

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The boundaries of the Lake Charles Historic District encompass 380 buildings, with contributing elements ranging in date from c.1880 to 1939 and styles running the gamut from Italianate to Modernistic. All but a handful of the contributing elements are residences. The district is located adjacent to downtown Lake Charles and has an intrusion rate of 26%.

The regional hub city of Lake Charles is located in southwestern Louisiana along the Calcasieu River and a two-by-three mile lake of the same name. The city was the focus of a major lumber boom in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and the nominated district developed as a direct result of this growth and prosperity. Lake Charles became the parish seat of Calcasieu in 1852, although by the eve of the Civil War it was still a backwoods village with only a handful of families. In fact, settlement was confined to the present downtown area until the lumber boom took off, beginning in the 1880s. Lumber had figured prominently in the town's history from the beginning, but the peak years were c.1885 to c.1915. Due to a floodtide of Northern immigration and the growing lumber industry, the town's population more than quadrupled in the 1880s. It then doubled in the '90s and again in the first decade of this century, paralleling lumber's meteoric growth. As the population of the little hamlet hugging the lake expanded, the present district was born. As the only historic residential neighborhood in Lake Charles, it is where many of the lumber mill workers lived and where timber barons built their homes using the finest woods possible.

The houses in the district reflect the complete range on the economic scale, from mill owner to common laborer. There are, however, no clear-cut "rich" or "poor" neighborhoods. Broad, Kirby and Pujo streets today retain the greatest number of impressive residences, and the evidence indicates they were always prestigious streets. There was also a concentration of grand houses at the corner of Mill and Moss. (Of the original three, two survive.)

The district has a mixed one and two story scale, and almost all of the buildings are of wood construction. About a fourth of the contributing elements are two stories, and in some places they appear in a goodly concentration. For example, there are blocks of Kirby and Pujo with a two story scale. Also, because many of the two story residences are quite impressive, they obviously dominate the smaller houses around them. The presence of numerous mature oak trees is another distinguishing feature of the district. On certain streets, the trees, larger lots and large houses prevent general view photographs showing more than one building.

THE BUILDING STOCK

Queen Anne Revival/Eastlake (20%):

These houses are the most significant ones in the district. They are unusually elaborate, and fully a half of them are two stories, with two being in the two-and-a-half/three story range. Most of these are Queen Anne Revival houses with Eastlake ornamentation, but the category also includes boxy houses with Eastlake ornamentation and transitional Queen Anne/Colonial Revival residences. The latter are essentially Queen Anne houses with Colonial Revival galleries.

On the whole, the Queen Anne Revival style in Louisiana is conservative and lacks the elaborate massing, contrasting materials, decorative work, etc. of Northern and Eastern examples. This is largely true even in New Orleans, although there are some very noteworthy exceptions. Textbook examples of the style tend to be concentrated in areas of heavy Northern immigration, particularly the southwestern prairie region where Lake Charles is located. This area was settled principally in the late nineteenth century by Midwesterners, and it is in towns like Jennings, Lake Charles, and Crowley that one sees Queen Anne houses more like the national norm. Particularly distinguishing features of the Lake Charles examples include elaborate massing (including ten turrets); richly carved vergeboards; a large amount of shingling of different types (including gables and exterior wall surfaces); various sunburst and fan forms in gables, gablets, and brackets; and a wide variety of elaborate gable peak ornamentation. Even many of the smaller one or one-and-a-half story cottages are noteworthy.

Particularly outstanding houses in this category include #s 39, 40, 51, 69 71, 83, 145, 146, 147, 181, 214, and 343. (See inventory for descriptions.)

Colonial Revival (10%):

This includes both the standard Colonial Revival and Lake Charles' own distinctive

interpretation. Colonial Revival residences in the district tend to be fairly grand, with over three-fourths being two stories. Several of the mainstream Colonial Revival houses have colossal order pedimented porticos (for example, #s 129, 192, 200, & 335). One example, #169, has a colossal order gallery on three sides, while #52 has a colossal, three column porch.

Lake Charles also developed its own variation of the Colonial Revival style, with the distinguishing feature being a very distinctive paneled, slightly tapered square column. Sanborn map research on selected examples reveals that the earliest date from the c.1905-10 period. The Walter Goos House (#306) is a particularly noteworthy example. It was built sometime between 1903 and 1909 to replace an earlier, smaller house on the site. This large house has colossal order, very slightly tapered, paneled columns with necking and a paneled section above. There are also matching end pilasters. Around 1910, the Eastlake gallery on the Ramsey House (4147) was replaced with one whose columns are almost identical to those on the Goos House. Other instances of earlier houses receiving a new paneled, tapered column gallery are #s 85 and 362. Another noteworthy example of the style is #137, with a colossal gallery on three sides.

It should be noted that this style of column continued in popularity through the years and is found on foursquares and bungalows. In the opinion of the State Historic Preservation Office, it is a distinctive variant peculiar to Lake Charles, and as such, is an important part of the city's architectural heritage. To facilitate identification, the term "Lake Charles" columns or gallery is used in the inventory.

Bungalows (28%):

This category includes both dictionary definition bungalows as well as two story houses with bungalow details (for example, foursquares). All but a handful are generic examples of the style. Particularly outstanding bungalows include #s 59, 154, 160, & 204. (See inventory for descriptions.)

Twentieth Century Eclectic (3%):

Although this category only accounts for 3% of the total building stock, almost all the examples are major landmarks. They include the Renaissance styled former post office (#357); a Spanish Colonial villa on Broad (4124); the 1920s Gothic Revival First Methodist Church (#142); a neo-Georgian mansion designed by the noted New Orleans architectural firm of Favrot and Livaudais (#84); the neoclassical French-looking Masonic Hall (#358~); the Byzantine inspired Temple Sinai (#359); and the Gothic Revival Church of the Good Shepherd (#288, National Register).

Other (3%):

This category encompasses a handful of styled buildings that do not fit into one of the above categories. Examples include an Italianate house (#186); St. John Lutheran Church, with its Italianate windows (4314); and the Modernistic Southwestern Louisiana Technical Institute (#290).

Plain (10%):

These are legitimately historic buildings that feature no pronounced style. The State Historic Preservation Office has used this category in several district submissions and feels that it is preferable to forcing buildings into stylistic categories.

Intrusions (26%):

An intrusion rate of 26% is about average for a Register district in Louisiana. Included in the intrusion, or non-contributing, category are less than fifty year old buildings and historic buildings that have been severely modified. In the case of the latter, evaluations were made by the State Historic Preservation Office staff on a case by case basis. Most of the intrusions are small brick ranch houses or small altered cottages. Noteworthy exceptions are the large modern post office (#180) on Moss and various commercial/institutional intrusions on Broad. The post office obviously represents a break in historic character, but the block of houses beyond it was significant enough to reach for, including a turreted house and an Italianate house that is probably the oldest building in the district. The largest concentration of intrusions occurs along Broad, a major traffic artery, and there are gaps in the district's historic character along this street. However, the important point is that many of the district's most outstanding buildings are on Broad. There is also a concentration of intrusions along Hodges at Pine, but it was necessary to include them to take in two two-story Queen Anne Revival houses (#s 38 & 39), one of which (439) is a major architectural landmark.

Contributing Elements:

The district has one period of significance under Criterion A (c.1885 c.1915) and one under Criterion C (c.1880-1939). As explained in Part 8, the period of significance under Criterion A (c.1885-c.1915) is the generally recognized lumber boom period in Lake Charles. The district is also architecturally significant as an outstanding collection of historic buildings within southwestern Louisiana, with contributing elements ranging in date from c.1880 to 1939. While there are certain elements (see Part 8) which make the greatest contribution to this significance, the district has noteworthy buildings in a wide variety of styles ranging from 1880s Italianate to a 1939 Modernistic school. In short, the district should be viewed as tout ensemble, with any building fifty years old or older and not badly modified being counted as a contributing element.

Alterations to Contributing Elements:

By and large the district's contributing elements are in a good state of integrity. When alterations became too serious, the building in question was counted as non-contributing. Asbestos, aluminum and vinyl sided buildings were handled on a case by case basis, depending on whether the substitute siding was sensitively installed. Perhaps the most serious loss of integrity to a contributing element is the addition of a brick one story commercial building to the front of a two story frame Queen Anne/Colonial Revival residence (#135). However, the larger historic building dominates and the commercial wing could be removed easily enough.

LAKE CHARLES HISTORIC DISTRICT INVENTORY

Note: The term "Lake Charles" gallery or "Lake Charles" columns is used for ease of identification. See Part 7 for description.

1. 727 Lawrence. Contributing element. 1920s. Frame bungalow. Porch has been reduced.
2. 725 Lawrence. Contributing element. c.1915. Plain frame house with pyramidal roof and separate front porch roof. Porch columns replaced; porch floor lowered to grade level; side dormer-like addition.
3. 721 Lawrence. Contributing element. c.1915. Plain frame cottage with pyramidal roof and separate front porch roof. Porch columns replaced.
4. 710 Lawrence. Contributing element c.1920s frame bungalow.
5. 709 Lawrence. Contributing element. 1930s. Plain frame double shotgun with bungalow style rafter ends.
6. 706 Lawrence. Contributing element. 1920s frame bungalow.
7. 700 block of Lawrence. Contributing element. c.1910 frame cottage.
8. 702 Lawrence. Contributing element. 1920s frame bungalow.
9. 630 Lawrence. Non-contributing element. Badly altered bungalow.
10. 629 Lawrence. Contributing element. c.1890. Two story frame house with vergeboard trim. Porch columns replaced.
11. 622 Lawrence. Contributing element. 1920s frame bungalow with arched dormer.
12. 621 Lawrence. Contributing element. 1920s. Large frame bungalow with Lake Charles columns and prominent modillions.
13. 600 block of Lawrence. Contributing element. 1920's frame cottage with forward facing gable and porte-cochere.
14. 619 Lawrence. Contributing element. c.1890. Two story frame house; like 629 Lawrence but with curving porch. Alterations include column replacement and hurricane window covers.
15. 618 Lawrence. Contributing element. 1920's frame bungalow.

16. 606 Lawrence. Contributing element. 1920s frame bungalow with pyramidal roof.
17. 530 Lawrence. Contributing element. c.1905 cottage with Eastlake columns. Asbestos siding.
18. 521 Lawrence. Non-contributing element. Brick ranch house.
19. 520 Lawrence. Contributing element. 1930s. Plain frame cottage.
20. 518 Lawrence. Contributing element. c.1920. Frame bungalow with Lake Charles columns and Palladian dormer.
21. 517 Lawrence. Contributing element. 1920s frame bungalow.
22. 516 Lawrence. Contributing element. It appears that this house began as a Queen Anne Revival cottage. Jerkinhead gable, half timbered, bungalow style porch added c.1920.
23. 515 Lawrence. Contributing element. c.1905. Two story frame Queen Anne Revival-Colonial Revival house with square post porch and imbricated shingle gable.
24. 503 Lawrence. Non-contributing element. Badly altered bungalow.
25. 727 Pine. Contributing element. c.1900 frame Queen Anne Revival cottage with Eastlake columns and polygonal bay.
26. 700 block Pine. Non-contributing element. Two story badly altered Queen Anne Revival house.
27. 721 Pine. Contributing element. c.1900 frame Queen Anne Revival cottage with Eastlake columns.
28. 719 Pine. Contributing element. c.1900 frame Queen Anne Revival cottage with Eastlake columns.
29. 627 Pine. Contributing element. 1920's frame rambling bungalow.
30. 617 Pine. Contributing element. 1920's bungalow; asbestos siding.
31. 615 Pine. Contributing element. 1920's frame bungalow.
32. Non-contributing element. Small asbestos and brick cottage.
33. 500 block of Pine. Non-contributing element. Brick cottage.
34. 511 Pine. Non-contributing element. Badly altered historic co-stage.
35. 505 Pine. Non-contributing element. One story brick building.
36. 423 Pine. Non-contributing element. Brick ranch house.
37. 419 Pine. Contributing element. c.1930. Plain frame -two story dependency.
38. 411 Pine. Contributing element. 1890s. Two story frame Queen Anne Revival house with Eastlake columns, sunburst motif in gables, enclosed sleeping porch in front on second floor. Metal awning added to shade porch.
39. 401 Pine. Contributing element. 1890s. Two story frame Queen Anne Revival house. Features include an Eastlake porch surmounted by an elaborately worked balcony. Balcony has decorative corner panels and spindlework that taken together form an "O" shaped front opening. fabricated shingles in front and side gables and in wide band between the first and second story windows. Other noteworthy features include a very prominent fan form in the front gable and a side polygonal bay with large quarter circle decoratively worked brackets.

40. 721 Mill. Contributing element. c.1900. Frame Queen Anne Revival cottage with slender Colonial Revival columns, a prominent side turret, three different shingle patterns, and sunburst motif in porch gable.

41. 715 Mill. Contributing element. 1920s frame bungalow.

42. 711 Mill. Non-contributing element. Badly altered bungalow.

43. 707 Mill. Contributing element. c.1910. Two story frame dependency to 703 Mill.

44. 703 Mill. Contributing element. c.1910. One-and-one-half story frame Colonial Revival house with double Ionic columns, polygonal bay on side.

45. 628 Mill. Contributing element. c.1915. One story brick Colonial Revival cottage with pedimented portico and bungalow columns.

46. 625 Mill. Contributing element. 1920's frame bungalow with strapwork on column tops.

47. 618 Mill. Contributing element. 1920's frame bungalow.

48. 617 Mill. Contributing element. 1920s frame bungalow.

49. 614 Mill. Contributing element. 1920s frame bungalow.

50. 610 Mill. Contributing element. 1920's frame bungalow.

51. 605 Mill. Contributing element. c.1900. Large one and-a-half story frame Queen Anne Revival "mansion" raised five or six feet above grade. Curving gallery, under its own roof, encompasses three sides of the house, featuring coupled columns under a single Ionic capital. Columns rest upon bases. Steep hip roof is marked by a large gable on each elevation. These prominent gables are shingled and have sunburst brackets in the lower corners. Entrance marked by gables in porch roof which features Jacobean looking strapwork.

52. 530 Mill. Contributing element. c.1910. Large frame two story Colonial Revival house distinguished principally by its three column, colossal order gallery. The fluted Ionic columns are marked above by prominent, coupled, scroll-like brackets. Large elaborate brackets also support a simple two bay balcony above the front door.

53. 515 Mill. Contributing element. 1920s frame bungalow with "Lake Charles" columns.

54. 503 Mill. Contributing element. 1890s two story frame Queen Anne Revival house with imbricated shingles and arch in gable. Two story square columns added c.1920.

55. 712 Division. Contributing element. 1920s frame bungalow.

56. 716 Division. Contributing element. 1920s frame bungalow.

57. 700 block of Division. Non-contributing element. Aluminum sided cottage.

58. 714 Division. Contributing element. 1920s frame cottage in the bungalow style; "Lake Charles" columns.

59. 712 Division. Contributing element. 1920s large one-and-one-half story well detailed bungalow. Huge similarly detailed dormer, long rafter tails, glazed porches.

60. 107 Division. Contributing element. 1930s. Plain frame cottage.

61. 704 Division. Contributing element. 1930s. Plain frame English style cottage with huge sleeping porch in front.

62. 705 Division. Contributing element. 1930s. Brick English looking cottage with sharp

gabled entrance.

63. 702 Division. Contributing element. 1920s large brick bungalow with prominent front dormer. Left side of porch enclosed with bricks, but original brick piers still clearly evident.

64. 628 Division. Contributing element. 1920s. Frame cottage with bungalow details.

65. 625 Division. Contributing element. 1890s. One-and-one-half story frame Queen Anne Revival cottage with Eastlake columns, elaborate brackets at top of columns, and elaborate corner brackets on cutaway bay.

66. 625 Division. Non-contributing element. Two story apartment building.

67. 613 Division. Non-contributing element. Badly altered Queen Anne Revival house.

68. 606 Division. Non-contributing element. Two story apartment building.

69. 601 Division. Contributing element. 1890s. One-and-one-half story frame Queen Anne Revival house with four imbricated shingle gables, L plan, corner entrance featuring porch with sunburst gable, and elaborate wagon wheel scrollsawn ornamentation in gable peaks.

70. 528 Division. Contributing element 1920's frame bungalow.

71. 527 Division. Contributing element. 1890s. Large frame Queen Anne Revival cottage with eyebrow dormer, half timbering in the gable, paneled front window surround, and a turret. Turret has lost its conical top.

72. 522 Division. Contributing element. Late 1920s. Plain frame cottage.

73. 518 Division. Contributing element. 1890s. One-and-one-half story Queen Anne Revival frame house with two front imbricated shingle gables and two gables on each side elevation. Columns lost.

74. 500 block Division. Non-contributing element. One-and-a-half story asbestos sided cottage.

75. 514 Division. Contributing element. c.1905. Two story frame house with Eastlake columns; "Mount Vernon" doorway.

76. 500 block Division. Non-contributing element. Two story frame apartment building.

77. corner Division and Hodges. Non-contributing element. One story brick . commercial building.

78. 928 South Division. Contributing element. c.1915. Frame Colonial Revival foursquare; first story pedimented porch. Possibly a Sears house, at least from the looks of it.

79. 923 S. Division. Contributing element. 1890's. Two story frame Queen Anne Revival house with three imbricated shingle gables, polygonal bay, porch columns replaced.

80. 917 S. Division. Contributing element. 1890s. One story frame Queen Anne Revival house with two imbricated shingle gables, three polygonal bays, porch columns replaced.

81. 912 S. Division. Contributing element. 1920s. Two story bungalow style apartment building, new porch, aluminum siding.

82. 900 block S. Division. Contributing element. 1920s. Frame bungalow.

83. 907 S. Division. Contributing element. 1890s. Two story frame Eastlake house. Elaborate two story gallery features Eastlake columns, prominent brackets, and latticework. Other noteworthy features include an imbricated shingle gable with a tiny gabled stained glass window. This window and the small front dormer window (also in stain glass) feature a oriental-looking

sunburst motif over the windows.

84. 902 S. Division. Contributing element. 1922; designed by noted New Orleans architectural firm of Favrot and Livaudais. Two-and-a-half story brick Georgian mansion with Federal arched dormers, narrow Corinthian portico, and well-detailed elliptical arch entrance. 1925 brick playhouse also on property.

85. 901 S. Division. Contributing element. Two story frame Queen Anne Revival house with polygonal bay on the side. Original gallery replaced with the present two story "Lake Charles" gallery in about 1910. Gallery continues around side elevation.

86. 800 block S. Division. Contributing element. Two story frame Queen Anne Revival house with six imbricated shingle gables. Glazed-in gallery and porte-cochere added c.1925. "Lake Charles" columns.

87. 825 S. Division. Contributing element. c.1900. Frame two story house; asbestos sided.

88. 821 S. Division. Contributing element. 1890s. Frame one-and-a-half story Queen Anne Revival cottage with gables roof and imbricated shingles. Porch enclosed c.1930.

89. 820 S. Division. Contributing element. 192~)s. Frame foursquare with bungalow details.

90. 806 S. Division" Non-contributing element. Small cottage.

91. 800 block S. Division. Contributing element. Frame Queen Anne Revival cottage with bungalow columns.

92. 718 Drew. Contributing element. 1920s frame bungalow.

93. 713 Drew. Contributing element. 1920s frame bungalow.

94. 711 Drew. Contributing element. 1920s frame bungalow.

95. 712 Drew. Contributing element. 1930s frame cottage.

96. 709 Drew. Contributing element. 1920's frame bungalow.

97. 705 Drew. Contributing element. 1920s frame bungalow; asbestos sided.

98. 703 Drew. Contributing element. 1920s frame bungalow with large, prominent dormer with decorative vergeboards.

99. 629 Drew. Non-contributing element. Badly altered bungalow.

100. 623 Drew. Contributing element. 1890s. One story frame Queen Anne Revival cottage with two cutaway bays symmetrically placed on front with Eastlake gallery between. Bays feature prominent "wagon wheel" brackets and elaborate scrollsawn ornamentation in the gable peaks. Also a gable on each side elevation with same decorative work in peaks.

101. 622 Drew. Non-contributing element. Badly altered bungalow.

102. 619 Drew. Non-contributing element. One-and-a-half story asbestos sided cottage.

103. 618 Drew. Contributing element. 1920s frame bungalow.

104. 614 Drew. Contributing element. 1920s frame bungalow.

105. 1000 block Clement. Contributing element. c.1900 two story frame house with T shaped plan, wraparound one story porch, simple vergeboards, small panels on columns. Second story made into glazed studio.

106. 1000 block Clement. Contributing element. c.1900. Same as above but without the alterations.
107. 1010 Clement. Non-contributing element. Brick ranch house.
108. 1009 Clement. Non-contributing element. Badly altered cottage--salvaged columns, bricked over, porch floor lowered.
109. 1000 block Clement. Non-contributing element. Same as 1009 Clement.
110. 1001 Clement. Contributing element. 1920s frame bungalow.
111. 921 Clement. Contributing element. c.1900. Two story frame house with Eastlake single story gallery that wraps around projecting gabled front section.
112. 917 Clement. Non-contributing element. Badly altered bungalow (asbestos sided and columns replaced).
113. 916 Clement. Contributing element. c.1930. Rambling Mission cottage with numerous arches (front windows, entrance porch, etc.), elliptically arched porte-cochere, and prominent chimney.
114. 913 Clement. Contributing element. c.1900. Plain frame one story Queen Anne Revival cottage.
115. 900 block Clement. Contributing element. 1920s. Brick bungalow with Georgian inspired front.
116. 909 Clement. Contributing element. Two story c.1890 frame house with vergeboards in front gable. Story added to porch and "Lake Charles" columns added c.1915.
117. 828 Clement. Non-contributing element. c.1950 "colonial" cottage.
118. 821 Clement. Contributing element. 1920s bungalow; asbestos sided.
119. 806 Clement. Non-contributing element. Badly altered two story c.1900 house; whole front portion encased c.1940.
120. 800 block Clement. Non-contributing element. c.1940 asbestos sided cottage.
121. 1000 block Broad. Contributing element. 1920s brick bungalow.
122. 1025 Broad. Scarlett O's Restaurant. Contributing element. 1930s. Two story brick house with White House style curving portico. Alterations include large back wing, side wing, and secondary entrance added to facade.
123. 1012 Broad. Contributing element. 1920s. Brick bungalow.
124. 1000 block Broad. Contributing element. c.1930. Striking Spanish Colonial style two story stuccoed villa. Distinguishing features include Persian columns defining windows, round arch fanlights above windows, a prominent chimney with an arched opening, tile roof, and various arched openings. There is a gabled entrance porch with shallow arches, a curvilinear side arched opening, and an arched porte-cochere.
125. 1015 Broad. Contributing element. 1920s large frame bungalow.
126. 1004 Broad. Non-contributing element. 1940s gas station with brick addition.
127. 1005 Broad. Non-contributing element. One story modern store.
128. 924 Broad. Contributing element. c.1930. Plain frame two story house.
129. 929 Broad. Contributing element. c.1910. Two story frame Colonial Revival house with two story pedimented portico front.

130. 920 Broad. Non-contributing element. Two story brick house that is probably not fifty years old.

131. 919 Broad. Contributing element. 1920s frame bungalow; asbestos sided.

132. 917 Broad. Contributing element. 1920s frame bungalow.

133. 916 Broad. Contributing element. c.1915. Two story frame house with paneled ("Lake Charles") columns. First floor gallery that curves around to the left appears to have been added, using salvaged contemporaneous columns that do not match.

134. 914 Broad. Non-contributing element. One story brick commercial intrusion.

135. 900 block Broad. Contributing element. c.1905. Two story frame Queen Anne Revival/Colonial Revival house with two story Ionic gallery which curves around the side to follow the contours of a turret-like projection. Has received a one story brick commercial addition to the front. Although this addition is obviously very insensitive, the original building still dominates and the brick addition could be removed.

136. 900 Broad. Non-contributing element. 1940s gas station.

137. 903 Broad. Contributing element. c.1915. Mammoth two story frame peripteral style house with "Lake Charles" columnar gallery on three sides. ~ portion of the front and side galleries has been glazed in for restaurant use. A covered walkway has been added onto the front using paneled columns; also a side addition.

138. 800 block Broad. Non-contributing element. Imperial 400 motel.

139. 815 Broad. Contributing element. 1930s. Stone-faced cottage with Romanesque entrance and prominent front chimney.

140. 800 block Broad. Non-contributing element. One story modern commercial looking building.

141. 803 Broad. Contributing element. 1920s. Red brick garage/filling station with blue glazed tile roof and prominent gabled porte-cochere on the front.

142. First United Methodist Church. Contributing element. 1920s. Connected church and parish hall centered around an open court. Ornamented with various Gothic features ranging from Early English to Perpendicular Style.

143. Corner Broad and Kirkman. Non-contributing element. Modern one story gas station/convenience store.

144. Non-contributing element. Long, low, one story brick building belonging to Methodist church complex.

145. 723 Broad. Contributing element. c.1905. Rambling frame one story Queen ~e Revival/Colonial Revival house with side turret that juts prominently above the roofline and a curving Ionic gallery with dentils and a balustrade above echoing the one at ground level. Faceted turret also has a denticular cornice. In the 1920s the house received its present green tile roof (including the turret) and was extended to the side, culminating in a porte-cochere. The gallery extension follows the lines of the original, including the balustrade and denticular cornice; however, the columns are different. Retains two historic dependencies.

146. 705 Broad. Contributing element. c.1885. This three-story frame mansion is -the most impressive house in the district. It is crowned by a square tower with a flared roof, Italianate brackets, and a flared base with an inset arched dormer on the front and side. The house has various Gothic windows, including a prominent double window in the front with an ogee arch. Gables richly ornamented with various shingle patterns and elaborate vergeboards. An 1895 photo in a special edition of the Lake Charles Daily Press shows that the house originally had an Eastlake

gallery. In about 1910 the Eastlake gallery was replaced with the present Colonial Revival gallery. Also, at that time a porte cochere echoing the gallery was added at: the rear or the side elevation. This porte cochere as since been enclosed.

147. 626 Broad. Contributing element. c.1885. Huge, rambling two-and-a-half story Queen Anne Revival frame house built by Michigan lumberman W. E. Ramsay. Turn-of-the-century photographs show the house with its original two story Eastlake gallery. (Back wing gallery identical and survives.) Sanborn maps reveal that the present two story "Lake Charles" gallery dates from c.1910. It follows the contours of the original, including a bulge corresponding to a turret-like projection on the facade. (It is actually a turret, except that it does not extend much above the roofline.) The porte-cochere has a limestone arched side elevation on the ground level and is galleried on the second. It is original to the house. Other outstanding features include shingling on a great deal of the exterior walls, a bartizan-like turret on the rear, and numerous stained glass windows. Retains one historic dependency.

148. 616 Broad. Contributing element. c.1930. Two story brick Colonial Revival house with one story pedimented porch.

149. 1030 Pujo. Contributing element. c.1905. Boxy two story frame house. Lost its original Eastlake gallery in 1918 hurricane. Present sympathetic one story porch added by current owner as was salvaged Gothic Revival window on facade.

150. 1025 Pujo. Contributing element. 1920s. Frame house with prominent Mission style chimney. Victorian trim added in gable.

151. 1024 Pujo. Contributing element. 1920s. Frame camelback bungalow.

152. 1015 Pujo. Contributing element. 1920s. Plain frame foursquare.

153 1020 Pujo. Contributing element. 1920s. Large frame bungalow.

154. 1018 Pujo. Contributing element. c.1920. Large brick and stucco bungalow with large, prominent dormer; prominent rafter tails, very wide shallow arched span marking the entrance, and side porte cochere. Sleeping porch added over porte cochere.

155. 1013 Pujo. Non-contributing element. One story residential intrusion.

156. 1004 Pujo. Contributing element. c.1910. Two story frame Colonial Revival house with pedimented portico and fluted columns.

157. 1000 block Pujo. Non-contributing element. Badly altered foursquare-asbestos sided, porch totally lost.

158. 930 Pujo. Contributing element. c.1915. Frame Colonial Revival house with gambrel roof, denticular cornice, and stocky "Lake Charles" pillars.

159. 919 Pujo. Contributing element. 1890s. Large one-and-a-half story frame Queen Anne Revival house.

160. 917 Pujo. Contributing element. 1920s. Superior brick and stucco bungalow with camelback, oriental latticework vents on both front-facing gables, prominent brackets, and extended beams with decoratively cut ends.

161. 914 Pujo. Contributing element. c.1915. Frame Colonial Revival house with square columns.

162. 912 Pujo. Non-contributing element. Bricked over bungalow.

163. 902 Pujo. Contributing element. 1920s. Frame bungalow.

164. 905 Pujo. Contributing element. c.1915. Frame foursquare with Palladian window in gable. Columns replaced; hurricane covers over windows.

165. 900 Pujo. Contributing element. 1920s. Frame bungalow.
166. 827 Pujo. Contributing element. 1890s. Two story frame Queen Anne Revival house with prominent front bay and elaborate brackets on cutaway bay. Wraparound one story porch added later.
167. 819 Pujo. Contributing element. 1920s. Two story ~ me house with . bungalow details.
168. 811 Pujo. Non-contributing element. Small commercial intrusion.
169. 742 Pujo. Contributing element. Two story frame house with fluted colossal order gallery on three sides encompassing a turret-like projection. The gallery dates from about 1910. The house it encompasses may be a few years older.
170. 736 Pujo. Contributing element. c.1910. Large two story frame Colonial Revival house with two story gallery on facade and side.
171. 728 Pujo. Contributing element. 1890s. Two story frame house with two story Eastlake gallery which wraps around the side; unusual large "U"-shaped brackets.
172. 700 block Pujo. Contributing element. c.1920. Frame bungalow with imbricated shingle gable.
173. 722 Pujo. Contributing element. 1890s. Two story Queen Anne Revival house; two story square post gallery added c.1930.
174. 717 Pujo. Contributing element. c.1900. Huge plain house with gable front and one story gallery.
175. 714 Pujo. Contributing element. c.1910. Two story Frame Queen Anne Revival/Colonial Revival house with elaborate imbricated shingle patterns in two front gables, denticular cornices, two massive off-center front columns.
176. 711 Pujo. Contributing element. 1920s. Frame foursquare with bungalow columns.
177. 703 Pujo. Contributing element. c.1900. Two story frame Midwestern Victorian house with "T" shaped plan. Considerably enlarged in front with sleeping porch; "Lake Charles" columns. Retains two historic dependencies.
178. 700 Pujo. Non-contributing element. Two story brick office building.
179. 628 Pujo. Non-contributing element. Small brick house.
180. U.S. Post Office. Non-contributing. Large modern two story post office.
181. 603 Pujo. Contributing element. c.1890. Large two story frame Queen Anne Revival house with Eastlake gallery that wraps around the corner, elaborate shingle pattern in prominent front gable, half-timbered gable in gallery roof marking the entrance, elaborate vergeboards and ornamentation in peaks of front gable and side gable.
182. 500 block Pujo. Contributing element. c.1900. Two story frame Queen Anne Revival house with turret. Porch columns modern, but not obtrusive.
183. 518 Pujo. Contributing element. c.1910. Frame foursquare; front doorway replaced; present round columns are replacements.
184. 512 Pujo. Contributing element. 1890s. Two story frame side hall plan house with one story Eastlake porch. Porch floor lowered; columns resting on brick piers.
185. 500 block Pujo. Contributing element. 1920s. Frame bungalow.
186. 508 Pujo. Contributing element. c.1880. Two story frame Italianate side hall plan house with scrollsawn second story balustrade and round arches in door panels. Lower columns are of the

"Lake Charles" type.

187. 504 Pujo. Contributing element. c.1915. Frame foursquare with pedimented porch and "Lake Charles" columns.

188. 1028 Kirby. Contributing element. 1920s. Brick bungalow with curving porch.

189. 1029 Kirby. Contributing element. c.1900. Plain frame one story Queen Anne Revival cottage.

190. 1026 Kirby. Contributing element. c.1915. Frame foursquare with "Lake Charles" columns.

191. 1025 Kirby. Contributing element. c.1915. Frame one story cottage with "Lake Charles" columns.

192. 1020 Kirby. Contributing element c.1910. Two story Colonial Revival house with two story Ionic pedimented portico. Side has polygonal bay.

193. 1000 block Kirby. Contributing element. c.1920. Frame foursquare with massive bungalow style columns, prominent rafter ends and Palladian dormer.

194. 1019 Kirby. Contributing element. 1890s. Two story -frame Queen Anne Revival house with shingled walls and gables and Eastlake columns. Upper porch glazed in c.1920.

195. 1015 Kirby. Contributing element. 1890s. Two story frame Queen Anne Revival house with bracketed Eastlake columns.

196. 1008 Kirby. Non-contributing element. Brick ranch house.

197. 1002 Kirby. Contributing element. c.1920. Two story plain frame house.

198. 1000 block Kirby. Contributing element. c.1915. Two story frame house with massive two story "Lake Charles" gallery.

199. 923 Kirby. Contributing element. c.1900. Two story frame Queen Anne Revival house.

200. corner Kirby and Bank. Contributing element. c.1910. Two story frame Colonial Revival house with three bay Ionic pedimented portico.

201. 917 Kirby. Contributing element. c.1915. Frame foursquare with "Lake Charles" columns.

202. 916 Kirby. Non-contributing element. Reproduction Queen Anne Revival turreted house built with salvaged materials.

203. 915 Kirby. Contributing element. 1920s. Frame bungalow.

204. 900 block Kirby. Contributing element. 1920s. Brick bungalow with elaborate pergola entrance and prominent brackets.

205. 909 Kirby. Contributing element. 1920s. Frame bungalow, asbestos sided.

206. 905 Kirby. Contributing element. c.1915. Frame foursquare with pedimented porch and "Lake Charles" columns resting on brick piers.

207. 903 Kirby. Non-contributing element. Altered foursquare--brick facing on first story facade; columns look replaced.

208. 902 Kirby. Contributing element. 1890s. Two story frame Queen Anne Revival house with Eastlake gallery and shingled front gable.

209. Central School. Contributing element. 1912. Designed by noted New Orleans architectural firm of Favrot and Livaudais. Large two story brick building with a raised basement. Features pediment shaped parapets over central and end pavilions.

210. 800 Kirby. Non-contributing. Sprawling one story shed-roofed office building.

211. 742 Kirby. Contributing element. 1920s frame camelback bungalow.

212. 730 Kirby. Contributing element. c.1920. Frame foursquare with prominent bungalow porch; aluminum siding.

213. 715 Kirby. Contributing element. c.1920. Two story frame house with tapered, paneled ("Lake Charles") columns. Upper gallery enclosed (behind columns).

214. 700 block Kirby. Contributing element. 1890s. Two story frame Queen Anne Revival house with side tower, elaborate vergeboard ornamentation, a front bay window, and Eastlake corner entrance porches.

215. 713 Kirby. Non-contributing element. Brick commercial intrusion. Styled like a cottage with gabled parapets.

216. 714 Kirby. Non-contributing element. Small commercial intrusion.

217. 711 Kirby. Contributing element. 1920s. Frame bungalow.

218. 709 Kirby. Contributing element. 1890s. One-and-a-half story Queen Anne Revival cottage. Present porch c.1915; porch enclosed.

219. 706 Kirby. Contributing element. 1890s. Frame Queen Anne Revival house with brackets on cutaway bay; "Lake Charles" columns.

220. 701 Kirby. Non-contributing element. Brick church.

221. 631 Kirby. Contributing element. c.1920. Frame foursquare.

222. 625 Kirby. Non-contributing element. Plain two story aluminum sided house. One suspects the present shuttered 9 over 9 windows on the facade are replacements.

223. 1036 Iris. Non-contributing element Two story asbestos sided apartment building.

224. 1000 block Iris. Contributing element. 1920s. Frame bungalow.

225. 1034 Iris. Contributing element. 1890s. One story f-came cottage with chamfered columns and decorative boards on gallery.

226. 1000 block Iris. Contributing element. 1920s. Frame bungalow.

227. 1025 Iris. Contributing element. 1920s. Frame bungalow.

228. 1000 block Iris. Contributing element. 1920s. Frame bungalow.

229. 1000 block Iris. Contributing element. 1920s. Two story frame house with enclosed second story porch.

230. 1013 Iris. Contributing element. 1930s. One story frame cottage.

231. 1014 Iris. Contributing element. 1890s. One story plain frame Queen Anne Revival cottage.

232. 1000 block Iris. Non-contributing element. Altered cottage--resided and new windows.

233. 1003 Iris. Contributing element. 1920s. Frame bungalow.

234. 1000 block Iris. Contributing element. 1890s. One story frame Queen Anne Revival cottage with imbricated shingles in the gable and Oriental-looking brackets marking the corners of the cutaway bay.

235. 930 Iris. Contributing element. c.1920. Plain frame foursquare.

236. 929 Iris. Contributing element. 1920s. Frame bungalow.

237. 921 Iris. Contributing element. c.1935. Frame cottage.

238. 926 Iris. Non-contributing element. One-and-a-half story brick cottage.

239. 915 Iris. Contributing element. 1920s. Frame bungalow.

240. 924 Iris. Contributing element. c.1900. Plain one story frame cottage with Eastlake columns.

241. 920 Iris. Non-contributing element. Asbestos sided cottage.

242. 900 block Iris. Contributing element. 1920s. Frame bungalow.

243. corner Iris and Reid. Contributing element. 1920s. Two story house with bungalow style gallery, slightly tapered columns resting on brick piers.

244. 905-07 Iris. Contributing element. 1920s. Frame bungalow duplex.

245. 832 Iris. Contributing element. 1920s. Frame bungalow; "Lake Charles" columns.

246. 800 block Iris. Contributing element. 1920s. Frame bungalow with decoratively cut vergeboards. Columns replaced.

247. 815 Iris. Non-contributing element. Asbestos sided cottage.

248. 800 block Iris. Contributing element. 1920s. Frame foursquare with bungalow style porch.

249. 807 Iris. Contributing element. 1930s. Plain Frame cottage with prominent chimney.

250. 316 Iris. Contributing element. c.1930. Frame cottage.

251. 805 Iris. Contributing element. 1920s. Frame bungalow.

252. 904 Louisiana. Non-contributing element. Asbestos sided garage apts.

253. 765 Louisiana. Contributing element. 1890s. Two story frame Queen Anne Revival house with Eastlake gallery and imbricated shingle gable. Porch floor lowered to grade level.

254. 759 Louisiana. Contributing element. c.1910. Two story frame house with "Lake Charles" gallery on two sides.

255. 1000 block Bank. Contributing element. 1920s. Frame bungalow.

256. 816 Bank. Contributing element. 1920s. Frame bungalow.

257. 753 Bank. Non-contributing element. Asbestos sided cottage.

258. 748 Bank. Contributing element. 1920s. Cottage with bungalow details.

259. 749 Bank. Contributing element. 1920s. Cottage with bungalow details.

260. 744 Bank. Non-contributing element. Asbestos sided cottage.

261. 1009 Reid. Non-contributing element. Brick ranch house.

262. 1000 block Reid. Non-contributing element. Residential intrusion.
263. 911 Reid. Contributing element. 1920s. Frame bungalow.
264. 814 Reid. Non-contributing element. Aluminum sided cottage.
265. 714 Reid. Contributing element. c.1910. One-and-a-half story frame Colonial Revival house.
266. 712 Reid. Contributing element. 1920s. Frame bungalow.
267. 1112 Kirkman. Contributing element. 1890s. Raised one story frame Queen Anne Revival house with corner brackets on cutaway bay, ionic columns on gallery and decorative ornamentation in gable peaks.
268. 1104 Kirkman. Contributing element. c.1920. Two story frame house with bungalow styling, "Lake Charles" columns on first floor, and upper story sleeping porch.
269. 1036 Kirkman. Contributing element. c.1915. Two story frame house with -two story paneled ("Lake Charles") columns. Upper floor enclosed behind columns.
270. 1032 Kirkman. Contributing element. c.1915. Two story frame house with two story paneled ("Lake Charles") columns.
271. 1000 block Kirkman. Contributing element. 1920s. Frame foursquare with bungalow details.
272. 1020 Kirkman. Contributing element. c.1935. Fairly plain two story frame "Colonial" style house with rounded one story portico.
273. corner Kirkman and Kirby Lane. Non-contributing element. Modern two story brick residence.
274. 1029 Kirkman. Contributing element. 1920s. Frame bungalow.
275. 1027 Kirkman. Contributing element. 1920s. Frame bungalow.
276. 1021 Kirkman. Non-contributing element. One story commercial building.
277. First Methodist Church Rectory. Non-contributing element. Modern one story brick residential intrusion.
278. 825 Kirkman. Contributing element. 1920s. Brick bungalow.
279. 823 Kirkman. Contributing element. c.1890. Two story frame house with Eastlake columns and Gothic Revival windows on side elevation.
230. 749 Kirkman. Non-contributing element. Large frame cottage with dependency.
281. 740 Kirkman. Contributing element. c.1905. Rambling frame one story Queen Anne Revival/Colonial Revival cottage with curving gallery and turret on side elevation with faceted roof.
282. 746 Kirkman. Contributing element. 1920s. Frame bungalow; porch enclosed.
283. 738 Kirkman. Contributing element. c.1900. Two story plain frame house.
284. 728 Kirkman. Contributing element. c.1910. Frame neo-classical cottage.
285. 722 Kirkman. Contributing element. 1920s. Frame bungalow; screened porch.
286. 718 Kirkman. Contributing element. c.1910. Asbestos sided cottage.

287. 714 Kirkman. Contributing element. c.1920. Frame bungalow with Colonial Revival columns.
288. Church of the Good Shepherd. National Register. Contributing element. 1896. Rock-faced limestone Gothic Revival church with various additions.
289. 626 Kirkman. Non-contributing element. Low-key brick one story building; probably built in 1940's.
290. Sowela Technical Institute (Southwestern Louisiana Technical Institute). Contributing element. 1939. Two story V-shaped brick Modernistic building.
291. 520 Kirkman. Contributing element. 1920s. Brick bungalow.
292. 516 Kirkman. Contributing element. c.1900. One story plain frame Queen Anne Revival cottage with Eastlake columns and polygonal bay.
293. 512 Kirkman. Non-contributing element. Plain frame cottage.
294. 510 Kirkman. Contributing element. c.1900. Plain one story frame Queen Anne Revival cottage with Eastlake columns.
295. 502 Kirkman. Contributing element. c.1900. Plain one story frame Queen Anne Revival cottage with Eastlake columns.
296. 910 Ford. Non-contributing element. Badly altered historic camelback bungalow--porch columns gone, porch floor lowered, and half of porch filled in.
297. 800 block Ford. Non-contributing element. Two story frame intrusion.
298. 824 Ford. Non-contributing element. Altered bungalow--new front.
299. 822 Ford. Contributing element. c.1910. Two story frame Colonial Revival house with slight turret shape in first story porch, fluted Doric columns, heavy dentils.
300. 739 Ford. Contributing element. 1920s. Frame bungalow with jerkinhead gable.
301. 727 Ford. Contributing element. 1920s. Frame bungalow.
302. 725 Ford. Contributing element. c.1910. Two story frame house with plain "Lake Charles" columns.
303. 719 Ford. Contributing element. 1920s. Frame bungalow.
304. 711 Ford. Contributing element. 1920s. Frame bungalow.
305. 704 Ford. Non-contributing element. New front on one story frame Queen Anne Revival house.
306. 624 Ford. Contributing element. Built between 1903 and 1909. Large two story Colonial Revival house with two story "Lake Charles" columns, three pronounced dormers, and a balcony on brackets.
307. 617 Ford. Contributing element. 1930s. Plain frame cottage.
308. 618 Ford. Contributing element. c.1900. Plain frame Queen Anne Revival cottage.
309. 600 block Ford. Non-contributing element. Corrugated metal storage building.
310. 600 block Ford. Non-contributing element. Corrugated metal storage building.
311. 522 Ford. Contributing element. 1890s. Frame Queen Anne Revival cottage with large

corner sunburst brackets on cutaway bay.

312. 521 Ford. Contributing element. c.1900. Frame Queen Anne Revival cottage with imbricated shingles in front gable.

313. 518 Ford. Contributing element. c.1900. Frame Queen Anne Revival cottage with Eastlake columns and imbricated shingle gable.

314. St. John's Lutheran Church. Contributing element. 1888. Frame basilican church with rounded Italianate openings and a central entrance tower with a pointed pyramidal steeple.

315. 512 Ford. Contributing element. 1920s. Frame cottage with bungalow details.

316. 513 Ford. Contributing element. 1920s. Frame bungalow--asbestos sided.

317. 511 Ford. Non-contributing element. Cottage.

318. 507 Ford. Contributing element. c.1915. Frame pyramidal roof house; "Lake Charles" columns.

319. 503 Ford. Contributing element. 1920s. Frame bungalow with "Lake Charles" columns.

320. 500 block Ford. Contributing element. c.1905. Two-and-a-half story frame house with copious denticular cornice work (including gables); porch lost.

321. 429 Ford. Contributing element. 1890s. One story frame Queen Anne Revival house with Eastlake gallery following lines of polygonal bay; vinyl siding.

322. 427 Ford. Contributing element. c.1910. Frame one story cottage with porch under separate roof. Porch columns replaced.

323. 425 Ford. Contributing element. c.1920. Frame one story pyramidal roof house with bungalow details.

324. 420 Ford. Non-contributing element. Small cottage.

325. 400 block Ford. Contributing element. c.1910. Frame one story cottage with porch under separate roof. Porch columns replaced.

326. 414 Ford. Non-contributing element. Bricked over bungalow.

327. 413 Ford. Contributing element. 1920s. Frame bungalow.

328. 407 Ford. Non-contributing element. One story frame apartment building.

329. 819 Moss. Contributing element. c.1910. Two story frame Colonial Revival house with "Lake Charles" columns, upper gallery enclosed, imbricated shingles and decorative work in gables.

330. 817 Moss. Contributing element. 1920s. Frame bungalow.

331. 815 Moss. Contributing element. 1920s. Frame bungalow.

332. 700 block Moss. Non-contributing element. Badly altered Queen Anne Revival house--asbestos sided and hurricane louvers everywhere.

333. 721 Moss. Contributing element. 1920s. Frame bungalow.

334. 724 Moss. Non-contributing element. 1940s cottage.

335. 722 Moss. Contributing element. c.1910. Large frame two story Colonial Revival house with heavy flutes in Ionic columns.

336. 707 Moss. Nor.-contributing element. Plain vinyl sided cottage.
337. 618 Moss. Contributing element. c.1900. One story Queen Anne Revival cottage with polygonal bay, "Lake Charles" columns, asbestos sided.
338. 617 Moss. Contributing element. 1890s. Two story frame house with two story Eastlake gallery; decorative cuts in boards over lower columns.
- 339 615 Moss. Contributing element. 1930s. Plain frame cottage.
340. 600 block Moss. Contributing element. c.1900. Plain frame one story house.
341. 500 block Moss. Non-contributing element. Small cottage.
342. 511 Moss. Non--contributing element. Small cottage.
343. corner Moss and Pine. Contributing element. 1890s. Large one-and-a-half story Queen Anne Revival house with tall, spiky corner turret; eyebrow dormer; Eastlake gallery; and half-timbered effect in front gable. Windows are of modern tinted variety.
344. 504 Moss. Contributing element. c.1900. One story frame Queen Anne Revival cottage with polygonal bay.
345. 427 Moss. Contributing element. c.1930. Two story stucco over masonry adobe style dwelling.
346. 400 block Moss. Contributing element. 1920s. Frame bungalow.
347. 423 Moss. Contributing element. 1920s. Frame bungalow.
348. 420 Moss. Non-contributing element. Asbestos sided cottage.
- 349 417 Moss. Non-contributing element. 1940s. Plain frame cottage.
350. 415 Moss. Contributing element. c.1910. Two story frame Colonial Revival house; upper gallery enclosed.
351. 400 block Moss. Contributing element. c.1930. Frame cottage with bungalow porch.
352. 400 block Moss. Contributing element. 1930s. Very plain frame cottage.
353. 300 block Moss. Non-contributing element. Brick ranch house.
354. 319 Moss. Contributing element. 1890s. One story frame Queen Anne Revival cottage with large corner brackets on cutaway bay.
355. 314 Moss. Contributing element. 1890s. One story Queen Anne Revival co-stage raised about five feet above grade; Eastlake gallery.
356. 302 Moss. Contributing element. c.1900. Frame cottage.
357. Former Post Office/Courthouse. Contributing element. 1910. Three story square masonry symmetrical Renaissance style building with a rusticated base surmounted by a band of vitruvian scrollwork. The piano nobile culminates in a three-part arched central portion with roundels ornamenting the spandrels. Projecting pantile roof features pronounced coupled brackets with patera between. Entranceway reworked. (No longer under federal ownership.)
358. Masonic Hall. Contributing element. 1919. Edward F. Neild, architect. Impressive two story brick neo-classical building with three part frontispiece formed of fluted composite pilasters, a full entablature, and a bold balustrade. End pilasters are doubled and front corners are rounded, giving additional entrance to the facade.
359. Temple Sinai. Contributing element. 1903. Two story brick synagogue with hesitant

Byzantine touches, most notably the central pavilion which culminates in a massive several layer arch. The original copper onion domes were lost in the 1918 hurricane. The doorway is enriched with coupled freestanding cast-cement composite columns supporting an elliptical arch formed of rock-faced voussoirs. Rock facing also forms a water-table between first and second stories.

360. Non-contributing element. One story brick commercial intrusion.

361. 513 Hodges. Contributing element. 1920s. Frame bungalow.

362. 511 Hodges. Contributing element. c.1890. Two story Eastlake house with elaborate Eastlake exterior door and window surrounds. Undoubtedly it Originally had an Eastlake gallery. Present "Lake Charles" gallery added c.1910.

363. 512 Hodges. Contributing element. 1920s. Frame bungalow.

364. 508 Hodges. Contributing element. c.1915. Two story frame house with L-shaped plan with gambrel roof on back part; "Lake Charles" columns.

365. 505 Hodges. Non-contributing element. Asbestos sided cottage.

366. 502 Hodges. Contributing element. c.1905. Two story frame Queen Anne Revival/Colonial Revival house with curving gallery to follow lines of turret like projection; asbestos sided.

367. 430 Hodges. Non-contributing element. Frame cottage.

368. 421 Hodges. Non-contributing element. Altered historic residence.

369. 424 Hodges. Non-contributing element. Altered historic residence.

370. 419 Hodges. Non-contributing element. Altered historic residence.

371. 415 Hodges. Non-contributing element. Badly altered bungalow--asbestos sided and original front gone.

372. 420 Hodges. Non-contributing element. Badly altered two story historic residence (front replaced).

373. 414 Hodges. Non-contributing element. Asbestos sided bungalow; original front gone.

374. 411 Hodges. Contributing element. c.1920. Frame foursquare.

375. 400 block Hodges. Contributing element. 1890s. One-and-a-half story Queen Anne Revival cottage with prominent imbricated shingle gables, decorative work in gable peaks, porch replaced, vinyl sided.

376. 103 Hodges. Contributing element. c.1905. Two story frame Queen Anne Revival/Colonial Revival with sunburst gable marking entrance, one story Ionic gallery, imbricated shingle panels under windows, and shingled gables.

377. 102 Hodges. Non-contributing element. Badly altered historic cottage, asbestos siding, modern wrought iron columns.

378. 321 Hodges. Non-contributing element. Altered historic residence.

379. 319 Hodges. Contributing element. c.1900. Plain frame one story Queen Anne Revival cottage.

380. 300 block Hodges. Contributing element. 1890s. One story frame Queen Anne Revival cottage with sunburst gable and Eastlake gallery.

Significant dates c.1880-1939; c.1885-c.1915
Architect/Builder #84 & 209, Favrot and Livaudais
 #358, Edward F. Neild

Criterion A & C

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

The Lake Charles Historic District is locally significant in the areas of industry and architecture. It is all that is left to represent the lumber boom prosperity of Lake Charles in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. It is architecturally significant as an outstanding collection of historic buildings within the context of southwestern Louisiana. It shares this distinction with two other towns, Crowley and Jennings, and in some respects is superior to both.

Historical Significance:

From practically the beginning, Lake Charles' economy was dominated by lumber. The city was located in the midst of one of the finest longleaf pine stands in the world and was blessed with an advantageous location on a lake through which flows the Calcasieu River with its many tributaries. This network extended far into the pine belt and to the Gulf of Mexico. Logs were brought down the Calcasieu River and rafted into the lake, where many of the sawmills were located. (The others were along the river.) Schooners then transported the finished product to Gulf ports and elsewhere.

There were two small sawmills in the Lake Charles area as early as the 1850s, those of Jacob Ryan and Daniel Goos. The industry grew steadily in the post-war years, with production almost doubling in the 1870s. The decade of the '80s witnessed the beginnings of the so-called "middle phase" of lumbering in Louisiana as northern lumbermen looked to the South for new virgin forests. This decade marks the beginning of the great boom period that increased in intensity in the early years of the twentieth century.

Having exhausted the timber resources of their native states, experienced and wealthy northern lumber barons began to invest in vast acreages of timberland in the Lake Charles area. Among these "Michigan men" (as they were referred to by locals) were R. H. Nason, William E. Ramsey, C. W. Penoyer, and N. B. Bradley. Nason, an Englishman by birth, had thirty years experience in the lumber industry in Michigan when he came on an exploratory gurney to Louisiana. Nason and his associates acquired the old Goos mill property in 1883 and formed the Calcasieu Lumber Company. In 1886, the company was reorganized as the Bradley-Ramsey Lumber Company, composed of "some of the largest lumber manufacturers of Michigan." The company in time had two mills, the Michigan Mill and the Mt. Hope Mill, and was truly a gargantuan operation. While some of the "Michigan men" never actually took up residence in Lake Charles, R. H. Nason and William E. Ramsey built impressive homes on Broad that survive (#s 146 and 147) .

The "Michigan men" were but part of a floodtide of Northern immigration to southwestern Louisiana beginning in the 1880s and continuing into the '90s. A leading figure in recruiting immigrants to the Lake Charles area was J. B. Watkins, who headed the American Land and Timber Company, an English-backed syndicate. This firm had purchased a vast amount of acreage in the area and aimed to sell it at a profit. Watkins launched a major campaign advertising Lake Charles all over the country, including founding a newspaper called The American for the purpose.

Despite the importance of the Northern "invasion, " it should be noted that many of Lake Charles' major sawmills were owned and operated by local people. A good example is the J. A. Bel Lumber Company, second only to Bradley-Ramsey in size and production. Its owner, a native of New Orleans, had moved to Lake Charles as a teenager, began work as a laborer in a sawmill, and worked his way to the top. Unfortunately, Bel' s splendid Eastlake mansion on the corner of Mill and Moss, was demolished in the 1950s.

Fueled by Northern and local capital and a seemingly inexhaustible supply of timber, the Lake Charles lumber industry entered in the 1880s a great boom period that lasted until World War I. A further " shot in the arm" was the arrival of the first railroad in the area in 1880 with others to follow shortly. Railroads were an impetus to further growth because they opened markets in the hinterland, but they supplemented rather than supplanted water transportation. Calcasieu lumber

was shipped all over the world as well as to neighboring Texas and various parts of the United States .

The timber supply, however, was not inexhaustible, and the industry began its decline around World War I. Even as early as 1910, one of the stated purposes of the Chamber of Commerce created in that year was to recruit new industry and diversify the city's economy. The statement of purpose noted: "For some years, Lake Charles has been like a garrison consuming its own resources.... The city has depended upon the rapidly diminishing lumber industry. " During the early 1920s Lake Charles underwent a staggering depression, and it appeared to many that the city would become a ghost town. When the young Sam H. Jones, later to be governor, arrived on January 1, 1925, he found a town that was "economically pretty well run down" and gradually drying up. The city, however, recovered in the '20s, with the gain of a much sought after, locally funded deep water port in 1926 as probably the crucial factor. The advantages of a deep water port enabled Lake Charles to emerge as a major industrial center. It should also be noted that oil began to be an important factor in the 1920s, as shown, for example, in the number of oil companies in Lake Charles on the 1925 Sanborn map. Of course, the lumber era did not end overnight, but instead the industry underwent a steady decline from World War I through the 1920s as other industries gained in importance. The period of significance for this nomination is c.1885 to c.1915, the generally recognized boom period when lumber was far and away the single most important factor in the Lake Charles economy.

There is no question that lumber was king in Lake Charles during this period. By 1895 nine mills were producing 140,000,000 board feet annually and employing 1,300 people. By 1907 the employment figure was 1,500. When one considers that the city had a population of 6,680 in 1900 and that many of these were women and children, it is fair to say that the majority of households derived their income from the lumber industry. This is also borne out in a 1901 city directory which provides the occupation of each individual. Rice was also an important factor in the city's economy during the same period, but its impact paled in comparison to that of lumber. There were three rice mills, but even the largest, dubbed the "world's largest rice mill," employed only sixty men.

Old photos and Sanborn maps in particular show that the Lake Charles area was truly a sawmill landscape. The vast mill complexes were located north of the district along the Calcasieu River and in various places along the shores of Lake Charles. In addition to sawmills, there were various related industries such as shingle and fence factories. Sanborn maps show often gargantuan complexes with mills, a fascinating network of tramways, various ancillary functional buildings such as sheds, often an office building, and sometimes commissaries, dwellings and boarding houses. Generally speaking, those closest to Lake Charles did not have commissaries and housing, while those further away in the milling districts of Lockport and Goosport did. For example, the huge Bel Lumber Company, located six blocks east of the district, was an industrial complex rather than a self-contained mill town. In addition to the mill and tramways, there were a large two story office building and a huge dry lumber shed. The same was true of the Mt. Hope Mill located about four blocks north of the district. In contrast, the Bradley-Ramsey mill, located about two-and-a-half miles north of downtown Lake Charles in Goosport, was a world of its own, complete with an office, a two story boarding house, and numerous dwellings. The Lock, Moore and Company mill, located five-and-a-half miles southwest of downtown Lake Charles in Lockport, was also a self-contained community with an office, housing, a general merchandise store, etc.

Today there is absolutely nothing left of these complexes and hence nothing left to represent the lumber industry directly. For example, a Hilton occupies the site of the Bel mill. For this reason, a secondary resource, one that is a byproduct of lumber prosperity, is being nominated. It should also be noted that the nominated district is about all that remains in Lake Charles from the c.1885-c.1915 boom period. The once grand central business district has been decimated, and a lumber baron of the "golden age" certainly would not recognize it. There were once impressive banks made wealthy by lumber, but they are gone. Lumbermen once entertained royally at the Majestic Hotel, but it too is gone.

Lake Charles' old residential neighborhood still survives to reflect the tremendous prosperity of the lumber boom years. It would not have developed as it did without lumber prosperity, and the district's many outstanding homes directly reflect that prosperity. Of course, it is the Queen Anne Revival and Colonial Revival styles that coincide chronologically with the lumber boom, and they are certainly the "up-market" houses in the district.

In addition to reflecting lumber boom prosperity in a general way, the district also contains various houses that are directly related to a particular lumberman. The following list is partial based upon research to date, although it accounts for the major examples.

Houses directly associated with lumbermen:

- (1) R. H. Nason House, 705 Broad (#146)
Nason, the Michigan lumberman previously mentioned, built this eye-catching "Residence of" house in the 1880s. It is shown in an 1895 newspaper with the caption "Residence of R. H. Nason."
- (2) W. E. Ramsey House, 626 Broad (#147)
Located at the same intersection as the Nason House, this huge residence was built by W. E. Ramsey, a Michigan timber baron, as previously mentioned. It is also pictured in the above mentioned 1895 newspaper and identified as his residence. The 1901 city directory shows Ramsey at this address and identifies him as president of Bradley-Ramsey Lumber, the largest of the concerns. Ramsey lived here until 1906. Although the house received a new gallery in about 1910, that is the only change it has received. The bulk of the original house survives as a link to the "Michigan men" phase of the Lake Charles lumber industry. The house is so distinctive that Mr. Ramsey would recognize it today, even with the new gallery.
- (3) Walter Goos House, 624 Ford (#306)
Walter S. Goos, son of pioneer lumberman Daniel Goos, purchased this corner property in 1892. The Sanborn maps for 1898 and 1903 show a modest one story house there, with the present two story pile appearing on the 1909 map. The 1913, 1915, and 1917 city directories show him still at this address and identify him as the vice-president of Bel Lumber Company.
- (4) Flanders House, 605 Mill (#51)
Local historians indicate that this "mansion" was built by one of the Bel brothers of Bel Lumber for Catherine Goos and Willie Flanders. (This makes sense when one considers that the Bel and Goos families were related by marriage.) In any event, Flanders is shown at this address in 1901 and identified as secretary-treasurer of J. A. Bel Lumber. He is still at this address in the 1913, 1915, and 1917 directories, although curiously no occupation is given.
- (5) Samuel T. Woodring House, 742 Pujo (#169)
This peripteral style house was the home of Samuel T. Woodring, general manager of Calcasieu Longleaf Lumber Co.
- (6) 903 Broad (#137)
The 1913 city directory identifies this as the home of G. T. Lock, assistant-general manager of Lock, Moore & Co.
- (7) 929 Broad (#129)
The 1917 city directory identifies this as the home of Frederick G. Lock, vice-president of Lock, Moore & Co.
- (8) 530 Mill (#52)
The 1915 city directory identifies this as the home of Ernest F. Bel, with J. A. Bel Lumber Co.

Architectural Significance

The Lake Charles Historic District is also of local architectural significance as one of the finest collections of historic buildings in the several parish region of southwestern Louisiana. It achieves this distinction because of its size, concentration, and the quality of various buildings.

Within the context of southwestern Louisiana, three cities stand out because of their noteworthy historic building stock--Crowley, Lake Charles, and Jennings. Although there are numerous other towns in the region with historic central business districts and residential areas, the building stock is largely lackluster and often significant in a given parish only in relationship to what

else is there. Of the three exceptions, Lake Charles is actually superior in some respects, as will be shown below. Crowley has a large Register district with a superb downtown, a rice mill corridor, and various landmark Victorian residences as its most significant components. Jennings does not have a sufficient concentration of significant buildings for a Register district, but it does have about twenty outstanding Queen Anne Revival homes scattered throughout the town, as well as a couple of Colonial Revival piles and a few noteworthy bungalows.

In addition to size and concentration (380 buildings with a 26% intrusion rate), the Lake Charles district is chiefly significant within southwestern Louisiana for the large number of first-rate landmarks in a variety of stylistic categories:

(1) The district has the finest collection of Queen Anne Revival residences in southwestern Louisiana. As was noted in Part 7, the Lake Charles examples are particularly elaborate in massing and detailing, including turrets; the widespread use of shingling; richly decorative vergeboards; the use of prominent sunburst and fan forms in gables, gablets, and brackets; and elaborate and varied gable peak ornamentation and bracketing. In comparison, the typical Queen Ann Revival house in the region is a one or one-and-a-half story conservatively styled cottage with a polygonal bay and perhaps some shingling and gable peak ornamentation. It is here that Lake Charles even outshines the impressive patrimony of Crowley and Jennings, in terms of quality and numbers. Lake Charles has more noteworthy examples, and they on the whole are more elaborate in massing and detailing.

Particularly outstanding Queen Anne houses in the district include #s 39, 40, 51, 69, 71, 83, 145, 146, 147, 181, 214, and 343.

(2) Lake Charles also has the most impressive Colonial Revival heritage in the region. Whereas the norm is a cottage with a Colonial Revival gallery, Lake Charles has a couple dozen two story examples, often with colossal order pedimented porticos, and even its own vernacular interpretation of the style. Here again Lake Charles is more impressive than even Crowley and Jennings. (Jennings has a couple of two story Colonial Revival piles and Crowley about four or five).

(3) Lake Charles even has a handful of superior bungalows, even though the collection as a whole is generic, as indeed it tends to be in much of Louisiana. But still Lake Charles is conspicuous because it at least has some noteworthy bungalows, whereas houses of this type tend to be exclusively run-of-the-mill in the various other communities and towns in the region. (Jennings, a notable exception, also has a handful of interesting bungalows.)

Outstanding bungalows in the district include #s 59, 154, 160, and 204.

(4) Finally, the twentieth century eclectic category includes some of the district's most striking landmarks. Like top-notch buildings in the other styles, many of these would be individually eligible for the Register. Historic styles revived include Georgian, Spanish Colonial, Renaissance, Gothic, Byzantine, and the French-looking neo-classicism of the Masonic Hall. There is no other town or city in the region with the number, range, and quality of twentieth century eclectic buildings found in Lake Charles.

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