NPS Form 10-900-b
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Multiple Property Documentation Form

This form is used for documenting multiple property groups relating to one or several historic contexts. See instructions in *How to Complete the Multiple Documentation Form (National Register Bulletin 16B.)* Complete each item by entering the requested information. For additional space, use continuation sheets (Form 10-900 a).

_X_ New Submission **___ Amended Submission**

A. Name of Multiple Property Listing

Historic and Architectural Resources of Louisiana, Missouri

B. Associated Historic Contexts

(Name each associated historic context, identifying theme, geographical area, and chronological period for each.)

EARLY SETTLEMENT: FROM TRADING POST TO COMMERCIAL CENTER: 1818-1865
POST-WAR DEVELOPMENT AND PROSPERITY: 1866-1900
TWENTIETH CENTURY DEVELOPMENT: 1901-1955

D. Form Prepared by

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D. Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this documentation form meets the standards and sets forth the requirements for the listing of related properties consistent with the National Register criteria. This submission meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60 and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation. ([ ] See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Mark A. Miles June 24, 2005

Signature of certifying official/Title Mark A. Miles/Deputy SHPO Date

Missouri Department of Natural Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

I hereby certify that this multiple property documentation form has been approved by the National Register as a basis for evaluating related properties for listing in the National Register.

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

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INTRODUCTION AND ORGANIZATION

The town of Louisiana in Pike County, Missouri is rich in historic resources dating from the mid-nineteenth century. The town has many notable residential, commercial and public buildings, many of which resulted from the town's close proximity to St. Louis and its location along several railroad lines and the Mississippi River. The town's proximity to St. Louis permitted many of the city's inhabitants to have permanent or weekend homes in Louisiana and the town's access to major transportation routes made it a convenient base for a wide variety of commercial enterprises. Manufacturing plants of all kinds were constructed in Louisiana in the mid-nineteenth and early twentieth century.

Louisiana, Missouri, the largest city in Pike County sits in the northeast part of the county on the eastern border of the state. Part of Buffalo Township, it is located along the western bank of the Mississippi River approximately 100 miles north of St. Louis at the junction of U. S. Highway 54 and State Highway 79. Today, two rail lines run through Louisiana; one runs north/south along the Mississippi River and one runs east/west crossing into Illinois on one of the oldest railroad bridges on the Mississippi River.[1]

The city of Louisiana is laid out in an orthagonal grid of streets. The grid is slightly skewed to follow the course of the Mississippi River. Thus, streets in the original town run northwest/ southeast and northeast/southwest. In later additions to the city, some streets follow a more meandering path. The topography of the city ranges from the gently rolling hills to steep bluffs. The commercial district sits atop a hill, which rises from the Mississippi River, is fairly level, and falls away gently to the south and west. A steep crescent-shaped line of hills partially encircles the city on the north and west.

Prior to 2004, the only area of Louisiana that had been surveyed to evaluate its historic resources was the historic commercial area. The survey of the commercial area was completed in 1980. Following the recommendations from that survey, the Georgia Street Commercial District was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1987. However, in the spring of 2004, an architectural and historical survey of the entire town of Louisiana was begun. The survey consisted of two types of survey. An intensive survey of oldest residential area of Louisiana included architectural and historical documentation of 88 properties of which 54 were determined to be eligible for National Register listing either individually or as contributing buildings in a district. A windshield survey of the rest of Louisiana identified 276 additional properties eligible for National Register listing either individually or as part of a historic district. Based on the intensive survey, the boundaries of a residential historic district containing 80 buildings were developed. A National Register nomination for that district, the North Third Street Historic District, is included with this Multiple Property Submission.

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[1] James W. Goodrich & Lynn Wolf Gentzler, Marking Missouri History. (Columbia, MO: The State Historical Society of Missouri, 1998), p. 80.

The Multiple Property Documentation Form is being used to lay the foundation for the systemic nomination of historic resources throughout Louisiana, Missouri. The submission includes the cover document, “Historic and Architectural Resources of Louisiana, Missouri," and one historic district. Three historic contexts and twelve property types have been developed for this listing. The focus of this submission is on residential property because many of the historic commercial buildings in Louisiana have already been listed on the National Register as part of the Georgia Street Historic District. It should also be noted that the potential for historic archaeology throughout the community is strong; evaluation of such potential is highly recommended, but is beyond the scope of this project.

The narrative description of the history of Louisiana has been divided into three periods, which are based upon the town's historical and architectural development. Section E includes a historic context for each major period. Specific property types and registration requirements are covered in detail in Section F.

The periods are as follows:

I. EARLY SETTLEMENT - FROM TRADING POST TO COMMERCIAL CENTER 1818-1865.
II. POST-WAR DEVELOPMENT AND PROSPERITY: 1866-1900.
III. TWENTIETH CENTURY DEVELOPMENT: 1901-1955.

HISTORIC CONTEXTS

I. EARLY SETTLEMENT - FROM TRADING POST TO COMMERCIAL CENTER: 1818-1865

In 1817, John Bryson, a native of South Carolina, made the first permanent settlement in the area that is now Louisiana, on a quarter section of land near the confluence of Noix Creek and the Mississippi River.[2] However, the following year, he sold off part of his claim to Joel Shaw and Samuel Caldwell. The two men

> came out from Kentucky for the purpose of locating a town site, and being very favorably impressed with Mr. Bryson's location, bought that part of his claim adjacent to the river. This was laid out into lots, and constitutes what is shown on the original plat as the town of Louisiana.[3] (See Figure Two.)

According to the History of Pike County, Missouri, the town "was named for the state of Louisiana, and not after the beautiful face of some mythical Louise, as many have imagined."[4] However, no specific reason for the choice of the town's name is documented in any of the histories about the area. The original town consisted of 78 blocks which were divided into 639 60'x120' lots. The north/south streets were assigned numbers beginning at the river and increasing to the west. The east/west streets were assigned the names of many of the southern states in honor of the home states of many of the town's early settlers.

When the town of Louisiana was founded, Missouri had not yet become a state and the area where the town was located was part of St. Charles County. Pike County, named for explorer Zebulon Pike, was formed by an act of the Missouri Territorial Legislature in 1819 and Louisiana was designated the county seat. However, in 1823, the county seat was moved to the more centrally located town of Bowling Green.[5]

For the first few years of its existence, the town of Louisiana consisted only of a few homes and businesses along Water or Front Street. According to The History of Pike County, these buildings were "log structures, whose style of architecture was always the same, although the monotony was somewhat broken by the cabins sometimes being double instead of single, and it is reported that a few of the more pretentious aspired to the height of a story and a half."[6] One of the earliest commercial buildings constructed in Louisiana was a hotel/tavern operated by Obadiah Dickinson. Located on the corner of Second and Georgia Streets, the establishment, was built in 1819 and served as the meeting place for the circuit court of Pike County until the

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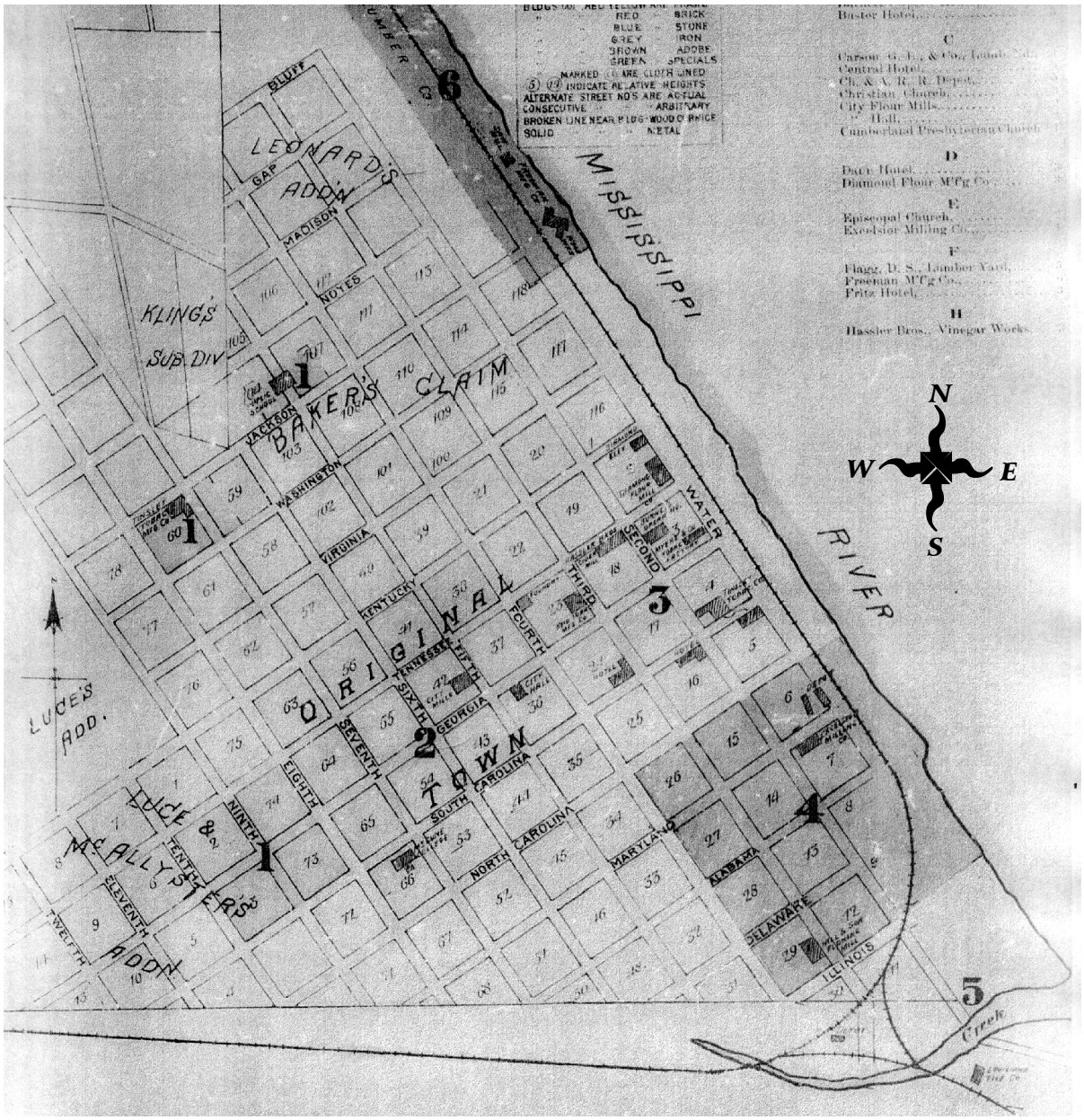
[2] Karen Schwadron, Pike County, Missouri : People, Places & Pikers. (Marceline, MO: Walsworth Pub. Co., 1981), p. 12.
[3] History of Pike County, Missouri. (Des Moines: Mills & Company, 1883), p. 644.
[4] Ibid.
[5] Workers of the Writers' Program of the Works Projects Administration in Missouri, Missouri: The W.P.A. Guide to the Show-Me State. (St. Louis: Reprint by the Missouri Historical Society Press, 1998). (Original, Missouri State Highway Department, 1941), p. 553.
[6] History of Pike County, Missouri, p.645.

Figure One. Map Louisiana, Missouri
Source: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1885.



courthouse was constructed the following year. The courthouse, which was located on Lot 24, at the corner of Water Street and Maryland Street, was one of the first brick buildings in Louisiana. The jail, however, was constructed of hewn logs.[7] Although few more brick commercial buildings built in the following years, frame or log buildings were much more common for the first few decades of the town's existence.

On May 27, 1820, the Missouri Intelligencer and Boon's Lick Advertiser newspaper published a description of Louisiana along with information about travel routes to the Boon's Lick area for incoming settlers. The article pointed out that,

> Having an excellent landing place, and enjoying the advantages of an uninterrupted navigation and an easy communication, with the interior settlements, it must be a place of considerable importance. A road is now opening from Vandalia, the seat of government in the state of Illinois to Louisiana, from thence to Boonslick. -- For immigrants and Travellers to the latter place and the adjacent country, from Virginia, Ohio, Indiana and the upper part of Kentucky, this will be a much more eligible road than the one usually taken as it passes over dry ground all the way and shortens the distance very considerably.[8]

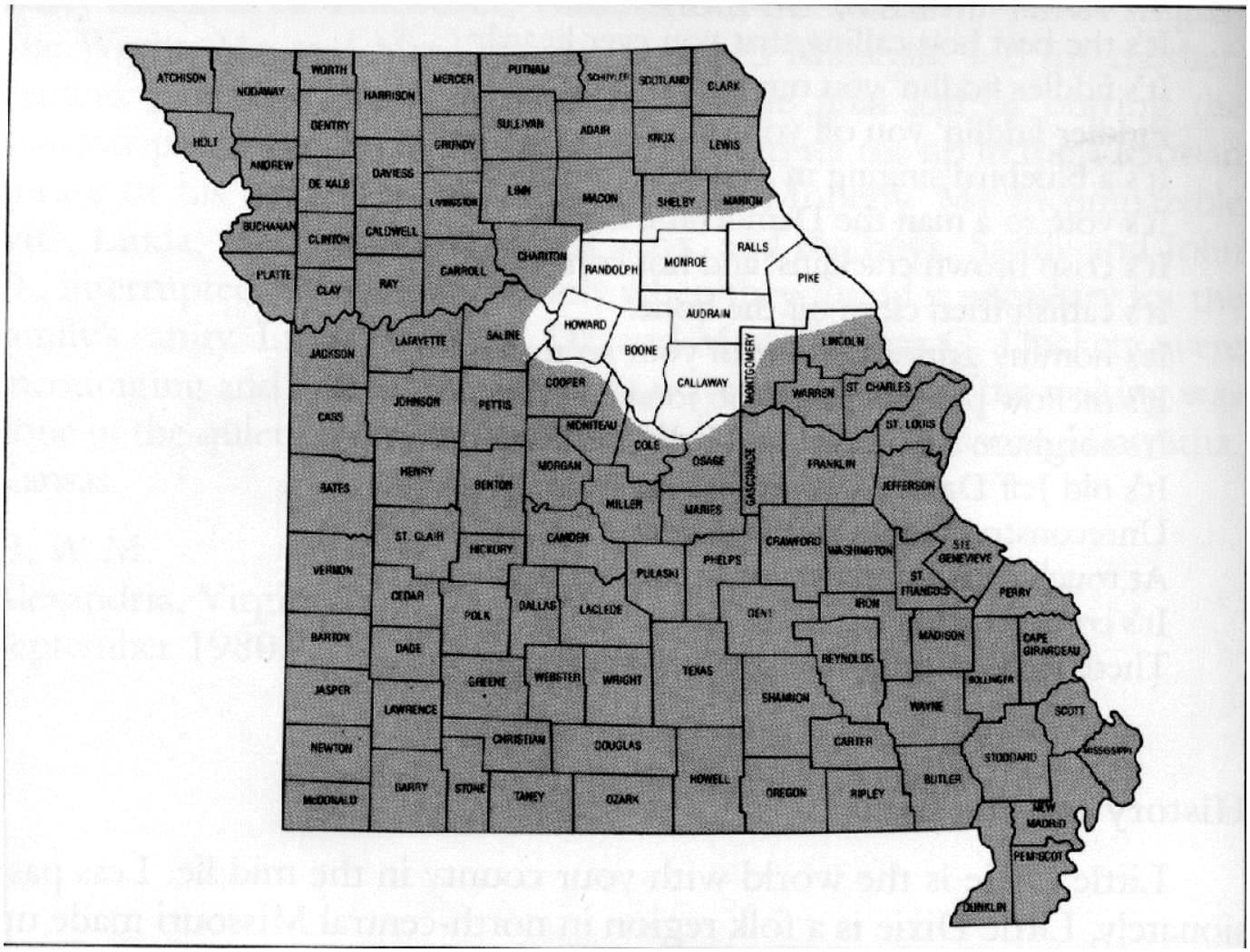
Construction of a ferry across the Mississippi at Louisiana in 1821 also aided travel and settlement in the area, and spurred the establishment of new businesses. Some of these early businesses included the general mercantile firm of Williams and Bryson, the tobacco and produce firm of E & D. Draper, a hotel/tavern operated by Obadiah Dickinson, and the nursery and orchard established a short distance outside Louisiana in 1818 by James Hart Stark.[9].

The owners of these early businesses as well as the vast majority of the early settlers to Louisiana were Americans from the Upland South states. Louisiana and Pike County, along with a number of other north and eastern counties in Missouri, are considered part of the "Little Dixie" region. (Figure Three) This part of Missouri was given this nickname because many of the earliest settlers moved to this area from states such as Kentucky, Virginia and the Carolinas.[10] According to Howard Marshall, the author of Folk Architecture in Little Dixie,

> This land beyond the Mississippi had a strong attraction. The soils and climate were familiar to the immigrants, and slaves could be used for labor on the farms....Many farmers brought their slaves, tobacco, horses and hemp plants and settled in the region north of the Missouri....The newcomers who laid out the farms and towns of Little Dixie were almost entirely of British background, both Anglo-Americans from

[7] Ibid.
[8] Missouri Intelligencer and Boon's Lick Advertiser. (Franklin), May 27, 1820.
[9] First Annual Pocket Gazetteer and Business Advertiser of Pike County, Missouri. (St. Louis: Northwestern Publishing Company, 1872), pp. 54-55.
[10] Howard W. Marshall, Folk Architecture in Little Dixie: A Regional Culture in Missouri. (Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1981), pp.1-18.

Figure Two. The Little Dixie region of Missouri
Source: Folk Architecture in Little Dixie by Howard Marshall, p. 2.



the southern states and more recent British immigrants who had passed through these same areas on their way to Missouri. [11]

James Hart Stark was one of these early immigrants to Louisiana from the Upland South. In the fall of 1815, he and twenty other men rode out from Kentucky to Missouri on horseback to look at the land. Just after the party crossed the Mississippi River, Stark found and claimed a spot for a homestead on a high bluff just west of the River. "The site gave him a good view of the surrounding country, and it looked like a good place for an orchard."[12] A year later, Stark returned to Missouri with his wife and infant son. Along with the few belongings that Stark brought with him were apple scions from his Kentucky orchard. According to Dickson Terry, the author of The Stark Story, "As soon as he had a roof over his family's head, he went to work clearing the land, for the planting of his orchard was second only in importance to building a shelter."[13] Soon, the nursery and orchard business, which would become known worldwide, was established.

Stark started his Missouri orchard by grafting the apple scions he had brought from Kentucky onto wild crab apple seedlings. He had been taught the art of budding and grafting to get better fruit trees and he planted his orchards scientifically - selectively planting, grafting and propagating only the strongest varieties. His trees quickly gained a favorable reputation, and soon demand for his trees was so great that he could no longer afford to give away the seedlings as he had done for many of his fellow settlers.

Figure Three. William Stark Cabin, 2004

[11] Ibid, pp. 4-5.
[12] Dickson Terry, "The Stark Story: Stark Nurseries 150th Anniversary, A Special Publication," The Bulletin. (St. Louis: Missouri Historical Society, September 1966), p. 8.
[13] Ibid.

James Stark is credited with establishing one of the first nursery and orchards west of the Mississippi. Word of the Stark orchards spread quickly. "By the mid-1820s, orchardists from across the region purchased Stark trees, [and] thousands of barrels of apples were shipped annually to the North and East."[14] As the Stark Nursery prospered, James Stark's land holdings increased and he became a prominent citizen in Louisiana and Pike County. He was elected a Pike County judge in 1840. That same year, William Stark, the only one of James' seventeen children to go into the family business, took over management of Stark Nurseries. He was fourteen years old.[15] The log cabin built for William Stark by his father in 1841 is one of the oldest buildings in the city of Louisiana. Although it was originally located in the hills outside Louisiana, it was moved to its current location and turned into a museum house in 1951.[16] (Figure Three) The Single Pen form of the Stark Cabin is typical of the type of building found in and around Louisiana during the early years of the town's existence.

Religion and education were important aspects of life to Louisiana's early settlers. The first churches and schools in Louisiana were organized while the town was still in its infancy. As the town's pioneers became acquainted with their neighbors and discovered commonalities in religious faith, services began to be held in peoples' homes or in public halls. In some cases, circuit-riding preachers conducted the services, while in others, individual members of the group led the meetings. The Methodist Church was the first religious congregation to be founded in Louisiana. According to Pike County, Missouri: People, Places and Pikers, "The 'Methodist Society' was organized in 1821."[17] Plans for a church building started in 1837 and construction on the first Methodist church building began in 1839. However, in 1842, the partially completed brick building collapsed. The second church building, constructed of wood on the same site, was destroyed by a windstorm. Finally, in 1845, the Centenary Methodist Church was completed.[18] By 1840, Christian, Catholic and Presbyterian congregations had also been established in Louisiana, and permanent church buildings for those congregations followed in the 1850s.[19]

Few details are known about the early schools in Louisiana. It is known, however, that the Reverend John Matthews, who came to Louisiana around 1818, also taught school. According to the History of Pike County, "he began his labors by preaching at the houses of his people, which he continued until the citizens of the town built a log school-house between Fourth and Fifth streets on Virginia street, where he both preached and taught for three or four years."[20] As the town developed, several church schools and private academies were founded. In an article on Pike County that appeared in Missouri Historical Review, the author, Floyd Shoemaker, notes that "an academy was chartered at Louisiana in 1822 with a special provision that there be no

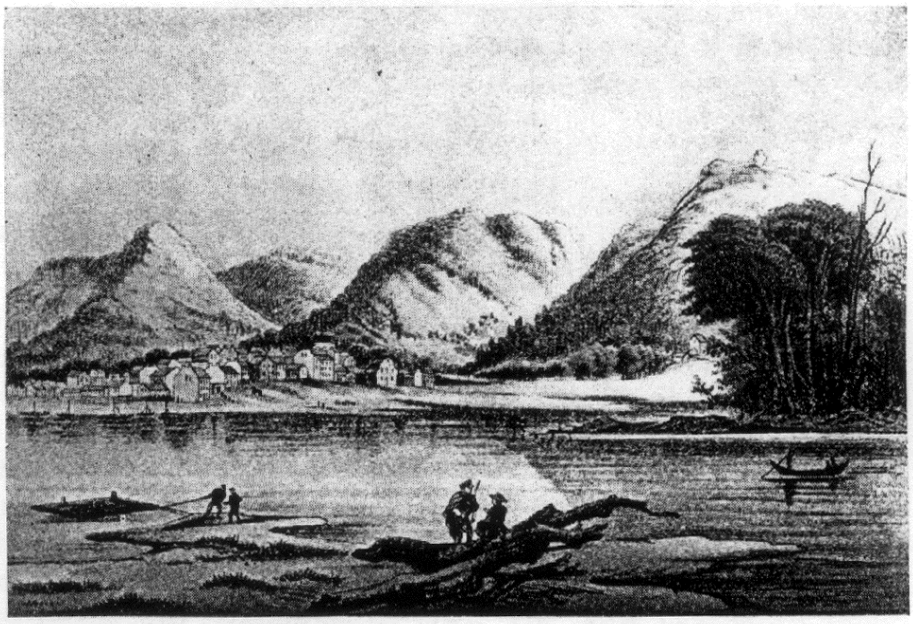
[14] Goodrich, p. 81.
[15] Terry, pp. 16, 19.
[16] Terry, p. 76.
[17] Schwadron, p. 216.
[18] Ibid.
[19] Sesquicentennial of Louisiana, Missouri, 1818-1968. (Louisiana, MO: Centennial Committee, 1968), np
[20] History of Pike County, p. 645.

compulsion to teach the French language and another academy was chartered there in 1839."[21] An advertisement that appeared in the Louisiana Democratic Banner on August 2, 1850, announced that Gustavus H. Thayer had become a partner in the Wood's Academy and that the school could now "accommodate 150 scholars of both sexes."[22]

"In 1828, it was said that Louisiana occupied the finest town site and had the best landing on the Mississippi above St. Louis."[23] Despite these glowing recommendations of the town, Louisiana was little more than a collection of roughly built buildings along the riverfront until the mid-1830s. One account notes that

> excepting on Front, or Water street, Louisiana was almost an unbroken forest, and even where the trees had been cut away, the land was covered with papaw thickets and hazel brush. From Front street to the river front was a considerable bluff and between Fourth and Fifth streets, an immense gully.[24]

Figure Four. Louisiana, Missouri in 1848
Source: Missouri Historical Review, Vol. 52, No. 4, July 1959, p. 315.



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Louisiana, Missouri, in 1848

[21] Floyd Shoemaker, "Pike County," Missouri Historical Review. Vol. 52, No. 4, July 1959, pp. 318-319.
[22] Louisiana Democratic Banner. August 2, 1850.
[23] Floyd Shoemaker, p. 316.
[24] History of Pike County, p. 645.

In the absence of any local government, a number of Louisiana's citizens banded together to organize and fund some physical improvements to the fledgling town. According to the Pike County history, Pike County, Missouri: People, Places and Pikers, "Louisiana began to assume the appearance of a thrifty business town, grading down hills, opening up some of the principal streets and establishing a levee against the encroaching river."[25] By 1837, Louisiana had become "quite a trading post and the stores had increased from one or two to ten or twelve."[26] An engraving from a decade later (Figure Four) shows a large collection of buildings in Louisiana, a number of which are three and four stories tall.

During the 1840s, Louisiana advanced to the next level of development. In 1845, Louisiana was chartered as a city with a Board of Trustees. One of the main accomplishments of the Board was the construction in 1848 of a wharf, which extended two blocks along the riverfront from the north side of Georgia Street to the south side of South Carolina Street.[27] On March 10, 1849, a new city charter was written incorporating the city and empowering a mayor and city council to govern it. W. K. Kennedy served as the city's first mayor.[28] Almost immediately, the city council began passing ordinances to improve the city and to protect its inhabitants. City Ordinance 30 provided for the graveling of Water Street and the grading and graveling of Georgia and South Carolina Streets from the waterfront to Third Street; City Ordinance 11 imposed a fine for landing at the wharf with any immigrants or people with cholera; and City Ordinance 31 was enacted to prevent hogs from running wild in the city limits.[29]

The construction of the wharf in Louisiana in 1848 greatly increased the amount of traffic into the town from interior areas. However, the poor quality of roads leading into town made the journey difficult. In response to this problem, the county court issued an order, which appropriated matching funds for the creation and improvement of roads in Pike County. The court would match donations from the public in amounts between $500 and $5000.[30] Public interest was slow to develop, but by the early 1850s, meetings of interested parties began to occur and several road companies were incorporated. According to Floyd Shoemaker, the author of the article "Pike County," which appeared in the Missouri Historical Review, "Pike County was a leader in the good roads movement at an early date and probably held first place outside St. Louis County in miles of all-weather roads before the war."[31] In addition to the continuation of grading and graveling of the streets in Louisiana, three plank roads were constructed in the 1850s between Louisiana and Bowling Green, Prairieville and Frankford. Each of the roads was constructed by privately owned companies that were incorporated by special acts of the State Legislature.[32] The Louisiana and Middletown Plank Road Company led by Louisiana attorneys, James O. Broadhead, John B.

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[25] Schwadron, p. 13.
[26] History of Pike County, Missouri, p.645.
[27] Louisiana Democratic Banner. January, 17, 1848.
[28] Sesquicentennial of Louisiana, Missouri, 1818-1968. (Louisiana, MO: Centennial Committee, 1968), np.
[29] Louisiana Democratic Banner, July 18, 1849 and October 15, 1849.
[30] History of Pike County, Missouri, p. 211-212.
[31] Shoemaker, p. 317.
[32] Schwadron, p. 39.

Henderson and Thomas J. C. Fagg and businessman Edwin Draper was incorporated in 1851.[33] Construction on that road began in 1852 and by 1854, seventeen miles had been completed including the portion from Louisiana to Bowling Green, the county seat. In 1857, the completed road was sold to Pike County. The plank roads, which were originally operated as toll roads, followed routes that would later be developed into state and county highways.[34]

Between 1818, the year the town was founded and 1850, Louisiana grew at a steady rate, but the largest gain in the town's population occurred between 1850 and 1860. The 1850 Census lists Louisiana's population at 912.[35] By 1860, that number had jumped to 2436, a 150% increase. At the time, Louisiana was ranked the 12th largest city in Missouri.[36] Much of this growth was due to the town's development as a river port and as a trading center. "Inland freight was shipped there by boat and hauled by wagons to inland points, and products from the interior were hauled to Louisiana for shipment."[37] The following description of Louisiana was published in the 1860 Missouri State Gazatteer and Business Directory.

> An important City of Pike county, on the left bank of the Mississippi, about one mile below the mouth of the Salt river, 88 miles northeast of Jefferson City, and 114 miles from St. Louis. It has a good landing, and considerable river trade. It contains about 40 stores of various kinds, several flourishing schools and seminaries, a branch of the Bank of the State of Missouri, two newspaper offices, viz: Louisiana Democrat Herald, Wm. G. Waite, publisher; and Louisiana Journal, Reid and Clement, publishers.[38]

In response to the influx of newcomers, several of the town's most prominent citizens, including tobacco farmer William Luce, dry goods merchant Edwin Draper, grocer Edward McQuie, and attorney Hugh Allen, platted additions to Louisiana. With the eleven additions, which were platted between 1851 and 1858, the city more than doubled in acreage expanding to the north, south and west.[39] The creation of these additions to the city combined with the increase in population and businesses resulted in the construction of many new buildings in Louisiana in the decade prior to the Civil War.

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[33] Lousiana Democratic Banner. March 24, 1851.
[34] Schwadron, p. 40.
[35] J. D. B. Debow, Statistical View of the United States. (Washington: Beverley Tucker, Senate Printer, 1854), p. 365.
[36] Walter Williams and Floyd Calvin Shoemaker, Missouri: Mother of the West. Volume 2 of 5. (Chicago and New York: The American Historical Society, 1930), p. 17,
[37] Shoemaker, p. 319.
[38] Sutherland and McEvoy, Missouri State Gazetteer and Business Directory. (St.Louis: R. L. Sutherland and McEvoy, 1860), pp. 758-759.
[39] Individual plat maps for Samuel Leonard's Addition (1851) Luce and McAllister's Addition (1853), John A Young's Addition (1854), Marshall Allen's Addition (1854), Leonard's New Addition (1855), Draper's Addition (1855), Drapers 2nd Addition (1857), McQuie's Addition (1858), Marshall Allen's 2nd Addition (1858), Marshall Allen's 3rd Addition (1858), and Hugh Allen's Addition (1858). On file at the Recorder's Office in the Pike County Courthouse, Bowling Green, Missouri and W. R. Brink, Illustrated Atlas Map of Pike County, Missouri. (Edwardsville, IL, 1875), pp.66-67.

Although most of the buildings constructed during Louisiana's first period of development were simple vernacular dwellings and commercial buildings, as the community became more affluent, larger, high style homes and business blocks were constructed. Prior to and just after the Civil War, Greek Revival was the dominant architectural style in Louisiana. Among the few homes and commercial buildings, which were constructed prior to the Civil War and are extant today in Louisiana, most exhibit Greek Revival styling.

Two of Louisiana's prominent citizens, lumber merchant Charles Bacon, and grocer Edward G. McQuie built large impressive houses in the 1850s, which are still extant today. The Edward G. McQuie House, located at 405 North Third Street, and the Charles Bacon House, located at 819 Kentucky Street are two of the most highly intact examples from Louisiana's earliest period of development. (Figures Five and Six) Both are brick, double-pile houses with a central-hall plan. However, they are very different in appearance. The McQuie House, constructed in 1858, is two stories tall, and has a symmetrical, five-bay facade, a hipped roof, a two story, L-shaped, brick

Figure Five. Edward McQuie House, 2004

rear ell and large 6/9 windows with dressed stone lintels. The Bacon House, constructed circa 1850, is two and one-half stories tall and has a side gable roof, paired brick chimneys connected by a parapet on the gable ends, and a two story gallery across the facade. According to the National Register nomination,

> the Bacon house is further distinguished by the design of the first floor which is treated as a raised basement (partially below grade) but connected by internal stairs to the second floor. The original oversize opening flanking the first story center-bay doorway is a unique feature, possibly designed as an entry for a carriage.[40]

Figure Six. The Charles Bacon House, 2004

Seven of the sixty commercial buildings and the only residential building included in the Georgia Street Historic District were constructed prior to the Civil War, and all eight of these buildings exhibit Greek Revival characteristics.[41] The William Kuhlmann Building was not included in the Georgia Street Historic District, but it is a highly intact antebellum commercial building. (Figure Seven) Constructed ca. 1855, this two and one-half story commercial building demonstrates many of the same features as the Bacon house including a double pile plan, flat stone lintels, paired brick chimneys and a parapeted, side-gable roof.

[40] Mimi Stiritz, Charles Bacon House National Register Nomination, 1996, p. 8.2.
[41] David Denman, Georgia Street National Register Nomination, 1987.

Figure Seven. William Kuhlman Building, 801 Georgia Street, 2004

As was the case throughout the country, the onset of the Civil War put a temporary halt to Louisiana's growth. Only one Civil War battle occurred in Pike County; it took place at Ashley, Missouri on August 28, 1861. However, loyalties among local citizens, many of whom were immigrants from Southern pro-slavery states, were divided during the Civil War. Some went south and joined Confederate forces.[42] Pike County was officially under federal control throughout the war. Furthermore, as a result of the town's location on the River, martial law was in effect in Louisiana for much of the war.[43] Although no fortifications were constructed in Louisiana, a Union headquarters and jail was established in the Charles Bacon house at Kentucky and Ninth Streets.[44] That house still exists today. It is the earliest of the five properties in Louisiana that are individually listed on the National Register.[45]

[42] History of Pike County, pp. 257-309.
[43] Ibid.
[44] Schwadron, p. 94.
[45] National Register Nominations for the Charles Bacon House (ca. 1850), the Luce-Dyer House (ca. 1855), the Captain George and Atella Barnard House (1869), the Goodman-Stark House (1894), and the Louisiana Public Library (1905).

II. POST-WAR DEVELOPMENT AND PROSPERITY: 1866-1900

Some tension remained among local citizens after the Civil War, but life in Louisiana quickly returned to normal, and the city resumed its status as a bustling commercial center. The decades following the Civil War represent the height of Louisiana's growth both in terms of population and commercial development. During this period, immigration to and through the area and the establishment of new businesses resulted in growth, public improvements and prosperity in Louisiana. The city's river access continued to make it an important shipping center, and the construction of several railroad lines through Louisiana during the 1870s spurred the city's development as a manufacturing center.

Interest in connecting Louisiana by railroad with points both east and west began when the city was still just a trading post. In 1836, at the Railroad Convention in St. Louis, a railroad between Louisiana and Columbia was proposed, and it was promoted by several prominent Louisiana businessmen including Edwin Draper and John S. McCune.[46] The route for that line was surveyed, but the railroad was never built. Approximately twenty-five years later, just prior to the Civil War, interest rekindled in the construction of railroad lines through Louisiana. Although support for such endeavors was strong, the Civil War halted these projects. In the years after the Civil War, several railroad lines were proposed for the area, and by 1880, three rail lines had been completed through Louisiana.

The first railroad to organize in Pike County was the Louisiana and Missouri River Railroad, which would extend from Louisiana to Arrow Rock, Missouri, closely following the original route proposed for the Louisiana to Columbia railroad. In 1867, Louisiana and Missouri River Railroad Company was organized and was authorized to sell stock to fund the project.[47] In addition to the sale of stock, the company secured $300,000 in state aid. Construction began in 1871 and two years later, the railroad was completed between Louisiana and Mexico.[48] In addition to opening up better trading and travel routes with cities west of Louisiana, the selection of Louisiana for the Louisiana and Missouri River Railroad's machine shops in 1871 was also a boost to the city's economy.[49] The Quincy, Alton and St. Louis Railroad and the fourth railroad bridge over the Mississippi River were also completed in 1873. The St. Louis, Keokuk and Northwestern, which ran parallel to the Mississippi River from Keokuk, Iowa to St. Peters, Missouri, was completed six years later.[50]

Although the construction of railroads in the area in the 1870s certainly made Louisiana more accessible and facilitated shipments of products from the city, the proliferation of railroads throughout northeastern Missouri diminished Louisiana's importance as a shipping center. "Commerce that previously came to Louisiana found the markets in St. Louis and Chicago easily

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[46] History of Pike County, pp. 346-347.
[47] Lousiana Weekly Journal, June 7, 1867.
[48] "Mexico Railroad Celebration," Jefferson City People's Tribune. September 6, 1871.
[49] "Railroad Machine Shops Located," Jefferson City People's Tribune. August 23, 1871.
[50] Shoemaker, p. 321.

accessible."[51] As a result, Louisiana's economy shifted from a river port to a manufacturing center.

Although Louisiana's prominence as a river port declined in the late nineteenth century after the construction of the railroads, the river continued to support many of the town's established industries, such as the Excelsior Flour Milling Company, which used the river for power and for shipping. In addition, a wide variety of new manufacturing plants and retail businesses were established in Louisiana in the 1870s and 1880s. Although several lumber mills were in operation and tobacco had been grown throughout the area and sold through dealers in Louisiana and St. Louis for many years, lumber and tobacco did not grow into dominant industries in Louisiana until after the Civil War.

By 1875, however, four tobacco-manufacturing plants and four lumberyards were operating in Louisiana. According to Hawley's Louisiana City Directory for 1875-76,

> The lumber and tobacco trade is more extensive, and involves more capital, than any other branch of business. Large amounts of lumber are shipped annually to Kansas, and Western and Southwestern Missouri. The tobacco manufactories, of which there are four, are not equaled by any in Northeast Missouri. They employ more hands than any other branch of business, and more capital than any other but the lumber business.[52]

The LaCrosse Lumber Company is the only one of the wholesale lumber companies established in Louisiana in the nineteenth century to survive today. In 1873, on behalf of his brother-in-law, Cadwaller C. Washburn of LaCrosse, Wisconsin, Gustavus Adolphus Buffum traveled down the Mississippi River to find an appropriate site for a lumber mill.[53] "Buffum recommended Louisiana, Missouri because of its desirable trade location, which included easy access to the river and close proximity to the Louisiana and Missouri River Railroad terminals and the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Western terminals."[54] Shortly thereafter, a sawmill, managed by Buffum was constructed on the west bank of the Mississippi River north of downtown Louisiana. In 1882, Buffum purchased the LaCrosse Lumber Company from the Washburn estate and in 1885, Buffum's sons, Charles and Frank, opened the companies first retail lumberyard in Mexico, Missouri. Three years later, three addition retail yards were opened in Fulton, Vandalia, and

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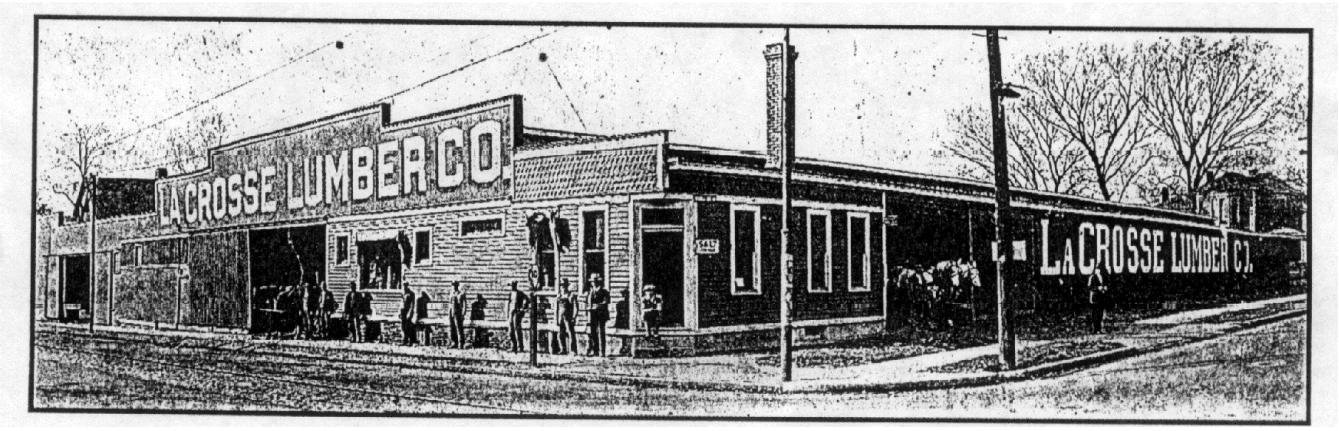
[51] United States Census Records, Population Schedule for Pike County 1830-1930. Microfilm on file with the State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri. and Urban Research and Design Center, Washington University and Pike County Historical Society, Architectural/Historical Resource Inventory of the Central Business District of Louisiana, Missouri. (St. Louis: Urban Research and Design Center, Washington University and Pike County Historical Society, 1978), p. 5.

[52] D. E. Hawley, Hawley's Louisiana City Directory for 1875-76. (Jacksonville, IL: Hawley, Martin & Seaton, 1876), p. 10.

[53] "Sesquicentennial Vignettes--The LaCrosse Lumber Co.," Louisiana Press Journal. March 26, 1968.

[54] "LaCrosse Lumber Co. Weathers 125 Years in the Business," ILMDA Advantage, (Independent Lumber and Materials Dealers Association newsletter), undated edition, p. 10.

Figure Eight. LaCrosse Lumber Company, Louisiana, late nineteenth century
Source: ILMDA Advantage, p. 10.

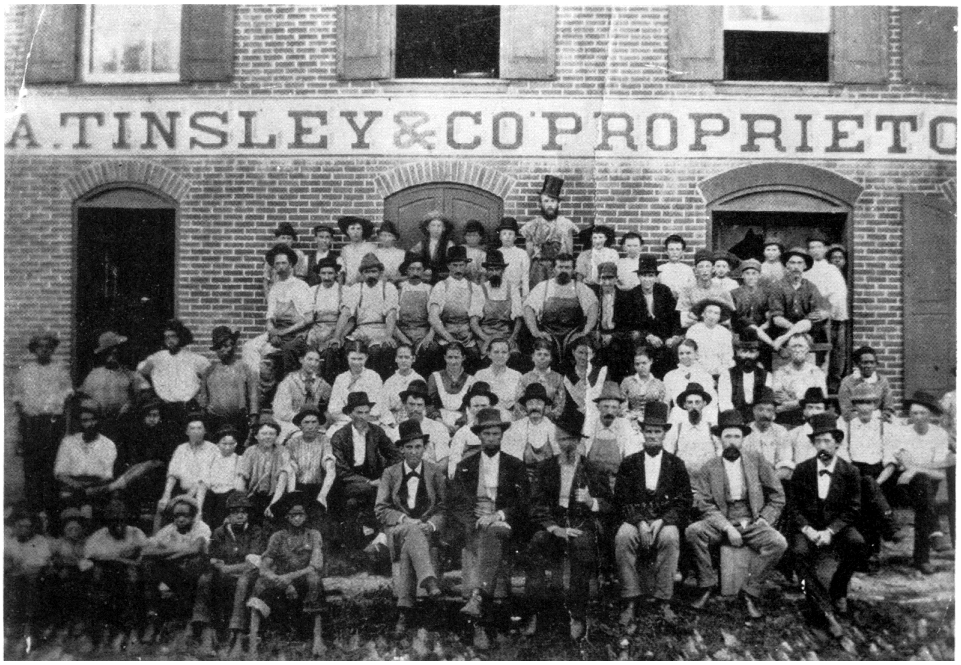


Louisiana, and the company incorporated all its operations. By the turn of the twentieth century, LaCrosse had expanded its operations into five more towns in Missouri.[55]

The earliest tobacco plant in Louisiana was a cigar factory, which was organized in 1860 by two German immigrants, George Marzolf and John Seibert.[56] The Marzolf and Seibert Cigar Factory, known as Seibert & Co after 1877, produced approximately 750,000 cigars per year and was in business for more than forty-five years.[57] However, as Karen Schwadron, the editor of People, Places and Pikers notes, "members of the Tinsley family were the major tobacco enterprisers of Louisiana with the first processing plant in the city [known as 'Number Five'] having been established at Seventh and Jackson Streets by Addison Tinsley and E. C. Bright."[58] Several of Addison Tinsley's brothers were also active in the tobacco business in Louisiana. W. N. Tinsley was one of the operators of the Sam Reid Tobacco Manufacturing Company, which produced a line of tobacco called "Joe Bowers" in honor of the Pike County Forty-Niner (who may have been simply a fictional character) about whom a song was written and popularized in the mid-nineteenth century. Lafayette Tinsley operated a factory under the name of L. Tinsley Tobacco Company, known as "Number 39."

[55] Ibid.
[56] History of Pike County, p. 653.
[57] Charles E. Prather, Prather's City Directory of Louisiana, MO 1903-1904 (Ottumwa, IA: C. E. Prather, 1904), p. 99, and R. E. Hackman & Co's Lousiana and Pike County, Missouri Directory. (Quincy, IL: R. E. Hackman & Co., 1907), p. 186.
[58] Schwadron, p. 127.

Figure Nine. A. Tinsley & Co. Tobacco Factory, Louisiana, ca. 1885
Source: People Places and Pikers, p. 202.



By the mid-1880s, the A. Tinsley Tobacco Company and the L. Tinsley Tobacco Company had become the two largest tobacco companies in Louisiana. Together, they were the largest employers in Louisiana and they shipped hundreds of thousands of pounds of tobacco across the country each year.[59] (Figure Nine) The L. Tinsley Tobacco Company was the last tobacco factory in operation in Louisiana. By the turn of the century, all of the other companies had either closed or sold out to larger national companies. In 1900, the L. Tinsley Tobacco Company was purchased by the American Tobacco Company, which was based in New York. A year later, the company closed the Louisiana factory and ended the tobacco legacy in Louisiana.

Despite the interruption of the Civil War, census figures show an increase of more than 1200 citizens in Louisiana between 1860 and 1870. Although Louisiana never grew to the population of 20,000 that was predicted by many of its early residents, its population continued to grow throughout the late nineteenth century reaching a peak population of 5,131 in 1900.[60]

Louisiana's population and economic boom during the late 1860s and early 1870s was chronicled in many articles in the local newspapers. In one article, entitled "Real Estate," which appeared in the Louisiana Weekly Journal, "we learn from Messrs Guiley and Pleasants, Real Estate Agents, that there are many strangers daily arriving in our city and making inquiries in

[59] History of Pike County, pp. 652-654.
[60] United States Census Records. Census Indices and Population Schedules for Pike County, 1840-1970. Microfilm on file with the State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia, MO.

Figure Ten. Bird's Eye View of Louisiana, 1876

regard to real estate."[61] Another article published a few weeks later noted the need for more housing in Louisiana.

> Our city is fast filling up with newcomers.... Louisiana presents a livelier and busier aspect than any city of its size above St. Louis....There is though one drawback to the cities (sic) prosperity that is the want of houses....There are monied men in our city who have plenty of unimproved property not paying them a cent. A few comfortable tenant houses erected upon this property would not only prove a good investment for the owner, but add to the prosperity of the city.[62]

Perhaps some of those landowners noted in the latter article took heed of the author's advice because the city continued to increase its boundaries in the late nineteenth century and construction boomed. Seven new additions were platted around the original town between 1867 and 1872 and an eighth addition, Stark's Addition, was platted in 1893.[63] The Bird's Eye View of Louisiana, which was drawn in 1876, shows the expansion of the city to the west. (Figure Ten) With the platting of these new additions, which were predominately residential, came the construction of many new houses.

The anticipation of the railroad and the general prosperity of the city encouraged the construction of all types of buildings in Louisiana during the decades following the Civil War. According to an article published in the Louisiana Weekly Journal, seventy-two new buildings were constructed between March and November of 1868. Of those seventy-two buildings,

> Twenty-three are brick and forty-nine are frame. Fifty-six of these houses are dwellings and the balance business houses, factories (including one flouring mill) and shops. The houses are mostly of a good class. Of the twenty-three brick buildings, one is a large tobacco factory, one is a machine shop, ten are business houses and the remainder are dwellings. Of the ten business houses, three are three stories high and the others two stories; they are all large and furnished in good style.[64]

This building boom continued, albeit at a slower pace, throughout the late nineteenth century.

Italianate ornamentation began to appear on buildings in Louisiana in the 1870s, replacing simple, restrained Greek Revival features. However,

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[61] "Real Estate," Louisiana Weekly Journal. August 29, 1868.
[62] "Houses, Houses," Louisiana Weekly Journal. September 26, 1868.
[63] Individual plat maps for the Baker Claim (1867) Chas. Bealert's Addition (1869), Marshall Allen's 4th and 5th Additions (1870), J. C. Jackson's Addition (1871), William Luce's Addition (1871), William Kling's Addition (1872) and Stark's Addition (1893). On file at the Recorder's Office in the Pike County Courthouse, Bowling Green, Missouri.
[64] "Progress of Our City," Louisiana Weekly Journal. November 21, 1868.

during the late 1880s and into the first decade of the twentieth century most of the pre-Civil War buildings in the central business district were torn down...They were replaced by the fully matured commercial Italianate style buildings which exhibited very little variation except in minor points of decorative design; most had elaborate metal window hoods, projecting pressed metal cornices, and corbelled brick or pressed metal curtain wall facades.[65]

Figure Eleven. J. L. Fritz Building, 313-317 Georgia Street, ca. 1890.
Source: People, Places and Pikers, p. 50.

In addition to the many houses, commercial buildings and factories constructed in the late nineteenth century, all of the seven major congregations in Louisiana constructed new church buildings, and the city constructed two brick public school buildings. The churches all built handsome brick buildings with Gothic Revival detailing and elaborate stained glass windows. The two oldest extant church buildings in Louisiana were constructed in the late 1860s by Methodist Episcopal congregations. Wesley Chapel, located at 821 North Carolina Street, was constructed in 1866 for the black congregation. (Figure Twelve) The Union Methodist Episcopal Church, located at 121 North Seventh Street, was built in 1867 for the members of white Methodist Episcopal congregation who were Union sympathizers in the war. (Figure Thirteen) After the Methodist Church reunited in 1919, the building became the Louisiana City Hall and Jail and served that function until 1999.[66]

[65] David Denman, Georgia Street Historic District National Register Nomination, 1987. On file at the State Historic Preservation Office in Jefferson City, Missouri.
[66] Patrick French. Historic Property Inventory Form for the Union Methodist Church, 2000. On file at the State Historic Preservation Office.

Figure Twelve. Wesley Chapel, 2004.

Figure Thirteen. Union Methodist Episcopal Church, 2004.

In 1870, J. Sam Brown School, the first public school building in Louisiana was completed. Built on the site currently occupied by the Central School Building on Jackson Street, it was a three story, brick building that contained twelve classrooms and served all grades. Twenty-two years later, a second public school, Eugene Field School was constructed on North Carolina Street. The J. Sam Brown School became the high school and the Field School was used for the younger grades. Neither of these buildings is still standing.

By the end of the nineteenth century, private companies had been organized to provide modern amenities such as telephone service, treated water, electric streetlights to Louisiana citizens.[67] One company's attempt in the late 1880s to locate a natural gas source in Louisiana yielded no natural gas, but "excellent mineral water" was discovered. The water was piped to the surface and a sanitarium was opened on the site at the corner of Fifth and Kentucky Streets in 1888.[68] In addition to privately operated services, a city-run fire and police departments were also formed in the late nineteenth century. One description of Louisiana from the period notes that

> The city has both gas and electric lighting plants and a fine waterworks system, which is supplied from an immense artesian well. A uniformed police department and excellent fire department are maintained.[69]

III. Twentieth Century Development: 1900-1955

During the first three decades of the twentieth century, the population of Louisiana declined steadily. This decline was due, in part, to the closing of all the tobacco processing plants. From its peak of 5,131 inhabitants in 1900, Louisiana lost approximately ten percent of its population each decade from 1900-1930, diminishing to a fifty-year low of 3746 in 1930. During the 1930s, however, the city's population regained almost all the people it had lost in the previous three decades. Since 1940, Louisiana has maintained a population between four and five thousand.[70]

Despite Louisiana's lack of population growth, five new additions were platted between 1917 and 1947. One addition, on the west end of town, was platted by the Bank of Louisiana. On October 4, 1917, the bank auctioned off the forty-nine lots in what was billed as "The Future Residence Center of Louisiana" and the "Most Desirable in West End." (Figure Fourteen)

Victorian styling continued in vogue in Louisiana through the first decade of the twentieth century. However, beginning around 1910, distinctly new house types including Bungalow, Gable Front, Foursquare, and Pyramid Square began appearing throughout Louisiana, but particularly in the new additions. Most were what is referred to as "popular architecture;" houses that aren't fully-executed high style designs, but not completely vernacular either. Many of these houses were undoubtedly the product of mass-produced plans from the widely distributed plan books and

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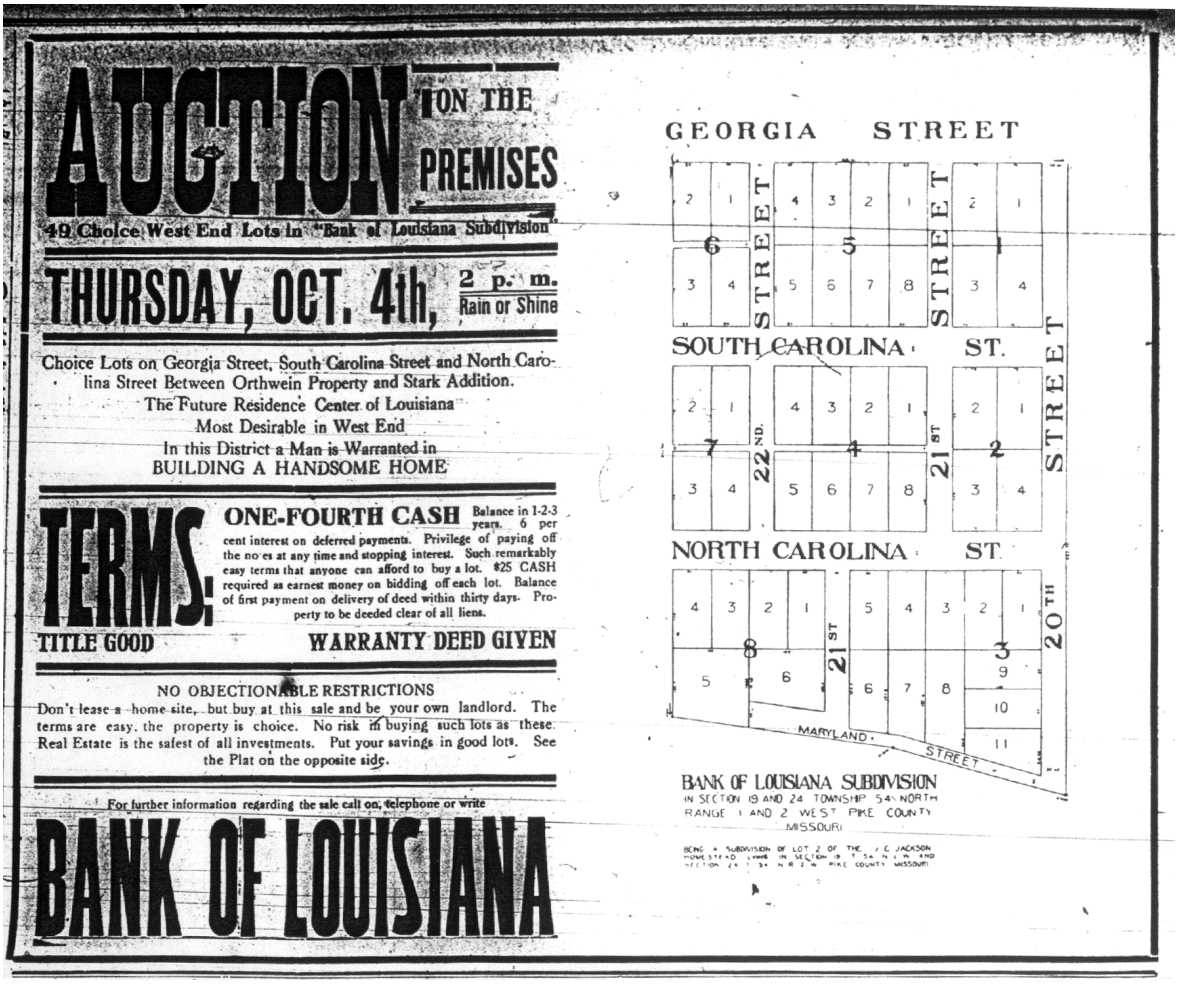
[67] Schwadron, p.46-50.
[68] Schwadron, p. 47.
[69] Howard L. Conard (ed.), Encyclopedia of the History of Missouri. (New York, Louisville and St. Louis: The Southern History Company, 1901), p. 114.
[70] United States Census, Populations Schedules for Pike County, Missouri, 1840-1980.

Figure Fourteen. Ad for the auction of lots in the Bank of Louisiana Subdivision,
Source. Louisiana Press Journal, September 21, 1917.



AUCTION ON THE PREMISES

49 Choice West End Lots in "Bank of Louisiana Subdivision"

THURSDAY, OCT. 4th, 2 p. m. Rain or Shine

Choice Lots on Georgia Street, South Carolina Street and North Carolina Street Between Orthwein Property and Stark Addition.
The Future Residence Center of Louisiana
Most Desirable in West End
In this District a Man is Warranted in
BUILDING A HANDSOME HOME

TERMS: ONE-FOURTH CASH Balance in 1-2-3 years. 6 per cent interest on deferred payments. Privilege of paying off the notes at any time and stopping interest. Such remarkably easy terms that anyone can afford to buy a lot. $25 CASH required as earnest money on bidding off each lot. Balance of first payment on delivery of deed within thirty days. Property to be deeded clear of all liens.

TITLE GOOD WARRANTY DEED GIVEN

NO OBJECTIONABLE RESTRICTIONS
Don't lease a home site, but buy at this sale and be your own landlord. The terms are easy, the property is choice. No risk in buying such lots as these. Real Estate is the safest of all investments. Put your savings in good lots. See the Plat on the opposite side.

For further information regarding the sale call on, telephone or write

BANK OF LOUISIANA

Figure Fifteen. Advertisement for a Foursquare house kit.
Source. Louisiana Press Journal, May 8, 1917.

A HOME FOR YOU

All the Lumber, Laths, Shingles, Windows, Doors, Casings, Permanent Furniture and Plaster needed to build this beautiful home complete—No Extras—for

$1836.69

And you can inspect Our Grades

If the house is furnished in Yellow Pine throughout our price will be $1764.69

Above Price is based on furnishing the reception hall, living room and dining room in plain Red Oak. Rest of interior finished to be Yellow Pine.

OUR SERVICE IS COMPLETE

If plain Red Oak is changed to Unselected Birch our price will be $1817.69

THIS HOME is impressive. But it's just as comfortable to live in as it is good to look at.

The square style is economical to construct. It allows an economical arrangement of rooms. The overhanging roof of this home is becoming to its square lines. Only the bay windows on the sides relieve the uniformity of its designs.

In the summer time the porch can be easily screened and used as a summer living room. The attic ventilates the house in both hot and cold weather, and gives a good storage room. By painting this house a different color every few years, you give yourself a new home.

You will enjoy living in this home because it is well planned. There is a big living room and a spacious dining room. The stair is reached from both the front and back way. The kitchen is well arranged for the home's workshop. Let us tell you more about it.

A sideboard like this is an important part of dining room equipment. It helps the housewife in her housekeeping. Notice the four drawers and spacious cabinets below the shelf. Come in and let us show you a large picture of this sideboard in the Curtis catalogue. It shows other designs, too

Four bedrooms will accomodate a good sized family. Each chamber is lighted on two sides. That means good cross-ventilation. Each also has a good closet. There is a handy linen closet in the hall. The bathroom is centrally located and easily reached from all bedrooms. The attic stair entrance is in one bedroom.

1866 CURTIS WOODWORK "The Permanent Furniture for Your Home" is the most noticeable part of the interior of your home. It is the thing you live with as much as you do your life-long companions. We know that you will want the best in woodwork that you can buy, and that is why we offer it to you.

Come in and let us show you the Curtis book of "Woodwork" the "Permanent Furniture for Your Home." It pictures this beautiful colonnade as it will actually appear in your home. The other side of the details are book cases. They are space-savers, you see, but at the same time make a handsome opening

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ON THIS OR OTHER HOMES, SEE

THE LOUISIANA LUMBER COMPANY

Phone 217 LOUISIANA, MISSOURI P. E. Jepson, Manager

catalogs or entire building kits ordered through their local lumberyard or from mail-order companies such as Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, Lewis Manufacturing and Gordon Van-Tine.[71]

Louisiana continued to be a manufacturing, distribution and commercial center throughout the first half of the twentieth. In the nineteenth century, the town's location on the river and railroad routes had been an important factor in its strong economy and prosperity. Although river and railroad shipping declined in the early twentieth century, thanks to the efforts of several prominent local citizens, Louisiana was still well positioned. The routing of several automobile

[71] Robert Schweitzer and Michael W. R. Davis, America's Favorite Homes: Mail Order Catalogues as a Guide to Popular Early 20th Century Houses. (Detroit: Wayne State University Press, 1990), pp. 61-75.

trails through Louisiana, the construction of Highways 79 and 54 through Louisiana and the erection of new automobile bridge across the Mississippi River on the north end of town ensured the town's important status in northeastern Missouri.

Two of Louisiana's most prominent citizens, Frank Buffum and Lloyd Stark, were highly influential in the development of good roads in Missouri in the early twentieth century. Frank Buffum, the son of the founder of LaCrosse Lumber, the organizer of the Buffum Telephone Company and the founder of the Buffum Tool Company, was appointed chairman of Missouri's first highway commission. Buffum, known as the "father of good roads" is credited with the design of several auto trails through Missouri. His "Red Ball Route," for example, ran from St. Louis through Louisiana to St. Paul, Minnesota, and was marked with signs bearing red balls.[72]

Lloyd Stark, an executive in the Stark Nursery and Orchard Company, was also very active in promoting and developing better roads in Missouri. During his tenure as president of the Missouri-Illinois Bridge Company, the company built the Champ Clark Bridge across the

Figure Sixteen. Undated Postcard showing the Champ Clark Bridge

Mississippi River at Louisiana. (Figure Sixteen) It was dedicated in 1928 and was named for the U. S. Congressman from Louisiana. In addition, as president of the U.S. Highway 54 Association, Stark lobbied for the new transcontinental to run through Louisiana. Construction on that highway began in the early 1930s. Stark also served one term as Governor of Missouri from 1937-1941.

In the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, Louisiana lost one of its largest industries when one by one the tobacco companies were bought out or moved their operations elsewhere. Luckily, the other two other large commercial operations based in Louisiana, Stark Brothers

[72] Schwadron, p. 56.

Nurseries and LaCrosse Lumber continued to thrive. Stark Brothers had grown considerably in the late nineteenth century, particularly after the discovery of the Delicious Apple. However it was the display of Stark products and distribution of the Stark Brothers catalog at the 1904 World's Fair in St. Louis, which made the company a household name throughout the country.

> This national event gave full scope to Stark developments and ideas. The elegant catalog displayed at the Fair presented Stark fruits in lush color and almost life-size, accompanied by black and white pictures of the operation of the Stark Brothers Nurseries and Orchards Co. The firm distributed 100,000 of these catalogs at the Fair. This was the first time people had seen a sensational horticultural catalog of this size and scope, in color. Not only did it serve to bring in an avalanche of business, but also it spread even further the fame of Stark Brothers Nurseries.[73]

The blossoming of the friendship and partnership, that had begun in the 1890s between horticulture scientist Luther Burbank and Clarence Stark, also resulted in significant growth for Stark Brothers. In the early twentieth century, Stark Brothers introduced dozens of new and improved fruit and plant varieties that had been developed by Burbank.[74] When he passed away in 1926, Burbank selected Stark Nurseries to carry on his life's work. His bequest "included a

Figure Seventeen Stark-Burbank Research Center - now Stark Nurseries Garden Center, 2004.

[73] Terry, p.47.
[74] Terry, p. 32-33.

great number of varieties, among them new kinds of fruits and flowers which the great experimenter had developed and had never marketed, 120 types of plums, 18 varieties of peaches, 28 varieties of apples, 500 hybrid roses, 30 cherries, 34 pears, 52 gladioli and many others."[75] Later, that year, Stark Nurseries built a new building to continue Burbank's research. That building, the Stark-Burbank Research Center, which was designed by noted St. Louis architect, George D. Barnett, is one of the only examples of Beaux Arts architecture in Louisiana.[76] (Figure Seventeen)

The LaCrosse Lumber Company also continued to expand its operations. In the first half of the twentieth century, the company opened retail lumberyards in ten more Missouri towns and in ten towns in the state of Illinois.[77] In addition, the company built a large new building in Louisiana to house their corporate offices. The building, which is located at 200 North Main Street, is an impressive brick and stone building with Classical Revival detailing.

Figure Eighteen. LaCrosse Lumber Company General Offices, 2004.

Beginning in the early twentieth century with the organization of the Commercial Club and the Chamber of Commerce, Louisiana's city leaders made a concerted effort to attract new manufacturing businesses to town. In a 1907 Louisiana city directory, one such incentive is noted at the end of the laudatory introduction. It says, "Free factory sites, located within 100 feet of three railways and the Mississippi River -the great and ever present equalizer." As a result of the

[75] Terry, p. 34.
[76] Mark Hohenstreiter Historic Property Inventory Form for the Stark-Burbank Research Center, May 12, 1995. On file at the State Historic Preservation Office.
[77] "Sesquicentennial Vignettes - The LaCrosse Lumber Co.," Louisiana Press Journal. March 26, 1968.

City's efforts, a number of new factories, including the Nord-Buffum Pearl Button Company, the Fargo & Phelps Shoe Factory and the Wells Lamont Corporation, were established in Louisiana or moved to town in the early decades of the twentieth century. Later, in the mid-twentieth century, Louisiana's location on the river resulted in the construction chemical, cement and plastics plants there.[78]

Louisiana's location on the Mississippi River along with local incentives made it an attractive place to open a pearl button factory. Established in 1902, by P. F. Nord and Charles and Frank Buffum in one of the former tobacco factory buildings, the Nord-Buffum Company manufactured buttons using mussel shells from the riverbed. By 1907, just five years after opening, the company employed approximately 150 area residents.[79] However, by the 1950s, the company had switched to plastic as the primary material for their buttons. The factory closed in 1976 and the building, one of the largest on Water Street, was torn down.[80]

Another major employer in Louisiana during the first decades of the twentieth century was the Fargo & Phelps Shoe Factory. The company constructed a large brick factory building on South Main Street and began operations in Louisiana shortly after the turn of the twentieth century. The shoe factory closed in 1928, but, shortly thereafter, the Wells Lamont Corporation purchased the large brick building and began manufacturing all types of work gloves. By the mid-

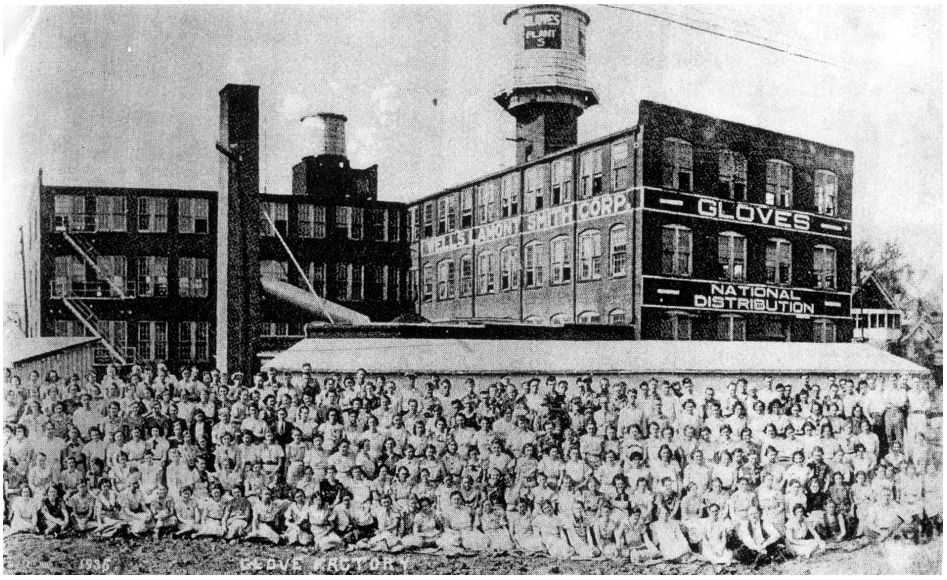


Figure Nineteen. Wells Lamont Glove Factory, ca. 1935.
Source. Undated Newspaper Clipping from the State Historical Society's Vertical Files for Louisiana, MO.

[78] Schwadron, p. 166, 172, 179.
[79] R. E. Hackmann & Co.'s Louisiana and Pike County Missouri Directory 1907, p. 52.
[80] Schwadron, p. 190.

1930s, the company was producing more than 5000 pairs of gloves each week and during WWII, the company had a contract with the Navy.[81] After the glove factory closed in 1952, Tallman Conduit Company kept the building in use until the late twentieth century. Although the building was vacant and boarded up for many years, recently an entrepreneur has put the building partially back into use with a coffee bar and several retail enterprises.

Each decade of the twentieth century was marked by the construction of a new public building in Louisiana. Funded in part or completely by private individual donations and local and state taxes, amenities including a new library, new school buildings, a new hospital continued to improve the quality of life for Louisiana citizens in the early to mid-twentieth century.

One of the first new institutions constructed in Louisiana in the twentieth century was a public library. Ironically, the person, who believed that Louisiana should have a free public library, was a bookseller. In 1903, Anna Draper, the proprietress of a local bookstore, organized a group to establish a library. One of the members of the group, A. J. Murphy, contacted wealthy industrialist Andrew Carnegie and within two years, Louisiana had a new Carnegie library.[82] Carnegie agreed to donate $10,000 with three stipulations: "the community agreed to donate the property, a board of directors would be appointed, and a tax would be approved that would

Figure Twenty. Louisiana Public Library, 2004.

[81] Undated newspaper clipping from the Louisiana, MO vertical file at the State Historical Society in Columbia, MO.
[82] Schwadron, p. 184.

provide for the library's maintenance."[83] The Gothic Revival library building was designed by the noted St. Louis architectural firm of Mauran, Russell and Garden and was dedicated on February 22, 1905. Anna Draper was the organization's the first librarian.[84]

In the second decade of the twentieth century, a new public school building was constructed. In 1913, Louisiana's first public school building, the J. Sam Brown School, was torn down and a new brick school building named Central School was constructed on the same lot. (Figure Twenty-One)

Figure Twenty-One. Central School, 2004.

Two new medical facilities opened in Louisiana in the 1920s. The Pike County Hospital was dedicated in June 1928 and later that year, the Mineral Springs Bath House, which provided mineral baths, massages and osteopathic treatments, opened. A large portion of the funding for the hospital came from two bequests. The first bequest was made by Susannah Price Barr, the proprietress of a millinery business in Louisiana and the owner of number of pieces of real estate. She passed away in 1912 and left her entire estate, amounting to approximately $14,000, for the cause of constructing a hospital.[85] Although Ms. Barr's bequest was generous, the hospital project did not move forward until Otis Smith passed away in 1923 and bequeathed $100,000 for the construction of a hospital in his hometown. Smith was born and lived the first part of his life in Louisiana. He began his career working in the Samuel Reid Tobacco Company in Louisiana,

[83] Rachel Mancini, National Register Nomination for the Louisiana Public Library, 1995, p. 8.6. On file with the State Historic Preservation Office, Jefferson City, Missouri.
[84] Ibid.
[85] "Susannah Barr Estate Sale," Louisiana Press Journal. May 23, 1919.

worked his way up in several tobacco companies in St. Joseph, Missouri and eventually became president of the George Helme Company.[86] A tax proposition to ensure the maintenance of the hospital failed in 1924, but finally passed in 1926, and construction on the hospital began in 1927. Additional donations were raised to augment the funds bequeathed by Smith and Barr and cover the additional cost of furnishings and equipment. The four story Classical Revival Building was designed by St. Louis architect, George D. Barnett (Figure Twenty-Two)

Figure Twenty-Two. Postcard of the Pike County Hospital, ca. 1930.

Throughout the second half of the twentieth century, Louisiana has maintained a population around 4, 000, and is the largest town in Pike County. The town continues to serve as a commercial center for the agriculturally-based local community and as the headquarters for several large commercial operations including LaCrosse Lumber and Stark Nurseries. In the late twentieth and early twenty-first century, many of the finest homes in Louisiana and several large public and commercial buildings sat vacant and unmaintained. However, in recent years, rehabilitation and restoration has begun on many of these buildings. The nomination of the North

[86] Schwadron, p. 33.

Third Street Historic District and the establishment of historic contexts for Louisiana through the Multiple Property Cover Document will undoubtedly spur additional preservation and rehabilitation projects.

F. PROPERTY TYPES

Twelve property types have been developed for the Historic and Architectural Resources of Louisiana. Nine of the property types directly are for residential buildings. A greater emphasis was placed on developing residential property types because many of the town's historic commercial buildings have already been listed on the National Register as part of the Georgia Street Historic District.

Historic residential buildings in Louisiana are generally frame or brick dwellings that are one to two and one-half stories tall and were constructed circa 1850 to 1955. The majority of intact houses identified in the 2004 windshield survey are of frame construction and were built in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. However, among the largest and most highly ornamented houses in Louisiana, brick construction is the norm. The construction dates of these mansions largely correspond to the period of prosperity and growth in Louisiana from the 1850s through the first decade of the twentieth century.

Although houses of many styles and types exist in Louisiana, the majority of the intact historic residential buildings identified fall into one of the following nine residential property types. Registration requirements for all nine residential property types are the same. Thus, one description of these requirements is included at the end of the discussion of all the residential property types.

Property Type A: Greek Revival Houses: ca 1850- ca.1875

Description: Greek Revival Houses

Greek Revival houses in Louisiana are one to two and one-half stories tall, have rigidly symmetrical facades and restrained ornamentation. Although frame examples exist, surviving Greek Revival houses in Louisiana are predominately of brick construction. Greek Revival houses have low-pitched gable or hip roofs; some houses with side facing gable roofs also have paired chimneys and parapet walls on the gable end. Flat or pedimented lintels over window and door openings distinguish Greek Revival houses from early Italianate dwellings. In frame examples, lintels are typically, large flat timbers while brick houses have dressed stone or cast iron pedimented lintels. Both single and double pile plans are common. Most have rear ells or rear additions and many rear additions feature two-story galleries. Twelve of the 364 buildings identified in the survey of Louisiana were classified as Greek Revival.

Significance: Greek Revival Houses

By the mid-to late-1850s, the construction of houses with Greek Revival detailing in Louisiana was indicative of the town's development from a rough trading post to a more refined commercial center. As the authors of A Field Guide to American Houses note,

> Greek Revival was the dominant style of American domestic architecture during the interval from about 1830 to 1850 (to 1860 in the Gulf Coast states) during which its

popularity led it to be called the National Style. It occurs in all areas settled by 1860...and especially flourished in those regions that were being rapidly settled in the decades of the 1830s, '40s and '50s. The style moved with the settlers from the older states as they crossed into Kentucky, Tennessee, and the Old Northwest Territory (today's Midwest).[87]

Architect Benjamin Henry Latrobe is credited with the first American building to incorporate a Greek order. His use of Ionic columns on the Bank of Pennsylvania, which he designed in 1798, began a national movement.[88] Greek Revival quickly became the predominate style for public buildings and later spread to domestic architecture. According to John C. Poppeliers, the author of What Style Is It, "the appeal of the Greek Revival at this time and in this place was the often-expressed sentiment that America, with its democratic ideals, was the spiritual successor of Ancient Greece."[89]

Greek Revival buildings are easily recognizable by the use of classically-derived, formal detailing, based on the architecture of Ancient Greece. Many of the earliest public buildings designed in the Greek Revival style attempted to replicate ancient Greek temples. However, as the style gained popularity and spread throughout the country, looser interpretations became more common and the style was applied to vernacular house types.[90] Although columns or pilasters are extremely common feature on high-style Greek Revival buildings, these features are not always employed. One of the most identifiable characteristics is the use of flat or slightly pedimented window and door lintels; the Ancient Greeks did not use arches. Simple moldings and wide cornices were often the only applied ornamentation.

Property Type B: Victorian Houses

Description: Victorian Houses

Eighty of the 364 houses identified in the survey of Louisiana were classified as Victorian. Buildings of the Victorian Property Type vary from full-blown examples of the style, to relatively simple vernacular buildings enlivened with limited amounts of typically Victorian ornamentation. Although there were many distinct movements and sub-styles in the Victorian era, in general, the movement is marked by a common attention to applied ornamentation and picturesque massing. Victorian substyles commonly used in Louisiana are Italianate and Queen Anne.

Italianate features include wide overhangs with scrolled brackets, and a generally lighter scale of ornamentation than later Queen Anne houses. Cast iron round arched windows are

[87] McAlester, p. 182.
[88] John C. Poppelliers, What Style Is It: A Guide to American Architecture. Revised Edition. (Hoboken: John C. Wiley & Sons, Inc., 2003), p. 41.
[89] Ibid.
[90] Marcus Whiffen, American Architecture Since 1780: A Guide to the Styles. Revised Edition. (Cambridge, MA and London: The MIT Press, 1992), p. 41.

common on high-style examples, but the segmental arch remained the preferred window type. Single story entry porches with slender, often paired posts are common on Italianate houses.

Queen Anne houses generally have irregular massing and a full complement of stylistic characteristics identified with the Victorian era. The Victorian emphasis on the picturesque will be immediately identifiable, generally in the form of prominent ornamentation and an irregular building form. High Style Victorian buildings generally have complex rooflines and irregular plans. Cut away corners and projecting bays are common. Applied ornamentation plays a major role in the external appearance of the buildings, often in the form of such things as scrolled brackets and porch posts and other elaborate millwork

Significance: Victorian Houses

High style Victorian buildings were generally among the largest and most expensive buildings of their time, and even small vernacular dwellings with Victorian detailing reflect what were at the time the latest styles. The Victorian buildings of Louisiana reflect the dissemination of mainstream architectural movements throughout the country.

The Victorian movement was part of the Picturesque movement in architecture, which developed in the second half of the nineteenth century. As Alan Gowans discusses in Styles and Types of North American Architecture,

> Picturesque architecture, as the name implies, was inspired by pictures, via idealized landscapes admired by eighteenth-century romantics for giving beholders a thrill. Their thrill derived in part from pleasing visual combinations of spaces, colors, textures, and ornament; and in part from a variety of pleasing nostalgic sentiments derived from associated ideas of every sort - literary, patriotic, religious.[91]

Picturesque architecture took on the moniker Victorian because these styles gained their greatest popularity during the last decades of the reign of Britain's Queen Victoria.[92] The Victorian movement was actually composed of a variety of sub-styles including Italianate, Gothic Revival, Stick, Second Empire and Queen Anne. No Second Empire buildings exist in Louisiana, but examples of the other substyles can be found throughout town.

Victorian styles were popular nationwide from the 1840's into the very early 1900's, and in Louisiana, from the 1870's to the 1910's. The Victorian era was marked by an increase in national transportation and communication systems, advances which facilitated the spread of everything from written sources about the latest designs, to actual prefabricated building components. Many of the Victorian buildings of Louisiana were the first to utilize plans and building materials brought in from other locations. They were also among the first to reflect national trends in architecture.

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[91] Alan Gowans, Styles and Types of North American Architecture. (New York: Harper Collins Publishers, 1992), p. 172.

[92] Virginia and Lee McAlester, A Field Guide to American Houses. (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1994), p. 239.

Property Type C: Linear Plan Houses

Linear plan houses are simple vernacular dwellings with rectangular plans. They are one to two stories tall, one to three rooms wide and one room deep. They typically have side gable roofs and most have central bay or full-width front porches. Rear additions, often set in tandem, are quite common. Seventy-Four of the 364 houses identified in the survey of Louisiana were classified as linear plan houses.

Subtype: Hall and Parlor

Hall and Parlor houses are one to one and one-half stories tall, two rooms wide and one room deep. Rear additions are almost ubiquitous as a result of their small size. Fenestration patterns are generally symmetrical, and most of the Louisiana examples are three bays wide. The front rooms of hall and parlor houses are generally of unequal size, with the "parlor" bedroom being the smaller of the two. The single front door, which is often centered on the facade, opens directly into the "hall."

Subtype: Double Entrance

Double-entrance houses have two front doors, generally set side by side in the center of the facade. Most are one or one and one-half stories tall and one room deep. Rear additions are almost ubiquitous as a result of their small size. Facades are generally symmetrical, and often have one window on either side of the doors. Central or slightly off-center front porches were sometimes part of the original design.

Subtype: Central Hall House

Central Hall houses are among the more formal of the subtypes. Most are one to one and one-half stories tall, with side facing gable roofs and symmetrical facades. They have either three or five bay facades, with the door in the center. Five bays are most common. A few appear to have had central front porches, and others have at least some extra embellishment of the doorway, such as wood trim or molding. They have rectangular plans that are generally one room deep, and two rooms and a passage wide. The long side of the house sits parallel to the street. The front doors most frequently open onto formal hallways that are relatively wide. The halls sometimes extend only halfway into the house, terminating at a rear kitchen; in other cases the front door is directly opposite a rear door. Many Central Hall Houses have one or more rear additions.

Subtype: I-House

I-houses are one room deep and at least two rooms wide, with the wide part of the house set parallel to the road to create the broadest possible facade. Roofs are generally either side-gabled, or hipped, the latter of which have a shallow pitch. One and two story rear kitchen ells are common. The rear ells are often of a different age than the main part of the house. In some cases the ell represents a smaller original house, to which the front "I" was added as time and finances allowed, while others represent later expansions. Because I-houses were constructed

from the mid-nineteenth century into the early twentieth century, ornamentation including, cornices, porch design and window detailing ranged from Greek Revival to Italianate and Queen Anne.

Significance: Linear Plan Houses

Linear Plan Houses derived from traditional British folk forms and were common throughout the country in the nineteenth and early twentieth century. They are often referred to as Tidewater South house forms because it was there that these house types first became widely built in America. From there, these linear plan house types spread across the Upland South and then later into the Midwest as settlers moved north and west. Linear plan houses were constructed in Missouri from the 1850s to the 1920s. Although linear plan houses were sometimes built using log construction, most were constructed using light, balloon framing techniques as the expansion of the railroad brought milled lumber within easy access.[93]

Linear plan houses are the result of compounding the basic architectural building block - the Single-Pen House. "The single-pen house, either square or slightly rectangular and often called a 'cabin,' has a plan of one room and is either one or one and a half stories high."[94] Hall and Parlor and Double Entrance houses are formed by joining two single pen units. Central Hall Houses are two single pen units separated by a passage, which is generally one-third to one-half the width of the rooms it joins. I-Houses are formed by stacking two Hall and Parlor or Central Hall houses. I-Houses, so named because of their prevalence in the "I" states - Iowa, Illinois and Indiana - grew to be symbolic of prosperous farmers throughout the Upland South and Midwest.[95]

In general, linear plan houses have little or no applied ornamentation. However, porches often reflected the fashionable architectural styling of the period. Rear extensions, which are almost ubiquitous, were in some cases constructed at the same time as the main portion of the house.

Property Type D: Gabled Ell Houses

Description: Gabled Ell Houses

Gabled Ell houses are L-shaped, with a projecting front-facing gable to which a side gable wing is attached. Gabled Ell houses almost always have a front porch along the front of the side wing, which is set back from the plane of the projecting gable end wall. This house type can be one, one and one-half or two stories in height and can have one wing taller than the other. When the projecting bay is two-story and the side gable bay is one-story, this form is generally known as the Upright and Wing. Twenty-eight of the 364 houses identified in the survey of Louisiana were classified as Gable Ell houses.

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[93] McAlester, p. 89.
[94] Marshall, p. 39.
[95] Fred Kniffen, "Folk Housing: Key to Diffusion," Annals of the Association of American Geographers. Vol. 55, Number 4, December 1965, p. 555.

Gabled Ell houses tend to be of frame construction with varying degrees of Victorian detailing. Victorian detailing is most commonly found on the projecting gable end and on the front porch. Many examples are embellished with some sort of Queen Anne ornamentation such as milled porch columns and balusters, decorative shinglework, or "gingerbread" trim. There are also Gabled Ells in Louisiana that are relatively unadorned. These houses may have lost their Victorian detailing in the name of modernization, as many are now covered with asbestos siding

Significance: Gabled Ell Houses

The Gabled Ell, also known as the Gable Front and Wing or the Upright and Gable, was a long-lived house type in America. It was popular across the country from the 1850's to the 1950's. The Gabled Ell house type emerged after the development of balloon framing, an innovation that made the more complex plan easier to build. Furthermore, the Gabled Ell was one of the new house types which became popular as the expansion of rail service across the country brought plan books and architectural journals with pages of house designs and abundant supplies of milled lumber to all areas of the country.

According to A Field Guide to American Houses, the vernacular Gabled Ell form, like the Gable Front form, evolved from styled Greek Revival houses. The use of a front facing gable was commonly used on Greek Revival styled houses to echo the pedimented facade of ancient Greek temples. The Gable Ell form grew out of the common Greek Revival Gable Front house. "In this form, an additional side-gabled wing was added at right angles to the gable front plan to give a compound, gable-front-and-wing shape." [96]

Property Type E: Gable Front Houses

Description: Gable Front Houses

Gable Front houses are rectangular in plan, one or one and one-half stories tall, with front facing gable roofs. Hipped or gabled dormers on the side elevations are also common. Almost all houses of this type have a front porch; the porches vary from one bay to full width. Architectural ornamentation on Gable Front houses is generally minimal, and is often limited to the front porch. Porch styling varies widely. Some porches have tapered Craftsman style posts and eave brackets, a few have typically Victorian turned posts, and some have simple Colonial Revival columns and balustrades. Craftsman porch detailing is often combined with three-over-one or five-over-one Craftsman style windows. One-over-one windows are also quite common, especially on those houses with simple Colonial Revival porch styling. Although windows are generally symmetrically placed on the main facade, the front door is often located to one side of the facade, so as to line up with the staircase. Twenty-five of the 364 houses identified in the survey of Louisiana were classified as Gable Front houses.

[96] McAlester, p. 92.

Significance: Gable Front

The Gable Front house type also owes some popularity to its similarity to the Craftsman Front-Gabled house. The Field Guide to American Houses notes that the Front-Gabled Roof sub-type makes up "about one-third of Craftsman houses."[97] The Gable Front house form can be seen as a simplified, less detailed version of the widely produced Craftsman Front-Gable house. For some, the Gable Front house type may have been an economical alternative to a more highly styled Craftsman house.

The Gable Front form was widely disseminated in the many mail-order catalogs selling packages for ready-to-build houses. Gable front houses in those catalogues came adorned with elements of a variety of styles; both Craftsman and Colonial Revival versions were common. Many houses in Louisiana were undoubtedly purchased from mail-order companies and brought in on the railroad. It is difficult to know, however, how many were simply the products of local builders utilizing standardized plans and selected prefabricated building components.

Property Type F: Foursquare Houses

Description: Foursquare Houses

Foursquares are cubic in shape, two stories tall, with four rooms on each floor. They are topped with hipped, often pyramidal roofs. Hipped or gable roofed dormers on one to four of the roof slopes are common. Windows are generally double hung, with three-over-one, or one-over-one sash. Window placement varies, and bay windows on the side elevations are common. Most Foursquares are set on a basement and almost all have a front porch; porch type and size can vary widely. It is often the porches that carry the decorative elements of a particular architectural style. Foursquares most commonly have porches with Colonial Revival or Craftsman styling. Twelve of the 364 houses identified in the survey of Louisiana were classified as Foursquare houses.

Significance: Foursquare Houses

The Foursquare is essentially a form upon which varying decorative treatments could be used to achieve different stylistic effects. As a result, one can find Foursquares in styles ranging from Colonial Revival to Craftsman. Regardless of the "stylistic jacket" used, the solid cubic shape and defining hipped roof make the shape of this house type its most recognizable feature. Its clean lines and self-contained form offered homeowners a refreshing change from the decorative exuberance of the late Victorian era. The Foursquare became popular among both rural and suburban residents during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. It was often chosen by middle-class families who were moving up to a larger house, as the massive form gave the impression of stability and was just large enough to appear impressive without being pretentious.

[97] McAlester, p. 453.

The Foursquare has ties to both vernacular and high-style housing forms. It is closest in plan to the vernacular Double-Pile house found in both England and America. Double-pile houses are typically two stories tall with four rooms on each floor, but vary from Foursquares in that most have side facing gable roofs and tend to be a bit more rectangular in shape. Both Double-Pile houses and Foursquares have been said to evolve from eighteenth century Georgian designs; as Alan Gowans put it "the Foursquare was a Georgian mansion reborn in middle-class form."[98]

The Foursquare's important role in popular architecture is illustrated by the fact that Foursquares were among the house types commonly offered by mail-order companies such as Sears, Roebuck and Company, Montgomery Ward, and Aladdin, all of whom shipped prepackaged house "kits" all over the country. Ads for these companies touted the virtues of the Foursquare by describing it as: "The ever popular square type which gives an air of massiveness" and "thoroughly American in architecture, it is a house anyone will be proud to identify as 'My Home.'"[99] Whether it was built from 'scratch' or from a kit, the Foursquare's inherent simplicity offered both ease of construction and a form which could be adorned with stylistic elements of the homeowner's choice or allowed to stand on its own merits as a simple clean-lined dwelling.

Property Type G: Pyramid Square Houses

Description: Pyramid Square Houses

Pyramid Square houses are generally modest dwellings, with simple cubic forms. They are one to one and one-half stories tall, with steeply pitched pyramidal roofs. Decorative features are generally limited to variations in porch styling, roof and dormer design, and window style. Most of the Pyramid Square houses in Louisiana have limited amounts of Craftsman or Colonial Revival styling. Twelve of the 364 houses identified in the survey of Louisiana were classified as Pyramid Square houses.

Significance: Pyramid Square Houses

The Pyramid Square is generally considered to be a working-class alternative to the larger two-story Foursquare. It was a house type often used in company towns and could be purchased at a reasonable price from almost all of the mail order house catalogs in existence in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. Alan Gowans traces the origins of the Pyramid Square house to "Classical Revival vernacular variants, specifically the Classical cottage of the 1835-1855 period."[100] The Pyramid Square house type emerged in the 1860's and, was fairly common by the 1880's. However, between 1890 and 1930, this form came into its own and could be found with a myriad of variations in all of the mail order catalogs.

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[98] Alan Gowans. The Comfortable House: North American Suburban Architecture 1890-1930. (Cambridge, MA and London: The MIT Press, 1986), p. 87.
[99] Gowans, p. 84.
[100] Gowans, The Comfortable House, p. 84.

Property Type H: Bungalow/Craftsman Houses

Description: Bungalow/Craftsman Houses

Bungalows can be found throughout the residential areas of Louisiana. Twenty-one of the 364 houses identified in the survey of Louisiana were classified as Bungalow/Craftsman houses. Bungalows in Louisiana date from around 1910 through the early 1940's. Although a few may have been designed by local builders or architects, most were likely built from pattern books or mail order house kits.

Bungalows are single storied, sometimes with rooms tucked into the space under the roof, and lit by dormer windows. They can be of either brick or frame construction. They generally feature rectangular plans with horizontal massing and full or partial front porches. Occasionally, the porch wraps around one side of the house or extends beyond the house to form a terrace. Many of the porches are set beneath the main roof of the house, and are an intrinsic part of the building's design. Porch roofs are generally supported by wood columns that rest on large square piers, or by heavy square brick posts.

Although not requisite, Craftsman styling often accompanies the Bungalow form. Features common to most Craftsman houses include wide overhanging eaves, exposed rafters tails, knee brackets, square tapered porch columns and multi-light windows. Porch columns are either full height or mounted on square brick or stone porch piers, Craftsman style windows are double hung and have three to five vertical panes in the top sash and a single pane in the bottom.

Significance: Bungalow/Craftsman Houses

The creation of the American Bungalow as a distinct style can be traced to the work of brothers Charles Sumner Greene and Henry Mather Greene, California architects who started designing large houses in the Bungalow style in the early 1900's.[101] Influences of both the English Arts and Crafts movement and wooden Japanese architecture can be seen in the emphasis Greene and Greene placed on such things as hand-crafted woodwork, picturesque massing of the structure, and a general move away from applied surface ornamentation. And, although the houses erected by Greene and Greene are large and elaborate, the underlying design principles were found to apply easily to much more modest dwellings.

The man most frequently identified with the Craftsman movement, Gustav Stickley, spent a good deal of his professional life working for the betterment of residential architecture. His is considered to be the founder of the Craftsman movement, and he published The Craftsman magazine from 1901-1915. He began his career as a furniture maker, but soon expanded his interests to include architecture. Stickley believed that good design should not be reserved for the houses of the wealthy. As he put it in 1913, "the Craftsman Movement stands not only for simple well made furniture, conceived in the spirit of true craftsmanship, designed for beauty as well as comfort, and built to last, it stands also for a distinct type of American architecture, for well built,

[101] Clay Lancaster, The American Bungalow. (New York; Abbeville Press, 1985), pp. 115-135.

democratic homes, planned for and owned by the people who live in them."[102] Stickley, like the Greene brothers, was influenced by the Arts and Crafts movement, and devoted a good deal of space in The Craftsman to promoting theories of the movement, as well as, showcasing his own designs for furniture and houses. The magazine also featured articles on American architecture, including discussions of how elements of the designs of architects like Greene and Greene could be applied to everyday architecture. Each issue of The Craftsman contained designs for affordable houses, the plans of which were available free to subscribers. This service proved to be so popular that Stickley published separate collections of Craftsman house designs, Craftsman Homes and More Craftsman Homes, which included discussions of appropriate gardens, furniture, and interior finishes, as well as house plans.

By the early teens, Bungalows had become so much the accepted style in which to build suburban houses that numerous companies published collections of Bungalow designs, the plans of which could be obtained easily and inexpensively. The demand for houses built in the Craftsman style was great enough to support factories that produced nothing but prefabricated Craftsman style components such as columns, doors, windows, interior and exterior woodwork, and various built-in units. Companies such as the Lewis Manufacturing Company of Bay City, Michigan offered ready-made house parts ranging from porch supports to plans and materials for the entire building, and complete pre-cut Bungalows were available from numerous mail-order companies.

Property Type I: Period Revival Style Houses

Description: Period Revival Style Houses

Houses featuring varying degrees of styling reminiscent of can be found scattered throughout the residential areas of Louisiana. One of the few full-blown Period Revival examples is a Mediterranean Revival house located at 1715 Georgia Street. More common are houses that have stylistic elements characteristic of a particular style from the past which have been applied to a vernacular or popular house type such as a bungalow or gable front house. Among the Period Revival styles that are represented in Louisiana, Colonial Revival detailing is the most common. Other styles include Mediterranean, Dutch Colonial and Cape Cod. Seventeen of the 364 houses identified in the survey of Louisiana were classified as Period Revival houses.

Significance: Period Revival Style Houses

Period Revival Style houses were designed to emulate specific periods or movements in history. They were designed not so much to be exact copies of earlier buildings as new forms in

[102] Gustav Stickley, "The Craftsman Movement: Its Origin and Growth," The Craftsman, Vol. 25 (Oct. 1913-Mar. 1914) p. 18.

which a single past style was emulated. In most cases, this was done by copying general massing and using carefully duplicated ornamentation. In the 1930s, exact duplication of decorative elements from Colonial houses was facilitated by the activities of the Historic American Building Survey (HABS), which started recording historic structures with measured drawings in 1933. It was upon that type of information that later detailing was based; earlier incarnations used a looser interpretation. Although the general massing and ornamentation of earlier forms was carefully duplicated, most Period Revival houses featured much more open plans than their predecessors. The rooms in Period Revival houses tended to be larger and fewer in number than those of the early houses they emulated.

In the last decades of the nineteenth century, architectural designs began to move away from exuberant ornamentation and Victorian picturesqueness towards more "pure" forms and styles. Two factions developed over the definition of "pure." The members of the Modernist movement believe that purity could be achieved by eliminating all applied ornament that was based on past styles and by allowing the structure of the building itself to become the decoration. On the other hand, architects who felt that purity was best achieved by correctly reproducing earlier forms such as those promoted at the 1893 Columbian Exposition in Chicago. Period Revival styles are based on the philosophies of the latter group.

Although the Period Revival movement was begun by academically trained architects, the Revival styles, like other twentieth century architectural styles and types, were frequently introduced to the mainstream housing market by the wide-spread publication of pattern books and mail-order catalogues. Those publications offered Americans a myriad of variations and combinations to choose from. One history of the movement noted that in those books, "Modern Tudor Revivals merged with Modern Colonial Revivals" to form Composite Tudors like the Aladdin "Shelburne," and "Colonial Bungalows" like the Sears "Ardara" were created.[103] As a result, many streets throughout the country are lined with these uniquely American houses.

Registration Requirements: Residential Buildings

Intact historic residential buildings in Louisiana are significant under Criterion B for their association with a prominent citizen or under Criterion C for their architectural design. Generally, if a building is significant under Criterion B, it will also be significant under Criterion C. Buildings eligible under Criterion B will have a period of significance, which corresponds to the time in which the prominent person resided in the house. Buildings eligible under Criterion C must be good representatives of one of the sub-types and exhibit sufficient integrity so they can be easily recognizable to their period of significance.

Eligible buildings under either Criteria B or C will retain their basic form, with no major alterations to the primary elevations. Rooflines and fenestration patterns should be generally intact, and original or early materials should predominate, especially on wall surfaces. Painted brick is acceptable as there is historic precedence for this practice. Alterations to rear ells and secondary facades are acceptable, as long as the basic form and massing of the original building

[103] Schweitzer and Davis, p. 24.

are not seriously impacted, and the scale of any new construction does not overwhelm the original building. Door and window openings, especially on primary elevations, should be unaltered. Original windows and doors are preferred, but replacement windows that are fifty years or older or are extremely close in sash dimension and design are allowable. Original exterior trim and ornamental detailing should be largely or completely intact.

Porch alterations are often part of the natural evolution of a house. While original porches or porches that are fifty years old or older are preferred, they are not requisite. Porches that have been enclosed for more than fifty years are allowable. Non-historic replacement porches are also allowable as long as they are in keeping with the character, scale and style of the house and do not conceal the original features of the facade.

Residential buildings in Louisiana may also meet registration requirements if they form a cohesive grouping to meet historic district criteria. To be eligible as a district, the buildings that form the district must be contiguous at their original locations, they must be of a significant concentration; and they must collectively retain the feelings and association of the pre-1955 era. To be eligible as an historic district under Criterion A in the area of COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT, a grouping of intact residential buildings will be located within a defined residential area of Louisiana, and they will reflect the growth and development of the community in the nineteenth and early twentieth century. To be eligible as an historic district under Criterion C in the area of ARCHITECTURE, a grouping of buildings will be located within a historic residential area of Louisiana and the majority of the buildings within the boundaries of the district will retain integrity of design, workmanship, materials, feeling and association. Porch alterations and interior remodeling will not be a major factor in determining the eligibility of residential buildings in a district since such changes are common. However, intact porches and interior features will enhance the architectural significance of these properties.

Property Type J: Commercial Buildings

Description: Commercial Buildings

Commercial Buildings in Louisiana are predominately one-part and two-part commercial buildings that reflect building types and architectural styles prevalent throughout the country in the nineteenth and early twentieth century. Fourteen of the 364 building identified in the survey of Louisiana were classified as Commercial Buildings. An additional 49 commercial buildings are contributing buildings in the Georgia Street Historic District.

Commercial Buildings in Louisiana are typically one to four stories tall; they are primarily of masonry construction; and they usually have with large storefronts with display windows. Facades tend to be symmetrical and three to seven bays wide. Flat or slightly pitched roofs with parapet walls are most common. Commercial buildings two stories and taller generally have one or more storefronts on the first floor, arched or flat topped double-hung windows on the upper floors and some type of decorative embellishment near the top of the facade or at the roofline. In

the downtown area, most commercial buildings are set directly on the sidewalk. In other areas, the buildings may be set back from the sidewalk or street.

In Louisiana, the majority of commercial buildings reflect, Greek Revival, Italianate, Late Victorian or Neo-Classical styling. Buildings exhibiting Greek Revival styling were predominately constructed in Louisiana prior to 1870. These buildings are predominately brick and typically feature flat wood or stone lintels or cast iron pedimented lintels. Front facing gable roofs and corbelled brick cornices are also indicative of Greek Revival styling. Commercial buildings with Italianate detailing outnumber all other types of commercial buildings in Louisiana. Built in Louisiana between ca. 1870 and ca. 1915, Italianate commercial buildings featured arched top windows, often with cast iron hooding, on the upper facade and brick, stone, cast iron, or sheet metal cornices with brackets at the roofline. Additional ornamentation often also includes pressed tin facade panels and cast iron or pressed tin cornices. Buildings with Late Victorian styling frequently have projecting bay windows and gabled pediments at the roofline. After 1900, the majority of commercial buildings constructed in Louisiana can best be described Brick Front buildings. Although these buildings generally have little or no applied ornamentation, brick or stone patterning or detailing on the facade is common. This detailing can take the form of brick corbeling or cornices, decorative brick panels, sometimes referred to as tapestry brick, stone, brick or concrete string courses, and stone coping along the roofline.

Significance: Commercial Buildings

Commercial Buildings in Louisiana may be significant under National Register Criteria A and C, in the areas of COMMERCE and ARCHITECTURE. They will be eligible in the area of commerce for their role in the early commercial development of the city and in the area of architecture as representative examples of early commercial architecture in a variety of architectural styles and types.

As discussed in Section E of the cover document, the city of Louisiana's early commercial development was a result of the its location on the Mississippi River. The earliest commercial buildings were frame buildings constructed to house traditional businesses of the period including hotels, general mercantile stores, and saloons. These buildings, which were predominately simple frame structures, were located on lots along the riverfront and on the first blocks of streets leading away from the river. Georgia Street, as the main east/west thoroughfare developed as the main commercial street in Louisiana in the immediate periphery of the square. In the 1850s, after construction commenced on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, Louisiana began to develop into a trade and shipping center for north Missouri. Substantial brick commercial buildings quickly replaced the early frame buildings around the square and commercial buildings were constructed in the vicinity of the railroad depot. By 1870, the blocks around the courthouse square and several blocks beyond, particularly in the direction of the railroad, were filled with commercial buildings of all types.

The commercial buildings in downtown Louisiana, which were built in the mid-to late-nineteenth and early twentieth century, contained the most notable businesses in Louisiana. These businesses provided goods and services of all types to Louisiana citizens, to the residents

of many surrounding communities, and to travelers and businessmen passing through Louisiana by train and later by car. The first floor storefronts of buildings along Georgia, Water and Main Streets contained retail stores, banks, restaurants and saloons, and the upper floors were filled with the of professional offices, hotels, theatres, and meeting halls. The commercial buildings on more distant side streets housed service-oriented business such as liveries and laundries, and industrial operations such as carriage factories and lumberyards. Buildings tailored to industrial businesses such as the L. Tinsley Tobacco Company, and the Fargo and Phelps Shoe Factory were often located near the railroad tracks and depot.

The downtown area is also the location of Louisiana's largest and most notable buildings. These buildings reflect the prosperity and success of the businessmen who built them. Many buildings constructed in the late-nineteenth century are highly embellished with Victorian ornamentation such as cast iron or pressed tin cornices, Italianate brackets and projecting stone, brick or cast iron window lintels. Later buildings, those constructed in the early twentieth century, tend to have more restrained ornamentation.

Although a number of commercial property sub-types exist in Louisiana, the majority of historic commercial buildings are related to the two-part commercial block, an architectural form that was nearly ubiquitous throughout the country in the mid-nineteenth to the early twentieth century. Sub-types tend to be fragments or extensions of the two-part commercial block form. Intact two-part commercial buildings have a facade that is divided into two distinct sections - a lower more public section that was often used for retail businesses and an upper more private section often used for offices or residences. Two-part commercial buildings generally have full width storefronts with display windows and a recessed entrance on the first floor, regularly-spaced, double-hung windows on the second floor and some type of embellishment at or near the roofline. Emphasis on late nineteenth and early twentieth century two-part Commercial Blocks was on the facade, which was "often highly embellished with Italianate details."[104]

Two-Part Commercial Blocks were designed to fit within the constraints of the urban downtowns developing in the mid-nineteenth century. As architectural historian, Richard Francaviglia notes: the "'footprint' [of the two-part commercial block] had to be long and narrow to fit commercial lots; it was modular, that is, had to be built with regard to the structures located on the adjacent narrow lots on either side of it. These buildings were often called "blocks" even though they might occupy only one lot on the block."[105] In his book, The Buildings of Main Street, Richard Longstreth describes the Two-Part Commercial Block as "the most common type of composition used for small and moderate sized commercial buildings throughout the country."[106]

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[104] Richard Longstreth, The Buildings of Main Street, (Washington, D.C.: National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1987), p. 24.
[105] Richard V. Francaviglia, Main Street Revisited. (Iowa City: University of Iowa Press, 1996), p. 26.
[106] Longstreth, p. 24.

Registration Requirements: Commercial Buildings

Intact commercial buildings in Louisiana are significant primarily for their association with the commercial development of the city, and for their architectural design. Commercial activities have been integral component of Louisiana's development since the mid-nineteenth century. Surviving commercial buildings in Louisiana today include buildings constructed in the 1850s, as well as properties that were in use well after the standard fifty-year cut-off point for periods of significance.

To be individually eligible for registration under Criterion A in the area of COMMERCE, a building must have served as a significant commercial business for a representative portion of its early history, and appear today much as it did when it was used as such. Exterior appearances, in particular, should be relatively unchanged, especially on upper facades and other important elevations. The period of significance for buildings listed under Criterion A will correspond to the period of time in which the building was used for commercial purposes.

To be individually eligible for registration under Criterion C, a building should be a notable example of a particular architectural style or building type and/or reflect common local building and design principles from the period of significance. The period of significance for buildings listed under Criterion C will correspond to the construction date and/or the period in which the building took its current form. For example, a building constructed circa 1880 and was significantly changed in 1910 would have a period of significance of ca. 1880-1910. A building eligible for consideration under Criterion C will exhibit a relatively high level of historic integrity of the exterior surfaces and finishes. Fenestration patterns and architectural detailing on the most prominent elevations, in particular on the upper facades of those elevations, should remain substantially intact. Ground floor alterations, which are quite common on commercial buildings, will need to be evaluated on an individual basis. In general, changes shall be acceptable as long as historic fenestration patterns are apparent, and modern changes are reversible. Newer storefront elements should maintain the size and shape of any historic opening.

Commercial buildings in Louisiana may also meet registration requirements if they form a cohesive grouping to meet historic district criteria. To be eligible as a district, the buildings that form the district must be contiguous at their original locations, they must be of a significant concentration; and they must collectively retain the feelings and association of the pre-1955 era. To be eligible as an historic district under Criterion A, a grouping of buildings will be located within a historic commercial area of Louisiana, and they will reflect the growth and development of the community in the nineteenth and early twentieth century. To be eligible as an historic district under Criterion C, a grouping of buildings will be located within a historic commercial area of Louisiana and the majority of the buildings within the boundaries of the district will retain integrity of design, workmanship, materials, feeling and association. Ground-floor alterations and interior remodeling will not be a major factor in determining the eligibility of commercial buildings since such changes are common in commercial buildings. However, intact storefronts and interior features will enhance the architectural significance of these properties.

Property Type K: Industrial Buildings

Description: Industrial Buildings

Despite Louisiana's long history as a manufacturing and shipping center, intact historic industrial buildings in Louisiana are fairly rare. The few historic industrial buildings that are extant are predominately located on the east side of town near the riverfront and along the railroad lines, which run along the east and south sides of the town. These industrial buildings were used historically as manufacturing or processing facilities or as warehouses. Six of the 364 buildings identified in the survey of Louisiana are classified as Industrial Buildings.

Industrial buildings in Louisiana are typically one to four stories tall, are primarily of brick construction and have flat or gabled roofs. The buildings that functioned as manufacturing facilities tend to have many large windows spaced in regular intervals across each elevation. Warehouse facilities tend to have smaller, fewer and more irregularly spaced windows. Like most industrial buildings, the buildings in Louisiana typically are vernacular buildings with little or no ornamentation. Extant industrial buildings in Louisiana date from all of the periods discussed in Section E of this document.

Today, only one of the large factory buildings, which once dotted the Louisiana riverfront, survives. The building located at 600 South Main Street was constructed circa 1902 for the Fargo and Phelps Shoe Factory. After the shoe factory closed, it was used as a glove factory by the Wells Lamont Corporation and as a conduit manufacturing facility by the Tallman Conduit Company. Other extant factory buildings in Louisiana include the Hassler Brothers Vinegar Factory Building (ca. 1889), located at 120 North Main Street, and the Alexander's Mill Building (ca. 1850), located at 112-114 North Third Street.

Several industrial buildings, that functioned primarily as warehouses, are also scattered throughout the city. Included in this group are the Diamond Flouring Mill Warehouse (ca.1884), located at 122 North Water Street and the Stark Nursery Warehouses on Route NN on the west side of the city.

Significance: Industrial Buildings

Intact industrial buildings in Louisiana are significant primarily for their association with the industrial development of the city, and for their architectural design. Manufacturing and industrial processing activities were integral components of Louisiana's development in the mid-nineteenth century and early twentieth century. Surviving commercial buildings in Louisiana today include buildings constructed in the 1850s, as well as properties that were in use well after the standard fifty-year cut-off point for periods of significance.

Industrial Buildings in Louisiana may be significant under National Register Criteria A and C, in the areas of INDUSTRY and ARCHITECTURE. They will be eligible in the area of Industry for their role in the early industrial development of the city and in the area of Architecture as representative examples of early industrial architecture in a variety of architectural styles and types.

As discussed in Section E of the cover document, Louisiana developed as a manufacturing center in the second half of the nineteenth century. The city's location on the Mississippi River and on several rail lines attracted all types of manufacturing and wholesale businesses. Although industrial buildings were scattered throughout Louisiana, the extant industrial buildings are primarily located on Water and Main Streets near the riverfront in the east part of town and along the railroad tracks that run east and west through the southern part of the city. Not only were the industrial buildings located near transportation routes, but also, they were located on the periphery of the city's commercial area.

The earliest industrial building that has been identified in Louisiana dates from the city's first period of development. The Alexander's Mill Building is located at 114-116 North Third Street, and was built circa 1850. This large building with an imposing stone facade originally functioned as a flouring mill. It was used by the Sam Reid Tobacco Manufacturing Company in the late nineteenth century and as a warehouse and lodgehall in the early twentieth century. The Alexander's Mill Building is part of the Georgia Street Historic District.[107] The Hassler Brothers Vinegar Factory Building and the Diamond Flouring Mill Warehouse, both built during the city's second period of development are typical of the smaller industrial buildings in Louisiana. Both buildings are three-story, brick buildings, which were built in the late 1880s. The Fargo and Phelps Shoe Factory Building is the largest extant industrial building in Louisiana. Constructed ca. 1902 during Louisiana's third period of development, it is a three-story brick building with rows of large windows on each elevation.

Registration Requirements: Industrial Buildings

To be individually eligible for registration under Criterion A in the area of INDUSTRY, a building must have served as a significant industrial business for a representative portion of its early history, and appear today much as it did when it was used as such. Exterior appearances, in particular, should be relatively unchanged, especially on upper facades and other important elevations. The period of significance for buildings listed under Criterion A will correspond to the period of time in which the building was used for industrial purposes.

To be individually eligible for registration under Criterion C, a building should be a notable example of a particular architectural style or building type and/or reflect common local building and design principles from the period of significance. The period of significance for buildings listed under Criterion C will correspond to the construction date and/or the period in which the building took its current form. For example, a building constructed circa 1880 and was significantly changed in 1910 would have a period of significance of ca. 1880-1910. A building eligible for consideration under Criterion C will exhibit a relatively high level of historic integrity of the exterior surfaces and finishes. Fenestration patterns and architectural detailing on the most prominent elevations, in particular on the upper facades of those elevations, should remain substantially intact.

[107] David Denman, pp. 7.6 and 8.1.

Industrial buildings in Louisiana may also meet registration requirements if they form a cohesive grouping to meet historic district criteria. To be eligible as a district, the buildings that form the district must be contiguous at their original locations, they must be of a significant concentration; and they must collectively retain the feelings and association of the pre-1955 era. To be eligible as an historic district under Criterion A, a grouping of buildings will reflect the industrial development of the community in the nineteenth and early twentieth century. To be eligible as an historic district under Criterion C, the majority of the buildings within the boundaries of the district will retain integrity of design, workmanship, materials, feeling and association. Interior remodeling will not be a major factor in determining the eligibility of industrial buildings since such changes are common. However, intact interior features or machinery will enhance the architectural significance of these properties.

Property Type L: Institutional Buildings

Description: Institutional Buildings

The Institutional Buildings property type covers non-governmental public buildings in Louisiana including churches, schools, hospitals and libraries. Institutional buildings in Louisiana are typically one to four-story, freestanding buildings of masonry construction. Extant institutional buildings date from the mid-1860s to the mid-1930s. Eleven of the 364 buildings identified in the survey of Louisiana were classified as Institutional Buildings. Included in this group of buildings are seven churches, the original Pike County Hospital, Central School and the R. R. Rowley Annex, and the Louisiana Public Library

Significance: Institutional Buildings

Institutional Buildings in Louisiana were highly important in the social development of the city. These churches, schools, libraries and hospitals served the spiritual, mental and physical needs of the city's inhabitants. Institutional buildings in Louisiana, as in other parts of the country, tend to be large, high-style buildings. They are commonly thought of as landmark buildings in the community, and they are among the largest and most notable buildings in Louisiana. They reflect the architectural trends of the period in which they were built. Several were designed by noted St. Louis architects. Institutional Buildings in Louisiana may be eligible under Criterion A in the areas of EDUCATION, and HEALTH/MEDICINE. They may also be eligible for listing under Criterion C in the area of ARCHITECTURE.

Buildings eligible for listing under Criterion A in the area of EDUCATION must have served as a school or other place of learning, such as a library, for a significant portion of its history and continue to reflect its use as such. Two buildings identified in the survey of Louisiana fit into this property type. One building, the Louisiana Public Library is already individually listed on the National Register and it will be included in the North Third Street Historic District boundaries. The Library is located at 121 North Third Street. It was designed by the St. Louis architectural firm, Mauran, Garden and Russell and was completed in 1904.

The Central School Building is located at 515 Jackson Street. It was built in 1913-14 on the same site as the first public school building in Louisiana. Central School is a three-story brick and stone building with Classical Revival ornamentation. The R. R. Rowley Annex was constructed as a side addition to Central School in 1935. The building was named for Robert R. Rowley, who served as high school principal and as school superintendent and was nationally recognized for his research in entomology and paleontology.[108] The Rowley Annex is a two-story brick and stone building with Art Deco detailing. Central School and the Rowley Annex were in use as a school until the late twentieth century. Although many of the building's large window openings have been infilled with plywood and smaller window units, the building still retains sufficient integrity for listing under Criterion C in the area of ARCHITECTURE as well as under Criterion A.

One building in Louisiana, the Pike County Hospital, has been identified as eligible for listing under Criterion A in the area of HEALTH/MEDICINE. The building, which was completed in 1928, was the first public hospital in Pike County. The building was used as a nursing home from the mid-1970s when the new hospital was constructed until the early twenty-first century. In addition to its significance in the area of HEALTH/MEDICINE, the hospital is eligible for listing under Criterion C in the area of ARCHITECTURE. The four-story brick and stone building with Classical Revival styling was designed by noted St. Louis architect.

Seven historic churches were identified in the survey of Louisiana. These churches are scattered throughout the residential areas of the city. All seven of the historic churches in Louisiana are constructed of brick; four have bell towers located to the side of the sanctuary; and all have some degree of Gothic Revival styling. In addition to their significance in the area of religion, all seven churches identified in the survey also retain sufficient integrity for listing under Criterion C. for ARCHITECTURE.

Registration Requirements: Institutional Buildings

An Institutional building in Louisiana meets the registration requirements under Criterion A if the building is or has been a public building and it is or has been associated with the religious, educational or medical history of Louisiana for a significant portion of its history. The building should also retain integrity of form, design, location and setting.

To be eligible under Criterion C, an Institutional Building in Louisiana must be a particularly notable example of an architectural style or building form or be the work of a prominent architect. These buildings must retain much of their original design, plan, and exterior detailing and materials. Furthermore, the original interior plan should be relatively unchanged and important interior detailing, such as moldings, doors, and staircases, should remain intact, particularly in the public areas of the building.

[108] Sesquicentennial Louisiana, Missouri 1818-1968. n.p.

G. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA.

The historic resources of Louisiana, Missouri are located within the current corporate limits of the Louisiana, Missouri.

H. SUMMARY OF IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION METHODS.

(Discuss the methods used in developing the multiple property listing.)

The multiple property listing "Historic and Architectural Resources of Louisiana, Missouri" is based on a survey of Louisiana that was completed in November 2004. In the spring of 2004, Becky L. Snider Consulting LLC was hired to conduct an architectural inventory of the buildings in Louisiana and to make recommendations for properties that may be individually eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places and for potential historic district boundaries.

The survey consisted of two levels of evaluation. In the earliest residential area of town, along North Main Street and North Third Street, an intensive survey was completed. Throughout the rest of the town of Louisiana, a windshield survey was done. The boundaries of the intensive survey area are Mansion Street on the north, Georgia Street on the south, North Third Street on the west and Water Street on the east. In the intensive survey area was photographed; historical information about each building was compiled and a Missouri Historic Property Inventory Form was completed for each property. For the areas of Louisiana outside this intensive survey area, all of the public streets within the city limits of the town were driven and properties that appeared to retain sufficient architectural integrity for individual National Register listing or inclusion as a contributing building within a historic district were plotted on a map and photographed using a digital camera. Properties within the survey were evaluated for their historic integrity. A total of 101 buildings were inventoried in the survey. Of those building surveyed, 62 were determined to retain sufficient integrity to be eligible for inclusion in a historic district and 16 buildings were determined to be potentially eligible for individual listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The majority of the buildings in the survey area are commercial buildings, but a few public buildings are also included in the group.

Although no formal report was compiled for the survey, the data from the survey was analyzed and recommendations were made for potential district boundaries. In addition, research was conducted on the overall historical growth and development of Louisiana. This research included examination of local histories and pictorials, Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps and plat maps, courthouse records, property abstracts, and city directories. The National Register nominations for the Georgia Street Historic District and for the five properties in Louisiana, that are individually listed, were also reviewed.

One historic district nomination accompanies this multiple property cover document.

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