

**FINAL REPORT**

**JUNE 2018**

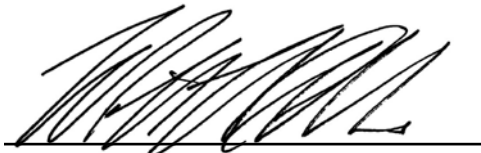
# **HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY OF GARYVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT**

PREPARED FOR:


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# **HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY OF GARYVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT**



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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

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### Introduction

This report presents the results of a reconnaissance-level architectural survey of the Garyville Historic District. This investigation was undertaken by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. (RCG&A), on behalf of St. John the Baptist Parish. All work was conducted in accordance with the Scope of Work developed by St. John the Baptist Parish; the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for Archeology and Historic Preservation*; *National Register Bulletin 24: Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning*; *Criteria for Designation of Historic Districts and Local Landmarks* (Section 114-28[d]) of St. John the Baptist Parish Historic District Commission Ordinance 17-27, and *Louisiana Historic Resource Inventory Guidelines*.

### Survey Area and Description

The Garyville Historic District is located in St. John the Baptist Parish, Louisiana (Figure 1.1, Figure 1.2). The local district boundary as established in Section 114-29 Designated Historic Districts of the St. John the Baptist Parish Historic District Commission Ordinance 17-27 is reflected in Figure 1.3. St. John the Baptist Parish is situated along the Mississippi River between Baton Rouge and New Orleans. The Mississippi River bisects the Parish into northern or "east bank" and southern or "west bank" portions.

In 2016, the St. John the Baptist Planning and Zoning Department and the Historic Preservation Study Committee partnered with graduate students with the University of New Orleans Master of Urban and Regional Planning program to develop a historic preservation plan for the parish. This effort resulted in the preparation of a report entitled *Protecting the Future by Preserving the Past: A Report to the St. John the Baptist Parish Historic Preservation Study Committee*. The plan identified the presence of four potential

historic districts: Garyville, LaPlace, Reserve, and Westbank River Road.

In May 2017, the Historic Preservation Study Committee recommended that the Planning Commission and Parish Council establish four local historic districts, create a Historic Preservation District Commission, adopt a preservation ordinance, and "utilize the survey results from the University of New Orleans report to administer the preservation ordinance until a full survey can be conducted by a professional historic preservation firm" (St. John the Baptist Parish Historic Preservation Study Committee 2017). The Garyville, LaPlace, Reserve, and Westbank River Road historic districts and their boundaries formally were adopted by the St. John the Baptist Parish Council in July 2017 and codified in Chapter 114 – Historic Preservation of Ordinance 17-27.

In January 2018, St. John the Baptist Parish contracted RCG&A to identify and evaluate resources applying *Criteria for Designation of Historic Districts and Local Landmarks* (Section 114-28[d]) of St. John the Baptist Parish Historic District Commission Ordinance 17-27 and to identify contributing and non-contributing resources in the Garyville, LaPlace and Reserve local historic districts. This project has been partially funded through the Historic Preservation Fund (HPF), administered through the National Park Service (NPS), U.S. Department of the Interior, through the Louisiana State Historic Preservation Office (LASHPO), a component of the Office of Cultural Development.

### Project Objective

The objective of this project was to survey and evaluate built resources within the Garyville Historic District in St. John the Baptist Parish, Louisiana. Built resource evaluations were conducted applying *Criteria for Designation of*

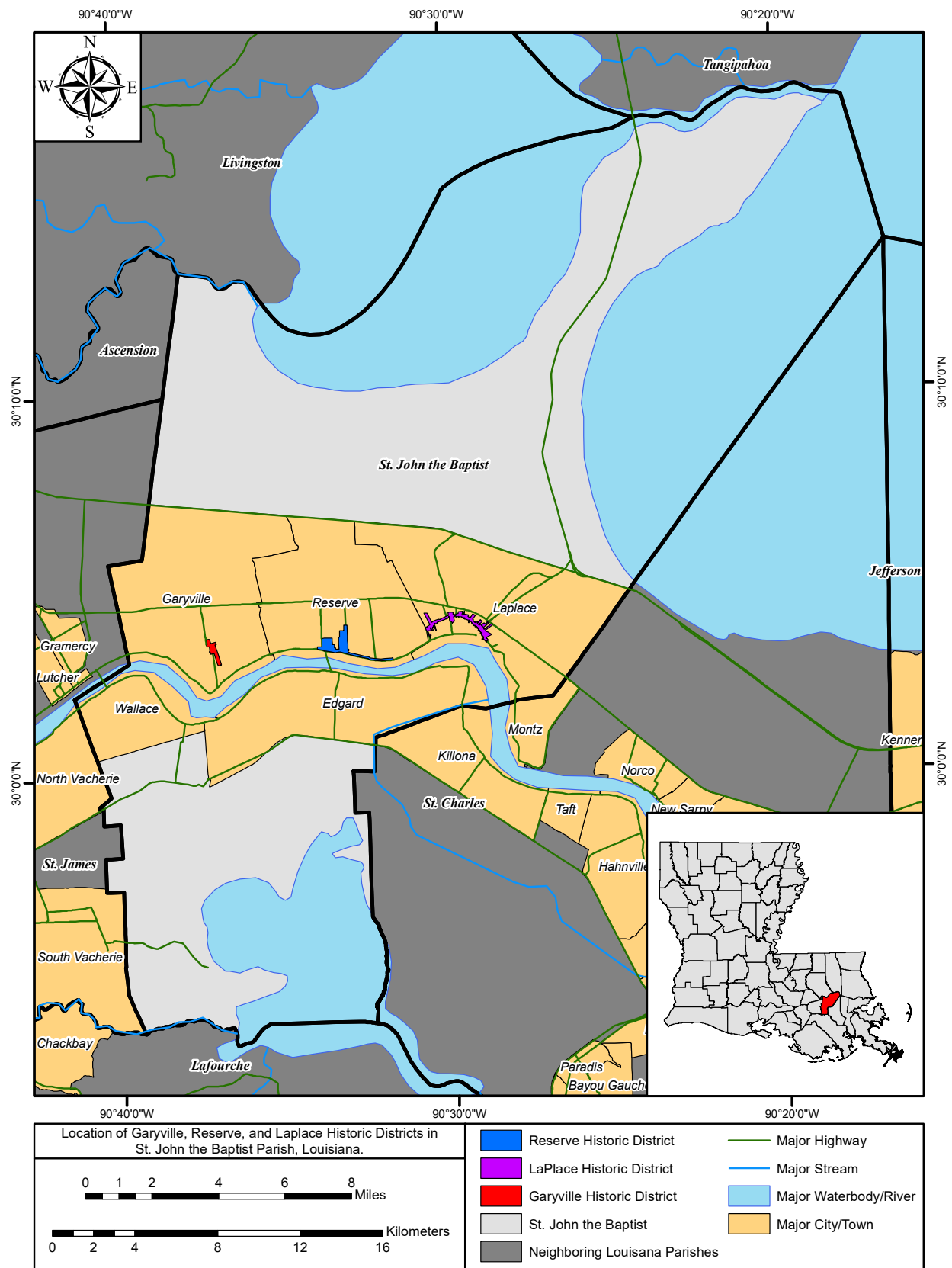


Figure 1.1 Location Map of Garvyille, Reserve, and LaPlace historic districts in St. John the Baptist Parish, Louisiana.



Figure 1.2 U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) of Garyville Historic District within St. John the Baptist Parish, Louisiana.





*Historic Districts and Local Landmarks* (Section 114-28[d]) of St. John the Baptist Parish Historic District Commission Ordinance 17-27. Individual *Louisiana Historic Resource Inventory Guidelines* (LHRI) survey forms were prepared for built resources 50 years old or older in accordance with the standards and guidelines developed by the Louisiana Office of Cultural Development, Division of Historic Preservation (LDHP 2018).

### **Project Personnel**

All work was completed in accordance with guidelines set forth in the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation*. All work was undertaken by project staff who meet or exceed the

Secretary of the Interior's professional qualifications in the disciplines of history, architectural history, and/or historic preservation.

### **Organization of the Report**

Chapter 1 contains a brief description of this survey project. The research design and methodology are described in Chapter 2. Chapter 3 provides a historic and thematic context for the Garyville Historic District. Chapter 4 presents the results of the current architectural investigations. Survey recommendations are provided in Chapter 5. Appendix A includes a list of all resources surveyed within the district. Previous Investigations are provided in Appendix B. LHRI forms prepared for all built resources constructed before 1969 are presented in Appendix C.

# RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

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### **The Role of the Historic Context in Resource Evaluation**

This project was completed through an integrated program of archival research, field investigations, and data analysis. Archival research was conducted to develop an overview of the survey area's history to identify the period(s) of significance, and to establish appropriate historic contexts for identification and assessment of significance (St. John the Baptist Parish Council Ordinance 17-27 Section 114-28[d]).

### **Archival Research**

Archival research was undertaken to refine the historic context for the survey area, and to elucidate chronological periods of development and important historic themes. The resulting historic context provided a framework for identifying and assessing built resources within the appropriate temporal, geographic, and thematic frameworks. Archival research included review of primary and secondary source materials pertaining to the history of Garyville. Repositories consulted included the St. John Parish Library, Frazee-Harris Memorial Library (Garyville), and Conveyance Office, St. John Clerk of Courts. Additional resources consulted included historic photos and aerials, United States Census records, digitized newspaper databases, and National Register nominations and associated documentation for the survey areas.

### **Field Survey Methodology**

Field survey of the built resources was undertaken applying the guidelines set forth in *National Register Bulletin 24: Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning* and the *Louisiana Historic Resource Inventory*

*Guidelines*. Two architectural historians surveyed the Garyville Historic District between March 12 and 14, 2018. Team members also completed digital architectural data sets, which were supplemented by digital photographs executed according to photography standards developed by the National Park Service.

Survey data were recorded using the Fulcrum mobile data collection application on handheld smart mobile devices containing GPS with up to sub-meter accuracy. Survey data were entered manually into the devices. The Fulcrum data collection application for the surveys included all the data fields on the Louisiana Historic Resource Inventory (LHRI) form. The data collected included building type, architectural style, approximate date of construction, plan type, foundation, principal exterior materials, and roof type and material. Character-defining features, building modifications/ alterations, and historical or architectural importance also were recorded. Survey data were reviewed for completeness and accuracy.

### **Data Analysis**

Following field investigations, survey and archival data were analyzed, and individual LHRI forms were produced for resources constructed before 1969. Resources were assessed individually and collectively to determine their potential significance and integrity within the appropriate historic context. Contributing and non-contributing resources to the Garyville Historic District also were identified. *Criteria for Designation of Historic Districts and Local Landmarks* (Section 114-28[d]) of St. John the Baptist Parish Historic District Commission Ordinance 17-27 served as the primary guidance for these analyses.

## CHAPTER III

# HISTORIC CONTEXT

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This chapter provides a general historic overview of Garyville. Important themes and contexts shaping development also are presented.

### Garyville History

Land encompassing present-day Garyville was divided among several large sugar plantations during the nineteenth century. As depicted in an 1858 map, the plantations occupied large, narrow parcels that extended back from the Mississippi River (Figure 3.1). Several plantation houses dating from the nineteenth century remain extant in Garyville and are representative examples of the community's agriculture past. This includes three National Register-listed properties – Emilie Plantation House, built in 1882, Hope Plantation, built ca. 1850, and San Francisco Plantation, built ca. 1849

Garyville was established in 1903 when the Lyon Cypress Lumber Company of Chicago acquired parts of the former Emily, Godchaux, and Glencoe plantations (Vicknair 1978:27). The following year, the company dispatched general manager Sidney M. Bloss to supervise the construction of a new, state-of-the-art lumber mill on the parcel, which strategically was sited near the company's vast landholdings of cypress swamp and was traversed by the New Orleans and Texas Railroad. Adjacent to the mill, Bloss also oversaw the construction of a planned community of workers' housing and commercial and community buildings lining newly-platted streets. According to tradition, the mill town was named after John W. Gary, one of the directors of the Lyon Cypress Lumber Company (National Register Staff, Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation [NRS] 1989:8-3).

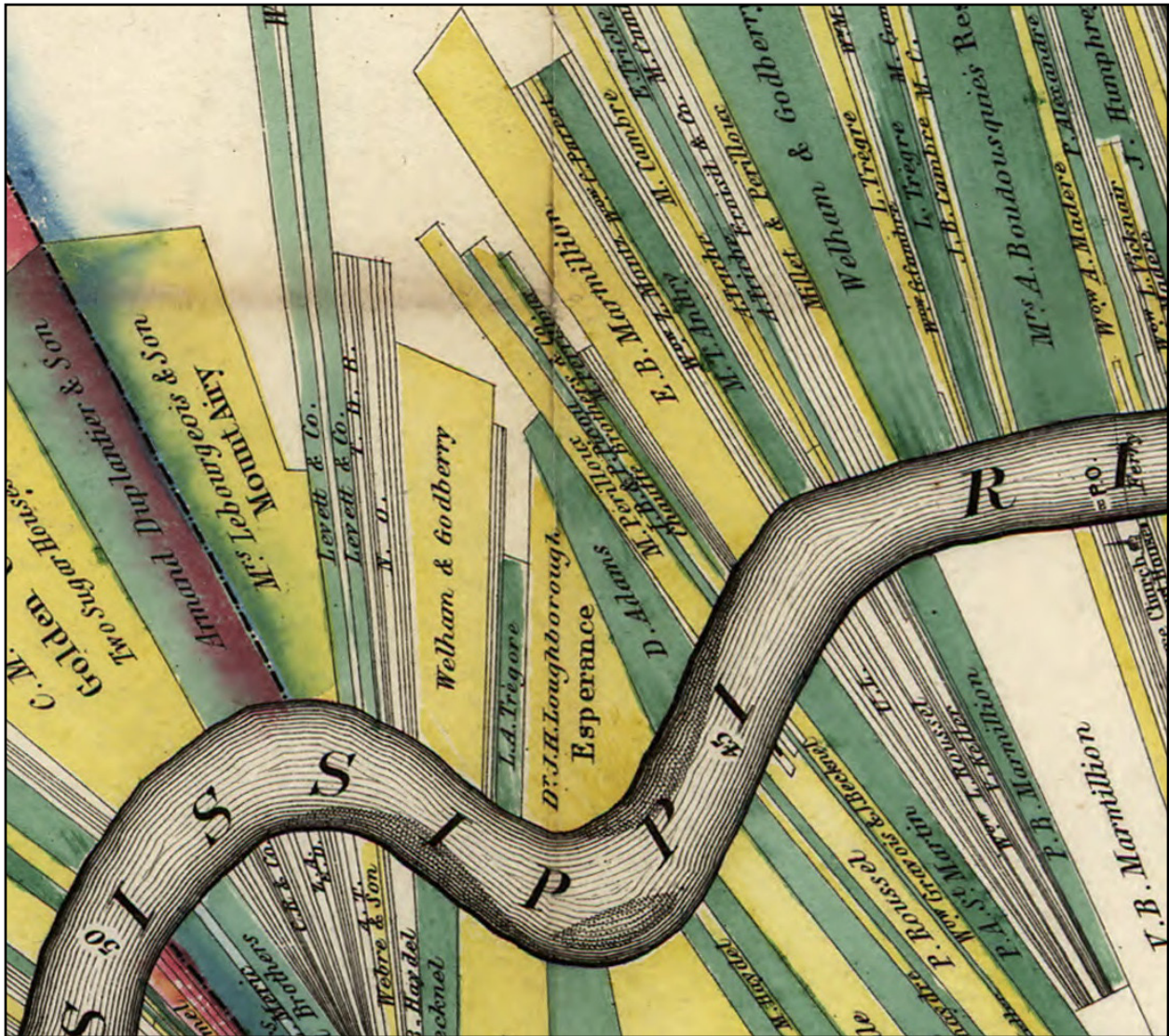
Initial development of Garyville was similar to that of other company-owned industrial mill towns in Louisiana during the early twentieth

century, a period that marked the heyday of Louisiana's cypress timber industry (ca. 1890 to ca. 1930) (NRS 1989:8-1). Valued for its insect and water-resistant properties, cypress was extensively used as a building material throughout Louisiana (Baughman et al. 2017:4). To meet demand for the product, lumber companies acquired large tracts of cypress swamp and erected mills to process the raw cypress timber into lumber. Because many mills were located in remote, unsettled areas, the companies additionally constructed residential and commercial buildings to support a community of mill workers, thereby giving rise to mill towns.

Mill towns generally were divided into separate areas for commercial, residential, and company-related buildings (NRS 1989:8-2). This development pattern also occurred in Garyville, where the east-west thoroughfares of North and South Railroad streets, so-called because they flanked either side of the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad tracks, formed a commercial corridor that separated the industrial mill complex to the north from workers' housing to the south. Commercial buildings lining these streets were freestanding and one to two stories in height. Several turn-of-the-century commercial buildings are extant along North and South Railroad streets (presently known as Front and Museum streets). Representative examples of extant commercial resources are provided by a former saloon and barber shop at 186 and 188 Museum Street (Figure 3.2). The Lyon Cypress Lumber Company headquarters building erected at the eastern end of North Railroad Street is a large, two-story building that historically housed administrative offices and also served as a bank during Garyville's early years (Figure 3.3).

Like other mill towns, the Lyon Cypress Lumber Company's headquarters building at the end of North Railroad Street separated the com-





**Figure 3.1** Excerpt from an 1858 map by Marie Adrien Persac entitled *Norman's Chart of the Lower Mississippi River*, depicting land encompassing present-day Garyville. Image courtesy the Library of Congress.





**Figure 3.2** Commercial buildings at 186 and 188 Museum Street. Photograph by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., March 2018.



**Figure 3.3** Former Lyon Cypress Lumber Company Headquarters at 148 Museum Street. Photograph by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., March 2018.

mercial section of town from the industrial mill complex at the building's rear (NRS 1989:8-2). The mill complex was touted for its large-scale, modern facilities that included the main sawmill, claimed to be the "first steel constructed lumber mill in the South", as well as a planing mill, storage buildings, a man-made mill pond, and an overhead monorail track that facilitated the movement of timber around the complex (Munsell 1933:7) (Figure 3.4). As was common, the company also erected a railroad line that served the dual function of transporting workers to the swamps to harvest timber and returning the workers along with felled trees back to the mill for processing.

Located to the south of Garyville's commercial area, workers' housing lined the north-south thoroughfares of West, Main, and East streets (present-day Historic West, Historic Main, and

Historic East streets, respectively) (Figure 3.5). While one-story cottages were constructed along Historic West and East streets, Historic Main Street featured a grouping of two-story cottage dwellings for managers and mill workers with large families, as well as some commercial buildings and boarding houses (NRS 1989:7-2; *Focus* 1979:32). Historical photographs depict company-built dwellings that generally featured a uniform setback and a similar appearance, and incorporated a porch. Architectural ornamentation was limited in these buildings, which generally occupied a modest footprint that was two rooms wide and two to three rooms deep.

During its early years, the Lyon Cypress Lumber Company mill employed over 900 workers, many of whom came from St. John the Baptist Parish and other surrounding parishes (Monica 2003:n.p.). Employment opportunities at the mill



**Figure 3.4** Ca. 1917 photograph depicting the Lyon Cypress Lumber Company mill at Garyville. Photograph excerpted from *Logging* magazine, available online through Google Books (1917:75).





**Figure 3.5** Ca. 1917 photograph depicting workers' housing at Garyville. Photograph excerpted from *Logging* magazine, available online through Google Books (1917:74).

also attracted a number of Sicilian immigrants, a group that generally settled in a neighborhood known as "Rapatedo," located to the east of the mill along present-day Bourgeois Town and North Little Hope streets (Monica 2003:n.p.). Workers logged long hours at the mill, which operated 24 hours a day, six days a week, and had the capacity to cut up to 100,000 board feet of cypress lumber daily (Painter 2013:n.p.).

The community at Garyville prospered in tandem with the mill, and within a few short years of its founding in 1903, the town expanded beyond West, Main, East, North Railroad, and South Railroad streets to include residential development along new thoroughfares such as North Apple and Church streets (NRS 1989). Development also occurred to the south of those developed lots lining West, Main, and West streets. In 1907, St. Hubert Catholic Church and an adjacent

rectory were erected at the corner of present-day Anthony F. Monica and North Church streets (the rectory, extant, was moved to its present location at 211 Anthony F. Monica Street ca. 1967). A Presbyterian church also was established by the Lyon Lumber Company on Main Street around this time, while the Gary State Bank opened for business on South Railroad Street in 1909 (*Focus* 1979:34). Despite this flurry of new construction, one account describes that Garyville maintained its character as a typical mill town:

Passing the town of Garyville, La. situated on the [Yazoo and Mississippi Valley] Railroad, some miles below Lutchet, the traveler looking out from the train window would not be likely to regard it as more than an average sawmill town, perhaps a little below the average so far as a view of large buildings is concerned (*True Democrat* 1909).

Development at Garyville continued into the following decades to include new company-owned buildings such as a motion picture theater in 1911 and a six-room school on West Street in 1913 (Bank of St. John 1974:31; *Focus* 1979:33-34; Lyon Lumber Company ca. 1915). By 1915, however, lumber output at the mill had outstripped the local supply of cypress timber. The depletion of the cypress supply forced the company to retrofit its mill to process pine and hardwood, and the company was renamed the Lyon Lumber Company. An article appearing in a 1917 edition of *Logging* magazine described the facilities at the Garyville mill complex. Buildings included a 380-foot long sorting shed, a wood-frame storage shed that could accommodate approximately 9,000,000 board feet of lumber, and six dry kilns measuring approximately 180 feet in length (*Logging* 1917:73, 76). According to the 1917 article, the monorail system at the mill featured nearly five miles of track, and the mill complex itself occupied an area measuring approximately two miles wide by 900 feet long.

Concurrent with the retrofit of the Garyville mill in 1915, the Lyon Lumber Company line was extended towards pine forests to the north, terminating at the new mill town that the company had established at Livingston. In addition to conveying lumber, the line, which was incorporated as the Garyville Northern Railroad, also added freight and passenger service, thereby providing an extra source of revenue for the company (*Poor's Manual of Railroads* 1920). As a result of this expanded service, two new depots were erected along the railroad tracks at Garyville (*Focus* 1979:33).

Two fires occurring at the Lyon Lumber Company mill during the 1920s foreshadowed Garyville's eventual decline. The first fire occurred in 1926 and decimated the Lyon Lumber Company's storage sheds and their contents. The subsequent 1928 fire also consumed the storage yard, as well as the dry kilns and 37 residences (Garyville Timbermill Museum n.d.). Devastation caused by the fires coupled with a dwindling timber supply and the Great Depression ultimately lead to the closure of the Lyon Lumber Company mill at Garyville in 1931, at which point the Garyville Northern Railroad also ceased opera-

tions. In effect, nearly 1,000 Garyville residents were left unemployed (Gray 2003:n.p.). The following year, however, former Lyon Lumber Company manager Walter J. Stebbins purchased the defunct mill and other company-owned property in town and formed a small-scale salvage and lumber business (Garyville Timbermill Museum n.d.; *L'Observateur* 1961). Under Stebbins' direction, facilities at the mill complex as well as tracks from the Garyville Northern Railroad were dismantled and sold as scrap. During the 1940s, workers' housing that Stebbins had acquired from the Lyon Lumber Company also was sold to individual owners (Forrest n.d.:229). Stebbins operated a lumber company out of the former Lyon Lumber Company headquarters building until his death in 1961, at which point ownership of the enterprise passed to his heirs.

While the Stebbins Lumber & Supply Company provided jobs for some of Garyville's unemployed after the closure of the Lyon Lumber Company mill, census records indicate that other residents of the town were farmers (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1940). Some also were employed as laborers engaged in federal work relief programs including the Works Progress Administration, or at the Civilian Conservation Corps camp in nearby LaPlace. Others found jobs as laborers, machinists, or carpenters at the Godchaux sugar refinery in nearby Reserve.

The local economy rebounded slightly after World War II as veterans returned home from abroad, and between 1940 and 1950, Garyville's population rose slightly from 1,800 residents to 1,850 (State of Louisiana Department of Public Works 1961:24; U.S. Bureau of the Census 1950:18-13). An historic map from 1949 depicts that development in the town extended from Crocus Street in the north to LA-44 to the south, and from Garyville Northern Street in the west to South Fig Street to the east (U.S. Geological Survey 1949). Notably, the southern portions of Historic West, Main, and East streets remained largely undeveloped at this time. By 1960, Garyville's population had reached 2,389, representing a 29 per cent increase over the previous decade (Unknown 1974:106). This followed a larger trend within St. John the Baptist Parish, which also experienced exponential growth during this time

due to the construction of new industrial complexes along River Road. Garyville's growing population resulted in the erection of additional dwelling units, and historical maps depict new development along Mill and Garyville Northern streets, as well as in the southern part of the town along South Fig, Sherman Walker, South Little Hope, and Emilie streets, to meet this need (U.S. Geological Survey 1962). Development also occurred to the south of Lumber Lyon Company-era housing along Historic West, Main, and East streets. This increase of new construction in Garyville in the decades following World War II reflects a national surge in construction after austerity and material shortages experienced during the Great Depression and World War II mobilization, conditions that resulted in a severe housing shortage. Increased prosperity after the war led to the lifting of war-time restrictions on the use of select building materials, and the passage of legislation geared towards returning servicemen such as the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (popularly known as the G.I. Bill) also contributed to a postwar housing boom.

A number of buildings in Garyville were damaged when Hurricane Betsy swept through the area in September 1965. This included loss of the widow's walk and second-story porch on

the Stebbins Lumber Company headquarters building, as well as the destruction of both the St. Hubert Catholic Church on Anthony F. Monica Street and a railroad depot on Museum Street. A new church constructed in ca. 1967 replaced the damaged St. Hubert Catholic Church. The widow's walk and second-story porch on the Stebbins Lumber Company headquarters building were reconstructed in 1993.

After four decades of operation, the Stebbins Lumber & Supply Company shuttered its doors during the early 1970s. Concurrently, multiple industrial facilities located in and around Garyville were constructed, such as the Nalco chemical manufacturing plant that presently occupies over 220 acres on Garyville's eastern, upriver boundary (Ecolab Inc. n.d.). In 1973, the Energy Corporation of Louisiana acquired the San Francisco Plantation on Garyville's western, upriver boundary and commenced construction of a petroleum refinery. The refinery was completed and sold to the Marathon Petroleum Corporation in 1976, providing approximately 200 new jobs to the community; today, it employs nearly 920 workers (Cranow 1979:45; Marathon Petroleum Corporation n.d.). Industrial manufacturers and refineries continue to be important components of the Garyville economy.

## CHAPTER IV

# SURVEY RESULTS

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This chapter summarizes the results of previous architectural investigations in the Garyville survey area. The results of the current architectural inventory also are provided.

### Previous Investigations

The Garyville National Register Historic District (NRHD) is contained within the boundaries of the current survey area. (The differences between the Garyville NRHD and the current survey area is explored in greater detail in Chapter 5.) The NRHD is significant under Criterion A the state level as a rare surviving example of an industrial mill town dating from Louisiana's lumber boom period (ca. 1890 to ca. 1930) (NRS 1989). The Garyville NRHD roughly is bounded by Crocus, North Apple, North Church, Museum, Historic Main, Anthony F. Monica, Historic West, and Historic Front streets. The period of significance ranges from 1903 to 1931, and the district encompasses 94 buildings, 62 of which are contributing elements. No individually-listed National Register properties were identified in the survey area.

In addition to the Garyville NRHD, review of previous investigations revealed 17 resources in the survey area that individually were documented in 1985 in Louisiana Historic Resource Inventory forms. These resources are identified in Appendix B. More recently, the University of New Orleans Department of Planning and Urban Studies undertook an architectural survey of Garyville in fall 2016 for the purposes of recommending a "historic preservation strategy" to the St. John the Baptist Parish (Department of Planning and Urban Studies, University of New Orleans 2017:i). The boundaries of this 2016 survey coincide with those of the current survey area. The team surveyed 165 resources and identified 78 as contributing elements to a potential local historic district. The results of the survey are pre-

sented in a 2017 report entitled *Protecting the Future by Preserving the Past: A Report to the St. John the Baptist Parish Historic Preservation Study Committee*, which provided the basis for the local designation of the Garyville Historic District in July 2017 (St. John the Baptist Parish Council Ordinance 17-27 Section 114-29[a][2]).

### Survey Results

The current survey area extends beyond the boundaries of the Garyville NRHD to also include resources along Historic West and Main streets to the south of Daisy Street; resources between South Church and Historic West streets from Aster Street to the back property line of lots along the southern side of Anthony F. Monica Street; resources along Museum and Historic Front streets between Garyville Northern Street and North Apple Street; and resources along the northern side of Museum Street to the east of North Church Street. The boundaries of the current survey area coincide with those of the local Garyville Historic District, which was designated in 2017 (St. John the Baptist Parish Council Ordinance 17-27 Section 114-29[a][2]).

The survey area predominantly is residential. It is organized into a grid-system of streets that extend roughly in north-south and east-west directions. Most streets lack sidewalks, and dwelling lots frequently exhibit a variety of trees and shrubs. In general, dwellings are regularly placed on lots, and lots display a uniform size. Most dwellings feature at least one outbuilding, such as a detached garage, carport, or shed. Commercial buildings are clustered along the thoroughfares of Museum and Historic Front streets, which have functioned as Garyville's primary commercial corridors since the town's founding in 1903. Museum and Historic Front streets extend in an east-west direction towards the northern end of the community and are separated by

an active railroad line. Public buildings including a post office, school, and the St. John the Baptist Utilities building are located on Anthony F. Monica Street, between Albert and Historic Main streets. The Garyville branch of the St. John the Baptist Public Library is located directly to the north of these buildings, fronting Historic Front Street. A fire station is located in a residential area at the intersection of Historic West and Blue Bell streets. Three religious buildings are grouped at the intersection of North Church and Anthony F. Monica streets. All three of the buildings are affiliated with St. Hubert Catholic Church. The church office building at 541 North Church Street shares a large lot with a landscaped prayer garden that is known as the St. Hubert Rosary Garden.

A total of 167 resources were surveyed at Garyville, including 20 vacant lots and 147 buildings. These resources are presented in Appendix A. Predominant building types recorded during survey of Garyville survey area are discussed below.

#### Cottage

A vernacular dwelling type found throughout Louisiana, a cottage-type building generally is characterized by its one to one-and-a-half-story height, asymmetrical form, and side or cross-gabled roof. Cottage residences account for one-third of the total buildings documented in the Garyville survey area (49 of 147), making it the most frequently-occurring building type in the survey area. Documented cottages were constructed between ca. 1900 and ca. 1975; of these buildings, one was constructed after 1968. Common features include an asymmetrical façade, front porch, and pier foundation. Most of the buildings terminate in front-gable roofs, however, cottages with side-gable, cross-gable, gable-on-hip, and hip roof types also were recorded in the survey area. Exteriors are clad in vinyl siding, asbestos shingles, or clapboard, and roofs are sheathed in metal or asphalt shingles. Windows and doors typically are replacement units, however, 14 of the cottages retain their original double-hung, wooden windows.

The majority of documented cottages are one-story in height with front-gable roofs and attached, full-width porches with shed roofs, such

as those that line either side of Historic West Street (Figure 4.1). These buildings are “two rooms wide and two to three rooms deep” and were constructed by the Lyon Cypress Lumber Company during the establishment of Garyville in 1903 (NRS 1989:7-1-7-2). Eight of the 48 total cottages feature partial-width porches that are integrated under the primary rooflines, such as the dwelling at 111 North Church Street (Figure 4.2). These cottages terminate in front-gable or hip roofs and were erected on newly-platted streets after the initial 1903 phase of construction at Garyville (NRS 1989:7-1-7-2).

While most cottages in the survey area are one-story in height, six two-story examples with front-gable roofs were identified. The dwellings, which are located along Historic Main Street, were constructed by the Lyon Cypress Lumber Company ca. 1903 for managers and mill workers with large families (Figure 4.3). The buildings originally featured a one-story, attached, shed-roof front porch and rear room, however, many have been altered through the construction of subsequent additions to provide for additional living space (NRS 1989:7-2).

#### Ranch

The ranch-type dwelling emerged in southern California during the 1930s, and its popularity spread nationwide during the 1950s and 1960s (McAlester 2015:602). Character-defining features of this building type include a linear plan, asymmetrical façade, and horizontal emphasis achieved through a low-slung, low-pitched roof. Ranch buildings are one-story in height with a poured concrete-slab foundation and brick exterior. Garages often are integral to the dwellings (Office of Cultural Development Division of Historic Preservation n.d.:9-10).

A total of 22 ranch-type dwellings were documented in the survey area. Construction dates for these buildings range from ca. 1960 to ca. 1980, with 10 of the buildings 50 years of age or older. All recorded ranch residences are one-story in height with an asymmetrical façade. They are characterized by their poured concrete-slab foundations, brick exteriors, and hip roofs that are covered in asphalt shingles (Figure 4.4). Other exterior cladding materials include vinyl





**Figure 4.1** Cottage-type dwelling located at 437 Historic West Street. Photograph by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., March 2018.



**Figure 4.2** Cottage-type dwelling located at 111 North Church Street. Photograph by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., March 2018.





**Figure 4.3** Cottage-type dwelling located at 457 Historic Main Street. Photograph by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., March 2018.



**Figure 4.4** Ranch-type dwelling located at 106 Aster Street. Photograph by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., March 2018.



siding, asbestos shingles, and stucco. Doors most frequently are panel or partially-glazed units, while windows are replacement or aluminum awning units. Picture windows are not uncommon. Most ranch dwellings in the survey area feature porches or carports that are integrated under the primary rooflines, such as the residence found at 153 North Apple Street (Figure 4.5).

### Bungalow

Bungalow residences were constructed nationwide during the early twentieth century. Buildings included in this property type typically are one- to one-and-a-half stories in height with gabled roofs, asymmetrical forms, and front porches. The bungalow building type often is associated with the Craftsman style of architecture, and bungalows displaying this influence commonly incorporate exposed rafter ends tucked un-

der roof eaves as well as porches with roofs supported by tapered box columns resting on square piers (Figure 4.6).

A total of 19 bungalows were documented at Garyville. These dwellings were erected between ca. 1910 and ca. 1925 and are characterized as one-story, wood-frame buildings that occupy rectangular or irregular-shaped footprints. The vast majority of documented bungalows terminate in front-gable roofs, however, two hip-roof bungalows also were identified in the survey area, including the raised dwelling located at 197 North Apple Street (Figure 4.7). Nine of the bungalow dwellings display front-gable primary roofs with partial-width integrated porched contained under a smaller, secondary front-gable, as illustrated by 127 North Church Street (Figure 4.8). All bungalow-type buildings in the survey area feature porches, and the vast majority feature asymmetri-



**Figure 4.5** Ranch-type dwelling located at 153 North Apple Street. Photograph by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., March 2018.





**Figure 4.6** Craftsman-style bungalow-type dwelling located at 112 North Apple Street. Photograph by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., March 2018.



**Figure 4.7** Bungalow-type dwelling located at 197 North Apple Street. Photograph by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., March 2018.





**Figure 4.8** Bungalow-type dwelling located at 127 North Church Street. Photograph by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., March 2018.

cal façades. Principal exterior materials include vinyl, asbestos, or clapboard. Primary entrance doors generally are replacement or partially-glazed units, while most windows are replacements or double-hung, wood-sash units with six-over-six or two-over-two-light configurations. Of the 21 documented bungalows, 13 feature concrete pylon-pier foundations. Other identified foundation types include concrete block pier and one raised bungalow with a poured concrete slab.

#### Mobile Home

Mobile homes are pre-fabricated, factory-built buildings often located in rural areas or grouped together in mobile home parks (McAlister 2015:149-150). A total of twenty mobile homes were documented in the Garyville survey area. These buildings typically are located towards the southern end of the survey area along

Historic Main and West streets. Documented mobile homes are one-story in height and clad in aluminum or vinyl siding. They generally occupy rectangular footprints and terminate in asphalt shingle-clad side-gable roofs. They rest on piers that typically are covered by aluminum skirting around the base of the building. Windows are aluminum or vinyl units. Representative examples of the mobile homes in the survey area are at 279 Historic West Street and 364 Historic Main Street (Figures 4.9 and 4.10).

#### Freestanding Commercial

A freestanding commercial building generally is identifiable by the storefront, which broadly is defined as “a ground-level façade constructed with large expanses of glass to display merchandise” (City of New Orleans Historic District Landmarks Commission n.d.:5). The typical





**Figure 4.9** Mobile home located at 279 Historic West Street. Photograph by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., March 2018.



**Figure 4.10** Mobile home located at 364 Historic Main Street. Photograph by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., March 2018.



storefront consists of an entrance with transom above that is flanked on either side by large display windows. Other character-defining features of freestanding commercial buildings include parapets, flat roofs, and glazed doors.

Nine freestanding commercial buildings were documented in the survey area. The buildings were erected between ca. 1903 and ca. 1967. All of the buildings are located along Historic Front and Museum streets, thoroughfares which historically have represented Garyville' primary commercial corridor. Most of the freestanding commercial buildings are one-story in height with a clapboard exterior; other exterior cladding materials include brick, vinyl siding, and asbestos shingles. Roofs are covered in metal or asphalt shingles and include hip, side-gable, front-gable, and flat types. Three of the buildings incorporate parapets (Figure 4.11). Foundations

vary and include brick pier, concrete-block pier, concrete pylon pier, and concrete slab types. Seven of the nine freestanding commercial buildings occupy rectangular footprints. Eight buildings incorporate a porch or a stoop (Figure 4.12). The buildings typically feature minimal architectural elaboration.

#### Late Twentieth-Century Domestic Architecture

Late twentieth-century domestic architecture applies to nine non-contributing buildings in the survey area. These buildings were constructed between ca. 1980 and ca. 2015 and range from one- to two-stories in height. All buildings rest on poured concrete-slab foundations and feature vinyl siding. Roofs are sheathed in asphalt shingles and include front-gable, side-gable, cross-gable, gable-on-hip, and hip types. All of the buildings feature porches or patios. Four of the nine build-



**Figure 4.11** Freestanding commercial building with parapet, located at 200 Museum Street. Photograph by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., March 2018.



**Figure 4.12** Freestanding commercial building located at 135 Historic Front Street. Photograph by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., March 2018.

ings resemble turn-of-the-century cottages built by the Lyon Cypress Lumber Company through their incorporation of a front-gable roof, attached full-width front porch, and two-room-wide plan (Figure 4.13).

#### Minimal Traditional Cottage

Minimal traditional cottages were built across the United States between ca. 1935 and ca. 1950. Because they could be constructed quickly, minimal traditional cottages popularly were erected during the post-war period to meet a national demand for housing. The building type is characterized by its one-story height, modest scale, and minimal architectural detailing. The buildings commonly terminate in shallow gabled roofs with little to no overhang.

A total of five minimal traditional cottage-type dwellings were documented during this current investigation. These one-story, wood-frame buildings were constructed between ca. 1950 and ca. 1955 and share many common characteris-

tics, including asbestos-shingle exterior cladding, continuous concrete-block foundations, and asymmetrical façades. Roofs are sheathed in asphalt shingles and include hip and side-gable types. Windows predominantly are replacements. Three of the minimal tradition cottages feature primary entrances that are accessed from partial-width porches (Figure 4.14).

#### **Summary and Conclusions**

A total of 167 resources were surveyed at Garyville, including 20 vacant lots and 147 buildings. Buildings range in date from ca. 1903, corresponding to the town's founding, to ca. 2015. The largest concentration of construction among surveyed resources occurred during the years the Lyon Lumber Company mill was active at the town from 1903 to 1931 (72 out of 147). Most buildings in the survey area are residential and have gable or hip roofs, wood framing members, and pier foundations. Most buildings are modest in scale, with minimal ornamentation.





**Figure 4.13** Late twentieth-century domestic building located at 131 Albert Street. Photograph by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., March 2018.



**Figure 4.14** Minimal traditional-type dwelling located at 135 Albert Street. Photograph by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., March 2018.

# ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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This chapter presents a summary of analyses of the result of archival research and architectural survey data. It also provides a discussion of periods of significance within the Garyville survey area, as well as a summary of contributing and non-contributing resources. The chapter concludes with recommendations.

### Local Criteria for Evaluation

The St. John the Baptist Parish Historic District Commission includes historic districts and local historic landmarks of the Parish. To be locally designated, or considered eligible for local designation, in the Parish, a historic district or local landmark must include resources that are at least 50 years old or must be a resource that is at least 50 years old and also must meet at least one of the five following criteria:

- Representative of or exhibits characteristics of a particular architectural style, type, period or way of life important to the Parish;
- Exemplifies the cultural, economic, religious, educational, political, social or economic growth and/or history of the Parish, state or nation;
- Serves as an example of a building or structure representative of its era for which there are few remaining examples of part architectural styles or types;
- Associated with a business or use that was once common but is now rare;
- Serves as an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood or community that contributes to the cultural, architectural or historic development of the Parish, state or nation.

### Analysis

The boundaries of the current survey area coincide with those of the local Garyville Historic District, which was designated in July 2017 (St. John the Baptist Parish Council Ordinance 17-27 Section 114-29[a][2]). The survey area encompasses the Garyville NRHD and extends beyond the boundaries of the NRHD to include 79 additional resources. These resources are located along Historic West and Main streets to the south of Daisy Street; between South Church and Historic West streets from Aster Street to the back property line of lots along the southern side of Anthony F. Monica Street; along Museum and Historic Front streets between Garyville Northern Street and North Apple Street; and along the northern side of Museum Street to the east of North Church Street.

The earliest extant buildings recorded in the survey area date from when the Garyville's founding by the Lyon Cypress Lumber Company (later known as the Lyon Lumber Company) in 1903. Company-built buildings in the survey area include commercial buildings along Museum and Historic Front streets, and workers' housing composed of one- to two-story cottage dwellings lining Historic West and Main streets. As the mill prospered, development in Garyville expanded beyond this initial phase of development to encompass roads in the survey area that include present-day North Apple, North Church, Crocus, Begonia, and Anthony F. Monica streets. One-story bungalow-type dwellings were built at Garyville between the 1910s and the closure of the Lyon company mill in 1931. According to the Garyville Historic District National Register nomination, these bungalow-type buildings "appear to have been erected wherever empty lots remained within the crowded community" (1989:7-2). A total of 72 buildings were constructed within the survey area in the 28-year (1903 – 1931)

period the Lyon Lumber Company was active. This includes 44 cottages and 19 bungalows that are concentrated in the general vicinity of the former Lyon Lumber Company mill complex, and are found along Crocus, Begonia, North Apple, North Church, Historic Front, Historic West, and Historic Main streets. Seven freestanding commercial buildings dating from this period also were identified along the commercial corridors of Museum and Historic Front streets.

Closure of the Lyon Lumber Company mill in 1931, coupled with the Great Depression and World War II, resulted in limited construction in Garyville. This trend continued through much of the 1940s. Between 1932 and 1949 four buildings were built in the survey area. A slight increase in construction occurred during the 1950s, when ten new buildings were constructed in the survey area. This modest spike in new construction represents a national surge in construction after World War II that came as a result of a long-standing housing shortage dating back to the Great Depression. Residential construction further was stimulated by passage of legislation such as the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (also known as the G.I. Bill) that provided veterans with low-interest loans from the federal government. In general, 1950s-era buildings in the survey area are interspersed among Lyon Lumber Company-era buildings on infill lots on North Apple, North Church, Historic West, and Historic Main streets. These buildings typically display a setback that is uniform with neighboring pre-1950s buildings and display contemporary architectural types, reflecting changes in design that occurred during the period. Five of the ten documented 1950s-era buildings are minimal traditional cottages.

Development of the survey area proceeded into the 1960s, at a time when new industrial complexes erected along River Road spurred job growth in towns throughout St. John the Baptist Parish. Thirteen buildings were constructed in the survey area between ca. 1960 and ca. 1967. This includes 10 ranch-type dwellings. St. Hubert Catholic Church at 176 Anthony Monica Street, a blonde brick building that a 1907-era wood-frame church at the same location that was destroyed by Hurricane Betsy in 1965 was constructed during the same time period. Construction of the

Marathon Petroleum Corporation refinery and the Nalco plant at Garyville likely resulted in the construction of the 16 buildings in the survey area during the 1970s. This number includes ten ranch-type dwellings and four mobile homes that generally are located to the south of the Lyon Lumber Company-era buildings on Historic West and Main streets. Mobile homes popularly were erected in the survey area from the 1970s onward, and 9 of the 20 total mobile homes documented during survey are located to the south of Lynn Drive on Historic West Street/to the south of Daisy Street on Historic Main Street.

### Periods of Significance

The developmental history of the survey area is defined by two periods of significance: 1903-1931 and 1932-1968. The 1903-1931 period of significance begins with Garyville's founding as an industrial mill town by the Lyon Cypress Lumber Company in 1903 and ends with the mill's closing in 1931. A total of 72 buildings constructed in the survey area during this time, representing nearly half of the total building stock ( $n = 147$ ). This number includes all resources in the Garyville NRHD, as well as seven buildings to the south of the NRHD along Historic West Street, and a building to the east of the NRHD at 566 Garyville Northern Street. Building types include 65 cottage and bungalow-type residences that comprised early workers' housing, as well as 7 freestanding commercial buildings. In general, residences feature a uniform setback and occupy lots of a uniform size.

The 1932-1968 period of significance captures those resources constructed after the closing of the Lyon Lumber Company mill in 1931 and those constructed during the town's subsequent growth during the 1950s and 1960s. Buildings constructed during this second period of significance primarily were built between ca. 1950 and ca. 1960 and likely reflect the results of federal programs and policies that encouraged homeownership among returning veterans. The 1968 terminal date also coincides with the 50-year cut-off date utilized by the National Register and set forth in the St. John the Baptist Parish Commission Ordinance 17-27: *Criteria for designation of historic districts and local landmarks* (Section

114-28[d]). A total of 27 buildings date from the 1932-1968 period of significance. Building types include four cottages constructed between ca. 1945 and ca. 1955; five minimal traditional cottages constructed between ca. 1950 and ca. 1955; and 10 ranch-type dwellings constructed between ca. 1960 and ca. 1965. These buildings represent changing trends in domestic architecture that occurred during the period. The buildings are scattered throughout the survey area and are located on Begonia, Albert, North Apple, Anthony F. Monica, North Church, Historic West, and Historic Main streets. They generally display a uniform setback and occupy lots with irregular sizes. Architectural elaboration is minimal, and most of the buildings have a larger scale than those buildings dating from the 1903-1931 period of significance.

#### **Contributing versus Non-Contributing Resources**

Approximately 54 per cent of the resources documented during survey retain sufficient integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association to convey their period of significance. These resources are considered contributing elements to the local Garyville Historic District (91 out of 167) (Figure 5.1). If replacement materials are present, the buildings generally retain their original mass, scale, and form to convey their original construction periods. Non-contributing elements either were constructed after the periods of significance (1903-1931 and 1932-1968), or were constructed

within the periods of significance and have lost integrity. Non-contributing elements comprise approximately 46 per cent of the total building stock (76 of 167). Contributing and non-contributing resources are presented in Appendix A.

#### **Summary and Recommendations**

A total of 167 resources were documented during survey of Garyville, including 147 buildings and 20 vacant lots. Of the 167 recorded resources, 91 are contributing elements to the local Garyville Historic District, and 76 are non-contributing elements. A number of non-contributing resources are clustered in the southern end of the survey area. More specifically, these resources are located on Historic West Street (south of Lynn Drive), and on Historic Main Street from the northern side of Daisy Street to the southern boundary of the survey area at East Iris Street. This area encompasses a total of 38 resources, including 31 buildings and 7 sites. Of the 31 buildings, 28 were constructed after the periods of significance (1903-1931 and 1932-1968) and are therefore non-contributing elements to the Garyville Historic District. Predominant building types for these 28 non-contributing elements include 14 mobile homes, 6 ranch-type dwellings, 6 single-family domestic dwellings, and 1 warehouse. All 7 sites also are considered non-contributing elements. It therefore is recommended that the boundaries of the local Garyville Historic District be altered to exclude these resources on the southern end of the survey area.









Figure 5.1 Contributing/Non-Contributing resources.  
Sheet 1





Figure 5.1 Contributing/Non-Contributing resources.  
Sheet 2



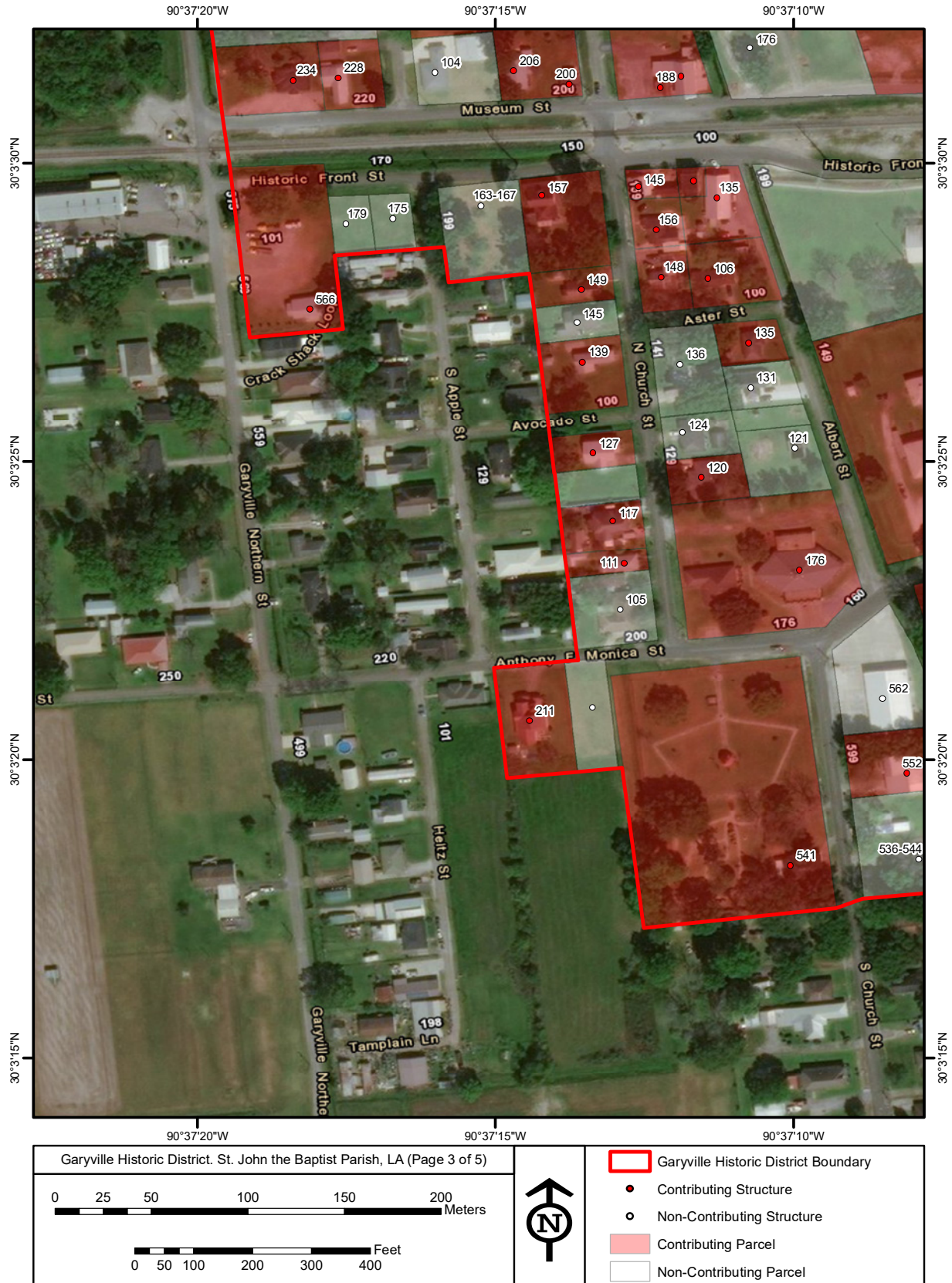
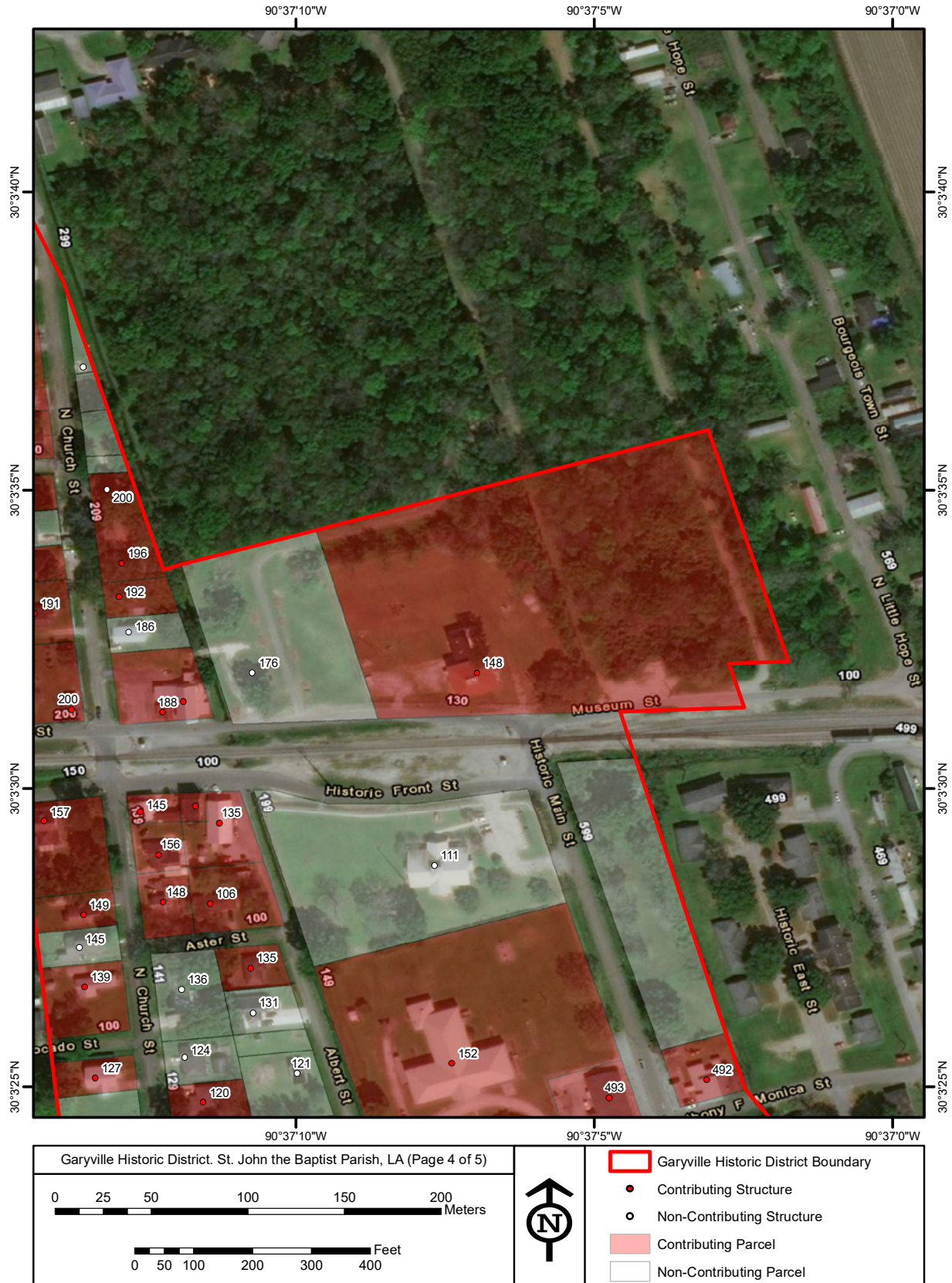


Figure 5.1 Contributing/Non-Contributing resources.  
Sheet 3





**Figure 5.1** Contributing/Non-Contributing resources.  
**Sheet 4**





**Figure 5.1** Contributing/Non-Contributing resources.  
**Sheet 5**

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## **APPENDIX A**

### **DOCUMENTED RESOURCES IN THE GARYVILLE SURVEY AREA**

Street Number	Street Name	Latitude	Longitude	Estimated Construction Date	Resource Type	Resource Count
121	ALBERT STREET	30.05700565	-90.61943874	1935	Building	Non-Contributing
131	ALBERT STREET	30.05728742	-90.61964292	2000	Building	Non-Contributing
135	ALBERT STREET	30.05749568	-90.61965384	1955	Building	Contributing
152	ANTHONY F MONICA STREET	30.05705142	-90.61871732	1942	Building	Contributing
176	ANTHONY F MONICA STREET	30.05643716	-90.61941694	1967	Building	Contributing
211	ANTHONY F MONICA STREET	30.05573518	-90.62067356	1907	Building	Contributing
UNKNOWN	ANTHONY F MONICA STREET	30.05579787	-90.62037919	N/A	Site	Non-Contributing
106	ASTER STREET	30.05779574	-90.6198425	1960	Building	Contributing
131	BEGONIA STREET	30.05965737	-90.62176019	1955	Building	Contributing
566	GARYVILLE NORTHERN STREET	30.05765277	-90.62169649	1915	Building	Contributing
111	HISTORIC FRONT STREET	30.05797359	-90.61879636	2005	Building	Non-Contributing
135	HISTORIC FRONT STREET	30.05817163	-90.6198005	1967	Building	Contributing
139	HISTORIC FRONT STREET	30.05825032	-90.61990967	1908	Building	Contributing
145	HISTORIC FRONT STREET	30.05822357	-90.62016763	1910	Building	Contributing
157	HISTORIC FRONT STREET	30.05818178	-90.62061589	1905	Building	Contributing
163-167	HISTORIC FRONT STREET	30.058135	-90.620899	N/A	Site	Non-Contributing
175	HISTORIC FRONT STREET	30.05807478	-90.62130951	N/A	Site	Non-Contributing
179	HISTORIC FRONT STREET	30.05805144	-90.6215282	N/A	Site	Non-Contributing
295	HISTORIC MAIN STREET	30.04993091	-90.61569032	2000	Building	Non-Contributing
298	HISTORIC MAIN STREET	30.05015894	-90.61518911	1980	Building	Non-Contributing
300	HISTORIC MAIN STREET	30.05026774	-90.61527721	1950	Building	Contributing
303	HISTORIC MAIN STREET	30.05018196	-90.61577699	1990	Building	Non-Contributing
309	HISTORIC MAIN STREET	30.05048699	-90.61582745	1990	Building	Non-Contributing
314	HISTORIC MAIN STREET	30.05073203	-90.61532725	1995	Building	Non-Contributing
320	HISTORIC MAIN STREET	30.0508921	-90.61539493	2008	Building	Non-Contributing
321	HISTORIC MAIN STREET	30.05079053	-90.61589335	1970	Building	Non-Contributing
326	HISTORIC MAIN STREET	30.05110357	-90.61547536	N/A	Site	Non-Contributing
329	HISTORIC MAIN STREET	30.05103774	-90.61603976	1975	Building	Non-Contributing
332	HISTORIC MAIN STREET	30.05123243	-90.6155606	2015	Building	Non-Contributing
337	HISTORIC MAIN STREET	30.05132613	-90.61610815	2005	Building	Non-Contributing
345	HISTORIC MAIN STREET	30.05175306	-90.61628681	2010	Building	Non-Contributing
346	HISTORIC MAIN STREET	30.05168051	-90.61568733	N/A	Site	Non-Contributing
352	HISTORIC MAIN STREET	30.05196362	-90.61578386	N/A	Site	Non-Contributing



Street Number	Street Name	Latitude	Longitude	Estimated Construction Date	Resource Type	Resource Count
359	HISTORIC MAIN STREET	30.05203026	-90.61635801	2000	Building	Non-Contributing
364	HISTORIC MAIN STREET	30.05223915	-90.61587945	2000	Building	Non-Contributing
365	HISTORIC MAIN STREET	30.0522496	-90.61636962	1955	Building	Contributing
370	HISTORIC MAIN STREET	30.05256937	-90.61600241	N/A	Site	Non-Contributing
373	HISTORIC MAIN STREET	30.05237179	-90.61653191	N/A	Site	Non-Contributing
376	HISTORIC MAIN STREET	30.05277138	-90.61600987	2000	Building	Non-Contributing
377	HISTORIC MAIN STREET	30.052658	-90.61660061	1970	Building	Non-Contributing
380	HISTORIC MAIN STREET	30.05295719	-90.61617969	1955	Building	Contributing
387	HISTORIC MAIN STREET	30.05293245	-90.61670373	1965	Building	Contributing
388	HISTORIC MAIN STREET	30.05313391	-90.61622793	2005	Building	Non-Contributing
392	HISTORIC MAIN STREET	30.05348599	-90.61637287	1970	Building	Non-Contributing
406	HISTORIC MAIN STREET	30.05394902	-90.61645612	1910	Building	Contributing
418	HISTORIC MAIN STREET	30.05432889	-90.61660163	1905	Building	Contributing
425	HISTORIC MAIN STREET	30.05443907	-90.61723858	1904	Building	Contributing
448	HISTORIC MAIN STREET	30.05532907	-90.61692208	1905	Building	Contributing
449	HISTORIC MAIN STREET	30.05518559	-90.61746847	1910	Building	Contributing
456	HISTORIC MAIN STREET	30.05557908	-90.61706387	1905	Building	Contributing
457	HISTORIC MAIN STREET	30.05544585	-90.61755048	1910	Building	Contributing
460	HISTORIC MAIN STREET	30.05571904	-90.61711489	1905	Building	Contributing
461	HISTORIC MAIN STREET	30.05554472	-90.61772344	1975	Building	Non-Contributing
470	HISTORIC MAIN STREET	30.05603979	-90.61724557	1905	Building	Contributing
471	HISTORIC MAIN STREET	30.05594584	-90.61778445	1980	Building	Non-Contributing
476	HISTORIC MAIN STREET	30.05625162	-90.61733661	1915	Building	Contributing
481	HISTORIC MAIN STREET	30.05625676	-90.6178108	1960	Building	Contributing
484	HISTORIC MAIN STREET	30.05656427	-90.61740328	N/A	Site	Non-Contributing
487	HISTORIC MAIN STREET	30.05649145	-90.61794147	1965	Building	Contributing
492	HISTORIC MAIN STREET	30.05697416	-90.61753139	1950	Building	Contributing
493	HISTORIC MAIN STREET	30.05689218	-90.61798565	1955	Building	Contributing
UNKNOWN	HISTORIC MAIN STREET	30.05485096	-90.61678905	N/A	Site	Non-Contributing
UNKNOWN	HISTORIC MAIN STREET	30.05338806	-90.61680615	N/A	Site	Non-Contributing
266	HISTORIC WEST STREET	30.04982363	-90.61594494	N/A	Site	Non-Contributing
273	HISTORIC WEST STREET	30.04979693	-90.61654475	1975	Building	Non-Contributing
274	HISTORIC WEST STREET	30.05001554	-90.61610091	1970	Building	Non-Contributing

Street Number	Street Name	Latitude	Longitude	Estimated Construction Date	Resource Type	Resource Count
279	HISTORIC WEST STREET	30.05000491	-90.61649674	1975	Building	Non-Contributing
282	HISTORIC WEST STREET	30.05028532	-90.61614659	1975	Building	Non-Contributing
289	HISTORIC WEST STREET	30.05022513	-90.61661317	2000	Building	Non-Contributing
292	HISTORIC WEST STREET	30.05057388	-90.61622947	1975	Building	Non-Contributing
295	HISTORIC WEST STREET	30.05056831	-90.61672527	1980	Building	Non-Contributing
298	HISTORIC WEST STREET	30.05079663	-90.61629514	2000	Building	Non-Contributing
308	HISTORIC WEST STREET	30.05117961	-90.61640382	2000	Building	Non-Contributing
311	HISTORIC WEST STREET	30.05106508	-90.61686688	1990	Building	Non-Contributing
322	HISTORIC WEST STREET	30.05159576	-90.61657649	1915	Building	Contributing
323	HISTORIC WEST STREET	30.05145211	-90.61701545	1930	Building	Non-Contributing
331	HISTORIC WEST STREET	30.0517203	-90.61708948	1915	Building	Contributing
338	HISTORIC WEST STREET	30.05212771	-90.6167515	1905	Building	Contributing
339	HISTORIC WEST STREET	30.05200963	-90.61723329	1910	Building	Contributing
346	HISTORIC WEST STREET	30.052368	-90.61679576	N/A	Site	Non-Contributing
347	HISTORIC WEST STREET	30.05227792	-90.61726161	1910	Building	Contributing
355	HISTORIC WEST STREET	30.05253865	-90.61735585	1910	Building	Contributing
356	HISTORIC WEST STREET	30.05263846	-90.61691694	1955	Building	Contributing
360	HISTORIC WEST STREET	30.05292229	-90.61701167	1985	Building	Non-Contributing
373	HISTORIC WEST STREET	30.05322845	-90.61761349	1975	Building	Non-Contributing
376	HISTORIC WEST STREET	30.05337351	-90.61716161	1975	Building	Non-Contributing
383	HISTORIC WEST STREET	30.05348674	-90.6176279	1905	Building	Non-Contributing
386	HISTORIC WEST STREET	30.0536054	-90.61732713	2000	Building	Non-Contributing
392	HISTORIC WEST STREET	30.05386221	-90.61732162	1980	Building	Non-Contributing
393	HISTORIC WEST STREET	30.05376707	-90.61776638	1905	Building	Contributing
398	HISTORIC WEST STREET	30.05412378	-90.61747925	1910	Building	Contributing
399	HISTORIC WEST STREET	30.05402738	-90.61785422	1905	Building	Contributing
409	HISTORIC WEST STREET	30.05428837	-90.61796001	1910	Building	Contributing
417	HISTORIC WEST STREET	30.05453929	-90.61807148	1910	Building	Contributing
418	HISTORIC WEST STREET	30.05472723	-90.61773223	2009	Building	Non-Contributing
421	HISTORIC WEST STREET	30.05470847	-90.61816318	1905	Building	Contributing
428	HISTORIC WEST STREET	30.05506488	-90.61783303	1910	Building	Contributing
429	HISTORIC WEST STREET	30.05496178	-90.6182094	1905	Building	Contributing
436	HISTORIC WEST STREET	30.05533043	-90.61791218	1905	Building	Contributing

Street Number	Street Name	Latitude	Longitude	Estimated Construction Date	Resource Type	Resource Count
437	HISTORIC WEST STREET	30.05522718	-90.61827471	1905	Building	Contributing
444	HISTORIC WEST STREET	30.05558007	-90.6179435	1910	Building	Contributing
445	HISTORIC WEST STREET	30.05548562	-90.61838128	1905	Building	Contributing
452	HISTORIC WEST STREET	30.05586286	-90.61805942	1910	Building	Contributing
453	HISTORIC WEST STREET	30.0557423	-90.61851906	1905	Building	Non-Contributing
460	HISTORIC WEST STREET	30.05610049	-90.61816653	1960	Building	Contributing
461	HISTORIC WEST STREET	30.05602056	-90.61858809	N/A	Site	Non-Contributing
468	HISTORIC WEST STREET	30.05639327	-90.61830285	1915	Building	Contributing
469	HISTORIC WEST STREET	30.05628617	-90.61866158	1905	Building	Contributing
UNKNOWN	HISTORIC WEST STREET	30.05280418	-90.61746329	N/A	Site	Non-Contributing
148	MUSEUM STREET	30.05886982	-90.61859921	1903	Building	Contributing
176	MUSEUM STREET	30.05887056	-90.61964597	N/A	Site	Non-Contributing
186	MUSEUM STREET	30.05873704	-90.61996737	1905	Building	Contributing
188	MUSEUM STREET	30.05868599	-90.62006346	1905	Building	Contributing
200	MUSEUM STREET	30.05870006	-90.62048983	1910	Building	Contributing
206	MUSEUM STREET	30.0587639	-90.62074732	1915	Building	Contributing
228	MUSEUM STREET	30.05873024	-90.62156573	1910	Building	Contributing
234	MUSEUM STREET	30.05871892	-90.62177293	1965	Building	Contributing
104	NORTH APPLE STREET	30.05875548	-90.62111344	1980	Building	Non-Contributing
112	NORTH APPLE STREET	30.05903805	-90.62110814	1925	Building	Contributing
113	NORTH APPLE STREET	30.05900388	-90.62153555	1970	Building	Non-Contributing
116	NORTH APPLE STREET	30.05922819	-90.62105745	1980	Building	Non-Contributing
117	NORTH APPLE STREET	30.05914902	-90.62158681	1915	Building	Contributing
120	NORTH APPLE STREET	30.05934427	-90.62113591	1910	Building	Non-Contributing
121	NORTH APPLE STREET	30.05929312	-90.62156708	1915	Building	Contributing
124	NORTH APPLE STREET	30.0595265	-90.62118574	1915	Building	Contributing
129	NORTH APPLE STREET	30.05961617	-90.62160697	1975	Building	Non-Contributing
130	NORTH APPLE STREET	30.05966899	-90.62122268	1925	Building	Contributing
138	NORTH APPLE STREET	30.059902	-90.62128879	1910	Building	Contributing
139	NORTH APPLE STREET	30.05989184	-90.62167939	1915	Building	Contributing
148	NORTH APPLE STREET	30.06030026	-90.62131389	N/A	Site	Non-Contributing
149	NORTH APPLE STREET	30.06027749	-90.62170018	1920	Building	Contributing
153	NORTH APPLE STREET	30.06040808	-90.62168073	1960	Building	Contributing

Street Number	Street Name	Latitude	Longitude	Estimated Construction Date	Resource Type	Resource Count
156	NORTH APPLE STREET	30.06051196	-90.62123511	1965	Building	Contributing
162	NORTH APPLE STREET	30.06077902	-90.62133768	1915	Building	Contributing
163	NORTH APPLE STREET	30.06075455	-90.62174175	1965	Building	Contributing
168	NORTH APPLE STREET	30.06096564	-90.62134291	1910	Building	Non-Contributing
169	NORTH APPLE STREET	30.06091038	-90.62172767	1915	Building	Contributing
105	NORTH CHURCH STREET	30.05625336	-90.62025063	1970	Building	Non-Contributing
111	NORTH CHURCH STREET	30.05646966	-90.62023334	1905	Building	Contributing
117	NORTH CHURCH STREET	30.05666641	-90.62028497	1910	Building	Contributing
120	NORTH CHURCH STREET	30.05687129	-90.61987359	1960	Building	Contributing
124	NORTH CHURCH STREET	30.0570791	-90.61996104	2000	Building	Non-Contributing
127	NORTH CHURCH STREET	30.05698381	-90.62037661	1915	Building	Contributing
136	NORTH CHURCH STREET	30.05739539	-90.61997454	2000	Building	Non-Contributing
139	NORTH CHURCH STREET	30.05740678	-90.62042705	1905	Building	Contributing
145	NORTH CHURCH STREET	30.05759089	-90.62045228	1905	Building	Non-Contributing
148	NORTH CHURCH STREET	30.05780141	-90.62006007	1905	Building	Contributing
149	NORTH CHURCH STREET	30.05774302	-90.6204325	1915	Building	Contributing
156	NORTH CHURCH STREET	30.05802275	-90.62008348	1955	Building	Contributing
186	NORTH CHURCH STREET	30.05906076	-90.6202206	1920	Building	Non-Contributing
191	NORTH CHURCH STREET	30.05914771	-90.62066073	1920	Building	Contributing
192	NORTH CHURCH STREET	30.05922357	-90.62026826	1906	Building	Contributing
196	NORTH CHURCH STREET	30.05938135	-90.62025482	1906	Building	Contributing
197	NORTH CHURCH STREET	30.05935021	-90.62070952	1925	Building	Contributing
200	NORTH CHURCH STREET	30.05972523	-90.62032288	N/A	Site	Non-Contributing
201	NORTH CHURCH STREET	30.05953027	-90.62069837	1970	Building	Non-Contributing
205	NORTH CHURCH STREET	30.05971325	-90.62072674	1925	Building	Contributing
213	NORTH CHURCH STREET	30.05995046	-90.62069837	1915	Building	Contributing
219	NORTH CHURCH STREET	30.06014343	-90.62069066	1914	Building	Contributing
222	NORTH CHURCH STREET	30.0602961	-90.62043511	N/A	Site	Non-Contributing
229	NORTH CHURCH STREET	30.06053343	-90.62084723	1960	Building	Contributing
239	NORTH CHURCH STREET	30.06078821	-90.6208365	1980	Building	Non-Contributing
243	NORTH CHURCH STREET	30.06095129	-90.62079493	1955	Building	Contributing
536-544	NORTH CHURCH STREET	30.055091	-90.618861	2000	Building	Non-Contributing
541	NORTH CHURCH STREET	30.05506152	-90.61945841	1945	Building	Contributing



Street Number	Street Name	Latitude	Longitude	Estimated Construction Date	Resource Type	Resource Count
552	NORTH CHURCH STREET	30.05549113	-90.6189147	1945	Building	Contributing
562	NORTH CHURCH STREET	30.05583844	-90.61902885	1980	Building	Non-Contributing

## **APPENDIX B**

### **PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS IN THE GARYVILLE SURVEY AREA**

Resource ID Number	Address	Date of Construction	Date of Survey	Surveyor
48-00920	457 Historic Main St.	ca.1900	February 1985	P. Leslie
48-00958	157 Historic Front St.	ca.1905	April 1985	P. Leslie
48-00971	186 N. Church St.	ca.1906	April 1985	P. Leslie
48-00972	192 N. Church St.	ca.1906	April 1985	P. Leslie
48-00973	196 N. Church St.	ca.1906	April 1985	P. Leslie
48-00974	197 N. Church St.	ca.1906	April 1985	P. Leslie
48-00975	213 N. Church St.	ca.1906	April 1985	P. Leslie
48-00976	219 N. Church St.	ca.1933	April 1985	P. Leslie
48-00980	112 N. Apple St.	ca.1925	April 1985	P. Leslie
48-00981	Unknown N. Apple St.	ca.1913	April 1985	P. Leslie
48-00982	124 N. Apple St.	ca.1913	April 1985	P. Leslie
48-00985	168 N. Apple St.	ca.1913	April 1985	P. Leslie
48-00987	Unknown N. Apple St.	ca.1925	May 1985	P. Leslie
48-00988	Unknown N. Apple St.	ca.1912	May 1985	P. Leslie
48-00989	149 N. Apple St.	ca.1906	May 1985	P. Leslie
48-00990	121 N. Apple St.	ca.1915	May 1985	P. Leslie
48-00991	Unknown Begonia St.	ca.1910	May 1985	P. Leslie

NB: Street numbers have been re-numerated since resources last were recorded; resources are identified by their current address, if known.