

## DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Beauregard Town is a turn-of-the-century, predominantly residential district, with a small warehouse district known as "Catfish Town" located in the southeast corner along the Mississippi River. The boundaries encompass the surviving historic structures in an area which originated as a grandiose Baroque city plan which was drawn up in 1806, under the auspices of Elias Beauregard.

The plan consisted of a 9 by 12 block area with a central cathedral square, and 4 radiating diagonal streets leading to 4 ancillary public squares. (see attached copy of old plan) The ancillary squares were never executed and in the early 20th century the central cathedral square was covered with structures and Government Street cut through it. Today the only major feature of the Beauregard plan which remains is the radiating diagonal streets which cut strong vistas through the district. Government Street, once the "grand rue" of the plan, was largely redeveloped in the post 1950 period with large commercial structures of one or two stories with large parking lots. This area has been excluded from the district.

### 1. Catfish Town

Catfish Town consists of five two-story brick warehouses which date from the late 19th or early 20th centuries. The warehouses are closely placed and form an effective barrier between the residential area and the River. The buildings are simple, massive and low, with shallow brick arches above some of the windows.

### 2. The Residential Area

The residential area, which is by far the larger of the two principal areas in Beauregard Town, consists of modest one and two-story buildings with four monuments of focal points. The residential buildings are spaced so closely that the distance between the houses is less than the average facade width. They have an average lawn setback of 10-15 feet. The average street width is 22 feet. This makes for intimate street scapes and spaces. Approximately 80% of the houses have front porches. This creates pockets of space beyond the house fronts which enhances the complexity and interest of the street scape spaces. Approximately 80% of the houses have one story, the rest two.

There are four basic residential styles exhibited in Beauregard Town. A few of the houses exhibit Eastlake details, one of which is quite elaborate with spoke wheel fan forms. Turreted Queen Anne which occasionally appears is garnished in Italianate brackets or colonial details. Approximately 3 of the houses are of the basic Creole type (one story cottages with inset front porches of four or six bays, 4 room plan with a central chimney). The district has a large number of turn-of-the-century craftsman bungalows, and shotgun houses, with a fair number of Spanish colonial houses. Only about 1% of the buildings could be classified as intrusions. Generally these are one-story brick commercial buildings whose visual impact is minor. There are virtually no incidences of buildings being re-sided or having their porches or other details removed.

Of the four landmarks or focal points in the district, the most impressive is the massive granite East Baton Rouge Court House. Designed in 1923 in Neo-Classical Revival Style, the building features the French device of a massive colossal colonnade between two end pavilions.

The Old Governor's Mansion, built ca 1930, somewhat resembles the White House. The stucco over masonry building features a four column portico, a curving marble stair, and a large sunken ballroom. The Old Governor's Mansion is on the site of previous Governor's mansions dating back to the mid-19th century.

The two remaining landmarks in the district are both early 20th century eclectic gothic churches near the east end of the district. At the intersection of North and East Boulevards is the First Methodist Church, a massive ca 1940 yellow brick basilica with limestone details. There is a low scale one-story school building in the rear which has a modern character but a minor visual impact.

The other landmark church is the Mount Zion First Baptist Church which is located at the corner of East Boulevard and Spain Street. The buff brick church has limestone details sparingly used. There is also a handsome pentagonal cast iron gothic porch with colonets, foils and capitals. This was probably salvaged from an earlier building.

Of the approximately 455 structures within the district,

9 or about 2% date prior to 1850;  
27 or about 6% date from between 1850 and 1875;  
36 or about 8% date from between 1875 and 1900;  
327 or about 74% date from between 1900 and 1930;  
56 or about 10% date from between 1930 and the present.

(Note: These figures are not exact.)

### INTRUSIONS

207-209 St. Ferdinand, modern brick, two-story and one-story, respectively.  
233 St. Ferdinand, modern two-story buff brick office building.

East Boulevard and Governments Street, tiled gas station (closed).  
East Boulevard and Louisiana Avenue, Mt. Zion Baptist Church School, 1953 two-story buff brick with a few Gothic style windows but no real character.

919 American, First Methodist Church School, modern stylistic Gothic buff brick one-story.

Somerulos Street and St. Charles Street, Kean's Laundry, one-story painted concrete block.

SPECIFIC DATES                      1806  
BUILDER/ARCHITECT              Unknown

#### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The greater part of Beauregard Town is locally outstanding turn-of-the-century middle class residential area, certainly the finest surviving example in East Baton Rouge Parish. The designated area has an intimate scale, an unusual purity and an unusually high incidence of intact structures. There is almost no re-siding and almost no incidence of lost or removed architectural details. In addition, many of the structures are garnished with turned columns, brackets, barge boards, balustrades in various styles. Buildings of this type occur in sufficient quantity to characterize the district with a variety and richness which is unattainable in an area composed of simple workers houses.

Beauregard Town enjoys a lesser degree of significance as an early 19th century community which was conceived as a Baroque City plan. All that survives of the plan are the diagonal radiating streets. Although their purpose is no longer apparent to the casual observer (except from the air) they do cut strong vistas through the townscape.

In 1799 Elias Beauregard probably conceived the idea of developing a planned center of town for Baton Rouge. It was at the time the center of government for the Spanish province of West Florida. Elias Beauregard, first commissioned Iro Kneeland to design and lay out the town. Being dissatisfied with Kneeland's work, Beauregard later engaged the services of Arsene LaCarriere LaTour to plan his town. LaTour was the French engineer who was later to become Andrew Jackson's chief engineer for the battle of New Orleans. LaTour was later to write several books on military fortifications. In 1806 LaTour presented to Elias Beauregard the plan for a classically laid out community.

In 1806 a plan for the old town was designed by Elias Beauregard and the French engineer Arsene LaCarriere LaTour, in the Grand European Manner. The 9 x 12 block planned town was to have tree-lined boulevards, radiating streets and a central Cathedral Square. A Grand Rue, now known as Government Street, was to be "immediately planted with trees," according to Elias Beauregard. This major east-west axis divided the town into two parts. In the central part of the old town there was a Cathedral Square with radiating streets to the four corners of the town, thus allowing easy access to the cathedral. At the ends of the diagonal streets there were to be public institutions and open spaces. At the end of Beauregard Street there was to be a college; a hospital terminated Grandpre Street; "Calle Sr. Penalvert" linked the cathedral with the Ursuline Convent and adjacent Plaza de Mexico, with its fountain; Somerulos Street terminated at the Governor's Office and its adjacent plaza, the Plaza de las Floridas, also with a fountain. In addition to Mexico and Florida Plazas there was also a riverfront plaza called Plaza de Colomb. Also on the riverfront were markets, the King's Store and a customs office. There was a theatre along the Grand Rue bordered by St. Louis and St. Philip Streets. Terminating the Grand Rue to the east were to be a Governor's residence, troop barracks, formal gardens and a coliseum.

Anxious to begin development of his town, Captain Beauregard organized a public land auction. This was done with the consent of Carlos de Grandpre, Governor of West Florida. On July 22, 1806, lots were sold.

The land uses proposed for Beauregard Town were partially fulfilled. The public plazas were urban open spaces until expansion pressures covered them with public structures during the early 1900's.

Beauregard Town first developed as Baton Rouge's French community. There resided within families with names such as Favrot, DeGrandpre, Borbois, Heude, Granary, Arbour, Trahan, Hebert, Landry, Monget, Charlotte, Templet, Legendre, Doiron, Monget and Dalcourt. Accordingly, French was the principle language in the old town. After the building of the Old State Capitol (1847-49), many other cultural groups began to move to Beauregard Town. According to General McGrath around "1860 and thereafter French was rarely heard on the streets of Beauregard Town." It was at this same time period that King Balls, the major social event among Beauregard Town's residents, also went out of fashion.

But there was still much social activity connected with the old town. Performing groups often played for Baton Rouge audiences in the House of Representatives chamber of the Old State Capitol. Steamboats left from the banks of the Mississippi for an entertaining day cruise north to Bayou Sara.

When the Civil War came in 1861, there was great outpouring of patriotism for the southern cause. This, however, was short lived and in 1862 Beaugard Town, along with the rest of Baton Rouge, was occupied by Federal troops. The area was bombarded by Union gunboats, and to prevent its recapture by Confederate troops, General Butler ordered the city destroyed. The order was never wholly carried out but it did cause the burning of some of the buildings in Beaugard Town.

After the war, the economy of Beaugard Town was stagnant. But the old economic base of the area (the cotton and lumber industries) remained and it slowly began to regenerate. By the late 19th century prosperity had been restored. Lumber and cotton was shipped via the warehouses in the western end of the district. It was probably this, more than anything else, that generated the richest residential redevelopment boom which peaked in Beaugard Town about the turn of the century. The prosperity was undeniable. Between 1900 and 1907 total bank deposits in Baton Rouge doubled. Property taxes increased rapidly. There were 10 industrial cotton gins operating in the area. A house in Beaugard Town which was taxed at a rate of approximately \$3.00 per year in the early 1890's was taxed at a rate of about \$9.00 per year only 10 years later. The redevelopment was characterized by modest middle and lower middle class residences. Records suggest that the people were of reasonable means and on the whole moderately well educated. Some had gone to private schools and some had attended college. There was apparently a high incidence of church attendance and people gave money to churches in liberal quantities. This is indicated by the large number of surviving receipts for donations.

Electricity made its appearance in the 1890's and street paving began in 1901, though it was not finished until many decades later. Transportation from the residential area to the center of town was provided by train trolley lines which ran up and down Government Street. The trolley barns were also located on Government Street (now demolished).

Beaugard Town was described as a quiet town at the turn-of-the-century. There were, however, periodic social events in which many of the residents of Beaugard Town participated. There were organized picnics at the city park. There were firemen's balls in which the participants often came in costume. There were several parades a year and often fire company engines were decked out as floats. The Fourth of July was elaborately celebrated with many floats, costume balls and bazaars.

Another attraction in the area was the race track in Baton Rouge which no longer exists.

A major center of activity was in the old Baton Rouge Market. The market was first located on North Boulevard at the south end of Third Street and later, in 1854, moved to the site of the existing Municipal Building, St. Ferdinand and North Boulevard.

Although the major business of the market was to sell meats and produce during the hours of 2 a.m. until 8 a.m., the market also served coffee and doughnuts at all hours, thus attracting a crowd eager for the latest political and social news. In addition the old market was used for all-night dances on special holidays.

Standard Oil of New Jersey established a plant in northern Baton Rouge in 1909. Slowly development in the city shifted away from Beaugard Town. In the 1960's Government Street was redeveloped with large scale commercial properties which destroyed the core of old Beaugard Town. This area was therefore excluded from the nomination. By the 1960's the residential area had fallen into decay and decline. However, since the early 1970's Beaugard Town has undergone a revival of interest. Many of the old houses have been restored and converted for professional offices. The area is rapidly becoming the fashionable historic area in the city.

## 10. Verbal Boundary Description

Note: Where streets form the boundaries, the actual boundary is the center line of the street except where otherwise stated.

Begin at the intersection of North Boulevard and East Boulevard and proceed south along East Boulevard to Louisiana Avenue thence proceed east along Louisiana Avenue and edge of Highway I-10 thence southward along that edge to the entrance ramp, thence due west to Tenth Street then north along Tenth Street to Europe Street thence west along Europe Street to East Boulevard, thence south along East Boulevard to Mayflower Street, thence west along Mayflower Street to St. Ferdinand Street thence north along St. Ferdinand halfway to the intersection with the diagonal street thence due west to St. Louis Street and beyond to St. Philip Street, thence north along St. Philip Street to Europe Street to St. James Street thence south along St. James halfway to the intersection with Mayflower Street. Then due west to Front Street thence north along Front Street 4/5 of the way to the intersection with Spain Street thence due west, due north, and due east to encompass two brick warehouses west of Front Street returning to the intersection of Front Street and France Street thence due north along Front Street to the southern edge of Government Street thence due west along the southern edge of Government Street to St. Philip Street thence east along St. Philip to France Street thence east along France to St. Louis Street thence north along St. Louis to the southern edge of Government Street thence east along the southern edge 3/4 of the way to the intersection with St. Ferdinand Street thence due south to France Street thence east along France Street to the intersection with St. Ferdinand Street. Then east along France Street halfway to the intersection with St. Charles Street thence due north to the southern edge of Government Street thence east along the southern edge to St. Charles Street thence east along the southern edge halfway the intersection with Napoleon Street thence due south to France

Street thence east along France halfway to the intersection with St. Charles Street thence due north half way to the southern edge of Government Street thence east north east to St. Charles Street. Then south along St. Charles Street to France Street, thence east along France to the western edge of East Boulevard thence north along the western edge to Spain Street thence east along Spain Street to Miximilian Street thence north along Maxillian Street hallway to Louisiana Avenue thence due east 2/3 of the way to St. Joseph Street thence due south to Spain Street thence due east on Spain Street to St. Joseph Street thence south on St. Joseph to the northern edge of Government Street thence east along the northern edge halfway to the intersection of Napoleon Street thence due north to Spain Street thence east along Spain Street to St. Charles Street thence east on Spain Street 3/4 of the way to the intersection with St. Ferdinand Street thence due north on Louisiana Avenue thence east on Louisiana Avenue to St. Louis Street north along St. Louis Street to America Street thence west on America Street to St. Ferdinand Street thence north along St. Ferdinand halfway to the intersection with North Boulevard thence due east to St. Charles Street to North Boulevard thence east along North Boulevard to East Boulevard.

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## **BEAUREGARD TOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT BOUNDARY INCREASE AND ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION**

The purpose of this submission is twofold: 1) to extend the boundaries of the Beauregard Town Historic District and 2) to update its period of significance to the current fifty year cutoff (1949). The update is being undertaken at the request of a property owner because of the possibility of a tax credit project on a home (currently standing just outside the district's boundaries) being converted to professional office use.

Beauregard Town was platted in 1806 with a grandiose Baroque city plan composed of four diagonal avenues cutting across a grid of perpendicular streets. However, the neighborhood did not experience major development until the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries -- a small warehouse district on the west end; a few institutional buildings such as a courthouse, schools and churches scattered about; and dwellings everywhere else. The existing form in its opening statement incorrectly identifies Beauregard Town as a turn-of-the-century neighborhood. A more correct analysis is found later in the breakdown by period, which finds that about 74% of the district's approximately 455 buildings date from between 1900 and 1930. Survey work for this addendum revealed that nineteen buildings in Beauregard Town survive from the 1930s and 40s, several of which are notable landmarks. (Of the nineteen total, eleven are in the existing district and eight in the boundary expansion.)

The existing nomination form is correct in stating that the majority of Beauregard Town's residences are modest. They include Queen Anne Revival and Colonial Revival cottages, fairly standard bungalows, and shotguns. Although the neighborhood remains at least 50% residential, its proximity to downtown and, most especially, to the courthouse, has resulted in the rehabilitation of a number of its houses for commercial and professional uses.

### Boundary Increase

Beauregard Town was listed on the National Register in 1980. It appears that the present boundaries can be attributed largely to the then 50 year cutoff (1930). Three less than fifty year old institutional complexes at the southeast corner of Beauregard Town seemed to have defined the boundaries (see map): the Louisiana School for the Deaf on Mayflower, an impressive assemblage of Classical Revival buildings from the 1930s; the 1949 South Blvd. Elementary School, Maximilian and Mayflower; and the 1949 Italian-looking St. Agnes Church (block bounded by Mayflower, South Tenth, East Blvd. and Europe streets). Beyond these complexes are residences that are very similar in character to those presently in the district.

In at least one instance the present boundaries also reflect a conservative approach -- specifically, deciding to exclude c. 1890 to c. 1920s houses in the southeast corner of Beauregard Town because it would have meant also including St. Agnes, which was then barely 30 years old. Today one would have done otherwise. As a result of the foregoing boundary decision, when one stands at the corner of Mayflower and East Blvd., houses to the south of Mayflower are not in the district but those to the north are -- and they are very similar in character.

Although the boundaries were expanded slightly in 1983 to include the Levy Hay Warehouse and the Armour Building on the district's western end, no changes were made to the other boundaries. Today the exclusion of the East Blvd, Mayflower Street, South Blvd. and Maximilian Street properties seems inappropriate and arbitrary; for these shotguns, bungalows and other cottages in various late nineteenth and early twentieth century styles are clearly similar in age and appearance to those included within the district's original boundaries. In addition, the School for the Deaf (built in stages between 1930 and 1939), the elementary school (built in 1949), and the St. Agnes complex (also 1949) have now met or surpassed the fifty year age requirement. The extension will add a total of 55 buildings to the historic district.

### INVENTORY OF BUILDINGS WITHIN INCREASED BOUNDARY AREA

1. 213 East Blvd., Contributing Element. Circa 1920 one-story frame double gable bungalow with bracketed and shingled gable, exposed rafter tails, and piers supporting twin pillars.
2. 259 East Blvd., Contributing Element. One-story brick Woman's Club building constructed in 1939.

3. 975 Louisiana Ave., Non-contributing. Altered one-story frame cottage with cast iron porch balustrade.
4. 715 East Blvd., Contributing Element. St. Agnes School. Two-story masonry building constructed 1947-1948.
5. 749 East Blvd., Contributing Element. St. Agnes Catholic Church. Two-story, brick Romanesque style church with attached convent, rectory and garage constructed as an ensemble in 1949.
6. Non-contributing. St. Agnes Catholic School Cafeteria. One-story brick building with flat roof, constructed in 1954.
7. 990 Mayflower. Non-contributing. Altered one-story frame cottage with enclosed, glazed porch; asbestos sided.
8. 988 Mayflower. Contributing Element. Circa 1920 one-story frame single gable bungalow with side projecting porte-cochère.
9. 976 Mayflower. Contributing Element. Circa 1920 one-story, frame, hipped roof bungalow.
10. 972 and 974 Mayflower. Contributing Element. Circa 1900 one-story frame galleried cottage with Eastlake brackets and sunburst motif within small central gable peak. Porch floor lowered to grade level.
11. 801 East Blvd. Contributing Element. Circa 1920 one-story frame double gable bungalow with full height brick corner porch pier, bracketed eaves, and bracketed wooden canopies above its front window and gable vent.
12. 811 East Blvd. Contributing Element. Circa 1920 one-story frame double gable bungalow with bracketed eaves, bracketed wooden canopies above its front window and gable vent, and skirted porch.
13. 827 East Blvd. Contributing element. Circa 1900 one-story frame galleried cottage with Italianate columns, full length facade windows, and entrance with transom and sidelights.
14. 831 East Blvd. Contributing Element. Circa 1920 one-story slightly raised single gable bungalow with thick tapered columns rising from brick piers and simply bracketed eaves. The porch has been screened and has received a metal awning.
15. 835 East Blvd. Contributing Element. Circa 1920 one-story frame single gable bungalow with skirted porch and brick piers supporting paired straight columns.
16. 843 East Blvd. Contributing Element. Circa 1920 one-story frame double gable bungalow with exposed rafter tails and a single slender column on the porch. Although the area beneath the porch remains covered in its original clapboards, the rest of the home is sheathed in asbestos shingles.
17. 851 East Blvd. Contributing Element. Circa 1920 one-story frame double gable bungalow with simply bracketed eaves, brick foundation, asbestos shingle siding and screened porch.
18. 859 East Blvd. Non-contributing. Altered one-story frame cottage with replaced cast iron porch posts, aluminum windows and asbestos siding on facade.
19. 863 East Blvd. Contributing Element. Circa 1920 one-story frame cottage with triangular shaped hood supported by brackets above the door.
20. 867 East Blvd. Contributing Element. Circa 1920 one-story frame cottage with triangular shaped hood supported by brackets above the door. This house is a mirror twin to No. 19.
21. 850 East Blvd. Contributing Element. Circa 1920 one-story frame double gable bungalow with heavily bracketed eaves and piers and posts composed of brick laid in contrasting colors. Porch partially enclosed.
22. 842 East Blvd. Non-contributing. Two-story frame Craftsman house with major alterations to the

facade. Columns match those on No. 21.

23. 830 East Blvd. Contributing Element. Circa 1920 one-story frame single gable bungalow with bracketed eaves, exposed rafter tails, skirted porch, and twin posts rising from clapboarded piers.
24. 820, 820 ½ East Blvd. Contributing Element. Circa 1900 one-story frame Eastlake cottage with decorative gallery brackets and turned columns. Front windows probably replaced in 1920s.
25. 810 East Blvd. Contributing Element. Circa 1905 one-story frame hipped roof cottage with frontal chimney, shingled gable featuring simple Palladian window, and wraparound gallery.
26. 806 East Blvd. Contributing Element. Circa 1910 one-story frame cottage combining the cross gable massing of the Queen Anne Revival with a Colonial Revival style gallery featuring fluted Tuscan columns.
27. 922 Mayflower. Contributing Element. Circa 1900 one-and-one-half-story frame galleried cottage featuring full length facade windows and an entrance with transom and sidelights. The original gallery columns were replaced by bungalow style piers and tapered posts, probably in the 1920s.
28. 916 Mayflower. Contributing Element. Circa 1920 one-story frame double gable bungalow with simply bracketed eaves and slender paired porch posts.
29. 835 Maximilian. Non-contributing. One-story double gable bungalow completely re-sided in brick.
30. 841 Maximilian. Non-contributing. Altered one-story frame cottage.
31. 847 Maximilian. Contributing Element. Circa 1925 one-story frame cottage featuring a sunburst motif in the gable peak, Doric columns, and a denticulate semi-circular pediment above the door.
32. 855 Maximilian. Contributing Element. Circa 1925 one-story frame cottage featuring a small pedimented porch roof supported by slender fluted Tuscan pillars and a denticulate entablature.
33. 802 Mayflower, Contributing Element. South Blvd. Elementary School. One-story "V"-shaped, low-key International Style brick school constructed in 1949.
34. Contributing Element. South Blvd. Elementary School Gymnasium/Cafeteria/ Classroom Building (1949). One-and-one-half-story brick gym building with rounded roof, to which a one-story flat roof brick cafeteria and one story "L"-shaped brick classroom wing are attached.
35. Non-contributing. South Blvd. Elementary School Library Building. Modern one-story, hipped roof, brick, windowless, square library building.
36. 864 South Blvd. Contributing Element. Circa 1910 one-story frame shotgun with scalloped porch entablature and small shed roof side addition.
37. 860 South Blvd. Contributing Element. Circa 1910 one-story frame shotgun with small shed roof side addition.
38. 852 South Blvd. Contributing Element. Circa 1920 one-story frame shotgun with bungalow style porch; lattice work porch balustrade and screen are additions.
39. 850 South Blvd. Contributing Element. Circa 1910 one-story frame galleried cottage with shingled roof dormer. Original gallery columns replaced by concrete piers supporting multiple slender tapered posts during the 1920s.
40. 838 South Blvd. Non-contributing. Two-story frame house with major alterations to windows on both floors.
41. 820 South Blvd. Contributing Element. Circa 1910 one-story frame cottage with gallery on three sides. Bungalow-style tapered columns above concrete piers probably added during the 1920s.
42. 800 South Blvd. Contributing Element. Circa 1920 one-story stucco house with brick skirted porch and piers supporting tapered bungalow-style columns.
43. 748 South Blvd. Contributing Element. Circa 1920 one-story frame double gable bungalow with

- one tapered column rising from clapboarded post; windows replaced.
44. 742 South Blvd. Non-contributing. One-story brick cottage with tile roof.
  45. 720 South Blvd. Non-contributing. Modern one-and-one-half story church with two-story rear wing.
  46. 702 South Blvd. Contributing Element. Circa 1920 one-story frame single gable bungalow with square posts rising from concrete piers and a metal awning outlining the porch.
  47. 914 Napoleon. Contributing Element. Circa 1920 one-story frame porch-less shotgun.
  48. 906 Napoleon. Contributing Element. Circa 1920 one-story stuccoed bungalow with tapered posts rising from square piers and skirted porch.
  49. 644 South Blvd. Contributing Element. Circa 1920 one-story stuccoed double gable bungalow with paneled skirted porch. Instead of capitals, porch piers feature shaped elements which flow into the horizontal bottom edge of the gable end.
  50. 640 South Blvd. Contributing Element. Circa 1920 simple one-story frame single gable bungalow with corner pillars rising from piers. The porch's middle columns have been replaced by cast iron columns.
  51. 620 South Blvd. Non-contributing. Altered one-story frame house with asbestos shingle siding and replaced porch posts. Large facade opening covered.
  52. 602 South Blvd. Contributing Element. Circa 1920 one-story frame cottage with gabled porch.
  53. 604 Mayflower, Contributing Element. Louisiana School for the Deaf Juvenile Building, 1936. Two-story brick building in the Classical Revival style. The school replaced the older Gothic Revival style Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, which was constructed in 1852 on the same site.
  54. Contributing Element. Louisiana School for the Deaf School (Classroom), Auditorium/Gymnasium, Natatorium Building. Large brick Classical Revival style building with a historic addition. The School, Auditorium/Gymnasium (dating to 1930) is three stories tall. The Natatorium (two-and-one-half-stories tall with two-story wings) was added in 1939.
  55. Contributing Element. 704 Mayflower. Louisiana School for the Deaf, Vocational Building and Boys Dorm, 1939. Large two-story brick building in the Classical Revival style.

Updating Period of Significance  
(New ending date of 1949)

When Beauregard Town was listed in the National Register in 1980, the fifty year cutoff would have been 1930. At that time buildings constructed or substantially remodeled past 1930 were considered non-historic. However, as mentioned above, houses, apartments and schools were still being constructed in the area during the 1930s and 1940s. In fact, a field survey by the National Register staff identified nineteen buildings in Beauregard Town from this period – eleven in the existing district and eight in the proposed boundary expansion. They were dated by using architectural evidence, a Sanborn Fire Insurance Company map (1923, updated to 1950), city directories and, in two cases, conversations with persons very familiar with the properties. Although some of these buildings are unstyled residences, several are landmarks whose size, scale and different styles make a significant contribution to the architectural character of a neighborhood characterized mainly by low scale repetitive housing stock. Especially important are three apartment buildings located on the district's northern end. The Prince (1940) is a two-story Moderne style building with elongated rounded bays and geometric decoration on two sides. The Lytle (c.1934) is a Colonial Revival style apartment block also two stories in height. It features two distinctive entrance surrounds, each with sidelights, a semicircular sunburst motif articulated in wood, and a cartouche. In addition, each surround is surmounted by a molded cornice. The third apartment, the 1939 Doralice, is an unusual two-story brick building combining Classical and Art Nouveau motifs with a Mansard roof. On the district's south side, the Louisiana School for the Deaf (nos. 53 - 55 in the inventory above) provides a strong architectural anchor. This group of three impressive buildings features Classical Revival motifs such as entrance pavilions, paired colossal columns, quoins, semi-circular and triangular pediments, keystones and rustication (all in limestone) and is individually eligible for Register listing. Finally, near the district's southeast corner, the 1949 St. Agnes Catholic Church (no. 5 above) provides architectural interest. It features large round arched entrances with layered brick surrounds, an arcade roofline, and an Italian villa style campanile.



## BIBLIOGRAPHY

Baton Rouge City Directories, 1934-1949.

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Interview with property owner, 666 Beauregard Street, Baton Rouge, August 20, 1999.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Company Map, 1923, updated to 1950.

Telephone Interview with Bernice Dispenza, secretary, St. Agnes Catholic Church, August 18, 1999.