antebellum South*, 37, 42-45.

<sup>92</sup> Cothran, *Gardens and Historic Plants of the Antebellum South*, 44-45.

<sup>93</sup> Boone Hall Plantation and Gardens, accessed February 23, 2024, <https://www.boonehallplantation.com/>; J. E. Brown, “Cottage Plantation,” no date, accessed February 20, 2024, [https://s3.amazonaws.com/NARAprdstorage/lz/electronic-records/rg-079/NPS\\_LA/75000857.pdf](https://s3.amazonaws.com/NARAprdstorage/lz/electronic-records/rg-079/NPS_LA/75000857.pdf); Valerie Jean Conner, “Moundville Plantation House,” National Register of Historic Places nomination form, 1976, accessed February 20, 1976, [https://s3.amazonaws.com/NARAprdstorage/lz/electronic-records/rg-079/NPS\\_LA/76002167.pdf](https://s3.amazonaws.com/NARAprdstorage/lz/electronic-records/rg-079/NPS_LA/76002167.pdf); Paul Goeldner, “Oak Alley Plantation,” National Register of Historic Places nomination form, accessed February 23, 2024, [https://s3.amazonaws.com/NARAprdstorage/lz/electronic-records/rg-079/NPS\\_LA/74002187\\_NHL.pdf](https://s3.amazonaws.com/NARAprdstorage/lz/electronic-records/rg-079/NPS_LA/74002187_NHL.pdf).

<sup>94</sup> Bob Neff Tours, “Oak Alley Plantation: If These Old Oaks Could Talk...,” accessed February 23, 2024, <https://www.bobnefftours.com/oak-alley-plantation-if-these-old-oaks-could-talk/>; “Why did southern plantation owners plant oaks along their entry drive?” accessed February 23, 2024, [https://www.reddit.com/r/AskHistorians/comments/2x0dy1/why\\_did\\_southern\\_plantation\\_owners\\_plant\\_oaks/?rdt=55248](https://www.reddit.com/r/AskHistorians/comments/2x0dy1/why_did_southern_plantation_owners_plant_oaks/?rdt=55248).

<sup>95</sup> “Building contract between P. C. Becnel and John Carver, April 3, 1832, Evergreen Plantation archives, Wallace, Louisiana; Samuel Wilson, Jr., “The Building Contract for Evergreen Plantation,” *Louisiana History*, vol. 31, no. 4 (Winter, 1990): 399-406.

<sup>96</sup> Wilson, “The Building Contract for Evergreen Plantation,” 400.

1 expansive project at Evergreen in the 1830s as well as the means to assist Becnel with the financial obligations  
2 to acquire and renovate the property.<sup>97</sup>

3 The incorporation of Greek Revival planning principles and architectural elements following contemporary  
4 trends in taste at Evergreen reflects the family's rising socioeconomic status and prosperity of the sugar  
5 plantation enterprise. The merging of Creole and Greek Revival in the entire landscape of Evergreen Plantation  
6 is significant because it illustrates "the influence of Anglo architecture upon the Creole tradition" as well as  
7 "the continuing influence of the Creole tradition."<sup>98</sup> The Evergreen Plantation website notes that, "On the eve  
8 of the Civil War, the Becnells had amassed \$150,000 in real estate and \$125,000 in personal property.  
9 Evergreen had grown into a major plantation complex and could be considered representative of a typical  
10 Creole plantation of its time."<sup>99</sup> A complete plantation landscape remains visible to a lesser extent at Whitney  
11 Plantation (1944 Highway 18 A, ID# 1047, PIDN 0200007100) which also included historic structures relocated  
12 from other sites.

### 13 Recommended Future Documentation

14 The scope of work for this survey did not include detailed field documentation of formal landscape features. For a future  
15 NRHP or NHL nomination, additional photography of and analysis of the evolution of the formal landscapes at Whitney and  
16 Evergreen Plantations is recommended.

## 18 LATE NINETEENTH AND EARLY TWENTIETH-CENTURY HOUSING

19 Creole forms and styles of architecture persisted in the survey area from the postbellum era and well into the  
20 twentieth century. With the exception of the porch brackets on the 1897 Caire Store (131 Caire Court B, ID#  
21 1004, PIDN 200008200), few examples of Victorian stylistic influences can be found in the survey area. Many of  
22 the architectural details associated with the late nineteenth-century were possible as they were shipped to  
23 remote or rural areas via increased access to railroad transportation. Rail access in the survey area was limited.  
24 Further, no commercial lumber mill is known to have existed on the west bank of the parish.

25 The appearance of the shotgun house in the survey area does reflect rural nationwide trends. Inhabitants of  
26 the west bank of St. John the Baptist Parish were not faced with the urban circumstances that required linear  
27 dwellings on narrow city lots. However, the form was adapted for postbellum workers housing. None of these  
28 clusters are extant. Disparate shotgun houses that do survive in the survey area reflect the need for modest  
29 dwellings that could be adapted for various family and socioeconomic circumstances and reflect both French  
30 Colonial and National Folk stylistic influences (see discussion under "Property Types" in Section 3 as well as  
31 ID#s 306, 617, 635, 672, 673, 1361, 1431).

32 Although realistic dates for the peak of Greek Revival architecture in Louisiana would be from 1830 to 1861  
33 (the latter coinciding with the start of the Civil War and cessation of construction statewide), Greek Revival-  
34 style buildings continued to be constructed in rural Louisiana for a couple of decades after the war's end. As  
35 throughout the state, twentieth-century Greek Revival buildings in the survey area followed "established  
36 builder tradition and were probably no longer conceived of as Grecian."<sup>100</sup> The lingering practice for classical  
37 design merged into the trend for Classical Revival architecture that swept the US in the wake of a resurgence  
38 of interest in the nation's colonial past leading up to the nation's sesquicentennial anniversary. Likewise,  
39 Colonial Revival style buildings continues the preference for French Colonial and Greek Revival stylistic

<sup>97</sup> Tara A. Dudley, *Building Antebellum New Orleans: Free People of Color and Their Influence* (Austin: The University of Texas Press, 2021), 18, 101-102, 104, 249, 251; Evergreen Plantation, "The Soulié Connection," October 26, 2020, accessed February 23, 2024, <https://www.evergreenplantation.org/evergreen-blog/tag/creole>.

<sup>98</sup> Edwards, "Louisiana's French Creole Architecture" MPS, Section F. IV, page 1.

<sup>99</sup> Evergreen Plantation, "The Evolution of the Enslaved Community," April 27, 2020, accessed January 15, 2024, <https://www.evergreenplantation.org/evergreen-blog/2020/4/27/the-evolution-of-the-slave-community>.

<sup>100</sup> Fricker and Fricker, "The Greek Revival Style," 6.

1 influences present in older historic structures in the survey area. Among the Classical and Colonial Revival  
2 (including the Tudor Revival) buildings in the project are ID#s 15, 27, 623, and 627 (see also discussions under  
3 “Property Types” in Section 3).<sup>101</sup>

4 The need for housing stock, particularly to accommodate new labor structures at transitioning plantations, also  
5 encouraged the construction of bungalows throughout the survey area. The turn-of-the-century house at the  
6 northeast corner of the property once owned by the Dugas family (3581 Highway 18 B, ID# 590, PIDN  
7 200040000) was one of thirteen tenant houses built for sharecroppers.<sup>102</sup> Bungalows were constructed at a  
8 variety of scales; modest houses with no stylistic influences as well as more high-style Craftsman or Tudor  
9 Revival-influenced homes constructed up to World War II are present throughout the survey area, reflecting  
10 the circumstances of a broad demographic of west bank inhabitants.

11 Other late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century revival styles are not present in the survey area. The one  
12 major exception is the St. John the Baptist Church building, which was rebuilt in 1918 in the Romanesque  
13 Revival Style after the 1822 church was destroyed by fire. The new 500-seat church building, consecrated on  
14 October 28, 1920, was built “debt-free” with the assistance of wealthy plantation owners and farmers. It  
15 contained the surviving church bells, an altar and Communion rails made of Italian Carrara marble, and  
16 German-made stained glass representing the mysteries of the rosary, St. Francis of Assisi, active parish groups  
17 such as St. Vincent de Paul and St. Margaret Mary (Sacred Heart devotion) and the parish’s French influence  
18 with St. Joan of Arc.<sup>103</sup>

19 While the overall landscape in the survey area retained its colonial layout and site features during this time  
20 period, some infrastructure was added to protect and unify the communities along the west bank. Most of this  
21 work was completed with the assistance of federal programming during the Great Depression. The levee at the  
22 Mississippi River was rebuilt in 1929, and New Deal programming financed the construction of sidewalks along  
23 Highway 18, segments of which are extant throughout the survey area.

## 24 POST-WORLD WAR II HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

25 Following World War II, a range of house types and styles that reflected various socioeconomic circumstances  
26 became part of the survey area’s architectural heritage. As with post-war suburban development across the  
27 US, the west bank saw construction of new Ranch style houses on properties that had been retained by  
28 families, especially Black families, for generations and were later subdivided as well as in newly created  
29 neighborhoods. Post-war housing stock in the survey area also includes modern interpretations of the Creole  
30 style which persisted in southern Louisiana. After 1950, with the rapid growth of new suburbs in the cities of  
31 the region, many features of the Creole style were borrowed into the regional styling of slab-mounted  
32 suburban houses. Such houses are built either in Creole form, with sweeping hip roofs, or in the Acadian style,  
33 with steep gabled roofs.<sup>104</sup> In many cases, regardless of the style implemented, families that were long-time  
34 residents of the west bank, those who returned, or new arrivals constructed new homes when earlier  
35 plantation housing was demolished.

36 Modern styles of architecture are present in the survey area in new institutional buildings constructed to serve  
37 the community in various capacities. In 1947, the need for educational facilities spurred the construction of the  
38 Wallace School built by C. J. Rome (for white students) and the Second Ward High School built by G. I.  
39 Contractors (for Black students).<sup>105</sup> The school board acquired the property for the Second Ward High School

<sup>101</sup> The persistence of French-influenced forms with classical influence persists in newer construction in the survey area such as at ID#s 102 and 156.

<sup>102</sup> The current NRHP nomination’s designation of this building as a noncontributing resource should be reconsidered.

<sup>103</sup> Christine Bordelon, “Tricentennial Thursday: St. John the Baptist, Edgard, among oldest parishes,” February 22, 2018, accessed, February 14, 2024, <https://clarionherald.org/news/tricentennial-thursday-st-john-the-baptist-edgard-among-oldest-parishes>

<sup>104</sup> Edwards, “Louisiana’s French Creole Architecture” MPS, Section F. II., page 8.

<sup>105</sup> “Official Proceedings of the School Board, Parish of St. John the Baptist,” *L’Observateur*, November 15, 1947: 1.

1 (3626 Highway 18, ID# 563, PIDN 9200002400) from Jean Baptiste Casimir Graugnard.<sup>106</sup> After being housed in  
2 army barracks for a couple of years, the new school moved into modern facilities at this new site in 1949. Later  
3 additions to the campus included the gym (1951) and industrial arts buildings (1954). In 1955, the parish  
4 oversaw the construction of a wastewater treatment plant (2899 Highway 18, ID# 950, PIDN 9200002500). The  
5 current St. John the Baptist Parish Courthouse, the third constructed in the parish (2393 HWY 18, ID# 1009,  
6 PIDN 9200000800), was constructed in 1967.<sup>107</sup>

## 7 INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT

8 Analysis of the integrity of buildings within a rural historic landscape—like the one found on the west bank of  
9 St. John the Baptist Parish—must consider the historic context of the district as a whole. In an agricultural  
10 district like this one, continued agricultural viability is the overriding factor for all decisions affecting cultural  
11 resources, and removal or replacement of buildings over time to better accommodate agriculture has been  
12 part of the history of the district since the eighteenth century. For this specific study area, the history of labor,  
13 ethnic history, and social history also must be considered when evaluating integrity. The original settlement of  
14 this study area was fueled by agricultural development made possible by the labor of enslaved people, and the  
15 majority of resources previously listed in the NRHP in this area were constructed by enslaved people. The story  
16 of freedmen and their descendants remaining in the study area and working toward independent property  
17 ownership must be considered significant in its own right, even though it entails demolition of older  
18 substandard quarters and construction of newer modest housing that might not be considered significant in a  
19 different social and historical context. The ethnic and social history of this study area also must be considered  
20 when evaluating the condition and physical integrity of resources. This is a wet, flood-prone study area with  
21 mostly wood-frame resources, many of which are inhabited by descendants of enslaved laborers.  
22 Deterioration of materials is an inevitable part of that story and therefore has significance in its own right. The  
23 discussion below aims to place the NRHP Seven Aspects of Integrity within those circumstances and establish  
24 place-specific integrity thresholds that respect the unique historic context of the area.

## 25 SEVEN ASPECTS OF INTEGRITY

26 Guidelines established by the National Park Service require that, in addition to possessing significance under  
27 one or more of the National Register Criteria, a property, either individually or as a district, must also retain  
28 sufficient integrity and historic character to convey its significance in order to be considered eligible for  
29 inclusion in the NRHP or as an NHL. For NHL designation, a resource must retain the relevant aspects of  
30 integrity to a high degree. The National Register Criteria recognize seven aspects that define integrity, in  
31 various combinations. These aspects of integrity are defined below:

- 32 • **Location:** The place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event  
33 occurred.
- 34 • **Design:** The combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.
- 35 • **Setting:** The physical environment of a historic property.
- 36 • **Materials:** The physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in  
37 a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.
- 38 • **Workmanship:** The physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period  
39 in history or prehistory.
- 40 • **Feeling:** The property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time.
- 41 • **Association:** The direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.

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<sup>106</sup> The property was previously owned by Octavie Perret, widow of Etienne C. Folse. "Official Proceedings of the School Board, Parish of St. John the Baptist," *L'Observateur*, November 20, 1948: 1, 8.

<sup>107</sup> "Parish Courthouse – Edgard," accessed February 5, 2024, <http://www.courthouses.co/us-states/h-l/louisiana/st-john-parish/>.

1 A resource need not retain all seven aspects of integrity to be eligible for the NRHP; conversely, a resource  
 2 possessing all seven aspects of integrity is not necessarily eligible for the NRHP. The degree to which an NRHP-  
 3 eligible property should retain its integrity depends directly upon the National Register Criteria under which  
 4 the resource possesses significance and is considered eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. For example, a  
 5 property eligible under Criterion C should retain the aspects of integrity linked to physical qualities (design,  
 6 materials, and workmanship) to a higher degree than one that is eligible for its historical associations (Criterion  
 7 A or B). However, a property that is eligible for its historical associations (Criterion A or B) should still be  
 8 recognizable to the time or era in which it attained significance and still possess those qualities that convey its  
 9 significance.

10 For this specific rural historic landscape—with its nationally significant associations with agriculture, ethnic  
 11 history, and social history—the most relevant aspects of integrity are **Location, Setting, Feeling, and**  
 12 **Association**. Location and association in this context are linked; the significance of the area depends on  
 13 agriculture, and a building’s location helps establish its historic association with a plantation or community.  
 14 That said, a building can still be relocated and maintain significance, especially if it is relocated onto land with a  
 15 similar agricultural function. Setting and feeling also are linked here. Agricultural open space comprises the  
 16 vast majority of land within the district—visible from nearly every point within the district—and so the  
 17 landscape and viewsheds contribute significantly to the overall feeling of the district. Although alterations that  
 18 affect integrity of design, materials, and workmanship are important when evaluating the *individual* eligibility  
 19 of resources within this district, they become less important when evaluating a resource’s ability to contribute  
 20 to the district as a whole.

## 21 ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT AND BOUNDARY ANALYSIS

### 22 PREVIOUSLY IDENTIFIED HISTORIC RESOURCES

23 The study area includes a number of previously identified historic resources, as summarized in Table 3-12  
 24 below and detailed in the inventory in Appendix B. In addition, in 2023 the US Army Corps of Engineers  
 25 recommended National Register eligibility for a historic district on the west banks of both St. James and St.  
 26 John the Baptist Parish, using a period of significance of around 1720-1973 (Figure 3-61).<sup>108</sup> Data regarding  
 27 specific contributing/noncontributing recommendations for resources within this proposed district has not  
 28 been made available to date.

29 *Table 3-12. Previously identified historic resources within the windshield survey area. Source: Louisiana Division of Historic*  
 30 *Preservation, St. John the Baptist Parish.*

Resource name	Prior designation	Address	ID#	Parcel ID
<b>Bacas House</b>	Individually listed in NRHP; Individual local landmark	4315 HWY 18	500	0300006200
<b>Dugas House</b>	On property listed in NRHP (noncontributing at time of listing)	3581 HWY 18 B	590	0200040000
<b>Dugas House</b>	Individually listed in NRHP; Individual local landmark	3581 HWY 18 A	591	0200040000
<b>Evergreen Plantation</b>	Individually designated as an NHL; Contributing to a NRHP district	4677 HWY 18	459-490	0300027410
<b>River Road Local Historic District</b>	Contributing to a local historic district	6175 HWY 18	49	300025500
	Contributing to a local historic district	6059 HWY 18	156	300014200
	Contributing to a local historic district	5683 HWY 18	306	300061600
	Contributing to a local historic district	126 CLARK CT	351	300019700
	Contributing to a local historic district	4739 HWY 18	458	300069311
	Contributing to a local historic district	102 WEST 4TH STREET	543	300007000

<sup>108</sup> Wesley Muller, “Proposed grain terminal would harm historic slave sites in St. John Parish, review finds,” *Louisiana Illuminator* [newspaper], Oct. 4, 2023, from <https://lailluminator.com/2023/10/04/proposed-grain-terminal-would-harm-historic-slave-sites-in-st-john-parish-review-finds/>.



Resource name	Prior designation	Address	ID#	Parcel ID
	Contributing to a local historic district	116 WEST 1ST STREET B	672	200014100
	Contributing to a local historic district	116 WEST 1ST STREET A	673	200014100
	Contributing to a local historic district	108 BORNE COURT B	947	200035500
	Contributing to a local historic district	108 BORNE COURT A	949	200035500
	Individually listed in NRHP; Individual local landmark; Contributing to a local historic district	131 CAIRE COURT A	1001	200008200
	Contributing to a local historic district	2349-2361 HWY 18	1018	200008250
	Contributing to a local historic district	114 E 9TH ST	1247	100044410
	Contributing to a local historic district	127 EMILIE CT A	1272	100009600
	Contributing to a local historic district	127 EMILIE CT B	1273	100009600
	Contributing to a local historic district	125 LUCY LANE	1401	100012000
	Contributing to a local historic district	115 SORAPURU COURT	1526	100049200
	Contributing to a local historic district	104 TERRY COURT	1540	100046800
	<b>Sorapuru House</b>	Individually listed in NRHP; Individual local landmark	791 HWY 18	1465
<b>Whitney Plantation</b>	Contributing to a NRHP district; Contributing to a Local Historic District	5099 HWY 18	440	0300069311
	Individually listed in NRHP; Individual local landmark	1944 HWY 18 A	1047	0200007100

## 1 EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

2 The historic context and rural historic landscape analysis created the framework for evaluation of all surveyed  
3 resources within the study area.

## 4 PRESERVATION PRIORITY RANKING

5 Using this framework, each surveyed resource was evaluated and assigned a preservation priority rating based  
6 on its age, architectural integrity, design qualities, known historical associations, and historical and cultural  
7 value. The evaluations reflect an assessment of each property's relative significance within a local context at  
8 the time they were surveyed and should not be considered a static designation. Preservation priority rankings  
9 can, and should, change to reflect the evolving status of a property. A property's rating may also change if  
10 future rehabilitation efforts or alterations affect its historic architectural integrity.

11 This survey includes an assessment of properties based upon a three-tier rating system – High/Medium/Low.  
12 After determining district boundaries, HHM then established a consistent, clearly comprehensible relationship  
13 between the “High/Medium/Low” priority rankings and the recommendations for contributing and  
14 noncontributing status within the recommended district—as defined below in Table 3-13

15 *Table 3-13. Definitions used for classifying contributing versus noncontributing buildings and the corresponding priority level used*  
16 *during field survey analysis.*

Contributing/ Noncontributing Status	Corresponding Survey Priority Level	Definition
<b>Contributing</b>	High	The most noteworthy resources within the project area and are recommended to be individually eligible for listing in the NRHP (and sometimes as NHLs)
	Medium	Historic-age and are still noteworthy but lack the level of historical and/or architectural significance as those ranked in the High category. <sup>109</sup> Typically either moderately altered and retain many of their important historic architectural qualities or typical and undistinguished examples of a common style, form, or type.
<b>Noncontributing</b>	Low	Extensively altered or have yet to reach the 50-year age threshold for NRHP listing.

<sup>109</sup> Note that desktop survey encountered a number of resources in areas where aerial photography coverage was lacking between 1961 and 1982 and assessor dates noted only construction “B-4” (before) 2003. These resources were presumed to have been constructed by 1974 but marked in the inventory as “Medium\*” to communicate a degree of uncertainty regarding their construction date.

## 1 NATIONAL REGISTER AND NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK EVALUATION

2 To be eligible for the NRHP, a historic property, either on an individual basis or collectively as a historic district,  
3 must possess significance under at least one of the National Register Criteria and retain sufficient integrity to  
4 convey that significance. To be eligible as an NHL, the property or historic district must possess significance  
5 under at least one of the NHL criteria *at the national level* and retain *relevant aspects of integrity to a high*  
6 *degree*. The National Register and NHL criteria used for evaluation are summarized below.

### 7 National Register Criteria

8 The National Register Criteria for Evaluation states that a resource must derive significance from at least one of  
9 the following criteria to be eligible for the NRHP:

- 10 • **Criterion A. Association with Important Historical Events or Trends:** The resource must be associated with  
11 events, trends, or patterns that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history.
- 12 • **Criterion B. Association with Important Individuals of the Past:** The resource must be associated with the  
13 lives of significant persons who made important contributions to the history of a community, city, state, or  
14 the nation.
- 15 • **Criterion C. Physical Attributes, Design Qualities, Work of a Master:** The resource must embody the  
16 distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represents the work of a  
17 master, or possess high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose  
18 components may lack individual distinction.
- 19 • **Criterion D. Research Potential:** The resource must have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information  
20 important in prehistory or history.

### 21 National Register Criteria Considerations

22 The National Register Criteria for Evaluation state that certain kinds of resources typically are not considered  
23 for inclusion in the NRHP. Examples include churches, synagogues, and other religious properties; resources  
24 that have been moved or relocated; birthplaces and graves of famous persons; cemeteries, buildings, and  
25 structures that have been reconstructed; resources used to commemorate an event, trend, or individual of the  
26 past; and properties that do not meet the recommended 50-year age threshold. However, these properties  
27 can be eligible for listing if they meet certain conditions defined in the National Register Criteria for Evaluation  
28 as “Criteria Considerations.” Resources that meet any of the Criteria Considerations must *also* meet at least  
29 one of the National Register Criteria (A, B, C, or D). The following is a list of normally excluded properties that  
30 may, under certain circumstances, be eligible for the NRHP:

- 31 • Criteria Consideration A: Religious Properties
- 32 • Criteria Consideration B: Moved Properties
- 33 • Criteria Consideration C: Birthplaces or Graves
- 34 • Criteria Consideration D: Cemeteries
- 35 • Criteria Consideration E: Reconstructed Properties
- 36 • Criteria Consideration F: Commemorative Properties
- 37 • Criteria Consideration G: Properties that Have Achieved Significance Within the Past 50 Years

### 38 National Historic Landmark Criteria

39 In addition to the 50-year age threshold, the following criteria are used for evaluating NHL eligibility:

- 40 • **NHL Criterion 1. Events and Broad Patterns:** The resource should be an exceptionally illustrative document  
41 of significant events or patterns that have affected the history of the nation as a whole.
- 42 • **NHL Criterion 2. Person(s):** The resource should be associated with person(s) who have affected the history  
43 of the nation as a whole.
- 44 • **NHL Criterion 3. Ideals:** The resource should be an exceptionally illustrative manifestation of an ideal that  
45 has affected the history of the nation as a whole.
- 46 • **NHL Criterion 4. Architecture, Engineering, Landscape Architecture, Urban Design:** The resource should be  
47 an exceptionally innovative or precedent-setting example of a trend that influenced the nation as a whole.

- 1 • **NHL Criterion 5. Districts:** The district should be “an entity of exceptional historical or artistic significance,  
2 or outstandingly commemorate or illustrate a way of life or culture” – likely also meeting one of the other  
3 NHL criteria.<sup>110</sup>
- 4 • **NHL Criterion 6: Information Potential:** Future scientific investigations involving resource—typically an  
5 archaeological site, but not always—should be highly likely to yield information important to the  
6 understanding of the history or culture of the nation as a whole.

### 7 Recommended Future Analysis

8 For a potential future NHL nomination, *nationwide comparative analysis* will be required to establish that the potential  
9 district meets the *national* level of significance. NPS staff will help the applicant select a list of relevant districts for  
10 comparative analysis. For additional guidance, see the 2023 *NHL Bulletin: Guidelines for Preparing National Historic*  
11 *Landmark Nominations* at <https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalhistoriclandmarks/nhl-bulletin.htm>.

### 12 National Historic Landmark Exceptions

13 Exceptions to the NHL criteria roughly parallel the NRHP Criteria Considerations above:

- 14 • NHL Exception 1: Religious Properties
- 15 • NHL Exception 2: Moved Properties
- 16 • NHL Exception 3: Sites of buildings or structures no longer standing
- 17 • NHL Exception 4: Birthplaces or Graves
- 18 • NHL Exception 5: Cemeteries
- 19 • NHL Exception 6: Reconstructed Properties
- 20 • NHL Exception 7: Commemorative Properties
- 21 • NHL Exception 8: Properties that Have Achieved Significance Within the Past 50 Years

### 22 ELIGIBILITY SUMMARY

23 Based on the historic context and rural historic district analysis, survey data analysis HHM recommends that  
24 the St. John the Baptist Parish Great River Road Rural Historic District is eligible for both NHRP listing and NHL  
25 designation at the local, state, and national levels of significance. Following the NRHP criteria, the rural historic  
26 district meets Criterion A in the areas of Agriculture, Ethnic Heritage, and Social History, as well as Criterion C  
27 in the areas of Architecture and Landscape Architecture. Following the NHL evaluation criteria, the rural  
28 historic district meets Criterion 1 in the areas of Agriculture, Ethnic Heritage, and Social History, Criterion 4 and  
29 5 in the areas of Architecture and Landscape Architecture. Under Criterion 1, the national significance of the  
30 district is strongly supported by the NPS 1960 theme study *French Exploration and Settlement*, 2017 theme  
31 study *The Era of Reconstruction: 1861-1900* and the 2022 theme study *Labor History in the United States*.<sup>111</sup>  
32 Associations of significant national value include:

- 33 • The unique settlement patterns and architecture established during the period of French settlement 1718-  
34 1803 with the introduction and maintenance of the arpent system and visibility of historic concession  
35 boundaries in the landscape as well as persistence of Creole forms and practices of architecture and  
36 building.
- 37 • The importance of the district’s sugar production to the national economy, especially in the Reconstruction  
38 Era: “Unlike the state as a whole, the sugar industry rapidly recovered in this project item [after the Civil  
39 War]. The 1878-79 crop nearly equaled that of 1861-62....Sugar production remained high into the  
40 twentieth century, despite the statewide drop in 1899.”<sup>112</sup>

<sup>110</sup> NPS, *NHL Bulletin: Guidelines for Preparing National Historic Landmark Nominations* (2023), from NPS,  
<https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalhistoriclandmarks/nhl-bulletin.htm>.

<sup>111</sup> Gregory P. Downs and Kate Masur, *The Era of Reconstruction: 1861-1900* [NHL Theme Study] (Washington, D.C.: National Park Service) 2017, from <https://www.nps.gov/orgs/1207/07-28-2017-reconstruction-theme-study.htm>; Rachel Donaldson, *Labor History in the United States* [NHL Theme Study], (Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, 2022), from NPS, [https://www.nps.gov/articles/000/upload./Labor\\_History\\_in\\_US-Theme\\_Study-Final-revised.pdf](https://www.nps.gov/articles/000/upload./Labor_History_in_US-Theme_Study-Final-revised.pdf).

<sup>112</sup> Goodwin, 1996, 101.

- 1 • The unique transition of enslaved laborers to wage laborer and landholders in the Reconstruction Era and  
2 into the twentieth century, illustrating an alternative narrative to the stories of the Great Migration and  
3 sharecropping.
- 4 • The exceptional ethnic heritage forged by the families that chose to live in this district for generations –  
5 creating distinct and nationally influential cultural practices relevant to architecture, craft, music, and  
6 foodways.
- 7 • The exceptional integrity of the agricultural landscape—having grown sugar in the same location and using  
8 many of the same methods and structures for nearly 300 years—creating a rare and unique setting and  
9 sense of the feeling of living and working in the plantation system in the American South.

10 The recommended period of significance for the district is 1720 through 1974—corresponding to the decline in  
11 sugar cultivation and historic industrial activity, as well as the rise of the petroleum industry on the opposite  
12 bank of the Mississippi River. Boundaries for the recommended district are described below and illustrated in  
13 maps in Appendix A. Recommendations regarding contributing and noncontributing resources within the  
14 recommended district boundaries are presented within the inventory in Appendix B. *All recommendations*  
15 *herein are based on survey and research materials gathered under the scope of work for this project and are*  
16 *subject to change based on additional survey or research findings.*

#### 17 Recommended Future Evaluation

18 Potential supplemental eligibility under NRHP Criterion D and/or NHL Criterion 6 was not evaluated under this scope of  
19 work but should be evaluated in the future by qualified archaeologists meeting the *Secretary of the Interior’s Professional*  
20 *Qualification Standards* .

### 21 BOUNDARY ANALYSIS

22 The recommended boundary for both the NRHP district and the NHL encompasses the west bank of St. John  
23 the Baptist Parish from the Mississippi River to Highway 3127 (Figure 3-62). (Also see maps in *Appendix A* for  
24 additional detail.) As a 2012 addition to the landscape, Highway 3127 represents a significant disruption and  
25 marks a clear boundary. This large boundary is necessary to capture the full breadth of historically significant  
26 land use activities – including use of the Mississippi River and backswamp in addition to the fertile farmland in  
27 between.

#### 28 Recommended Future Documentation and Evaluation

29 Note that the scope of this study includes St. John the Baptist Parish only. Analysis suggests that a larger boundary  
30 extending into St. James Parish likely also would be eligible, but justifying that boundary would require conducting a  
31 comparable survey and study within that parish.

### 32 CONTRIBUTING AND NONCONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

33 This proposed boundary includes approximately 22,747 acres of land and all of the 1,557 permanent above-  
34 ground cultural resources documented during windshield and desktop survey. Among the documented  
35 resources in the boundary, desktop and windshield survey provided sufficient information to evaluate 1,311  
36 resources. Among these 1,311 resources, 61 percent contribute to the historic character of the district (Table  
37 3-14). (The remaining 436 resources were given an “unknown” priority within the survey inventory, as detailed  
38 in *Appendix B*—but many are likely contributing given their locations in the agricultural areas away from the  
39 highway.) Most importantly, though, at least 90 percent of the *landscape* within this boundary contributes to  
40 the district’s setting and feeling, with the massive presence of the mighty Mississippi River and thousands of  
41 acres of continuously farmed agricultural land counterbalancing pockets of new development.

1 *Table 3-14. Preliminary counts and percentages of contributing buildings based on windshield and desktop survey.*

Contributing Status	Recommended Priority	Count	% Priority	% Status
<b>Contributing</b>	High	286	26%	61%
	Medium/Medium*	397	35%	
<b>Noncontributing</b>	Low	438	39%	39%
<b>Unknown</b>	Unknown	436	N/A	N/A

2 *\*Among the Medium priority resources, 207 resources marked as "Medium\*" in the inventory in Appendix B because they are*  
3 *located in areas where no aerial photograph for desktop survey were available between 1961 and 1982. If resources were present*  
4 *on the 1982 aerial, they were assumed to have been constructed by 1974, but there is a degree of uncertainty regarding their*  
5 *construction date.*

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1 **Figures**

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3 *Figure 3-1. Aerial photo in the Wallace vicinity, facing roughly southwest, ca. 2023. Source: Louisiana Trust for Historic Preservation*  
4 *via NPS.*  
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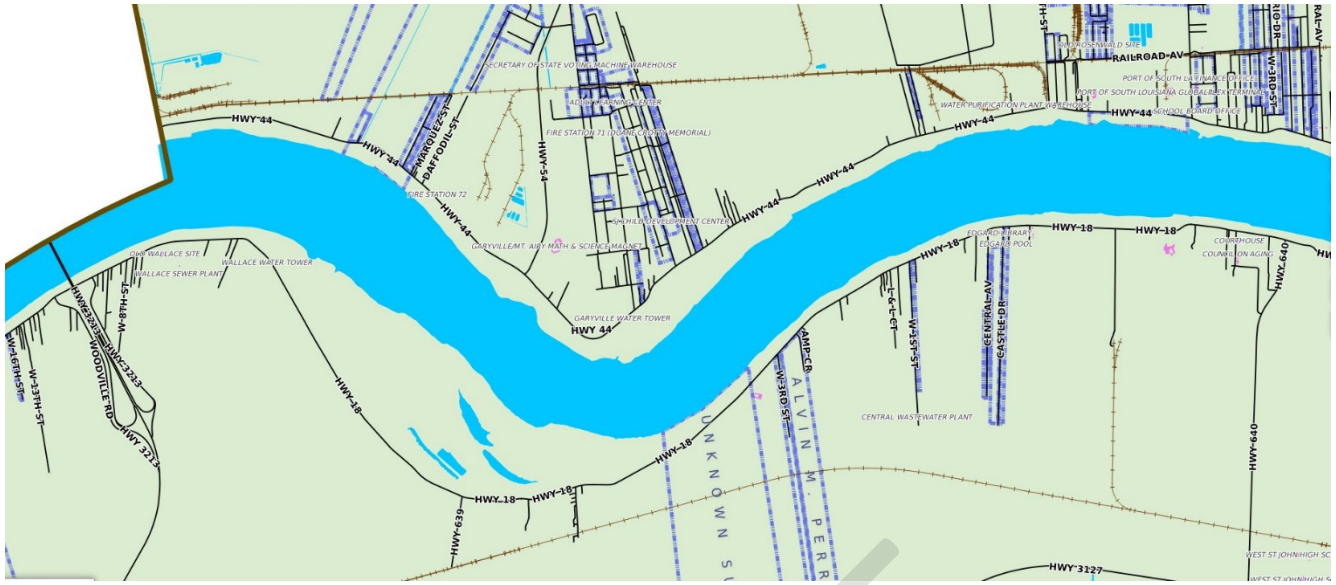
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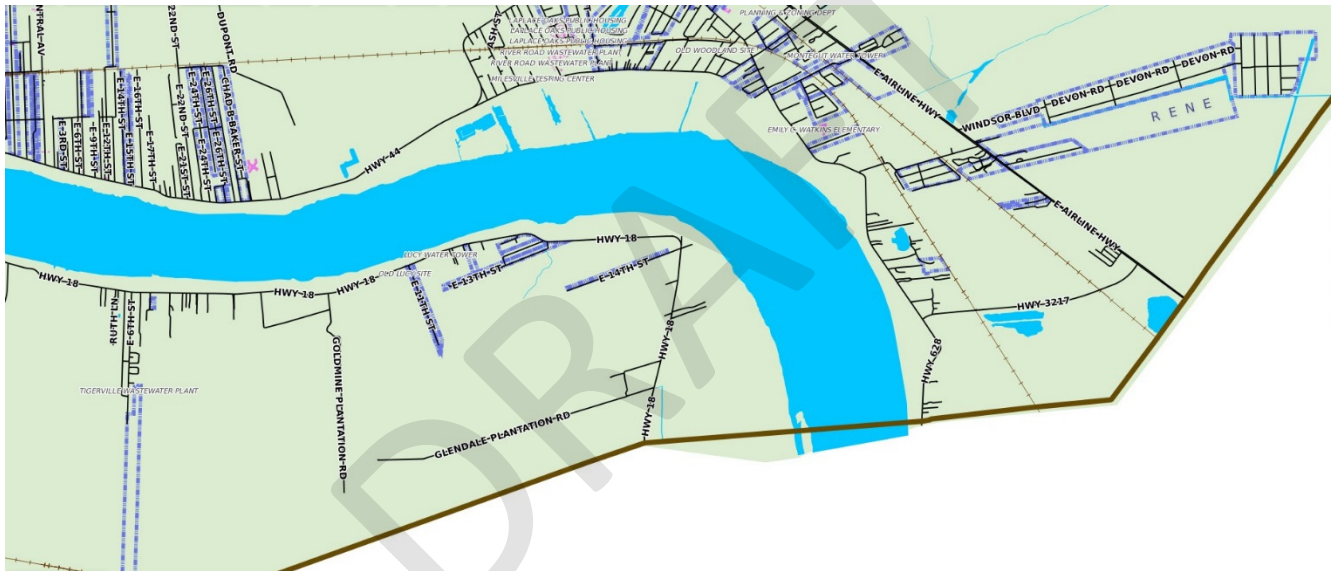
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Figure 3-2. Maps of current subdivisions in the study area (western section above, eastern section below), 2024. Source: St. John the Baptist Parish Assessor data, accessed Jan. 16, 2024, [https://atlas.geoportalmaps.com/stjohn\\_public](https://atlas.geoportalmaps.com/stjohn_public)

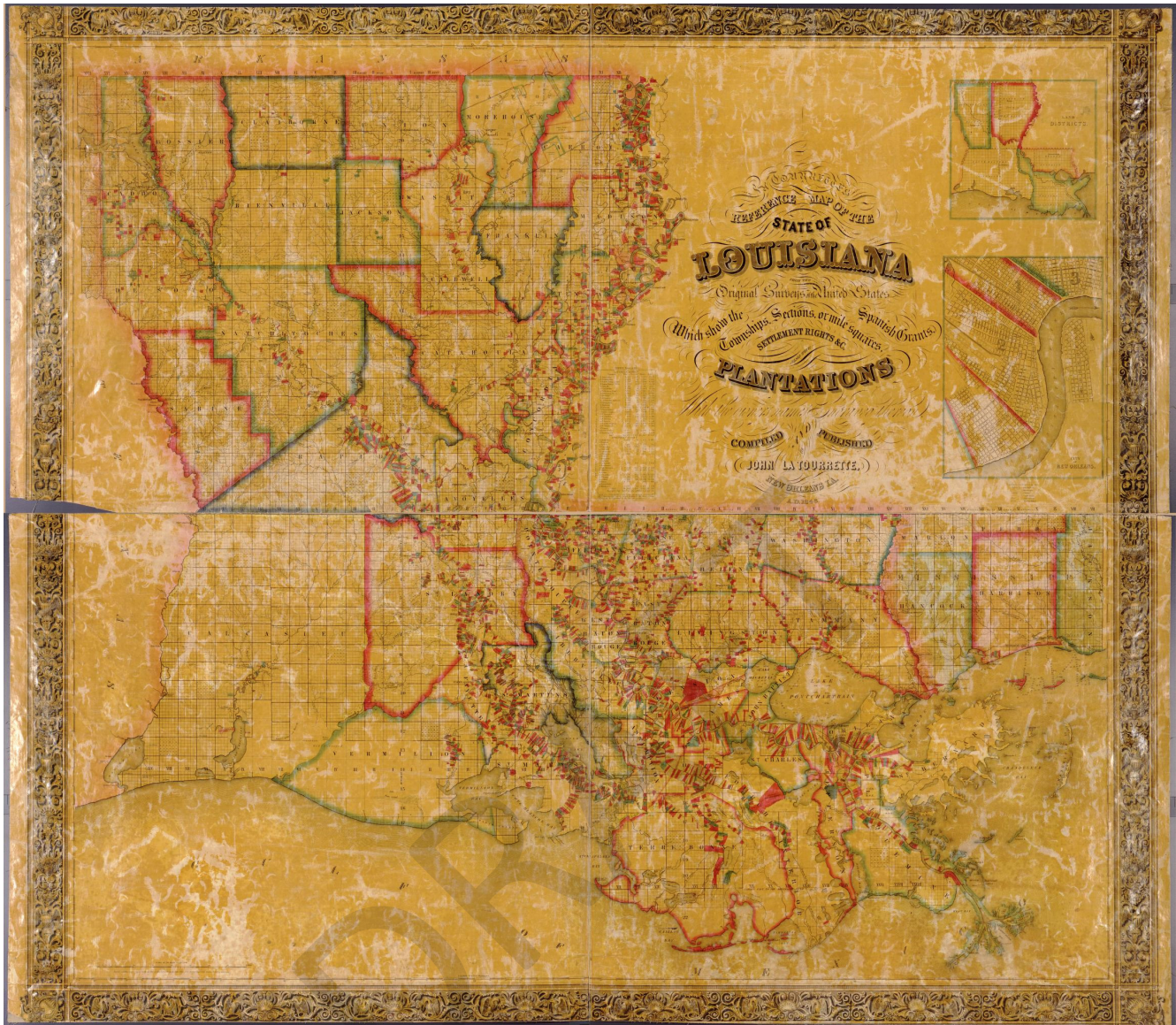




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Figure 3-3. Map overlaying contemporary subdivision boundaries (pink) and 1848 parcel boundaries. Sources: [Same as 1848-map], St. John the Baptist Parish Assessor data, 2023, basemap from ESRI, overlay by HHM.





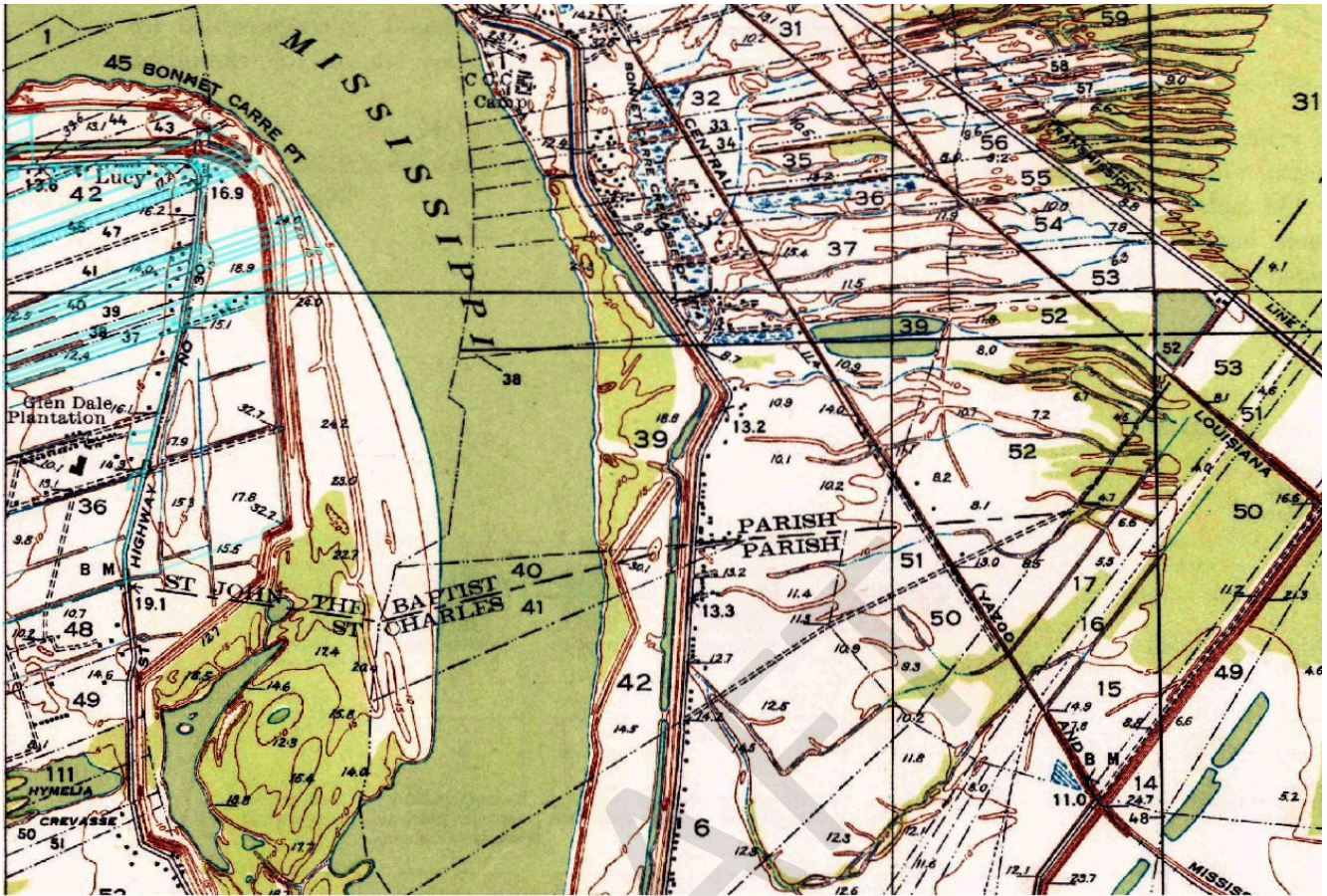
1  
 2 Figure 3-4. John. La Tourrette's reference map of the state of Louisiana: from the original surveys of the United States, which show  
 3 the townships, sections, or mile squares, Spanish grants, settlement rights & c [sic]., also the plantations with the owners' names  
 4 engraved thereon. Source: New Orleans: John La Tourrette, 1848. Map. <https://www.loc.gov/item/2006629760/>.





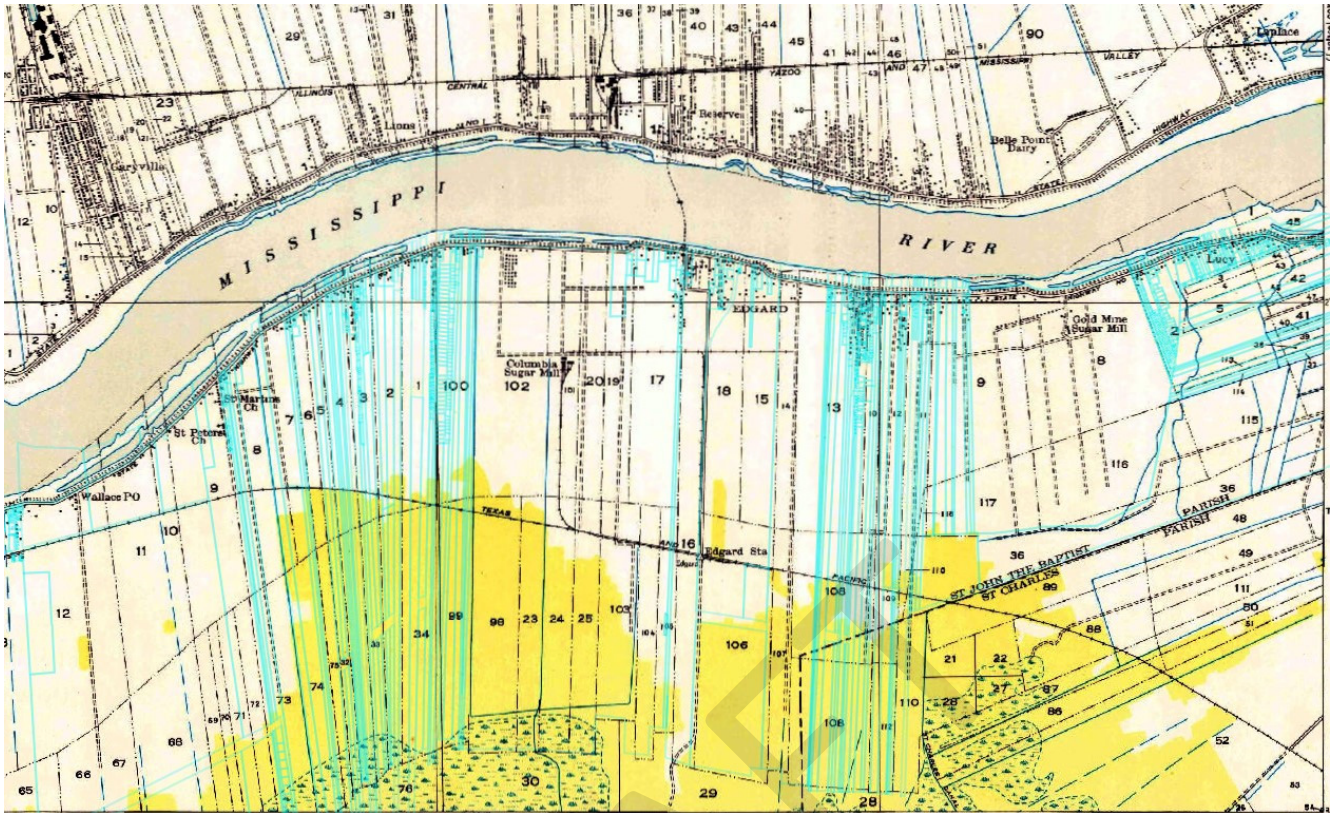
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2 Figure 3-5. Detail of a map showing parcels in St. John the Baptist Parish (parish boundary in red), 1863. Source: Lloyd, James T.  
3 Lloyd's map of the lower Mississippi River from St. Louis to the Gulf of Mexico. New York, 1863. Map. From the Library of Congress:  
4 <https://www.loc.gov/item/99447114/>.  
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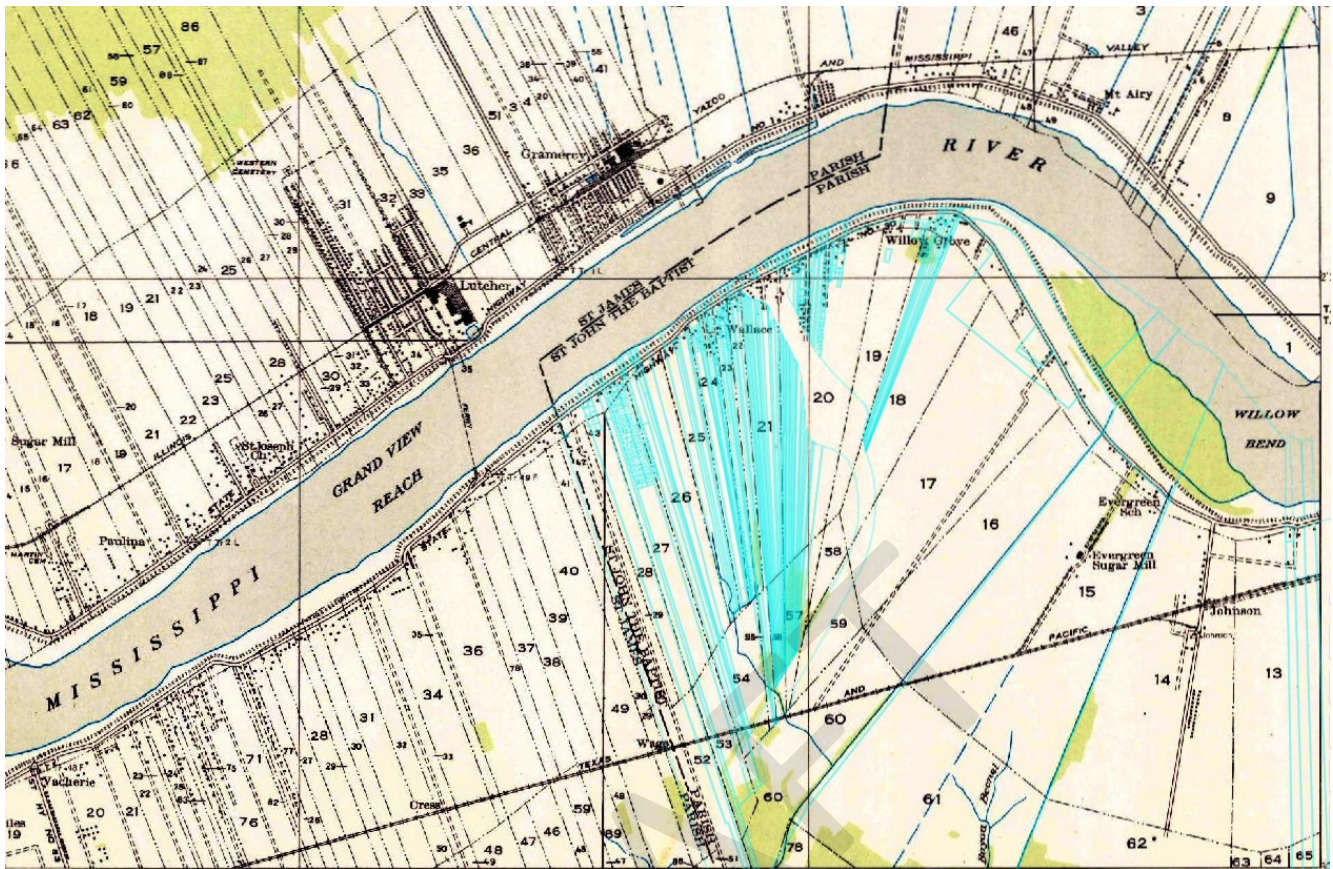
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Figure 3-6. Detail of 1935 USGS map of the Laplace Quadrangle, Louisiana, with current parcel boundaries overlaid in cyan. Sources: USGS. TopoView. <https://ngmdb.usgs.gov/topoview/>, St. John the Baptist Parish Assessor parcel boundaries, overlay by HHM.





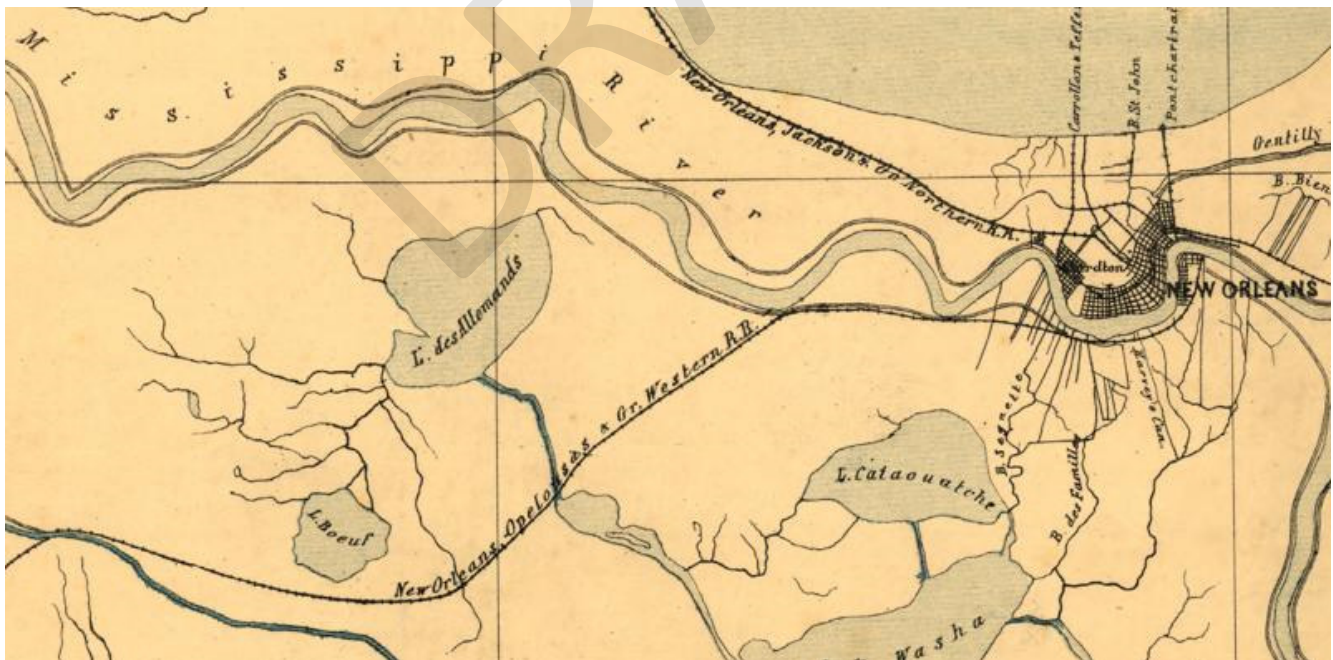
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2 Figure 3-7. Detail of 1949 USGS map of the Garyville Quadrangle, Louisiana, with current parcel boundaries overlaid in cyan.  
3 Sources: USGS. TopoView. <https://ngmdb.usgs.gov/topoview/>, St. John the Baptist Parish Assessor parcel boundaries, overlay by  
4 HHM.  
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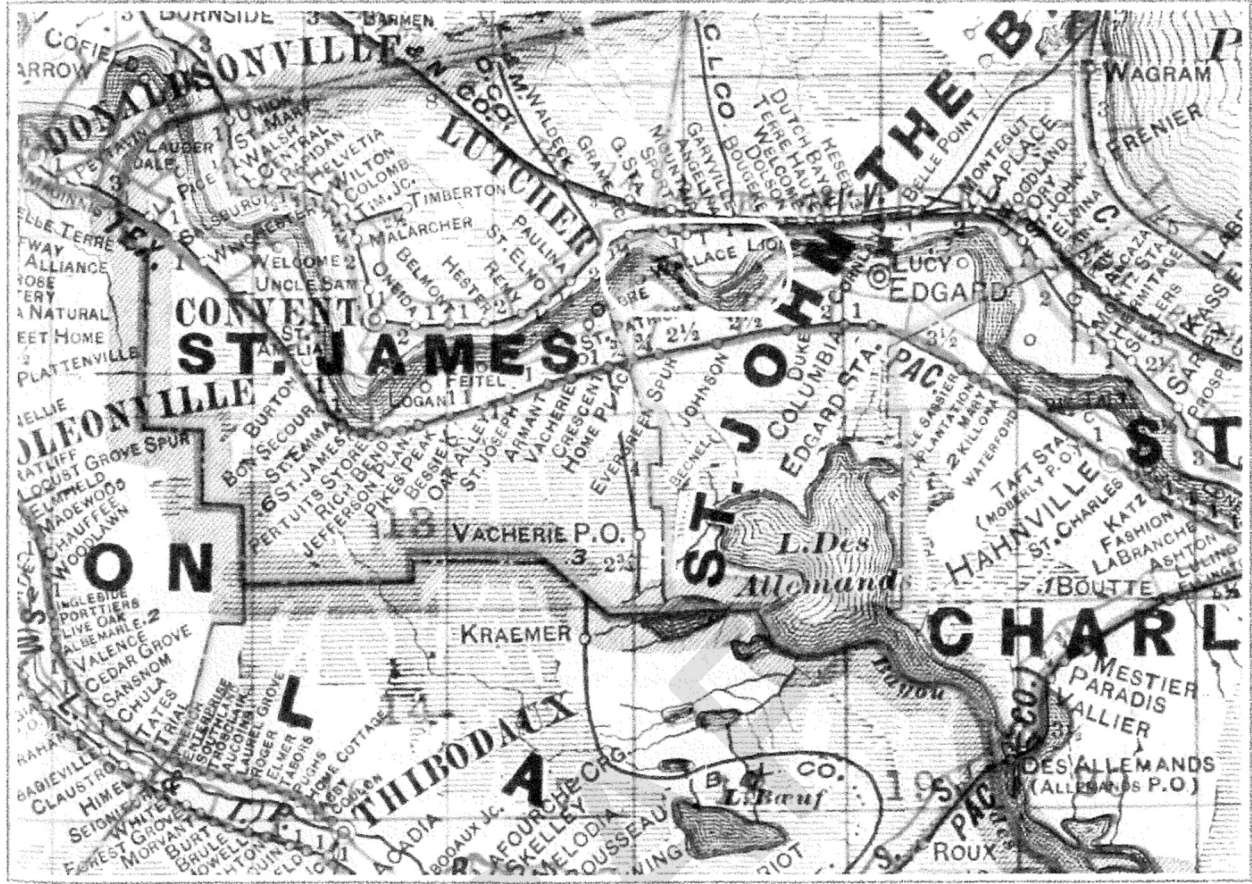
Figure 3-8. Detail of 1946 USGS map of the Lutcher Quadrangle, Louisiana, with current parcel boundaries overlaid in cyan. Sources: USGS. TopoView. <https://ngmdb.usgs.gov/topoview/>, St. John the Baptist Parish Assessor parcel boundaries, overlay by HHM.



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Figure 3-9. Detail of an 1863 map showing the earliest railroad line running south of Lac des Allemands, outside the study area. Source: Lindenkohl, H, United States Coast Survey, and A. D Bache. Military map of part of Louisiana. [S.I, 1863] Map. <https://www.loc.gov/item/99447190/>.





Vacherie & Lake Des Allemands Railroad Company (La.), map showing route in 1913.

Source: Railroad Commission of Louisiana, and George F. Cram. 1913 Map of the State of Louisiana. Chicago, Ill: George F. Cram, 1913.

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Figure 3-10. Map showing railroad alignments in the region in 1913, including the "Tex.-Pac." (Texas-Pacific, or T&P) line running through the study area (today known as the Missouri Pacific line). Source: [from the Woodville doc in Research\Public Meeting]. Marmillion, Sand W. and Katy M. Shannon. "Woodville, Willow Grove and Wallace." N.d.

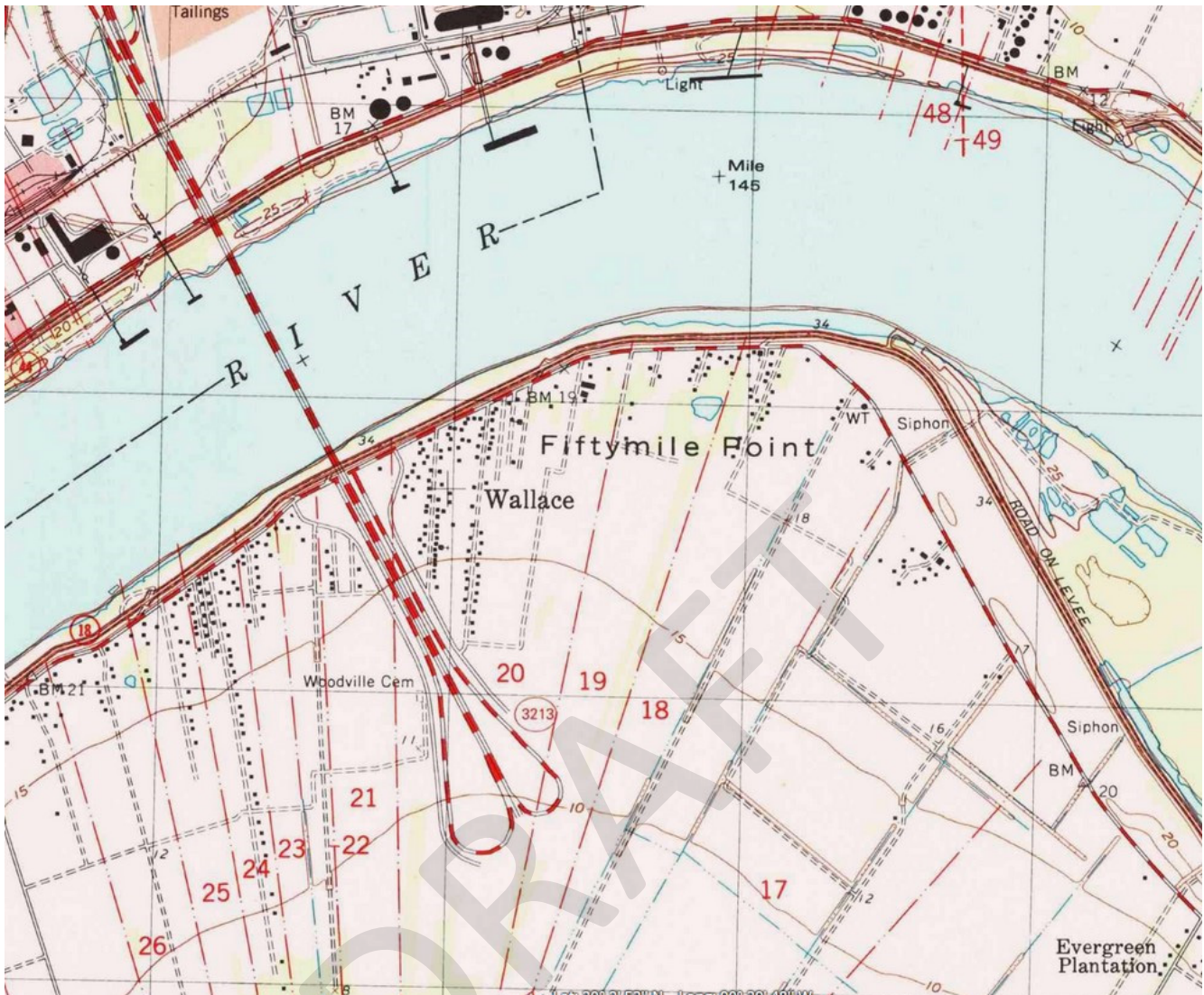




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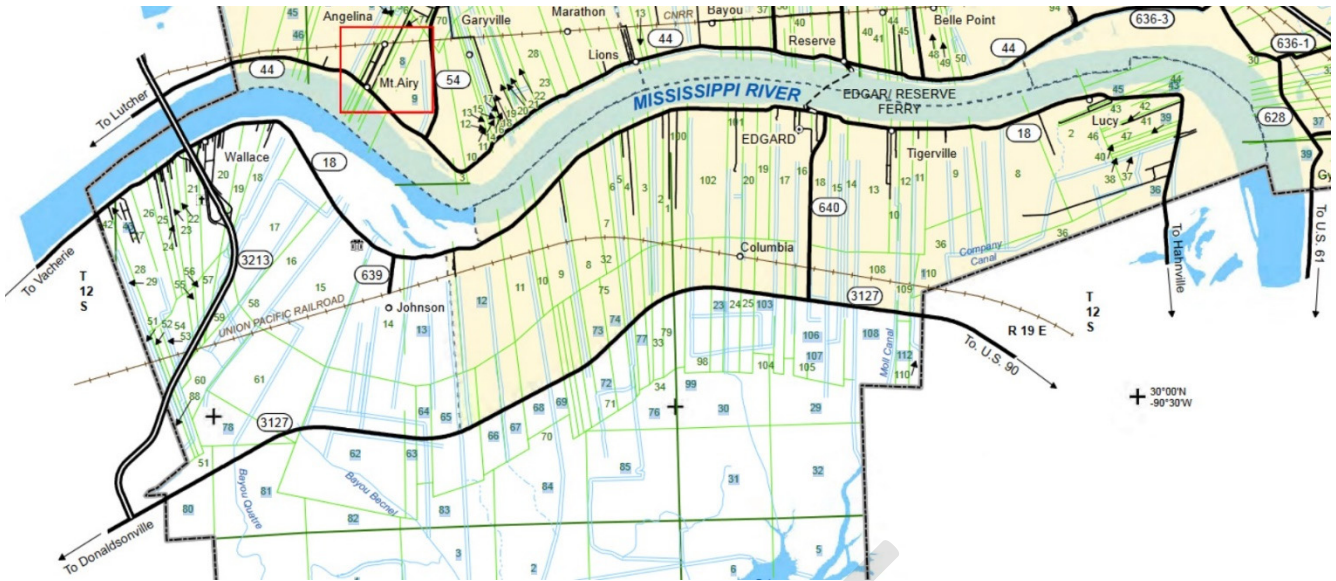
Figure 3-11. Aerial photo of the Evergreen Plantation main house cluster and sugar fields beyond, facing south by southwest, ca. 2023. Source: Louisiana Trust for Historic Preservation via NPS.



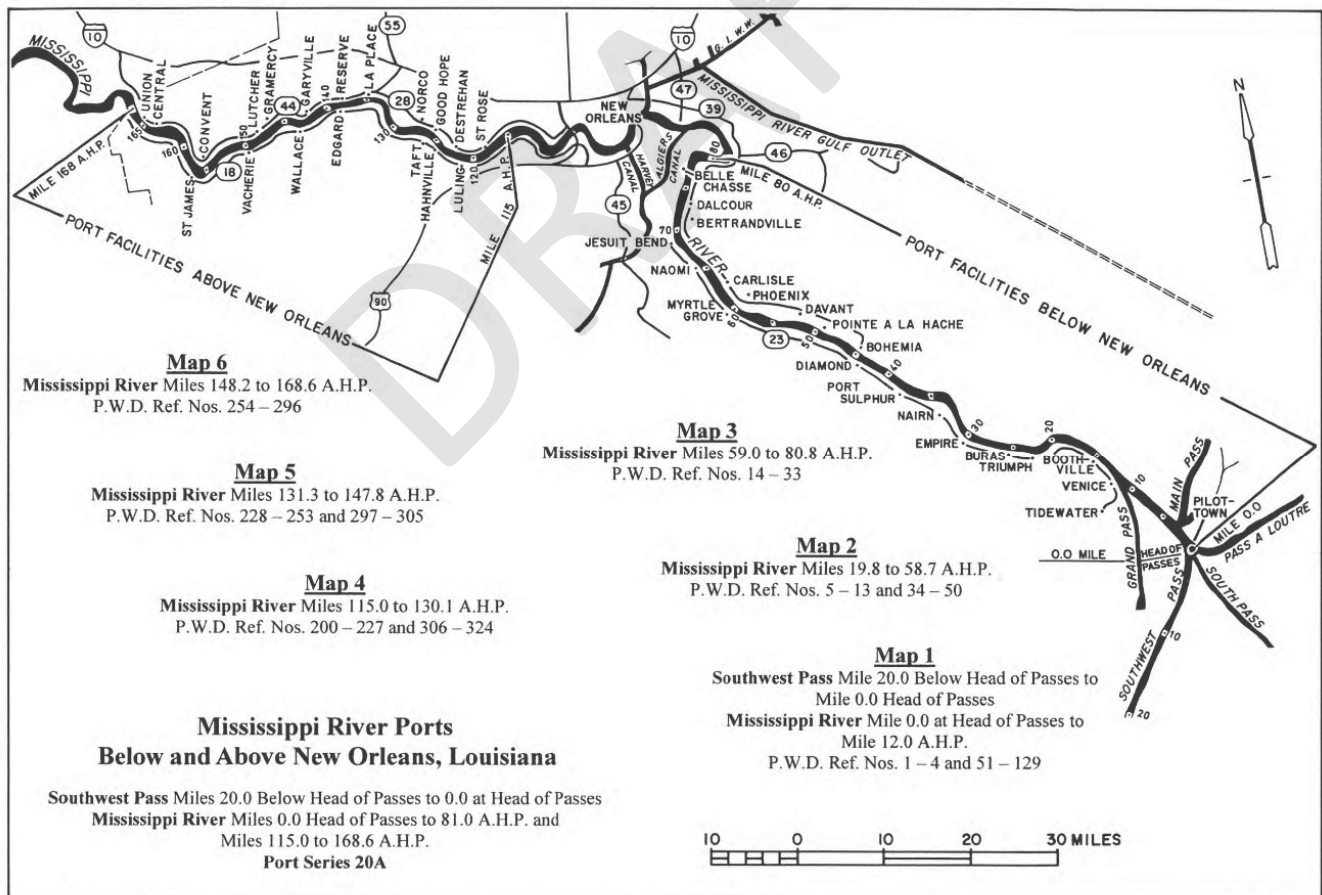


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Figure 3-12. Detail of a 1998 USGS topographic map showing the newly constructed Grammercy Bridge. Source USGS, "Lutcher, LA" [Topographic Map], 1998, from USGS topoView, <https://nqmdb.usgs.gov/topoview/viewer/#15/30.0397/-90.6720>.



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Figure 3-13. Detail of highway maps showing construction of Highway 3127 and extension of Highway 3123 in 2012. Source: Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development (LaDOTD), “St. John the Baptist Parish, Louisiana” [Highway Map], prepared in corporation with the US Department of Transportation, 2012, from LaDOTD, [http://wwwsp.dotd.la.gov/Inside\\_LaDOTD/Divisions/Multimodal/Data\\_Collection/Mapping/Parish%20Maps/St\\_John\\_the\\_Baptist.pdf](http://wwwsp.dotd.la.gov/Inside_LaDOTD/Divisions/Multimodal/Data_Collection/Mapping/Parish%20Maps/St_John_the_Baptist.pdf).



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Figure 3-14. Map of Mississippi River ports below and above New Orleans, Louisiana (Washington, DC: US Government Printing Office, 2003), from HathiTrust, <https://hdl.handle.net/2027/uiq.30112064007856>.

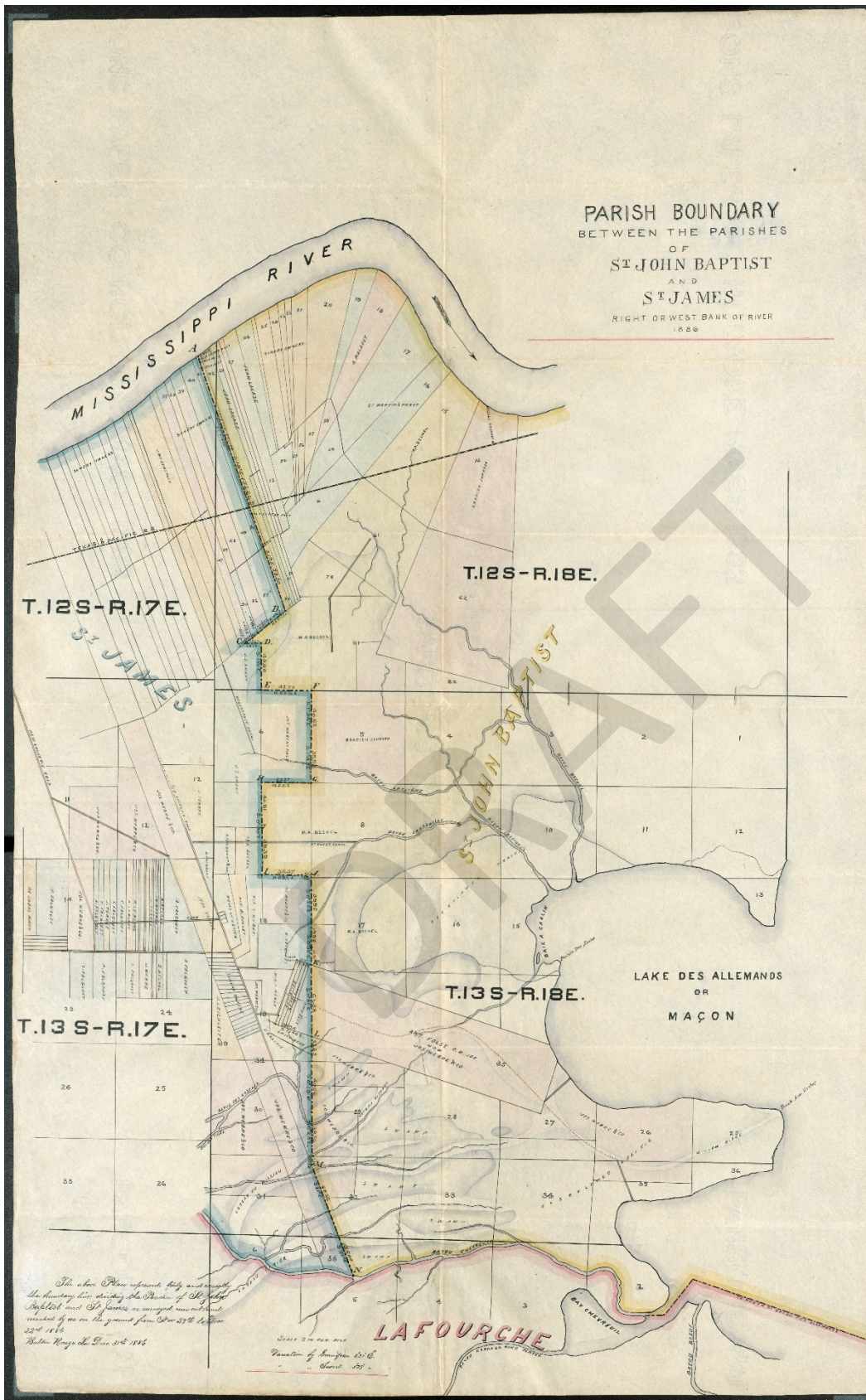




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Figure 3-15. Aerial photo facing northeast with Edgard in the foreground, the Mississippi River in the middle ground, and the industrial plants and tanks in Garyville in the background, 2023. Source: Louisiana Trust for Historic Preservation via NPS.





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2 Figure 3-16. Survey map establishing 1886 west bank boundary between the Parishes of St. John the Baptist and St. James,  
3 Louisiana, showing names of landowners. Source: Parish boundary, St. John the Baptist and St. James [Map], 1886. William Waller  
4 Survey Collection, Mss. 3592, 3910, 4326, Louisiana and Lower Mississippi Valley Collections, LSU Libraries, Baton Rouge, La.



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Figure 3-17. Aerial photo facing south by southeast with the Mississippi River and Wallace in the foreground and agricultural fields (including the site of the proposed grain elevator) in the background, 2023. Source: Louisiana Trust for Historic Preservation via NPS.



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*Figure 3-18. Aerial photo facing south by south with the Mississippi River and Edgard in the foreground and agricultural fields in the background, 2023. Source: Louisiana Trust for Historic Preservation via NPS.*

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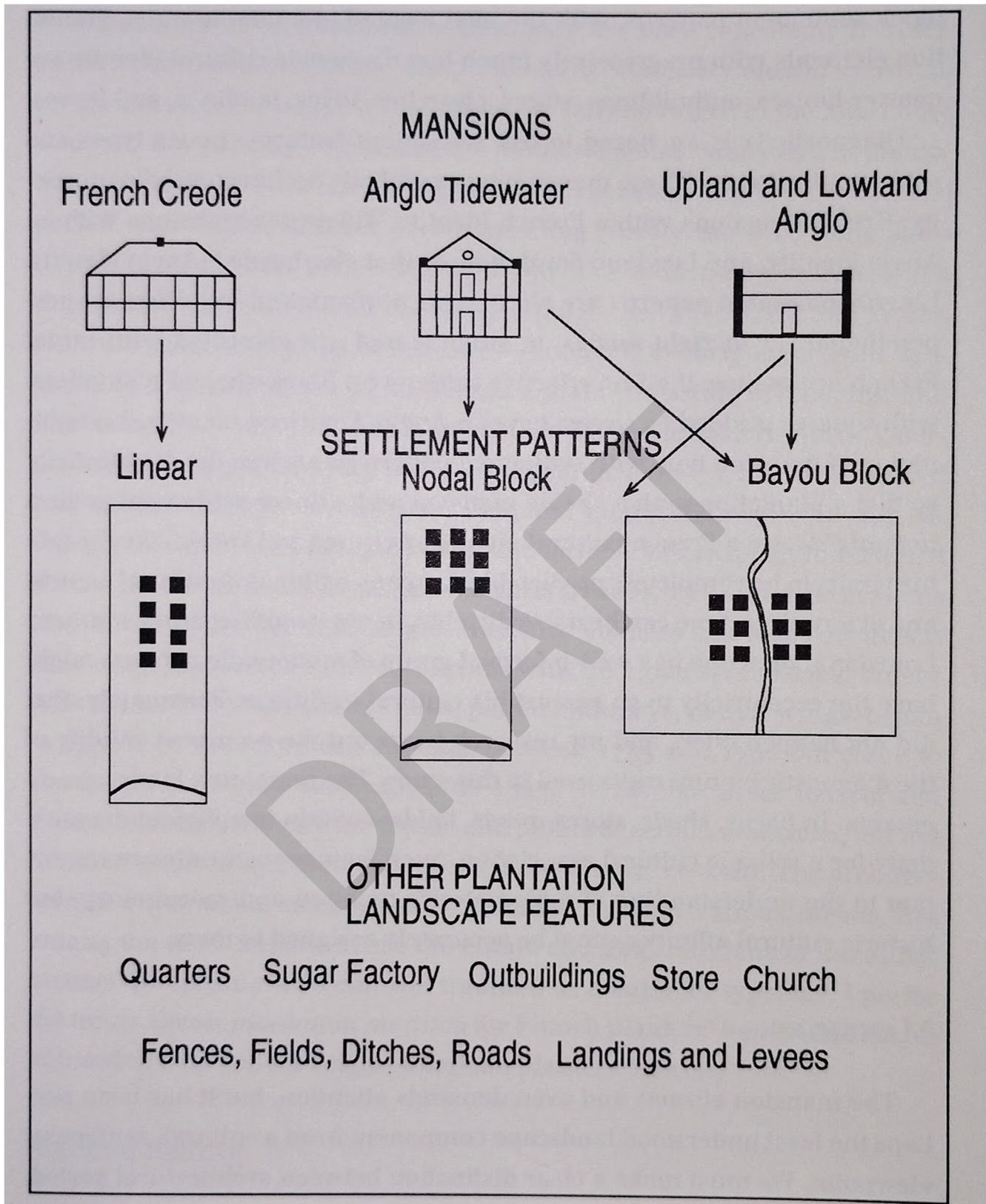
Figure 3-19. Photo of the 1850 Caire Store at 131 Caire Court. Photo by HHM, 2023.





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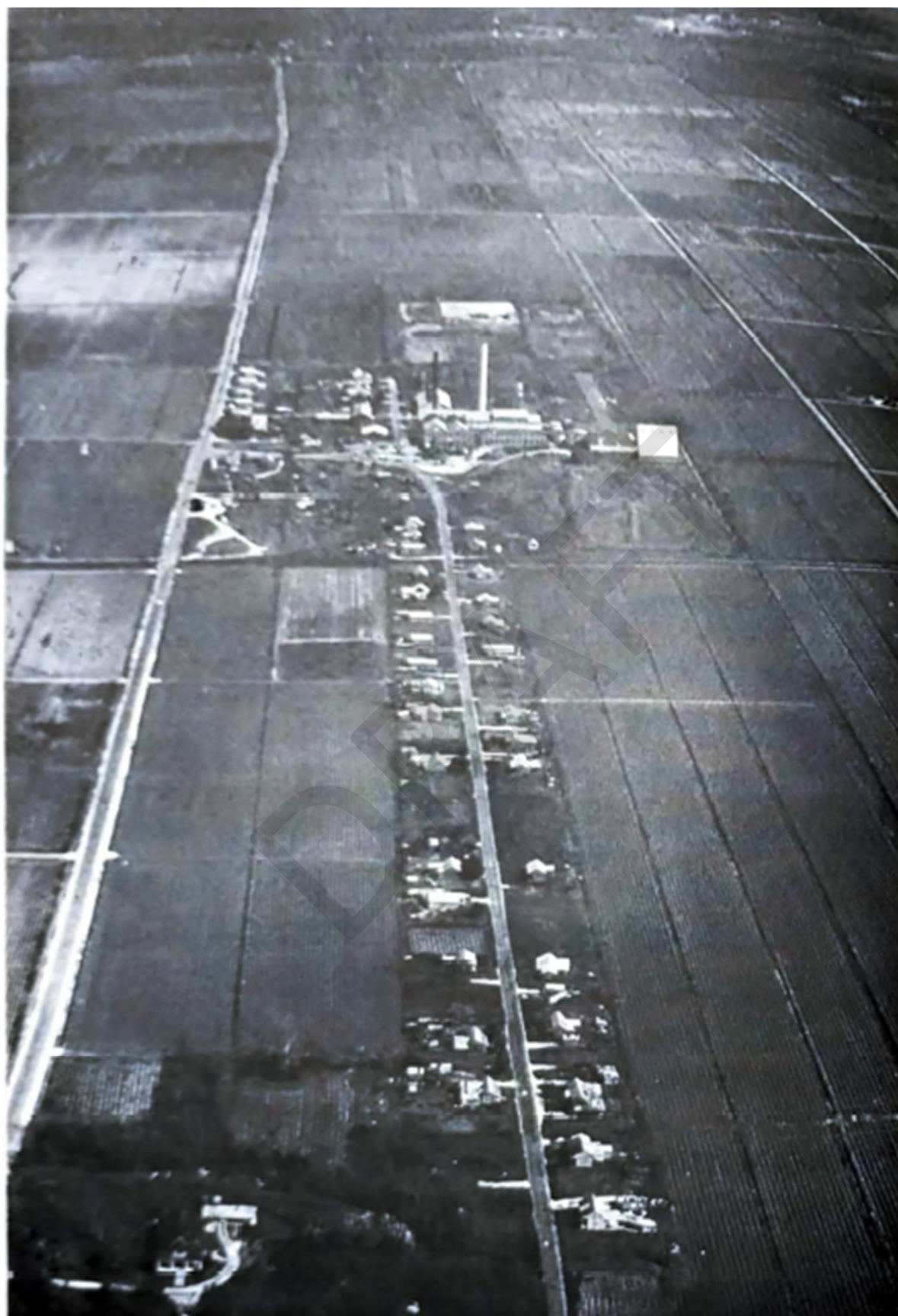
Figure 3-20. Aerial photo facing west showing rows of crops and canals in the vicinity of the community of Lucy, 2023. Louisiana Trust for Historic Preservation via NPS.



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Figure 3-21. Illustration of typical forms and layouts for Louisiana sugar plantations. Source: Rehder, Delta Sugar, 63.





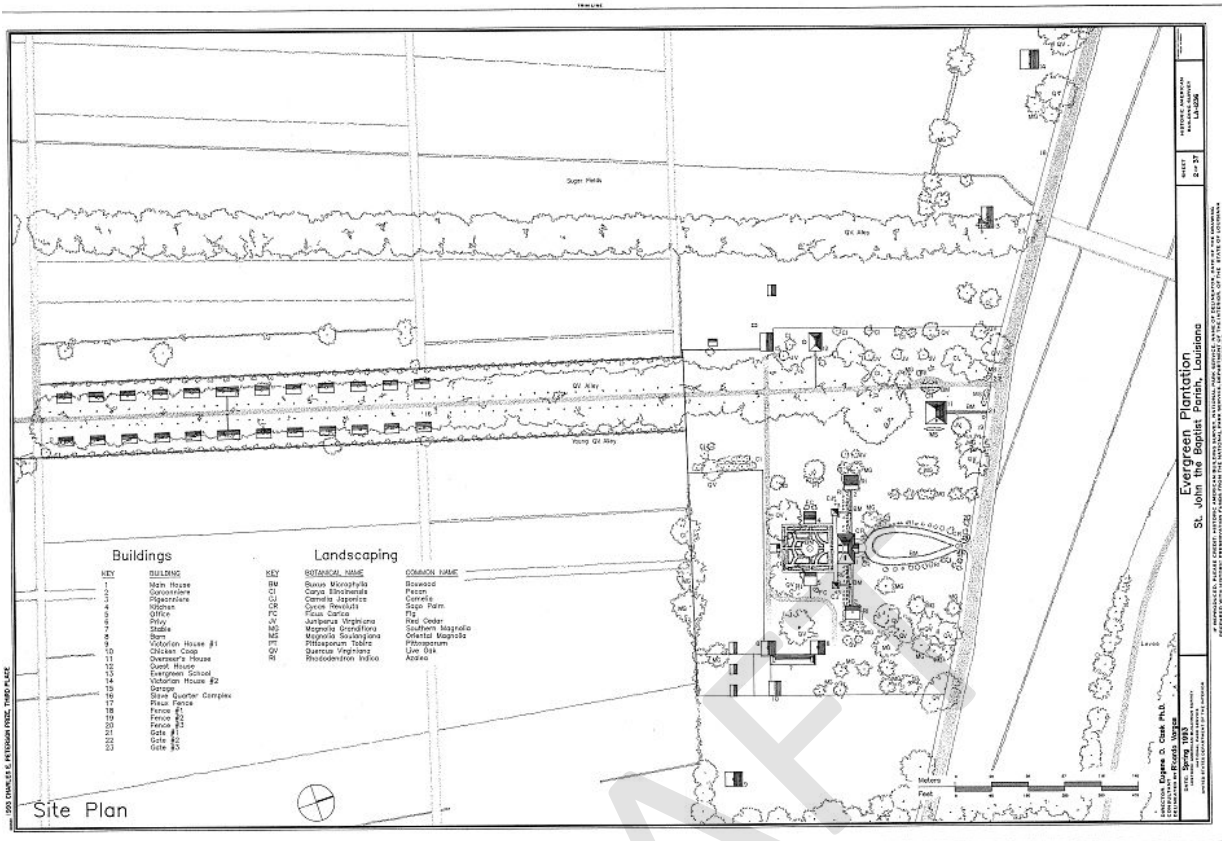
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Figure 3-22. Illustration of the “model” layout for Louisiana sugar plantations. Source: Rehder, Delta Sugar, 7.



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Figure 3-23. Detail of 1946 USGS topographic map showing a linear layout with the main house at the front of the property (near the blue pin) and the quarters and sugar mill behind. The sugar mill is no longer extant, but a more detailed site plan of remaining buildings is provided below in Figure 3-24. Source: USGS, "Lutcher, LA" [Topographic Map], 1946, from USGS topoView, <https://nqmdb.usgs.gov/topoview/viewer/#15/30.0410/-90.6616>.



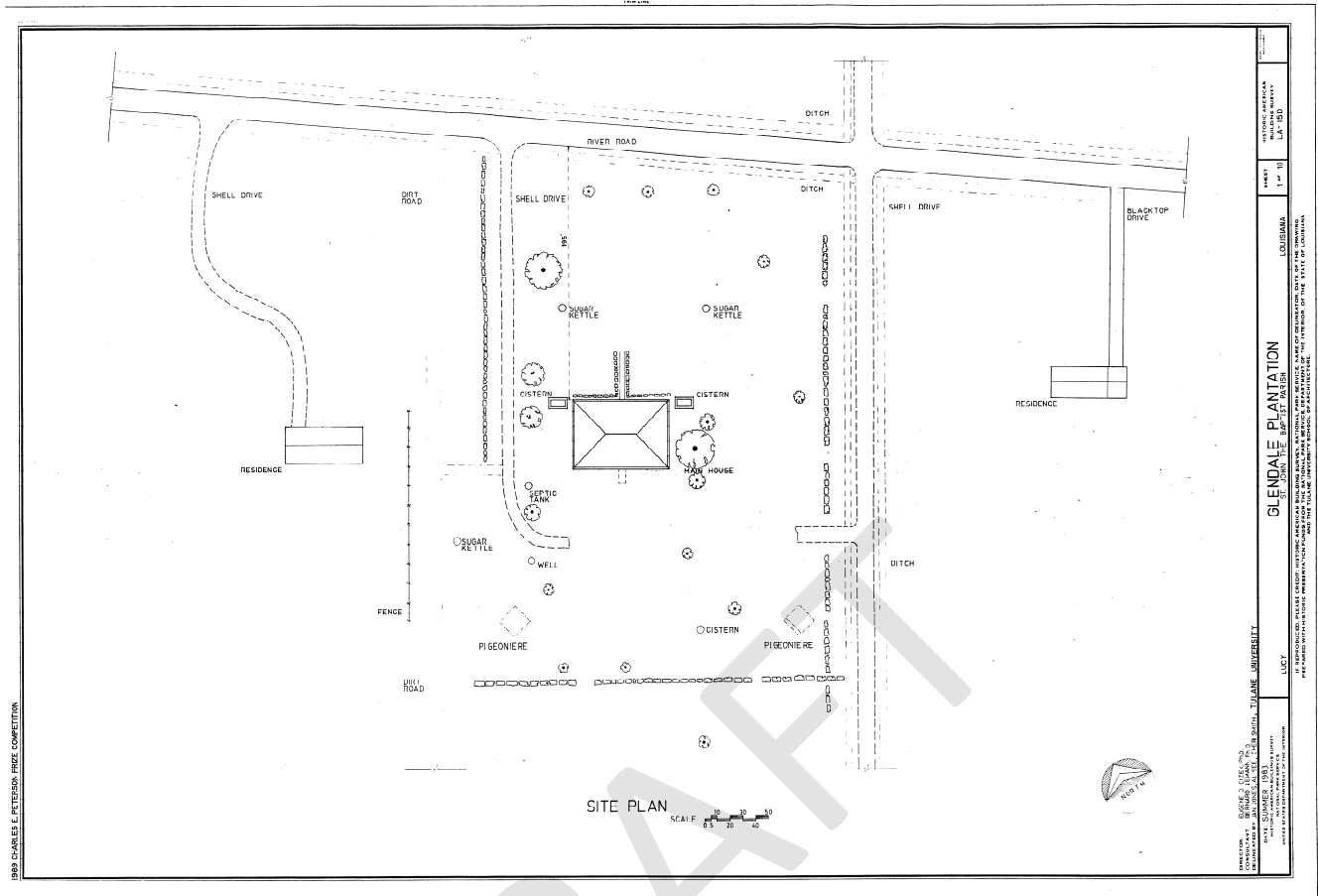


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2 Figure 3-24. Site plan for Evergreen Plantation, showing only the core of the property with the main house and outbuildings. See  
3 Figure 3-23 above for a broader illustration of the property, including the quarters. Source: "HABS LA,48-RES.V,1- (sheet 2 of 37) -  
4 Evergreen Plantation, Reserve, St. John the Baptist Parish, LA," from the Library of Congress (LOC),  
5 <https://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/la0338.sheet.00002a/>.  
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Figure 3-25. Detail of a 1935 topographic map showing the full layout of Glendale Plantation. A detail of the main residential cluster at the front of the parcel (centered near the blue pin) is provided below in Figure 3-26. The large building near the middle of the plantation is presumed to be a barn or similar agricultural outbuilding. Source: USGS, "Laplace, LA" [Topographic Map], 1935, from USGS topoView, <https://ngmdb.usgs.gov/topoview/viewer/#15/30.0396/-90.5025>.



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Figure 3-26. Site plan of Glendale Plantation. Source: "HABS LA,48-LUCY,1- (sheet 1 of 10) - Glendale Plantation, Lucy, St. John the Baptist Parish, LA," from LOC, <https://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/la0036.sheet.00001a/resource/>.



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Figure 3-27. Photo of the main house and associated auxiliary buildings at Glendale Plantation. Source: "1. Historic American Buildings Survey Lester Jones, Photographer February 26, 1940 EAST ELEVATION, FRONT - Glendale Plantation, Lucy, St. John the Baptist Parish, LA." Call number: HABS LA,48-LUCY,1—1. Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/pp.print>.





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Figure 3-28. Detail of a 1946 USGS map showing the layout of Carroll Plantation. Source: USGS, "Lutcher, LA" [Topographic Map], 1946, from USGS topoView, <https://ngmdb.usgs.gov/topoview/viewer/#15/30.0410/-90.6616>.

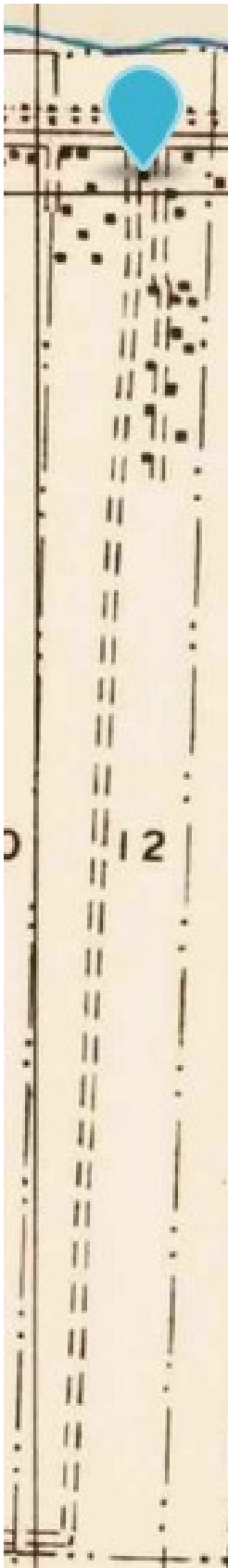


Figure 3-29. Detail of a 1946 USGS map showing the layout of the Old Fruit Plantation, also known as the Kismet Plantation. Source: USGS, "Lutcher, LA" [Topographic Map], 1946, from USGS topoView, <https://ngmdb.usgs.gov/topoview/viewer/#15/30.0410/-90.6616>.

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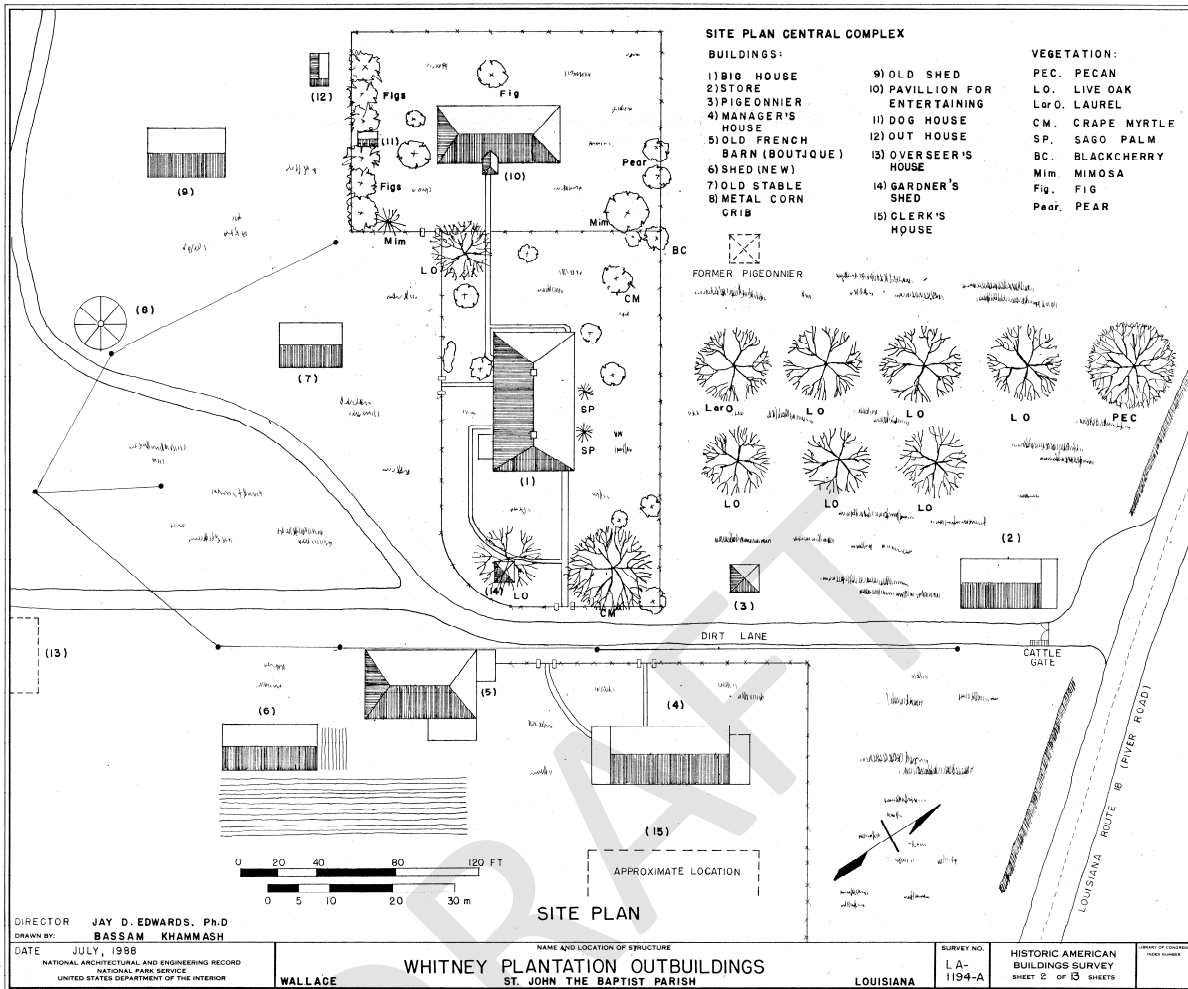


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*Figure 3-30. Photo of the double row of historic quarters at Evergreen Plantation. Source: Fricker, Donna. "Evergreen Plantation." National Register of Historic Places Nomination. May 1991.*

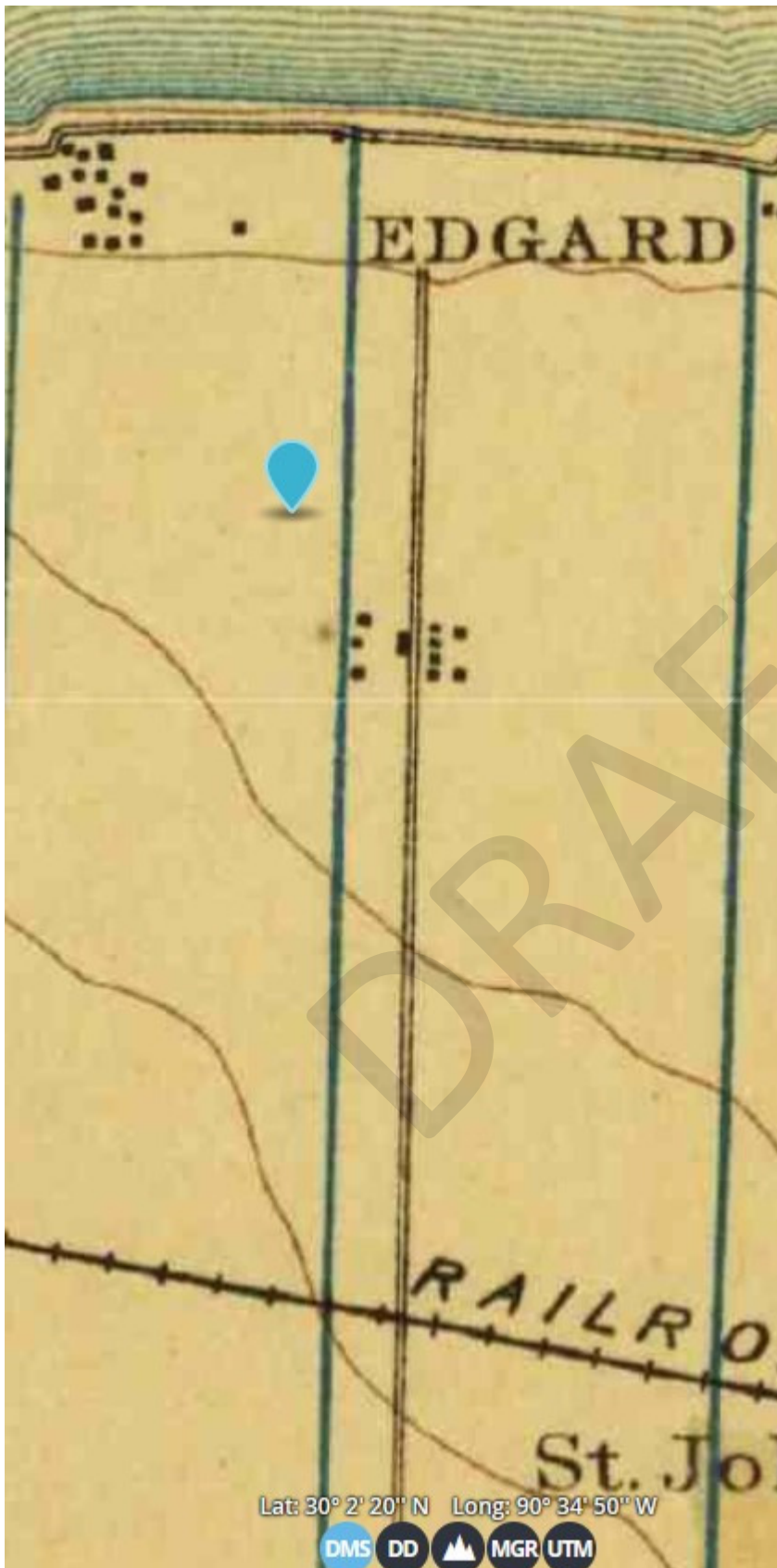


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Figure 3-31. Note that the site plan for Whitney Plantation was somewhat unique, while still following the linear pattern. The main house and core accessory buildings were located near the Great River Road (marked with the blue pin and illustrated in greater detail in Figure 3-32 below), while the workers' quarters and other agricultural outbuildings appear to have been located on lower-lying land to the south rather than directly behind the main house. The quarters may have been located directly behind the main house at an earlier point in time. Source: USGS, "Mount Airy, LA" [Topographic Map], 1892, from USGS topoView, <https://ngmdb.usgs.gov/topoview/viewer/#15/30.0410/-90.6616>.



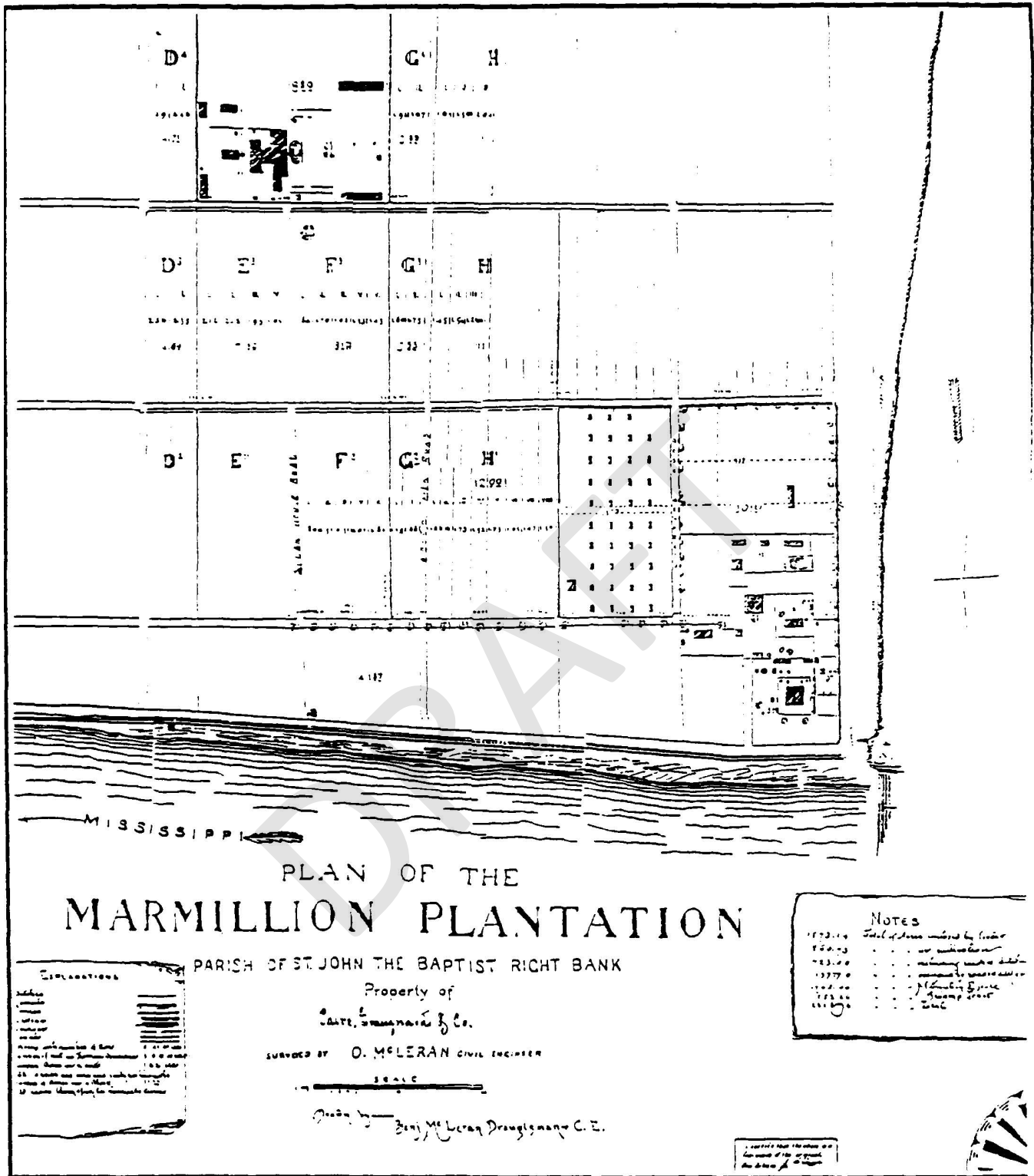


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 2 Figure 3-32. Site plan of Whitney Plantation. Source: Khammash, Bassam. "2. Site Plan - Whitney Plantation, Outbuildings,  
 3 Louisiana Route 18, Wallace, St. John the Baptist Parish, La." Library of Congress, January 1, 1988.  
 4 <https://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/la0243.sheet.00002a/>.  
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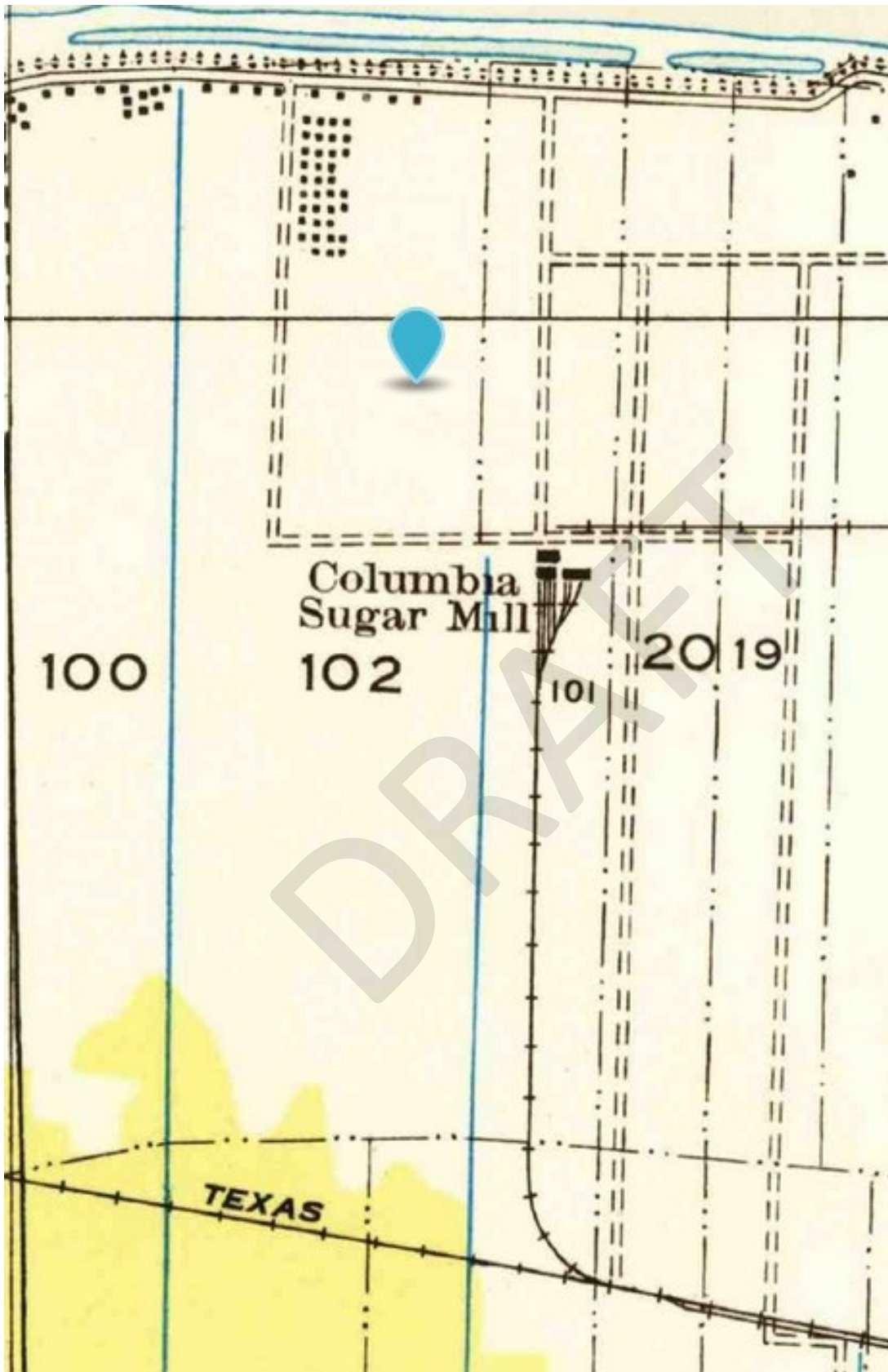
Figure 3-33. Detail of an 1892 USGS map showing the layout of Columbia Plantation. Source: USGS, "Mount Airy, LA" [Topographic Map], 1892, from USGS topoView, <https://ngmdb.usgs.gov/topoview/viewer/#15/30.0410/-90.6616>.



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2 Figure 3-34. Based on the USGS topographic map of Garyville, Louisiana from 1949 (Figure 3-35 below), it appears that the building  
3 nearest the river is the main house (lower right corner), the rows of buildings set slightly further back are quarters, and the large  
4 cluster of buildings set furthest back includes the sugar mill and its associated outbuildings. Source: Goodwin, 1989.  
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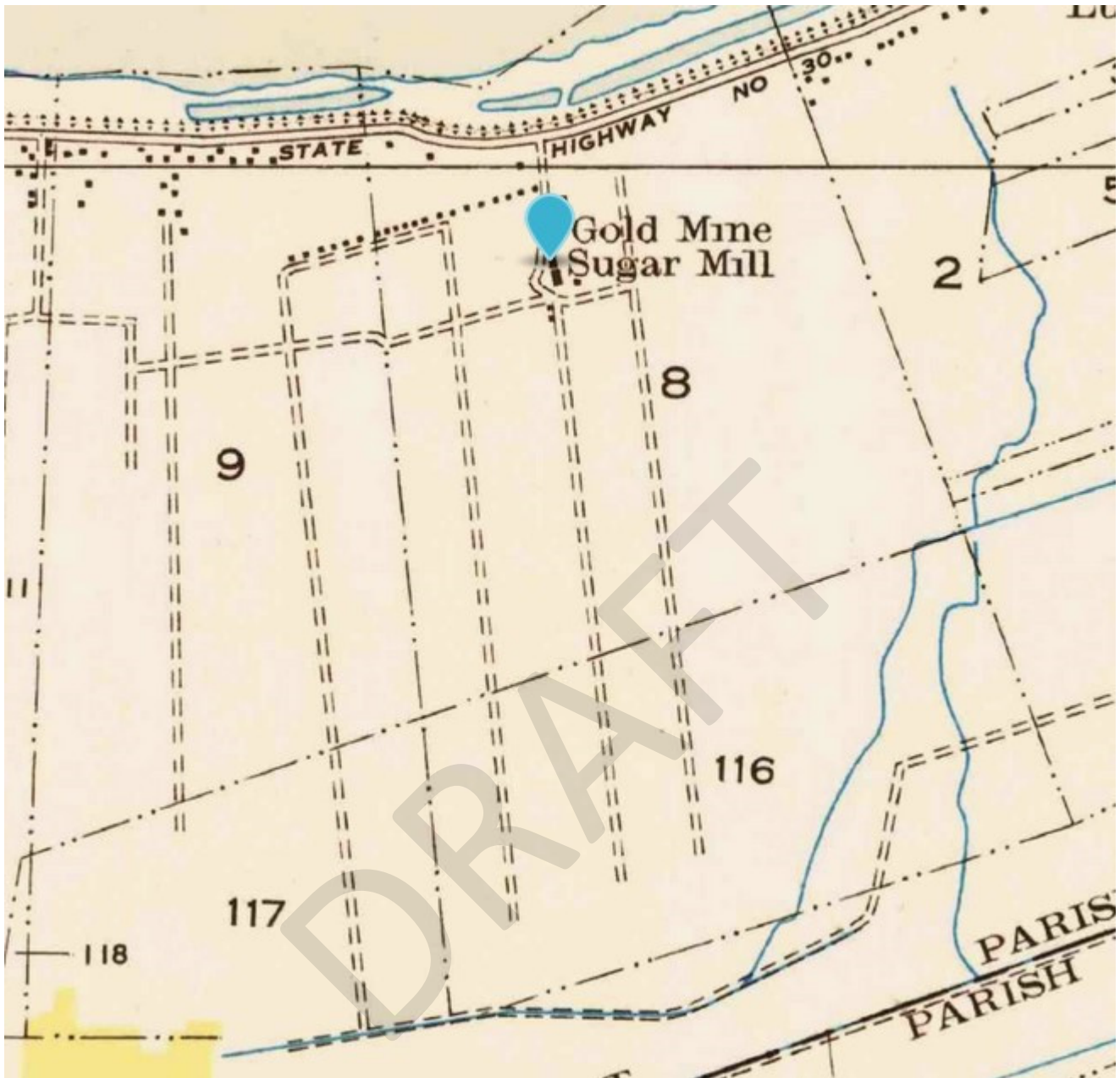
6 **Recommended Future Research**

7 If possible, future research should obtain a higher-resolution copy of Figure 3-34 above. The source for the reproduction  
8 above cites "B. McLeran" with a date of 1910 but, unfortunately, does not provide the original source for the image.  
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Figure 3-35. Detail of a 1949 USGS map showing the layout of Columbia Plantation. Source: USGS, "Garyville, LA" [Topographic Map], 1949, from USGS topoView, <https://ngmdb.usgs.gov/topoview/viewer/#15/30.0410/-90.6616>.





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Figure 3-36. Detail of a 1949 USGS map showing the layout of Goldmine Plantation. Source: USGS, "Garyville, LA" [Topographic Map], 1949, from USGS topoView, <https://ngmdb.usgs.gov/topoview/viewer/#15/30.0410/-90.6616>.



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Figure 3-37. Aerial photo of 1049 Highway 18 illustrating a typical lot layout with multiple residential properties “within the same fence” of a single parcel of land. Source: St. John the Baptist Parish Assessor data, basemap from ESRI, overlay by HHM.



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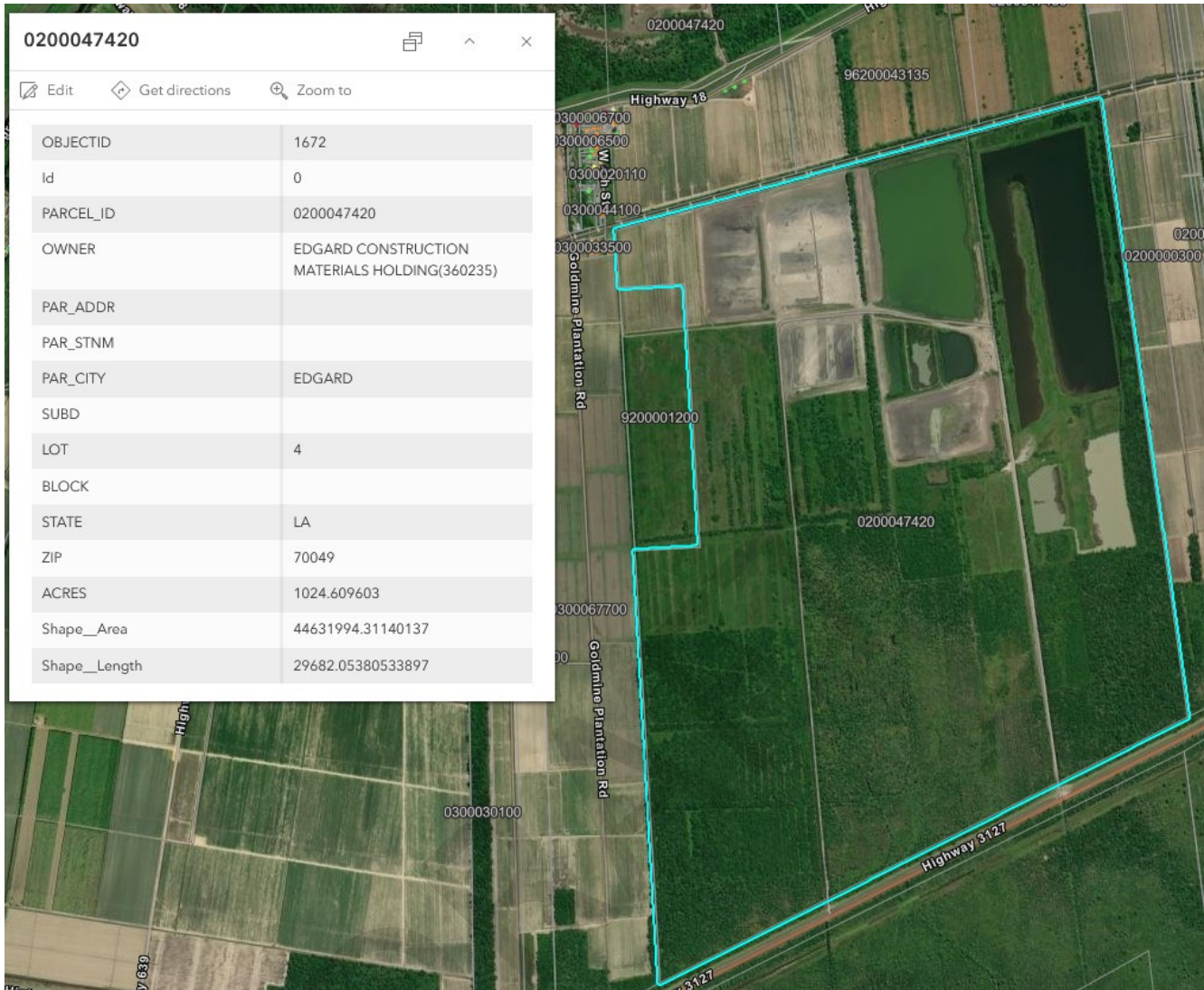
Figure 3-38. Photo of 1049 Highway 18, facing southeast, illustrating a typical lot layout with multiple residential properties “within the same fence” of a single parcel of land. Photo by HHM, 2023.





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Figure 3-39. Aerial photo of Whitney Plantation showing rows of crops and canals, ca. 2023. Louisiana Trust for Historic Preservation via NPS.



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Figure 3-40. Aerial photo showing the limited area of land that appears to be flooded for rice growing ca. 2023. Source: St. John the Baptist Parish Appraisal District Data, basemap from ESRI, overlay by HHM.





*...have supported the community at Evergreen –  
past, present, and future.*

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Figure 3-41. Photo showing ditches used for sugarcane growing today. Source: "Virtual Tour." n.d. Evergreen Plantation. Accessed January 18, 2024. <https://www.evergreenplantation.org/photo-gallery>.







Figure 3-43. Detail of the fence along Highway 18 at Evergreen Plantation. Photo by HHM, 2023.

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*Figure 3-44. Photo of the early nineteenth-century barn on Whitney Plantation. Source: "Whitney Plantation Historic District," National Register of Historic Places Nomination, June 1992.*





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2 *Figure 3-45. Photo of the stable at Evergreen Plantation. Source: Fricker, Donna. "Evergreen Plantation." National Register of*  
3 *Historic Places Nomination. May 1991.*  
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Figure 3-46. Resource at Evergreen Plantation. Source: Fricker, Donna. "Evergreen Plantation." National Register of Historic Places Nomination. May 1991.

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Figure 3-47. Photo of 685 HWY 18 in Lucy (ID# 1496, PIDN 0100018300). Source: Photo by HHM, August 2023, <https://data.hhminc.com/place/144652>





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Figure 3-48, Photo of the Whitney Plantation, located at 5099 HWY 18 in Wallace (ID# 440, PIDN 0300069311). Source: HHM, August 2023, <https://data.hhminc.com/place/143555/images>.





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Figure 3-49. Photo of the Evergreen Plantation, located at 4677 HWY 18 in Wallace (ID# 481, PIDN 0300027410). Source: HHM ,  
August 2023, <https://data.hhminc.com/place/143557>.





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*Figure 3-50. Photo of the Glendale Plantation, located at 247 HWY 18 in Lucy (ID# 647, PIDN 0100004300). Source: HHM, August 2023, <https://data.hhminc.com/place/145094/images>.*





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Figure 3-51. Photo of the creole cottage at 791 Highway 18 (ID#, 1465PIDN 0100049300). The Louisiana Trust has secured a grant to make repairs to the building. Source: Photo by HHM, 2023





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Figure 3-52. Example of a shotgun home located at 5683 HWY 18 in Wallac (ID# 306, PIDN 0300061600). Source: HHM, August 2023, <https://data.hhminc.com/place/143523/images>.

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Figure 3-53. Example of a modified L-plan house at 106 Thomas Court in Wallace (ID# 194, PIDN 300002801). Photo by HHM, 2023.

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Figure 3-54. Photo of a bungalow at 3255 Highway 18 in Edgard (ID# 670, PIDN200009100). Source: Photo by HHM, 2023.

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Figure 3-55. Example of a ranch house at 106 Pratt Street in Wallace (ID# 28, PIDN 300057540). Photo by HHM, 2023.

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2 *Figure 3-56. Example of a Craftsman Bungalow, located at 2431 HWY 18 in Edgard (ID# 987, PIDN 0200007200). Source: Photo by*  
3 *HHM , August 2023.*  
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Figure 3-57. Example of a Craftsman Bungalow, located at 2197 HWY 18 in Edgard (ID# 1061, PIDN 0200007100). Source: HHM , August 2023.





Figure 3-58. Example of a Minimal Traditional house at 3097 Highway 18 in Edgard (ID# 731, PIDN 200046600). Photo by HHM, 2023.

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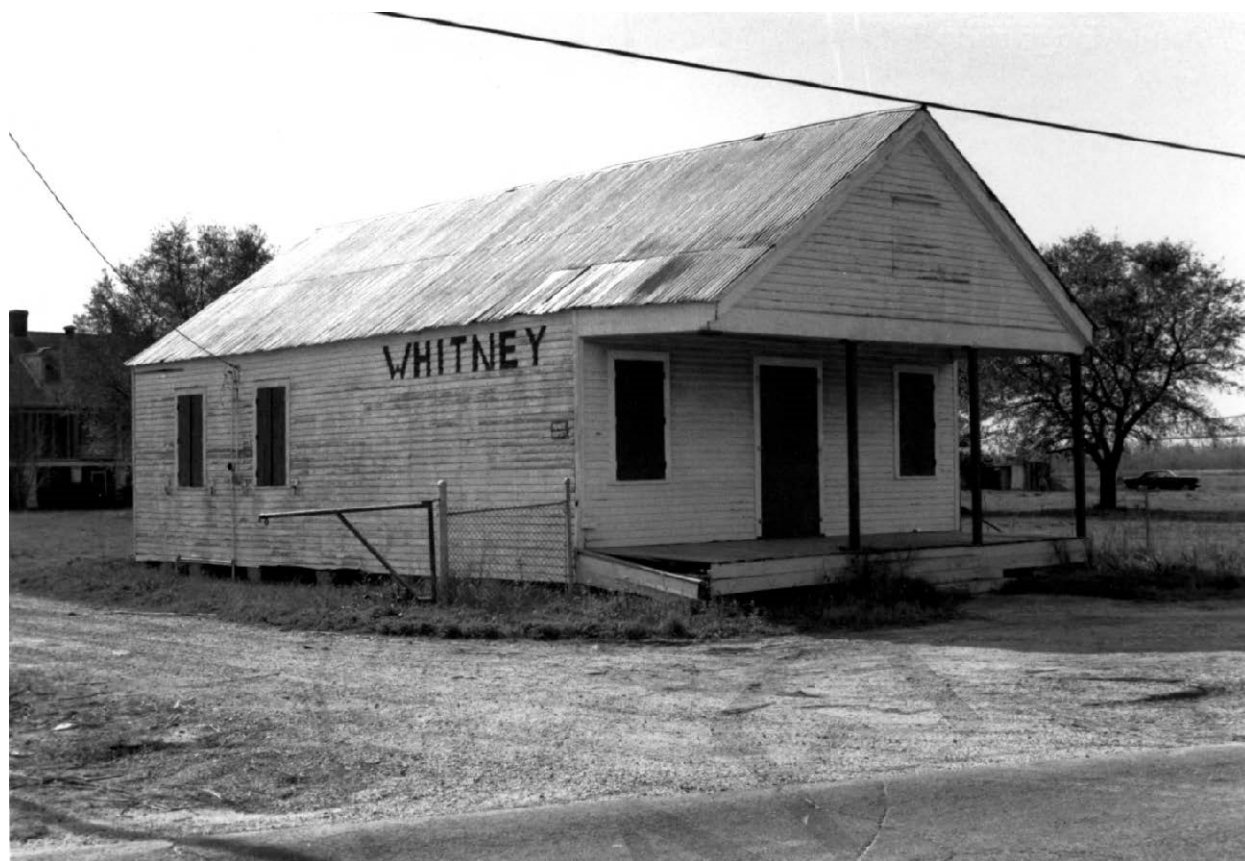




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Figure 3-59. Example of a Ranch style home located at 3135 HWY 18 in Edgard (ID# 772, PIDN 0200002900). Source: HHM, August 2023, <https://data.hhminc.com/place/143611>.

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*Figure 3-60. Photo of Whitney Store. Source: Farnsworth, Paul, Dr. "Whitney Plantation Historic District." National Register of Historic Places Nomination. June 1992.*



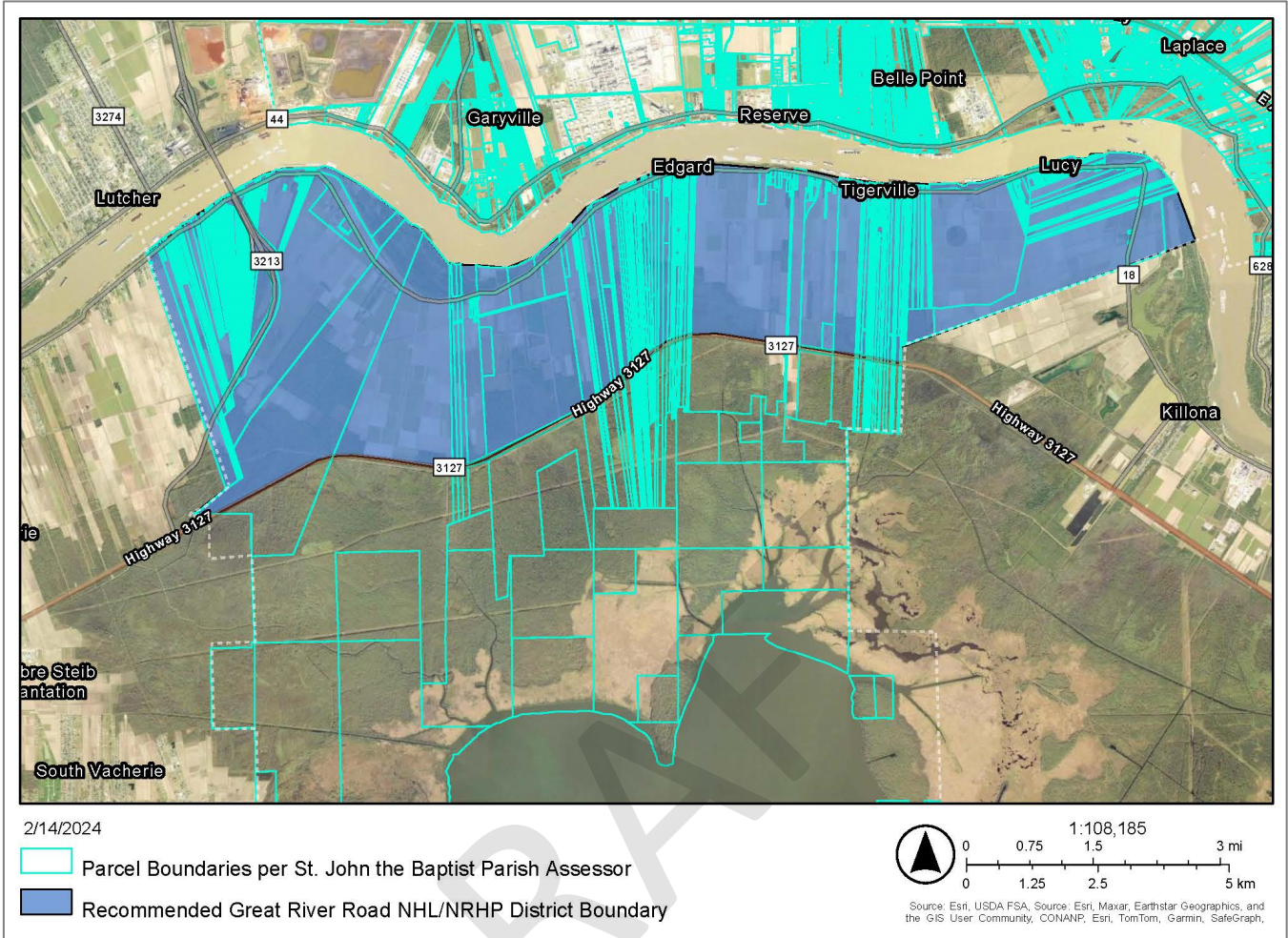


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Figure 3-61. Map showing an alternate NRHP district boundary recommended eligible by the USACE in 2023. The survey methodology used to determine this boundary is unclear, and the accompanying survey report has not been made publicly accessible to date. Note that this boundary excludes much of the active farmland that lends the district its significance. Note also that this boundary includes both St. James and St. John the Baptist Parishes, whereas the scope for this study is limited to St. John the Baptist Parish. Source: Brad Guarisco, USACE to Kristin Sanders, Louisiana SHPO [Letter], "Section 106 Review Consultation, Undertaking: Construction of Greenfield Louisiana Grain Terminal Permit, Saint John the Baptist Parish, Wallace, Louisiana. Regulatory Permit Application # MVN 2014-01518-2 EMM," Sept. 22, 2023.



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Figure 3-62. Preliminary recommended boundary for the NHL/NRHP historic district in St. John the Baptist Parish. Refer to Appendix A for more detailed maps. Note that the scope of this study includes St. John the Baptist Parish only. Analysis suggests that a larger boundary extending into St. James Parish likely also would be eligible, but justifying that boundary would require conducting a comparable survey and study within that parish. Sources: Basemap from ESRI, parcel data from St. John the Baptist Parish Assessor, overlay by HHM.

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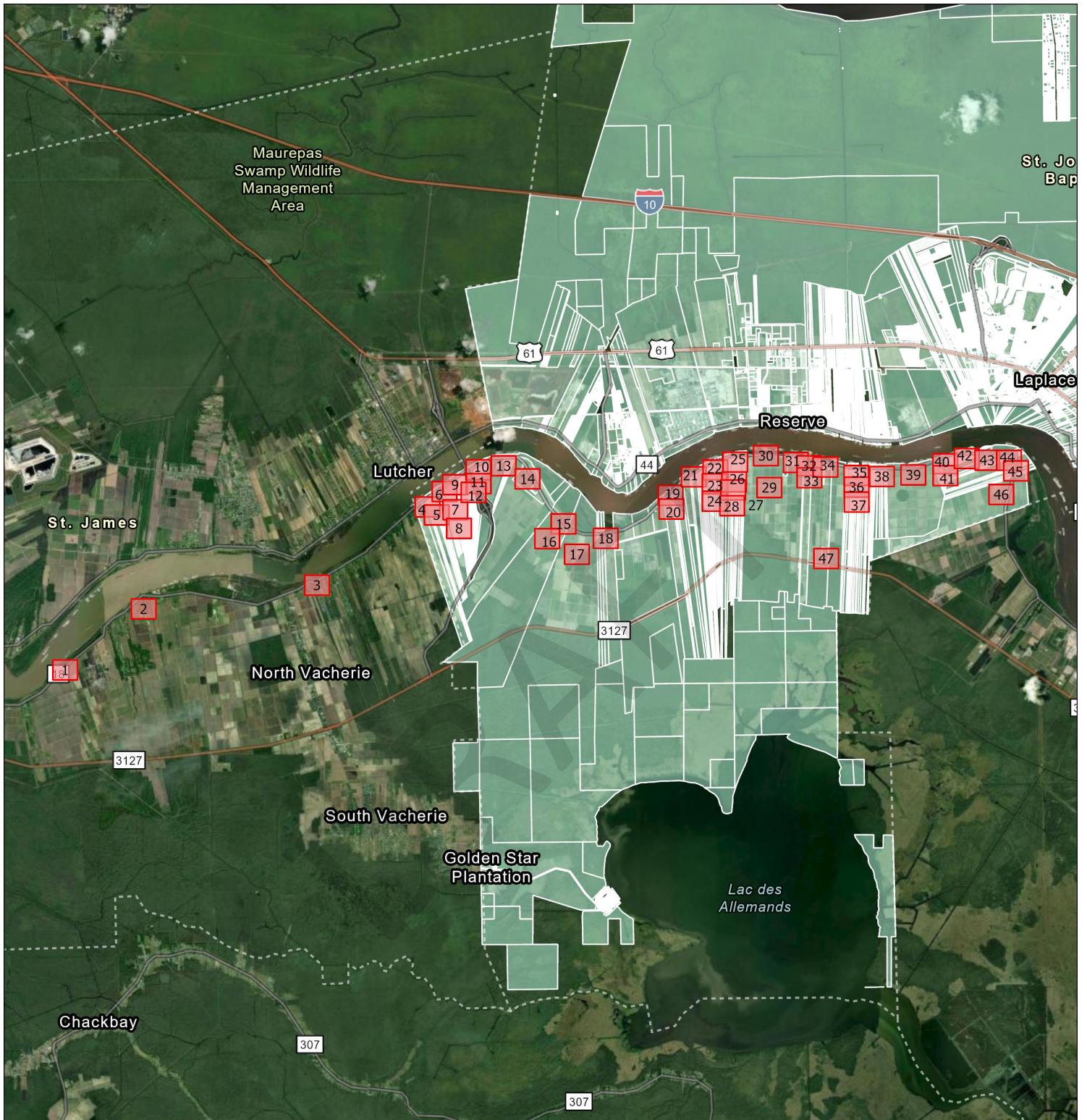


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## Appendix A | Maps

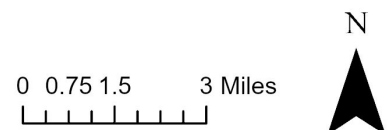
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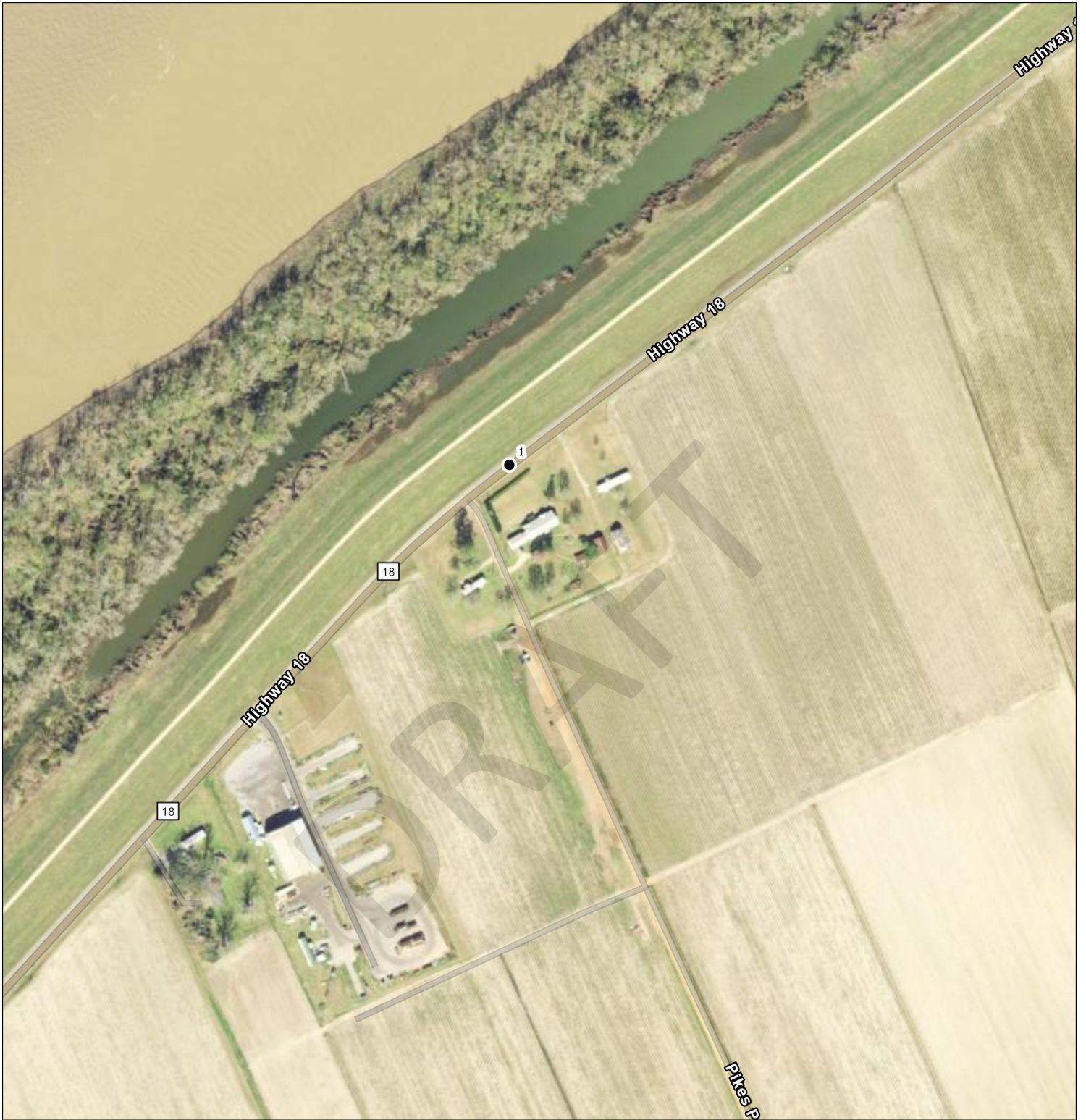
# Great River Road Historic Resources Survey

- Map Series Page
- St. John Parish Assessor Parcel

## Reference Map







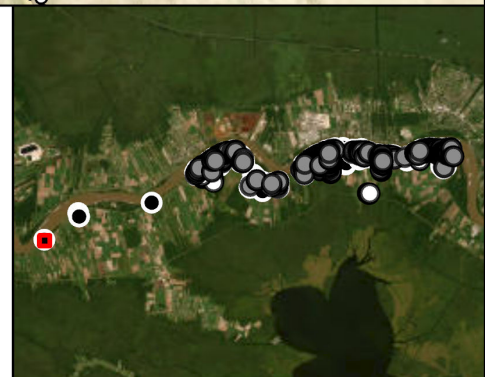
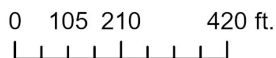
# Great River Road Historic Resources Survey

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## NRHP Recommendations

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- Unknown

St. John Parish  
Assessor Parcel





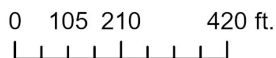


# Great River Road Historic Resources Survey

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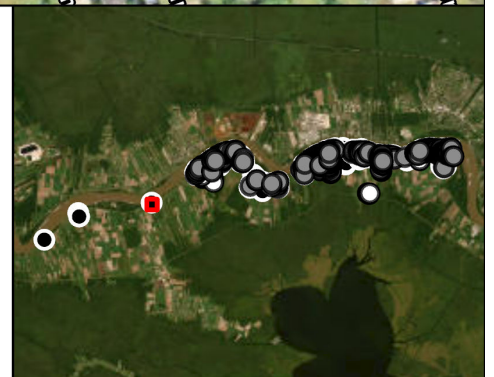


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St. John Parish Assessor Parcel





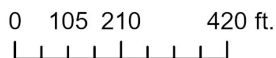


# Great River Road Historic Resources Survey

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St. John Parish  
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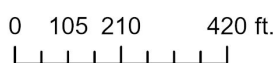


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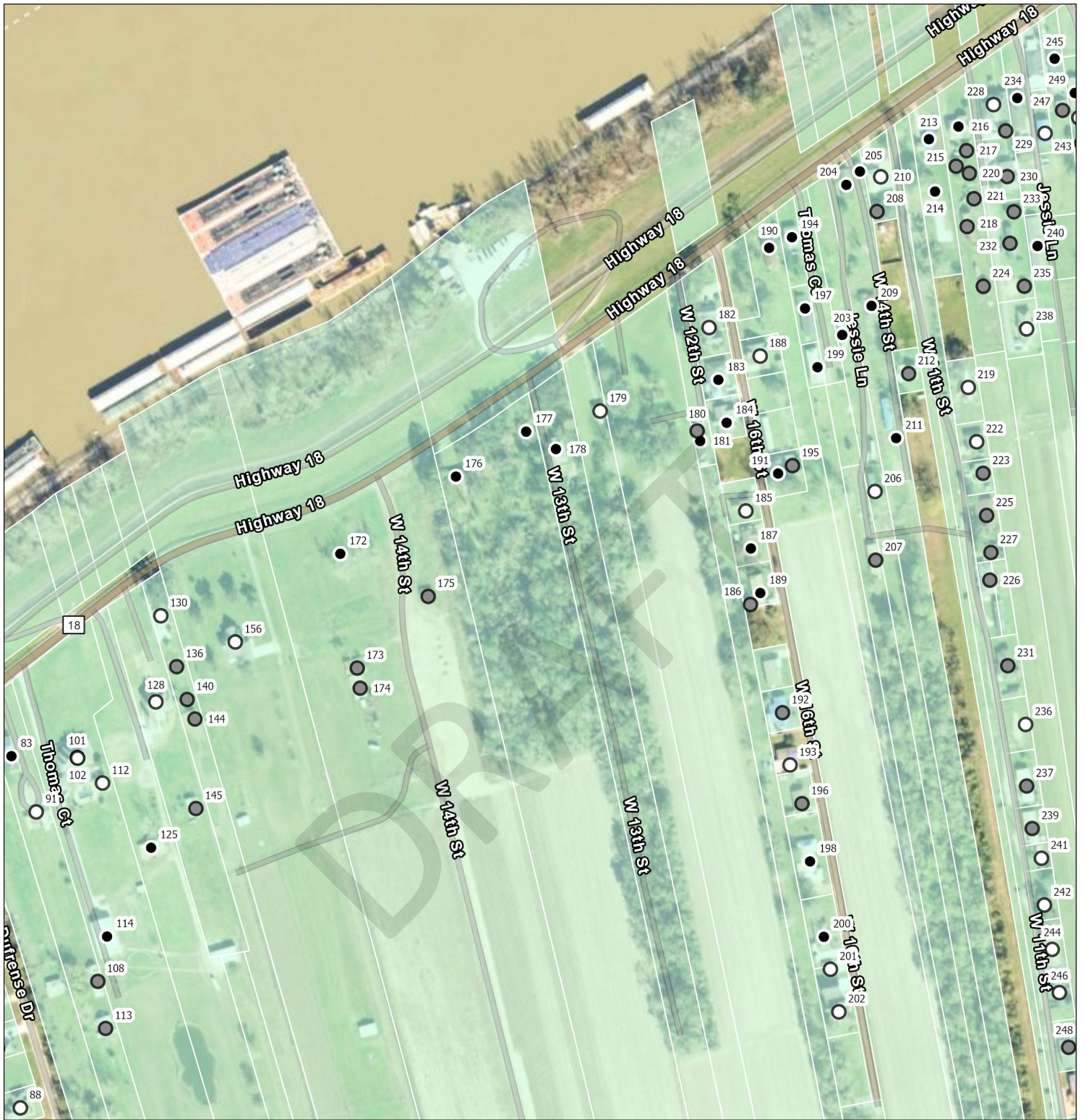
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St. John Parish  
Assessor Parcel







# Great River Road Historic Resources Survey

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St. John Parish  
Assessor Parcel







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St. John Parish  
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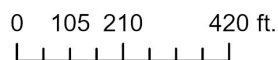
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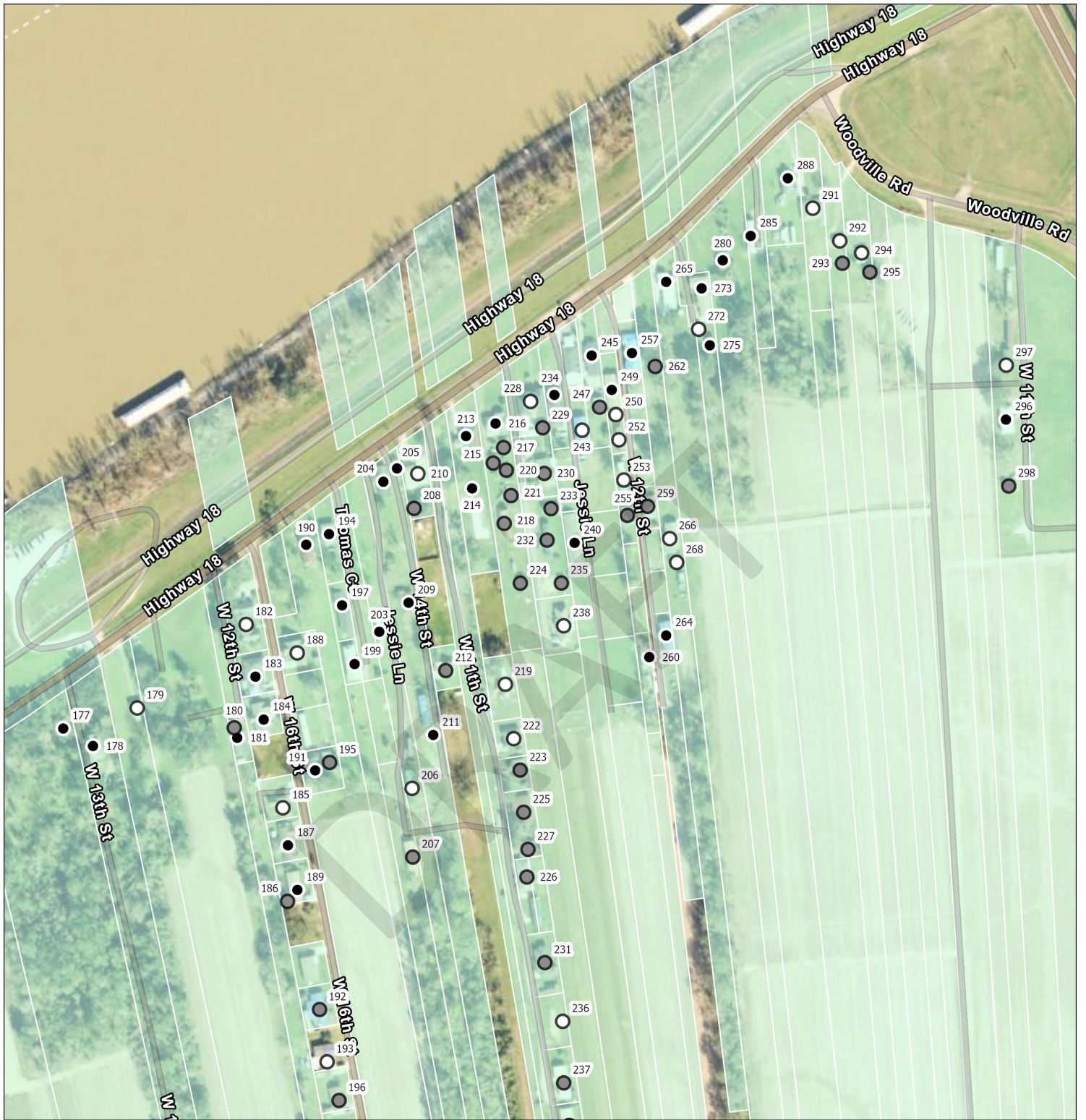
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St. John Parish  
Assessor Parcel







# Great River Road Historic Resources Survey

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St. John Parish  
Assessor Parcel







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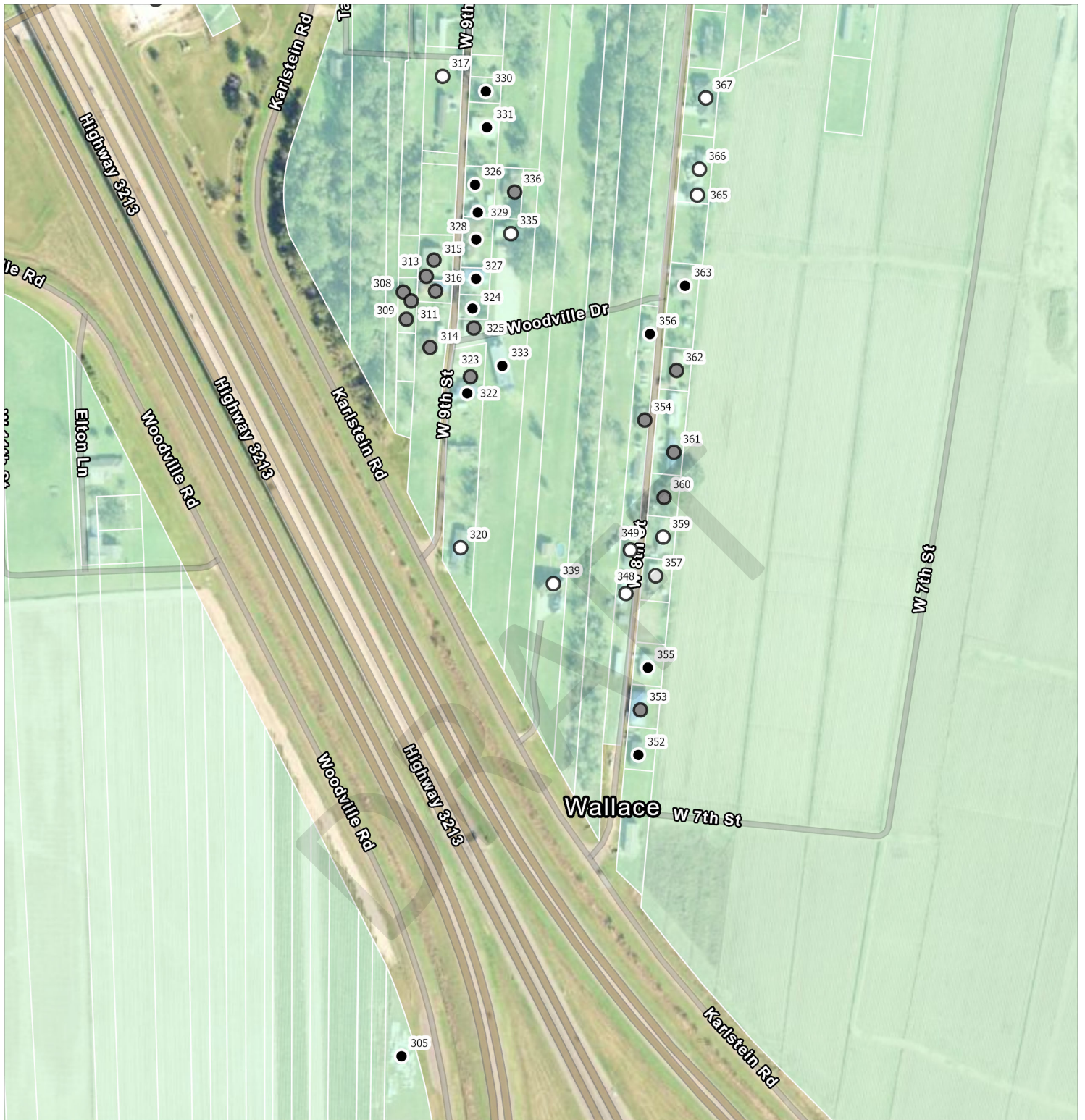
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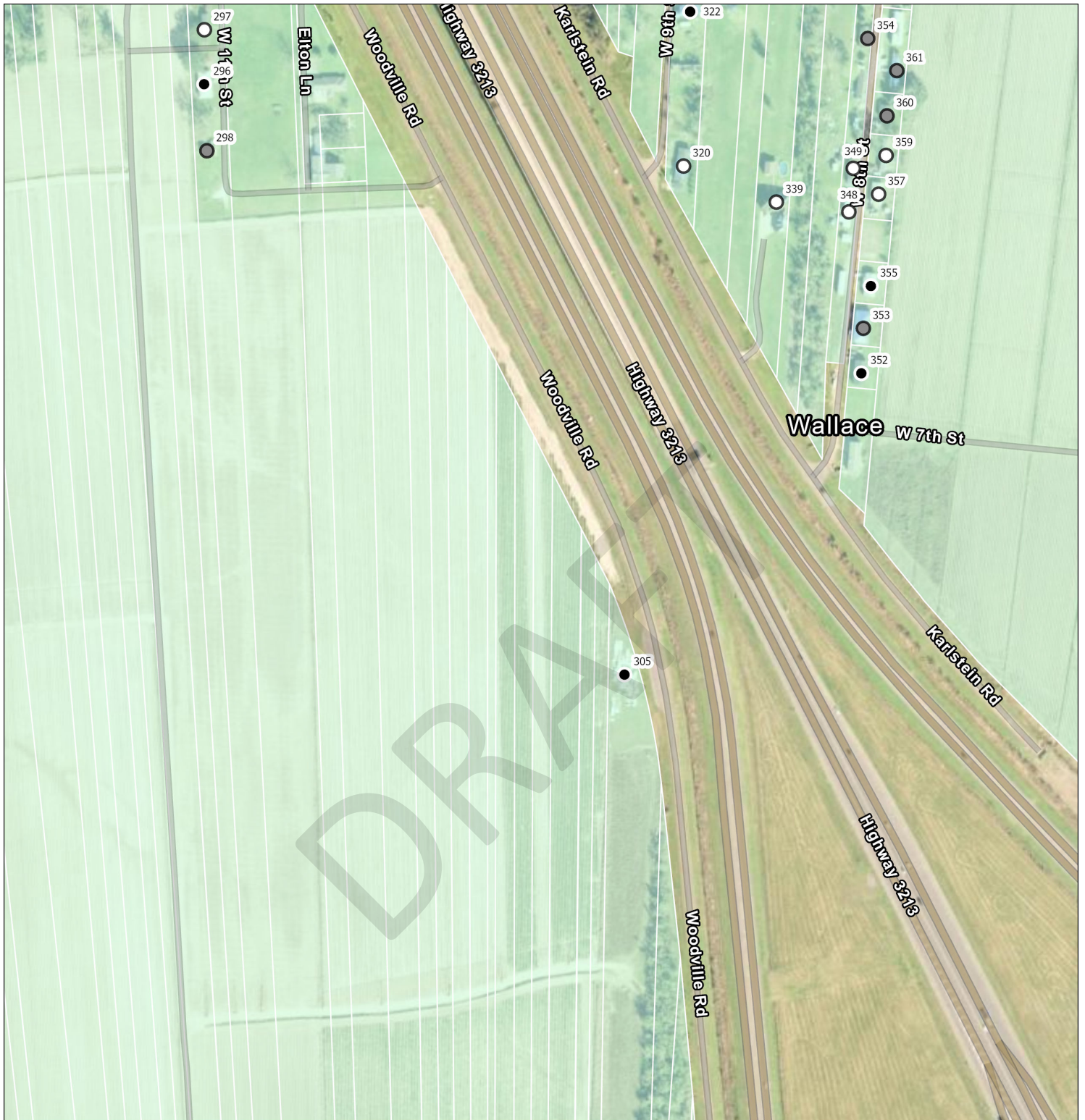
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St. John Parish  
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# Great River Road Historic Resources Survey

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St. John Parish  
Assessor Parcel







# Great River Road Historic Resources Survey

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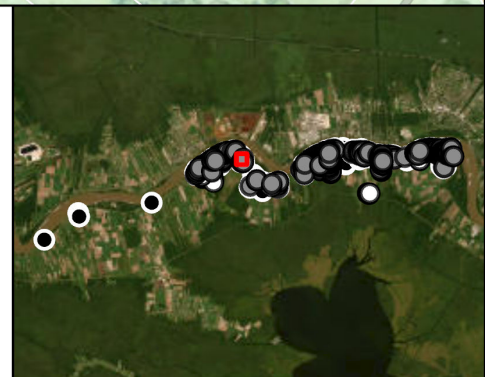


# Great River Road Historic Resources Survey

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St. John Parish  
Assessor Parcel







## Great River Road Historic Resources Survey

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St. John Parish  
Assessor Parcel







# Great River Road Historic Resources Survey

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Assessor Parcel



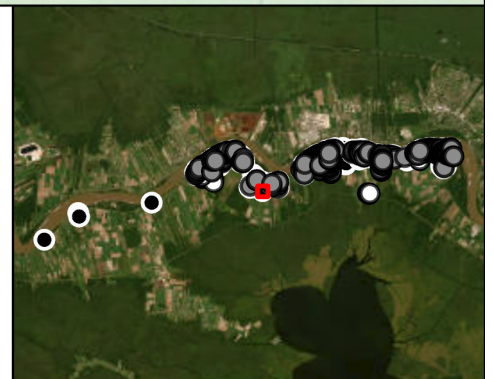
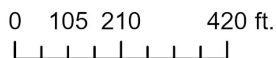


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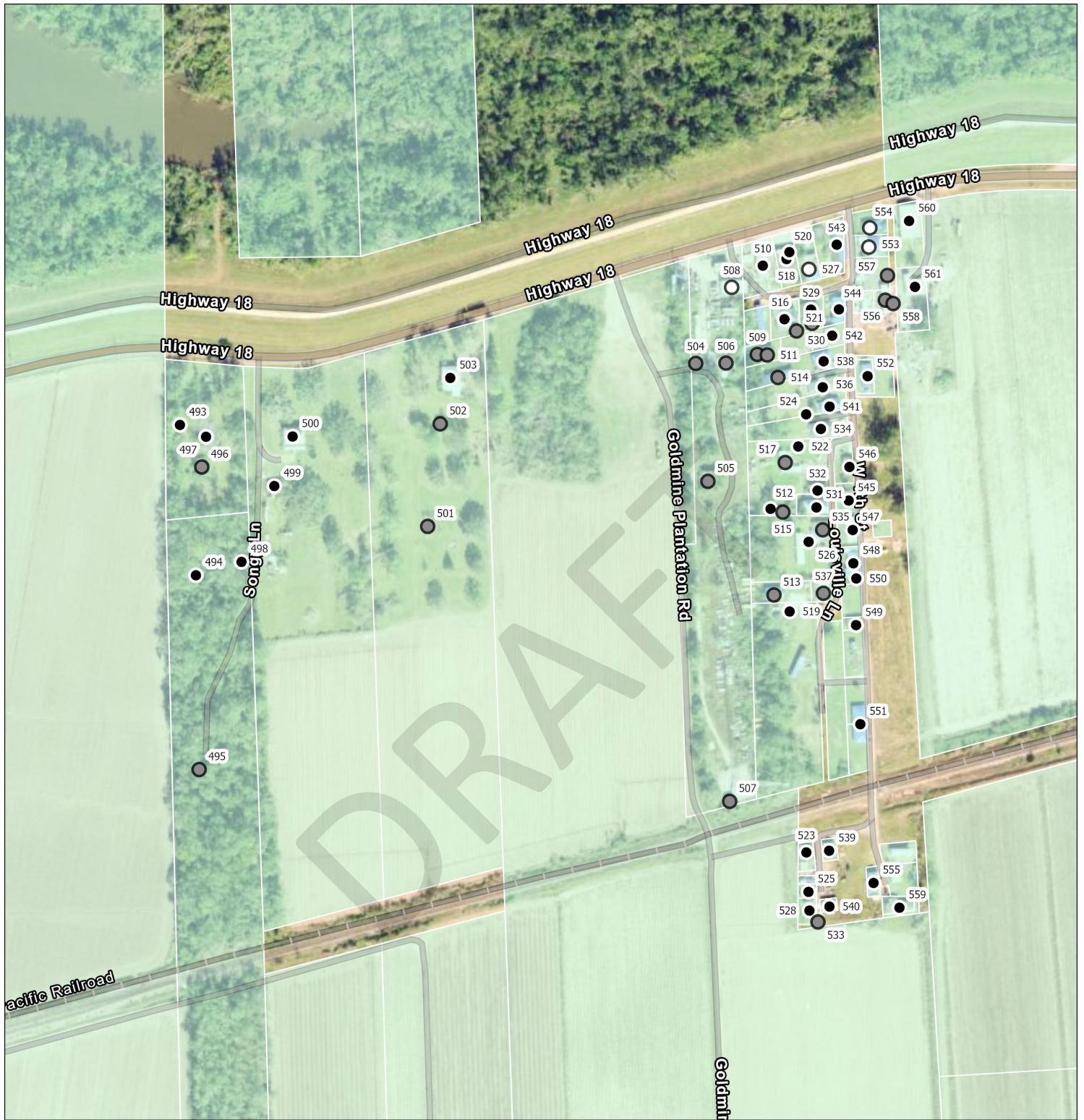
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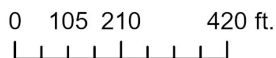


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St. John Parish  
Assessor Parcel







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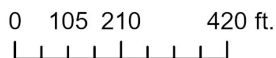


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St. John Parish  
Assessor Parcel







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St. John Parish  
Assessor Parcel







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St. John Parish  
Assessor Parcel







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St. John Parish Assessor Parcel







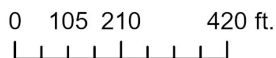
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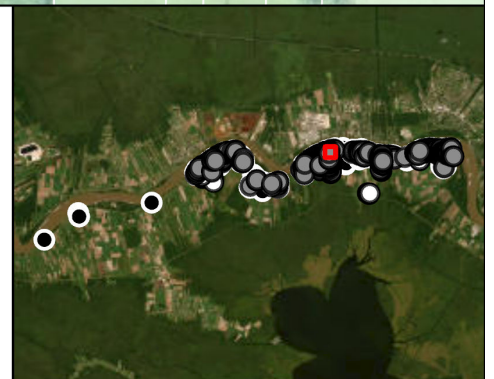
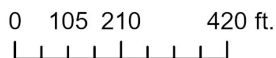


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Assessor Parcel







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Assessor Parcel







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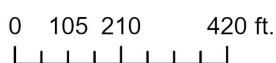


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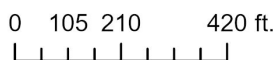
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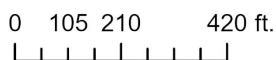


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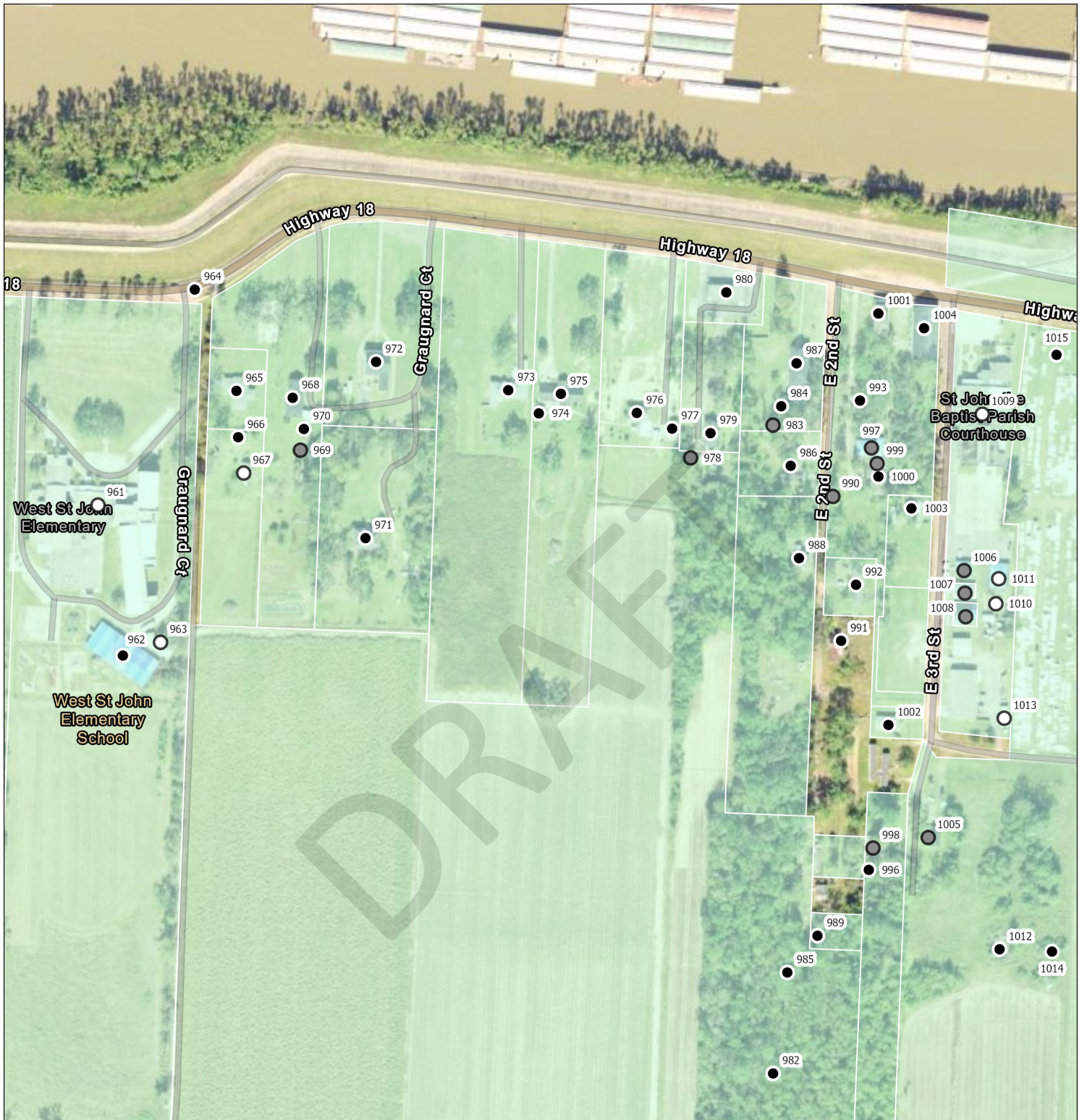
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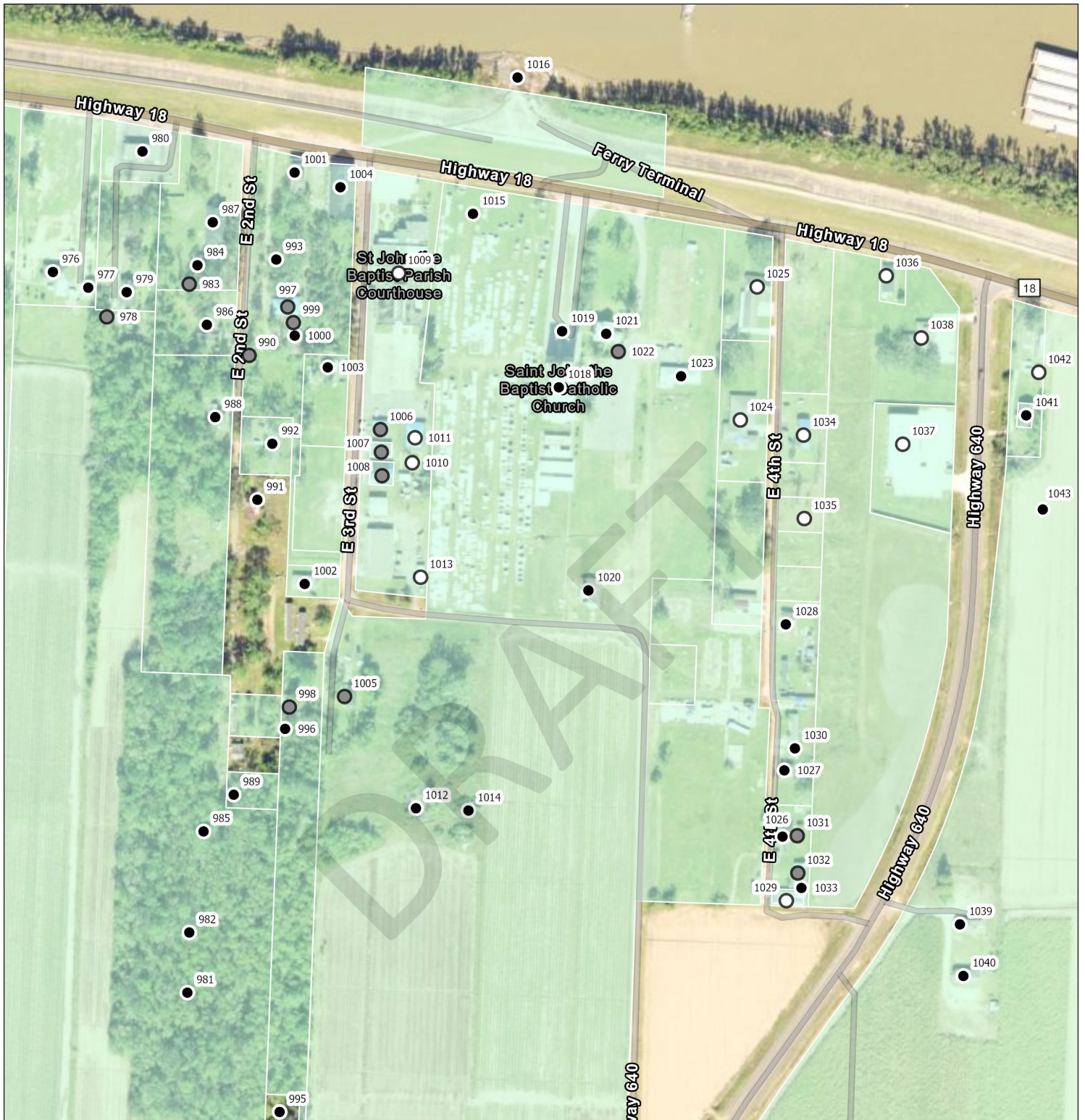
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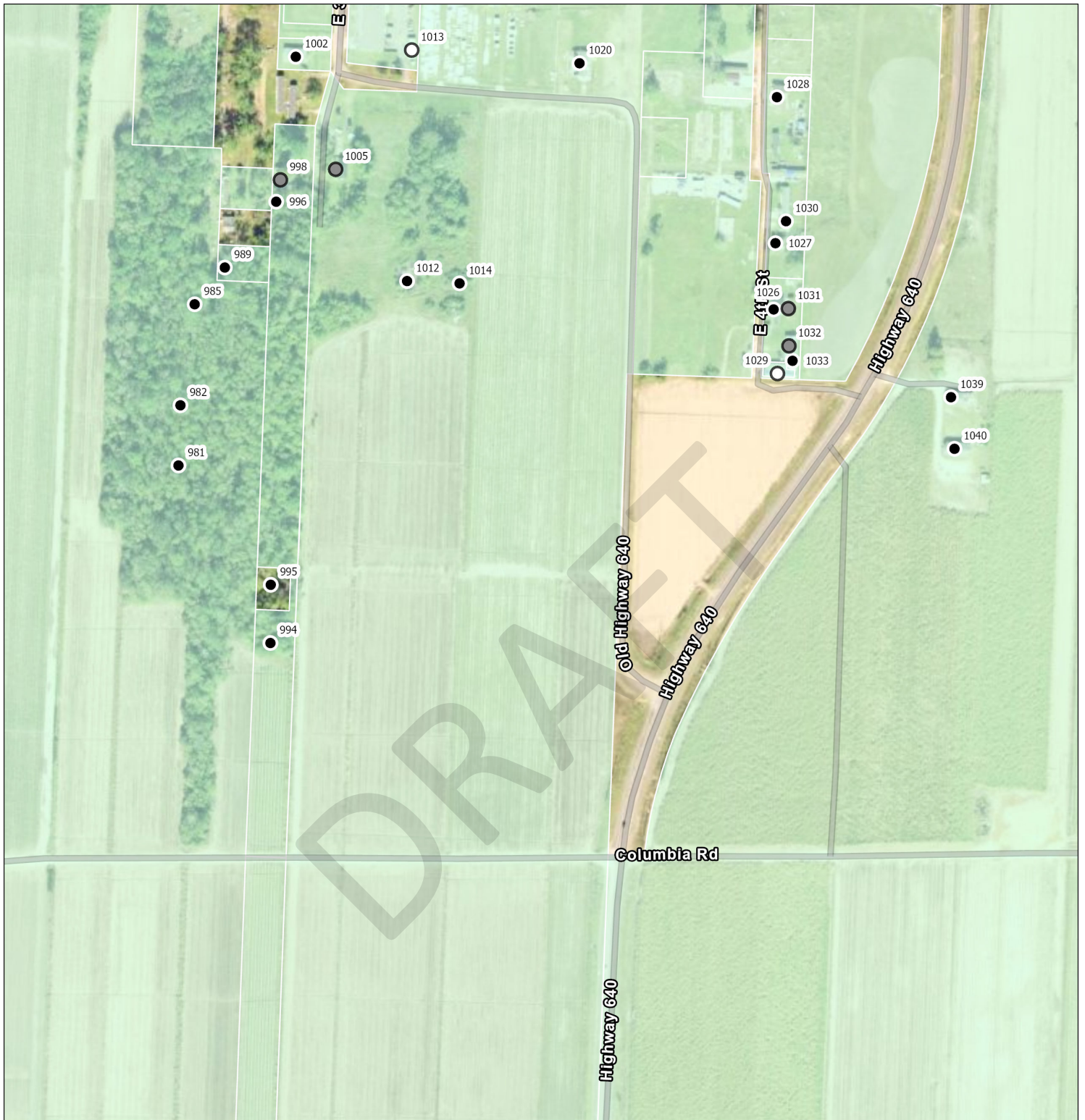
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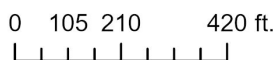
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St. John Parish  
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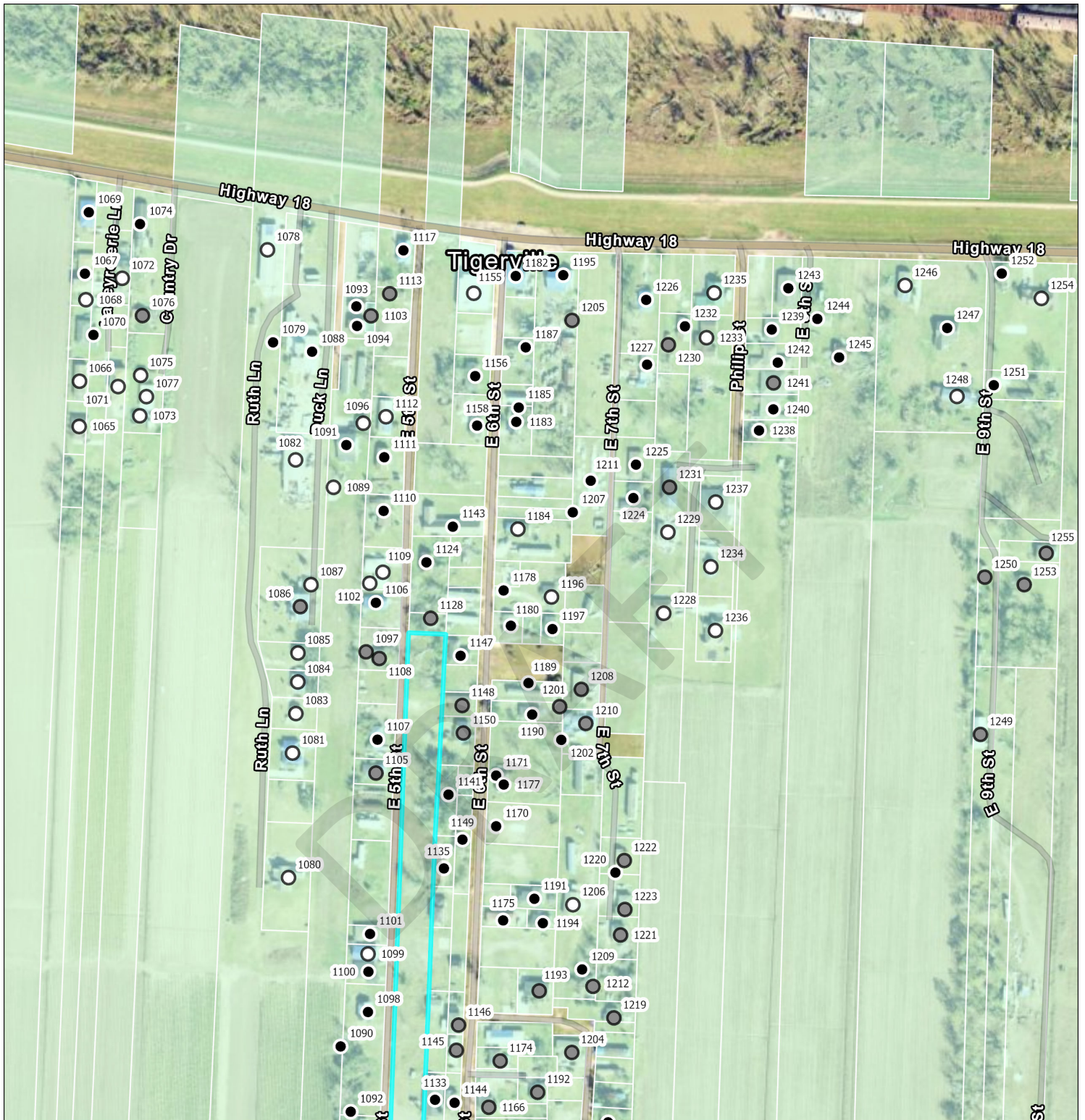
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Assessor Parcel







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St. John Parish  
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# Great River Road Historic Resources Survey

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## Great River Road Historic Resources Survey

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St. John Parish  
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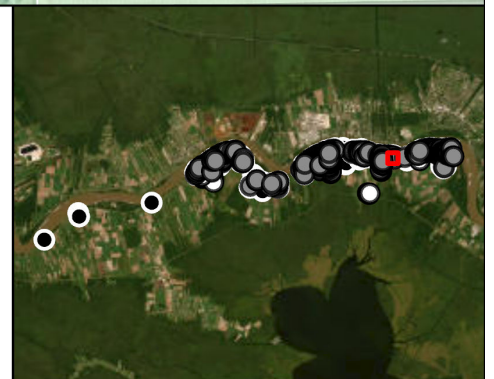
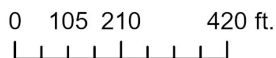


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St. John Parish  
Assessor Parcel







# Great River Road Historic Resources Survey

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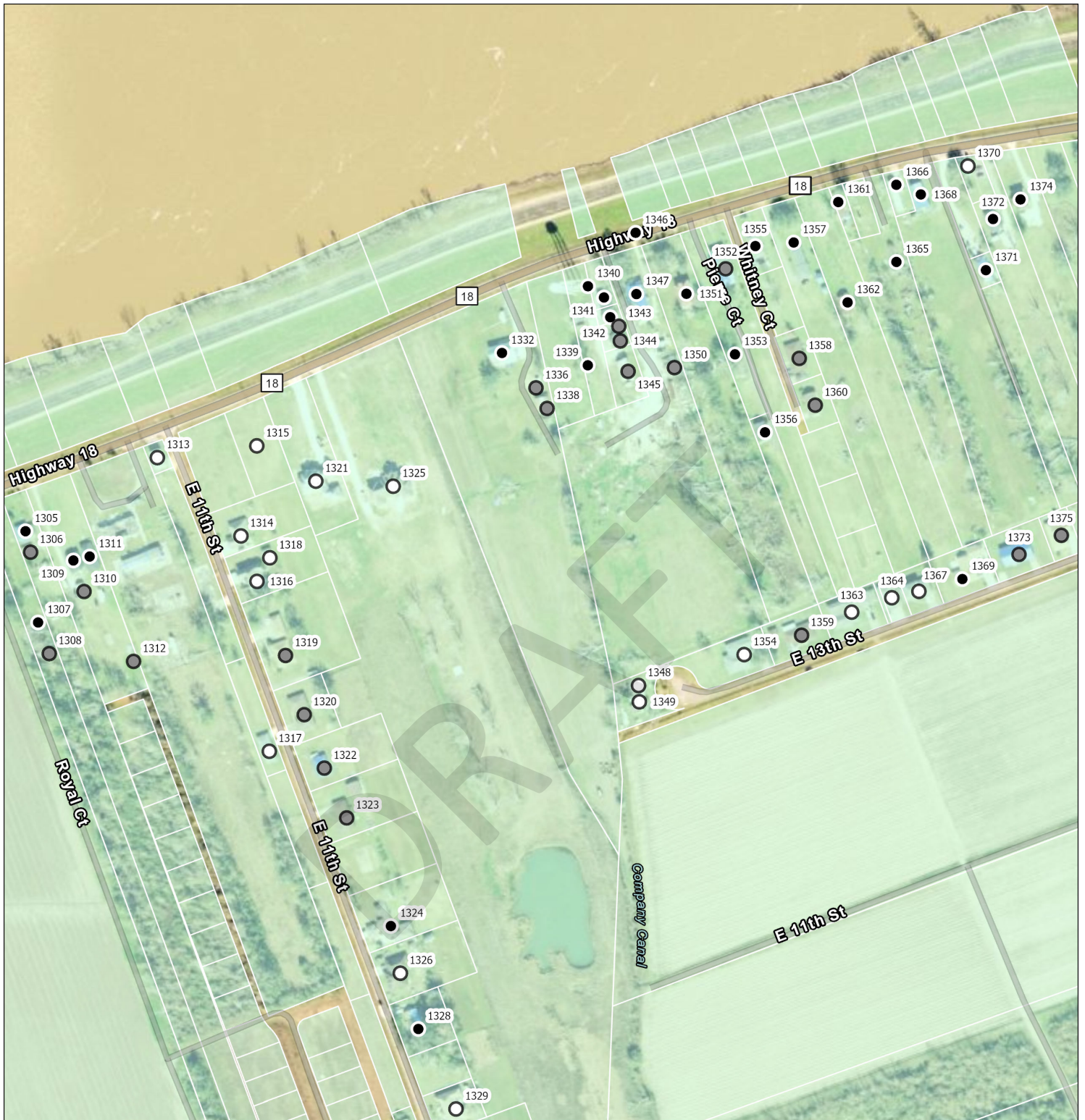
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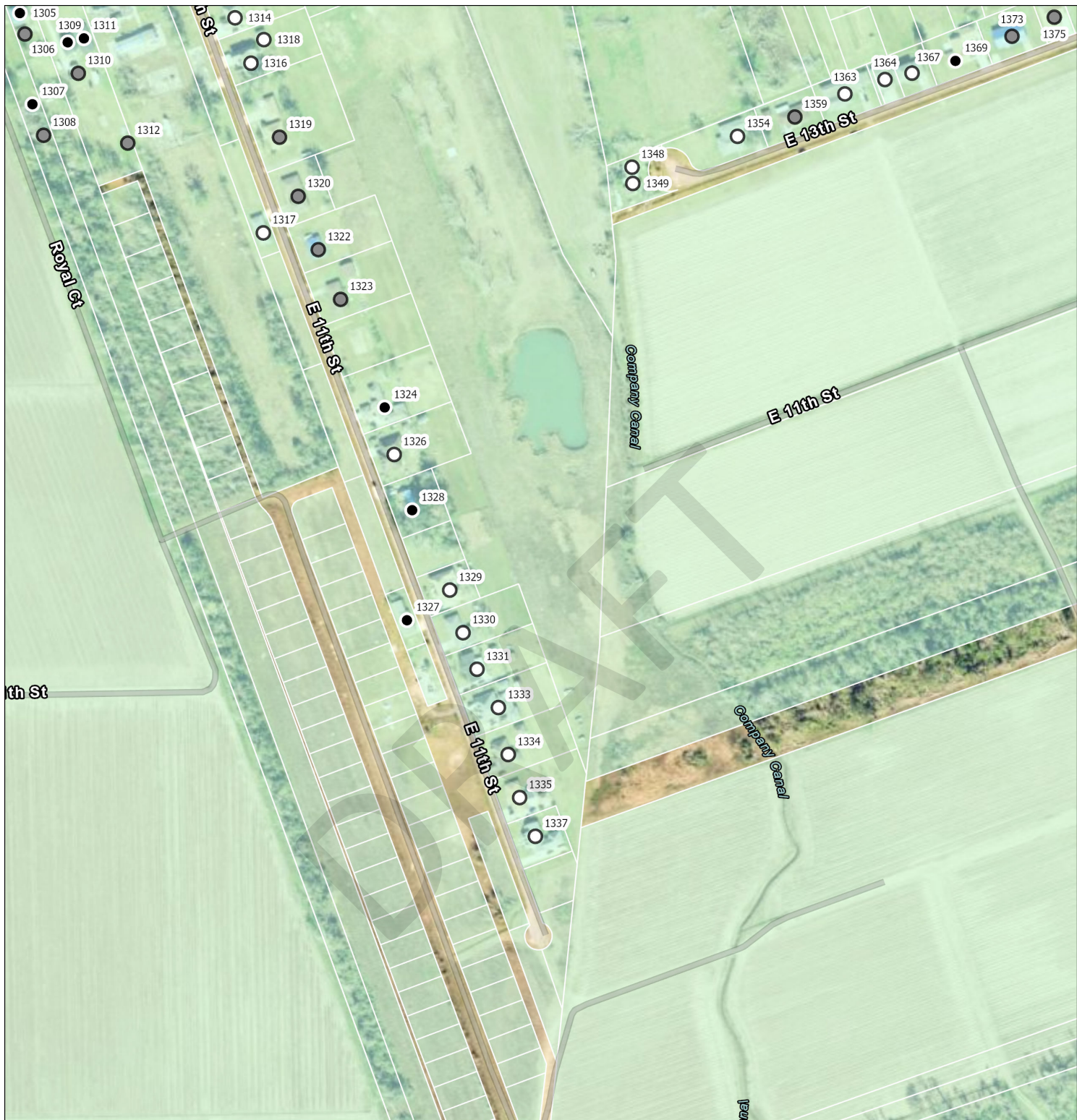
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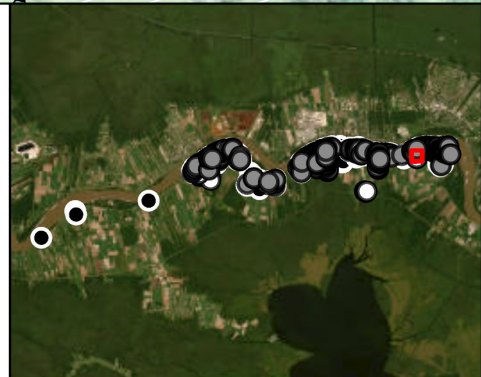
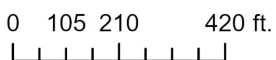
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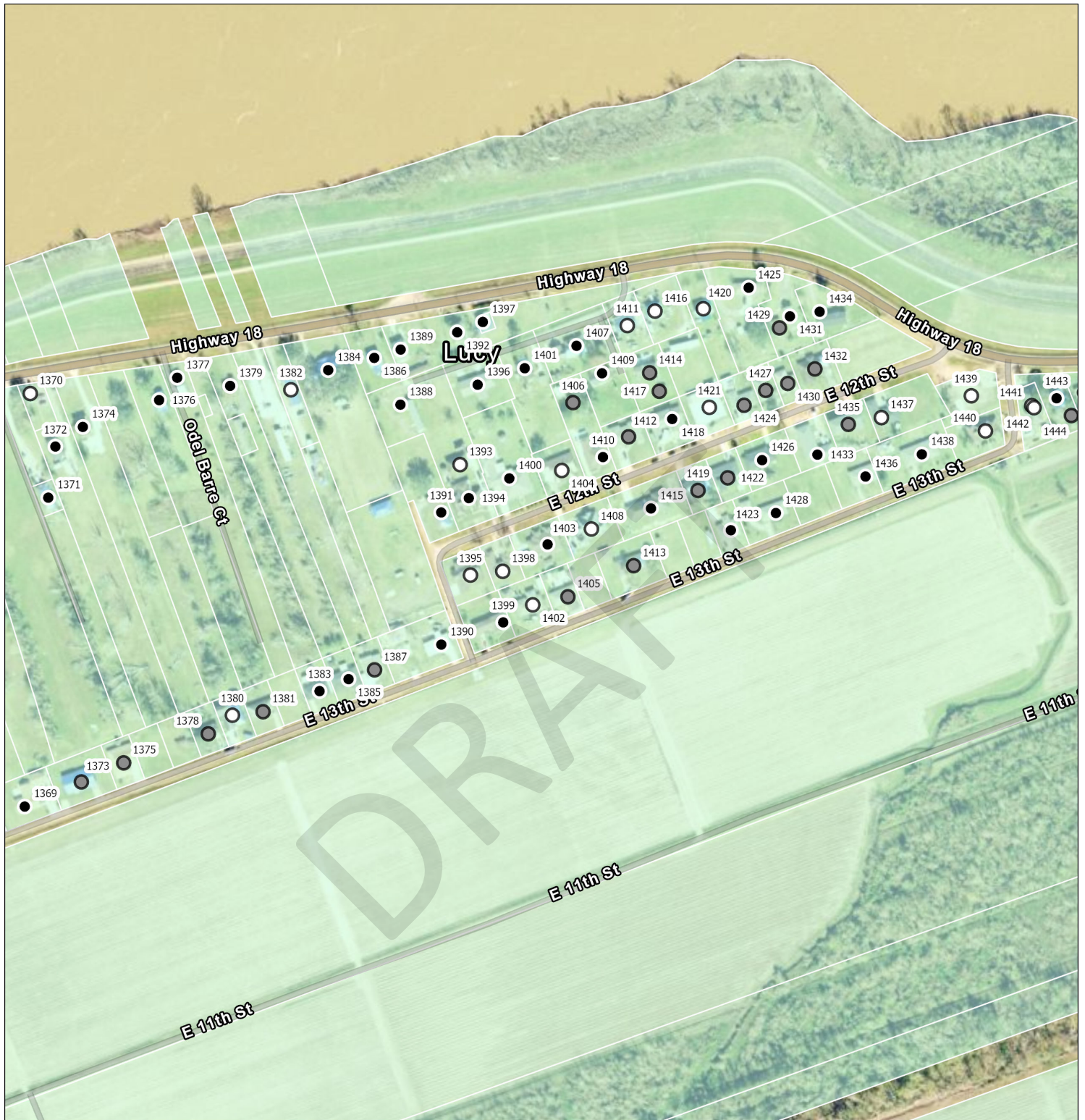
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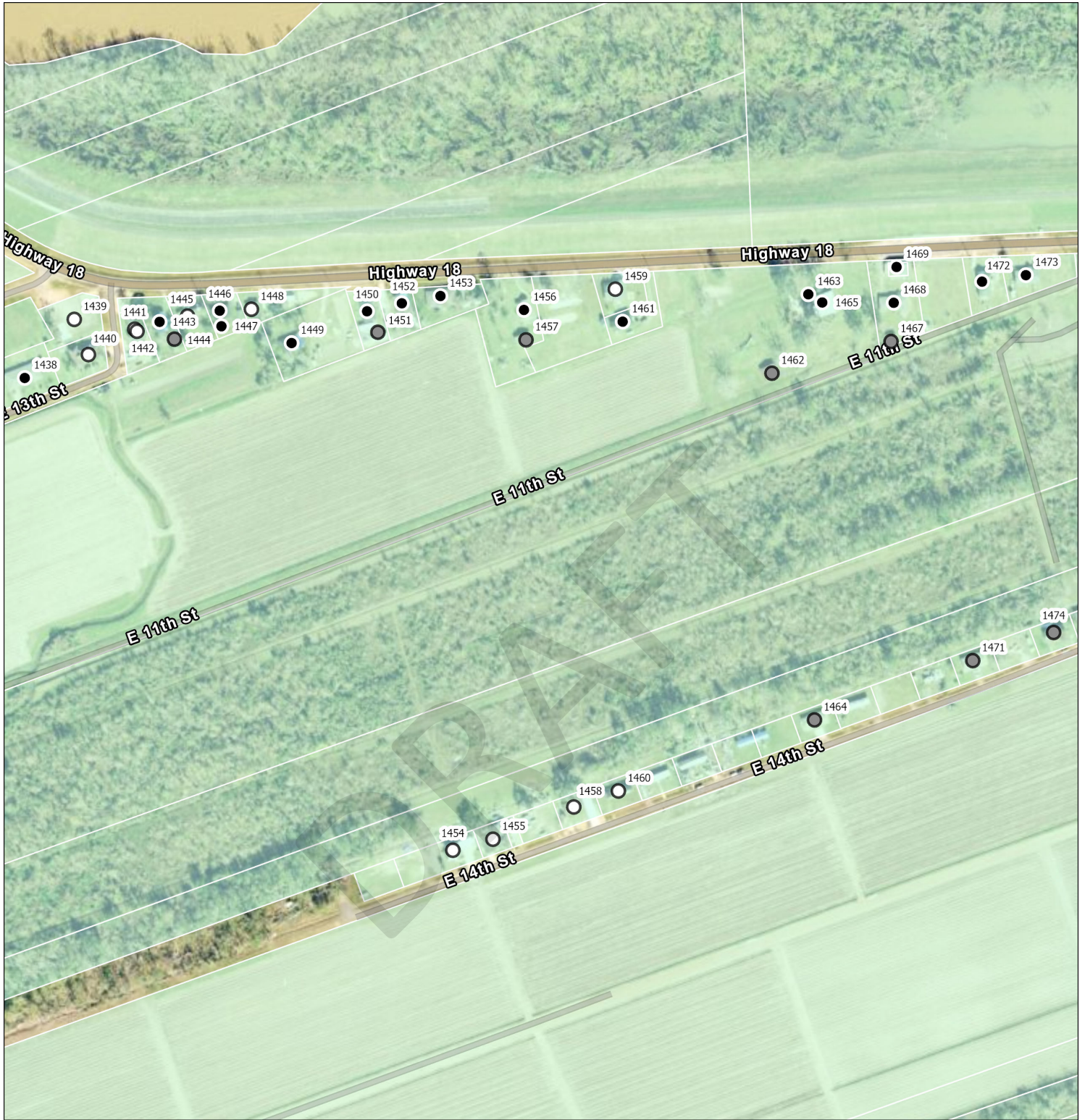
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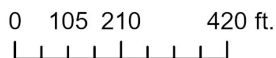


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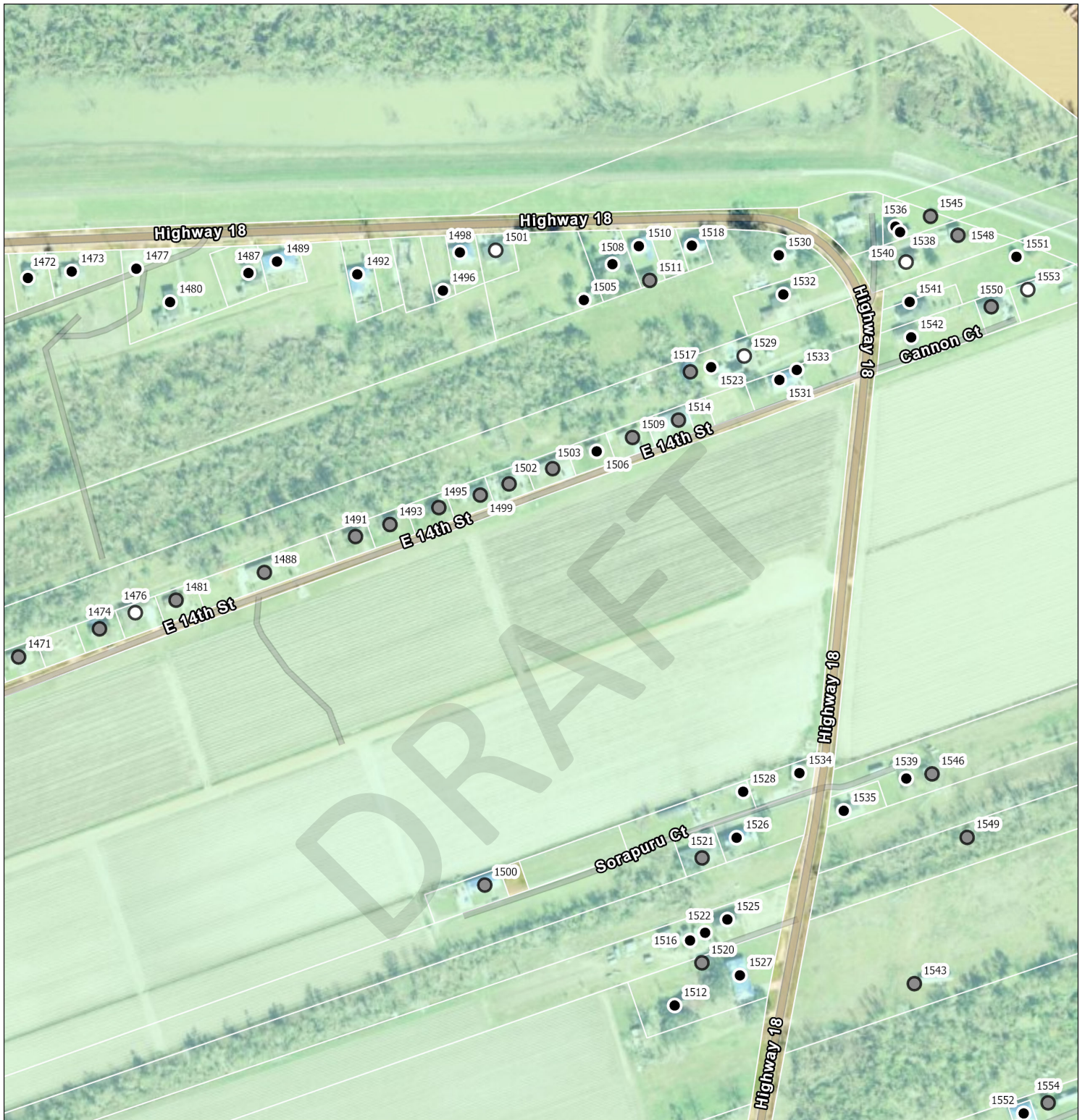
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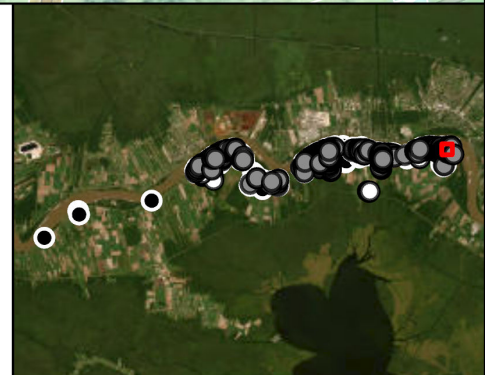


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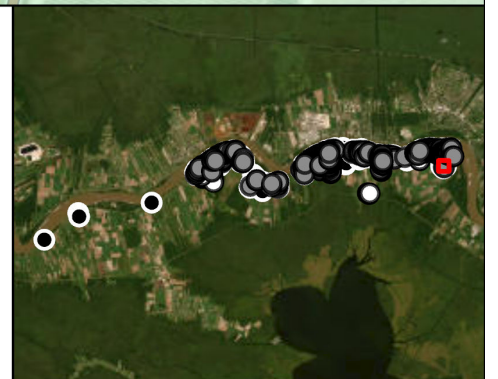


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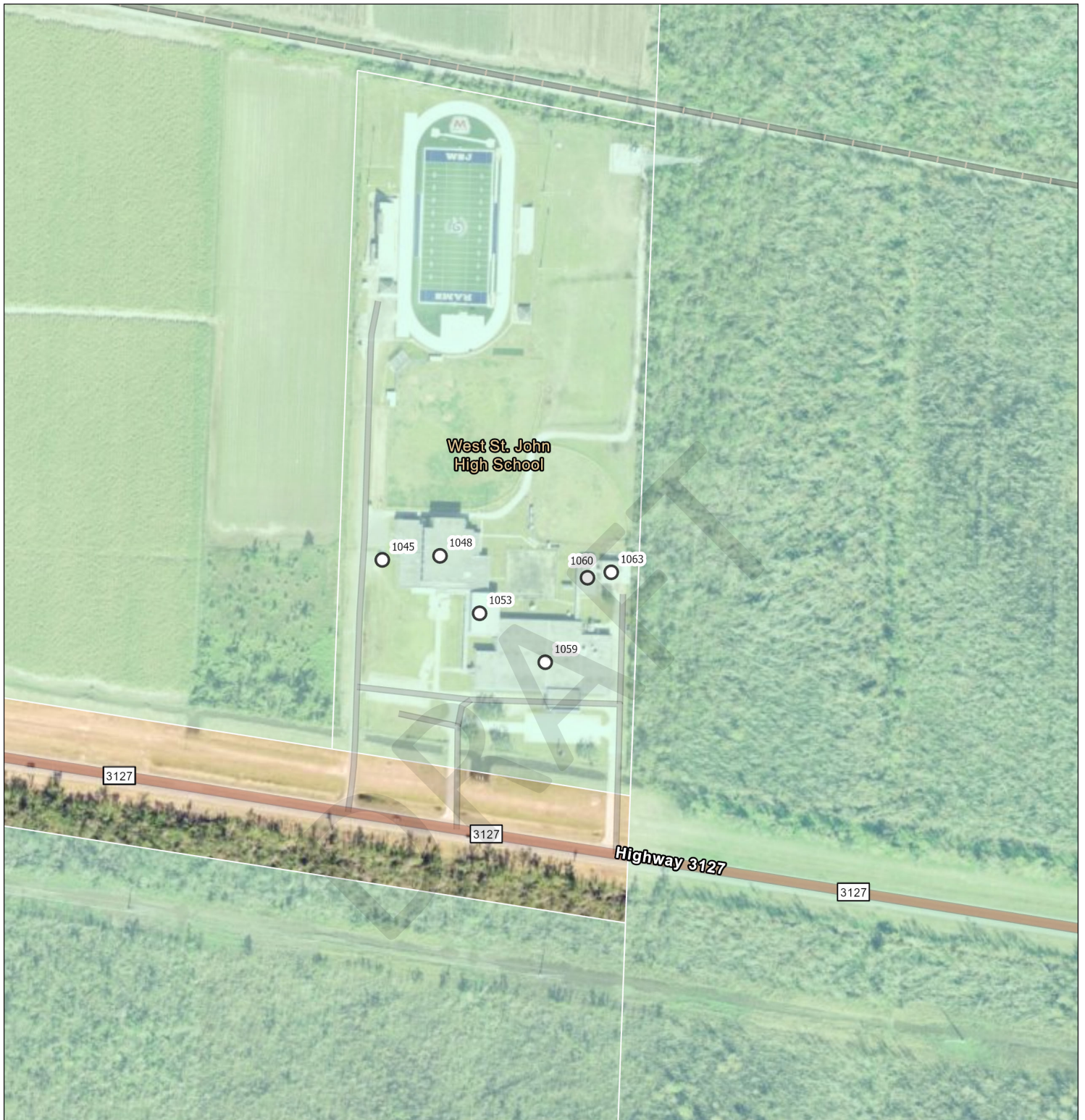
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St. John Parish  
Assessor Parcel







## Great River Road Historic Resources Survey

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### NRHP Recommendations

- Contributing
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St. John Parish  
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## Appendix B | Inventory

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HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
1											pre-1974	Prior designation			Contributing to local historic district	River Road Local Historic District	Contributing	Prior designation
2											pre-1974	Prior designation			Contributing to local historic district	River Road Local Historic District	Contributing	Prior designation
3											pre-1974	Prior designation			Contributing to local historic district	River Road Local Historic District	Contributing	Prior designation
4											pre-1974	Prior designation			Contributing to local historic district	River Road Local Historic District	Contributing	Prior designation
5											pre-1974	Prior designation			Contributing to local historic district	River Road Local Historic District	Contributing	Prior designation
6											pre-1974	Prior designation			Contributing to local historic district	River Road Local Historic District	Contributing	Prior designation

HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
7											pre-1974	Prior designation			Contributing to local historic district	River Road Local Historic District	Contributing	Prior designation
8											pre-1974	Prior designation			Contributing to local historic district	River Road Local Historic District	Contributing	Prior designation
9											pre-1974	Prior designation			Contributing to local historic district	River Road Local Historic District	Contributing	Prior designation
10											pre-1974	Prior designation			Contributing to local historic district	River Road Local Historic District	Contributing	Prior designation
11		134 GOODWILL PLT COURT		WALLACE	LA	70090	30005500				pre-1957	On 1957 aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	
12		6221 HIGHWAY 18	Goodwill Plantation	WALLACE	LA	70090	300054100				pre-1957	On 1957 aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	
13		6221 HIGHWAY 18	Goodwill Plantation	WALLACE	LA	70090	300054100				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear



HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
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15		6221 HWY 18 A	Goodwill Plantation	WALLA CE	LA	70090	300054100		Bungalow	Tudor Revival	ca. 1930	In field estimate					Contributing	
16		6221 HIGHWAY 18	Goodwill Plantation	WALLA CE	LA	70090	300054100				pre-1957	On 1957 aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	
17		6221 HIGHWAY 18	Goodwill Plantation	WALLA CE	LA	70090	300054100				pre-1957	On 1957 aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	
18		6221 HIGHWAY 18	Goodwill Plantation	WALLA CE	LA	70090	300054100				pre-1957	On 1957 aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	
19		6221 HIGHWAY 18	Goodwill Plantation	WALLA CE	LA	70090	300054100				pre-1957	On 1957 aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	
20		6221 HIGHWAY 18	Goodwill Plantation	WALLA CE	LA	70090	300054100				pre-1957	On 1957 aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	

HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
21		6221 HWY 18 B	Goodwill Plantation	WALLA CE	LA	70090	300054100		Bungalow	Craftsman	ca. 1920	In field estimate					Contributing	
22		6221 HIGHWAY 18	Goodwill Plantation	WALLA CE	LA	70090	300054100				pre-1957	On 1957 aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	
23		6221 HIGHWAY 18	Goodwill Plantation	WALLA CE	LA	70090	300054100				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
24		6221 HIGHWAY 18	Goodwill Plantation	WALLA CE	LA	70090	300054100				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
25		6221 HIGHWAY 18	Goodwill Plantation	WALLA CE	LA	70090	300054100				pre-1957	On 1957 aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	
26		6221 HIGHWAY 18	Goodwill Plantation	WALLA CE	LA	70090	300054100				pre-1957	On 1957 aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	
27		6221 HWY 18 C	Goodwill Plantation	WALLA CE	LA	70090	300054100		Creole cottage	Colonial Revival	ca. 1930	In field estimate					Contributing	



HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
28		106 PRATT STREET		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300057540		Ranch	Ranch	ca. 1950	In field estimate					Contributing	
29		106 PRATT STREET		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300057540				pre-1957	On 1957 aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	
30		6221 HIGHWAY 18	Goodwill Plantation	WALLA CE	LA	70090	300054100				pre-1957	On 1957 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	
31		114 PRATT STREET		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300060900				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
32											pre-1974	Prior designation			Contributing to local historic district	River Road Local Historic District	Contributing	Prior designation
33		6221 HIGHWAY 18	Goodwill Plantation	WALLA CE	LA	70090	300054100				pre-1957	On 1957 aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	
34		136 PRATT STREET		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300005700				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear

HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
35		109 PRATT STREET		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300014600		Ranch	Minimal Traditional	ca. 1945	In field estimate					Contributing	
36		121 PRATT RD		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300068200				pre-1957	On 1957 aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	
37		109 PRATT STREET		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300014600				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
38		121 PRATT RD		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300068200				pre-1957	On 1957 aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	
39		131 PRATT STREET		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300028000				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
40		121 PRATT RD		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300068200				pre-2003	Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
41		145 PRATT STREET		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300067400				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear



HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
42		131 PRATT STREET		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300028000				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
43		147 PRATT STREET		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300028100				post-1982	Not on 1982 aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
44		6187 HIGHWAY 18		WALLA CE	LA	70090	9630051835				pre-1957	On 1957 aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	
45		6187 HIGHWAY 18		WALLA CE	LA	70090	9630051835				pre-1957	On 1957 aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	
46		6175 HWY 18		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300025500				pre-1957	On 1957 aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	
47		6187 HIGHWAY 18		WALLA CE	LA	70090	9630051835				post-1982	Not on 1982 aerial, Assessor date					Noncontributing	Not historic age
48		6187 HIGHWAY 18		WALLA CE	LA	70090	9630051835				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear

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49		6175 HWY 18		WALLACE	LA	70090	300025500		Creole cottage	French colonial	ca. 1840	In field estimate			Contributing to a local historic district	River Road Historic District	Contributing	
50		6167 HWY 18		WALLACE	LA	70090	300056300				pre-1957	On 1957 aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	
51		6161 HIGHWAY 18		WALLACE	LA	70090	300026304				post-2003	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
52		104 GEORGIN E DRIVE		WALLACE	LA	70090	300035721				2015	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
53		100 GEORGIN E DRIVE		WALLACE	LA	70090	300035720				Unknown	Aerial dates unclear					Unknown	Date unclear
54		Route 1, Box 512		Laplace							pre-1974	<a href="http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00340.pdf">http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00340.pdf</a>					Contributing	LHRI prior survey
55		100 GEORGIN E DRIVE		WALLACE	LA	70090	300035720				2013	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age

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56		6153 HIGHWAY 18		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300034503				post-2003	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
57		108 GEORGIN E DRIVE		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300035722				2015	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
58		116 GEORGIN E DRIVE		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300035724				2018	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
59		101 GEORGIN E DRIVE		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300035719				post-2003	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
60		120 GEORGIN E DRIVE		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300035725				2014	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
61		128 GEORGIN E DRIVE		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300035727				2015	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
62		105 GEORGIN E DRIVE		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300035718				2015	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age




HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
63		109 GEORGIN E DRIVE		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300035717				post-2003	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
64		113 GEORGIN E DRIVE		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300035716				2017	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
65		6131 HWY 18					0300054035				2010	Desktop estimate					Noncontributing	
66		144 GEORGIN E DRIVE		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300035731				post-2003	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
67		117 GEORGIN E DRIVE		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300035715				pre-2003	Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Likely not historic age
68		121 GEORGIN E DRIVE		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300035714				post-2003	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
69		125 GEORGIN E DRIVE		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300035713				2010	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age


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70		100 DUFRESNE DRIVE		WALLACE	LA	70090	300035705				Unknown	Aerial dates unclear					Noncontributing	Likely not historic age
71		156 GEORGIN E DRIVE		WALLACE	LA	70090	300035734				2013	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
72		160 GEORGIN E DRIVE		WALLACE	LA	70090	300035735				2016	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
73		104 DUFRESNE DRIVE		WALLACE	LA	70090	300035706				post-2003	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
74		108 DUFRESNE DRIVE		WALLACE	LA	70090	300035707				post-2003	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
75		6119 HWY 18					0300025200				1990	Desktop estimate					Noncontributing	Not historic age
76		137 GEORGIN E DRIVE		WALLACE	LA	70090	300035744				2008	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age

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77		112 DUFRESNE DRIVE		WALLACE	LA	70090	300035708				post-2003	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
78		141 GEORGIN E DRIVE		WALLACE	LA	70090	300035743				2016	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
79		164 GEORGIN E DRIVE		WALLACE	LA	70090	300035736				2012	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
80		116 DUFRESNE DRIVE		WALLACE	LA	70090	300035709				post-2003	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
81		145 GEORGIN E DRIVE		WALLACE	LA	70090	300035742				2016	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
82		104 THEREASE DRIVE		WALLACE	LA	70090	300050211				2017	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
83				WALLACE	LA	70090	300025100				1950	Desktop estimate, On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear



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84		149 GEORGIN E DRIVE		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300035741				post-2003	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
85		100 THEREASE STREET		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300052010				post-2003	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
86		153 GEORGIN E DRIVE		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300035740				2021	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
87		108 THEREASE ST					0300050212				2020	Estimate					Noncontributing	
88		124 DUFRESN E DRIVE		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300035711				2016	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
89		112 THEREASE ST		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300050214				2013	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
90		165 GEORGIN E DRIVE		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300035737				2013	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age

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91		6113 HWY 18		Wallace	LA	70090	300025100	Single-family house	Bungalow	No stylistic influences visible	ca. 1930	In field estimate	All windows replaced, Exterior wall materials replaced, Roof material replaced, Porch materials replaced, Screens replaced				Noncontributing	Lacks integrity
92		128 DUFRESNE DRIVE		WALLACE	LA	70090	300035745				post-2003	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
93		116 THEREASE ST		WALLACE	LA	70090	300050215				2016	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
94		132 DUFRESNE DRIVE		WALLACE	LA	70090	300035746				2013	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
95		161 GEORGINE DRIVE		WALLACE	LA	70090	300035738				2013	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
96		136 DUFRESNE DRIVE		WALLACE	LA	70090	300035747				2017	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age

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97		120 THEREASE ST		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300052016				2016	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
98		140 DUFRESNE DRIVE		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300035748				Unknown	Aerial dates unclear					Noncontributing	Likely not historic age
99		128 THEREASE ST		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300050216				2016	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
100		132 THEREASE ST		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300052018				2015	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
101		6099 HWY 18		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300024900				post-2003	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
102		6099 HWY 18		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300024900	Single-family house	Center passage	Neo-traditional	2008	historicaerials.com	Some windows replaced				Noncontributing	Not historic age
103		136 THEREASE ST		WALLA CE	LA	70090	96300054300				2016	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age






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104		105 THEREASE ST		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300052008				2013	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
105		109 THEREASE ST		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300052007				2018	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
106		152 DUFRESN E DRIVE		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300035751				2017	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
107		140 THEREASE ST		WALLA CE	LA	70090	96300054290				2017	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
108				WALLA CE	LA	70090	300025100				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
109		113 THEREASE ST					0300052006				2020	Desktop estimate					Noncontributing	
110		156 DUFRESN E DRIVE		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300035752				post-2003	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age

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111		144 THEREASE ST		WALLA CE	LA	70090	96300054280				2018	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
112		6099 HWY 18		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300024900				post-2003	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
113				WALLA CE	LA	70090	300025100				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
114		6099 HWY 18		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300024900				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage)					Contributing	Date unclear
115		148 THEREASE ST		WALLA CE	LA	70090	96300054270				2016	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
116		121 THEREASE ST		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300052004				Unknown	Aerial dates unclear					Noncontributing	Likely not historic age
117		160 DUFRESNE DRIVE		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300052002				post-2003	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age

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118		125 THEREASE ST		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300052003				2011	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
119		156 THEREASE ST		WALLA CE	LA	70090	96300054240				2019	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
120		164 DUFRESN E DRIVE		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300050213				post-2003	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
121		129 THEREASE ST		WALLA CE	LA	70090	96300054010				2015	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
122		160 THEREASE ST		WALLA CE	LA	70090	96300054230				2017	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
123		168 DUFRESN E STREET		WALLA CE	LA	70090	96300054260				2008	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
124		172 DUFRESN E DRIVE		WALLA CE	LA	70090	96300054150				2008	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age



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125		6087 HWY 18		WALLACE	LA	70090	300024700	Agricultural building	Barn	No stylistic influences visible	1920	In field estimate, Desktop survey	Exterior wall materials replaced				Contributing	
126		137 THEREASE ST		WALLACE	LA	70090	96300054130				2013	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
127				WALLACE	LA	70090	9630051925				2018	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
128		6083 HWY 18		WALLACE	LA	70090	300057500	Single-family house	Center passage	Neo-traditional	2020	In field estimate, Desktop survey					Noncontributing	Not historic age
129		176 DUFRESNE DRIVE		WALLACE	LA	70090	96300054000				2008	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
130		6075 HWY 18		WALLACE	LA	70090	300025400	Single-family house	Modified L-plan	No stylistic influences visible	1940	In field estimate, Desktop survey	All windows replaced, Exterior wall materials replaced, Porch enclosed, Porch materials replaced, Storm door added, Porch altered, Doors replaced				Noncontributing	Lacks integrity

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131		153 DUFRESN E DR		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300052024				Unknown	Aerial dates unclear					Noncontributing	Likely not historic age
132		180 DUFRESN E STREET		WALLA CE	LA	70090	96300054040				2008	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
133		164 THEREASE ST		WALLA CE	LA	70090	96300054220				2019	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
134		157 DUFRESN E DR		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300052026				2019	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
135		145 THEREASE ST		WALLA CE	LA	70090	96300054160				2014	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
136		6075 HIGHWAY 18		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300025400				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
137		161 DUFRESN E DR		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300052028				2019	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age

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138		149 THEREASE ST		WALLA CE	LA	70090	96300054170				2018	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
139		184 DUFRESN E DRIVE		WALLA CE	LA	70090	96300054030				2011	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
140		6075 HIGHWAY 18		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300025400				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
141		188 DUFRESN E DRIVE		WALLA CE	LA	70090	96300054020				2010	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
142		153 THEREASE ST		WALLA CE	LA	70090	96300054180				2013	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
143		163 DUFRESN E DR		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300052030				2017	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
144		6075 HIGHWAY 18		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300025400				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear





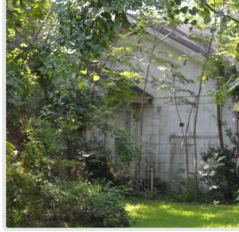
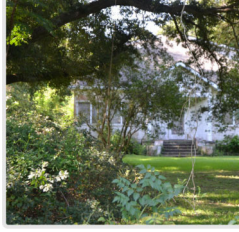
HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
145		6083 HIGHWAY 18		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300057500				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
146		157 THEREASE ST		WALLA CE	LA	70090	96300054190				2015	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
147		192 DUFRESNE DRIVE		WALLA CE	LA	70090	96300054120				2012	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
148		169 DUFRESNE DR		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300052034				2019	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
149		165 THEREASE ST		WALLA CE	LA	70090	96300054210				2016	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
150		173 DUFRESNE DR		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300052036				2017	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
151		196 THEREASE DRIVE		WALLA CE	LA	70090	96300054110				2013	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age

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152		161 THEREASE ST		WALLA CE	LA	70090	96300054200				2015	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
153		163 DUFRESN E DR		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300052030				Unknown	Aerial dates unclear					Noncontributing	Likely not historic age
154		175 DUFRESN E DR		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300052040				2018	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
155		177 DUFRESN E DR		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300052042				2018	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
156		6059 HWY 18		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300014200	Single-family house	Center passage	Neo-traditional	2016	In field estimate, Desktop survey	Some exterior wall materials replaced	Carport, Rear addition, Side addition	Contributing to a local historic district	River Road Historic District	Noncontributing	Not historic age
157		204 DUFRESN E DRIVE		WALLA CE	LA	70090	96300054090				2014	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
158		181 DUFRESN E DR		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300052044				2017	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age

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159		183 DUFRESN E DR		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300052046				2019	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
160		208 DUFRESN E DRIVE		WALLA CE	LA	70090	96300054080				2014	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
161		185 DUFRESN E DR		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300052048				2018	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
162		189 DUFRESN E DR		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300052050				2019	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
163		193 DUFRESN E DR		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300052052				2019	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
164		195 DUFRESN E DR		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300052054				2019	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
165		197 DUFRESN E DR		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300052056				2019	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age



HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
166		201 DUFRESNE DR		WALLACE	LA	70090	300052058				2019	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
167		205 DUFRESNE DR		WALLACE	LA	70090	300052060				2019	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
168		209 DUFRESNE DR		WALLACE	LA	70090	300052062				2020	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
169		211 DUFRESNE DR		WALLACE	LA	70090	300052064				2020	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
170		215 DUFRESNE DR		WALLACE	LA	70090	300052066				2021	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
171		217 DUFRESNE DR		WALLACE	LA	70090	300052070				2021	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
172		6075 HWY 18		WALLACE	LA	70090	300014200	Garage	Rectangular	No stylistic influences visible	ca. 1920	In field estimate					Contributing	

HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
173				WALLACE	LA	70090	300014200				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
174				WALLACE	LA	70090	300014200				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
175				WALLACE	LA	70090	300014200				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
176		5997 6011 HWY 18 A		WALLACE	LA	70090	300017500	Single-family house	Ranch	No stylistic influences visible	1960	In field estimate, Desktop survey					Contributing	
177		5997 HWY 18 B		WALLACE	LA	70090	300017500		Bungalow	No stylistic influences visible	ca. 1920	In field estimate					Contributing	
178		5991 HWY 18		WALLACE	LA	70090	300017400	Single-family house	Bungalow	Minimal Traditional	ca. 1930	In field estimate					Contributing	

HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
179		5985 HWY 18		WALLACE	LA	70090	300027900	Single-family house	Modified L-plan	No stylistic influences visible	1990	In field estimate, Desktop survey	Some exterior wall materials replaced, Roof material replaced, Some windows replaced				Noncontributing	Not historic age
180		130 FREDDIE CT		WALLACE	LA	70090	300040700				Unknown	Aerial dates unclear					Unknown	Date unclear
181		130 FREDDIE CT		Wallace	LA	70090	300054800		Square plan hipped-roof	No stylistic influences visible	ca. 1940	In field estimate; Historic aerials					Contributing	
182		112 WEST 16TH STREET		WALLACE	LA	70090	300039500	Single-family house	Ranch	No stylistic influences visible	1980	In field estimate, Desktop survey					Noncontributing	Not historic age
183		122 WEST 16TH STREET		WALLACE	LA	70090	300030900				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
184		130 WEST 16TH STREET		WALLACE	LA	70090	300054800				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear



HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
185		148 WEST 16TH STREET		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300011900				post-1982	Not on 1982 aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
186		162 WEST 16TH STREET		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300035400				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
187		156 WEST 16TH STREET		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300040600				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
188		119 WEST 16TH		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300005810				post-2003	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
189		162 WEST 16TH STREET		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300035400				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
190		5939 HWY 18		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300002195	Single-family house	Hall-and-parlor	National Folk	1900	In field estimate		Rear addition			Contributing	
191		143 WEST 16TH STREET		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300003400				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear

HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
192		186 WEST 16TH STREET		WALLACE	LA	70090	300058000				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
193				<Null>	<Null>	<Null>	<Null>				post-1982	Not on 1982 aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
194		106 THOMAS CT		WALLACE	LA	70090	300002801	Single-family house	Modified L-plan	National Folk	ca. 1920	In field estimate	All windows replaced, Exterior wall materials replaced, Porch materials replaced				Contributing	
195		143 WEST 16TH STREET		WALLACE	LA	70090	300003400				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
196		200 WEST 16TH STREET		WALLACE	LA	70090	300060000				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
197											pre-1974	Prior designation			Contributing to local historic district	River Road Local Historic District	Contributing	Prior designation
198		214 WEST 16TH STREET		WALLACE	LA	70090	300039700				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear

HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
199		130 THOMAS COURT		WALLACE	LA	70090	300003000				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
200		230 WEST 16TH STREET		WALLACE	LA	70090	300058010				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
201		244 WEST 16TH STREET		WALLACE	LA	70090	300054630				post-1982	Not on 1982 aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
202		244 WEST 16TH STREET		WALLACE	LA	70090	300054630				post-1982	Not on 1982 aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
203		170 W 15TH ST									pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (earliest available)					Contributing	Not historic age
204		5921 W 14TH ST		WALLACE	LA	70090	300023800	Single-family house	Bungalow	No stylistic influences visible	ca. 1930	In field estimate	All windows replaced				Contributing	
205				WALLACE	LA	70090	300023800				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear



HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
206				WALLACE	LA	70090	300054000				2012	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
207		W 15TH ST		WALLACE	LA	70090	300003300				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
208		5913 HWY18		WALLACE	LA	70090	300019600				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
209		Route 1, Box 600		Laplace							pre-1974	<a href="http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00325.pdf">http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00325.pdf</a>					Contributing	LHRI prior survey
210		5913 HWY 18					0300019600				2000	Desktop estimate					Noncontributing	Not historic age
211		Route 1, Box 608		Laplace							pre-1974	<a href="http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00321.pdf">http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00321.pdf</a>					Contributing	LHRI prior survey
212		144 W 13TH ST		WALLACE	LA	70090	300008100				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear


HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
213		5899 HWY 18		WALLACE	LA	70090	300012090	Single-family house	Bungalow	No stylistic influences visible	1940	In field estimate, Desktop survey	All windows replaced, Porch altered, Doors replaced				Contributing	
214											pre-1974	Prior designation			Contributing to local historic district	River Road Local Historic District	Contributing	Prior designation
215				WALLACE	LA	70090	300054201				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
216		5895 HWY 18		WALLACE	LA	70090	300054201	Single-family house	Ranch	Minimal Traditional	1940	Desktop survey, In field estimate					Contributing	
217				WALLACE	LA	70090	300054201				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
218				WALLACE	LA	70090	300054201				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
219		149 WEST 13TH STREET		WALLACE	LA	70090	300047000				2010	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age

HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
220				WALLACE	LA	70090	300054201				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
221				WALLACE	LA	70090	300054201				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
222		157 WEST 13TH STREET		WALLACE	LA	70090	300007790				post-1982	Not on 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
223		167 WEST 13TH STREET		WALLACE	LA	70090	300008200				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
224				WALLACE	LA	70090	300054201				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
225		175 W 13TH ST		WALLACE	LA	70090	300007700				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
226		185-A WEST 13TH STREET		WALLACE	LA	70090	300008500				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear



HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
227		175 W 13TH ST		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300007700				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
228		5885 HWY 18		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300058413	Single-family house	Ranch	Neo-traditional	2000	In field estimate, Desktop survey					Noncontributing	Not historic age
229		5885 HIGHWAY 18		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300058413				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
230		JESSIE LN		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300038010				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
231		203 WEST 13TH STREET		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300033000				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
232		134 JESSIE LANE		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300023650				Unknown	Aerial dates unclear					Unknown	Date unclear
233		134 JESSIE LANE		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300023650				pre-2003	Assessor					Unknown	Date unclear


HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
234		110 JESSIE LANE		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300001600	Single-family house	Bungalow	No stylistic influences visible	1950	Desktop survey	Exterior wall materials replaced, Porch altered	Rear addition			Contributing	
235		134 JESSIE LANE		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300023650				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
236		215 WEST 13TH STREET		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300001300				2022	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
237		225 WEST 13TH ST		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300028500				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
238		5879 HWY 18		WALLA CE	LA	70090	9630051873				2014	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
239		235 WEST 13TH STREET		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300004600				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
240		134 JESSIE LANE		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300007100				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear

HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
241		WEST 13TH STREET		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300004600				post-1982	Not on 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
242		249 WEST 13TH STREET		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300030700				post-1982	Not on 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
243		115 JESSIE LANE		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300002100				post-1982	Not on 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
244		259 WEST 13TH STREET		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300014800				post-1982	Not on 1982 Aerial, Assessor date					Noncontributing	Not historic age
245		5873 HWY 18		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300002000	Single-family house	Ranch	Ranch	1970	Desktop survey, In field estimate					Contributing	
246		259 WEST 13TH STREET		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300014800				post-1982	Not on 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
247		5873 HIGHWAY 18		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300002000				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear





HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
248		277 WEST 13TH STREET		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300030000				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
249		116 W 12TH ST		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300054700	Single-family house	Ranch	No stylistic influences visible	1970	In field estimate, Desktop survey					Contributing	
250		116 W 12TH ST		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300054700				post-1982	Not on 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
251		293 WEST 13TH STREET		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300040900				Unknown	Aerial dates unclear					Unknown	Date unclear
252		116 W 12TH ST		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300054700				post-1982	Not on 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
253		132 WEST 12TH ST		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300069700				2015	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
254		309 WEST 13TH STREET		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300049000				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear


HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
255		138 WEST 12TH STREET		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300044000				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
256		309 WEST 13TH STREET		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300049000				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
257		111 WEST 12TH STREET		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300000700	Single-family house	Ranch	No stylistic influences visible	1970	In field estimate, Desktop survey					Contributing	
258		325 WEST 13TH STREET		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300040400				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
259		141 WEST 12TH STREET		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300033200				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
260		166 W 12TH ST		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300007900				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
261		335 WEST 13TH ST		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300039975				post-1982	Not on 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age

HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
262				WALLA CE	LA	70090	300032600				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
263		335 WEST 13TH STREET		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300039975				post-1982	Not on 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
264		165 W 12TH ST		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300031100				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
265		5853 HWY 18		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300033100	Single-family house	Bungalow	No stylistic influences visible	1940	In field estimate, Desktop survey					Contributing	
266				WALLA CE	LA	70090	300032600				post-1982	Not on 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
267		367 WEST 13TH STREET		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300033060				post-1982	Not on 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
268				WALLA CE	LA	70090	300032600				post-1982	Not on 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age







HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
269		375 WEST 13TH ST		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300033600				post-1982	Not on 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
270		385 WEST 13TH		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300044200				post-1982	Not on 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
271		393 WEST 13TH STREET		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300052200				post-1982	Not on 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
272		107 LEROY DR		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300052500				post-1982	Not on 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
273		107 LEROY DR		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300052500	Single-family house	L-plan	No stylistic influences visible	1950	In field estimate, Desktop survey					Contributing	
274		399 WEST 13TH STREET		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300033290				post-1982	Not On 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
275		107 LEROY DR		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300052500				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear

HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
276		407 WEST 13TH STREET		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300044400				post-1982	Not on 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
277		415 WEST 13TH ST		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300029400				post-1982	Not on 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
278		415 WEST 13TH ST		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300029400				post-1982	Not on 1982 Aerial, Assessor date					Noncontributing	Not historic age
279		423 WEST 13TH STREET		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300060810				post-1982	Not on 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
280		5841 BLOCK HWY 18		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300058300	Shed	Rectangular	No stylistic influences visible	1940	Desktop survey					Contributing	
281		433 WEST 13TH STREET		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300036300				post-1982	Not on 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
282		437 WEST 13TH STREET		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300036095				post-1982	Not on 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age

HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
283		445 WEST 13TH STREET		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300022700				post-1982	Not on 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
284		455 WEST 13TH STREET		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300048410				post-1982	Not on 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
285		5833 HWY 18									pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (earliest available)					Contributing	Not historic age
286		475 WEST 13TH ST		WALLA CE	LA	70090	9630051845				2022	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
287		493 WEST 13TH ST		WALLA CE	LA	70090	9630051847				post-1982	Not on 1982 Aerial, Assessor date					Noncontributing	Not historic age
288		5821 HWY 18		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300059400	Single-family house	Bungalow	No stylistic influences visible	1940	In field estimate, Desktop survey	Some windows replaced, Storm door added, Porch altered				Contributing	
289		499 WEST 13TH ST		WALLA CE	LA	70090	9630051848				2010	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age



HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
290		WEST 13TH ST		WALLACE	LA	70090	9630051851				post-1982	Not on 1982 Aerial, Assessor date					Noncontributing	Not historic age
291		5817 HWY 18		WALLACE	LA	70090	300063300	Single-family house	Ranch	No stylistic influences visible	1980	In field estimate, Desktop survey					Noncontributing	Not historic age
292		100 BLOCK WOODVILLE RD		WALLACE	LA	70090	300004900		Rectangular	No stylistic influences visible	2015	Desktop survey					Noncontributing	Not historic age
293				WALLACE	LA	70090	300004900				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
294		100 BLOCK WOODVILLE RD		WALLACE	LA	70090	300063300	Barn	Irregular	No stylistic influences visible	ca. 1920	In field estimate					Noncontributing	Lacks integrity
295				WALLACE	LA	70090	300063300				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
296		176 WOODVILLE RD		WALLACE	LA	70090	300039100	Single-family house	Ranch	No stylistic influences visible	1950	In field estimate, Desktop survey					Contributing	

HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
297		HWY 18		WALLACE	LA	70090	300039100				2012	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
298		HWY 18		WALLACE	LA	70090	300039100				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
299		5733 HWY 18		WALLACE							2022	<a href="https://stjohnsheriff.org/2022/04/13/new-public-safety-complex-opens-in-edgard/">https://stjohnsheriff.org/2022/04/13/new-public-safety-complex-opens-in-edgard/</a>					Noncontributing	Not historic age
300		5733 HWY 18									1990	Aerial					Noncontributing	Not historic age
301		5733 HWY 18		WALLACE	LA	70090	9300001100	Garage	Rectangular	No stylistic influences visible	1990	Desktop survey					Noncontributing	Not historic age
302		110 KARLSTEIN RD									2000	Aerial					Noncontributing	Not historic age
303		HWY 18		WALLACE	LA	70090	9630051875				2013	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age

HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
304		121 TASSIN DRIVE		WALLACE	LA	70090	300062000				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
305		200 BLOCK WOODVILLE RD	Woodville Cemetery					Cemetery	Cemetery	No stylistic influences visible	1911	Find-a-Grave Index ( <a href="https://www.findagrave.com/cemetery/69350/memorial-search?cemeteryName=Woodville%20Cemetery&amp;page=8#sr-158179252">https://www.findagrave.com/cemetery/69350/memorial-search?cemeteryName=Woodville%20Cemetery&amp;page=8#sr-158179252</a> )					Contributing	
306		5683 HWY 18		WALLACE	LA	70090	300061600	Single-family house	Shotgun	National Folk	1900	Desktop survey	Porch materials replaced, Roof material replaced	Rear addition	Contributing to a local historic district	River Road Historic District	Contributing	
307		5683 HIGHWAY 18		WALLACE	LA	70090	300061600				post-1982	Not on 1982 Aerial, Assessor date					Noncontributing	Not historic age
308		196 W 9TH ST		WALLACE	LA	70090	300035700				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
309		196 W 9TH ST		WALLACE	LA	70090	300035700				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear



HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
310		5683 HIGHWAY 18		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300061600				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
311		196 W 9TH ST		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300035700				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
312		5679 HWY 18		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300020110	Single-family house	Modified L-plan	No stylistic influences visible	1940	In field estimate, Desktop survey	All windows replaced				Contributing	
313		188 W 9TH ST		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300020200				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
314		WEST 9TH ST		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300037700				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
315		188 W 9TH ST		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300020200				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
316		192 W 9TH ST		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300024413				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear

HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
317		160 WEST 9TH STREET		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300035100				post-2003	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
318		138 WEST 9TH STREET		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300047900				post-1982	Not on 1982 Aerial, Assessor date					Noncontributing	Not historic age
319		5671 HWY 18		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300037600	Single-family house	Bungalow	Craftsman	1930	In field estimate					Contributing	
320		WEST 9TH ST		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300037700				post-1982	Not on 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
321		5671 HIGHWAY 18		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300037600				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
322		WEST 9TH ST		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300037700				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
323		WEST 9TH ST		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300037700				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear

HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
324		197 WEST 9TH STREET		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300012000				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
325		133 PASTOR'S CT		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300037200				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
326		171 WEST 9TH STREET		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300038700				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
327		185 WEST 9TH STREET		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300031000				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
328		179 WEST 9TH STREET		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300012066				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
329		171 WEST 9TH STREET		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300038700				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
330		157 WEST 9TH STREET		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300065100				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear




HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
331		163 WEST 9TH ST		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300008400				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
332		119 WEST 9TH STREET		WALLA CE	LA	70090	96300042458	Single-family house	Ranch	No stylistic influences visible	ca. 1960	In field estimate					Contributing	
333		133 PASTOR'S CT		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300037200				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
334		119 WEST 9TH STREET		WALLA CE	LA	70090	96300042458				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
335		133 PASTOR'S CT		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300037200				post-1982	Not on 1982 Aerial, Assessor date					Noncontributing	Not historic age
336		167 WEST 9TH STREET		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300032100				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
337		123 BROWN-HYMEL CT		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300037500	Single-family house	Ranch	No stylistic influences visible	1970	Desktop survey					Contributing	


HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
338		5653 HWY 18		WALLACE	LA	70090	300017800	Single-family house	Rambling Ranch	Ranch	1950	Desktop survey		Front addition			Contributing	
339		281 KARLSTEIN RD		WALLACE	LA	70090	300048501				post-1982	Not on 1982 Aerial, Assessor date					Noncontributing	Not historic age
340		5653 HIGHWAY 18		WALLACE	LA	70090	300017800				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
341											pre-1974	Prior designation			Contributing to local historic district	River Road Local Historic District	Contributing	Prior designation
342		5647 HWY 18		WALLACE	LA	70090	300020800	Single-family house	Hall-and-parlor	National Folk	1890	In field estimate	Some windows replaced, Doors replaced				Contributing	
343		281 KARLSTEIN RD		WALLACE	LA	70090	300048501				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
344		5641 HWY 18		WALLACE	LA	70090	300048500	Single-family house	Ranch	Ranch	1950	In field estimate, Desktop survey					Contributing	

HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
345		281 KARLSTEIN RD		WALLACE	LA	70090	300048501				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
346		281 KARLSTEIN RD		WALLACE	LA	70090	300048501				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
347		281 KARLSTEIN RD		WALLACE	LA	70090	300048501				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
348		W 8TH ST		WALLACE	LA	70090	300038510				post-1982	Not on 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
349		W 8TH ST		WALLACE	LA	70090	300038510				post-1982	Not on 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
350		126 CLARK CT		WALLACE	LA	70090	300019700				post-1982	Not on 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
351		126 CLARK CT		WALLACE	LA	70090	300019700	Single-family house	Bungalow	No stylistic influences visible	1940	In field estimate, Desktop survey	Some windows replaced		Contributing to a local historic district	River Road Historic District	Contributing	




HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
352		303 WEST 8TH STREET		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300013700				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
353		295 WEST 8TH STREET		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300038500				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
354		W 8TH ST		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300038510				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
355		287 WEST 8TH STREET		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300036100				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
356		W 8TH ST		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300038510				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
357		269 WEST 8TH ST		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300048300				post-1982	Not on 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
358		5629 HWY 18		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300018100	Single-family house	Bungalow	No stylistic influences visible	1950	In field estimate	All windows replaced, Porch altered, Porch materials replaced, Doors replaced				Noncontributing	Lacks integrity




HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
359		263 WEST 8TH ST		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300052900				post-1982	Not on 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
360		255 WEST 8TH ST		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300004300				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
361		237 WEST 8TH ST		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300023400				pre-2003	Assessor					Unknown	Date unclear
362		233 WEST 8TH STREET		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300060700				pre-2003	Assessor					Unknown	Date unclear
363		215 WEST 8TH STREET		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300009100				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
364		118 W 8TH ST		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300000300	Single-family house	Bungalow	No stylistic influences visible	1950	In field estimate, Desktop survey	Exterior wall materials replaced, All windows replaced, Roof material replaced				Contributing	
365		189 W 8TH STREET		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300065190				post-1982	Not on 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age

HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
366		189 W 8TH STREET		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300065190				post-1982	Not on 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
367		177 WEST 8TH STREET		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300027110				post-2003	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
368		145 WEST 8TH ST		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300017700				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
369		135 WEST 8TH STREET		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300007600				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
370		5613 HWY 18 C		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300001400		Ranch	Ranch	1970	Desktop survey					Contributing	
371		5613 HWY 18 B		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300001400		Ranch	Ranch	1970	In field estimate					Contributing	
372		135 WEST 8TH STREET		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300007600				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear




HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
373		5613 HWY 18 A		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300001400	Single-family house	Massed plan	No stylistic influences visible	1950	Desktop survey	Some windows replaced				Contributing	
374		5605 HIGHWAY 18		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300009900				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
375		5605 HIGHWAY 18		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300009900				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
376		5605 HWY 18		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300009900	Single-family house	L-plan	No stylistic influences visible	1940	In field estimate, Desktop survey	All windows replaced, Doors replaced				Contributing	
377											pre-1974	Prior designation			Contributing to local historic district	River Road Local Historic District	Contributing	Prior designation
378		167 ALEXIS COURT		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300054900				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
379		5601 HWY 18		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300047500	Single-family house	Bungalow	No stylistic influences visible	1940	In field estimate, Desktop survey	All windows replaced, Doors replaced				Contributing	

HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
380		157 ALEXIS COURT		WALLACE	LA	70090	300007300				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
381		143 ALEXIS COURT		WALLACE	LA	70090	300061200				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
382		5593 HWY 18 B		WALLACE	LA	70090	300007290	Barn	Irregular	No stylistic influences visible	1940	Desktop survey					Contributing	
383											pre-1974	Prior designation			Contributing to local historic district	River Road Local Historic District	Contributing	Prior designation
384		5593 HWY 18 A		WALLACE	LA	70090	300007290		Hall-and-parlor	Folk Victorian	2004	NPS	Reconstructed to resemble the ca. 1830s kitchen of a Reserve, LA, plantation				Noncontributing	Not historic age
385		125 BASTIAN COURT		WALLACE	LA	70090	300063100				post-1982	Not on 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
386		168 WEST 7TH STREET		WALLACE	LA	70090	300000500				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear

HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
387		5585 HWY 18		WALLACE	LA	70090	300045000	Single-family house	Bungalow	Craftsman	ca. 1920	In field estimate	Some windows replaced				Contributing	
388		150 WEST 7TH STREET		WALLACE	LA	70090	300008000	Single-family house	Ranch	Ranch	1955	Desktop survey					Contributing	
389		124 WEST 7TH STREET		WALLACE	LA	70090	300063110				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
390		HWY 18		WALLACE	LA	70090	100019820				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
391		5509 HWY 18		Wallace	LA	70090	100019820		n/a	No stylistic influences visible	n/a	In field estimate					Noncontributing	
392		HWY 18		WALLACE	LA	70090	100019820				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
393		5465 HWY 18		WALLACE	LA	70090	9300001200				post-1982	Not on 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age



HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
394		5465 HWY 18		WALLA CE	LA	70090	9300001200				post-1982	Not on 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
395		116 WEST 6TH STREET		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300068700				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
396		135 W 6TH ST		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300026700				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
397		121 W 6TH ST		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300070900				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
398		117 W 6TH ST		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300049400				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
399		111 W 6TH ST		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300049400				2008	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
400		5403 HWY 18		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300023500	Single-family house	Ranch	No stylistic influences visible	1960	Desktop survey, In field estimate					Contributing	

HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
401		200 BLOCK W 5TH ST	Willow Grove Cemetery	WALLA CE	LA						1922	<a href="https://www.findagrave.com/cemetery/2529715/willow-grove-cemetery">https://www.findagrave.com/cemetery/2529715/willow-grove-cemetery</a>					Contributing	
402		5385 HWY 18		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300052300				2008	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
403		202 WEST 5TH STREET		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300052700				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
404		188 W 5TH ST		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300054600				post-2003	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
405		5375 HWY 18									pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (earliest available)					Contributing	Not historic age
406		188 WEST 5TH STREET		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300033300				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
407		112 JACK CT		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300037800	Single-family house	Ranch	Ranch	1980	Desktop survey					Noncontributing	Not historic age

HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
408		5361 HWY 18									pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (earliest available)					Contributing	Not historic age
409		156 W 5TH ST		WALLACE	LA	70090	300024300				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
410		150 W 5TH ST		WALLACE	LA	70090	300026500				post-2003	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
411		5355 HWY 18		WALLACE	LA	70090	9300001025	Church	Rectangular	No stylistic influences visible	1990	Desktop survey	Exterior wall materials covered/slip cover, All windows replaced, Doors replaced, Porch altered	Rear addition			Noncontributing	Not historic age
412		124 W 5TH ST		WALLACE	LA	70090	300026100				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
413		120 WEST 5TH STREET		WALLACE	LA	70090	300052800				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear



HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
414		5345 HWY 18									1980	On 1982 aerial					Noncontributing	Not historic age
415		5099 HIGHWAY 18		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300069311				pre-1957	On 1957 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	
416		5099 HIGHWAY 18		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300069311				2010	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
417		5099 HIGHWAY 18		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300069311				pre-1957	On 1957 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	
418		5099 HIGHWAY 18	Whitney Plantation	WALLA CE	LA	70090	300069311				pre-2003	Assessor date B4-2003			Listed in NRHP	Whitney Plantation	Contributing	Previously designated
419		5099 HIGHWAY 18	Whitney Plantation	WALLA CE	LA	70090	300069311				pre-2003	Assessor date B4-2003			Listed in NRHP	Whitney Plantation	Contributing	Previously designated
420		5099 HIGHWAY 18	Whitney Plantation	WALLA CE	LA	70090	300069311				pre-1957	On 1957 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003			Listed in NRHP	Whitney Plantation	Contributing	Previously designated

HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
421		5099 HIGHWAY 18	Whitney Plantation	WALLA CE	LA	70090	300069311				pre-2003	Assessor date B4-2003			Listed in NRHP	Whitney Plantation	Contributing	Previously designated
422		5099 HIGHWAY 18	Whitney Plantation	WALLA CE	LA	70090	300069311				pre-2003	Assessor date B4-2003			Listed in NRHP	Whitney Plantation	Contributing	Previously designated
423		5099 HIGHWAY 18	Whitney Plantation	WALLA CE	LA	70090	300069311				pre-2003	Assessor date B4-2003			Listed in NRHP	Whitney Plantation	Contributing	Previously designated
424		5099 HIGHWAY 18	Whitney Plantation	WALLA CE	LA	70090	300069311				pre-2003	Assessor date B4-2003			Listed in NRHP	Whitney Plantation	Contributing	Previously designated
425		5099 HIGHWAY 18		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300069311				pre-1957	On 1957 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	
426		5099 HIGHWAY 18		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300069311				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Whitney, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
427		5099 HIGHWAY 18	Whitney Plantation	WALLA CE	LA	70090	300069311				pre-2003	Assessor date B4-2003			Listed in NRHP	Whitney Plantation	Contributing	Previously designated

HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
428		5099 HIGHWAY 18	Whitney Plantation	WALLA CE	LA	70090	300069311				pre-2003	Assessor date B4-2003			Listed in NRHP	Whitney Plantation	Contributing	Previously designated
429		5099 HIGHWAY 18	Whitney Plantation	WALLA CE	LA	70090	300069311				pre-2003	Assessor date B4-2003			Listed in NRHP	Whitney Plantation	Contributing	Previously designated
430		5099 HIGHWAY 18	Whitney Plantation	WALLA CE	LA	70090	300069311				pre-2003	Assessor date B4-2003			Listed in NRHP	Whitney Plantation	Contributing	Previously designated
431		5099 HIGHWAY 18	Whitney Plantation	WALLA CE	LA	70090	300069311				pre-2003	Assessor date B4-2003			Listed in NRHP	Whitney Plantation	Contributing	Previously designated
432		5099 HIGHWAY 18		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300069311				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Whitney, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
433		5099 HIGHWAY 18	Whitney Plantation	WALLA CE	LA	70090	300069311				pre-2003	Assessor date B4-2003			Listed in NRHP	Whitney Plantation	Contributing	Previously designated
434		5099 HIGHWAY 18	Whitney Plantation	WALLA CE	LA	70090	300069311				post-1982	Not On 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age



HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
435		5099 HIGHWAY 18	Whitney Plantation	WALLA CE	LA	70090	300069311				pre-2003	Assessor date B4-2003			Listed in NRHP	Whitney Plantation	Contributing	Previously designated
436		5099 HIGHWAY 18		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300069311				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Whitney, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
437		5099 HIGHWAY 18		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300069311				2010	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
438		5099 HIGHWAY 18	Whitney Plantation	WALLA CE	LA	70090	300069311				pre-2003	Assessor date B4-2003			Listed in NRHP	Whitney Plantation	Contributing	Previously designated
439		5099 HIGHWAY 18		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300069311				2010	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
440		5099 HWY 18	Whitney Plantation	WALLA CE	LA	70090	300069311	Single-family house	Creole Raised House	French Colonial; Classical Revival	1790	In field estimate			Contributing to a NRHP district; Contributing to a Local Historic District	Whitney Plantation; River Road Historic District	Contributing	
441		5099 HIGHWAY 18		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300069311				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Whitney, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear

HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
442		5099 HIGHWAY 18	Whitney Plantation	WALLA CE	LA	70090	300069311				pre-2003	Assessor date B4-2003			Listed in NRHP	Whitney Plantation	Contributing	Previously designated
443		5099 HIGHWAY 18	Whitney Plantation	WALLA CE	LA	70090	300069311				pre-1974	Previously designated			Listed in NRHP	Whitney Plantation	Contributing	Previously designated
444		5099 HIGHWAY 18	Whitney Plantation	WALLA CE	LA	70090	300069311				pre-1957	On 1957 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003			Listed in NRHP	Whitney Plantation	Contributing	Previously designated
445		5099 HIGHWAY 18	Whitney Plantation	WALLA CE	LA	70090	300069311				pre-2003	Assessor date B4-2003			Listed in NRHP	Whitney Plantation	Contributing	Previously designated
446		5099 HIGHWAY 18	Whitney Plantation	WALLA CE	LA	70090	300069311				pre-1957	On 1957 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003			Listed in NRHP	Whitney Plantation	Contributing	Previously designated
447		5099 HIGHWAY 18	Whitney Plantation	WALLA CE	LA	70090	300069311				pre-2003	Assessor date B4-2003			Listed in NRHP	Whitney Plantation	Contributing	Previously designated
448		5099 HIGHWAY 18	Whitney Plantation	WALLA CE	LA	70090	300069311				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Whitney, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear

HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
449		5099 HIGHWAY 18	Whitney Plantation	WALLA CE	LA	70090	300069311				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Whitney, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
450		5099 HIGHWAY 18	Whitney Plantation	WALLA CE	LA	70090	300069311				pre-2003	Assessor date B4-2003			Listed in NRHP	Whitney Plantation	Contributing	Previously designated
451		5099 HIGHWAY 18	Whitney Plantation	WALLA CE	LA	70090	300069311				pre-2003	Assessor date B4-2003			Listed in NRHP	Whitney Plantation	Contributing	Previously designated
452		5099 HIGHWAY 18	Whitney Plantation	WALLA CE	LA	70090	300069311				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Whitney, Assessor date					Unknown	Date unclear
453		5099 HIGHWAY 18	Whitney Plantation	WALLA CE	LA	70090	300069311				pre-2003	Assessor date B4-2003			Listed in NRHP	Whitney Plantation	Contributing	Previously designated
454		5099 HIGHWAY 18	Whitney Plantation	WALLA CE	LA	70090	300069311				pre-1957	On 1957 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003			Listed in NRHP	Whitney Plantation	Contributing	Previously designated
455		5099 HIGHWAY 18	Whitney Plantation	WALLA CE	LA	70090	300069311	Store			1890	On 1957 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003, NRHP nomination			Listed in NRHP	Whitney Plantation	Contributing	Previously designated




HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
456		5099 HIGHWAY 18	Whitney Plantation	WALLA CE	LA	70090	300069311				pre-2003	Assessor date B4-2003			Listed in NRHP	Whitney Plantation	Contributing	Previously designated
457		5099 HIGHWAY 18	Whitney Plantation	WALLA CE	LA	70090	300069311				pre-1957	On 1957 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003			Listed in NRHP	Whitney Plantation	Contributing	Previously designated
458		4739 HWY 18	Columbia Plantation House (relocated)	WALLA CE	LA	70090	300069311	Single-family house	Creole Raised House	French Colonial	1782	In field estimate			Contributing to a local historic district	River Road Historic District	Contributing	
459			Evergreen Plantation	WALLA CE	LA	70090	300027410				pre-1957	On 1957 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003			Listed NHL	Evergreen Plantation	Contributing	Previously designated
460			Evergreen Plantation	WALLA CE	LA	70090	300027410				pre-1957	On 1957 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003			Listed NHL	Evergreen Plantation	Contributing	Previously designated
461			Evergreen Plantation	WALLA CE	LA	70090	300027410				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
462			Evergreen Plantation	WALLA CE	LA	70090	300027410				pre-2003	Assessor date B4-2003			Listed NHL	Evergreen Plantation	Contributing	Previously designated

HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
463			Evergreen Plantation	WALLA CE	LA	70090	300027410				pre-2003	Assessor date B4-2003			Listed NHL	Evergreen Plantation	Contributing	Previously designated
464			Evergreen Plantation	WALLA CE	LA	70090	300027410				pre-2003	Assessor date B4-2003			Listed NHL	Evergreen Plantation	Contributing	Previously designated
465			Evergreen Plantation	WALLA CE	LA	70090	300027410				pre-2003	Assessor date B4-2003			Listed NHL	Evergreen Plantation	Contributing	Previously designated
466			Evergreen Plantation	WALLA CE	LA	70090	300027410				pre-2003	Assessor date B4-2003			Listed NHL	Evergreen Plantation	Contributing	Previously designated
467			Evergreen Plantation	WALLA CE	LA	70090	300027410				pre-2003	Assessor date B4-2003			Listed NHL	Evergreen Plantation	Contributing	Previously designated
468			Evergreen Plantation	WALLA CE	LA	70090	300027410				pre-2003	Assessor date B4-2003			Listed NHL	Evergreen Plantation	Contributing	Previously designated
469			Evergreen Plantation	WALLA CE	LA	70090	300027410				pre-2003	Assessor date B4-2003			Listed NHL	Evergreen Plantation	Contributing	Previously designated

HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
470			Evergreen Plantation	WALLA CE	LA	70090	300027410				pre-2003	Assessor date B4-2003			Listed NHL	Evergreen Plantation	Contributing	Previously designated
471			Evergreen Plantation	WALLA CE	LA	70090	300027410				pre-2003	Assessor date B4-2003			Listed NHL	Evergreen Plantation	Contributing	Previously designated
472			Evergreen Plantation	WALLA CE	LA	70090	300027410				pre-2003	Assessor date B4-2003			Listed NHL	Evergreen Plantation	Contributing	Previously designated
473			Evergreen Plantation	WALLA CE	LA	70090	300027410				pre-1957	On 1957 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003			Listed in NRHP	Evergreen Plantation	Contributing	Previously designated
474			Evergreen Plantation	WALLA CE	LA	70090	300027410				pre-1957	On 1957 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003			Listed in NRHP	Evergreen Plantation	Contributing	Previously designated
475			Evergreen Plantation	WALLA CE	LA	70090	300027410				pre-1957	On 1957 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003			Listed NHL	Evergreen Plantation	Contributing	Previously designated
476			Evergreen Plantation	WALLA CE	LA	70090	300027410				pre-1957	On 1957 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003			Listed in NRHP	Evergreen Plantation	Contributing	Previously designated




HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
477			Evergreen Plantation	WALLA CE	LA	70090	300027410				pre-1957	On 1957 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003			Listed in NRHP	Evergreen Plantation	Contributing	Previously designated
478			Evergreen Plantation	WALLA CE	LA	70090	300027410				pre-1957	On 1957 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003			Listed in NRHP	Evergreen Plantation	Contributing	Previously designated
479			Evergreen Plantation	WALLA CE	LA	70090	300027410				pre-1957	On 1957 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003			Listed in NRHP	Evergreen Plantation	Contributing	Previously designated
480			Evergreen Plantation	WALLA CE	LA	70090	300027410				pre-1957	On 1957 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003			Listed in NRHP	Evergreen Plantation	Contributing	Previously designated
481		4677 HWY 18	Evergreen Plantation	WALLA CE	LA	70090	300027410	Single-family house	Creole Raised House	French Colonial; Classical Revival	1832	NRHP nomination			Contributing to a NRHP district	Evergreen Plantation	Contributing	
482			Evergreen Plantation	WALLA CE	LA	70090	300027410				pre-1957	On 1957 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003			Listed in NRHP	Evergreen Plantation	Contributing	Previously designated
483			Evergreen Plantation	WALLA CE	LA	70090	300027410				pre-2003	Assessor					Unknown	Date unclear

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484			Evergreen Plantation	WALLA CE	LA	70090	300027410				pre-1957	On 1957 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003			Listed in NRHP	Evergreen Plantation	Contributing	Previously designated
485			Evergreen Plantation	WALLA CE	LA	70090	300027410				pre-2003	Assessor					Unknown	Date unclear
486			Evergreen Plantation	WALLA CE	LA	70090	300027410				pre-1957	On 1957 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003			Listed in NRHP	Evergreen Plantation	Contributing	Previously designated
487			Evergreen Plantation	WALLA CE	LA	70090	300027410				pre-2003	Assessor					Unknown	Date unclear
488			Evergreen Plantation	WALLA CE	LA	70090	300027410				pre-2003	Assessor					Unknown	Date unclear
489			Evergreen Plantation	WALLA CE	LA	70090	300027410				pre-2003	Assessor					Unknown	Date unclear
490			Evergreen Plantation	WALLA CE	LA	70090	300027410				pre-1957	On 1957 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003			Listed in NRHP	Evergreen Plantation	Contributing	Previously designated

HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
491		4200 BLOCK - 4600 BLOCK HWY 18		WALLACE	70090		0300027410, 0300032400	Sidewalk	Linear		ca. 1930	Sternberg, Along the River Road					Contributing	
492			Texas & Pacific Railroad, Missouri Pacific Railroad								ca. 1913	1913 railroad map					Contributing	
493		Route 1, Box 240		Edgard							pre-1974	<a href="http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00209.pdf">http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00209.pdf</a>					Contributing	LHRI prior survey
494		Route 1, Box 238		Edgard							pre-1974	<a href="http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00210.pdf">http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00210.pdf</a>					Contributing	LHRI prior survey
495		192 SONGY LN		EDGARD	LA	70049	300030100				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
496		4329 HWY 18		EDGARD	LA	70049	9300000500				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
497		4329 HWY 18		EDGARD	LA	70049	9300000500	Single-family house	Bungalow	Craftsman	1930	In field estimate	Screens replaced, Storm door added				Contributing	



HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
498		192 SONGY LN		EDGAR D	LA	70049	300030100				pre-1957	On 1957 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	
499		4315 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	300006200				pre-1957	On 1957 Aerial, Assessor date					Contributing	
500		4315 HWY 18	Bacas House	EDGAR D	LA	70049	300006200	Single-family house	Center passage	French colonial	1840	In field estimate	Roof material replaced	Rear addition	Individually listed in NRHP; Individual local landmark	Bacas House	Contributing	
501		4285 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	300029700				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
502		4285 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	300029700				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
503		4285 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	300029700	Single-family house	Center passage	French Colonial	1840	In field estimate		Rear addition			Contributing	
504		4231 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	300043900				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear

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505		4231 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	300043900				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
506		4231 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	300043900				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
507		4231 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	300043900				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
508		4231 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	300043900		Rectangular	No stylistic influences visible	1975	In field estimate, Desktop survey					Noncontributing	Not historic age
509		114 LUMAR COURT		WALLACE	LA	70090	300044800				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
510		4229 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	300043700		Commercial box	No stylistic influences visible	ca. 1970	In field estimate, Desktop survey					Contributing	
511		114 LUMAR COURT		WALLACE	LA	70090	300044800				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear

HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
512		Route 1, Box 204		Edgard							pre-1974	<a href="http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00202.pdf">http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00202.pdf</a>					Contributing	LHRI prior survey
513		134 LOUISVILLE LANE		WALLACE	LA	70090	300003100				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
514		124 WEST 4TH STREET		WALLACE	LA	70090	300006500				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
515		106 LOUISVILLE LN		EDGARD	LA	70049	300043800				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
516		113 VALENTINE COURT		WALLACE	LA	70090	300047200				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
517		106 LOUISVILLE LN		EDGARD	LA	70049	300043800				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
518		4219 HWY 18		EDGARD	LA	70049	300006900		One-part commercial block	No stylistic influences visible	1950	In field estimate, Desktop survey					Contributing	



HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
519		Route 1, Box 175		Edgard							pre-1974	<a href="http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00205.pdf">http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00205.pdf</a>					Contributing	LHRI prior survey
520		Route 1, Box 215		Edgard							pre-1974	<a href="http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00206.pdf">http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00206.pdf</a>					Contributing	LHRI prior survey
521		113 VALENTINE COURT		WALLACE	LA	70090	300047200				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
522		Route 1, Box 208		Edgard							pre-1974	<a href="http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00201.pdf">http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00201.pdf</a>					Contributing	LHRI prior survey
523		112 FAVORITE LN		EDGARD	LA	70049	200012700				pre-1957	On 1957 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	
524		Route 1, Box 215		Edgard							pre-1974	<a href="http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00200.pdf">http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00200.pdf</a>					Contributing	LHRI prior survey
525		118 FAVORITE LANE		WALLACE	LA	70090	300019400				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear


HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
526		Route 1, Box 202		Edgard							pre-1974	http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00203.pdf					Contributing	LHRI prior survey
527		4215 HWY 18		WALLACE	LA	70090	300006700	Single-family house	Ranch	Ranch	1975	In field estimate, Desktop survey					Noncontributing	Not historic age
528		122 FAVORITE LANE		WALLACE	LA	70090	300033400				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
529		109 VALENTINE COURT		WALLACE	LA	70090	300065800				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
530		109 VALENTINE COURT		WALLACE	LA	70090	300065800				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
531		116 LOUISVILLE LANE		WALLACE	LA	70090	300009000				pre-1957	On 1957 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	
532		106 LOUISVILLE LN		EDGARD	LA	70049	300043800				pre-1957	On 1957 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	

HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
533				<Null>	<Null>	<Null>	<Null>				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
534		134 WEST 4TH ST		EDGAR D	LA	70049	300034600				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
535		120 LOUISVILLE LANE		WALLACE	LA	70090	300035000				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
536		130 WEST 4TH ST		EDGAR D	LA	70049	300008600				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
537		126 LOUISVILLE LN		EDGAR D	LA	70049	300043200				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
538		124 WEST 4TH STREET		WALLACE	LA	70090	300006500				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
539		109 FAVORITE LANE		WALLACE	LA	70090	300028400				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear



HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
540		123 FAVORITE LN		EDGAR D	LA	70049	300039400				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
541		134 WEST 4TH ST		EDGAR D	LA	70049	300053700				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
542		120 W 4TH ST		EDGAR D	LA	70049	300044700				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
543		102 WEST 4TH STREET		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300007000	Single-family house	Modified L-plan	No stylistic influences visible	1970	In field estimate, Desktop survey	All windows replaced, Porch materials replaced, Doors replaced	Rear addition	Contributing to a local historic district	River Road Historic District	Contributing	
544		116 WEST 4TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100034000				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage)					Contributing	Date unclear
545		158 WEST 4TH ST		EDGAR D	LA	70049	300043600				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
546		144 WEST 4TH ST		EDGAR D	LA	70049	300008801				pre-1957	On 1957 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	

HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
547		158 WEST 4TH ST		EDGAR D	LA	70049	300043600				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
548		164 WEST 4TH ST		EDGAR D	LA	70049	300048400				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
549		176 WEST 4TH ST		EDGAR D	LA	70049	300004500				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
550		Route 1, Box 186		Edgard							pre-1974	<a href="http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00204.pdf">http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00204.pdf</a>					Contributing	LHRI prior survey
551		194 WEST 4TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	300044100				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
552		129 WEST 4TH STREET		WALLACE	LA	70090	300058800				pre-1957	On 1957 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	
553		105 W 4TH ST		EDGAR D	LA	70049	300070600	Single-family house	Ranch	Ranch	1975	In field estimate, Desktop survey					Noncontributing	Not historic age

HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
554		4201 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	300008800	Single-family house	Ranch	No stylistic influences visible	1975	In field estimate, Desktop survey					Noncontributing	Not historic age
555		226 W 4TH ST		EDGAR D	LA	70049	300021000				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
556		115 W 4TH ST		EDGAR D	LA	70049					pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
557				EDGAR D	LA	70049	9300001700				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
558				<Null>	<Null>	<Null>	<Null>				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
559		225 WEST 4TH STREET		WALLA CE	LA	70090	300043400				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear




HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
560		4193 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200009600		One-part commercial block	No stylistic influences visible	1950	In field estimate, Desktop survey	All windows replaced, Storm door added, Doors infilled, Doors replaced, Windows infilled				Contributing	
561		117 LEWIS CT		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200028300				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
562				EDGAR D	LA	70049	9200002400				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
563		3626 HWY 18	Second Ward High School	EDGAR D	LA	70049	9200002400	School	Central block with wings	No stylistic influences visible	1950	Desktop survey					Contributing	
564				EDGAR D	LA	70049	9200002400				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
565		West Third Street		Edgard							pre-1974	<a href="http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00189.pdf">http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00189.pdf</a>					Contributing	LHRI prior survey

HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
566		West Third Street		Edgard							pre-1974	<a href="http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00190.pdf">http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00190.pdf</a>					Contributing	LHRI prior survey
567											pre-1974	Prior designation			Contributing to local historic district	River Road Local Historic District	Contributing	Prior designation
568		154 WEST 3RD STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200024300				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
569		136 WEST 3RD ST		EDGAR D	LA	70049	9200001700				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
570		124 West 3rd St.		Edgard							pre-1974	<a href="http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-01137.pdf">http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-01137.pdf</a>					Contributing	LHRI prior survey
571		146 WEST 3RD STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200024800				pre-1957	On 1957 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	
572		3601 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200026500	Single-family house	Creole cottage	French colonial	1820	In field estimate		Rear addition			Contributing	

HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
573		130 West 3rd St.		Edgard							pre-1974	<a href="http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-01138.pdf">http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-01138.pdf</a>					Contributing	LHRI prior survey
574		154 WEST 3RD STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200024300				pre-1957	On 1957 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	
575		170 WEST 3RD STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200037800				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
576		Route 1, Box 122F		Edgard							pre-1974	<a href="http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00192.pdf">http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00192.pdf</a>					Contributing	LHRI prior survey
577		146 West 3rd St.		Edgard							pre-1974	<a href="http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-01147.pdf">http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-01147.pdf</a>					Contributing	LHRI prior survey
578		170 WEST 3RD STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200037800				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
579		Route 1, Box 118		Edgard							pre-1974	<a href="http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00188.pdf">http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00188.pdf</a>					Contributing	LHRI prior survey




HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
580		Route 1, Box 122D - West Third Street		Edgard							pre-1974	<a href="http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00193.pdf">http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00193.pdf</a>					Contributing	LHRI prior survey
581				<Null>	<Null>	<Null>	<Null>				2009	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
582		212 WEST 3RD STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200010200				pre-1957	<a href="http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-01139.pdf">http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-01139.pdf</a> , On 1957 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	LHRI prior survey
583		West 3rd St.		Edgard							pre-1974	<a href="http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-01146.pdf">http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-01146.pdf</a>					Contributing	LHRI prior survey
584		West 3rd St.		Edgard							pre-1974	<a href="http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-01148.pdf">http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-01148.pdf</a>					Contributing	LHRI prior survey
585		West 3rd St.		Edgard							pre-1974	<a href="http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-01151.pdf">http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-01151.pdf</a>					Contributing	LHRI prior survey
586		3591 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200000410	Single-family house	Creole cottage	French colonial	1830	In field estimate	Some exterior wall materials replaced, Porch altered, Doors replaced				Contributing	

HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
587		242 WEST 3RD STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200014300				pre-1957	http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-01142.pdf, On 1957 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	LHRI prior survey
588		244 WEST 3RD STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200014200				pre-1957	http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-01141.pdf, On 1957 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	LHRI prior survey
589		258 WEST 3RD STREET		WALLA CE	LA	70090	200006602				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
590		3581 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200040000				pre-1957	On 1957 Aerial , Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	
591		3581 HWY 18 A	Dugas House	EDGAR D	LA	70049	200040000	Single-family house	Creole cottage	French colonial	1814	Owner	Some windows replaced	Rear addition	Individually listed in NRHP; Individual local landmark	Dugas House	Contributing	
592		268 WEST 3RD STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200027800				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
593		284 WEST 3RD STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200003700				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear

HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
594		288 WEST 3RD STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200016900				pre-1957	On 1957 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	
595		268 West 3rd St.		Edgard							pre-1974	<a href="http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-01149.pdf">http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-01149.pdf</a>					Contributing	LHRI prior survey
596		272 West 3rd St.		Edgard							pre-1974	<a href="http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-01150.pdf">http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-01150.pdf</a>					Contributing	LHRI prior survey
597		280 West 3rd St.		Edgard							pre-1974	<a href="http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-01152.pdf">http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-01152.pdf</a>					Contributing	LHRI prior survey
598		3581 HWY 18 B		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200040000		Creole cottage	French colonial	ca. 1900	In field estimate					Contributing	
599		Route 1, Box 116		Edgard							pre-1974	<a href="http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00185.pdf">http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00185.pdf</a>					Contributing	LHRI prior survey
600		3555 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200044700				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear






HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
601		3555 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200044700				pre-1957	On 1957 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	
602		3555 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200044700	Single-family house	Ranch	No stylistic influences visible	1975	In field estimate, Desktop survey					Noncontributing	Not historic age
603		3555 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200044700				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
604		3445 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	96200425030				2016	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
605		3445 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	96200425030				post-1982	Not on 1982 Aerial, Assessor date					Noncontributing	Not historic age
606		3445 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	96200425030				post-1982	Not on 1982 Aerial, Assessor date					Noncontributing	Not historic age
607		111 PERCY CT		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200036300	Single-family house	L-plan	No stylistic influences visible	ca. 1940	In field estimate					Contributing	

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608				EDGAR D	LA	70049	200036300				pre-1957	On 1957 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	
609				EDGAR D	LA	70049	200036300				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
610		117 PERCY CT		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200044000				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
611		123 PERCY COURT		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200010700				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
612				EDGAR D	LA	70049	200036300				post-1982	Not on 1982 Aerial, Assessor date					Noncontributing	Not historic age
613		3393 HIGHWAY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200009501				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
614		3393 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200009501	Single-family house	Bungalow	Minimal Traditional	ca. 1940	In field estimate		Carport			Contributing	

HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
615		116 CHAUVIN CT		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200009500				2018	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
616		116 CHAUVIN CT		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200009500				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
617		117 CHAUVIN CT A		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200009300	Single-family house	Shotgun	No stylistic influences visible	ca. 1920	In field estimate	All windows replaced, Porch materials replaced				Contributing	
618		117 CHAUVIN CT B		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200009300		Ranch	Ranch	ca. 1970	In field estimate					Contributing	
619		117 CHAUVIN CT		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200009300				pre-1974	Prior designation, Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003			Contributing to local historic district	River Road Local Historic District	Contributing	Prior designation
620		3379 HIGHWAY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200009200				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
621		3379 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200009200	Single-family house	Bungalow	Minimal Traditional	ca. 1930	In field estimate	Some windows replaced				Contributing	



HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
622		151 CHAUVIN CT					0200009010				2020	Desktop estimate					Noncontributing	Not historic age
623		3369 HWY 18 A		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200009000	Single-family house	Creole cottage	French Colonial; Classical Revival	ca. 1840	In field estimate					Contributing	
624		3369 HIGHWAY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200009000				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
625		3369 HIGHWAY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200009000				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
626		3369 HWY 18 B		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200009000		Irregular	Neo-traditional	ca. 2000	Historic aerials					Noncontributing	Not historic age
627		3357 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	9620042450	Single-family house	Creole cottage	French Colonial; Classical Revival	ca. 1900	In field estimate	Some windows replaced				Contributing	
628		3357 HIGHWAY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	9620042450				post-1982	Not on 1982 Aerial, Assessor date					Noncontributing	Not historic age

HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
629		3369 HIGHWAY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200009000				post-2003	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
630		3347 HIGHWAY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	9200001300				post-2003	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
631		3331 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200001700				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
632		3321 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200013833				post-2003	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
633		3305 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200003290	Single-family house	Bungalow	No stylistic influences visible	ca. 1920	In field estimate					Contributing	
634		Route 1, Box 106		Edgard							pre-1974	<a href="http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00180.pdf">http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00180.pdf</a>					Contributing	LHRI prior survey
635		3291 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200003200		Shotgun	National Folk	ca. 1910	In field estimate	Some windows replaced, Porch materials replaced, Doors replaced				Contributing	

HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
636		108 COLA BAILEY ST		EDGAR D	LA	70049	20026820				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
637		108 COLA BAILEY ST		EDGAR D	LA	70049	20026820				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
638		118 COLA BAILEY ST		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200027100				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
639		112 JOSEPH COURT		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200025200	Single-family house	Ranch	No stylistic influences visible	ca. 1970	In field estimate		Carport			Contributing	
640		112 JOSEPH COURT		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200025200				post-1982	Not on 1982 Aerial, Assessor date					Noncontributing	Not historic age
641		JOSEPH COURT		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200025200				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
642		JOSEPH COURT		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200025200				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear



HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
643		107 JOSEPH COURT B		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200025200	Garage	Rectangular	No stylistic influences visible	ca. 1920	In field estimate					Contributing	
644		107 JOSEPH COURT A		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200025200	Single-family house	Ranch	Minimal Traditional	ca. 1945	In field estimate					Contributing	
645		3265 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200002500	Single-family house	Creole cottage	French colonial	ca. 1840	In field estimate	Some windows replaced, Doors replaced				Contributing	
646		Route 1, Box 103		Edgard							pre-1974	<a href="http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00178.pdf">http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00178.pdf</a>					Contributing	LHRI prior survey
647		3247 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200022000				2012	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
648		142 WEST 2ND STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200029700				pre-1957	On 1957 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	
649		142 WEST 2ND STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200029700				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear

HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
650		170 WEST 2ND STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200042000				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
651		196 WEST 2ND STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200022600				post-2003	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
652		196 WEST 2ND STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200022600				pre-1957	On 1957 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	
653		142 WEST 2ND STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200029700				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
654		196 WEST 2ND STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200022600				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
655		196 WEST 2ND STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200022600				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
656		196 WEST 2ND STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200022600				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear

HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
657		163 W 2ND ST		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200006500				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
658		175 W 2ND ST		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200006600				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
659		183 WEST 2ND STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200022700				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
660		3235 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200008600				Unknown	Aerial dates unclear					Unknown	Date unclear
661		171 W 2ND ST		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200006700				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
662		177 WEST 2ND STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200023700				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
663		3235 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200008600	Single-family house	Ranch	No stylistic influences visible	ca. 1980	In field estimate, Desktop survey					Noncontributing	Not historic age



HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
664		189 WEST 2ND STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200046100				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
665		203 WEST 2ND STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200032900				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
666		209 WEST 2ND STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200016890				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
667		3235 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200008600				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
668		3225 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200009100	Single-family house	Bungalow	Craftsman	ca. 1915	In field estimate					Contributing	
669		Route 1, Box 100		Edgard							pre-1974	<a href="http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00175.pdf">http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00175.pdf</a>					Contributing	LHRI prior survey
670		3225 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200009100				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear

HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
671		3225 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200009100				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
672		116 WEST 1ST STREET B		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200014100	Duplex house	Shotgun	National Folk	ca. 1910	In field estimate			Contributing to a local historic district	River Road Local Historic District	Contributing	
673		116 WEST 1ST STREET A		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200014100	Duplex house	Shotgun	National Folk	ca. 1910	In field estimate	All windows replaced, Doors replaced, Fenestration pattern altered	Rear/side addition	Contributing to a local historic district	River Road Local Historic District	Contributing	
674		154 A WEST 1ST STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	96200042507				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
675		160 WEST 1ST STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200042601				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
676											pre-1974	Prior designation			Contributing to local historic district	River Road Local Historic District	Contributing	Prior designation
677		142 W 1ST ST		EDGAR D	LA	70049	9200000600				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear

HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
678		164 WEST 1ST STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200042900				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
679		154 WEST 1ST STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200042600				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
680		180 WEST 1ST STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200042700				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
681		194 WEST 1ST STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200004500				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
682		186 W 1ST ST		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200003801				post-2003	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
683		200 WEST 1ST ST		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200023800				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
684		240 WEST 1ST STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200047900				post-2003	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age




HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
685		240 WEST 1ST STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200047900				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
686		240 WEST 1ST STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200047900				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
687		280 WEST 1ST ST		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200026100				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
688		226 WEST 1ST STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200025300				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
689		248 WEST 1ST ST		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200003900				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
690		262 WEST 1ST STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200048300				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
691		109 WEST 1ST STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200003300	Single-family house	Ranch	No stylistic influences visible	ca. 1970	In field estimate					Contributing	


HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
692		280 WEST 1ST ST		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200026100				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
693		272 WEST 1ST STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200048200				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
694		326 WEST 1ST STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200013700				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
695		294 WEST 1ST ST		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200020400				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
696		310 WEST 1ST STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200030100				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
697		320 WEST 1ST STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200029600				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
698		346 & 348 WEST 1ST STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200014000				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear

HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
699		346 & 348 WEST 1ST STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200014000				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
700		326 WEST 1ST STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200013700				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
701		164 WEST 1ST STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200042900				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
702		356 WEST 1ST ST		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200038000				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
703		360 WEST 1ST ST		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200037900				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
704		364 WEST 1ST ST		EDGAR D	LA	70049	96200425020				Unknown	Aerial dates unclear					Unknown	Date unclear
705		374 WEST 1ST STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200011600				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear



HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
706		388 WEST 1ST STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200011815				post-2003	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
707		114 PEREZ DRIVE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200036800	Single-family house	Ranch	No stylistic influences visible	ca. 1985	Desktop survey					Noncontributing	Not historic age
708		382 WEST 1ST STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200011825				post-2003	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
709		150 PEREZ DRIVE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200036500				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
710		408 WEST 1ST STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200013960				pre-2003	Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
711		422 WEST 1ST ST		EDGAR D	LA	70049	300012350				post-2003	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
712		432 WEST 1ST ST		EDGAR D	LA	70049	300012300				2008	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age

HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
713		3193 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	96200042504	Single-family house	Ranch	No stylistic influences visible	ca. 1940	In field estimate	Roof shape altered, Roof material replaced				Contributing	
714		3193 HIGHWAY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	96200042504				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
715		3197 HIGHWAY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	9620004401				post-1982	Not on 1982 Aerial, Assessor date					Noncontributing	Not historic age
716				EDGAR D	LA	70049	200027200				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
717				EDGAR D	LA	70049	200035125				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
718				EDGAR D	LA	70049	200035125				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
719				EDGAR D	LA	70049	200035125				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear

HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
720		3149 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200035100	Single-family house	Ranch	No stylistic influences visible	ca. 1960	In field estimate					Contributing	
721		3149 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200035100				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
722		3135 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200002900	Single-family house	Ranch	No stylistic influences visible	ca. 1960	In field estimate					Contributing	
723		3135 HIGHWAY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200002900				2009	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
724		3115 HIGHWAY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200035600				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
725		3115 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200035600	Single-family house	Cape Cod	No stylistic influences visible	2000	Historic aerials					Noncontributing	Not historic age
726		3115 HIGHWAY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200035600				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear



HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
727		Route 1, Box 86		Edgard							pre-1974	<a href="http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00171.pdf">http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00171.pdf</a>					Contributing	LHRI prior survey
728		3097 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200046600				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
729		3097 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200046600				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
730		3097 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200046600				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
731		3097 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200046600	Single-family house	Bungalow	Minimal Traditional	ca. 1930	In field estimate					Contributing	
732		LA-18		Edgard							pre-1974	<a href="http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-01094.pdf">http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-01094.pdf</a>					Contributing	LHRI prior survey
733		LA-18		Edgard							pre-1974	<a href="http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-01113.pdf">http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-01113.pdf</a>					Contributing	LHRI prior survey

HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
734		LA-18		Edgard							pre-1974	<a href="http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-01132.pdf">http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-01132.pdf</a>					Contributing	LHRI prior survey
735		LA-18		Edgard							pre-1974	<a href="http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-01133.pdf">http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-01133.pdf</a>					Contributing	LHRI prior survey
736		LA-18		Edgard							pre-1974	<a href="http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-01136.pdf">http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-01136.pdf</a>					Contributing	LHRI prior survey
737		LA-18		Edgard							pre-1974	<a href="http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-01156.pdf">http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-01156.pdf</a>					Contributing	LHRI prior survey
738		LA-18		Edgard							pre-1974	<a href="http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-01179.pdf">http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-01179.pdf</a>					Contributing	LHRI prior survey
739		3051 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200012090	Single-family house	Center passage	National Folk	ca. 1900	In field estimate	Porch screened/partially enclosed, Porch altered, Some windows replaced				Contributing	
740		3051 HIGHWAY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200012090				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear

HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
741		Route 1, Box 83		Edgard							pre-1974	<a href="http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00168.pdf">http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00168.pdf</a>					Contributing	LHRI prior survey
742		3041 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200037100				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
743		3041 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200037100	Single-family house	Bungalow	Minimal Traditional	ca. 1930	In field estimate	Exterior wall materials replaced, Doors infilled, All windows replaced				Contributing	
744		191 ALLEN STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200019200				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
745		183 ALLEN STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200001400				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
746		155 ALLEN STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200001500				pre-1957	On 1957 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	
747		137 ALLEN ST		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200001000				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear



HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
748		183 ALLEN STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200001400				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
749		3035 HWY 18					1200002100				1960	Desktop estimate					Contributing	
750		ALLEN ST		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200001100				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
751		River Road		Edgard							pre-1974	<a href="http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-01118.pdf">http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-01118.pdf</a>					Contributing	LHRI prior survey
752		3023 HIGHWAY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200036920				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
753		3023 HIGHWAY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200036920				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
754		3023 HIGHWAY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200036920				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear

HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
755		3023 HWY 18		Edgard	LA	70049	200036920	Single-family house	Creole cottage	No stylistic influences visible	ca. 1930	In field estimate	All windows replaced, Porch altered, Doors replaced, Porch materials replaced				Contributing	
756		PO Box 35 - River Road at Edgard		Edgard							pre-1974	<a href="http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00167.pdf">http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00167.pdf</a>					Contributing	LHRI prior survey
757		460 CENTRAL AVENUE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200018700				post-2003	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
758		420 CENTRAL AVENUE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200016000				post-2003	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
759		362 CENTRAL AVENUE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200016100				post-2003	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
760		460 CENTRAL AVENUE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200018700				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
761		452 CENTRAL AVENUE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200024000				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear

HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
762		484 CENTRAL AVENUE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200023600				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
763		3023 HIGHWAY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200036920				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
764		492 CENTRAL AVENUE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200020700				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
765		3023 HIGHWAY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200036920				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
766		456 CENTRAL AVENUE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200020300				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
767		446 CENTRAL AVENUE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200024700				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
768		440 CENTRAL AVENUE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200046000				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear



HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
769		472 CENTRAL AVENUE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200001900				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
770		478 CENTRAL AVENUE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200005500				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
771		400 CENTRAL AVENUE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200044900				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
772		388 CENTRAL AVENUE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200013900				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
773		396 CENTRAL AVENUE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200030300				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
774		436 CENTRAL AVENUE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200025900				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
775		432 CENTRAL AVENUE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200013800				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear

HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
776		392 CENTRAL AVENUE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200017000				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
777		354 CENTRAL AVENUE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200024400				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
778		Route 1, Box 79C - Central Street		Edgard							pre-1974	<a href="http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00166.pdf">http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00166.pdf</a>					Contributing	LHRI prior survey
779		198 CENTRAL AVENUE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200004000				post-2003	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
780		420 CENTRAL AVENUE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200016000				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
781		326 CENTRAL AVENUE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200046500				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
782		358 CENTRAL AVENUE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200015800				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear

HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
783		326 CENTRAL AVENUE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200046500				pre-2003	Assessor					Unknown	Date unclear
784		362 CENTRAL AVENUE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200016100				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
785		376 CENTRAL AVENUE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200033900				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
786		366 CENTRAL AVENUE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200044600				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
787		278 CENTRAL AVE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200029000				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
788		268 CENTRAL AVE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200015595				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
789		334 CENTRAL AVENUE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200003500				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear



HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
790		306 CENTRAL AVENUE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200041100				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
791		248 CENTRAL AVE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200014800				post-2003	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
792		309 CENTRAL AVENUE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200034900				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
793		238 CENTRAL AVENUE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200021200				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
794		278 CENTRAL AVE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200029000				post-2003	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
795		290 CENTRAL AVENUE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200017700				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
796		284 CENTRAL AVENUE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200014500				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear

HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
797		372 CENTRAL AVE.		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200044300				post-2003	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
798		234 CENTRAL AVENUE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200014600				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
799		172 CENTRAL AVENUE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200021900				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
800		156 CENTRAL AVENUE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200031800				post-1982	Not on 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
801		176 CENTRAL AVENUE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200028900				post-1982	Not on 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
802		198 CENTRAL AVENUE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200004000				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
803		168 CENTRAL AVENUE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200029300				post-2003	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age

HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
804		204 CENTRAL AVENUE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200004400				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
805		190 CENTRAL AVE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200039290				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
806		144 CENTRAL AVE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200042100				pre-1957	On 1957 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	
807		160 CENTRAL AVENUE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200044200				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
808		3013 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	9200000200	Lodge/ Meeting hall	Massed block	No stylistic influences visible	ca. 1940	In field estimate					Contributing	
809		138 CENTRAL AVENUE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200025100				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
810				Edgard							pre-1974	<a href="http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00165.pdf">http://crt- esri.crt.state.la.us/ HPData/ StandingStructures/ 48-00165.pdf</a>					Contributing	LHRI prior survey



HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
811		443 CENTRAL AVE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200022720				2014	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
812		411 CENTRAL AVENUE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200004800				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
813		463 CENTRAL AVE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200028430				post-2003	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
814		367 CENTRAL AVENUE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200029800				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
815		359 CENTRAL AVENUE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200034700				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
816		351 CENTRAL AVENUE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200034500				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
817		343 CENTRAL AVENUE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200034400				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear

HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
818		393 CENTRAL AVENUE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200017090				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
819		329 CENTRAL AVENUE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200017600				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
820		325 CENTRAL AVENUE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100009900				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
821		387 CENTRAL AVENUE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200026000				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
822		399 CENTRAL AVENUE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200000500				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
823		319 CENTRAL AVENUE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200017500				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
824		313 CENTRAL AVENUE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200005900				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear

HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
825		309 CENTRAL AVENUE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200005700				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
826		301 CENTRAL AVENUE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200043600				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
827		431 CENTRAL AVE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200046700				2022	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
828		287 CENTRAL AVENUE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200045601				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
829		261 CENTRAL AVENUE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200030800				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
830		283 CENTRAL AVENUE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200015010				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
831		251 CENTRAL AVENUE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200041600				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear



HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
832		241 CENTRAL AVENUE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200022100				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
833		273 CENTRAL AVENUE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200038900				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
834		235 CENTRAL AVENUE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200003400				2009	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
835		CENTRAL AVENUE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200038664				post-2003	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
836		219 CENTRAL AVENUE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200039380				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
837		231 CENTRAL AVENUE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200033200				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
838		225 CENTRAL AVENUE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200031400				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear

HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
839		267 CENTRAL AVENUE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200034300				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
840		215 CENTRAL AVENUE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200018800				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
841		199 CENTRAL AVENUE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200006900				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
842		209 CENTRAL AVENUE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200000800				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
843		335 CENTRAL AVENUE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200018600				2022	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
844		203 CENTRAL AVENUE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200030900				2017	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
845		255 CENTRAL AVENUE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200025000				post-1982	Not On 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age

HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
846		CENTRAL AVENUE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200038664				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
847		173 CENTRAL AVENUE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200010800				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
848		189 CENTRAL AVENUE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200021400				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
849		183 CENTRAL AVENUE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200032300				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
850		157 CENTRAL AVENUE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200016300				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
851		163 CENTRAL AVENUE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200025700				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
852		167 CENTRAL AVENUE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200016400				post-1982	Not on 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age



HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
853		151 CENTRAL AVE.		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200010400				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
854		177 CENTRAL AVENUE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200042800				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
855		193 CENTRAL AVENUE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200021300				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
856		2991 HWY 18 A		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200023000	Lounge	House	No stylistic influences visible	ca. 1940	In field estimate	Fenestration pattern altered, Doors replace, Windows infilled, Storm/security doors added				Contributing	
857		244 CASTLE DRIVE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200043900				Unknown	Aerial dates unclear					Unknown	Date unclear
858		2989 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200032000				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear

HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
859		558 CASTLE DRIVE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	96200042271				2016	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
860		2991 HWY 18 B		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200023000		Bungalow	Minimal Traditional	ca. 1930	In field estimate					Contributing	
861		538 CASTLE DRIVE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	96200042517				post-2003	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
862		568 CASTLE DRIVE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	96200042423				post-1982	Not On 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
863		548 CASTLE DRIVE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200013510				post-2003	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
864		488 CASTLE DRIVE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200010016				post-2003	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
865		498 CASTLE DRIVE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	96200042121				post-2003	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age

HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
866		512 CASTLE DRIVE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200038910				post-2003	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
867		478 CASTLE DRIVE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200004290				post-1982	Not On 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
868		360 CASTLE DRIVE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200005000				post-1982	Not On 1982 Aerial, Assessor date					Noncontributing	Not historic age
869		468 CASTLE DRIVE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200021410				post-2003	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
870		428 CASTLE DRIVE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200012800				post-1982	Not On 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
871		458 CASTLE DRIVE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200015511				2018	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
872		344 CASTLE DRIVE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200004900				post-2003	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age



HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
873		448 CASTLE DRIVE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200040900				2019	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
874		438 CASTLE DRIVE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200024100				post-1982	Not On 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
875		312 CASTLE DRIVE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200031900				post-1982	Not On 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
876		304 CASTLE DRIVE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200043300				post-1982	Not On 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
877		360 CASTLE DRIVE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200005000				post-1982	Not On 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
878		322 CASTLE DRIVE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200030700				post-1982	Not On 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
879		332 CASTLE DRIVE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200012000				post-1982	Not On 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age

HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
880		274 CASTLE DRIVE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	96200042227				post-1982	Not On 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
881		234 CASTLE DRIVE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200032500				post-1982	Not On 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
882		162 CASTLE DRIVE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200021500				post-1982	Not On 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
883		352 CASTLE DRIVE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200033000				post-1982	Not On 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
884		284 CASTLE DRIVE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200039390				2017	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
885		244 CASTLE DRIVE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200043900				post-2003	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
886		264 CASTLE DRIVE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200010250				post-1982	Not On 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age

HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
887		254 CASTLE DRIVE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200014700				2017	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
888		224 CASTLE DRIVE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200023500				post-1982	Not On 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
889		174 CASTLE DRIVE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200021600				post-1982	Not On 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
890		204 CASTLE DRIVE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200002200				post-1982	Not On 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
891		210 CASTLE DRIVE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200003000				post-1982	Not On 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
892		2979 HIGHWAY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	9200001000				post-1982	Not On 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
893		184 CASTLE DRIVE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200045500				post-1982	Not On 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age



HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
894		152 CASTLE DRIVE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200002810				post-1982	Not On 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
895		2979 HIGHWAY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	9200001000				post-1982	Not On 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
896		555 CASTLE DRIVE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	96200042377				post-1982	Not On 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
897		567 CASTLE DRIVE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	96200042379				post-2003	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
898		543 CASTLE DRIVE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	96200042221				2022	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
899		511 CASTLE DRIVE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200010600				post-1982	Not On 1982 Aerial, Assessor date					Noncontributing	Not historic age
900		527 CASTLE DRIVE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	96200042198				post-1982	Not On 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age

HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
901		535 CASTLE DRIVE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	96200042376				post-1982	Not On 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
902		499 CASTLE DRIVE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200002122				post-2003	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
903		487 CASTLE DRIVE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200009810				post-1982	Not On 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
904		479 CASTLE DRIVE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	96200042378				2008	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
905		455 CASTLE DRIVE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200012500				post-1982	Not On 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
906		463 CASTLE DRIVE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200026901				post-1982	Not On 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
907		471 CASTLE DRIVE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200002400				2018	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age

HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
908		431 CASTLE DRIVE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200044873				post-1982	Not On 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
909		415 CASTLE DRIVE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200011900				2019	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
910		401 CASTLE DR		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200035825				2020	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
911		385 CASTLE DRIVE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200022300				post-1982	Not On 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
912		335 CASTLE DRIVE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200026700				post-2003	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
913		343 CASTLE DRIVE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200026300				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
914		353 CASTLE DRIVE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200024200				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear



HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
915		361 CASTLE DRIVE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200034800				post-1982	Not On 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
916		327 CASTLE DRIVE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200045200				post-1982	Not On 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
917		303 CASTLE DRIVE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200042500				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
918		281 CASTLE DRIVE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200023400				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
919		231 CASTLE DRIVE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200023300				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
920		313 CASTLE DR		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200038400				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
921		295 CASTLE DRIVE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200033300				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear

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922		259 CASTLE DRIVE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200046300				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
923		245 CASTLE DRIVE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200016160				Unknown	Aerial dates unclear					Unknown	Date unclear
924		207 CASTLE DRIVE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200036500				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
925		193 CASTLE DRIVE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200039100				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
926		221 CASTLE DRIVE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200039000				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
927		201 CASTLE DRIVE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200038800				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
928		183 CASTLE DRIVE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200033500				post-1982	Not On 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age

HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
929		153 CASTLE DRIVE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200039300				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
930		167 CASTLE DRIVE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200028500				post-1982	Not On 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
931		175 CASTLE DRIVE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200014900				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
932		221 CASTLE DRIVE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200039000				post-1982	Not On 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
933		161 CASTLE DRIVE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200008400				post-1982	Not On 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
934		137 CASTLE DRIVE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	9200000700				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
935		115 CASTLE DRIVE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200021700				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear

HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
936		221 CASTLE DRIVE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200039000				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
937		156 E 1ST ST		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200024600				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
938		2953 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200021000	Single-family house	Ranch	Ranch	ca. 1960	In field estimate					Contributing	
939		Route 1, Box 75B		Edgard							pre-1974	<a href="http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00163.pdf">http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00163.pdf</a>					Contributing	LHRI prior survey
940		2933 HIGHWAY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200036900				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
941		2933 HIGHWAY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200036900				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
942		Route 1, Box 72		Edgard							pre-1974	<a href="http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00162.pdf">http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00162.pdf</a>					Contributing	LHRI prior survey



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943		2933 HIGHWAY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200036900				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
944		2925 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200045300	Single-family house	Bungalow	National Folk	ca. 1910	In field estimate		Rear addition			Contributing	
945		2913 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100040200				Unknown	Aerial dates unclear					Unknown	Date unclear
946		2913 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100040200	Single-family house	Bungalow	No stylistic influences visible	ca. 1930	In field estimate	Porch enclosed, Some windows replaced				Contributing	
947		108 BORNE COURT B		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200035500		Bungalow	Craftsman	ca. 1920	In field estimate			Contributing to a local historic district	River Road Local Historic District	Contributing	
948		132 BORNE CT		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200005100				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
949		108 BORNE COURT A		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200035500	Single-family house	Creole cottage	French colonial	ca. 1840	In field estimate	All windows replaced, Some exterior wall materials replaced, Doors replaced		Contributing to a local historic district	River Road Local Historic District	Contributing	

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950		2899 HWY 18		EDGARD	LA	70049	9200002500	Water treatment plant	Irregular	No stylistic influences visible	1955	Marker					Contributing	
951		2899 HWY 18		EDGARD	LA	70049	9200002500				pre-2003	Assessor					Unknown	Date unclear
952		Willow Bend Vicinity		Edgard	70049			Remains of logging camp, two sugar mill sites, rice barn, rice irrigation features		No stylistic influences visible	ca. 1850				Determined individually eligible for the NRHP	AD-A214 880: Archeological Data Recovery at Site 16SJB29, Near Willow Bend, St. John the Baptist Parish, LA (1989)	Contributing	
953		HWY 18 AT COLUMBIA FACTORY RD	Columbia Plantation	EDGARD	LA	70049	300032400				pre-1957	On 1957 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	
954		HWY 18 AT COLUMBIA FACTORY RD	Columbia Plantation	EDGARD	LA	70049	300032400				pre-1957	On 1957 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	
955		HWY 18 AT COLUMBIA FACTORY RD	Columbia Plantation	Edgard							pre-1974	<a href="http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00154.pdf">http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00154.pdf</a>					Contributing	LHRI prior survey

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956		HWY 18 AT COLUMBIA FACTORY RD	Columbia Plantation	Edgard							pre-1974	<a href="http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00153.pdf">http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00153.pdf</a>					Contributing	LHRI prior survey
957		HWY 18 AT COLUMBIA FACTORY RD	Columbia Plantation	EDGAR D	LA	70049	300032400				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
958		HWY 18 AT COLUMBIA FACTORY RD	Columbia Plantation	EDGAR D	LA	70049	300032400				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
959		HWY 18 AT COLUMBIA FACTORY RD	Columbia Plantation	EDGAR D	LA	70049	300032400				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
960		HWY 18 AT COLUMBIA FACTORY RD	Columbia Plantation	EDGAR D	LA	70049	300032400				pre-1957	On 1957 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	
961		2555 HWY 18	West St. John Elementary School, Former Columbia Plantation	EDGAR D	LA	70049	9200002300	Public school	Massed block	No stylistic influences visible	ca. 1950	Historic aerials		Multiple additions			Noncontributing	Lacks integrity
962		2555 HIGHWAY 18	West St. John Elementary School, Former Columbia Plantation	EDGAR D	LA	70049	9200002300				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear

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963		2555 HIGHWAY 18	West St. John Elementary School, Former Columbia Plantation	EDGAR D	LA	70049	9200002300				2016	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
964		100 BLOCK - 1100 BLOCK HWY 18	River Road					Road	Linear	No stylistic influences visible	ca. 1770	Historic context					Contributing	
965		2547 HIGHWAY 18	Columbia Plantation	EDGAR D	LA	70049	200040700				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
966		HIGHWAY 18	Columbia Plantation	EDGAR D	LA	70049	100044900				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
967		HIGHWAY 18	Columbia Plantation	EDGAR D	LA	70049	100044900				post-1982	Not on 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
968		2527 HWY 18 A	Columbia Plantation	EDGAR D	LA	70049	100045000	Single-family house	Bungalow	Craftsman	ca. 1920	In field estimate					Contributing	
969		2527 HIGHWAY 18	Columbia Plantation	EDGAR D	LA	70049	100045000				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear



HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
970		2527 HIGHWAY 18	Columbia Plantation	EDGAR D	LA	70049	100045000				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
971		160 GRAUGNARD COURT	Columbia Plantation	EDGAR D	LA	70049	200016500				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
972		2513 HWY 18	Columbia Plantation	EDGAR D	LA	70049	200016600	Single-family house	Creole cottage	French colonial	ca. 1840	In field estimate					Contributing	
973		2485 HWY 18	Columbia Plantation	EDGAR D	LA	70049	200007900		Bungalow	Craftsman	ca. 1920	In field estimate, <a href="http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00152.pdf">http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00152.pdf</a>		Side/rear addition			Contributing	LHRI prior survey
974		2475 HIGHWAY 18	Columbia Plantation	EDGAR D	LA	70049	200007500				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
975		2475 HWY 18	Columbia Plantation	EDGAR D	LA	70049	200007500		Ranch	Ranch	ca. 1960	In field estimate					Contributing	
976		2459 HWY 18	Columbia Plantation	EDGAR D	LA	70049	96200042620		Ranch	Ranch	ca. 1960	In field estimate					Contributing	


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977		2459 HIGHWAY 18	Columbia Plantation	EDGAR D	LA	70049	96200042620				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
978		HWY 18	Columbia Plantation	EDGAR D	LA	70049	300032400				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
979		2449 HIGHWAY 18	Columbia Plantation	EDGAR D	LA	70049	200007800				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
980		2447 HWY 18	Columbia Plantation	EDGAR D	LA	70049	200019000	Store	One-part commercial block	No stylistic influences visible	ca. 1970	In field estimate					Contributing	
981		PO Box 144	Columbia Plantation	Edgard							pre-1974	<a href="http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00148.pdf">http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00148.pdf</a>					Contributing	LHRI prior survey
982		Route 1, Box 144C	Columbia Plantation	Edgard							pre-1974	<a href="http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00147.pdf">http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00147.pdf</a>					Contributing	LHRI prior survey
983		2431 HIGHWAY 18	Columbia Plantation	EDGAR D	LA	70049	200007200				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear

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984		2431 HIGHWAY 18	Columbia Plantation	EDGAR D	LA	70049	200007200				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
985		Route 1, Box 144	Columbia Plantation	Edgard							pre-1974	http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00145.pdf					Contributing	LHRI prior survey
986		132 EAST 2ND STREET	Columbia Plantation	EDGAR D	LA	70049	200036100				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
987		2431 HWY 18	Columbia Plantation	EDGAR D	LA	70049	200007200	Single-family house	Bungalow	Craftsman	ca. 1915	In field estimate					Contributing	
988		EAST 2ND ST	Columbia Plantation	EDGAR D	LA	70049	200007300				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
989		Route 1, Box 144	Columbia Plantation	Edgard							pre-1974	http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00146.pdf					Contributing	LHRI prior survey
990		131 CAIRE COURT	Columbia Plantation	EDGAR D	LA	70049	200008200				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear

HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
991		Route 1, Box 145	Columbia Plantation	Edgard							pre-1974	<a href="http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00141.pdf">http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00141.pdf</a>					Contributing	LHRI prior survey
992		155 EAST 2ND STREET	Columbia Plantation	EDGAR D	LA	70049	200011800				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
993		Route 1, Box 154	Columbia Plantation	Edgard							pre-1974	<a href="http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00140.pdf">http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00140.pdf</a>					Contributing	LHRI prior survey
994		Route 1, Box 144C	Columbia Plantation	Edgard							pre-1974	<a href="http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00150.pdf">http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00150.pdf</a>					Contributing	LHRI prior survey
995		PO Box 144C	Columbia Plantation	Edgard							pre-1974	<a href="http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00149.pdf">http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00149.pdf</a>					Contributing	LHRI prior survey
996		PO Box 92	Columbia Plantation	Edgard							pre-1974	<a href="http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00144.pdf">http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00144.pdf</a>					Contributing	LHRI prior survey
997		131 CAIRE COURT	Columbia Plantation	EDGAR D	LA	70049	200008200				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear



HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
998		202 EAST 3RD ST	Columbia Plantation	EDGAR D	LA	70049	200031200				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
999		131 CAIRE COURT	Columbia Plantation	EDGAR D	LA	70049	200008200				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1000			Columbia Plantation								pre-1974	Prior designation			Contributing to local historic district	River Road Local Historic District	Contributing	Prior designation
1001		131 CAIRE COURT A	E. J. Caire Store, Former Columbia Plantation	EDGAR D	LA	70049	200008200	Store	One-part commercial block	Creole	ca. 1855	Caire Stores NRHP, <a href="http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00139.pdf">http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00139.pdf</a>	Original pediment collapsed		Individually listed in NRHP; Individual local landmark; Contributing to a local historic district	River Road Local Historic District	Contributing	
1002		148 NUMA LN	Columbia Plantation	EDGAR D	LA	70049	200002100				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
1003		131 CAIRE COURT	Columbia Plantation	EDGAR D	LA	70049	200039200				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
1004		131 CAIRE COURT B	Caire Store, Former Columbia Plantation	EDGAR D	LA	70049	200008200		One-part commercial block	No stylistic influences visible	1897	Caire Stores NRHP, <a href="http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00138.pdf">http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00138.pdf</a>					Contributing	

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1005				EDGAR D	LA	70049	200008250				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1006		2393 HIGHWAY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	9200000800				pre-2003	Assessor					Unknown	Date unclear
1007		155 EAST 3RD STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	9200001100				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1008		159 EAST 3RD STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	9200000900				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1009		2393 HWY 18	St. John the Baptist Parish Courthouse	EDGAR D	LA	70049	9200000800	Courthouse	Massed block	No stylistic influences visible	ca. 1970	In field estimate, Historic aerials		Multiple additions			Noncontributing	Lacks integrity
1010		2393 HIGHWAY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	9200000800				post-1982	Not on 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
1011		2393 HIGHWAY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	9200000800				post-1982	Not on 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age

HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
1012				EDGAR D	LA	70049	200008250				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
1013		2393 HIGHWAY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	9200000800				post-1982	Not on 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
1014				EDGAR D	LA	70049	200008250				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
1015				Edgard							pre-1974	<a href="http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00137.pdf">http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00137.pdf</a>					Contributing	LHRI prior survey
1016		2000 BLOCK HWY 18						Ferry landing		No stylistic influences visible	ca. 1900	Desktop estimate					Contributing	
1017			Mississippi River Levee								1921	Goodwin, Report # 22-1219 (1996)					Contributing	

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1018		2349-236 1 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200008250	Church	Cruciform	Romanesque Revival	1920	<a href="https://data.hhminc.com/project/143458?page=1&amp;per_page=all&amp;view=grid&amp;sorts=NRHP%20recommendations---Priority%20ranking%3A%3AASC%3A%3Aend%3B%3BClassification---Year%20built%3A%3AASC%3A%3Aend%3B%3BClassification---Source%20for%20year%20built%3A%3AASC%3A%3Aend&amp;filters=Classification---Year%20built%3A%3Ais%3A%3Abetween%3A%3A1970-1975">https://data.hhminc.com/project/143458?page=1&amp;per_page=all&amp;view=grid&amp;sorts=NRHP%20recommendations---Priority%20ranking%3A%3AASC%3A%3Aend%3B%3BClassification---Year%20built%3A%3AASC%3A%3Aend%3B%3BClassification---Source%20for%20year%20built%3A%3AASC%3A%3Aend&amp;filters=Classification---Year%20built%3A%3Ais%3A%3Abetween%3A%3A1970-1975</a>			Contributing to a local historic district	River Road Local Historic District	Contributing		
1019				Edgard							pre-1974	<a href="http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00136.pdf">http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00136.pdf</a>					Contributing	LHRI prior survey	
1020				EDGAR D	LA	70049	200008250				pre-1957	On 1957 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003						Contributing	
1021				EDGAR D	LA	70049	200008250				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003						Contributing	Date unclear
1022				EDGAR D	LA	70049	200008250				Unknown	Aerial dates unclear						Unknown	Date unclear




HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
1023				EDGAR D	LA	70049	200008250				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
1024		132 EAST 4TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200041500				post-1982	Not on 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
1025		2323 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200041200	Single-family house	Ranch	No stylistic influences visible	ca. 1980	Desktop survey		Front addition, Carport			Noncontributing	Not historic age
1026		219 EAST 4TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200002800				pre-1957	On 1957 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	
1027		169 EAST 4TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200019100				pre-1957	On 1957 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	
1028		169 EAST 4TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200019100				pre-1957	On 1957 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	
1029		221 E 4TH ST		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200030210				post-1982	Not on 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age

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1030		Route 1, Box 134		Edgard							pre-1974	http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00132.pdf					Contributing	LHRI prior survey
1031		219 EAST 4TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200002800				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1032		219 EAST 4TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200002800				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1033		Route 1, Box 32		Edgard							pre-1974	http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00134.pdf					Contributing	LHRI prior survey
1034		133 E 4TH ST		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200027510				post-1982	Not on 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
1035		E 4TH ST		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200027530				2022	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
1036		2299 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200010000	Single-family house	Ranch	No stylistic influences visible	ca. 1950	In field estimate; Historic aerials	Windows infilled, Fenestration pattern altered, Doors replaced				Noncontributing	Lacks integrity

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1037		2293 HIGHWAY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200002610				2018	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
1038		2293 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200002600	Single-family house	Ranch	Ranch	ca. 1975	In field estimate	All windows replaced, Doors replaced				Noncontributing	Not historic age
1039				EDGAR D	LA	70049	200007100				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
1040				EDGAR D	LA	70049	200007100				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
1041		123 HWY 640		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200041655				pre-1957	On 1957 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	
1042		109 HIGHWAY 640		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200002975				2023	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
1043		Route 1, Box 3C		Edgard							pre-1974	<a href="http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00126.pdf">http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00126.pdf</a>					Contributing	LHRI prior survey

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1044		Route 1, Box 9C		Edgard							pre-1974	http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00123.pdf					Contributing	LHRI prior survey
1045		480 HWY 3127		EDGAR D	LA	70049	9200002200				post-1982	Not on 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
1046				EDGAR D	LA	70049	200007100				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1047		1944 HWY 18 A	Haydel-Jones House	EDGAR D	LA	70049	200007100	Single-family house	Raised Creole cottage	French colonial	ca. 1900	In field estimate				Individually listed in NRHP; Individual local landmark	Contributing	
1048		480 HWY 3127		EDGAR D	LA	70049	9200002200				post-1982	Not on 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
1049		2237 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200009900	Single-family house	Bungalow	Craftsman	ca. 1915	In field estimate	Porch enclosed				Contributing	
1050		Route 1, Box 9C		Edgard							pre-1974	http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00122.pdf					Contributing	LHRI prior survey



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1051		Route 1, Box 9B		Edgard							pre-1974	http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00120.pdf					Contributing	LHRI prior survey
1052		Route 1, Box 9B		Edgard							pre-1974	http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00121.pdf					Contributing	LHRI prior survey
1053		480 HWY 3127		EDGAR D	LA	70049	9200002200				post-1982	Not On 1982 Aerial, Assessor date					Noncontributing	Not historic age
1054		2231 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200032100				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1055		2225 HWY 18 B		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200019990		One-part commercial block	No stylistic influences visible	ca. 1930	In field estimate					Contributing	
1056		2225 HIGHWAY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200019990				post-1982	Not on 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
1057		Route 1, Box 10		Edgard							pre-1974	http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00119.pdf					Contributing	LHRI prior survey

HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
1058		2225 HWY 18 A		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200019990	Single-family house	Creole cottage	French colonial	ca. 1840	In field estimate					Contributing	
1059		480 HWY 3127		EDGAR D	LA	70049	9200002200				post-1982	Not On 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
1060		480 HWY 3127		EDGAR D	LA	70049	9200002200				post-1982	Not on 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
1061		2197 HWY 18 B		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200007100		Bungalow	Craftsman	ca. 1920	In field estimate					Contributing	
1062				EDGAR D	LA	70049	200007100				post-1982	Not on 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
1063		480 HWY 3127		EDGAR D	LA	70049	9200002200				post-1982	Not on 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
1064		2185 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200029500	Single-family house	Ranch	No stylistic influences visible	ca. 1960	In field estimate					Contributing	

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1065		130 LAPEYROL ERIE LN		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100027710				post-1982	Not on 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
1066		134 LAPEYROL ERIE LN		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100004200				post-1982	Not on 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
1067		116 LAPEYROL ERIE LANE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100003800				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
1068		116 LAPEYROL ERIE LANE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100003800				post-1982	Not on 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
1069		104 LAPEYROL ERIE LANE					0100032700				1960	Desktop estimate					Contributing	
1070		126 LAPEYROL ERIE LN		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100047200		Ranch	Ranch	ca. 1960	Historic aerials					Contributing	
1071		137 LAPEYROL ERIE LANE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100047100				post-1982	Not on 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age

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1072		117 LAPEYROL ERIE DRIVE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100047200				post-1982	Not On 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
1073		1356 COUNTRY DR		EDGAR D	LA	70049	300005510				post-1982	Not on 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
1074		102 COUNTRY DRIVE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100025900		Bungalow	No stylistic influences visible	ca. 1970	In field estimate, Desktop survey	All windows replaced, Exterior wall materials replaced, Doors replaced				Contributing	
1075		1356 COUNTRY DR		EDGAR D	LA	70049	300005510				post-1982	Not on 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
1076		102 COUNTRY DRIVE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100025900				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1077		1356 COUNTRY DR		EDGAR D	LA	70049	300005510				post-1982	Not On 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
1078		124 DUCK LANE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100019990		Box	No stylistic influences visible	ca. 2000	In field estimate					Noncontributing	Not historic age



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1079		Route 1, Box 79		Edgard							pre-1974	<a href="http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00111.pdf">http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00111.pdf</a>					Contributing	LHRI prior survey
1080		225 RUTH LANE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	96100042607				post-1982	Not on 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
1081		205 RUTH LANE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100058520				2008	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
1082		124 DUCK LANE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100019990				post-1982	Not on 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
1083		197 RUTH LN		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100045807				post-1982	Not on 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
1084		191 RUTH LN		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100045806				post-1982	Not on 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
1085		185 RUTH LN		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100045805				post-1982	Not on 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age

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1086		175 RUTH LN		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100045800				pre-2003	Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1087		175 RUTH LN		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100045800				post-1982	Not on 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
1088		122 DUCK LANE	Duck's Ice House	EDGAR D	LA	70049	0100019980				pre-1974	Prior designation			Contributing to local historic district	River Road Local Historic District	Contributing	Prior designation
1089		139 DUCK LANE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100039300				post-1982	Not on 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
1090		Route 1, Box 22F		Edgard							pre-1974	<a href="http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00109.pdf">http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00109.pdf</a>					Contributing	LHRI prior survey
1091		139 DUCK LANE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100039300		Creole cottage	French colonial	1850	In field estimate					Contributing	
1092		Route 1, Box 22M		Edgard							pre-1974	<a href="http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00108.pdf">http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00108.pdf</a>					Contributing	LHRI prior survey

HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
1093		115 DUCK LN B		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100020700		Rectangular	No stylistic influences visible	ca. 1960	In field estimate					Contributing	
1094		119-121 DUCK LN A		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100020700		Creole Cottage	No stylistic influences visible	1840	In field estimate					Contributing	
1095		EAST 5TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100053400				pre-1957	On 1957 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	
1096		139 DUCK LANE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100039300				post-1982	Not on 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
1097		180 EAST 5TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100021000				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1098		300 EAST 5TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100053400				pre-1957	on 1957 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	
1099		238 EAST 5TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100015500				post-1982	Not on 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age

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1100		238 EAST 5TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100015500				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
1101		232 EAST 5TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100014700				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
1102		164 EAST 5TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100012300				post-1982	Not on 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
1103		117 DUCK LANE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100045900				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1104				EDGAR D	LA	70049	100025400				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1105		200 EAST 5TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100054200				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1106		168 EAST 5TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100011600				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear



HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
1107		188 EAST 5TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100035200				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
1108		180 EAST 5TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100021000				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1109		164 EAST 5TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100012300				post-1982	Not On 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
1110		152 EAST 5TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100055200				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
1111		142 EAST 5TH ST		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100016900				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
1112		132 EAST 5TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100056200				post-1982	Not on 1982 Aerial, Assessor date					Noncontributing	Not historic age
1113		116 E 5TH ST		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100053100				Unknown	Aerial dates unclear					Unknown	Date unclear

HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
1114				EDGAR D	LA	70049	100025400				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1115				EDGAR D	LA	70049	100025400				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1116				EDGAR D	LA	70049	100025400				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1117		1985 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100019200	Single-family house	Bungalow	Craftsman	ca. 1940	In field estimate					Contributing	
1118		382 EAST 6TH ST		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100014400				post-1982	Not On 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
1119		392 EAST 6TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100053500				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
1120		386 EAST 6TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100053300				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear

HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
1121		400 E 6TH ST		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100014100				post-2003	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
1122		314 EAST 6TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100038300				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1123		328 EAST 6TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100014300				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1124		161 E 5TH ST		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100011400				pre-1957	On 1957 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	
1125		338 EAST 6TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100013800				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1126		302 E 6TH ST		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100008300				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1127		356 EAST 6TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100017716				2012	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age

HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
1128		173 E 5TH ST		EDGAR D	LA	70049	8000004500				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1129		322 EAST 6TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100031700				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1130		324 EAST 6TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100008190				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1131		360 EAST 6TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100048600				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1132		342 E 6TH ST		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100020800				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1133		104 BAILEY LANE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100005200				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
1134		314 EAST 6TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100038300				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear



HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
1135		218 EAST 6TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100029100				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
1136		308 EAST 6TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100035000				2022	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
1137		300 EAST 6TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100028000				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1138		290 EAST 6TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100028600				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1139		274 EAST 6TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100024900				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1140		282 EAST 6TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100021600				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1141		206 EAST 6TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100000700				pre-1957	On 1957 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	

HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
1142		268 EAST 6TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100006600				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1143		152 E 6TH ST		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100056700				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
1144		268 EAST 6TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100006600				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
1145		250 EAST 6TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100005300				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1146		246 EAST 6TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100006300				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1147		176 EAST 6TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100040700				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
1148		186 E 6TH ST		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100023500				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear

HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
1149		210 EAST 6TH ST		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100039500				pre-1957	On 1957 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	
1150		190 EAST 6TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100015300				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1151		411 EAST 6TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100045710				post-2003	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
1152		419 EAST 6TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100013950				2008	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
1153		399 EAST 6TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100030223				post-1982	Not On 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
1154		393 EAST 6TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100021100				post-1982	Not On 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
1155		1973 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100009500	Restaur ant	Box	No stylistic influences visible	1990	In field estimate, Desktop survey					Noncontributing	Not historic age

HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
1156		122 EAST 6TH ST		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100039200				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
1157		407 EAST 6TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	200021010				post-1982	Not On 1982 Aerial, Assessor date					Noncontributing	Not historic age
1158		132 EAST 6TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100056600				pre-1957	On 1957 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	
1159		Route 1, Box 29E		Edgard							pre-1974	<a href="http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00101.pdf">http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00101.pdf</a>					Contributing	LHRI prior survey
1160		379 EAST 6TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100052800				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
1161		355 EAST 6TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100013100				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
1162		TIGERVILLE LP		EDGAR D	LA	70049					pre-2003	Assessor					Unknown	Date unclear



HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
1163		341 EAST 6TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100020000				post-1982	Not On 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
1164		359 EAST 6TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100021400				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1165		265 EAST 6TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100027800				pre-2003	Assessor					Unknown	Date unclear
1166		263 EAST 6TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100045600				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1167		TIGERVILLE LP		EDGAR D	LA	70049					pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
1168		TIGERVILLE LP		EDGAR D	LA	70049					pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1169		325 EAST 6TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100018100				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear

HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
1170		Route 1, Box 31B		Edgard							pre-1974	http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00099.pdf					Contributing	LHRI prior survey
1171		Route 1 Box 34A		Edgard							pre-1974	http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00098.pdf					Contributing	LHRI prior survey
1172		335 EAST 6TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100034100				post-1982	Not On 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
1173		TIGERVILLE LP		EDGAR D	LA	70049					pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1174		253 EAST 6TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100014200				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1175		227 EAST 6TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100042700				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
1176		399 EAST 6TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100030223				post-2003	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age

HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
1177		199 EAST 6TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100034600				pre-1957	On 1957 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	
1178		Route 1, Box 35A3		Edgard							pre-1974	<a href="http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00096.pdf">http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00096.pdf</a>					Contributing	LHRI prior survey
1179		349 EAST 6TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100009800				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
1180		171 EAST 6TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100043600				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
1181		TIGERVILLE LP		EDGAR D	LA	70049					pre-2003	Assessor					Unknown	Date unclear
1182		1963 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100012600	Single-family house	Irregular plan	No stylistic influences visible	ca. 1900	In field estimate	All windows replaced, Porch enclosed	Front addition			Contributing	
1183		133 E 6TH ST		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100008600				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear

HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
1184		EAST 6TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100001600				post-1982	Not on 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
1185		Route 1, Box 36D		Edgard							pre-1974	http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00095.pdf					Contributing	LHRI prior survey
1186		TIGERVILLE LP		EDGAR D	LA	70049					pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
1187		Route 1, Box 38B		Edgard							pre-1974	http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00093.pdf					Contributing	LHRI prior survey
1188		TIGERVILLE LP		EDGAR D	LA	70049					pre-2003	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1189		Route 1, Box 33		Edgard							pre-1974	http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00097.pdf					Contributing	LHRI prior survey
1190		187 EAST 6TH ST		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100001300				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear



HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
1191		221 EAST 6TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100005100				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
1192		110 ROUSSELL DRIVE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100042300				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1193		111 JARROW DR		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100027400				Unknown	Aerial dates unclear					Unknown	Date unclear
1194		225 E 6TH ST		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100042900				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
1195		Route 1, Box 38A		Edgard							pre-1974	<a href="http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00086.pdf">http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00086.pdf</a>					Contributing	LHRI prior survey
1196		163 EAST 6TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100047800				post-1982	Not on 1982 Aerial, Assessor date					Noncontributing	Not historic age
1197		173 EAST 6TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100056900				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear

HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
1198		TIGERVILLE LP		EDGARD	LA	70049					pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1199		TIGERVILLE LP		EDGARD	LA	70049					pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1200		TIGERVILLE LP		EDGARD	LA	70049					pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
1201		187 EAST 6TH ST		EDGARD	LA	70049	100001300				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1202		Route 1, Box 35, Seventh Street		Edgard							pre-1974	<a href="http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00090.pdf">http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00090.pdf</a>					Contributing	LHRI prior survey
1203		TIGERVILLE LP		EDGARD	LA	70049					pre-2003	Assessor					Unknown	Date unclear
1204		116 JARROW DRIVE		EDGARD	LA	70049	100047390				pre-2003	Assessor					Unknown	Date unclear


HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
1205		1955 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100019700				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1206		117 JARROW DRIVE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100015900				post-1982	Not On 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
1207		Route 1, Box 35, Seventh Street		Edgard							pre-1974	<a href="http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00089.pdf">http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00089.pdf</a>					Contributing	LHRI prior survey
1208		184 EAST 7TH ST		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100026500				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1209		Route 1, Box 30A		Edgard							pre-1974	<a href="http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00100.pdf">http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00100.pdf</a>					Contributing	LHRI prior survey
1210		188 E 5TH ST		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100056500				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1211		140 BLOCK E 7TH ST		Edgard				Cemetery	Cemetery	No stylistic influences visible	ca. 1930	In field estimate					Contributing	

HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
1212		117 JARROW DRIVE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100015900				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1213		TIGERVILLE LP		EDGAR D	LA	70049					pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
1214		TIGERVILLE LP		EDGAR D	LA	70049					pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
1215		121 JOHNSON S LANE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100029900				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
1216		119 JOHNSON LANE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100012200				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
1217		TIGERVILLE LP		EDGAR D	LA	70049					pre-2003	Assessor					Unknown	Date unclear
1218		TIGERVILLE LP		EDGAR D	LA	70049					pre-2003	Assessor					Unknown	Date unclear



HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
1219		121		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100027600				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1220		Route 1, Box 35A5, Seventh Street		Edgard							pre-1974	<a href="http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00091.pdf">http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00091.pdf</a>					Contributing	LHRI prior survey
1221		133 PHILIP COURT		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100054100				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1222		119 PHILIP COURT		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100054700				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1223		127 PHILLIP COURT		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100039000				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1224		145 EAST 7TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100043500				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
1225		139 EAST 7TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100001400				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear

HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
1226		1939 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100040910	Single-family house	Bungalow	No stylistic influences visible	ca. 1920	In field estimate	All windows replaced, Doors replaced, Porch enclosed				Contributing	
1227		119 EAST 7TH ST		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100010900				1930	<a href="http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00087.pdf">http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00087.pdf</a>					Contributing	LHRI prior survey
1228		118 ROUSSEV E COURT		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100002760				post-1982	Not On 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
1229		102 ROUSSEV E LANE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100045800				post-1982	Not On 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
1230		1933 HIGHWAY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100035700				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1231		102 ROUSSEV E LANE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100045800				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1232		1933 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100035800		Bungalow	No stylistic influences visible	ca. 1920	In field estimate					Contributing	

HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
1233		116 EAST 8TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100054500				post-1982	Not On 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
1234		117 ROUSSEV E CT		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100046511				2010	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
1235		1925 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	9620004206	Single-family house	Bungalow	No stylistic influences visible	ca. 1940	In field estimate	All windows replaced, Exterior wall materials replaced, Fenestration pattern altered, Roof material replaced, Porch enclosed, Doors replaced	Carport			Noncontributing	Lacks integrity
1236		129 ROUSSEV E COURT		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100046512				2008	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
1237		117 MICHELLE STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	9620004208				post-1982	Not On 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
1238		133 EAST 8TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100027000				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear


HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
1239		115 EAST 8TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100010600				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
1240		129 EAST 8TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100003100				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
1241		125 EAST 8TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100029500				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1242		119 EAST 8TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100012700				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
1243		1911 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100007000		Rectangular	No stylistic influences visible	ca. 1970	Desktop survey	Some windows replaced, Exterior wall materials replaced, Fenestration pattern altered, Porch materials replaced				Contributing	
1244		1905 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100044300	Single-family house	Ranch	Minimal Traditional	ca. 1930	In field estimate	Porch materials replaced, All windows replaced, Doors replaced				Contributing	



HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
1245		1901 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100044300		Bungalow	No stylistic influences visible	ca. 1920	<a href="http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00082.pdf">http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00082.pdf</a>					Contributing	LHRI prior survey
1246		114 E 9TH ST	Old Fruit Plantation, Kismet Plantation	EDGAR D	LA	70049	100044410				post-1982	Not On 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
1247		114 E 9TH ST	Old Fruit Plantation, Kismet Plantation	EDGAR D	LA	70049	100044410	Single-family house	Bungalow	No stylistic influences visible	ca. 1940	In field estimate	Some windows replaced, Porch materials replaced, Porch enclosed		Contributing to a local historic district	River Road Local Historic District	Contributing	
1248		114 E 9TH ST	Old Fruit Plantation, Kismet Plantation	EDGAR D	LA	70049	100044410				post-1982	Not On 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
1249		EAST 9TH ST		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100055000				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1250		154 EAST 9TH ST		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100046900				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1251		Route 1, Box 45B		Edgard							pre-1974	<a href="http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00078.pdf">http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00078.pdf</a>					Contributing	LHRI prior survey

HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
1252		1867 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100005600	Store	Box	No stylistic influences visible	ca. 1950	Desktop survey	Windows boarded				Contributing	
1253		EAST 9TH ST		EDGAR D	LA	70049					pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1254		1867 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100005600				post-2003	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
1255		107 PEARLS CT		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100033600				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1256		1851 HWY 18	Old Fruit Plantation, Kismet Plantation	EDGAR D	LA	70049	100017000	Single-family house	Bungalow	Craftsman	1940	In field estimate, Desktop survey	Some windows replaced, Roof material replaced, Doors replaced	Multiple additions			Contributing	
1257		119 SAMMY CT		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100054900				pre-2003	Assessor					Unknown	Date unclear
1258		Route 1, Box 49B		Edgard							pre-1974	<a href="http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00074.pdf">http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00074.pdf</a>					Contributing	LHRI prior survey

HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
1259		130 OUBRE CT		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100040000				pre-2003	Assessor					Unknown	Date unclear
1260		130 OUBRE CT		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100040000				pre-2003	Assessor					Unknown	Date unclear
1261		154 OUBRE CT		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100059110				2011	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
1262		141 OUBRE CT		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100008900				pre-2003	Assessor					Unknown	Date unclear
1263		124 OUBRE CT		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100032400				2011	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
1264		130 OUBRE CT		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100040000				pre-2003	Assessor					Unknown	Date unclear
1265		HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	9630051836				pre-2003	Assessor					Unknown	Date unclear




HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
1266		114 OUBRE CT		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100021610				pre-2003	Assessor					Unknown	Date unclear
1267		Route 1, Box 49C		Edgard							pre-1974	<a href="http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00075.pdf">http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00075.pdf</a>					Contributing	LHRI prior survey
1268											pre-1974	Prior designation			Contributing to local historic district	River Road Local Historic District	Contributing	Prior designation
1269		119 OUBRE CT		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100033260	Single-family house	Ranch	Minimal Traditional	ca. 1950	In field estimate	Some exterior wall materials replaced				Contributing	
1270		107 OUBRE COURT		EDGAR D	LA	70049	10003300	Single-family house	Ranch	No stylistic influences visible	ca. 1975	In field estimate, Desktop survey					Noncontributing	Not historic age
1271			Old Fruit Plantation, Kismet Plantation								pre-1974	Prior designation			Contributing to local historic district	River Road Local Historic District	Contributing	Prior designation



HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
1272		127 EMILIEN CT A	Old Fruit Plantation, Kismet Plantation	EDGAR D	LA	70049	100009600	Single-family house	Bungalow	No stylistic influences visible	ca. 1940	In field estimate, Desktop survey	All windows replaced, Roof material replaced, Porch materials replaced, Porch enclosed		Contributing to a local historic district	River Road Local Historic District	Contributing	
1273		127 EMILIEN CT B	Old Fruit Plantation, Kismet Plantation	EDGAR D	LA	70049	100009600		Bungalow	No stylistic influences visible	ca. 1940	Desktop survey			Contributing to a local historic district	River Road Local Historic District	Contributing	
1274		142 GEORGE SONGY CT		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100048800				Unknown	Aerial dates unclear					Unknown	
1275		126 GEORGE SONGY CT		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100008700				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1276		126 GEORGE SONGY CT		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100008700				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
1277		126 GEORGE SONGY CT		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100008700				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear

HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
1278		1803 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100017200		Commercial box	No stylistic influences visible	ca. 1970	Desktop survey	Windows boarded				Contributing	
1279		1783 HWY 18 A		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100010300	Single-family house	Rectangular	No stylistic influences visible	ca. 1970	In field estimate	All windows replaced, Doors replaced	Carport			Contributing	
1280		1783 HWY 18 B		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100010300	Single-family house	Rectangular	No stylistic influences visible	ca. 1970	Desktop survey					Contributing	
1281		1745 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100058100				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1282		1745 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100058100				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1283		1745 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100058100				post-1982	Not on 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
1284		1745 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100058100				post-1982	Not on 1982 Aerial, Assessor date					Noncontributing	Not historic age


HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
1285		Route 1, Box 58		Edgard							pre-1974	http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00065.pdf					Contributing	LHRI prior survey
1286		Route 1, Box 574		Edgard							pre-1974	http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00063.pdf					Contributing	LHRI prior survey
1287		Route 1, Box 56		Edgard							pre-1974	http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00068.pdf					Contributing	LHRI prior survey
1288		142 JOHN PIERRE ST		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100038505				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
1289				EDGAR D	LA	70049	100042100				post-1982	Not On 1982 Aerial, Assessor date					Noncontributing	Not historic age
1290				EDGAR D	LA	70049	100042100				Unknown	Aerial dates unclear					Unknown	Date unclear
1291				EDGAR D	LA	70049	100042100				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear

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1292		1715 HWY 18 A		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100041600	Single-family house	Bungalow	No stylistic influences visible	ca. 1940	In field estimate					Contributing	
1293		1715 HWY 18 B		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100041600		Ranch	Ranch	ca. 1950	In field estimate					Contributing	
1294		1651 HWY 18 A	Goldmine Plantation	EDGAR D	LA	70049	100024600	Not visible from ROW	Not visible from ROW	No stylistic influences visible	ca. 1920	In field estimate					Contributing	
1295		1651 HWY 18	Goldmine Plantation	EDGAR D	LA	70049	100024600				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1296		1651 HWY 18	Gold Mine Plantation	EDGAR D	LA	70049	100024600				pre-1949	On 1949 USGS map; On 1972 Aerial					Contributing	
1297		1651 HWY 18	Gold Mine Plantation	EDGAR D	LA	70049	100024600				pre-1972	On 1972 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	
1298		1651 HWY 18	Gold Mine Plantation	EDGAR D	LA	70049	100024600				pre-1972	On 1972 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	



HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
1299		1651 HWY 18	Gold Mine Plantation	EDGAR D	LA	70049	100024600				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
1300		1651 HWY 18	Gold Mine Plantation	EDGAR D	LA	70049	100024600				pre-1949	On 1949 USGS map; On 1972 Aerial					Contributing	
1301		1651 HWY 18	Gold Mine Plantation	EDGAR D	LA	70049	100024600				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
1302		1651 HWY 18	Gold Mine Plantation	EDGAR D	LA	70049	100024600				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
1303		1651 HWY 18	Gold Mine Plantation	EDGAR D	LA	70049	100024600				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
1304		1651 HWY 18	Gold Mine Plantation	EDGAR D	LA	70049	100024600				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
1305		1311 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100018600	Single-family house	Modified L-plan	No stylistic influences visible, Minimal Traditional	ca. 1960	Desktop survey	Windows boarded				Contributing	


HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
1306		1311 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100018600				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1307		Route 1, Box 501		Edgard							pre-1974	<a href="http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00061.pdf">http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00061.pdf</a>					Contributing	LHRI prior survey
1308		1317 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100040100				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1309		1303 HWY 18 A		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100040800		Bungalow	Minimal Traditional	ca. 1930	In field estimate					Contributing	
1310		1303 HIGHWAY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100040800				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1311		1303 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100040800		Bungalow	No stylistic influences visible	ca. 1920	In field estimate	All windows replaced, Exterior wall materials replaced, Porch materials replaced				Contributing	
1312		1303 HIGHWAY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100040800				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear

HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
1313		1283 HWY 18		EDGARD	LA	70049	9100000400	Garage	Rectangular	No stylistic influences visible	ca. 1990	In field estimate					Noncontributing	Not historic age
1314		121 EAST 11TH STREET		EDGARD	LA	70049	100018990				post-2003	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
1315		1263 HWY 18		LUCY	LA	70049	100025605		Square plan hipped-roof	Neo-traditional	2023	In field estimate, Desktop survey					Noncontributing	Not historic age
1316		131 WEST 11THS T		LUCY	LA	70049	100013720				post-2003	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
1317		156 EAST 11TH STREET		EDGARD	LA	70049	100014590				post-1982	Not On 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
1318		131 WEST 11THS T		LUCY	LA	70049	100013720				post-2003	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
1319		141 EAST 11TH ST		EDGARD	LA	70049	100036600				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear


HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
1320		157 EAST 11TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100037000				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1321		1253 HWY 18		LUCY	LA	70049	100025650		Irregular	Neo-traditional	2023	In field estimate, Desktop survey					Noncontributing	Not historic age
1322		167 EAST 11TH ST		LUCY	LA	70049	100016500				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1323		177 EAST 11TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100016600				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1324		199 EAST 11TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100016300				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
1325		1243 HWY 18		LUCY	LA	70049	100025600		Irregular	Neo-traditional	2023	In field estimate					Noncontributing	Not historic age
1326		215 EAST 11TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100016310				post-1972	Not On 1972 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Likely not historic age



HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
1327		238 EAST 11TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100004400				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
1328		221 EAST 11TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100020500				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
1329		237 EAST 11TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100026600				post-1982	Not On 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
1330		245 EAST 11TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100031300				post-1982	Not On 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
1331		251 EAST 11TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100011100				post-1982	Not On 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
1332		1213 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100025700		Barn	No stylistic influences visible	ca. 1950	In field estimate					Contributing	
1333		259 EAST 11TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100055214				post-1982	Not On 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age

HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
1334		267 EAST 11TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100058800				post-1982	Not On 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
1335		275 EAST 11TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100033710				post-1982	Not On 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
1336		1213 HIGHWAY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100025700				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1337		283 EAST 11TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100020300				post-2003	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
1338		1213 HIGHWAY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100025700				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1339		LA-18		Lucy							pre-1974	<a href="http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-01120.pdf">http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-01120.pdf</a>					Contributing	LHRI prior survey
1340		1197 HWY 18		LUCY	LA	70049			Water tower	No stylistic influences visible	ca. 1960	In field estimate					Contributing	

HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
1341		107 WATER TOWER LANE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100059125		Bungalow	No stylistic influences visible	ca. 1940	In field estimate			Contributing to local historic district	River Road Local Historic District	Contributing	Prior designation
1342		Route 1, Box 533		Edgard							pre-1974	<a href="http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00055.pdf">http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00055.pdf</a>					Contributing	LHRI prior survey
1343		111 WATER TOWER LANE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100059127				pre-2003	Assessor					Unknown	Date unclear
1344		111 WATER TOWER LANE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100059127				Unknown	Aerial dates unclear					Unknown	Date unclear
1345		117 WATER TOWER LANE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100050900				Unknown	Aerial dates unclear					Unknown	
1346		Route 1, Box 538		Edgard							pre-1974	<a href="http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00054.pdf">http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00054.pdf</a>					Contributing	LHRI prior survey
1347		1187 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100019400		Bungalow	Craftsman	ca. 1940	In field estimate					Contributing	

HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
1348		380 EAST 13TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100058400				post-1982	Not On 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
1349		380 EAST 13TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100058400				post-1982	Not On 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
1350		1187 HIGHWAY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100019400				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1351		1149 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100041200		Hall-and-parlor	National Folk	ca. 1900	In field estimate					Contributing	
1352		1171 HIGHWAY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100044600				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1353		138 ROYAL CT		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100045400		Bungalow	No stylistic influences visible	ca. 1930	In field estimate					Contributing	
1354		356 EAST 13TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100033000				post-1982	Not On 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age



HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
1355		1163 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100045300		Bungalow	No stylistic influences visible	ca. 1930	In field estimate					Contributing	
1356		138 ROYAL COURT		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100045200				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
1357		1157 HWY 18							Bungalow	No stylistic influences visible	ca. 1930	In field estimate					Contributing	
1358		129 WHITNEY COURT		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100020100				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1359		344 EAST 13TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100030500				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1360		139 WHITNEY COURT		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100021300				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1361		1145 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100042600		Shotgun	No stylistic influences visible	ca. 1910	In field estimate	Some exterior wall materials replaced, Porch altered				Contributing	

HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
1362		1151 HWY 18							Bungalow	No stylistic influences visible	ca. 1920	In field estimate					Contributing	
1363		336 EAST 13TH STREET		EDGARD	LA	70049	100006200				post-1982	Not On 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
1364		326 / 328 EAST 13TH STREET		EDGARD	LA	70049	100006501				post-1982	Not On 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
1365		Route 1, Box 561		Edgard							pre-1974	<a href="http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00043.pdf">http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00043.pdf</a>					Contributing	LHRI prior survey
1366		Route 1 Box 557		Edgard							pre-1974	<a href="http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00044.pdf">http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00044.pdf</a>					Contributing	LHRI prior survey
1367		322 EAST 13TH STREET		EDGARD	LA	70049	100006900				post-1982	Not On 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
1368		1129 & 1131 HWY 18		EDGARD	LA	70049	100009100		Rectangular	No stylistic influences visible	ca. 1960	Desktop survey					Contributing	

HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
1369		310 EAST 13TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100036200				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
1370		1117 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100019500		Square plan hipped-roof	No stylistic influences visible	ca. 1980	In field estimate					Noncontributing	Not historic age
1371		1125 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100001000	Single-family house	Rectangular	No stylistic influences visible	ca. 1965	Desktop survey					Contributing	
1372		1121 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100019600		Bungalow	No stylistic influences visible	ca. 1950	In field estimate, Desktop survey	All windows replaced, Exterior wall materials replaced, Doors replaced				Contributing	
1373		302 EAST 13TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100048200				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1374		1111 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100050090		Creole cottage	National Folk	ca. 1900	In field estimate	Exterior wall materials replaced, All windows replaced, Doors replaced				Contributing	
1375		292 EAST 13TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100013651				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear

HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
1376		1097 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100015800		Bungalow	No stylistic influences visible	ca. 1940	Desktop survey					Contributing	
1377		1093 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100008000		Rectangular	No stylistic influences visible	ca. 1950	Desktop survey					Contributing	
1378		274 EAST 13TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100035300				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1379		1083 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100038800		Bungalow	Minimal Traditional	ca. 1930	In field estimate					Contributing	
1380		262 EAST 13TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100048410				post-1982	Not On 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
1381		258 EAST 13TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100030422				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1382		1073 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100025800		Bungalow	No stylistic influences visible	ca. 1930	In field estimate	Exterior wall materials replaced, Porch enclosed				Noncontributing	Lacks integrity



HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
1383		252 EAST 13TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100025930				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
1384		1065 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100006800	Single-family house	Compo und plan	Minimal Traditional	ca. 1940	In field estimate, Desktop survey					Contributing	
1385		246 EAST 13TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100014900				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
1386		1055 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100024200		Creole Cottage	No stylistic influences visible	1840	In field estimate					Contributing	
1387		242 EAST 13TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100026700				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1388		Route 1, Box 577		Edgard							pre-1974	<a href="http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00034.pdf">http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00034.pdf</a>					Contributing	LHRI prior survey
1389		1049 HWY 18 A		LUCY	LA	70049	100009200		Creole Cottage	French Colonial	ca. 1900	In field estimate					Contributing	

HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
1390		228 EAST 13TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100011300				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
1391		198 EAST 12TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100042200				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
1392		1049 HWY 18		LUCY	LA	70049	100009200		Creole Cottage	French Colonial	ca. 1900	In field estimate					Contributing	
1393		192 EAST 12TH STREET		LUCY	LA	70049	100048300				post-1982	Not On 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
1394		192 EAST 12TH STREET		LUCY	LA	70049	100048300				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
1395		199 EAST 12TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100045100				post-1982	Not On 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
1396		135 LUCY LANE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100030600		Ranch	Ranch	ca. 1960	In field estimate					Contributing	

HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
1397		1049 HWY 18		LUCY	LA	70049	100046400		Bungalow	Minimal Traditional	ca. 1940	In field estimate					Contributing	
1398		191 EAST 12TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100035100				post-1982	Not On 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
1399		218 EAST 13TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100058900				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
1400		184 EAST 12TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100005400				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
1401		125 LUCY LANE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100012000		Creole Cottage	No stylistic influences visible	ca. 1900	In field estimate, Desktop survey			Contributing to a local historic district	River Road Local Historic District	Contributing	Prior designation
1402		208 EAST 13TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100006500				post-1982	Not On 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
1403		183 EAST 12TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100000400				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear

HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
1404		172 EAST 12TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100053000				post-1982	Not On 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
1405		202 EAST 13TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100026300				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1406		168 EAST 12TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100040500				pre-2003	Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1407		115 LUCY LANE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100057200		Ranch	Ranch	ca. 1960	In field estimate					Contributing	
1408		173 EAST 12TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100054000				post-1982	Not On 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
1409											pre-1974	Prior designation			Contributing to local historic district	River Road Local Historic District	Contributing	Prior designation
1410		168 EAST 12TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100040500				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear





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1411		107 LUCY LANE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100003700				post-2003	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
1412		160 EAST 12TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100028900				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1413		180 EAST 13TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100006100				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1414		113 TOUGR LANE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100007100				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1415		161 EAST 12TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100035500				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
1416		999 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	96200042299		Cape Cod	Neo-traditional	ca. 2000	Historic aerials					Noncontributing	Not historic age
1417		113 TOUGR LANE		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100007100				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear






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1418		152 EAST 12TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100047500				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
1419		153 EAST 12TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100029800				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1420		993 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100016700		Ranch	No stylistic influences visible	ca. 1975	Desktop survey					Noncontributing	Not historic age
1421		147 EAST 12TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100041800				post-1982	Not On 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
1422		142 EAST 12TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100059000				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1423		168 EAST 13TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100011200				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
1424		138 EAST 12TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100047600				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear

HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
1425		981 HWY 18		EDGARD	LA	70049	100017900		Rectangular	No stylistic influences visible	ca. 1970	Desktop survey					Contributing	
1426		139 EAST 12TH STREET		EDGARD	LA	70049	100000600				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
1427		132 EAST 12TH STREET		EDGARD	LA	70049	100056300				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1428		158 EAST 13TH STREET		EDGARD	LA	70049	100057700				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
1429		973 HIGHWAY 18		EDGARD	LA	70049	100020600				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1430		128 EAST 12TH STREET		EDGARD	LA	70049	100056000				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1431		973 HWY 18		EDGARD	LA	70049	100020600		Shotgun	National Folk	ca. 1900	In field estimate					Contributing	

HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
1432		122 EAST 12TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100015700				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1433		127 EAST 12TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100006000				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
1434		LA-18		Lucy							pre-1974	<a href="http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-01131.pdf">http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-01131.pdf</a>					Contributing	LHRI prior survey
1435		121 EAST 12TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100023100				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1436		140 EAST 13TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100014600				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear
1437		113 EAST 12TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100019800		Ranch	No stylistic influences visible	ca. 1975	In field estimate					Noncontributing	Not historic age
1438		128 EAST 13TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100048000				pre-1982 (assumed by 1974)	On 1982 aerial (No 1972 aerial coverage), Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	Date unclear







HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
1439		102 EAST 13TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100053990				post-1982	Not On 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
1440		116 EAST 13TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100018200				post-1982	Not On 1982 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Not historic age
1441		105 EAST 13TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100044500		Ranch	No stylistic influences visible	2008	Historic aerials					Noncontributing	Not historic age
1442		105 EAST 13TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100044500				2008	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
1443		919 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100032600		Bungalow	No stylistic influences visible	ca. 1920	In field estimate					Contributing	
1444		919 HIGHWAY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100032600				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1445		913 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100004600		Ranch	No stylistic influences visible	ca. 1975	In field estimate, Desktop survey					Noncontributing	Not historic age

HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
1446		907 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100043300		Ranch	Ranch	ca. 1960	In field estimate					Contributing	
1447		LA-18		Lucy							pre-1974	<a href="http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-01135.pdf">http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-01135.pdf</a>					Contributing	LHRI prior survey
1448		901&893 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100051000		Bungalow	No stylistic influences visible	ca. 2000	In field estimate					Noncontributing	Not historic age
1449		885 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100007800	Single-family house	Ranch	No stylistic influences visible	ca. 1970	Desktop survey					Contributing	
1450		879 HWY 18		LUCY	LA	70049	100047400		Bungalow	Minimal Traditional	ca. 1940	In field estimate					Contributing	
1451		879 HWY 18		LUCY	LA	70049	100047400				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1452		873 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100013400		Rectangular	No stylistic influences visible	ca. 1970	Desktop survey, In field estimate					Contributing	


HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
1453		865 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100050100		Ranch	Ranch	ca. 1960	In field estimate					Contributing	
1454		368 EAST 14TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100039610				post-1972	Not On 1972 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Likely not historic age
1455		322 EAST 14TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100039800				post-1972	Not On 1972 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Likely not historic age
1456		851 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100037800		Ranch	Ranch	ca. 1950	In field estimate					Contributing	
1457		851 HIGHWAY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100037800				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1458		350 EAST 14TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100035510				2011	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
1459		831 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100023200		Modified L-plan	No stylistic influences visible	ca. 1980	In field estimate					Noncontributing	Not historic age


HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
1460		274 EAST 14TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100016330				2010	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
1461		829 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100023700		Creole Cottage	No stylistic influences visible	1840	In field estimate					Contributing	
1462		791 HIGHWAY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100049300				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1463		Route 1, Box 635		Edgard							pre-1974	<a href="http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00026.pdf">http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00026.pdf</a>					Contributing	LHRI prior survey
1464		298 EAST 14TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100053800				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1465		791 HWY 18	Sorapuru House	EDGAR D	LA	70049	100049300	Single-family house	Creole cottage	French colonial	ca. 1840	In field estimate			Individually listed in NRHP; Individual local landmark		Contributing	
1466		247 HWY 18	Glendale Plantation	LUCY	LA	70049	100032100				pre-1935	On 1935 USGS Map, On 1957 Aerial					Contributing	





HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
1467		781 HIGHWAY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100051100				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1468		781 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100051100		Ranch	Ranch	ca. 1960	In field estimate					Contributing	
1469		779 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100051101		One-part commercial block	No stylistic influences visible	ca. 1950	In field estimate					Contributing	
1470		247 HWY 18	Glendale Plantation	LUCY	LA	70049	100032100				pre-1957	On 1957 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	
1471		216 EAST 14TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	96100004201				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1472		761 HWY 18		LUCY	LA	70049	100050500		Bungalow	No stylistic influences visible	ca. 1920	In field estimate	Exterior wall materials replaced, All windows replaced, Doors replaced				Contributing	
1473		753 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100050400		Ranch	Minimal Traditional	ca. 1940	In field estimate					Contributing	



HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
1474		248 EAST 14TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100027300				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1475		247 HWY 18	Glendale Plantation	LUCY	LA	70049	100032100				pre-1972	On 1972 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	
1476		242 EAST 14TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100009300				post-1972	Not On 1972 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Likely not historic age
1477		110 East 11th Street		Laplace							pre-1974	<a href="http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00432.pdf">http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00432.pdf</a>					Contributing	LHRI prior survey
1478		247 HWY 18		LUCY	LA	70049	100032100				pre-1957	On 1957 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	
1479		247 HWY 18	Glendale Plantation	LUCY	LA	70049	100032100				pre-1957	On 1957 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	
1480		735 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100037300		Bungalow	Minimal Traditional	ca. 1930	In field estimate					Contributing	

HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
1481		234 EAST 14TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100010400				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1482		247 HWY 18	Glendale Plantation	LUCY	LA	70049	100032100				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1483		247 HWY 18	Glendale Plantation	LUCY	LA	70049	100032100				pre-1957	On 1957 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	
1484		247 HWY 18	Glendale Plantation	LUCY	LA	70049	100032100				pre-1957	On 1957 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	
1485		247 HWY 18	Glendale Plantation	LUCY	LA	70049	100032100				pre-1972	On 1972 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	
1486		247 HWY 18	Glendale Plantation	LUCY	LA	70049	100032100				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1487		721 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100033100		Bungalow	Minimal Traditional	ca. 1930	In field estimate					Contributing	

HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
1488		216 EAST 14TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100053700				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1489		715 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100051200		Ranch	Ranch	ca. 1960	In field estimate					Contributing	
1490			Glendale Plantation	Lucy							pre-1974	<a href="http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-01096.pdf">http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-01096.pdf</a>					Contributing	LHRI prior survey
1491		198 EAST 14TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100018500				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1492		699 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100030700		Ranch	Ranch	ca. 1960	In field estimate					Contributing	
1493		190 EAST 14TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100013700				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1494		247 HWY 18	Glendale Plantation	Lucy	LA	70049	100004300	Single-family house	Raised Creole House	French Colonial	ca. 1805	HABS, <a href="http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00001.pdf">http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00001.pdf</a>					Contributing	



HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
1495		182 EAST 14TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100038600				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1496		685 HWY 18		LUCY	LA	70049	100018300	Barn	Rectangular	No stylistic influences visible	ca. 1920	In field estimate					Contributing	
1497		271 HWY 18	Glendale Plantation	LUCY	LA	70049	100032200				pre-1972	On 1972 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	
1498		681 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100055600		Ranch	Minimal Traditional	ca. 1940	In field estimate					Contributing	
1499		174 EAST 14TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100001700				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1500		162 SORAPURU COURT		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100050095				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1501		673 HWY 18		LUCY	LA	70049	100010700		Rectangular	No stylistic influences visible	ca. 1980	Desktop survey					Noncontributing	Not historic age

HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
1502		168 EAST 14TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100029300				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1503		158 EAST 14TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100012410				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1504		LA-18		Lucy							pre-1974	<a href="http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-01095.pdf">http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-01095.pdf</a>					Contributing	LHRI prior survey
1505		653 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100001500		Shed	No stylistic influences visible	ca. 1965	In field estimate, Desktop survey					Contributing	
1506		150 EAST 14TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100030800				pre-1972	On 1972 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	
1507		441 HWY 18 B		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100016200		Hall-and-parlor	National Folk	ca. 1890	In field estimate					Contributing	
1508		653 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100001500	Single-family house	Ranch	No stylistic influences visible	ca. 1965	In field estimate, Desktop survey					Contributing	

HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
1509		144 EAST 14TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100022900				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1510		645 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100017590		Ranch	No stylistic influences visible	ca. 1950	Desktop survey					Contributing	
1511		645 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100017590				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1512				Edgard /Lucy							pre-1974	<a href="http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00007.pdf">http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00007.pdf</a>					Contributing	LHRI prior survey
1513				Edgard							pre-1974	<a href="http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00006.pdf">http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00006.pdf</a>					Contributing	LHRI prior survey
1514		134 EAST 14TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100046700				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1515		115 AUGUST LN		LUCY	LA	70049	100004302				pre-1972	On 1972 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	

HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
1516		479 HIGHWAY 18		LUCY	LA	70049	100022800				pre-1972	On 1972 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	
1517		593 HIGHWAY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100036900				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1518		635 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100047700		Ranch	Ranch	ca. 1970	Historic aerials					Contributing	
1519		441 HWY 18 A		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100016200		Hall- and- parlor	National Folk	ca. 1890	In field estimate					Contributing	
1520		467 HIGHWAY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100039400				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1521		125 SORAPUR U COURT		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100013300				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1522		Route 1, Box 715		Edgard							pre-1974	<a href="http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00008.pdf">http://crt- esri.crt.state.la.us/ HPData/ StandingStructures/ 48-00008.pdf</a>					Contributing	LHRI prior survey



HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
1523		Route 1		Edgard							pre-1974	<a href="http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00018.pdf">http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00018.pdf</a>					Contributing	LHRI prior survey
1524		417 HWY 18		LUCY	LA	70049	100004300		Square plan hipped-roof	No stylistic influences visible, No stylistic influences visible	ca. 1960	In field estimate	All windows replaced, Exterior wall materials replaced, Fenestration pattern altered, Porch altered				Noncontributing	Lacks integrity
1525		479 HWY 18		LUCY	LA	70049	100022800		Bungalow	No stylistic influences visible	ca. 1920	In field estimate					Contributing	
1526		115 SORAPURU COURT		EDGARD	LA	70049	100049200		Bungalow	No stylistic influences visible	ca. 1930	In field estimate			Contributing to a local historic district	River Road Local Historic District	Contributing	Prior designation
1527		467 HWY 18		EDGARD	LA	70049	100039400		Ranch	Ranch	ca. 1960	In field estimate					Contributing	
1528				Edgard							pre-1974	<a href="http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00010.pdf">http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00010.pdf</a>					Contributing	LHRI prior survey

HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
1529		593 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100036900	Single-family house	Cape Cod	Neo-traditional	ca. 2000	In field estimate					Noncontributing	Not historic age
1530		609 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100052000		Bungalow	No stylistic influences visible	ca. 1880	<a href="http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00017.pdf">http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00017.pdf</a>	Porch enclosed				Contributing	LHRI prior survey
1531		110 EAST 14TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100055490		Ranch	Minimal Traditional	ca. 1940	In field estimate					Contributing	
1532		Route 1, Box 354		Edgard							pre-1974	<a href="http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00019.pdf">http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00019.pdf</a>					Contributing	LHRI prior survey
1533		Route 1, Box 657		Edgard							pre-1974	<a href="http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00012.pdf">http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00012.pdf</a>					Contributing	LHRI prior survey
1534		505 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100050092		Commercial box	No stylistic influences visible	ca. 1970	In field estimate					Contributing	
1535		496 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100023800		Bungalow	No stylistic influences visible	ca. 1930	In field estimate					Contributing	

HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
1536											pre-1974	Prior designation			Contributing to local historic district	River Road Local Historic District	Contributing	Prior designation
1537		137 EAST 16TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100012900				pre-1972	On 1972 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	
1538		Route 1, Box 731		Edgard							pre-1974	<a href="http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00016.pdf">http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00016.pdf</a>					Contributing	LHRI prior survey
1539		502 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100049600		Ranch	Ranch	ca. 1970	In field estimate					Contributing	
1540		104 TERRY COURT		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100046800		Rectangular	No stylistic influences visible	ca. 1920	In field estimate	Fire damage, Roof missing		Contributing to a local historic district	River Road Local Historic District	Noncontributing	Lacks integrity
1541		Route 1, Box 727		Edgard							pre-1974	<a href="http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00014.pdf">http://crt-esri.crt.state.la.us/HPData/StandingStructures/48-00014.pdf</a>					Contributing	LHRI prior survey
1542		586 HWY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100037400		Ranch	Ranch	ca. 1960	In field estimate					Contributing	

HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
1543		HWY 18		LUCY	LA	70049	100037600				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1544				LUCY	LA	70049	100004300				pre-1972	On 1972 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	
1545		112 TERRY COURT		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100052600				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1546		502 HIGHWAY 18		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100049600				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1547				LUCY	LA	70049	100004300				2011	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
1548		104 TERRY COURT		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100046800				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1549		HWY 18		LUCY	LA	70049	100022800				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear



HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
1550		125 CANNON COURT		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100016500				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1551		590 HWY 18		LUCY	LA	70049	100052500	Back House	Rectangular	No stylistic influences visible	ca. 1920	In field estimate					Contributing	
1552		153 E 15TH ST		LUCY	LA	70049	100004300				pre-1972	On 1972 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Contributing	
1553		125 CANNON COURT		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100016379				post-1972	Not On 1972 Aerial, Assessor date B4-2003					Noncontributing	Likely not historic age
1554				LUCY	LA	70049	100004300				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
1555		175 EAST 16TH STREET		EDGAR D	LA	70049	100036400				post-2003	Assessor					Noncontributing	Not historic age
1556				LUCY	LA	70049	100004300				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear

HHM ID#	Image	Address	Historic name	City	State	Zip	Assessor PIDN	Type	Form	Stylistic influences	Year built	Source for year built	Alterations	Additions	Prior designations	Prior designation name	NRHP recommended status	Justification
1557				LUCY	LA	70049	100004300				pre-2003	Aerial dates unclear, Assessor date B4-2003					Unknown	Date unclear
SUM																		

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## Appendix C | Contact Sheets

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 130 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 6075 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... DSC_1834.JPG	 130 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 6075 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... DSC_1835.JPG	 130 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 6075 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... DSC_1838.JPG	 130 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 6075 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... DSC_1840.JPG	 130 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 6075 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... DSC_1841.JPG	 130 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 6075 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... DSC_1842.JPG	 130 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 6075 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... DSC_1843.JPG	 156 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 6059 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... DSC_1816.JPG	 156 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 6059 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... DSC_1817.JPG	 156 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 6059 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... DSC_1821.JPG	 156 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 6059 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... DSC_1825.JPG
 156 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 6059 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... DSC_1830.JPG	 176 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 5997 6011 HWY 18 A IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... DSC_1844.JPG	 176 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 5997 6011 HWY 18 A IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... DSC_1845.JPG	 176 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 5997 6011 HWY 18 A IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... DSC_1846.JPG	 176 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 5997 6011 HWY 18 A IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... DSC_1847.JPG	 177 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 5997 HWY 18 B IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... DSC_1849.JPG	 177 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 5997 HWY 18 B IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... DSC_1850.JPG	 177 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 5997 HWY 18 B IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... DSC_1851.JPG	 178 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 5991 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... DSC_1853.JPG	 178 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 5991 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... DSC_1854.JPG	 178 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 5991 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... DSC_1855.JPG
 179 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 5985 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... DSC_1852.JPG	 179 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 5985 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... DSC_1856.JPG	 179 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 5985 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... DSC_1858.JPG	 179 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 5985 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... DSC_1859.JPG	 180 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 130 FREDDIE CT IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... DSC_1867.JPG	 182 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 112 WEST 16TH STREET IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... DSC_1864.JPG	 182 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 112 WEST 16TH STREET IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... DSC_1865.JPG	 182 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 112 WEST 16TH STREET IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... DSC_1866.JPG	 182 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 112 WEST 16TH STREET IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... DSC_1870.JPG	 182 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 112 WEST 16TH STREET IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... DSC_1872.JPG	 190 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 5939 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... DSC_1869.JPG
 190 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 5939 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... DSC_1874.JPG	 190 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 5939 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... DSC_1876.JPG	 190 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 5939 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... DSC_1881.JPG	 194 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 106 THOMAS CT IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... DSC_1877.JPG	 194 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 106 THOMAS CT IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... DSC_1878.JPG	 194 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 106 THOMAS CT IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... DSC_1879.JPG	 194 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 106 THOMAS CT IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... DSC_1880.JPG	 194 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 106 THOMAS CT IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... DSC_1881.JPG	 204 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 5921 W 14TH ST IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... DSC_1884.JPG	 204 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 5921 W 14TH ST IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... DSC_1885.JPG	 204 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 5921 W 14TH ST IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... DSC_1886.JPG




























































































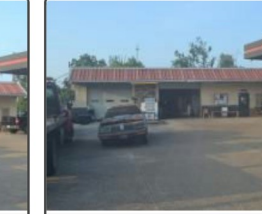






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 <p>319 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 5671 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... DSC_2020.JPG</p>	 <p>319 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 5671 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... DSC_2021.JPG</p>	 <p>319 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 5671 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... DSC_2022.JPG</p>	 <p>332 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 119 WEST 9TH STREET IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... DSC_2023.JPG</p>	 <p>332 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 119 WEST 9TH STREET IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... DSC_2027.JPG</p>	 <p>332 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 119 WEST 9TH STREET IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... W_9th_119.jpg</p>	 <p>337 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 123 BROWN-HYMEL CT IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... Brown-Hymel_123.jpg</p>	 <p>337 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 123 BROWN-HYMEL CT IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... DSC_2028.JPG</p>	 <p>337 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 123 BROWN-HYMEL CT IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... DSC_2029.JPG</p>	 <p>338 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 5653 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... DSC_2024.JPG</p>	 <p>338 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 5653 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... DSC_2025.JPG</p>
 <p>338 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 5653 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... DSC_2026.JPG</p>	 <p>338 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 5653 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... DSC_2032.JPG</p>	 <p>338 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 5653 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... DSC_2033.JPG</p>	 <p>342 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 5647 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... DSC_2034.JPG</p>	 <p>342 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 5647 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... DSC_2035.JPG</p>	 <p>342 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 5647 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... DSC_2036.JPG</p>	 <p>342 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 5647 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... DSC_2037.JPG</p>	 <p>342 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 5647 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... DSC_2050.JPG</p>	 <p>344 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 5641 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... DSC_2039.JPG</p>	 <p>344 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 5641 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... DSC_2040.JPG</p>	 <p>344 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 5641 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... DSC_2041.JPG</p>
 <p>350 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 126 CLARK CT IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... DSC_2045.JPG</p>	 <p>350 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 126 CLARK CT IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... DSC_2046.JPG</p>	 <p>350 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 126 CLARK CT IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... DSC_2048.JPG</p>	 <p>350 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 126 CLARK CT IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... DSC_2049.JPG</p>	 <p>358 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 5629 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... DSC_2047.JPG</p>	 <p>358 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 5629 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... DSC_2049.JPG</p>	 <p>358 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 5629 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... DSC_2051.JPG</p>	 <p>358 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 5629 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... DSC_2051.JPG</p>	 <p>364 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 118 W 8TH ST IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... DSC_2053.JPG</p>	 <p>364 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 118 W 8TH ST IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... DSC_2054.JPG</p>	 <p>364 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 118 W 8TH ST IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... DSC_2058.JPG</p>







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 633 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 3305 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... DSC_2254.JPG	 633 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 3305 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... DSC_2255.JPG	 633 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 3305 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... DSC_2256.JPG	 635 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 3291 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... DSC_2257.JPG	 635 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 3291 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... DSC_2259.JPG	 635 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 3291 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... DSC_2260.JPG	 639 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 112 JOSEPH COURT IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... DSC_2263.JPG	 639 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 112 JOSEPH COURT IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... DSC_2266.JPG	 639 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 112 JOSEPH COURT IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... DSC_2267.JPG	 643 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 107 JOSEPH COURT B IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... 107 Joseph b.jpg	 644 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 107 JOSEPH COURT A IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... DSC_2265.JPG
 644 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 107 JOSEPH COURT A IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... DSC_2267.JPG	 644 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 107 JOSEPH COURT A IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... DSC_2268.JPG	 645 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 3265 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... DSC_2269.JPG	 645 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 3265 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... DSC_2270.JPG	 645 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 3265 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... DSC_2271.JPG	 660 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 3235 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... DSC_2281.JPG	 660 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 3235 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... DSC_2282.JPG	 660 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 3235 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... DSC_2283.JPG	 660 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 3235 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... DSC_2284.JPG	 660 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 3235 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... DSC_2287.JPG	 668 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 3225 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... DSC_2285.JPG
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 707 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 114 PEREZ DRIVE IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... DSC_2303.JPG	 713 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 3193 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... DSC_2304.JPG	 713 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 3193 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... DSC_2305.JPG	 713 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 3193 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... DSC_2306.JPG	 713 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 3193 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... DSC_2307.JPG	 713 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 3193 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... DSC_2308.JPG	 713 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 3193 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... DSC_2309.JPG	 720 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 3149 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... DSC_2313.JPG	 720 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 3149 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... DSC_2314.JPG	 720 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 3149 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... DSC_2317.JPG	 722 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 3135 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... DSC_2315.JPG











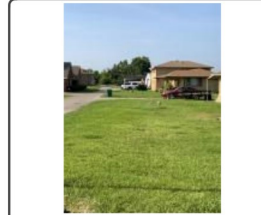
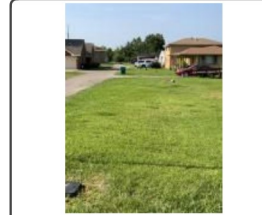
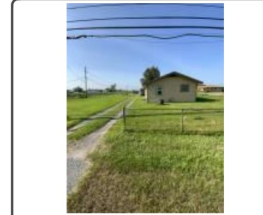



























































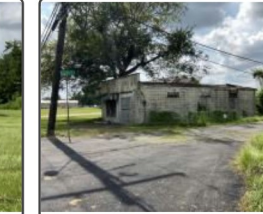





















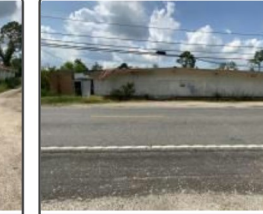










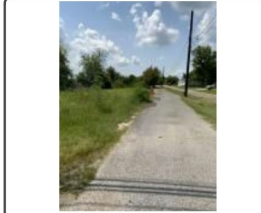








































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 1074 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 102 COUNTRY DRIVE IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... IMG_8060.jpeg	 1074 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 102 COUNTRY DRIVE IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... IMG_8061.jpeg	 1074 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 102 COUNTRY DRIVE IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... IMG_8062.jpeg	 1074 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 102 COUNTRY DRIVE IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... IMG_8063.jpeg	 1074 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 102 COUNTRY DRIVE IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... IMG_8064.jpeg	 1078 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 124 DUCK LANE IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... IMG_8068.jpeg	 1078 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 124 DUCK LANE IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... IMG_8194.jpeg	 1089 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 139 DUCK LANE IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... IMG_8073.jpeg	 1093 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 115 DUCK LN B IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... IMG_8070.jpeg	 1093 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 115 DUCK LN B IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... IMG_8073.jpeg	 1093 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 115 DUCK LN B IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... IMG_8075.jpeg
 1093 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 115 DUCK LN B IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... IMG_8080.jpeg	 1093 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 115 DUCK LN B IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... IMG_8081.jpeg	 1094 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 119-121 DUCK LN A IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... IMG_8076.jpeg	 1094 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 119-121 DUCK LN A IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... IMG_8078.jpeg	 1094 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 119-121 DUCK LN A IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... IMG_8079.jpeg	 1117 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 1985 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... IMG_8082.jpeg	 1117 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 1985 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... IMG_8083.jpeg	 1117 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 1985 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... IMG_8084.jpeg	 1117 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 1985 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... IMG_8085.jpeg	 1117 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 1985 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... IMG_8086.jpeg	 1117 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 1985 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... IMG_8087.jpeg
 1117 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 1985 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... IMG_8088.jpeg	 1155 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 1973 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... IMG_8089.jpeg	 1155 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 1973 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... IMG_8090.jpeg	 1155 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 1973 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... IMG_8091.jpeg	 1182 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 1963 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... IMG_8092.jpeg	 1182 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 1963 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... IMG_8093.jpeg	 1182 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 1963 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... IMG_8094.jpeg	 1211 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 140 BLOCK E 7TH ST Edgard-E-7th-Cemetery.jpg	 1226 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 1939 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... IMG_8095.jpeg	 1226 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 1939 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... IMG_8096.jpeg	 1226 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 1939 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... IMG_8100.jpeg



 1226 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 1939 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... IMG_8103.jpeg	 1226 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 1939 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... IMG_8104.jpeg	 1232 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 1933 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... IMG_8097.jpeg	 1232 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 1933 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... IMG_8101.jpeg	 1235 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 1925 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... IMG_8102.jpeg	 1235 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 1925 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... IMG_8103.jpeg	 1235 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 1925 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... IMG_8104.jpeg	 1235 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 1925 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... IMG_8105.jpeg	 1243 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 1911 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... IMG_8108.jpeg	 1243 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 1911 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... IMG_8110.jpeg	 1243 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 1911 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... IMG_8111.jpeg
 1243 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 1911 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... IMG_8112.jpeg	 1244 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 1905 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... IMG_8113.jpeg	 1244 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 1905 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... IMG_8114.jpeg	 1244 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 1905 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... IMG_8115.jpeg	 1245 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 1901 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... IMG_8115.jpeg	 1246 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 114 E 9TH ST IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... IMG_8116.jpeg	 1246 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 114 E 9TH ST IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... IMG_8117.jpeg	 1246 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 114 E 9TH ST IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... IMG_8118.jpeg	 1246 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 114 E 9TH ST IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... IMG_8119.jpeg	 1252 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 1867 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... IMG_8120.jpeg	 1252 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 1867 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... IMG_8121.jpeg
 1252 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 1867 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... IMG_8122.jpeg	 1252 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 1867 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... IMG_8123.jpeg	 1252 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 1867 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... IMG_8195.jpeg	 1256 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 1851 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... IMG_8124.jpeg	 1256 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 1851 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... IMG_8125.jpeg	 1256 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 1851 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... IMG_8126.jpeg	 1256 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 1851 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... IMG_8127.jpeg	 1269 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 119 OUBRE CT 119 oubre ct.jpg	 1269 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 119 OUBRE CT IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... IMG_8134.jpeg	 1269 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 119 OUBRE CT IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... IMG_8135.jpeg	 1269 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 119 OUBRE CT IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... IMG_8136.jpeg
 1270 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 107 OUBRE COURT IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... IMG_8137.jpeg	 1270 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 107 OUBRE COURT IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... IMG_8138.jpeg	 1270 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 107 OUBRE COURT IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... IMG_8139.jpeg	 1272 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 127 EMILIE CT A IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... IMG_8140.jpeg	 1272 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 127 EMILIE CT A IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... IMG_8141.jpeg	 1272 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 127 EMILIE CT A IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... IMG_8142.jpeg	 1273 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 127 EMILIE CT B Emilien_Cout_127B.jpg	 1278 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 1803 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... IMG_8152.jpeg	 1278 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 1803 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... IMG_8154.jpeg	 1278 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 1803 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... IMG_8155.jpeg	 1279 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 1783 HWY 18 A IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... IMG_8156.jpeg



 1279 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 1783 HWY 18 A IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... IMG_8157.jpeg	 1279 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 1783 HWY 18 A IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... IMG_8158.jpeg	 1280 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 1783 HWY 18 B IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... HWY_18_1783A-124_George_St_jpg	 1292 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 1715 HWY 18 A IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... IMG_8171.jpeg	 1292 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 1715 HWY 18 A IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... IMG_8172.jpeg	 1292 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 1715 HWY 18 A IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... IMG_8181.jpeg	 1293 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 1715 HWY 18 B IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... 1715 hwy 18 b.jpg	 1294 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 1651 HWY 18 A IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... IMG_8180.jpeg	 1294 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 1651 HWY 18 A IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... IMG_8182.jpeg	 1294 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 1651 HWY 18 A IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... IMG_8183.jpeg	 1294 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 1651 HWY 18 A IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... IMG_8184.jpeg
 1294 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 1651 HWY 18 A IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... IMG_8185.jpeg	 1305 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 1311 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... IMG_8186.jpeg	 1305 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 1311 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... IMG_8187.jpeg	 1305 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 1311 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... IMG_8188.jpeg	 1309 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 1303 HWY 18 A IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... IMG_8189.jpeg	 1309 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 1303 HWY 18 A IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... IMG_8196.jpeg	 1311 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 1303 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... IMG_8196.jpeg	 1313 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 1283 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... IMG_8546.jpeg	 1313 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 1283 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... IMG_8547.jpeg	 1313 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 1283 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... IMG_8548.jpeg	 1313 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 1283 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... IMG_8549.jpeg
 1314 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 121 EAST 11TH STREET IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... IMG_8198.jpeg	 1314 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 121 EAST 11TH STREET IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... IMG_8199.jpeg	 1314 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 121 EAST 11TH STREET IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... IMG_8201.jpeg	 1315 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 1263 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... IMG_8200.jpeg	 1315 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 1263 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... IMG_8203.jpeg	 1321 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 1253 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... IMG_8205.jpg	 1325 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 1243 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... IMG_8204.jpeg	 1325 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 1243 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... IMG_8206.jpeg	 1332 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 1213 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... IMG_8209.jpeg	 1332 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 1213 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... IMG_8210.jpeg	 1332 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 1213 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... IMG_8211.jpeg
 1332 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 1213 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... IMG_8212.jpeg	 1332 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 1213 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... IMG_8213.jpeg	 1332 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 1213 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... IMG_8214.jpeg	 1332 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 1213 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... IMG_8215.jpeg	 1340 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 1197 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... IMG_8216.jpeg	 1341 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 107 WATER TOWER LANE IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... IMG_8217.jpeg	 1347 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 1187 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... IMG_8543.jpeg	 1347 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 1187 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... IMG_8544.jpeg	 1347 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 1187 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... IMG_8545.jpeg	 1351 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 1149 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... IMG_8218.jpeg	 1351 A HHM__ADDRESS_GENERATED 1149 HWY 18 IMAGES__IMAGE_ORIGINAL_FILE... IMG_8219.jpeg























