

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**



**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic N/A
and/or common Franklin Historic District

2. Location

U.S. 90

street & number see map N/A not for publication
city, town Franklin N/A vicinity of congressional district 3rd--W.J. Tauzin
state La. code 22 county St. Mary Parish code 101

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	N/A	multiple uses
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture		<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial		<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational		<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment		<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>N/A</u> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government		<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<u>N/A</u> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial		<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military		<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name multiple ownership
street & number _____
city, town _____ vicinity of _____ state _____

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. St. Mary Parish Courthouse
street & number Main Street (no specific address) P. O. Box 1231
city, town Franklin state La. 70538

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title La. Historic Sites Survey has this property been determined eligible? yes no
date 1980 federal state county local
depository for survey records La. State Historic Preservation Office
city, town Baton Rouge state La.

7. Description

Condition	N/A	Check one	N/A	Check one	N/A
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> original site		
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date _____	
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed				

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Franklin Historic District contains 420 structures which comprise the original linear mid-nineteenth century town that developed along Bayou Teche as well as the somewhat more regular and packed railroad town which developed in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Because most of the original town was built over again when the railroad came, many of the surviving mid-nineteenth century structures are grand monuments scattered in an essentially turn-of-the-century townscape. Several areas, particularly those near the railroad, have an almost pure turn-of-the-century character. Boundaries were drawn to encompass the 2 major areas in which Franklin developed (as mentioned above). Overall the district has 21.2% intrusions.

MAIN STREET

Main Street, which is Franklin's major thoroughfare, runs parallel to Bayou Teche and consists of two roads separated by a grassy neutral ground. Although it was the site of the town's earliest development, it retains only two remaining conspicuous reminders of the pre-Civil War era. One is Shadowlawn (general view #9), a 2 story frame mansion with 6 fluted colossal Corinthian columns forming the entrance gallery. The other is the south end of Main between Gates Drive and Upperline Street. Here the scene is dominated by 6 large Greek Revival houses, 4 of which have colossal pedimented porticos (see bldgs. #s 10, 12, 14, 16, & 20 & gen.view #3). Although this stretch contains some smaller more recent houses, the old ones predominate because of their size and large spacious lawns. The area has an openness characteristic of the town's pre-railroad era. The pretentious grand village effect is enhanced by the 2 rows of live oaks which flank Main Street (see general views #s 2, 3, & 4). In the late nineteenth century, 203 Main (bldg. #13) was added to the scene with its slightly Gothicized pedimented portico. In the early twentieth century the pretention was heightened by the addition of a row of cast iron Renaissance style electric street lamps down the center of the Main Street neutral ground.

North of Gates Drive, Main Street has a turn-of-the-century character. The town's main commercial corridor runs along Main Street between Willow and Adams Streets. Although this area has the highest percentage of intrusions in the district (40%), the modern buildings are mainly innocuous, 1 story, brick and plate glass fronted commercial structures. They are easily overpowered by the turn-of-the-century commercial buildings, most of which are 2 stories high with parapet work reaching almost to 3 stories. 8 of the finest examples have treatments such as crenelations, corbel tables, stepped gables, brick panels, modillions, arched windows, ornamental keystones, and pilasters (see bldgs. #s 35, 45, 50 and general view #7). They form such a striking collection that the newer buildings in their midst are not immediately noticed.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates c. 1830-c. 1930 Builder/Architect N/A

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph) Criteria A and C

The Franklin Historic District is significant in the area of architecture for the following reasons:

- (1) It has 420 structures with approximately 20% intrusions. As such it constitutes what is certainly the largest concentration of historic buildings in St. Mary Parish and probably the largest in the Bayou Teche country. In this regard it is noteworthy that like Franklin most of Louisiana's historic districts (outside of New Orleans) have a relatively large number of late nineteenth century buildings as compared with earlier periods. However, on the average most historic districts have between 100 and 200 buildings.
- (2) Franklin is one of the centers of Greek Revival architecture in French Louisiana. The district has 9 Greek Revival homes, each of which would qualify as a fully fledged plantation house if it were set in the country. Five of these have pedimented porticos, which indicates a strong English influence seldom found in the Greek Revival in the Acadian parishes. In addition, many of the finest Greek Revival houses are set along the south end of Main Street. With its wide neutral ground and live oaks, this area of Main Street constitutes one of the most stately boulevards to be found in Louisiana.
- (3) Most old town central business districts in Louisiana date largely from the turn-of-the-century. Of these, Franklin's commercial district stands well above average in terms of architectural quality. This is because of the following:
 - a) The old, open air, truss roofed city market still stands. Though many towns had them, few survive.
 - b) The average turn-of-the-century central business district in Louisiana is mainly characterized by 1 and 2 story, false front buildings with brick panels and corbel tables. There may also be 1 or 2 buildings with competent classical details. Comparing this with Franklin one sees Willow Street with its 26 bay grouping of colossal order classical buildings and Main Street, which is characterized by frontal gables reaching 3 stories, classical arched windows, crenelations, and ornamented parapets.

9. Major Bibliographical References

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property approx. 155 acres
Quadrangle name Centerville & Jeanerette, La.

Quadrangle scale 1:62,500

UMT References

A	1 5	6 4 4	1 0 1 0	3 1 2	9 1 7	1 7 1 5
	Zone	Easting		Northing		
C	1 5	6 4 5	3 0 0	3 2	9 5	8 4 5
E	1 5	6 4 4	1 2 5	3 1 2	9 1 6	4 1 5 0
G						

B	1 5	6 4 5	0 5 1 0	3 1 2	9 1 7	2 1 0 1 0
	Zone	Easting		Northing		
D	1 5	6 4 4	9 0 0	3 2	9 5	6 5 0
F						
H						

Verbal boundary description and justification

See attached building number map for description of boundaries. See Item 10 continuation sheet for boundary justification.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	N/A	code	county	code
state		code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

organization _____ date _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Robert B. DeBlieux
Robert B. DeBlieux

title State Historic Preservation Officer date January 25, 1982

For HCRS use only	
I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register	
<u>Carol D. Skell</u>	date <u>12-29-82</u>
Keeper of the National Register	
Attest: <u>Patrick Andrews</u>	date <u>12/28/82</u>
Chief of Registration	

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7. Description (Continued)

WILLOW STREET

Willow Street developed somewhat later than Main Street as a commercial corridor. The fact that its finest commercial buildings are at the east end indicates that Main Street continued to be the commercial focus of Franklin even after the railroad was built. The depot was built several blocks away from Main at 3rd and Willow. Near the railroad Willow Street has mainly small frame buildings of 1 or 2 stories with little pretention (see general view #24). But near Main Street Willow has an imposing group of four two story classic style commercial buildings. Although they are not continuous, they mass together because of their more or less level cornice lines, their quiet rooflines and their close proximity. They give the north side of Willow Street an impressive frontage consisting of colossal columned and pilastered facades which runs for a total of 26 bays (see general view #21). In the next block west is a large plain commercial building and the old city market, a large open structure with a metal truss roof (see general view #23).

THE RAILROAD TOWN

Evidently the town had developed to some degree west of Main Street prior to the coming of the railroad. As a result, there are a few mid-nineteenth century relics along 1st and 2nd Streets. These are mainly small raised cottages with Greek Revival details (bldg#155). Presumably there were more at one time. But in the late nineteenth century the local sawmill industry and the railroad caused these older structures to be immersed in a building boom of little frame houses with narrow setbacks, small lots, and Queen Anne and Eastlake details. These houses fall into 3 main categories: shotgun houses, raised cottages with late nineteenth century details, and L-shaped houses with side gables and semioctagonal bays (see general view 12 and building #s 90, 116, & 173). The finer examples (about 10%) of the last group are heavily worked with several kinds of imbricated shingles, turned posts, brackets, and barge boards. Some even have gallery turrets (see building #s 174 & 252). West of 2nd Street there are no mid-nineteenth century houses. The turn-of-the-century character there is almost pure. Larger 2 story turn-of-the-century houses occur in some places in the railroad development area. They are isolated amid smaller houses.. and do not form any sort of "rich neighborhood." For the most part these houses achieve their effect through the application of details. They are no closer to the "high style" Queen Anne than their smaller counterparts (bldg#s 101 & 379). Bungalows also occur in limited numbers in this area, but they merely filled in existing areas. There are no bungalow neighborhoods.

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7. Description (Continued)

INVENTORY BREAKDOWN BY PERIODS:

1830 - 1850	16	3.8%
1851 - 1880	13	3.1%
1881 - 1910	139	33.1%
1911 - c.1930	163	38.8%
intrusions	89	21.2%
	420	

ADDENDUM---NOVEMBER 1982 RESUBMISSION:

Contributing Elements:

Contributing elements include those properties constructed prior to the end of the lumber boom in c.1930 which have not been significantly altered. Non-contributing elements are those properties constructed after c.1930 or earlier ones which have been significantly altered. They are labeled on the inventory as intrusions.

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HISTORICAL SKETCH OF FRANKLIN (As prepared by Fay G. Brown of Franklin)

One of the factors contributing to Franklin's historical significance is its retention of the Anglo-Saxon influence which made it unique among the early villages on the banks of the Teche. Originally known as Carlin's settlement, it was established in the first decade of the nineteenth century by men whose names differed from those of French descent establishing themselves to the east and west of the pioneer community. Appearing in its early history as settlers and developers were the Lewises, Stirlings, Allens, Hulicks, Sanders, Nortons, Bowles, Bakers, Carlins, Hardings, Nimmos, Walkers, Wilkinsons, Cafferys, Fosters, Gordys, Kempers, Smiths, Freres, Haifleighs, and Hulings.

Alexander Guinea Lewis, a native of England, is recognized as founder by virtue of his donation in 1814 of a tract of land for the public square and courthouse on the west side of the bayou. The site is still being used for this purpose. The earliest lots, however, had actually been laid out and planned by James Sanders from Wilson to Jackson Streets in 1808. Enhancing the settlement's growth was its location as the parish seat in 1811 when St. Mary was formed. By 1830 the community had been transformed into the first incorporated town in the parish.

During its early growth Franklin served as both an interior port of entry and trading center for the surrounding area. Bayou Teche was described as presenting a picturesque scene in December of each year when as many as nine vessels anchored in port displaying colorful flags and streamers. The town's importance as a sugar port during the first half of the nineteenth century attracted large numbers of vessels of light draught which loaded with sugar and molasses for the north while bringing in lumber, the city papers, material, candy, ice, coal, manufactured articles, and other provisions. Franklin's steamboat history began in 1835 when parish records show that Wilson McKerall and A. L. Fields bought from William H. McKnight of New Jersey the steamboat "Experiment" and placed it in Bayou Teche trade. In 1842 the "Belle of Attakapas," under the guidance of Captain Cheney Johnson of St. Mary, traveled the water route between New Town and New Orleans. Simeon Smith, whose home Shadowlawn still stands on Main Street, was the owner of the first large vessel, a schooner of thirty-one tons known as the "Col. Hanson," hailing from Franklin. Steamboat trade flourished in the Teche until the completion of the railroad through Franklin in 1879.

In the beginning the commercial interests of the community extended from the public square in a westerly direction as far as Commercial Street, with wharves and warehouses bordering the bayou. To the east of the square were a number of sugar plantations upon which the economy of the town depended for many years. While serving as the chief trading center for the region from Patterson to Jeanerette, Franklin became the site of the first bank in Southwest Louisiana outside the city of New Orleans when Judge W. T. Palfrey began operating the branch of a New Orleans bank in the basement of his home at 909 Second Street before the Civil War.

Bayou Teche is also historically significant because of its role in the Battle of Irish Bend in 1863. The gunboat "Diana," captured by the Rebels from Federal forces earlier in the conflict, protected General Dick Taylor's flank during the skirmish. It was set afire by the Rebels near the foot of Willow Street before they retreated toward New Iberia.

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HISTORICAL SKETCH OF FRANKLIN (CONTINUED)

Following the Civil War, Franklin turned its attention to the lumber business, which gave rise to a building boom in the community. The eleven sawmills operating on the Teche by 1869 were hard-pressed to supply the demand for lumber. The second half of the century was consequently marked by a spurt in growth when many of the buildings and homes standing today were constructed. The business district had expanded to Adams Street by that time.

The Anglo-Saxon atmosphere is still manifested in homes along East Main and elsewhere in the district with their Greek Revival type of architecture. The neutral ground, extending from East Main to Iberia Street, was completed in the second decade of the twentieth century, and East Main's original light standards with the inscription "Do Not Hitch" are reminiscent of the era when horse and buggy were the prevailing mode of transportation. This section, shaded by moss-draped oaks, creates an impression of the gracious living which predominated during the ante-bellum period.

Several commercial buildings and the two banks representative of late nineteenth century construction still remain on Main Street. Along Willow Street are the post office, built in the early 1900's, and the old city market, also of that era. The oldest church in Franklin, erected in 1838 by a Baptist congregation, is located at 907 Main Street. It became the Asbury Methodist Church in 1866 and since that time has been steadily maintained through the dedicated commitment of its black congregation.

Since its founding Franklin has acted as a catalyst in producing more than its quota of statesmen on both the national and state levels. All practiced law within the community before and after achieving high office. Henry Johnson served as governor in 1824 and in the U.S. Congress between 1835 and 1844; Donelson Caffery was appointed a U.S. Senator in 1892 and served until 1901; Murphy J. Foster took office as governor in 1892 and was elected to the U.S. Senate in 1906; Jared Y. Sanders, Sr. was elected as governor in 1908; Charles A. O'Niell was chief justice of the Louisiana Supreme Court for twenty-seven years from 1922-1949; Judge Percy Saint served as State Attorney General from 1924 to 1932; and C.C. "Taddy" Aycock occupied the seat of Lt. Governor in more recent years.

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8. Significance (Continued)

ADDENDUM---NOVEMBER 1982 RESUBMISSION

The portion of the Franklin Historic District west of the railroad is locally significant in the areas of architecture and commerce. It is one of the most concentrated late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century working class residential areas in the region. In addition, it helps recall the economic prosperity generated in the town by a late-nineteenth/early-twentieth century lumber boom.

Development in the western portion of the district began in earnest in the 1880's with the coming of the Southern Pacific Railroad. Growth was accelerated during the following four decades by a lumber boom. The historic effect these two developments had upon Franklin can be seen if one considers that by 1910 the population of the town had grown to almost its present size. This period of prosperity continued until the Depression, by which time the lumber supply was depleted. During the early-twentieth century the western portion of the district contained two lumber mills--the Hanson and the Kyle. These formed something of a lumber capital for the vicinity. Timber was cut from within a radius of sixty miles to keep the mills in operation. During the period 1880 to 1930 Franklin underwent numerous improvements including paved streets, electrical service, telephone service, its first city water system, and a new bridge over Bayou Teche. The town also doubled in size during this period.

Undoubtedly the most important reason for this prosperity was the lumber industry and the business that it brought. Inasmuch as the aforementioned sawmills no longer exist, the best extant resource which embodies the contribution they made to Franklin is the western portion of the district with its shotgun houses, cottages and bungalows. These were created as a direct result of Franklin's lumber prosperity.

The western portion of the district developed in the form of subdivisions, beginning with the Julia Ibert subdivision. More subdivisions were built as the business level increased and as the population grew. For example, in October 1902, the St. Mary Banner reported that a large number of Italian laborers arrived in town for work. Many of the houses were company built, but some were built and rented privately. An example of this appears in the St. Mary Banner of August 2, 1902. It reads: "Two three-room cottages on St. John St. near the new depot . . . with good cisterns and yards."

Subdivisions developed over a period of forty to fifty years and created what is the most concentrated late-nineteenth/early-twentieth century residential district in a several parish area. With over 100 buildings, the area has only a 13% intrusion rate, which is considerably lower than comparable areas in neighboring parishes. These small shotgun houses, bungalows, and cottages are building types which are characteristic of a working class residential area. Together they constitute "a distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction."

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8. Significance (Continued)

The area is important to preserve because it represents a type of resource which is not as likely to survive as a more pretentious neighborhood. Old working class areas are often the targets of highway projects, urban renewal, and other modernization efforts. This is undoubtedly why so few good examples remain in the state.

NB: The above described lumber boom is also the historical raison d'être for the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century residences in that portion of the district east of the railroad. They run the gamut from the fairly unpretentious homes of the mills' lower echelon employees to the larger and more ornate residences of mill stockholders, managers, etc.

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Bibliography:

Historical Sketch of Franklin Prepared by Fay G. Brown, Franklin. This sketch based upon following sources:

1. Raphael, Morris, The Battle in the Bayou Country
2. Brumby, M. P. Franklin, Years Ago
3. Brown, Fay G., and Blackburn, Florence, Franklin Through the Years

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10. Boundary description and justification:

Boundaries are shown to scale on the enclosed map which gives the age breakdown of the properties. One boundary line requires some explanation. The map ends and cuts off the boundary line at Iberia Street. So, for the record, the boundary line follows the rear lot line of the properties which front onto the north side of Iberia Street. Also, for the record, although the boundaries do not always follow property lines or streets, they do not traverse any structures.

Boundaries were drawn to recognize the resource of the Franklin Historic District and nothing more. The resource is defined as a tightly packed grouping of 1830 to 1930 structures cohesively mixed with 21.2 % intrusions more or less evenly distributed. This character ends at the described boundaries. The line by line justification begins at the courthouse and proceeds around the district in a clockwise direction.

The courthouse square was excluded from the district because several years ago the old courthouse was demolished and replaced by a modern highrise courthouse complex.

East of Main Street the boundary was drawn so as to exclude an area of modern apartments next to Bayou Teche.

The end boundary on Main Street was drawn at the terminus of the procession of grand houses which flank the boulevard. Beyond the boundary the nearest historic building is a half mile down the road.

The boundary behind Clark Street and Second Street was drawn to divide the district from a rundown area of nondescript 20-50 year old structures set near the railroad line. Although this area has some 50 year old buildings, the proportion is low and the area is architecturally undistinguished.

The boundary behind Willow Street and subsequently along Willow Street, behind Trowbridge Street, and behind St. John Street was drawn to divide the district from a predominantly mid-twentieth century blue collar residential area. Here too there are structures over 50 years of age, but they are few in number.

The boundary line behind Anderson Street was drawn to divide the district from a high school and athletic field. This, of course, represents a fundamental change in character from the district. Behind the high school is a c.1850 two-story Greek Revival house. This house could not be included in the district because reaching it would have required some gerrymandering. In any case, there is no doubt that the house is individually eligible for listing on the Register.

The boundary behind Adams Street, behind Second Street, and behind Iberia Street was drawn to divide the district from a mid-twentieth century middle class residential area. Three blocks north of Iberia Street is a row of four late-nineteenth century Creole cottages. These were not included in the district because they are too distant and too isolated from the concentration of historic buildings.

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10. Boundary description and justification (con't)

The north boundary on Main Street was drawn to divide the district from a modern commercial area further up Main Street. There is also a modern church and school near the boundary.

The boundary east of Main Street was drawn to divide the district from two modern ranch houses which front onto the bayou.

The bayou serves as a natural boundary for the town and for the district between Adams and Commerce Streets.

The boundary between Commerce Street and the courthouse square cuts in from the bayou in order to exclude a pair of modern warehouses.

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11. Form Prepared By:

The Honorable L. J. "Man" LeBlanc
Mayor of Franklin
P. O. Box 567
Franklin, Louisiana 70538

318-828-3631

December 1980

Franklin Historic District Committee

Mrs. Betty Fleming, Chairman

318-828-0618

December 1980

General William R. Bigler, Co-chairman

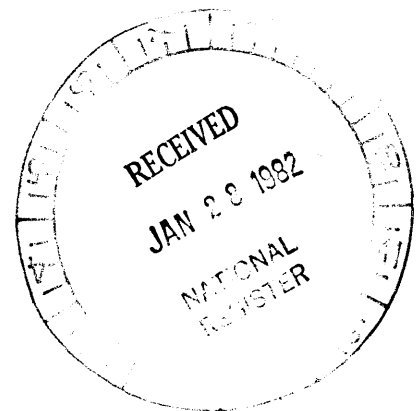
318-828-4634

December 1980

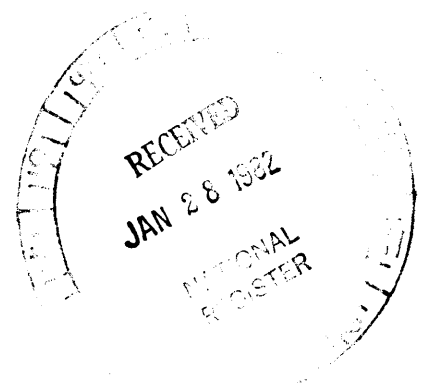
National Register Staff, Division of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Baton Rouge, Louisiana

FRANKLIN HISTORIC DISTRICT INVENTORY

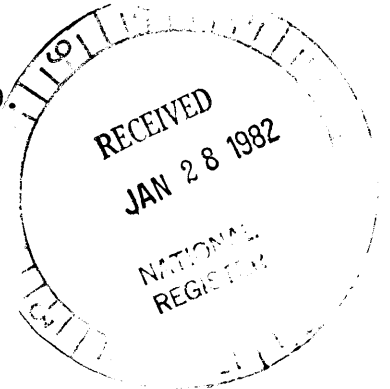
1. See attached survey form. 100 Main St., 1910-1925
2. See attached survey form. 101 Main St., 1880
3. See attached survey form. 105 Main St., 1875
4. Intrusion -- Pecot Residence -- 106 Main St.
5. Acadian Cottage, 107 Main St., 1840.
6. See attached survey form. 112 Main St., circa 1910.
7. Intrusion -- Fernandez Residence -- 109 Main St.
8. Sympathetic intrusion, Silverman residence, 111 Main St.
9. Sympathetic intrusion, Blevins residence, 113 Main St.
10. See attached survey form. 114 Main St., 1840.
11. See attached survey form. 200 Main St., 1850.
12. See attached survey form. 201 Main St., 1830-1850.
13. See attached survey form. 203 Main St., 1880.
14. See attached survey form. 205 Main St., 1840.
15. See attached survey form. 300 Main St., 1905-07.
16. See attached survey form. 301 Main St., 1840.
17. Sympathetic intrusion, McNorty residence, 302 Main St.
18. See attached survey form. 303 Main St., 1920.
19. See attached survey form. 304 Main St., c. 1890.
20. See attached survey form. 305 Main St., 1850.
21. See attached survey form. 307 Main St., c. 1880.
22. Spiller Home, 400 Main St., circa 1930.
23. Kappec Home, 402 Main St., circa 1930.
24. Intrusion, commercial building, 309 Main St.
25. Keenze residence, 404 Main St., circa 1930.
26. See attached survey form. 315 Main St., 1890.



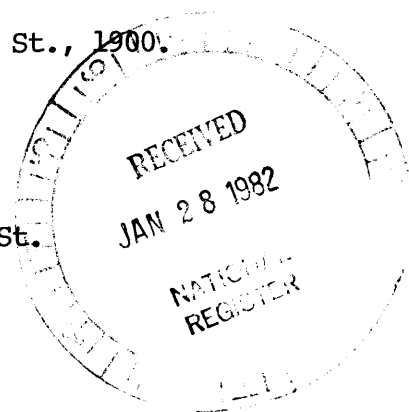
27. Bungalow, 401 Main St., circa 1920.
28. Service station, 405 Main St., circa 1920-1930.
29. See attached survey form. Corner of Main and Wilson, 1925.
30. Intrusion. Commercial building, 515 Main St.
31. Intrusion. Commercial building, 517 Main St.
32. Intrusion. Commercial building, 519 Main St.
33. See attached survey form. 521 Main St., 1907.
34. See attached survey form. 600 Main St., 1920.
35. See attached survey form. 605 Main St., 1911.
36. See attached survey form. 607 Main St., 1900.
37. Intrusion. Cement block commercial building.
38. See attached survey form. 609 Main St., 1900.
39. See attached survey form. 606 Main St., 1890.
40. Intrusion. Commercial building. 611 Main St.
41. Intrusion. Commercial building. 613 Main St.
42. See attached survey form. 615 Main St. (Popkins), 1890.
43. See attached survey form. 608 Main St. (Friedand), 1895.
44. Intrusion. Commercial building. (Meyers), 617 Main St.
45. See attached survey form. 614 Main St. (St. Mary Bank), 1898.
46. Intrusion. Commercial building (hardware).
47. See attached survey form. 618 Main St., 1900.
48. See attached survey form. 700 Main St., 1910.
49. Intrusion. Furniture Store. 701 Main St.
50. See attached survey form. 707 Main St., 1890.
51. Intrusion. Commercial building (Kerwins).
52. See attached survey form. 710 Main St., 1900.
53. Intrusion. Commercial building (Sherwin-Williams).



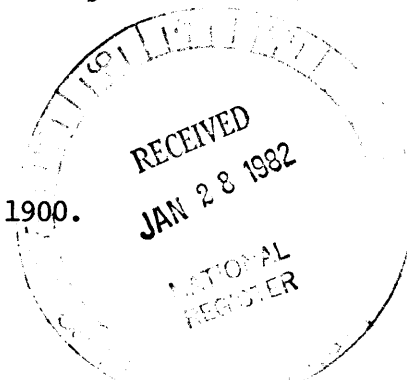
54. Intrusion. Commercial building (lounge).
55. Brick commercial building, 712 Main St., (Friendly News), circa 1930.
56. Intrusion. Commercial building (Scelfo), 714 Main St.
57. Intrusion. Commercial building (B & L Restaurant), 723 Main St.
58. Intrusion. Commercial building (Ben Franklin), 716 Main St.
59. Two story commercial building of stucco with step gabled parapet, 731 Main St., c. 1920.
60. One story movie theater, Main St., circa 1930.
61. Intrusion. Commercial building (West Brothers), 720 Main St.
62. Intrusion. Commercial building (Bills Dollar), 722 Main St.
63. See attached survey form. 733 Main St., 1890.
64. See attached survey form. 735 Main St., 1890.
65. Step parapet, false front, commercial building, 726 Main St., circa 1915.
66. English Georgian Style, broken pediment, two story brick building with arched front door and Doric portico, 801 Main St., circa 1930.
67. Gas station. Circa 1920.
68. See attached survey form. 817 Main St. (Lauve residence), 1900.
69. See attached survey form. 814 Main St., 1890.
- ~~70.~~ Intrusion. Commercial building (Mark Credit), 818 Main St.
71. Bungalow, 820 Main St., circa 1920.
72. Intrusion. Commercial building (Miquinz), 824 Main St.
- ~~73.~~ Intrusion. Modern commercial building (Danny's), corner of Main & Adams.
74. Colonial Revival bungalow, 603 Main St., circa 1920.
75. See attached survey form. 906 Main St. (Shadow Lawn), 1840.
76. Two story stucco hotel, circa 1925.
77. Service station, circa 1930.
78. Frame Methodist Church with pointed arches and imbricated shingles, circa 1900.
79. Large turn-of-the-century frame house, 914 Main St.



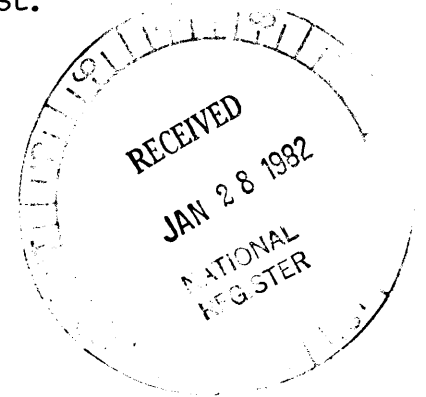
80. Large turn-of-the-century house, 916 Main St.
81. Large white stucco story & ½ bungalow, 911 Main St., circa 1920.
82. Basilica plan Catholic Church with Baroque gables and a 3 arch front. The towers are visible from many parts of the district. 1920.
- 83 & 84. Intrusions subsequently deleted from the district.
85. One story brick commercial building (BPOE), 701 Teche Drive, circa 1930.
86. Intrusion. Commercial building, 703 Teche Drive (Scelfo's).
87. Frame shotgun with Queen Anne details and imbricated shingles, 500 First St., 1900.
88. Intrusion. Small modern drive-up window banking facility.
89. Frame shotgun with Queen Anne details, duplex, 502-504 First St., 1900.
90. Four-bay Eastlake raised cottage, 506 First St., circa 1900.
91. Frame bungalow, 508 First St., circa 1920.
92. Intrusion. Modern brick police and fire station, 512 First St.
93. Frame bungalow, 608 First St., circa 1920.
94. Frame bungalow, 610 First St., circa 1920.
95. Two story frame converted apartment building, 701 First St., circa 1910.
96. 1½ story house with a large central gable and octagonal columns, 703 First St., c. 1920.
97. Frame bungalow, 706 First St., circa 1920.
98. Small frame cottage, 707 First St., circa 1890.
99. Frame cottage with imbricated shingles and a small gable over two windows, 708 First St., circa 1900.
100. Frame house with Corinthian gallery columns, an octagonal bay, and brackets, 711 First St., circa 1905.
101. Large 1½ story house with imbricated shingles and a gallery with Eastlake columns, 710 First St., Circa 1900.
102. Frame bungalow, 715 First St., circa 1920.
103. Intrusion. (Car wash rack).
104. Sympathetic intrusion. Old telephone building, 800 First St., circa 1940.
105. Sympathetic intrusion. Colonial style residence, 801 First St., Circa 1940.
106. St. Mary's Episcopal Church, National Register, 805 First St., 1872.



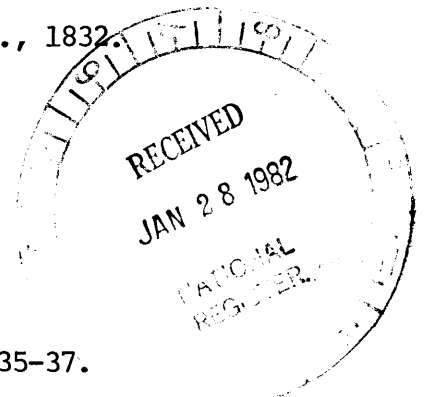
107. Large two story, three bay house with a two story gallery, 808 First St., 1830-50.
108. Frame cottage with simple Greek Revival details, 813 First St., circa 1890.
109. Frame bungalow, 904 First St., circa 1920.
110. Frame bungalow, 905 First St., circa 1920.
111. Frame cottage, 906 First St., 1910.
112. Large frame cottage, 909 First St., circa 1900.
113. Two story Queen Anne house with Colonial Revival porch, 911 First St., circa 1900.
114. Frame diagonal board Queen Anne cottage with Eastlake columns, 910 First St., 1900.
115. Frame, one bay Colonial Revival house, 913 First St., circa 1920.
116. Five bay central hall raised cottage with stained glass and Renaissance Revival door and barge boards, 915 First St., circa 1900.
117. Frame bungalow, 917 First St., circa 1920.
118. Small Queen Anne cottage with Eastlake gallery, 200 Second St., circa 1900.
119. Frame bungalow, 205 Second St., circa 1920.
120. Black Community Church, frame with imbricated shingles, stained glass windows, and pointed arches, 202 Second St., circa 1900.
121. Frame bungalow, 225 Second St., circa 1920.
122. Frame bungalow, 204 Second St., circa 1920.
123. Frame raised cottage, Acadian style, 227 Second St., circa 1900.
124. Frame bungalow, 206 Second St., circa 1920.
125. Intrusion. Modern brick residence, 209 Second St.
126. One story raised cottage with four square columns and French doors, 210 Second St., circa 1850.
127. Raised cottage, 233 Second St., circa 1920.
128. Bungalow, 301 Second St., circa 1920.
129. Frame cottage, 310 Second St., circa 1920.
130. Mt. Zion Baptist Church, late 19th century Gothic, exterior has been recently renovated with a new brick facade, the steeple is in apparent original condition, and imbricated shingles, 307 Second St., circa 1870-75.
131. Intrusion. resident, 311 Second St.
132. Frame shotgun, 313 Second St., circa 1900.



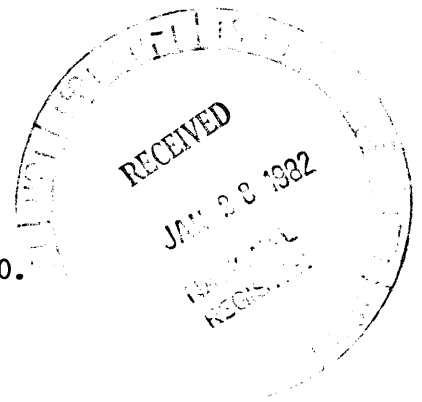
133. Turn-of-the-century Acadian raised cottage badly altered, 316 Second St.
134. Frame bungalow, 315 Second St., circa 1920.
135. Intrusion. Covered trailer, 318 Second St.
136. Frame bungalow, 317 Second St., circa 1920.
137. Frame raised cottage, 320 Second St., 1900.
138. Turn-of-the-century shotgun with Eastlake porches, 319 Second St.
139. Turn-of-the-century shotgun with Eastlake porches, 322 Second St.
140. Turn-of-the-century shotgun with Eastlake porches, 321 Second St.
141. Frame turn-of-the-century raised cottage, 323 Second St., 1900.
142. Turn-of-the-century Queen Anne house with Eastlake porches, 400 Second St.
143. One story corner grocery store, frame with four plain square columns, 401 Second St., 1881-1910.
144. Intrusion. Frame residence, 403 Second St., late 1940's.
145. Frame duplex, 407 Second St., circa 1920.
146. Turn-of-the-century Acadian raised cottage, 504 Second St.
147. Intrusion. Brick residence, 505 Second St.
148. Turn-of-the-century Acadian raised cottage, 506 Second St.
149. Frame bungalow, 509 Second St., 1920.
150. Intrusion. City police station, 508 Second St.
151. Frame bungalow, 511 Second St., 1920.
152. Frame bungalow, 513 Second St., 1920.
153. Intrusion. Brick residence, 515 Second St.
154. Intrusion. Metal commercial building, 604 Second St.
155. The Oaks, raised villa with 6 fluted columns with Corinthian capitals, 607 Second St., circa 1850.
156. Frame bungalow, 606 Second St., circa 1920.
157. Intrusion. Cement block commercial building, 609 Second St.
158. Frame cottage, 608 Second St., circa 1920.
159. Two story frame Knights of Columbus Home, 611 Second St., circa 1930.



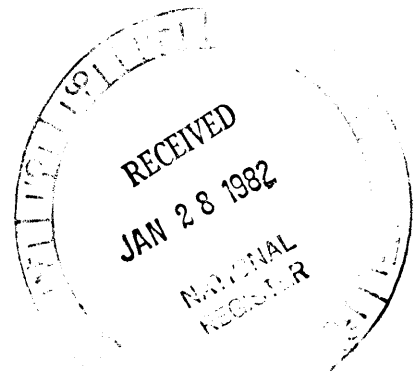
160. Frame cottage, 610 Second St., circa 1920.
- ~~161.~~ Intrusion. Brick commercial structure, 613 Second St.
162. Frame Queen Anne cottage, 614 Second St., 1900.
163. Intrusion. Frame residence, 615 Second St.
164. Intrusion. Frame residence, 618 Second St.
165. Raised Acadian cottage with Greek Revival details, 619 Second St., circa 1850's.
166. Frame cottage with Queen Anne details, 623 Second St., circa 1900.
167. Frame cottage, 622 Second St., circa 1900.
168. Frame cottage, 627 Second St., circa 1900.
169. Intrusion. House trailer, 628 Second St.
170. Frame bungalow, 629 Second St., circa 1920.
171. Frame Queen Anne Revival house, 630 Second St., circa 1900.
172. Frame bungalow, 631 Second St., circa 1920.
173. Frame Queen Anne house with an Eastlake porch and a gabled bay with detailed braces, 633 Second St., circa 1900.
174. Raised Victorian cottage with wooden imbricated shingles, a gabled bay with barge board trim in the peak, and an Eastlake porch, 800 Second St., circa 1900.
175. Frame Colonial Revival, 802 Second St., circa 1930.
176. Frame bungalow, 805 Second St., circa 1920.
177. Frame residence with a Queen Anne protruding semi-octagonal bay and a porch with turned columns, barge board braces, and cut work balusters , 807 Second St., 1895.
178. Sympathetic intrusion. Frame residence, 905 Second St.
179. Frame California bungalow, 907 Second St., circa 1920-1930.
180. Allain residence, National Register property, 909 Second St., 1832.
181. Frame Colonial Revival house, 910 Second St., circa 1930.
- ~~182.~~ Intrusion. Brick residence, 913 Second St.
183. Frame bungalow, 914 Second St., circa 1920.
184. Raised cottage, 915 Second St., circa 1920.
185. Sympathetic intrusion. Frame residence, 916 Second St., 1935-37.



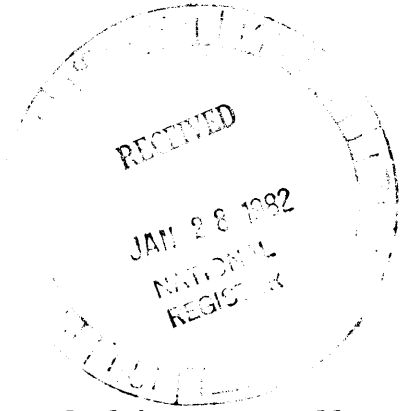
186. Sympathetic intrusion. Brick residence, 917 Second St., 1939.
187. Frame Queen Anne Revival house, 921 Second St., circa 1900.
188. One-and-half story Acadian style cottage with four square columns, 925 Second St., circa 1840.
189. Frame cottage, 603 Third St., circa 1900.
190. Queen Anne house with an Eastlake porch and semi-octagonal bay, 605 Third St., c. 1900.
191. Frame bungalow, 609 Third St., circa 1920.
192. Corrugated sided old Missouri Pacific railroad building with double hung windows that have multi-pane upper sashes and a transom over the door, 600 Third St., turn-of-the-century.
193. Frame bungalow converted to a business establishment, 611 Third St., 1920-30.
194. Frame bungalow, 608 Third St., circa 1920-1930.
195. Frame bungalow, 613 Third St., circa 1920-1930.
196. Frame residence, 613 Third St., circa 1920-1930.
197. Chadwick House five bay central hall plan Greek Revival structure, 615 Third St., circa 1850.
198. Frame bungalow, 612 Third St., circa 1920-1930.
199. Frame shotgun, 617 Third St., circa 1920.
200. Sympathetic intrusion. Stucco residence, 616 Third St., late 1930's.
201. Frame bungalow, 619 Third St., circa 1920.
202. Frame bungalow, 618 Third St., circa 1920-1930.
203. Frame bungalow, 620 Third St., circa 1920-1930.
204. Frame cottage, 622 Third St., circa 1920.
205. Frame one-and-half story bungalow, 624 Third St., circa 1930.
206. Intrusion. Frame residence, 801 Third St.
207. Frame cottage, 626 Third St., circa 1920.
208. Queen Anne house with an Eastlake porch, 805 Third St., circa 1900.
209. Old Franklin municipal power plant, original portion dedicated in 1898, 800 Third St.
210. Intrusion. Brick residence, 809 Third St.
211. Sympathetic intrusion. Frame residence, 811 Third St.



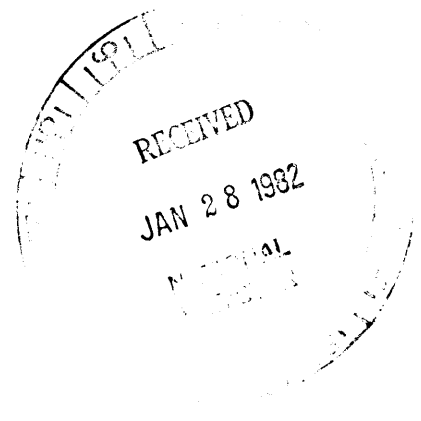
212. Queen Anne house with an Eastlake porch, 810 Third St., circa 1900.
213. Frame one-and-half story raised cottage, 815 Third St., circa 1920.
214. Frame cottage, 602 Trowbridge, circa 1920.
215. Frame cottage, 606 Trowbridge, circa 1920.
216. Frame shotgun, 611 Trowbridge, circa 1920.
217. Frame cottage, 608 Trowbridge, circa 1920.
218. Frame shotgun, 613 Trowbridge, circa 1920.
219. Frame cottage, 610 Trowbridge, circa 1920.
220. Frame large raised cottage with domers, 615 Trowbridge, circa 1900.
221. Frame shotgun, 612 Trowbridge, circa 1920.
222. Frame shotgun, 617 Trowbridge, circa 1920.
223. Frame cottage, 614 Trowbridge, circa 1920.
224. Intrusion. Brick residence, 700 Trowbridge.
225. Frame cottage, 701 Trowbridge, circa 1900.
226. Intrusion. Brick residence, 702 Trowbridge.
227. Frame shotgun, 703 Trowbridge, circa 1920.
228. Frame shotgun, 705 Trowbridge, circa 1920.
229. Frame cottage, 707 Trowbridge, circa 1910.
230. Frame cottage, 709 Trowbridge, circa 1920.
231. Frame shotgun, 700 Anderson St., 1920.
232. Frame bungalow 701 Anderson St., circa 1900.
233. Frame residence converted to house a neighborhood store, 702 Anderson St., circa 1900.
234. Frame shotgun, 706 Anderson St., 1920.
235. Frame bungalow, 705 Anderson St., circa 1930.
236. Frame shotgun, 708 Anderson St., circa 1920.
237. Intrusion. Commercial building, 707 Anderson St.
238. Frame cottage, 710 Anderson St., circa 1900.



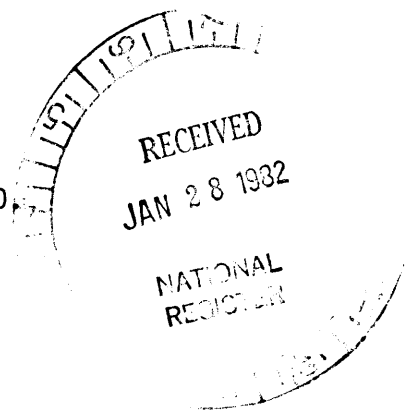
239. Intrusion. Brick commercial building, 800 Anderson St.
240. Frame house, 801 Anderson St., circa 1915.
241. Frame cottage, 803 Anderson, circa 1900.
242. Frame cottage altered with brick front, 805 Anderson St., circa 1925.
243. Frame shotgun, 806 Anderson, circa 1920.
244. Frame cottage, 807 Anderson, circa 1920.
245. Frame bungalow, 810 Anderson, circa 1920.
246. Frame cottage, 809 Anderson, circa 1920.
247. Intrusion. Residence, 812 Anderson St., 1940.
248. Intrusion. Residence, 814 Anderson St., 1940.
249. Queen Anne cottage with Eastlake columns, aprons on gable, and elaborate scroll saw ornamentation, 811 Anderson St., circa 1900.
250. Queen Anne cottage, with Eastlake columns, aprons on gable, and elaborate scroll saw ornamentation, 815 Anderson St., circa 1900.
251. Sympathetic intrusion. Frame residence, 214 Clark St., mid 1930's.
252. Queen Anne cottage with imbricated shingles, an Eastlake porch with a large decorative horseshoe in each bay, bracketed overhangs and barge board trim on peak of gable of overhang bay, 211 Clark St., circa 1890.
253. Frame cottage with imbricated shingles on cross gable and turned columns on porch which has been modified, 213 Clark St., circa 1900.
254. Sympathetic intrusion. Frame residence, 216 Clark St., mid 1930's.
255. Intrusion. Frame residence, 216½ Clark St.
256. Queen Anne cottage with elaborate Eastlake porch, bracketed overhangs, imbricated shingles on peak of gable of overhang bay, 217 Clark St., 1895-1899.
257. Frame bungalow, 218 Clark St., circa 1920.
258. Intrusion. Brick residence, 219 Clark St.
259. Sympathetic intrusion. Contemporary frame residence, 220 Clark St.
260. Frame cottage, 221 Clark St., circa 1920.
261. Frame cottage, 223 Clark St., circa 1920.
262. One story cottage, 224 Clark St., late 1890's.
263. Frame cottage (original servants' quarters to Gates House at 205 Main St.), 207 Morris St., circa 1850.



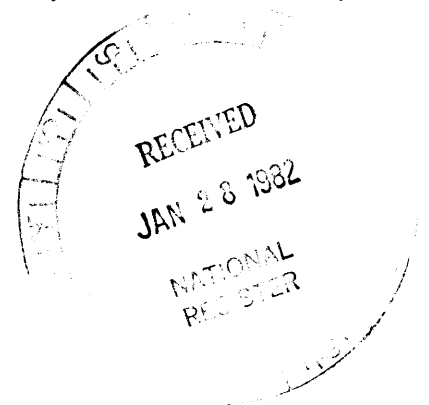
264. Two story frame residence with enclosed porch, 208 Morris St., circa 1900.
265. Intrusion. Frame residence, 209 Morris St.
266. Queen Anne house with turned columns on screened in porch, bracketed overhangs on protuding bay with imbricated shingles in peak of gable, 210 Morris St., circa 1900.
267. Old Lawless House, Queen Anne house with elaborate scroll saw ornamentation, 212 Morris St., circa 1900.
268. Sympathetic intrusion. Frame residence, 213 Morris St., mid 1930's.
269. Frame bungalow with screened in porch, 214 Morris St., circa 1920.
270. Frame bungalow, 216 Morris St., circa 1920.
271. Frame bungalow, 217 Morris St., circa 1920.
272. Frame cottage with four simple, small square columns supporting pedimented portico, 221 Morris St., mid 19th century.
273. Large raised cottage with Renaissance Revival details, 203 Caffery St., circa 1900.
274. Intrusion. Residence back from street, 205 Caffery St.
275. Frame bungalow, 208 Caffery St., circa 1920.
276. Frame raised cottage with Eastlake columns, 207 Caffery St., circa 1910.
277. Frame bungalow, 210 Caffery St., circa 1920.
278. Frame raised cottage, 209 Caffery St., circa 1910.
279. Frame raised cottage with Eastlake columns, 211 Caffery St., circa 1910.
280. Frame raised cottage with Eastlake columns, 213 Caffery St., circa 1910.
281. Frame raised cottage with Eastlake columns, 215 Caffery St., circa 1910.
282. Acadian cottage with Greek Revival details and four rounded columns, 217 Caffery St., circa 1890.
283. Frame bungalow, 219 Caffery St., circa 1920.
284. Frame bungalow, 220 Caffery St., circa 1920.
285. Frame cottage, 221 Caffery St., circa 1900.
286. Frame bungalow, 222 Caffery St., circa 1920.
287. Frame bungalow, 223 Caffery St., circa 1920.
288. Intrusion. Frame commercial building, 203 Wilson St.
289. Frame bungalow, 205 Wilson St., circa 1920.
290. Frame bungalow, 207 Wilson St., circa 1920.



291. Small frame Queen Anne cottage with semi-octagonal bay and an Eastlake porch, 209 Wilson St., 1900.
292. Frame bungalow, 301 Wilson St., circa 1920.
293. Frame bungalow, 303 Wilson St., circa 1920.
294. Eastlake raised cottage, 304 Wilson St., circa 1900.
295. Two story frame house with Eastlake porches, 305 Wilson St., circa 1900.
296. Frame cottage, 306 Wilson St., circa 1920.
297. Raised cottage, 307 Wilson St., circa 1890.
298. Four bay cottage with imbricated shingles, 308 Wilson St., circa 1900.
299. Frame bungalow, 310 Wilson St., circa 1920.
300. Frame shotgun, 311 Wilson St., circa 1920.
301. Frame bungalow, 312 Wilson St., circa 1920.
302. Intrusion. Cement block commercial building, 315 Wilson.
303. Sympathetic intrusion. Marble commercial building, 211 Willow St.
304. Two story Renaissance Revival commercial building with original shop front, 212 Willow St, circa 1890-1900.
305. U.S. Post Office building, Neo-Classical structure with arched windows, corner of Willow and First Sts., 1912.
306. Intrusion. Commercial building, 221 Willow St.
307. The Boudreaux Building, unornamented commercial structure, 300 Willow St., 1915.
308. Sympathetic intrusion. Brick commercial building, 303 Willow St.
309. Intrusion. Brick and glass commercial building, 311 Willow St.
310. Intrusion. Glass block municipal building, 319 Willow St.
311. The Old City Market. See attached survey form, 314 Willow St., circa 1910.
312. Frame commercial building, 321-323 Willow St., 1900.
313. Frame cottage, 318 Willow St., circa 1900.
314. Frame commercial building, 320 Willow St., circa 1900.
315. Frame two story commercial building, 325 Willow St, circa 1900.
316. Frame commercial building, 327 Willow St., circa 1900.



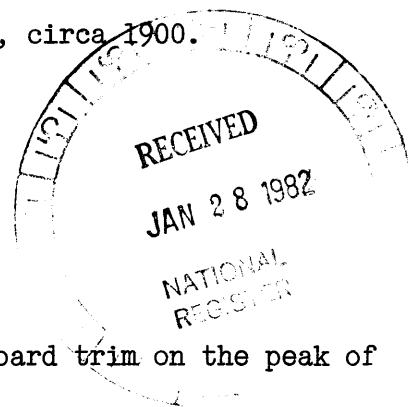
317. Intrusion. Cement block commercial building, 400 Willow St.
318. Frame bungalow, 401 Willow St., circa 1920.
319. Sympathetic intrusion. Commercial building, 406 Willow St., 1930's.
320. Frame bungalow, 403 Willow St., circa 1920.
321. Frame bungalow, 405 Willow St., circa 1920.
322. Intrusion. Commercial building, 408 Willow St., circa 1935.
323. Frame bungalow, 411 Willow St., circa 1920.
324. Old Schoenstein Bakery Building now used as an ice cream parlor, 413 Willow St., circa 1900.
325. Frame double shotgun with an Eastlake porch, 415 Willow St., circa 1900.
326. Frame commercial building, corner of Willow and Third Sts., 1990.
327. Intrusion. Service station, 500 Willow St.
328. Intrusion. Brick and glass front commercial building, 506 Willow St.
329. Frame cottage, 510 Willow St., circa 1900.
330. Frame Queen Anne cottage with imbricated shingles, 512 Willow St., circa 1900.
331. Frame cottage with imbricated shingles, 600 Willow St., circa 1900.
332. Frame raised cottage, 603 St. John St., 1920.
333. Frame raised cottage, 605 St. John St., 1920.
334. Frame cottage with central hall plan, 604 St. John St., circa 1920.
335. Frame cottage, 607 St. John St., circa 1920.
336. Frame cottage with bay window, porch, and central hall, 606 St. John St., circa 1920.
337. Frame cottage, 609 St. John St., circa 1920.
338. Frame cottage with bay window, porch, and central hall plan, 608 St. John St., circa 1920.
339. Frame cottage with bay window, porch, and central hall plan, 610 St. John St., circa 1920.
340. Frame cottage, 611 St. John St., circa 1920.
341. Frame cottage, 612 St. John St., circa 1920.
342. Frame cottage, 613 St. John St., circa 1920.
343. Frame cottage, 615 St. John St., circa 1920.



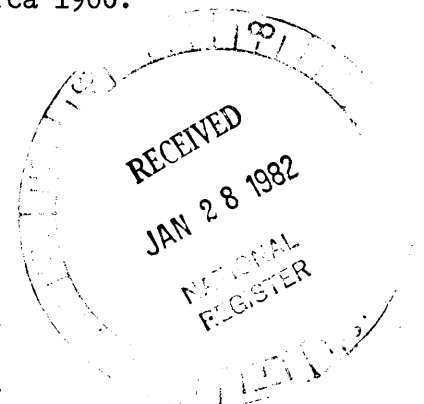
344. Frame bungalow, 617 St. John St., circa 1920.
345. Frame bungalow, 503 Ibert St., circa 1920.
346. Intrusion. Brick residence, 504 Ibert St.
347. Frame cottage, 505 Ibert St., circa 1920.
348. Frame cottage, 506 Ibert St., circa 1890.
349. Sympathetic intrusion. Frame residence, 509 Ibert St.
350. Frame bungalow, 508 Ibert St., circa 1920.
351. Queen Anne house with elaborate scroll saw ornamentation, 511 Ibert St., circa 1900.
352. Frame cottage, 510 Ibert St., circa 1910.
353. One story 5 bay house with an Eastlake porch, 513 Ibert St., circa 1900.
354. Five bay raised cottage with simple Greek Revival details and columns extant, 512 Ibert St., circa 1880.
355. Frame bungalow, 600 Ibert St., circa 1920.
356. Frame bungalow, 602 Ibert St., circa 1920.
357. Frame bungalow, 603 Ibert St., circa 1920.
358. Frame shotgun, 604 Ibert St., circa 1920.
359. Frame shotgun, 605 Ibert St., circa 1920.
360. Frame shotgun, 606 Ibert St., circa 1920.
361. Frame cottage, 607 Ibert St., 1900.
362. Frame double shotgun, 608 Ibert St., circa 1920.
363. Frame shotgun, 609 Ibert St., circa 1920.
364. Frame cottage with an Eastlake porch, 610 Ibert St., circa 1900.
365. Frame cottage, 612 Ibert St., circa 1900.
366. Frame shotgun, 615 Ibert St., circa 1920.
367. Frame shotgun, 617 Ibert St., circa 1920.
368. Frame shotgun, 619 Ibert St., circa 1920.
369. Intrusion. Asbestos sided residence, 620 Ibert St.
370. Frame shotgun, 621 Ibert St., circa 1920.
371. Two story Queen Anne house with elaborate Eastlake columns and imbricated shingles, 101 Adams St., circa 1900.



372. Queen Anne Cottage with an Eastlake gallery, 107 Adams St., circa 1900.
373. Frame bungalow, 204 Adams St., circa 1920.
374. Frame bungalow, 206 Adams St., circa 1930.
375. Frame bungalow, 300 Adams St., circa 1920.
376. Frame shotgun, 305 Adams St., circa 1900.
377. Large two story house with an Eastlake gallery and barge board trim on the peak of the front gable, 304 Adams St., circa 1900.
378. Intrusion. Brick residence, 307 Adams St.
379. Two story Queen Anne Revival house with a Greek Revival porch, semi-octagonal bay, barge board trim on the peak of the gable, and barge board braces on overhang, 308 Adams St., circa 1900.
380. Large two story house with 5 gables, trimmed in elaborate ornamentation, 309 Adams St., circa 1900.
381. Queen Anne cottage with imbricated shingles on gable and elaborately trimmed eaves, 402 Adams St., circa 1900.
382. Intrusion. Frame residence, 405 Adams St.
383. Intrusion. Frame residence, 404 Adams St.
384. Small frame Queen Anne house with a jerkinhead gable, 504 Adams St., circa 1900.
385. Intrusion. Frame residence, 507 Adams St.
386. Queen Anne one-and-half story house with semi-octagonal bay and Eastlake columns, 506 Adams St., circa 1900.
387. Frame cottage, 511 Adams St., circa 1900.
388. Frame bungalow with protruding rafters in oriental style and triple front gables stacked one upon another, 510 Adams St., circa 1920.
389. Queen Anne house with an enclosed and modernized porch, 515 Adams St., circa 1890.
390. One-and-half story frame raised cottage, 519 Adams St., circa 1900.
391. Frame Queen Anne cottage with an Eastlake porch, 600 Adams St., 1900.
392. Frame cottage, 601 Adams St., circa 1930.
393. Frame Queen Anne cottage with an Eastlake porch, 604 Adams St., circa 1890.
394. Frame cottage with an Eastlake porch, 608 Adams St., circa 1920.
395. "Rugby"—large Greek Revival 5 bay structure with four columns, 609 Adams St., c. 1860.
396. Raised cottage with Greek Revival details, 610 Adams St., circa 1880.



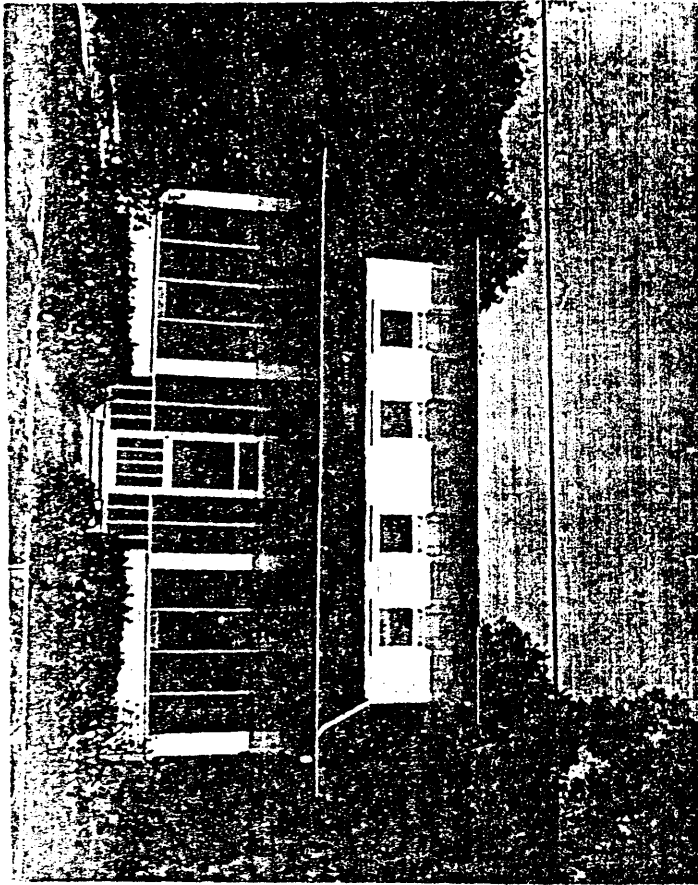
397. Frame cottage, 615 Adams St., circa 1930.
398. Queen Anne house with a Colonial Revival enclosed porch, semi-octagonal bay, and barge board trim braces on overhang, 614 Adams St., circa 1900.
399. Queen Anne cottage with Eastlake columns, aprons on gables, and elaborate scroll saw ornamentation, 619 Adams St., circa 1900.
400. Large frame bungalow with handsome brick pillars and leaded glass in dormer, 200 Iberia St., circa 1910.
401. Large frame raised cottage with double chamfered porch columns, 204 Iberia St., circa 1880.
402. Intrusion. Brick commercial building, 206 Iberia St.
403. Large two story Colonial style frame building, Catholic Church Rectory, 211 Iberia St., circa 1920.
404. Frame cottage with Greek Revival details, 301 Iberia St., circa 1870.
405. Crowell School, three story buff brick Renaissance Revival detailed building, c. 1910.
406. Large spreading bungalow with Colonial Revival details, 303 Iberia St., circa 1915.
407. Large two story frame house, 309 Iberia St., circa 1920.
408. School gym, two story frame building, circa 1930.
409. Frame cottage with an Eastlake porch, 101 Jackson St., circa 1900.
410. Frame cottage with Eastlake porches, 103 Jackson St., circa 1900.
411. Frame cottage with Eastlake porches, 106 Jackson St., circa 1900.
412. Frame bungalow, 305 Jackson St., circa 1930.
413. Frame bungalow, 307 Jackson St., circa 1930.
414. Frame bungalow, 306 Jackson St., circa 1930.
415. Frame bungalow, 309 Jackson St., circa 1930.
416. Intrusion. Brick commercial building, 104 Commercial St.
417. Intrusion. Block commercial building, 106 Commercial St.
418. Frame cottage, 205 Commercial St., circa 1900.
419. Queen Anne Cottage with imbricated shingles and an elaborate Eastlake porch, 208 Commercial St., circa 1900.
420. Two story house with an Eastlake porch, 212 Commercial St., 1900.
421. Two story house with 5 bays and a Renaissance Revival porch, 216 Commercial St., 1880.
- *422. Frame cottage, 212 Parkerson St., circa 1900.



* There are actually only 420 buildings in the district. Two intrusions (#s83&84) were deleted after all the work had been completed in an effort to tighten the boundaries. Renumbering everything (maps, photographs, etc.) seemed to be unnecessary and impractical.

Building # 1

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#51-001

I.

Parish St. Mary

Municipality Franklin

U.S.G.S. Quad Franklin

Township _____ Range _____ Section 38

Type of Property Building

Name (common) Elizabeth Trowbridge Henslee

Name (historic) _____

Address 100 Main St.
Franklin, La.

Present Owner Estia of Mrs. W.F. Foster

Address _____
Franklin, La.

Date or period of construction 1910-1925

- II.
1. Good to excellent local example of a building type X.
 2. Average example _____
 3. Poor example _____

II. Physical description of property and historical significance

This is a story an a half frame structure of side gable construction having a large outside chimney at either side, and a wide four bay dormer extending almost completely across the front roof. There is an extended kitchen wing at rear and the side and back have been completely glass The gallery extends across the entire front of the house, has been screened in, and is supported by four square cypress columns which have been boarded in below chair rail height at front and sides. The front gallery has a flush board acade with the two central doorways having Cross and Bible paneled

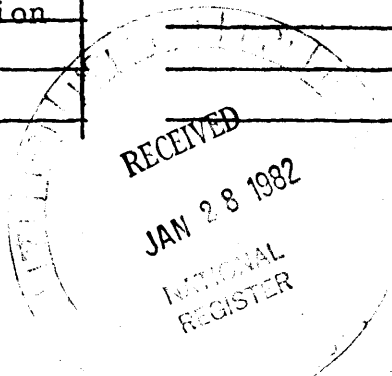
V.

Recorded by Ruth R. Fontenot & Mary Fuselier

Date April 23, 1980

For Archaeology & Histroci Preservation
P.O.Box 44247
Baton Rouge, La. 70804

V. Sources consulted _____

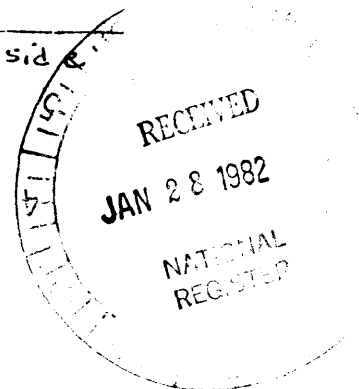


St. Mary Parish
Franklin, La.
#51-001

doors with a single window at either side. These windows are double hung with the top panel having a geometric border and a single pane below. The house sits on low brick piers on a large lot with live oak and camphor and magnolia trees. The lot extends back down toward the bayou at rear. The entire house is covered with rather narrow cypress weatherboard. There is a wide roof overhang on the front dormer and the front roof, and this is supported by ornamental exposed rafters. The roof of the house is covered with asbestos shingles.



Three-quarter view of home showing side
chimney



Building # 2

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Phone (504) 389-5086



I. 51-002
Parish St. Mary
Municipality Franklin
U.S.G.S. Quad Franklin
Township _____ Range _____ Section 38
Type of Property Building
Name (common) Myrtle Kramer Home
Name (historic) 101 Main St.
Address Franklin, La.

Present Owner _____
Address _____

Date or period of construction 1870-1900

- II.
1. Good to excellent local example of a building type X.
 2. Average example _____
 3. Poor example _____

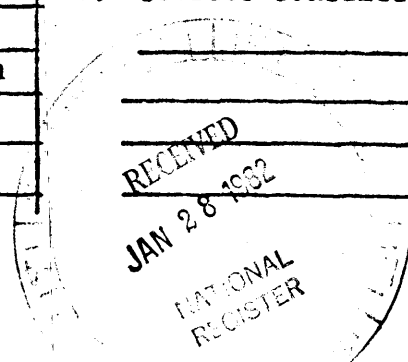
III. Physical description of property and historical significance

This is a large story and a half side gable frame structure having a galle across the front, ^{with a} gable end dormer at center front. There are two large central corbeled chimneys at the ridge pole of the very steep tin roof. The exterior walls of the house are covered with rather narrow width cypress weatherboard. The front gallery has been completed screened in. The hou rests on high brick piers. The front gallery is supported by four Doric cypress columns with slightly ornamental motifs at top. There is a very handsomely framed central doorway with nice over head cornice with top and

IV.

Recorded by Ruth R. Fontenot & Mary Fusell ew. Sources consulted _____
Date April 22, 1980
For Archaeology & Historic Preservation

P. O. Box 44247
Baton Rouge, La. 70804



St. Mary Parish

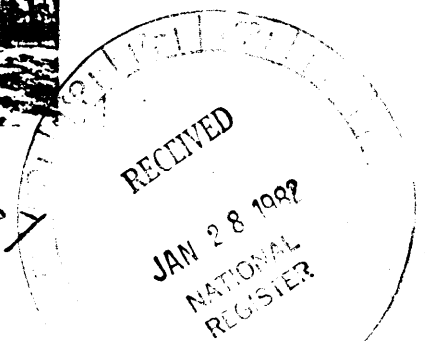
Franklin, La.

#51-002

side lunettes and a double glazed front door. All the glazing on the doorway is done with frosted glass. On the front gallery is at one end a small bay extending partially out on to the gallery, and there are French windows extending all the way across the gallery. There are two at one side and two on the bay, and these are very handsomely framed with well finished cornice overhead, and are closed with solidly paneled double French style cypress shutters. All of the exterior windows of the house are well framed with the same simple cornice overhead. Some of these windows are double windows, with all of the windows double hung two over two. There is also a bay projection at one side of the house, and a kitchen extension at rear. The house is situated on a large lot with three very handsome live oak trees at one side and several unusually large palm trees, with pine trees on the opposite side.

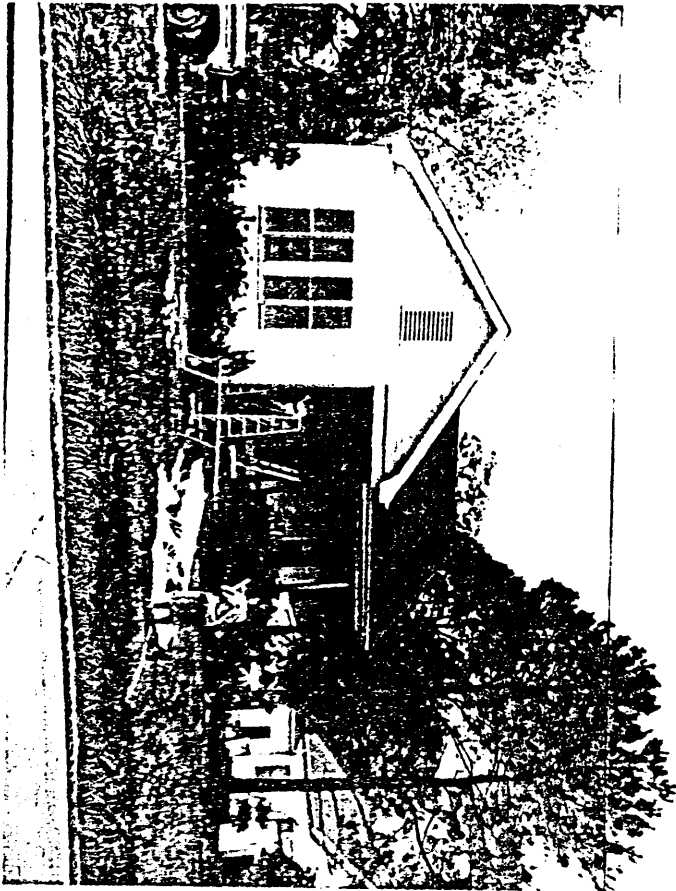


Three-quarters view shows side bay



Building # 3

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#51-003

I.

Parish St. Mary

Municipality Franklin

U.S.G.S. Quad Franklin

Township _____ Range _____ Section _____

Type of Property Building

Name (common) Dr. G.P. Musso

Name (historic) _____

Address 105 Main St.
Franklin, La.

Present Owner Dr. G.P. Musso

Address 105 Main St.
Franklin, La.

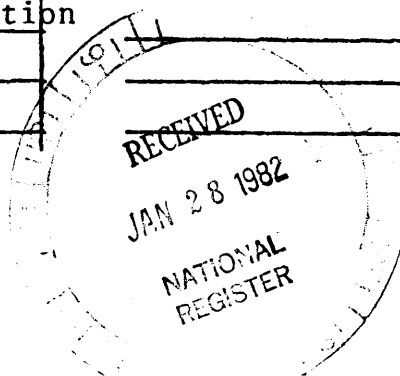
Date or period of construction 1875

- II.
1. Good to excellent local example of a building type x.
 2. Average example _____
 3. Poor example _____

II. Physical description of property and historical significance
 This house was built about 1875 and is a rather unusual structure. It has a side gable end with only one end hipped and a projecting gable at front on the side that is hipped. This extends back the length of the house. The hipped side gable is part the original structure of the house. There is an addition at rear, a kitchen extension and a garage or carport has been added on the opposite side. The house is presently undergoing restoration and reconstruction and some alternation is presently being made to the gallery, which is L-shaped at front extending along a portion of the house. The original columns have been removed, and will not be replaced. We are taking photographs of the original columns and attaching them to this documentation. The carpenters who are presently working on the house have given us some information about the construction because they have already

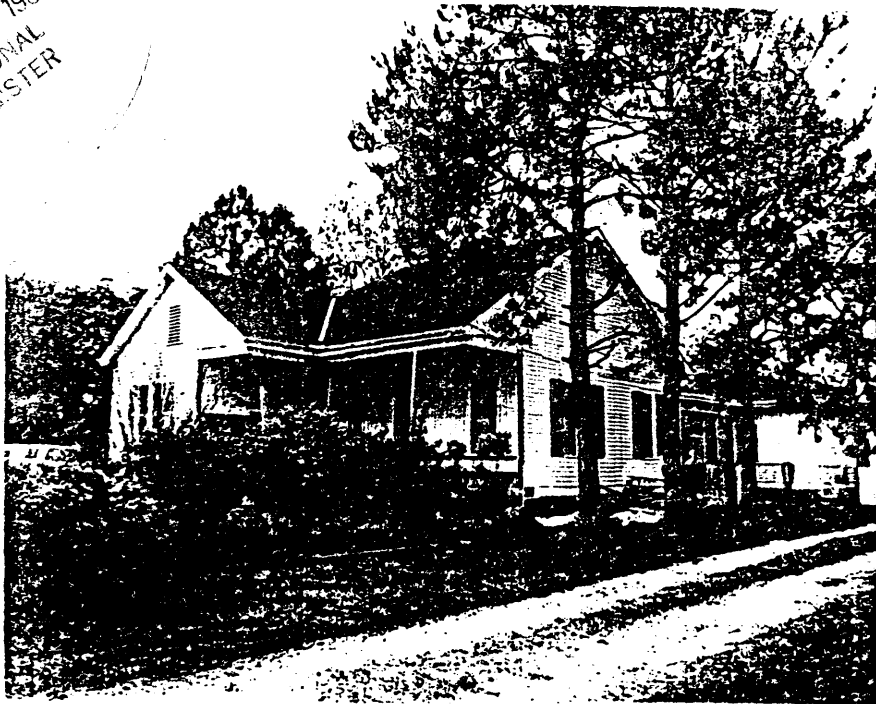
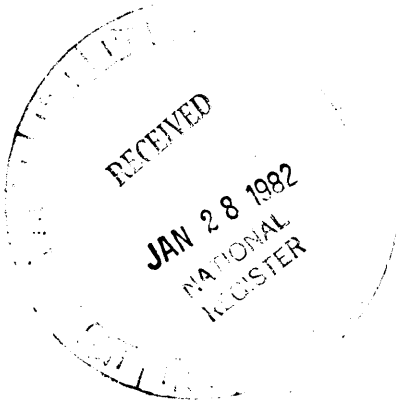
V.
 Recorded by R R Fontenot & M. Fuselier
 Date April 25, 1980
 For Archaeology & Historic Preservation
P.O. Box 44247
Baton Rouge, La. 70804

V. Sources consulted _____

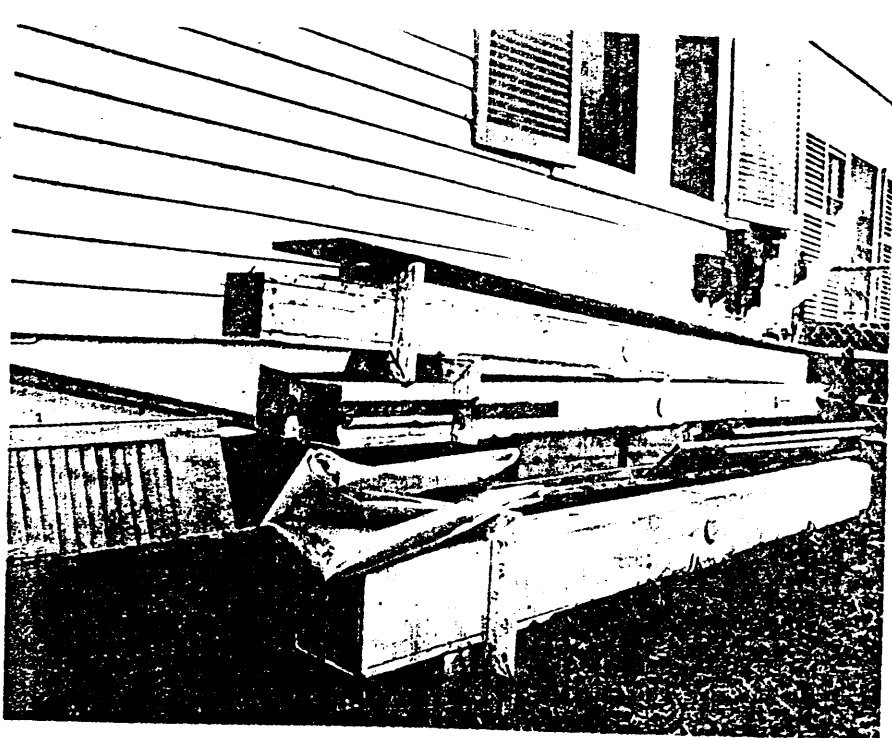


#51-003
105 Main St.
Franklin, La.

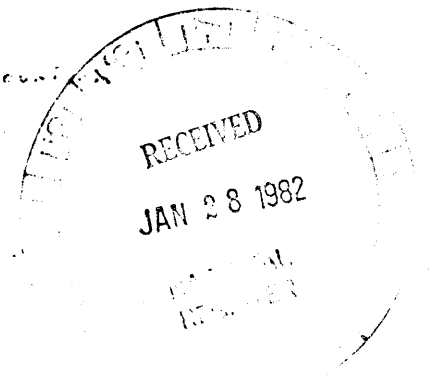
removed several things that were on this front gallery. The house is a single story structure with its roof covered with asbestos shingling and exterior walls are covered with cypress weatherboards which are laid on with large square nails. The gallery front is faced with flushboards. There is a single entrance doorway at the front. This is nicely framed with very nice door surround with two windows facing onto the gallery which also have very nice surrounds. The house sits on low brick piers. The windows at the front portion of the house facing on to the gallery, and on the side gable are of unusual design. There are two over two with tranverse pane, and have their original shutters. A doorway which exactly resembles the one presently facing the street has been completely removed. The windows on the side of the house on Boudin Drive are all double hung six over six and appear to be the original windows. The original columns of the house are square cypress with a nice capital at the top and had an Empire design rosette about half way up the columns. The columns are chamfered at intervals. There was a Victorian rail, which has been removed, but which is going to be replaced. We plan on taking photographs of this house after the remodeling is complete. The carpentors have told us that they will not replace the original columns.



View of exterior view of home from driveway at rear.



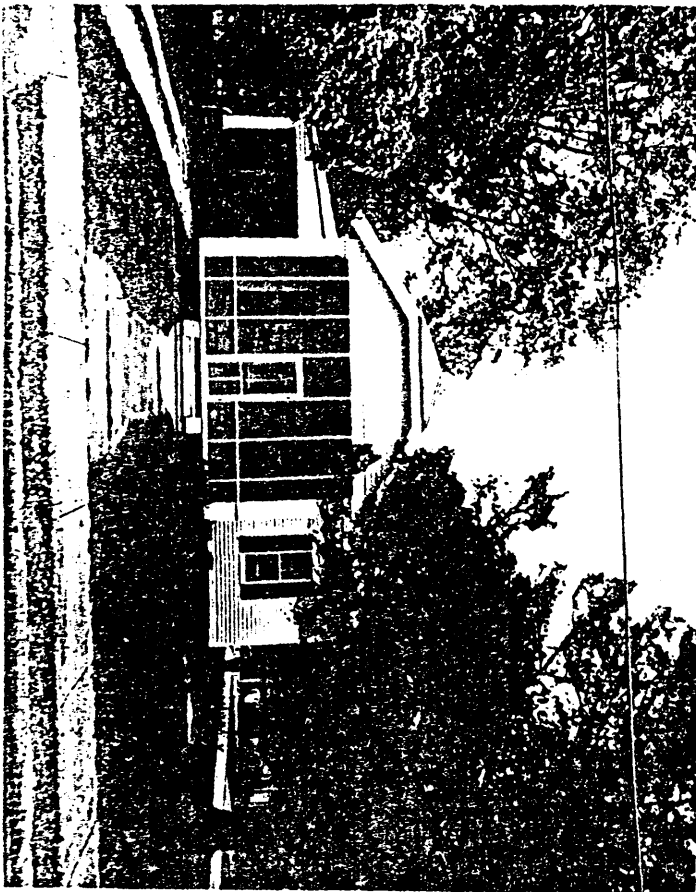
The original columns removed during process
and will be replaced



Truss siding removed for replacement process

Building # 6

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Phone (504) 389-5086



I. #51-004
 Parish St. Mary
 Municipality Franklin
 U.S.G.S. Quad _____
 Township _____ Range _____ Section _____
 Type of Property Building
 Name (common) Mary McCormick Home
 Name (historic) Hansen Lumber Co Office.
 Address 112 Main St.
Franklin, La.
 Present Owner David Stiel
 Address Main St.
Franklin, La.
 Date or period of construction 1870-90

- II.
1. Good to excellent local example of a building type X.
 2. Average example _____
 3. Poor example _____

II. Physical description of property and historical significance

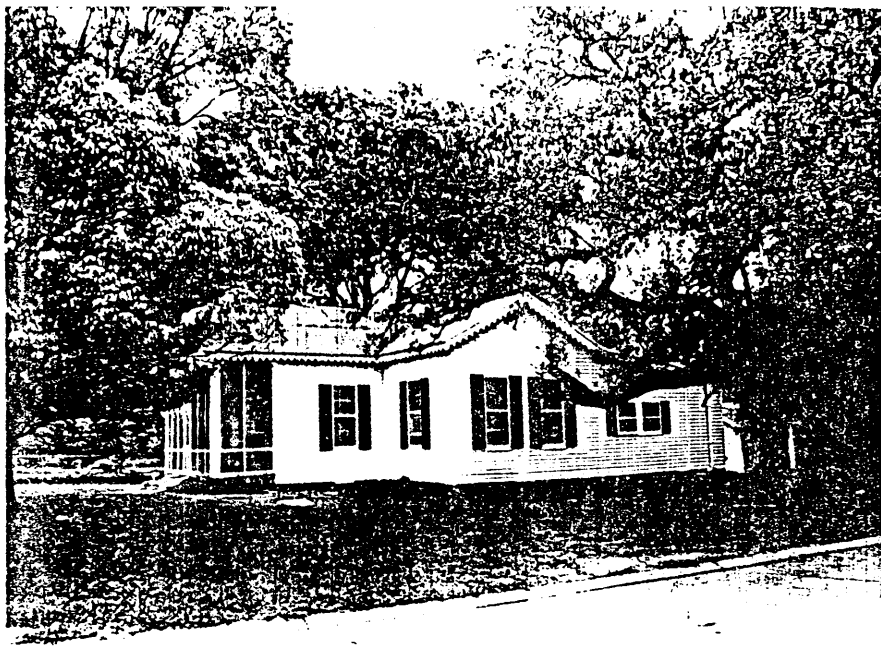
This is a small one story frame structure sitting on a lot on Main street slopes down toward the bayou. This house has a double gable construction and the front gable projects out and forms a portico. The gallery is hipped at the front and has a gable end. There is an addition probably part of the original house at one side and this has a double pitched roof and a kitchen projection added on at the rear. (see attached photo) The opposite side of the house which is to the north has a carport "Port-Cochère" with bungalow columns which appears to have been added on in the twenties. The front portico is supported by two square cypress columns which have unusual gingerbread capitals and engaged matching pilasters against the gallery wall. These are of the same design as the front columns, except that at the lower portion at chair rail height is a gothic design suggesting that the front

V.
 Recorded by R.R.Fontenot & M.A.Fuselier
 Date April 25, 1980
 For Archaeology & Historic Preservation
P.O.Box 44247
Baton Rouge, La. 70804

V. Sources consulted _____
David Stiel

#51-004
112 Main St.
Franklin, La.

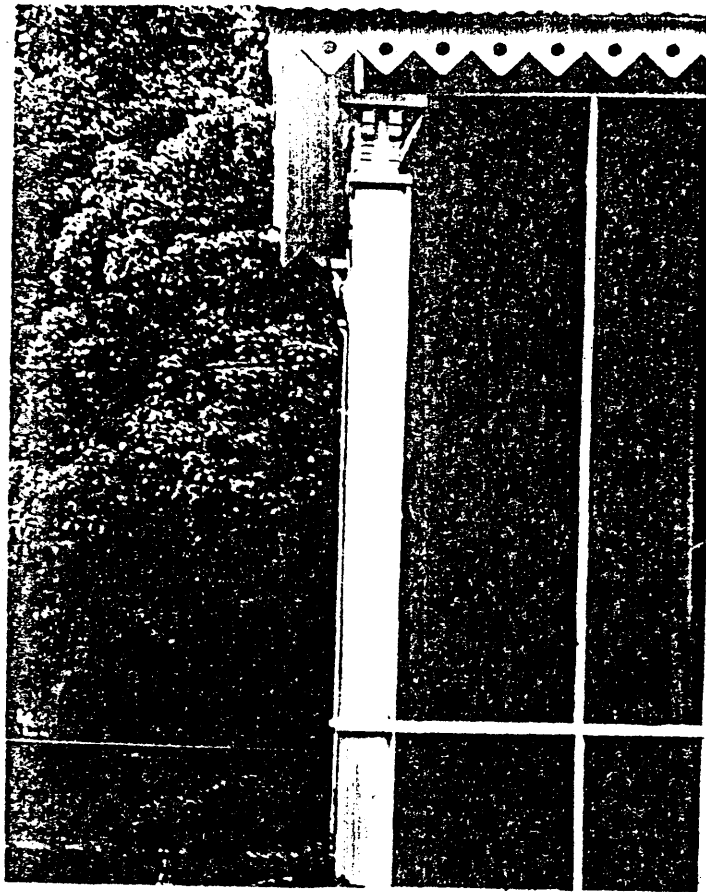
columns have been altered at the base. This little front portico have been screened in. There is a central doorway with triple-paned overhead lunette and a window at either side. These windows are double hung six over six. The front of the gallery has been faced with rusticated boards. All exterior walls are covered with cypress weather-board laid on with large square nails. There is a verge board extending around the side and toward the rear of the house. This is an inverted triangle design with bull eyes in the center of each triangle. Very attractive. The house has shutters extending all around the windows on the side. It is an excellent condition. It is set on brick piers which are low at front and high at rear accommodating to the way of the land. There is a large oak tree at one side, and camphor trees and cedar trees at front. The backyard is a rather long yard and probably originally extended all the way down to the bayou. This house was originally the office for Hanson Lumber co., according to David Stiel, present owner.



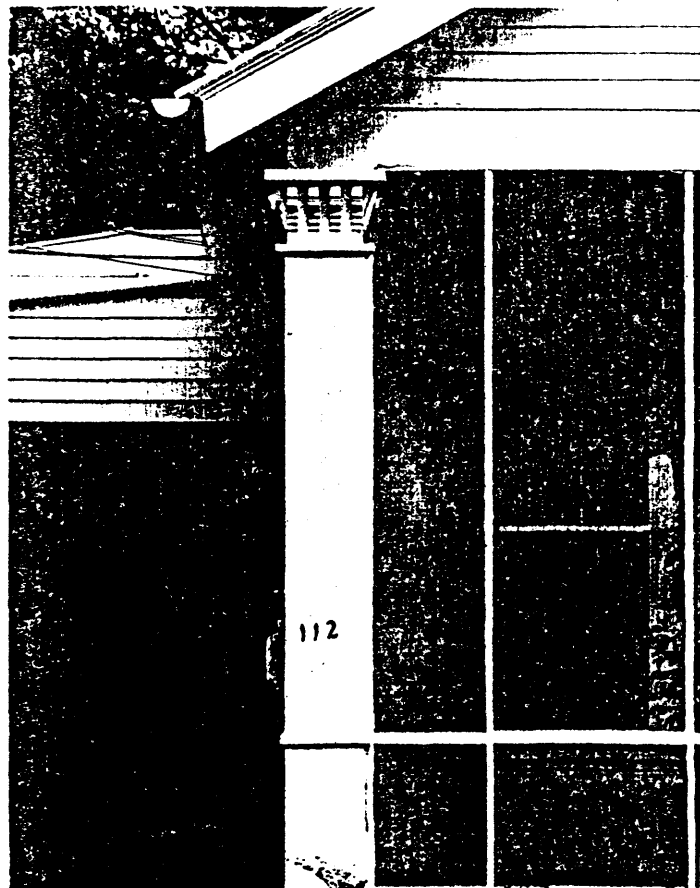
The three front rooms of this house were originally used as an office for Hanson Lumber Co. Rear part was added later.



Rear view shows addition and screened porch.



Detail of front gallery note verge board



Building # 10

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51-005

I.

Parish St. Mary

Municipality Franklin

U.S.G.S. Quad _____

Township _____ Range _____ Section _____

Type of Property Building

Name (common) Clarence Kemper Home

Name (historic) Old Blevins Home

Address 114 Main Street
Franklin, La.

Present Owner Clarence Kemper

Address 114 Main St.
Franklin, La.

Date or period of construction _____

- II.
1. Good to excellent local example of a building type X.
 2. Average example _____
 3. Poor example _____

I. Physical description of property and historical significance
 This is a house situated on the corner of Main and Upperline on the bayou side of Main Street. Clark Street, which is on the opposite side of the street runs almost directly into the North side of the lot. This is a large two-story frame house having side gable construction with a two-story portico at front and a two-story kitchen extension ^{with} gallery at rear. The house is situated on a very large lot with live oak trees in front near the street and goes down to the bayou at rear. There are two large cor eled inside chimneys sitting on the peak of the gable end roof

Recorded by Ruth R. Fontenot & M. Fuseliér
 Date April 29, 1980
 for Archaeology & Historic Preservation
Post Office, Box 44247
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804

V. Sources consulted _____

#51-005
Franklin, La.
Old Blevins Home

and there is also a large chimney on the kitchen extension at rear. There are two large outside chimneys on the north side of this house. The front portico is supported by four square cypress columns extending the full two stories of the portico, and these have very nice simple capitals and bases. There is an upstairs gallery with a gingerbread balustrade having fleur de lis motifs, and the same balustrade remains on the lower gallery. The front gallery at both levels has flushboard facing; also the pediment is faced with flushboard. The lower gallery has been screened in. Very well framed formal doorways open onto the portico at both levels and these have top and side lunettes with leaded glass panels, and leaded glass door at center. On the portico there are single windows at either side of the central doorway at both levels and these are nicely framed with handsome overhead cornice and well designed windows surrounds. These windows are double hung six over six and retain their original shutters. The windows all over the house are double hung six over six and all retain their original shutters. The house has a classic geometrical design and has all of its windows in bilateral symmetry on both front and sides. The house is on rather high brick piers. The extension at rear is two storied and supported by very nicely designed square columns with interesting capitals and reeded sides. There are not of a design identical with those of the front gallery. We have attached detail photographs of them. There are also several out-building at the rear of this house. The roof is covered with asbestos shingling and all exterior walls are covered with wide cypress weatherboards.



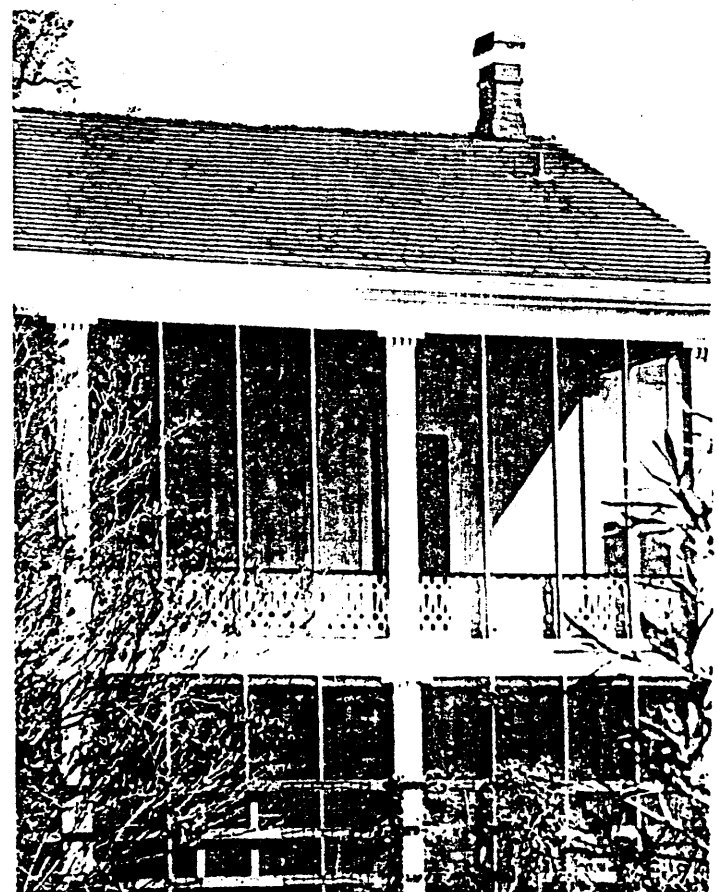
Side view shows the nice balance of front
porch and rear wing.



Kitchen wing is screened on one side, with
open gallery now enclosed. Note large chimneys.



Three-quarter view shows symmetrical window arrangements. Note outbuildings at rear.



Close up of rear wing. Note that columns which Doris at # 31-004, which was the same as this house.

Building # 11

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I. #51-006
Parish St. Mary
Municipality Franklin, La.
U.S.G.S. Quad _____
Township _____ Range _____ Section _____
Type of Property Building
Name (common) David H. Stiel, Res.
Name (historic) Old Palfrey Home
Address 200 Main St.
Franklin, La.
Present Owner David H. Stiel
Address Main St.
Franklin, La.
Date or period of construction _____

- II.
1. Good to excellent local example of a building type _____.
 2. Average example _____
 3. Poor example _____

I. Physical description of property and historical significance

This is a large and imposing house, Greek Revival, of gable end frame construction with the front gable projecting out and forming a pediment supported by four great wooden Corinthian columns. On the front gallery at either side a matching engaged column extends from the base to the top. This is a double gallery with the upper gallery having wrought Iron railing and is screened in. There is a wing at either side of the main structure and these are also side gable end, with one side having an extra addition. Several out-buildings remain around the home, which is situated on a

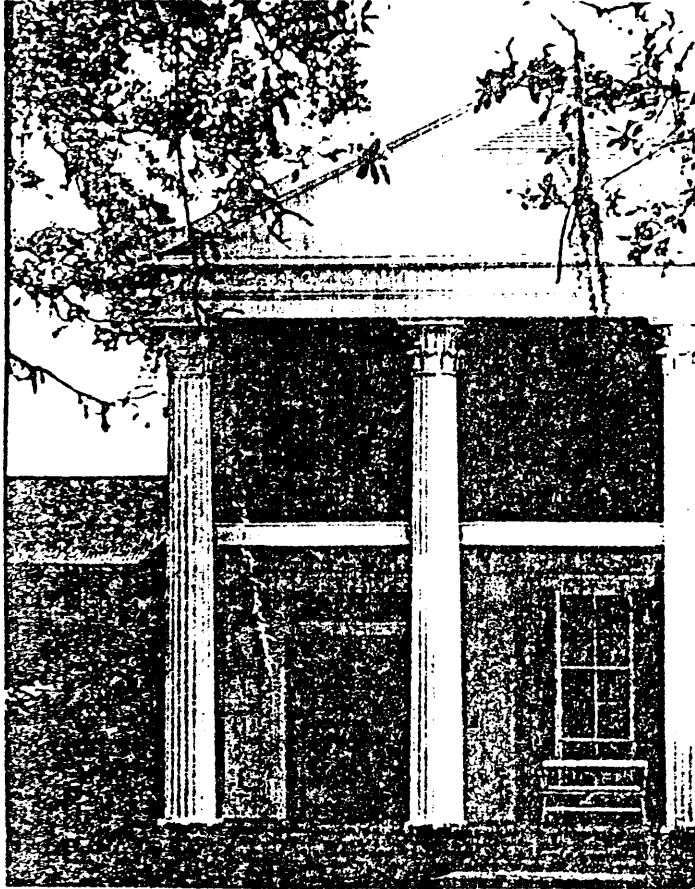
Recorded by Ruth R. Fontenot & M. Fuselier
Date April 29, 1980
for Archaeology & Historic Preservation
Post Office, Box 44247
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804

V. Sources consulted _____
Ki Ibert, George Thompson
David H. Stiel

#51-006
Franklin, La.
David H. Stiel Res.

very large, well landscaped lot with beautiful live oak trees, sloping down to the bayou at rear. At front is an old iron fence. The house has an elliptical driveway leading up to it from Main street. It is in excellent condition. The roof is covered with slate and there are several large chimneys on the side of the main gable of the house. The exterior walls are covered with cypress weatherboards and the front gallery is faced with cypress flushboards. All windows on the side and rear are double hung four over four and the two French windows on the front gallery are triple hung four over four over four. There is a very nicely framed main entrance doorway at one side of the house on the front gallery and this is of Neo-Classic design with multi-paned lunettes across the top and side lunettes which are shuttered. There is a very wide and extremely handsome solid paneled cypress door. The French windows are also very well framed Neo-Classic surrounds and have louvered shutters. Louvered shutters also remain on all of the windows of the house. The front pediment is faced with cypress flushboards and has a very large louvered lozenge design at center. This fine old home was built in 1854 by Joshua Baker, Governor of Louisiana, for his daughter Frances, who married Charles Palfrey. It has been in the hands of the Palfrey family since that time, except for a short while in the Reconstruction period, when it was owned by Messrs Ayer and Van Nortwick. The Palfrey family recovered it and have owned it ever since.

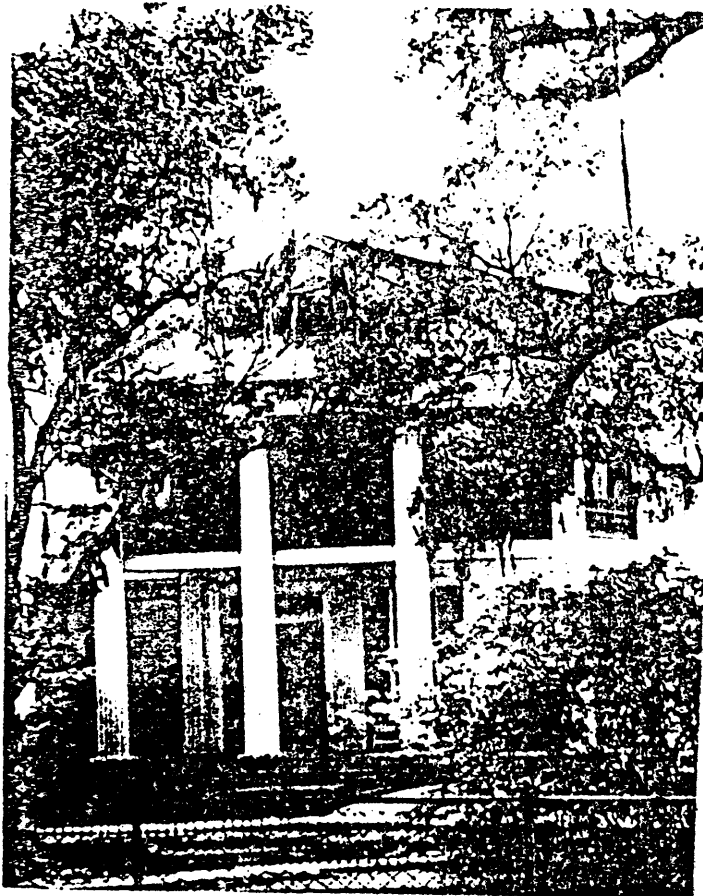
A Van Nortwick descendant recently came to Franklin and gave information on his ancestor's ownership during the 1880's. Van Nortwick was at that time President of the Illinois Central Railroad, and Ayer was President of the Burlington Railroad. They used the home as a hunting lodge. An interesting sidelight is the fact that the Van Nortwick descendant was, in World War II, the individual responsible for recovering and identifying the German held art treasures stolen during the war.



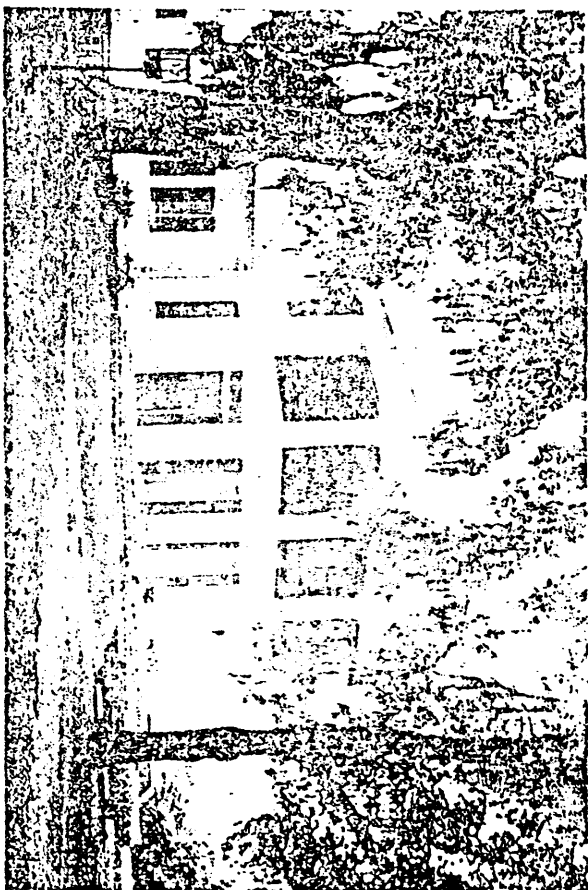
... ..
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This fine old home is in a beautiful setting
of open lawn & many fine live oak trees



Close view of facade shows double
columns. Upper floor has been screened.



PALFREY HOUSE

A predominant feature of many antebellum homes is that the front and rear is equally impressive. In the days when water transportation was the principal method of travel, these old homes were built to face Bayou Teche. As roads improved the side bordering the roadway gained more importance, and since most of them were patterned after Greek architecture with numerous columns and long halls, it was a simple matter to change back to front.

Rising on a wide expanse of lawn and surrounded by moss-draped live oaks is the stately two-story Palfrey House, typical of this dual entrance so practical in bygone days. Located on a site which was once a plantation "below Franklin," it is now about midway in a residential section at 200 Main Street. Mr. and Mrs. David Stiel, Jr., are current owners of the home, which is believed to have been built about 1851. Mrs. Stiel is a granddaughter of the late Mrs. Henry Palfrey, for whom the dwelling is named.

Before 1840 the four acre tract where the old home stands was part of a sugar plantation south of Franklin owned by Henry and Lewis Stirling of West Feliciana Parish. On February 15, 1840, Thomas E. Howles acquired the plantation from the Stirlings, described as eight and one-half arpents fronting on the West side of Bayou Teche and running back forty arpents. This same land was transferred to Simon C. Mathison in 1847. There is evidence of the operation of a mill by Mathison, with two mill-stones remaining in the yard, as well as an early plantation cabin.

In 1851 the lot was sold by Mathison to Anthony W. Baker, son

of Joshua Baker. It is believed that the house was built by the governor for his son at this time. However, the home was never occupied by Anthony Baker and in 1854 it was purchased by his father. While the governor owned the land, it appears that his daughter and son-in-law, Charlie Palfrey, lived in the residence.

Two men from Chicago acquired the old structure in 1869 from Governor Baker. The story told is that these men became discouraged by the excessive rain and muddy roads, packed their belongings, and returned to the northland. At this time the property was conveyed to Michael B. Gordy. During his ownership the building was used as a private school, with a Mr. Fletcher and his wife in charge of teaching the students. Following Gordy, the Wilson McKeerall family became the owners until 1892, when it was acquired by Mrs. Henry Palfrey, grandmother of Mrs. Stiel.

Like many other buildings of the mid-century, the lumber for this two-story structure was barged from the north and into Bayou Teche. The center section was built first, with evidence that at one time the kitchen was separated from the main house, connected by a brick walkway. Floors of the mid-section are wide hardwood, whereas the floors of the flanking wings, added later, are of cypress. Originally all walls were of plaster in excellent condition, but in the course of leveling the building during restoration by Mr. and Mrs. Stiel, some of it crumbled, making it necessary to cover the walls with sheetrock. Four hand-carved Tower of the Wind columns border the front gallery, surmounted by a pediment. In the rear these pillars are duplicated, where the gallery provides a view of the spacious grounds which slope to the water's edge. Oak trees surrounding the house are said to be 400 years old and one in particular is a member of the Louisiana Live Oak Society, an organization in which members are trees and dues originally were acorns. To qualify for this elite association, a tree must be at least 100 years old. The unique dues system has been abandoned, probably because of collection, accounting and storage problems.

RUGBY

Although Franklin is believed to have been divided into lots as far inland as Third Street in the early 1800's, over half a century later the site of Rugby was referred to as "near Franklin." In 1859, two years before the start of the Civil War, a boarding school was established by the Rev. Joseph Wood Dunn, rector of St. Mary's Episcopal Church, at a location which is now 609 Adams Street.

At this time the Rev. Mr. Dunn bought twelve arpents of "land lying near and adjoining the town of Franklin" from Dr. James Fontaine, whose large plantation lay west of town bounded by Willow Street on the south and New Town Road on the north. The reference to New Town Road meant Iberia street, which was then the popular route to New Iberia. On this acreage Mr. Dunn founded the excellent but short-lived Episcopal academy, called after the famous "Rugby" in England.

Palfrey adds grace to Fran

Typical of historical landmarks in the town of Franklin is the Palfrey home, occupying land which was once part of a sugar plantation. Now the property of Mrs. David H. Stiel, Jr., the home itself has been owned by a former governor and has served at one time as a private school. The spacious grounds and moss-covered trees enhance the antebellum atmosphere of the lovely home, which is located at 200 Main Street.

Prior to 1840, the four-acre tract of land was a portion of a sugar plantation $8\frac{1}{2}$ x 40 arpents, below the town of Franklin, belonging to Henry Sterling and Lewis Sterling. It was probably under cultivation, or it may have had quarters for slaves thereon.

In 1842, Thomas E. Bowles, having acquired the $8\frac{1}{2}$ x 40 arpents plantation from the Sterling interest, sold the lot to Simon C. Mathieson. The tract was then for the first time described as being a lot, and not a parcel of the larger plantation mentioned above.

Mathieson evidently operated a grist mill of sorts on the site, and two limestone millstones,

pounds each, are still in the yard. Mrs. Susan Gates Palfrey, mother of the late Henry S. Palfrey, told her children that she recalled the mill and a large pond, which was located under the site of the house, and it was on the site while she was a young person. She was born in 1829.

On March 31, 1851, S.C. Mathieson sold the lot including a described "house, contents, office, and other buildings" to Anthony W. Baker. There is a possibility that Mathieson built the house now standing while he owned the lot, though it is more probable that Baker built the dwelling after acquisition of the mill and site and necessary filling-in of the pond. The possibility that Joshua Baker brought the land in his son's name and built the house for him is also extant. In any case, A.W. Baker apparently never occupied the dwelling.

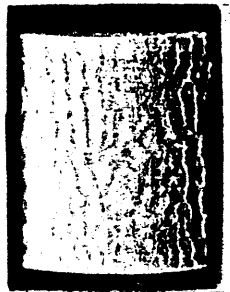
On May 18, 1854, A.W. Baker conveyed the property to Joshua Baker. While Baker owned the land, it appears that Charlie Palfrey, his son-in-law, occupied the house. A grave where lie two children who evidently succumbed to what is now a simple childhood disease

and azaleas in the front yard. These were C. Palfrey's children by either an earlier marriage to a Miss Bronson or possibly of his marriage to Miss Baker.

On March 15, 1869, Joshua Baker, styled in the act of conveyance as "His Excellency, Governor of Louisiana", sold the lot to one John N. Ayer and John Van Northwick, residents of Chicago, Illinois. They planned to winter here, but the rain and muddy roads apparently got the best of them. They sold the property to Michael B. Gordy. It is not known whether he resided there or not, though Minos Gordy, formerly a sheriff of the Parish of St. Mary, did reside in the house within the memory of some still living.

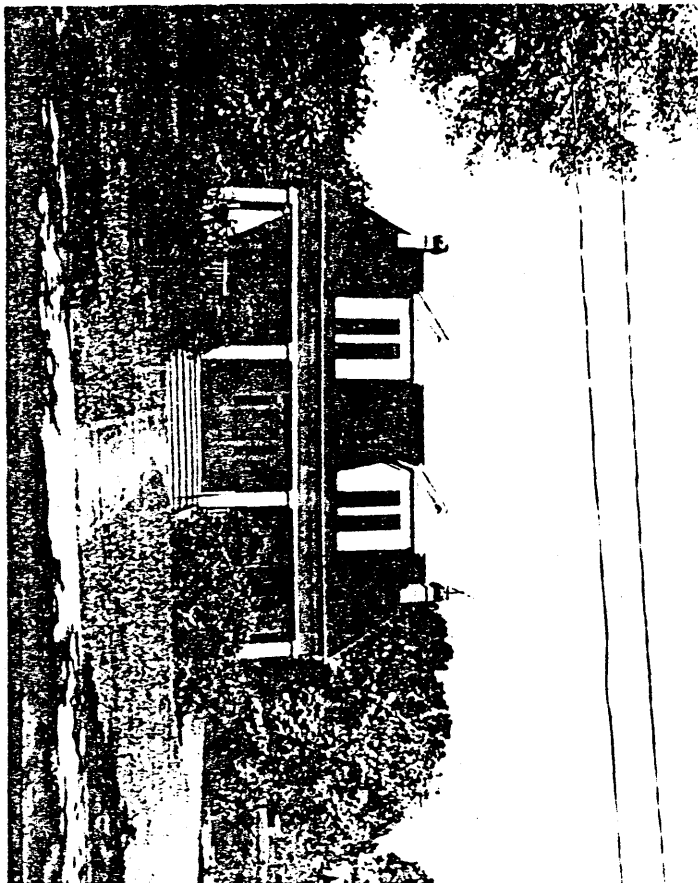
While the Gordy family owned the land, Mr. Fletcher and his wife ran a private school there. According to one old resident, young ladies from as far away as St. Francisville boarded and attended the school. A Mrs. Chambers also occupied the property, and Mrs. Willie Wall Palfrey, her niece, lived there awhile before her marriage to Mr.

Henry Palfrey, with her On April 19, 1884, Wilso McKerall bought the property at a sheriff's sale from Gordy, Minos Gordy incidentally, was the sheriff, and executed the deed in favor of M. McKerall. At M. McKerall's death, his son bearing the same name became owner of the property, and in 1892, Mr. Willie W. Palfrey bought the property from him. Since that time, Mr. Palfrey's heirs or a Palfrey family member has owned the property. It is now the property of Patrick Palfrey Stiel.



Building # 12

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RECREATION AND TOURISM: Division of
Archaeology and Historic Preservation,
P. O. Box 44247, Baton Rouge, La. 70804.
Phone (504) 389-5086



I. #51-007
 Parish St. Mary
 Municipality Franklin, La.
 U.S.G.S. Quad _____
 Township _____ Range _____ Section _____
 Type of Property Building
 Name (common) Louisa + Mary O'Niell home
 Name (historic) _____
 Address 201 Main St.
Franklin, La.
 Present Owner ME Kerall O'Niell
 Address 304 Main St.
Franklin, La.
 Date or period of construction 1830-50

- II.
1. Good to excellent local example of a building type ✓.
 2. Average example _____
 3. Poor example _____

I. Physical description of property and historical significance

This is a very nice small side gable end house having a gallery extending across the entire front, and two dormers on the front slope of the roof. There are gable end dormers, well designed. There are two inside corneled chimneys at either end of the house and these are on the front slope of the steeply pitched roof which is presently covered with tin. Exterior walls of the house are covered with wide cypress weatherboard, and the front gallery is faced with cypress flushboard of a narrow width. The house rests on low brick piers. There is a gable end kitchen extension at rear

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 Date April 29, 1980
 for Archaeology & Historic Preservation
Post Office, Box 44247
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804

V. Sources consulted _____
Ki Ibert

#51-007
Franklin, La.

which is part of the original structure. This has a gallery on the south side supported by columns of similar design as those supporting the front gallery, but on a smaller scale. These columns supporting the front gallery are square cypress columns with well designed capitals at top. The front doorway is very nicely framed with top and side lunettes and a simple solid paneled wood door. At either side of this central doorway are two windows in balanced symmetry and these are nicely framed with louvered shutters. Louvered shutters remain on all of the windows on this house and are double hung six over six. There is a very simple balcony rail extending around the front gallery of this house. There are two matching engaged columns against the gallery wall at either end. This house has a central hallway with rooms at either side in the Anglo-Saxon manner.



View - corner view of this house (see page 10)
shows gallery extending around front. There is a
gallery on the south side of the house.

Building # 13

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Phone (504) 389-5086



#51-008

I.

Parish St. Mary

Municipality Franklin, La.

U.S.G.S. Quad _____

Township _____ Range _____ Section _____

Type of Property Building

Name (common) Judge Robert Fleming

Name (historic) _____

Address 205 Main Street
Franklin, La.

Present Owner Judge Robert Fleming

Address 205 Main Street
Franklin, La.

Date or period of construction _____

- II.
1. Good to excellent local example of a building type x.
 2. Average example _____
 3. Poor example _____

4. Physical description of property and historical significance

This house is on Main street on the block between Clark & Morris, west side of Main street. This is a large two story frame house having the main portion of gable end construction with a hipped transverse section, extending out to a bay below it at one side. The house has a double gallery and this does not extend entirely across the front of the house. It is formed by the main gable of the house which extend outs and projects to form a slight overhang. This is supported by four paneled square cypress columns which extend up both galleries and both the upper and lower

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date April 29, 1980

at Archaeology & Historic Preservation

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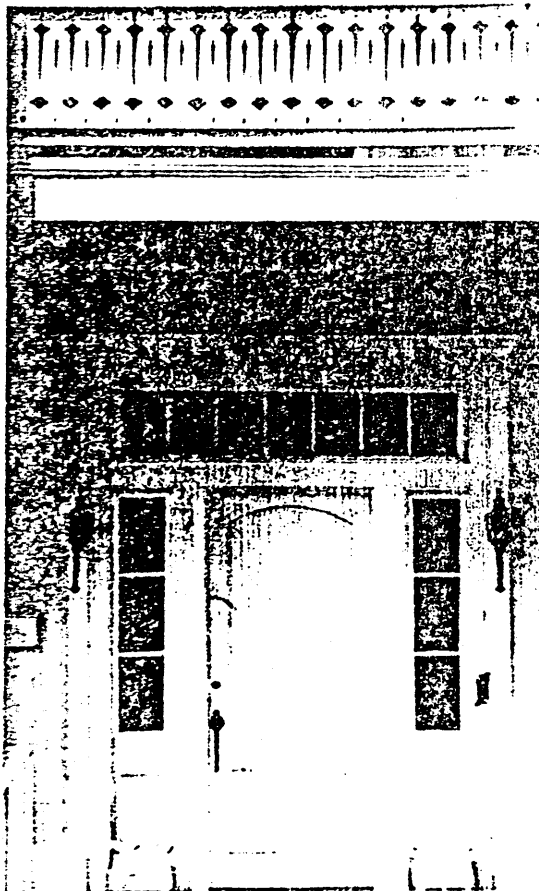
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804

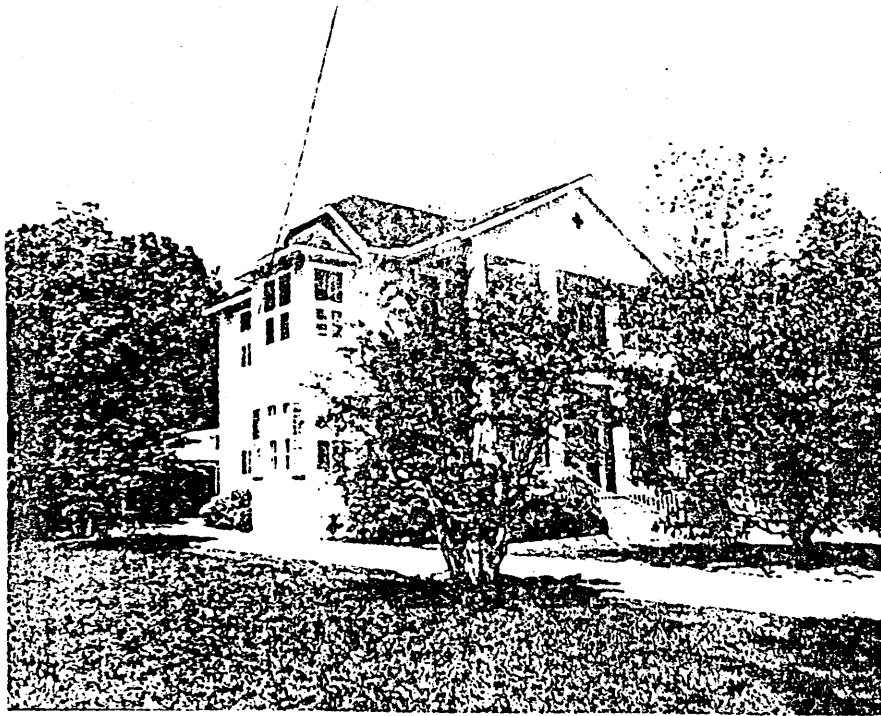
V. Sources consulted _____

Ki Ibert

#51-008
Franklin, La.
Judge Robert Fleming's

gallery have identical balcony railing of gingerbread design in a rather simple geometric pattern. The original balusters and railing are intact on both floors. There is Quatre-Foil design in the center in the pediment. The side extension which is hipped has also a hipped roof below it on the bay. The house is sitting on solid brick piers with ornamental cast-iron ventilators on the sides. All exterior walls in this house are covered with cypress weatherboards and the front portico is covered with cypress flushboard. The roof is covered with asbestos shingling. The house has a single-story gable end extending at rear. All windows of the house are double hung four over four and retain their original louvered shutters. On the front gallery there are identical well framed central doorways with top and side lunettes, at either side of which is a double French door with nicely framed cornice overhead and very handsomely finish windows surrounds. These French windows have louvered shutters. The front door is solid paneled cypress.





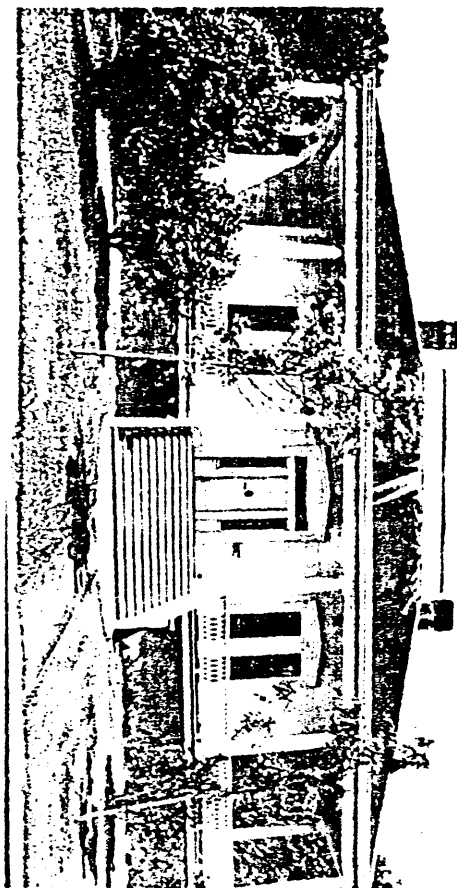
Three-quarter view shows bay on side,
with unusual hip over the bay roof.

Building #14

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RECREATION AND TOURISM: Division of
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P. O. Box 44247, Baton Rouge, La. 70804.
Phone (504) 389-5086

51-009

I.
 Parish St. Mary
 Municipality Franklin, La.
 U.S.G.S. Quad _____
 Township _____ Range _____ Section _____
 Type of Property building
 Name (common) Brumby House
 Name (historic) ^{poetry home} Alfred Gates home
 Address 20~~R~~ Main Street
Franklin, La.
 Present Owner Estate of Robert Brumby
 Address _____
Franklin, La.
 Date or period of construction 1840-60



- II.
1. Good to excellent local example of a building type x.
 2. Average example _____
 3. Poor example _____

I. Physical description of property and historical significance

This is a very nice one-story raised cottage of classic design; it is a frame structure having a hipped roof with a widow's walk at top, having an open balustrade of lozenge design above a paneled section. There are two inside chimneys at either side of this open parapet, and these sit on the side slopes of the hipped roof. The house has a very nice gallery extending across the entire front and a portion of the side, and this is supported by eight Corinthian columns. Columns of a different design are set against the gallery ends, and on the corners of the gallery walls.

Recorded by Ruth R. Fontenot & M. Fusèlier
 Date April 29, 1980
 for Archaeology & Historic Preservation
Post Office, Box 44247
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804

V. Sources consulted _____
George Thompson
John E. Coleman, Jr.

#51-009
Franklin, La.
"Brumby House"

These columns are very simple classic design (see attached detail photos). The house rests on high solid brick piers and has an attractive entrance. A wide staircase lead up to the imposing front doorway. All of the exterior window surrounds and door surrounds of this house are extremely handsome, severe Neo-Classic design. There is a large central doorway with top and side lunettes with a Greek-key design. At top and at either side of this is a double French window with the same pedimented window surrounds. Opening onto the two side galleries are identical double French windows with the same beautiful design, and pedimented window surrounds. The balcony rail is original and is of lozenge design, matching the design on the parapet top. All windows of the house have louvered shutters. There is an enclosed gallery at rear and a small additon at one side of which we have attached detail photos. This is a very handsome house. The roof of this house is covered with asbestos shingling at present, and the exterior walls are covered with cypress weatherboard, with cypress flushboard used on the front gallery.



Three-quarter view showing side gallery



View of opposite side - note addition on rear side

Palfrey House-Interior of the house

The interior design of the house is extremely refined and elegant. There is a central hallway with double parlor doorways at either side beyond which is an archway at either side leading at one side to a very elegant staircase which goes up to the attic and into the widow's walk. At the front and rear of the hall are very handsomely framed doorways; the two front doorways being double doors with pedimented overhead nicely paneled surrounds and at the rear smaller single doorways also pedimented and very beautifully designed. All of the woodwork in the house is Neo-Classic very simply designed in a modified Greek Key motif. Below the windows is a paneled portion which swings either to the side or recesses back into the wall to allow full flow of air. There are several interesting mantels remaining in the house. The mantels in the house are very handsome of marble or a combination of cast iron and marble, cast iron with interesting glass frontage behind which is poured a design in sand made to resemble verde antique marble. There are also remaining in the house a number of beautiful medallions all in mint condition, of plaster. All of the molding at the ceiling height is of very beautiful design, very deep, wide, with a cove combined with a half round and crown. The baseboards are also very handsome, wide and well molded. All of the original hardware remains in the house and this is brass with white porcelain knobs. The original flooring also remains and is wide cypress flooring. Very handsome, very nice. The whole house is in beautiful condition. It had very little alteration.



Small side entrance is designed to match
the main portion of the home, with
porch, matching balustrade.



Another view of side entrance and main porch and
staircase.

Building # 15

RECREATION AND TOURISM: Division of
Archaeology and Historic Preservation,
P. O. Box 44247, Baton Rouge, La. 70804.
Phone (504) 389-5086

#51-010



I.

Parish St. Mary

Municipality Franklin, La.

U.S.G.S. Quad _____

Township _____ Range _____ Section _____

Type of Property Building

Name (common) "Cypress House"

Name (historic) Wilson Mc Kerall Home

Address 300 Main St.
Franklin, La.

Present Owner Mac Kerall O'Neill

Address _____
Main St.
Franklin, La.

Date or period of construction 1905-07

- II.
1. Good to excellent local example of a building type x.
 2. Average example _____
 3. Poor example _____

I. Physical description of property and historical significance

This house is on Main street directly opposite the opening of Morris Street This is a large two story late Victorian home, having a very steep pyramid roof composing the main section of the house with two storied gable projections at front and side and a gallery extending across the front and side of the house. There are two very tall corbeled chimneys, one inside and on the outside, the inside one being on the side slopes of the pyramidal roof. The outside chimney is at front of the side gable. The roof of the house is covered with asphalt shingling and all exterior walls are covered with rat

Recorded by Ruth R. Fontenot & M. Fuselier

Date April 29, 1980

For Archaeology & Historic Preservation

Post Office, Box 44247

Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804

V. Sources consulted _____

#51-010

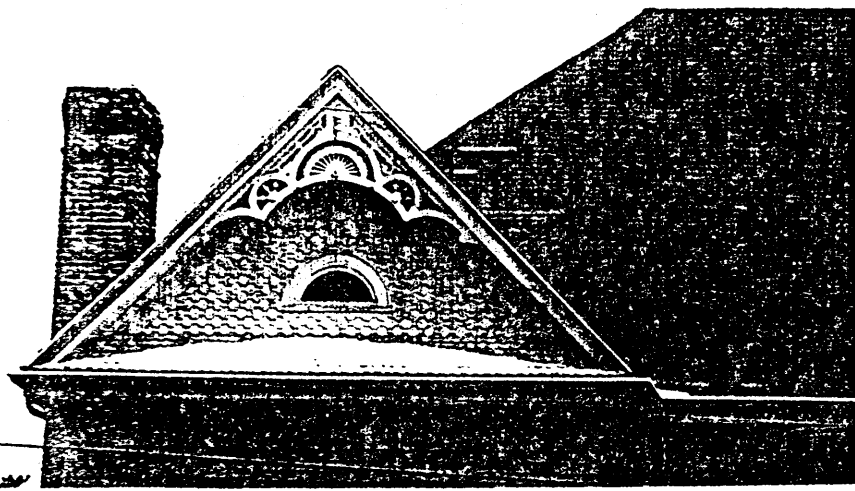
"Cypress House"

Franklin, La.

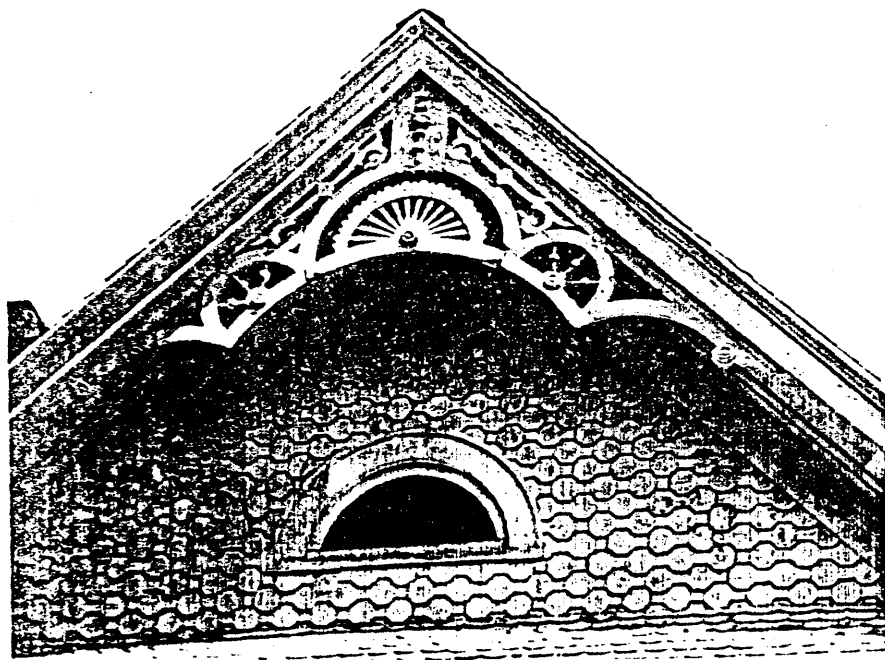
narrow width cypress weatherboard. There is a one story gallery extending around the front and side of the lower ^{level} and this is supported by Corinthian columns, and has a parapet above at the upper level. The parapet has a very nice balustrade with interesting newel-posts and we have attached detail photographs of these. The front and side gables are ornamented on the top pediment with imbricated shingling alternating with shingling of honeycomb pattern, and have a small fan window in the top part of the pediment. The apex of the roof is a spineled and bracketed ornament. The house has a wide entablature below the main section of the roof and this is supported by ornamental brackets. All of the windows of the house are very handsomely framed with an elaborate overhead cornice decorated with ba relief designs and all these windows are shuttered with louvered shutters. Upstairs are some French windows and these all have the same elaborate overhead treatment. The main entrance of the house is elaborately framed with panel surround with a diagonally paneled overhead alternating with corner rosettes. The doorway has top and side lunettes of leaded eveled glass and the main double entrance door is leaded beveled glass with paneling below. The house is on brick piers, solidly bricked in across the front. A porte-Cochere portion is at one side of the house and this is supported by the same Corinthian columns as the gallery. This is a later addition made by Mr. O'Niell . The house is situated on a nice lot dropping off in the rear to Bayou Teche



Three-quarter view from rear shows side bay,



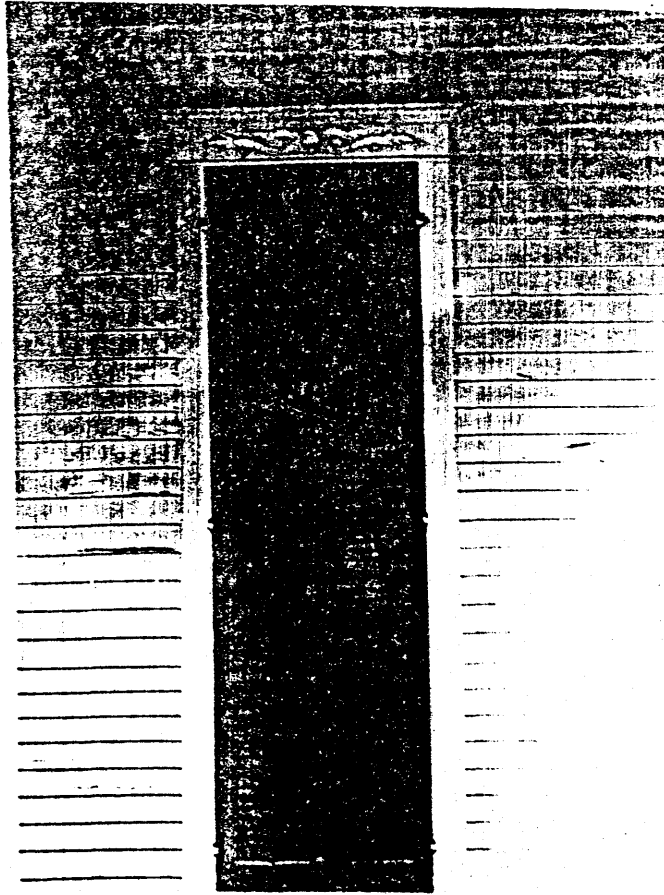
Closer view of front bay pediment - note corbelled chimney at side. Brackets extend below roofline all around this house. Small pent roof at base of pediment of gable end.



Closer view showing detail of apex decoration, honeycomb shingling with imbricated shingling on pent roof at base.



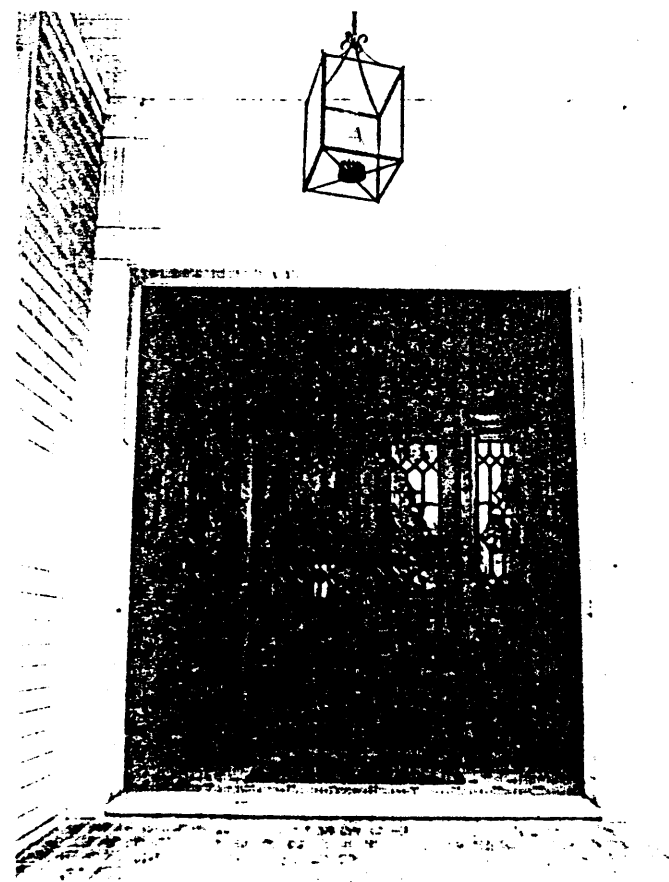
North side of home shows side bay, large outdoor chimney.



Windows are all well paneled with a decorative cornice over each opening.



Front entrance view - note lantern light, window and door treatments, and Corinthian columns.



Front entrance view - note lantern light, window and door treatments, and Corinthian columns.



Window brackets, brackets, hood, pediment
show up in this detail shot of the front gallery



One of the fluted Corinthian columns with
highly detailed acanthus leaves shown in an
understanding design executed by resents.

Building # 16

STATE OF LOUISIANA, DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE,
RECREATION AND TOURISM: Division of
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Phone (504) 389-5086

#51-011

I.

Parish St. Mary
Municipality Franklin
U.S.G.S. Quad Franklin
Township _____ Range _____ Section 38
Type of Property Building
Name (common) Mrs. Jos. Alexie Blanchard
Name (historic) "Bittersweet"
Address 301 Main St.
Franklin, La.
Present Owner Mrs. Jos. A. Blanchard, III
Address 301 Main St.
Franklin, La.
Date or period of construction 1812-1840

II.

1. Good to excellent local example of a building type X.
2. Average example _____
3. Poor example _____



III. Physical description of property and historical significance

This is a two story gable end frame structure having its front gable form a pediment projecting over a double gallery which is supported by four square cypress columns. There is a slender balustrade extending across the upper gallery, which has two doors opening on to it, and a single window. All of the windows and door ways of the exterior of the house are nicely framed. Exterior walls are covered with cypress weatherboards and the house rests on low brick piers. The roof is covered with asbestos shingling. The front floor of the house has a hall way at one side with a

V.

Recorded by R. R. Fontenot & M. Fuselier
Date April 24, 1980
For Archaeology & Historic Preservation
P. O. Box 44247
Baton Rouge, La. 70804

V.

Sources consulted _____
Mrs. Jos. Alexie Blanchard,
Mrs. Clyde Alpha

Blanchard's Home

51 - 00

very nice staircase, and this has an unusual newel post in typical empire S-curve style. The main original construction of the house is in evidence in this lower portion, all of the original woodwork is intact, with very nice neo-classic design through out. All of the window and door surrounds are of simple neo-classic design. The front doorway has a top lunette multi-paned, and the door itself is a simple paneled cypress door as are the remaining doors in the house. The original front lock is still in place, and this is a large very fine lock. All of the baseboards are nicely finished and there is a cove molding extending around all of the ceilings down stairs. Below all of the downstairs windows frames of the house a very nice paneling extends to the floor, and we have attached detail photos of these; the same paneling is used below the French windows that ^{open} out onto the back gallery, which has been remodeled, but the rear entrance and the front entrance are original. The lunette over the back door way in the hall is identical to the one at the front. We have attached detail photographs of some of these windows and door frames. In the living and dining room are very handsome mantels, and all the original door ways, door surrounds, window surrounds, chair rails and baseboards with the cove molding at ceiling height. The original flooring still remains in this lower portion of the house.

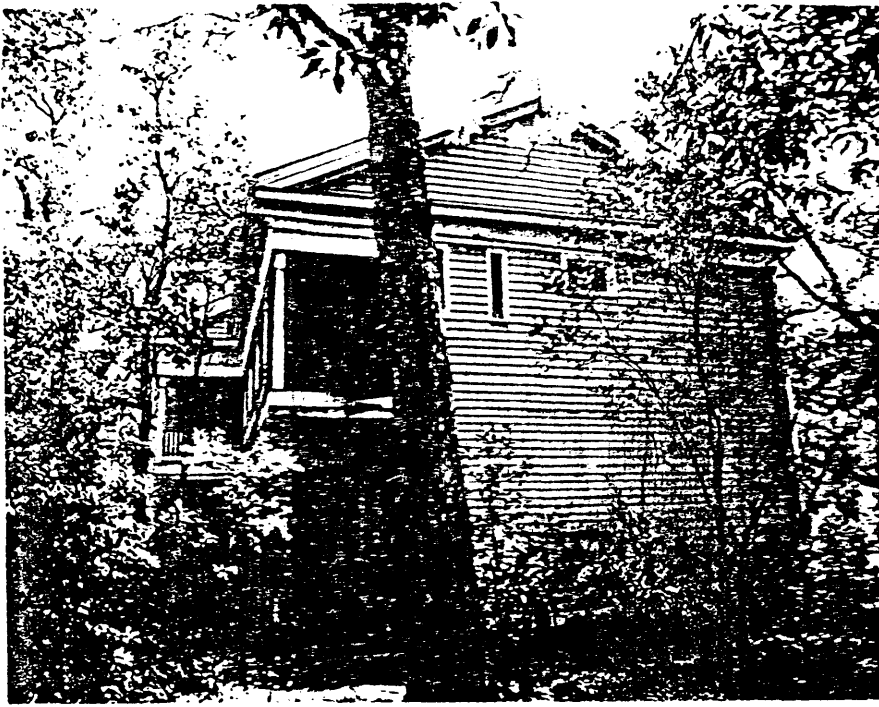
The ceiling upstairs is about ten feet tall and has the same woodwork as the downstairs of the house. There is severe neo-classic woodwork with the Greek Key design at the top and the engaged pilasters tapering down to a wider base. The baseboards is very wide, and nicely finished. All the original mantels remain in the old upper portion of the house, and there is a very nice cove molding used at the top of the ceiling. This is the same cornice as that used in the downstairs portion of the house. In the new wing that has been added to the house, woodwork have been faithfully reproduced on all windows, door frames, and baseboards. Also on the original flooring remains which is very wide random width planking ^{is it} on with square nails, also the original boards at the base of the doorways. All of the window frames are of the original Greek Key motifs and all the original interior doors remain in the house. These are simple paneled solid wood doors of cypress, with the original key hole escutcheons and porcelain knobs. This house is situated on a nicely landscaped lot with large live oaks surrounding it.



Frontal view showing large live oaks at front,
side and rear.



Three-quarter view showing addition at rear. This
is a large two-story wing planned to harmonize
with the original structure.



Rear view shows window against old house



An iron staircase built up to the second floor gallery

#41 - C11

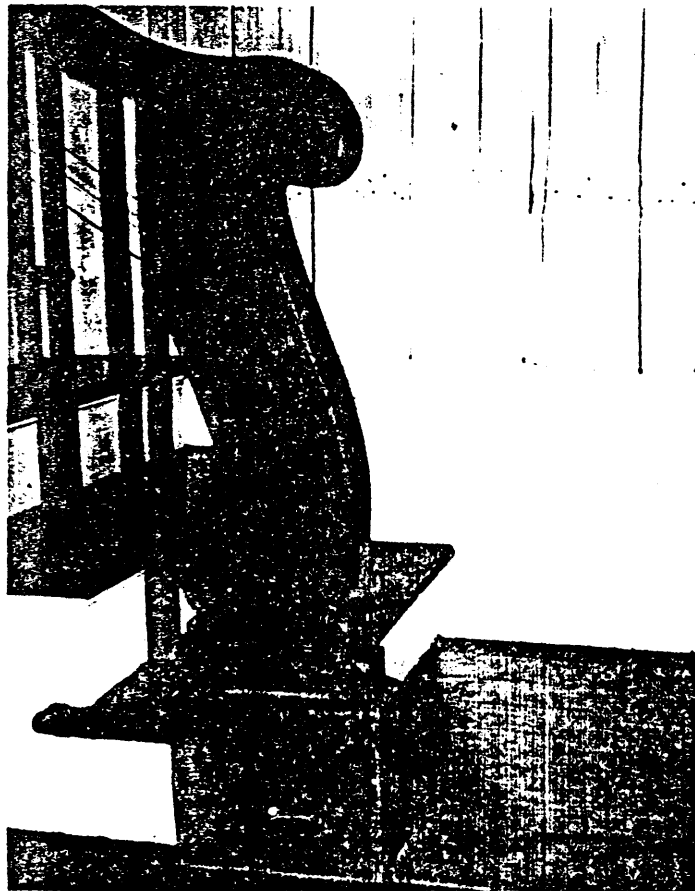


Interior hall view from rear to front downstairs

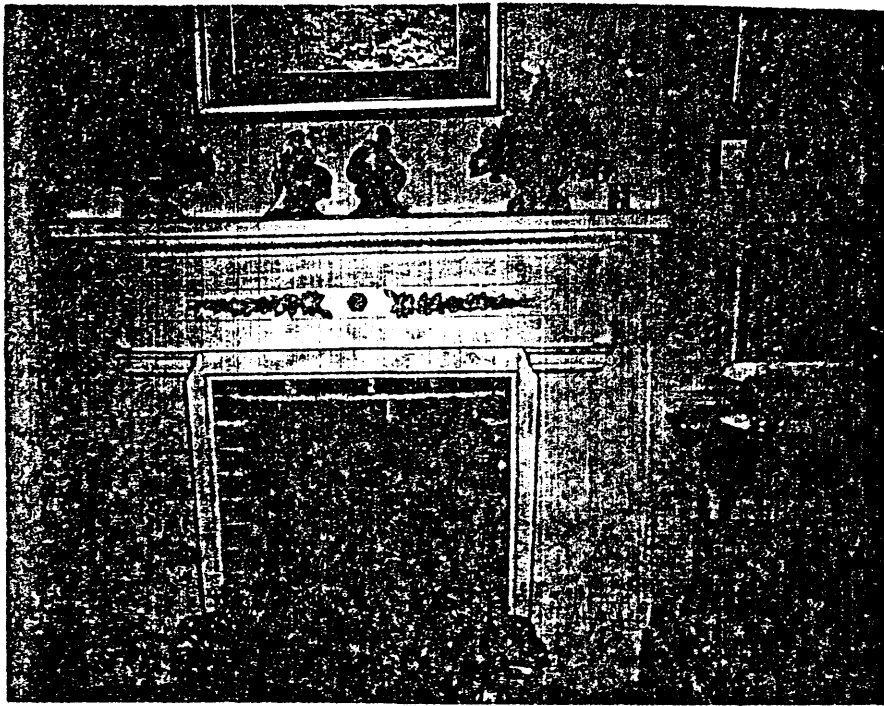




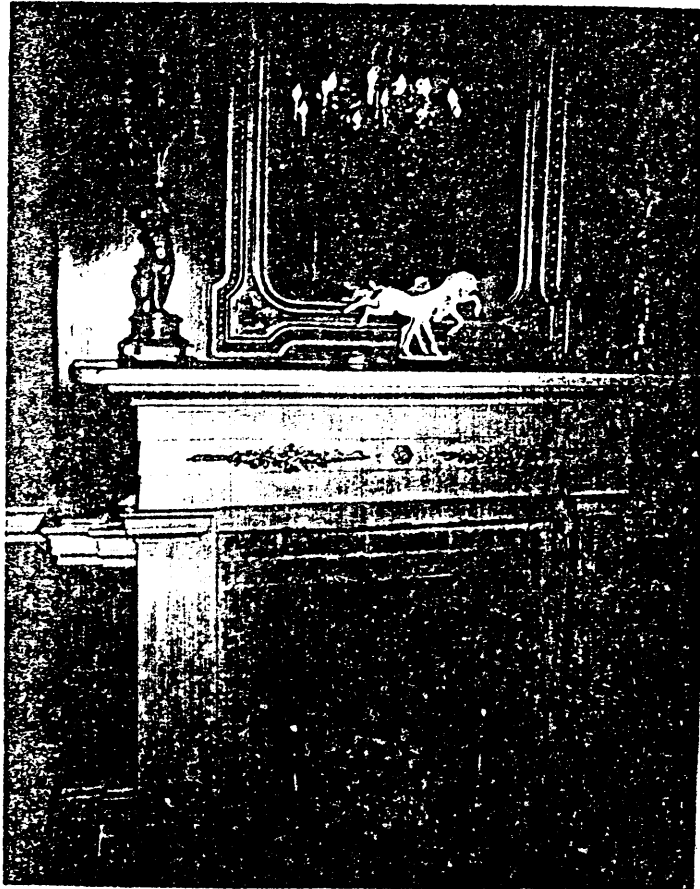
Staircase viewed from first parlor note
neo-classic decor frame



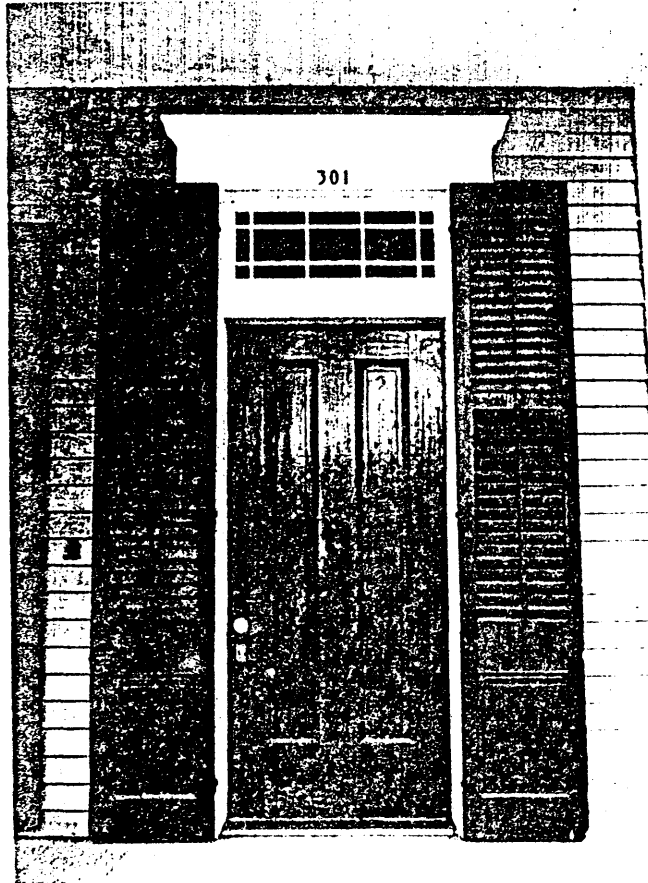
Close up of chair upholstered part note



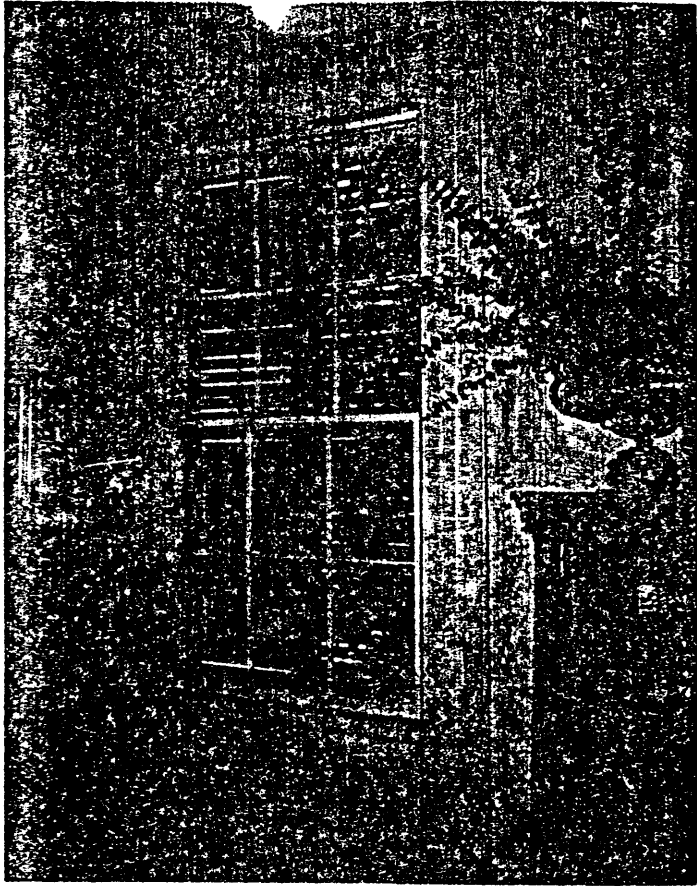
Parlor mantel - note tapered suggested pilasters



Dining room mantel - note repetitive motifs in design - classical character and horizontal lines



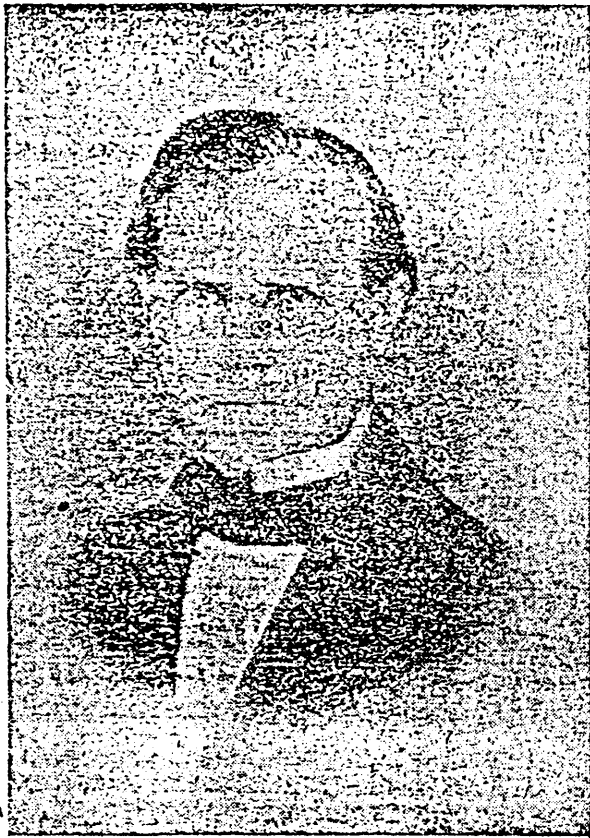
Front doorway is of simple design,
with overhead entrance, multi glazed
lunette, and paneled wood door. The
lowered shutters appear on all windows
and doors.



Interior detail shot of a window frame in front parlor. Note pinching below frame.



St. Mary Parish Banner Tribune
Apr 28, 1959



MAYOR WILLIAM PORTER ALLEN
1830 — ?

By E. J. CHAMPAGNE, JR.

Certainly some of us have wondered from time to time who these men were who have guided Franklin's destiny since its incorporation over a century and a quarter ago. They were the men who witnessed various phases of Franklin's transfiguration from Carlin Settlement to a small incorporated municipality, to a cattle town or a port of entry, to an agricultural center or a lumber town, to a mecca for the oil and gas industry or a carbon black capital. Elements of many of these eras still remain to mold our Franklin into the clean, friendly little city we know as home today.

Some were professional men; others successful business men — those leaders of the past — beginning with Franklin's first mayor, William Porten Allen, in 1830. Mr. Allen was an "extensive contractor and builder." Mr. Allen's tenure of office is not determinable because of the absence of information, nor is anything available but scattered bits of evidence from 1830 to 1861 which indicate who the mayors were during that period. This evidence reveals that A. R. Splane served in the capacity of mayor during the year 1845, John Carson in 1848, A. A.

Delahoussaye and Thomas G. Wilson in the 1850's, and Jules Olivier in 1860. From 1861 to 1869, Franklin's mayor was Alphens L. Tucker. From 1869 to 1873, the first Wilson McKerral, who came to St. Mary Parish as a carpenter, was mayor. History reveals that Mr. McKerral became one of St. Mary's most prominent and substantial citizens and amassed a large fortune. He held various positions of public trust, and at one time was the parish assessor. At this point information is again incoherent and we can state only that W. D. Chambers was mayor in 1873, and Dr. C. M. Smith was mayor sometime between 1873 and 1882.

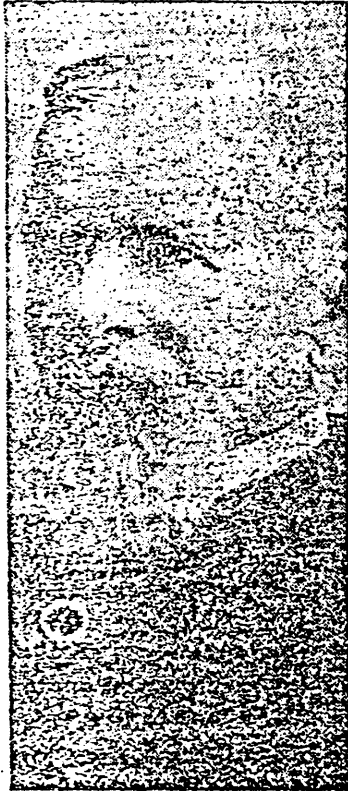
Mayor A. C. Allen

From 1882 to 1886, Franklin's mayor was the Hon. Albert C. Allen, the son of Franklin's first mayor, and the father of Louise and Porter Allen of Franklin. He was a lawyer, jurist, and soldier, the latter at the tender age of 16. From 1871 to 1875 he was a law partner of the Hon. Murphy J. Foster, who was Franklin's third governor of the State of Louisiana. Mr. Allen was elected judge of the 19th Judicial District Court in 1886 and served in this capacity until 1892. A history of the parish of St. Mary makes the

following comment: "It can fairly be said that the Judge has erected for himself a monument in the Louisiana Jurisprudence."

Judge Allen In Post From '86 To '08; Twice Franklin Mayor

Long remembered in the annals of Franklin history is Judge Albert C. Allen, whose numerous pursuits contributed much to the life of his period. Twice elected mayor of Franklin, he also served as district judge in 1886 and was re-elected to the position five times, three without opposition.



JUDGE ALBERT C. ALLEN

At that time Judge Allen had occupied this position longer than any other man in the history of the court, a total of 22 consecutive years when his last term expired in 1908. One of the most active workers for the construction of the new courthouse, Judge Allen was the first jurist to practice in the new building. When his term expired shortly after the completion of the present courthouse, he engaged in the practice of law.

In his services to the town as mayor began in April, 1882, on his election to that post, he was again elected in 1886. Following the expiration of his term as judge in 1908, Judge Allen was appointed by Governor J. Y. Sanders as a member of the state Board of Prison Commissioners for Confederate Soldiers. A member of the Masonic fraternity, he held the exalted station of District Master of the Masonic Lodge of the State of Louisiana from 1898 to 1900. His marriage to Miss Katie Johnson took place on December 3, 1874. She was a daughter of Cheney Johnson, one of the pioneers of St. Mary parish, who left Maryland and

located in the parish at a time when that region was very far from its present state of development. Mr. Johnson owned and operated a line of boats between Franklin and New Orleans before and after the Civil War. During the war he operated his boats in the transport service of the Confederate government.

Judge Allen was born in Franklin August 23, 1847. His father, William P. Allen, was a native of Gallatin, Tennessee, where he was born in 1806. Judge Allen's father held the distinction of being Franklin's first mayor upon its incorporation in 1830. He had located here as a contractor and built most of the pre-war sugar houses of St. Mary parish. At one time he also occupied the position of parish coroner. His death came in 1889, ten years after the death of his wife.

Judge Allen's mother, the former Caroline P. Nixon Allen, was a native of Missouri. When she was only six years old she started on a trip down the Mississippi River in a boat, accompanied by her father, sister and brother. Her mother had died previously. The book, "Louisiana—1914," describes the unfortunate journey in the following manner:

"While the party was encamped near Memphis, her father, in crossing the river, was drowned, and the three small children left alone. Their situation was reported by friendly Indians, and they were taken in charge by white people. Through correspondence, the relatives of the children were located near Franklin, La., and shortly afterward the orphans were carried to that place."

The four Allen brothers, Albert, Benton, David and Robert, all served the South during the Civil War. Benton was mortally wounded at the Battle of Shiloh and died in the en-

emy's hands. David served until the close of the war and later died in 1884. Robert served in the same company as the others but later enlisted as a member of Vinson's Scouts and continued in service until the end of the war. Judge Allen enlisted in April, 1864, as a member of Vinson's Scouts, General Brent's brigade, and served until the surrender of his command on June 10, 1865.

Earlier attending private schools in Franklin, Judge Allen entered White Creek Springs Academy, completing a two-year course. He returned to teach in private and public schools and then entered the law department of the University of Louisiana (now Tulane), from which he graduated in 1871 in the same class with Senator Murphy J. Foster of Franklin.

Judge and Mrs. Allen were the parents of six children, Gracie, Herbert G., Edna, Louise, William Porter and Albert Cecil, who died in infancy. The surviving members of the family are Louise and William Porter Allen.

Miss Louise Allen, who has provided valuable information and material for the Historical and Progress Edition, resides in the same home, at 301 Main Street, which was occupied by her father and built by her grandfather, William Porter Allen. The Allen home, before it was occupied by Judge Allen 75 years ago, was occupied at one time by Dow Vinson, a jockey, who made a living in Franklin by selling fine horses. Judge Allen purchased the home from Mr. Garrett. (Source: "Louisiana—1914")



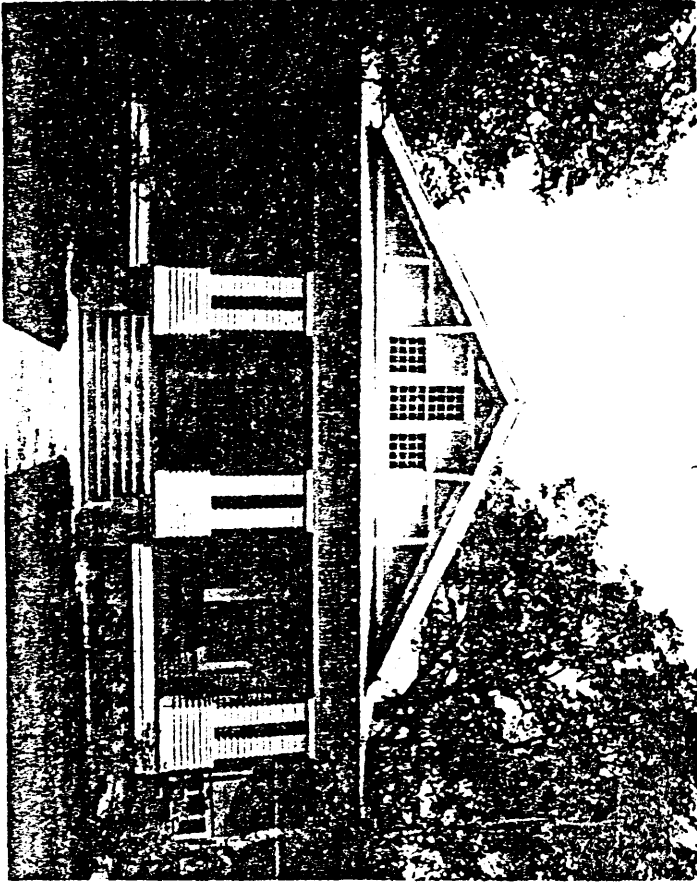
SOME PROMINENT CITIZENS OF 1900'S

This group of prominent citizens gathered for a pose in the early 1900's. They are, first row, left to right, seated: Murphy J. Foster, Donelson Caffery, and John A. O'Neill; standing, left to right, A. C.

Allen G. D. Palfrey, Charlie Gillis, and Harvey Smith; seated, left to right, Fred Marsh, Emmet O'Neill, H. S. Palfrey, and at back, A. W. Lyman. (Picture furnished by Mrs. R. E. Brumby).

Building # 18

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#51-013

I. Parish St. Mary

Municipality Franklin

U.S.G.S. Quad _____

Township _____ Range _____ Section _____

Type of Property Building

Name (common) James Supple Res.

Name (historic) Percy Saint Home

Address 303 Main St.
Franklin, La.

Present Owner James Supple

Address 303 Main St.
Franklin, La.

Date or period of construction 1910-1930

II.

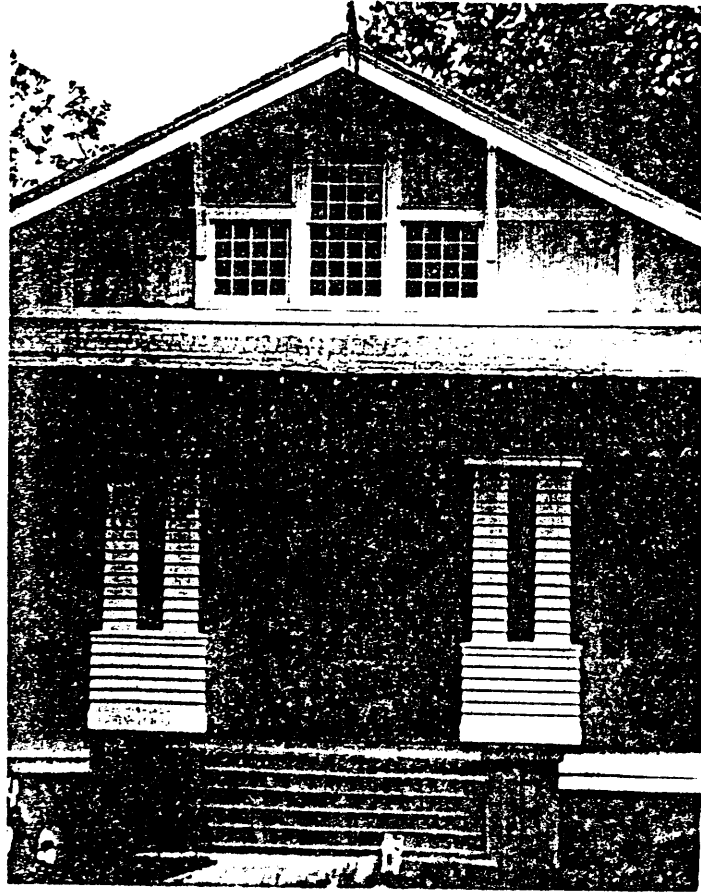
1. Good to excellent local example of a building type _____.
2. Average example _____
3. Poor example _____

I. Physical description of property and historical significance

This is a small gable end bungalow style house of frame construction having its roof covered with stamped tin and the exterior walls covered in the main with cypress weatherboard. There is a gallery extending across the front of the house, and this is supported by multiple bungalow columns which are shingled with overlapping cypress weatherboard of the same width as that used on the house. The weatherboard is used rather unusually in shingle effect. These columns are supported at the base by plinths treated in the same manner as the columns using the cypress weatherboard in a very ornamental effect. The front gable pediment has a wattle and daub treatment at the top and has a multi-paned triple window with central double hung window. This overhang is very wide and is supported by bungalow style brackets. The roof itself has a very wide overhang slightly turned

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 Date April 29, 1980
 for Archaeology & Historic Preservation
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V. Sources consulted _____
Mrs James Supple



Front close-up shows nicely-detailed
mullioning on pediment, doors, and
windows. Beaded panelling on
entablature below roof overhang extends
around sides.

#51-013
303 Main St.
"Percy Saint Home"
Franklin, La.

up on the rim and it has ornamental exposed rafters in bungalow manner. There is a wide entablature below the roof overhang and this is paneled with beaded cypress. The base of the house is supported by solid brick which has been stuccoed. Windows of the house are double hung one-over-one with the pane at the top being rather narrow, about one third the size of the lower pane. The front doorway repeats the same multi-paned motif as that used in the pediment overhanging the front gallery. It has a multi-paned overhead lunette and a wide multi-paned door, which have been mullioned with wood.

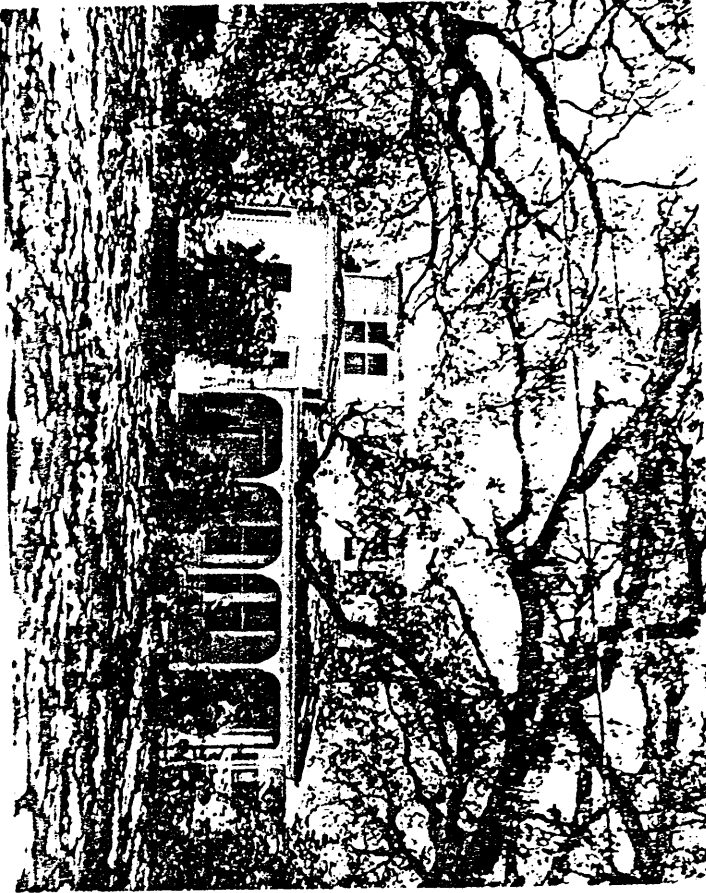


Three quarter view shows matching engaged columns against gallery walls. Note bungalow brackets on roof overhang at front.

Building #19

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#51-012



I. Parish St. Mary
 Municipality Franklin
 U.S.G.S. Quad _____
 Township _____ Range _____ Section _____
 Type of Property Building
 Name (common) Mc Kerall O'Niell Res.
 Name (historic) Sterling Gates Home
 Address 304 Main St.
Franklin, La.
 Present Owner Mc Kerall O'Niell
 Address 304 Main St.
Franklin, La.
 Date or period of construction 1870-1890

- II.
1. Good to excellent local example of a building type _____.
 2. Average example _____
 3. Poor example _____

I. Physical description of property and historical significance

This house located in the 300 block of Main street. at the corner of Gates Drive, on the river side of Main street, at Gates drive. This is a story-and-a-half frame structure of side gable construction having a flat dormer extending across most of the front of the house. There is a large outside chimney at one end of the house and there is a gallery extending across the front side. There is also a side addition. At the north side of the front there is a single story triple bay window projection out at gallery side. The exterior walls of the house are covered with cypress weatherboard and th

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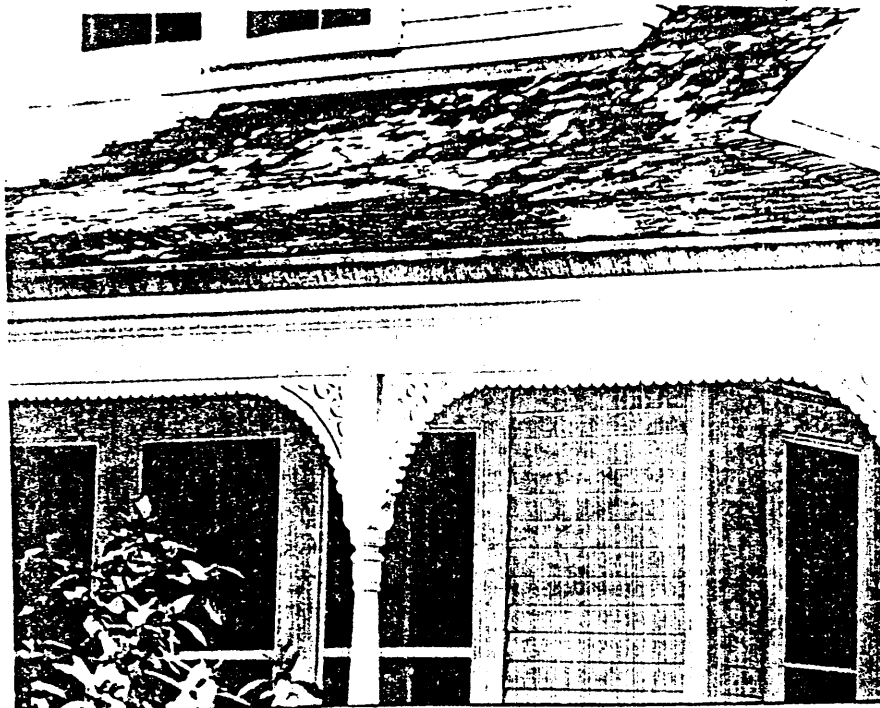
V. Sources consulted _____
Mac Kerall O'Niell

#51-012

Mac Kerall O'Niell Res.

roof is covered with asbestos shingling. The house sits on low brick piers. Windows of the house are double hung two over two, except for a few on the side bay, which are one over one. There is a nicely framed doorway with an elliptical arch with leaded glass paneled fan light. On either side are leaded glass panels, with Cross and Bible solid wooded paneled door. The gallery is supported by slender turned cypress colonettes with brackets at the top corners forming elliptical arches. A simple shell border extends between all of the columns. There is a triple window at one side of the front door. This house has been considerably altered throughout the years. There are two live oak trees in the front yard, and the lot extends back down toward the bayou.

Mr. O'Niell purchased this home in 1927, and has lived here since that time.



Close up of front gallery shows detail of small cypress colonettes, brackets, and elliptical arches decorated by scalloped design. Entablature is nicely detailed.



Three-quarter view shows front and side gallery, exterior chimney, and side addition.



View from opposite side shows one-story bay. Note large live oak overhanging home.



Front doorway has a well-framed
elliptical fan-light with leaded
glass panels at side - cross and
Bible door.

Building # 20

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#51-014

I.
 Parish St. Mary
 Municipality Franklin, La.
 U.S.G.S. Quad _____
 Township _____ Range _____ Section _____
 Type of Property Building
 Name (common) George Thompson Home
 Name (historic) Old Blevins Place
 Address 305 Main St.
Franklin, La.
 Present Owner George Thompson
 Address 305 Main St.
Franklin, La.
 Date or period of construction _____

- II.
1. Good to excellent local example of a building type y.
 2. Average example _____
 3. Poor example _____

I. Physical description of property and historical significance

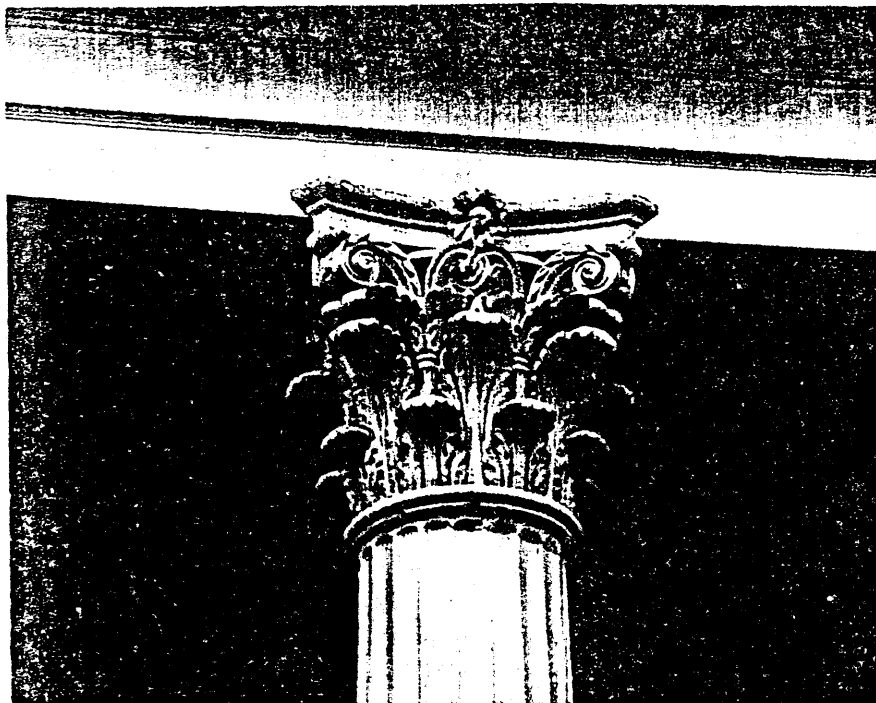
This is a large two storied Antebellum style home with triple hipped roof having three different section of hips to the roof, and an overhanging projection at the front that forms a gallery extending partially across the front of the house. This front gallery is supported by four very large imposing Corinthian columns which are free standing. Behind then at the upper level is a balcony which is recessed back from the columns and supported by four ornamental brackets. This balcony has wrought iron railings around it. There is a single large brick corbeled chimney on one side remaining. There is a

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V. Sources consulted _____
George Thompson

#51-014
George Thompson Home

smaller chimney on the south side of the house, and another chimney on the north side. The roof is presently covered with asbestos shingling and all exterior walls are covered with cypress weatherboards. Windows of the house are nicely framed and are double hung six over six retaining their original louvered shutters. There is a very elegant recessed front doorway with a double elliptical arch supported by engaged pilasters in Corinthian style to match the main columns of the house. The doorway has elliptical glass panels above with lunettes on the side and a Cross and Bible front door. On either side of this main entrance doorway is a pedimented double French window and these are double hung nine over nine. This house appears to have been recently remodeled and has several additionals at the rear which are also single story hipped roof style, in smaller scale. On the upper gallery is a central doorway with a window at either side. The house sits on rather low brick piers, and has three very large live oak trees in the front yard. This house was moved from its original site, and reconstructed at this location in by George Palfrey. It originally stood where the present Post Office is located and was built there by the Hine s family. They sold to George Palfrey. He sold to Robert Brumby, who later sold to Albert Blevins. Mrs. Albert Blevins sold it to George Thompson, the present owner, in 19 .



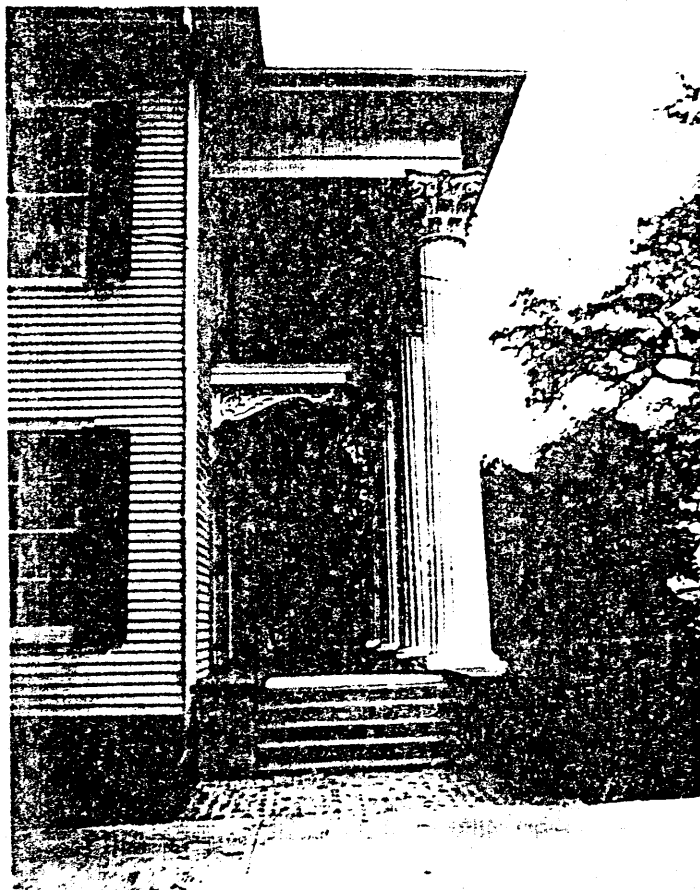
Detail of one of the old Corinthian columns



Three quarter view shows side elevation, and additions at rear.



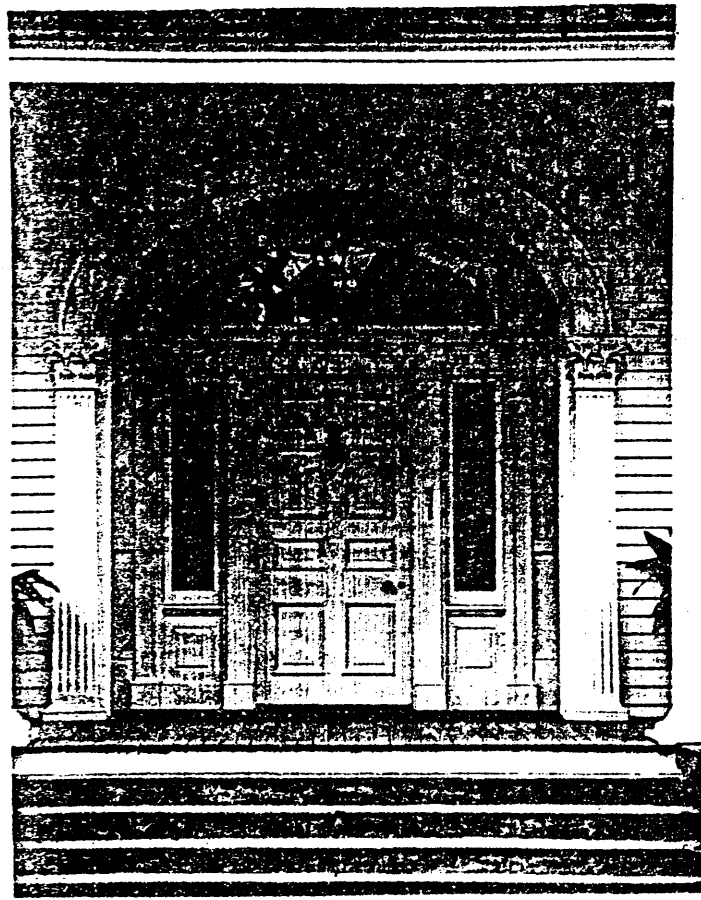
View of opposite side of home.



Side view of front gallery shows
balcony with wrought-iron rail.



See classic wooden frame's ornamental brackets
in detail in this close up in front gallery



The door is made of wood, sitting
 to the wall. The door is
 columns frame the entrance, with a
 double glass pane at the top. The
 pediment is made of wood, and the
 engaged panels are made of
 light-colored wood, possibly oak.

Building # 21



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#51-015

I.
Parish St. Mary
Municipality Franklin
U.S.G.S. Quad _____
Township _____ Range _____ Section _____
Type of Property Building
Name (common) Mrs. Wade Dugas
Name (historic) Chief Justice O'Niell
Address 307 Main St.
Franklin, La.
Present Owner Mrs. Wade Dugas
Address 307 Main St.
Franklin, La.
Date or period of construction 1870-1910

- II.
1. Good to excellent local example of a building type ✓.
 2. Average example _____
 3. Poor example _____

4. Physical description of property and historical significance
This is a large two storied Victorian frame house having a hipped roof covered with large asbestos shingling and Spanish style coping with two large corbeled chimneys on either side of the hipped roof. There is a pentagonal two storied front gable extending out at center front and this has a pediment at top, with an ornamental opening. Below this the pentagonal bay is ornamented with corner brackets and imbricated shingles, on the upper level. On the ground floor level is a front gallery which has been screened in and this is supported by arched wooden columns with ornament

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V. Sources consulted
Jac Kerall O'Niell

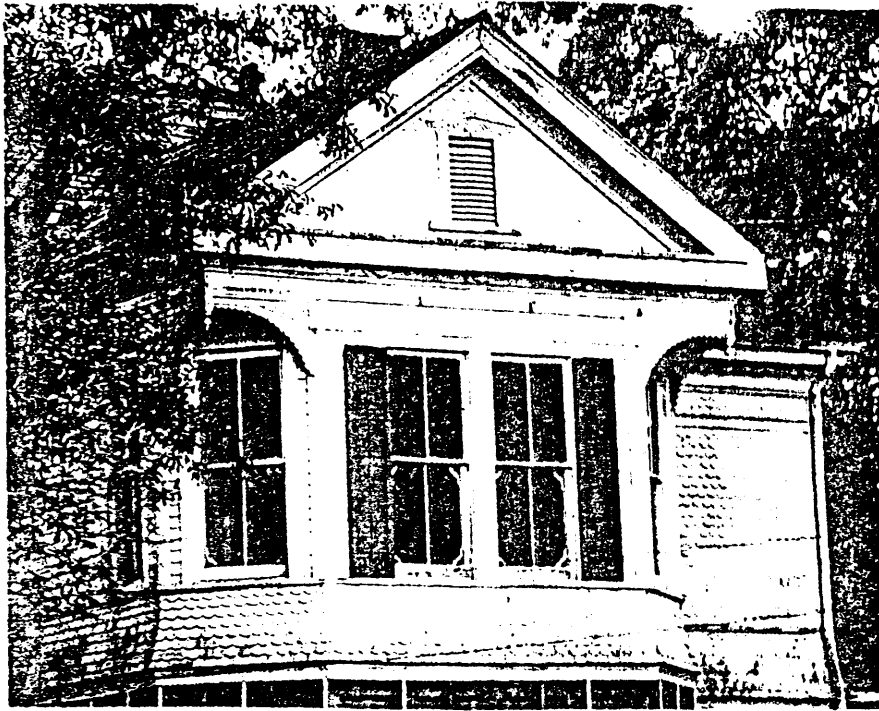
#51-015

Chief Justice O'Niell
307 Main St.
Franklin, La.

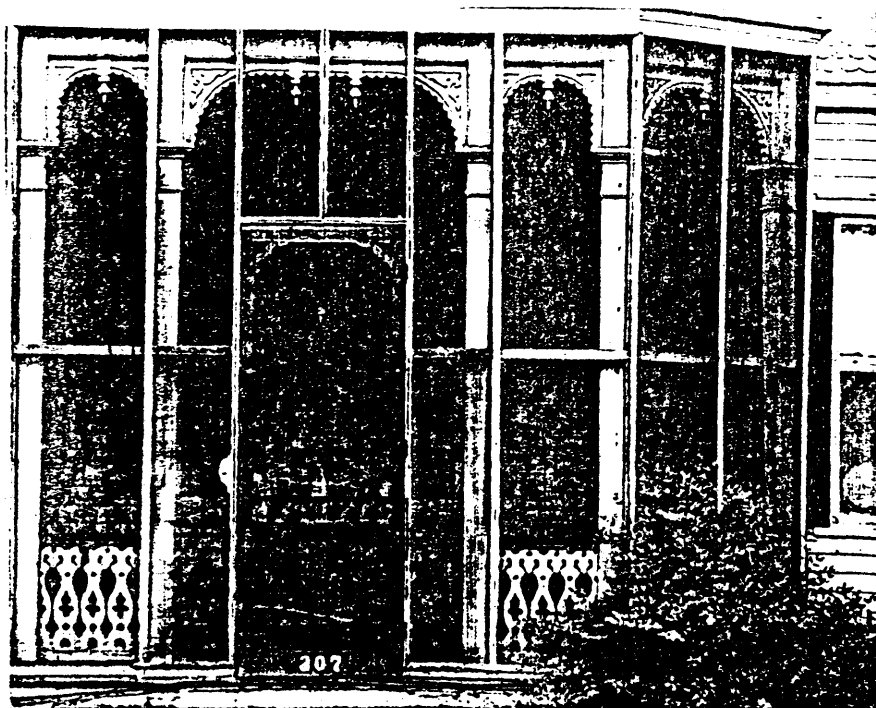
brackets and spindles forming an interesting design. The original balustrade still remains and this is a jig-saw design. There is a large well framed front doorway with a solid paneled door. The front doorway has top and side lunettes. Windows of the upper level of the pentagonal bay are hung two-over-two. Most of these retain their original louvered shutters. Across the front, the entire upper floor of the house is faced with imbricated shingles, alternating with a paneled band below the entablature in a very nice design running above the window height. Below the window rail are paneled courses and a small shallow pent roof. This is also ornamented below with paneling. To one side on the lower floor, on the north side of the house, is a small pentagonal bay structure one story high with a hipped roof, and this is covered with imbricated shingles, and has windows double hung two-over-two. The house sits on rather low brick piers, and retains most of its original shutters throughout.



The house is set on a large, wooded lot, well back from main st.



Upper level of pentagonal bay has nicely finished surfaces - well-framed pediment with imbricated shingles, decorative louvered window spindles and brackets are used on the bay sides above corner windows.



Partially obscured by screen, the front porch is most highly ornamented with brackets and spindles between the simple posts - the low balustrade with fleur-de-lis design. Front doorway is well-framed.



Decorated chimney cover the top pediment at front of home.



Decorative panel in another embellishment of the elevation across the professional bay front.

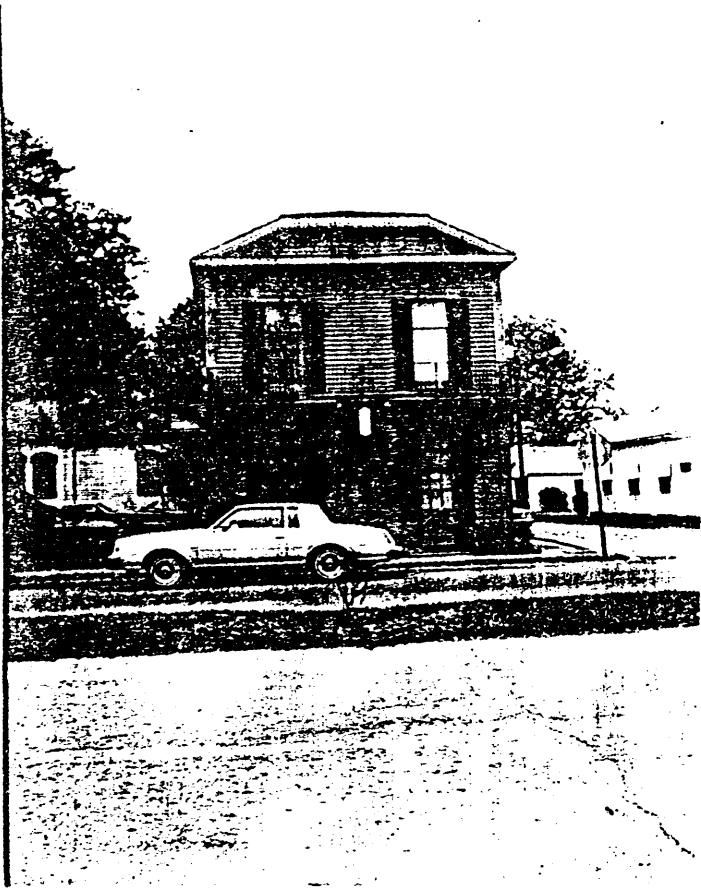
Building # 26

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#51-017

I.
 Parish St. Mary
 Municipality Franklin
 U.S.G.S. Quad _____
 Township _____ Range _____ Section _____
 Type of Property Building
 Name (common) Town & Country Agency
 Name (historic) Menjanas's Grocery
 Address 315 Main St.
Franklin, La.
 Present Owner George Thompson
 Address P.O. Box 464
Franklin, La.
 Date or period of construction 1880-1900

- II.
 1. Good to excellent local example of a building type x.
 2. Average example _____
 3. Poor example _____



I. Physical description of property and historical significance

This two storied structure was formerly known as Menjanas Grocery. It is a two storied frame structure with an elongated pitched roof, hipped at the front. Below this hip is an ornamental panel at top supported by jigsaw brackets and having a verge board with a delicate gingerbread motif. Between the verge board and the base, imbricated shingles are used. There are two French windows opening on to a wrought iron balcony which was added to the structure by the present owner. These windows are vertical paned three over six double hung with louvered shutters. A single front door

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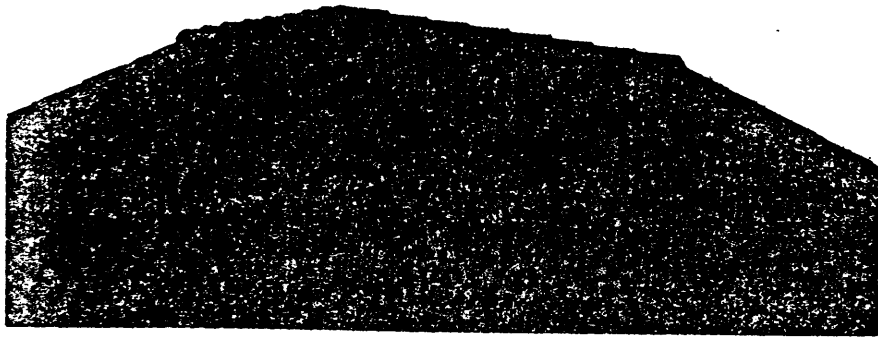
V. Sources consulted _____
George Thompson

#51-017
315 Main St.
Menjanas's Grocery

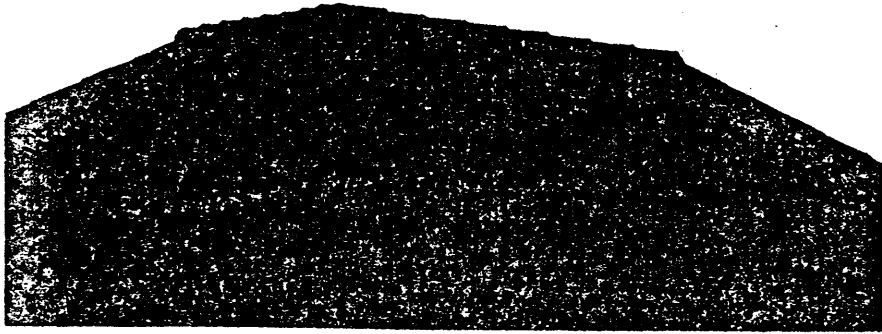
opens onto the street with a double hung window at one side, six over six having paneling below. All windows of the house are double hung six over six and have louvered shutters. This property is currently in use as an Insurance & Real Estate Agency. The interior of this structure has been remodeled by the present owner who has applied old wood and old cypress door and window surrounds to the interior. These are of paneled design with bull-eye corners and are used on the downstairs portion of the structure. Cypress weatherboard covers the exterior of the house. The original structure as shown in an old photograph owned by Mr. Thomas had a shed supported by four simple posts extending out over the sidewalk. There are two engaged columns below the balcony and these are probably part of the original structure.



Three-quarter view showing side elevation



Imbricated shingles decorates the top of the building below a hipped roof with a key verge board.



Imbricated shingling decorates the top of the building below a hipped roof with key verge board.

Building # 29

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#51-024

I.

Parish St. Mary

Municipality Franklin

U.S.G.S. Quad _____

Township _____ Range _____ Section _____

Type of Property _____

Name (common) Teche Movie Theater

Name (historic) Teche Movie Theater

Address Corner Main St.

at Wilson, Franklin, La.

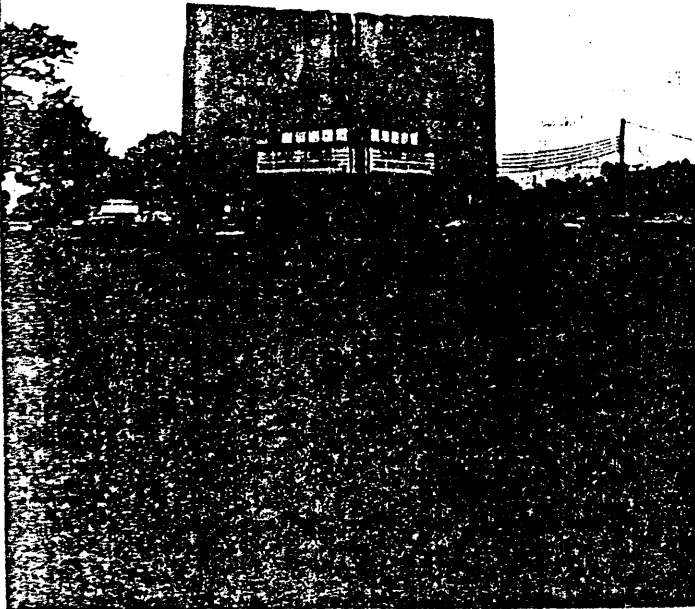
Present Owner Arby Le Saint

Address _____

Date or period of construction 1920-35

II.

1. Good to excellent local example of a building type _____.
2. Average example X
3. Poor example _____



I. Physical description of property and historical significance

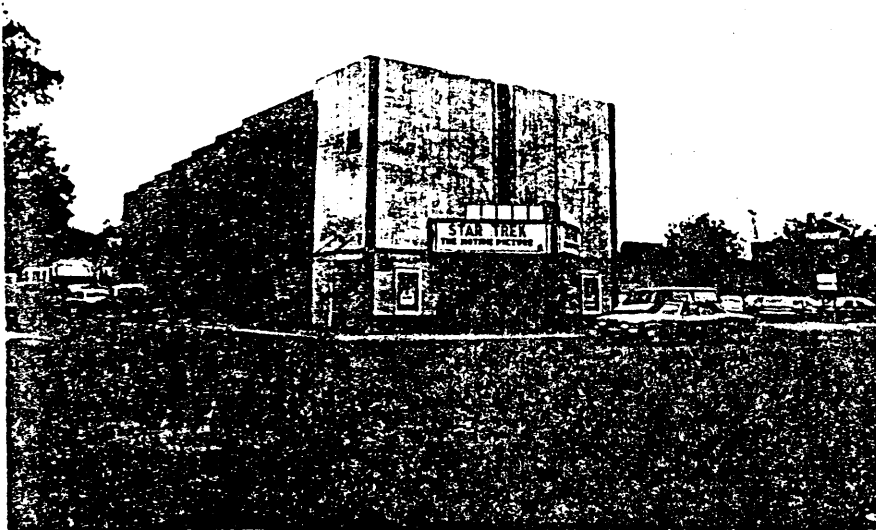
This is a large solid masonry structure with stepped brick on either side with engaged columns used as buttresses at intervals along the side, and there is an extra column in the front portion at the center. The front portion of the building is very Art Deco in motif with severe perpendicular lines centered in the front in a kind of multi-column effect, done in black and red; the black part looks like some type of tile or structural glass. This is centered over an old-fashioned marquee, being the original one with Neon. Below the Marquee; right at its level is a decorative black band, and below

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V. Sources consulted _____

#51-0
A Movie Theater

that is structural glass used in red, black and tan colors. This is a typical movie house of the twenties and thirties.



Three quarter view shows buttressing columns on building sides.

Building # 33

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#51-023

I.

Parish St. Mary

Municipality Franklin

U.S.G.S. Quad _____

Township _____ Range _____ Section _____

Type of Property Building

Name (common) Commercial Bank & Trust Co

Name (historic) Commercial Bank & Trust Co

Address Main Street at Willow

Franklin, La.

Present Owner Commercial Bank & Trust Co

Address Main St.

Franklin, La.

Date or period of construction 1907-

II.

1. Good to excellent local example of a building type X.
2. Average example _____
3. Poor example _____



I. Physical description of property and historical significance

Corner of Main Street at Willow.

This is a two storied solid masonry structure butter-laid pale pink bricks with decorative bands of cream colored structural stones, and it is a very simple rectangular design with a flat roof bordered at the top by a band of cream colored stone construction material. There is a band of masonry below this and a very wide entablature below the gutter level, and this is nicely ornamented with large dentils. There is a course of the pale creamed colored stone above the windows on the upper floor and a wide band with a Cornice, ar

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Date April 20, 1980

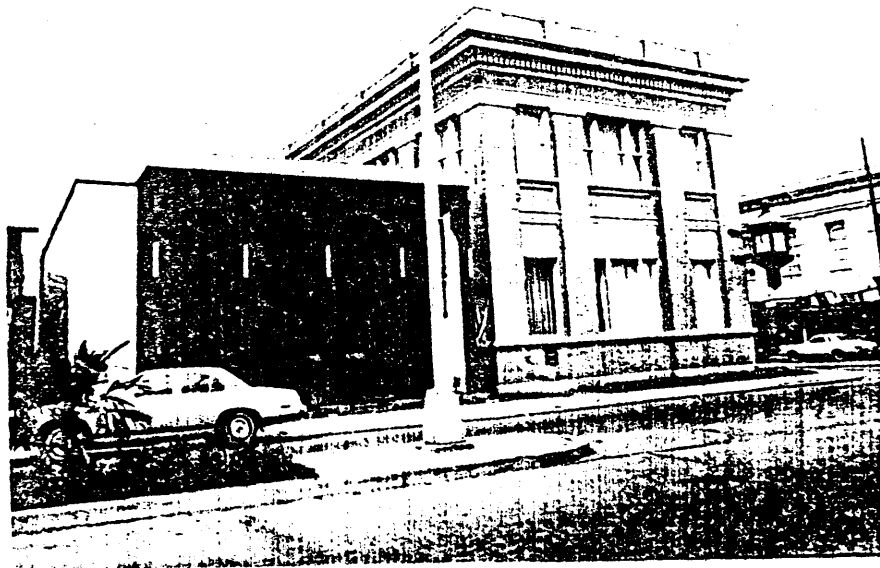
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V. Sources consulted _____

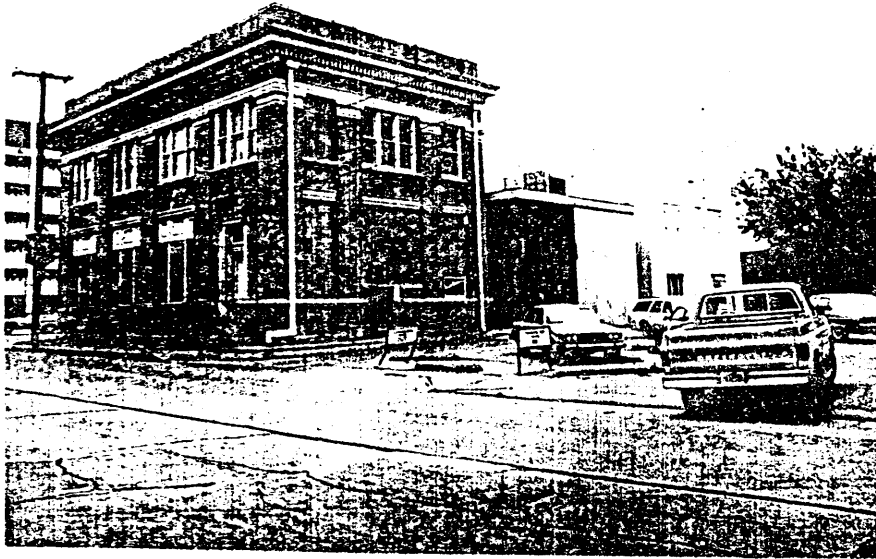
#51-023

Commerical Bank & Trust Co.
Franklin, La.

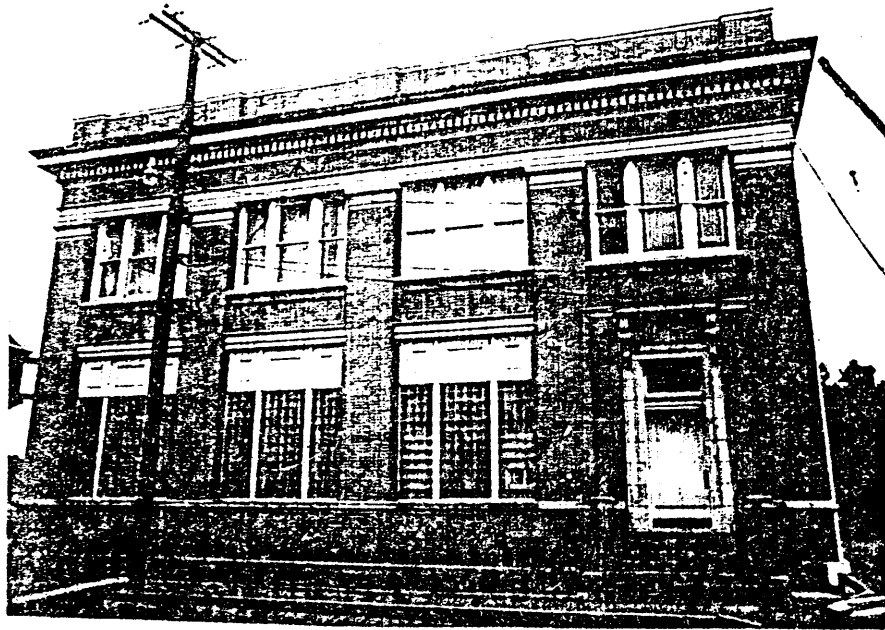
and a series of engaged columns at the corners and between the windows of the building. This is done in a very nice manner with all columns having simple capitals and bases extending down below the window rail height of the building. The windows are all double hung two over two of different sizes. There is a panel below each of the windows of top level, and above the windows on the lower floor is a nice cornice with nicely paneled section just below that and above the windows, and also at the base of the windows is another course of the same cream colored stone. At the very base of the building is granite. On the side of the building is some unusual structural glass which was probably added later on. There is a very nice main entrance doorway of Beaux Arts style, on the side of the building which faces on Willow street. See attached detail photos. On the very corner of the building of Main & Willow is a large ornamental Iron Clock which adds considerably to the scale of the building, which brings out this particular corner, it is quite a stand-out. It is visible on four sides, and has a very nice case.



This is a view from Main St. showing
new glass addition on side.



Front view of Commercial Bank, from Willow St.



Side view shows that the original entrance was possibly on Willow St. Note nice panelled treatment above lower floor windows.

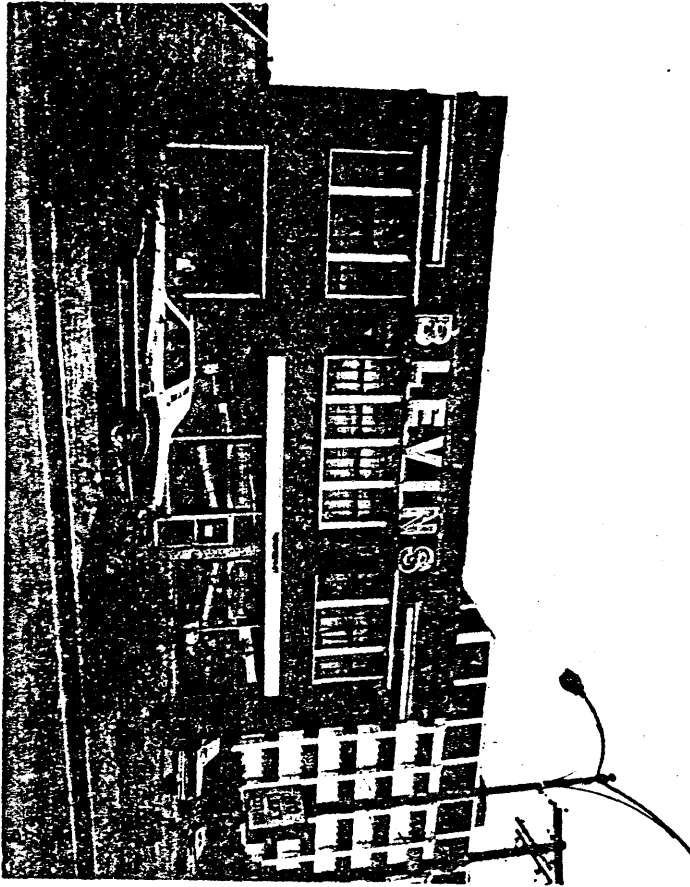


This Beaux-Arts detailing is typical of the treatment of that period.

Building # 34

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#51-



I.

Parish St. Mary

Municipality Franklin

U.S.G.S. Quad _____

Township _____ Range _____ Section _____

Type of Property Building

Name (common) Blevins

Name (historic) "Site of Union Hall"

Address 600 Main St.
Franklin, La.

Present Owner Blevins Motor Co.

Address 600 Main St.
Franklin, La.

Date or period of construction 1920

- II.
1. Good to excellent local example of a building type x.
 2. Average example _____
 3. Poor example _____

Physical description of property and historical significance
 This is a solid masonry two storied building having multiple windows across the front and sides with large open show-room windows at lower front level and sides. This is one of the oldest commercial building for automobiles in town. The sides of this building are nicely ornamented with string courses of brick and small buttresses at the top level, forming a rather nice entablature, and above all of the multiple windows are nicely ornamented lintels. The facade uses different colors of darker brick and has the same well designed windows done in a rather Art Deco style. We're attached detail

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Date May 1-6, 1980

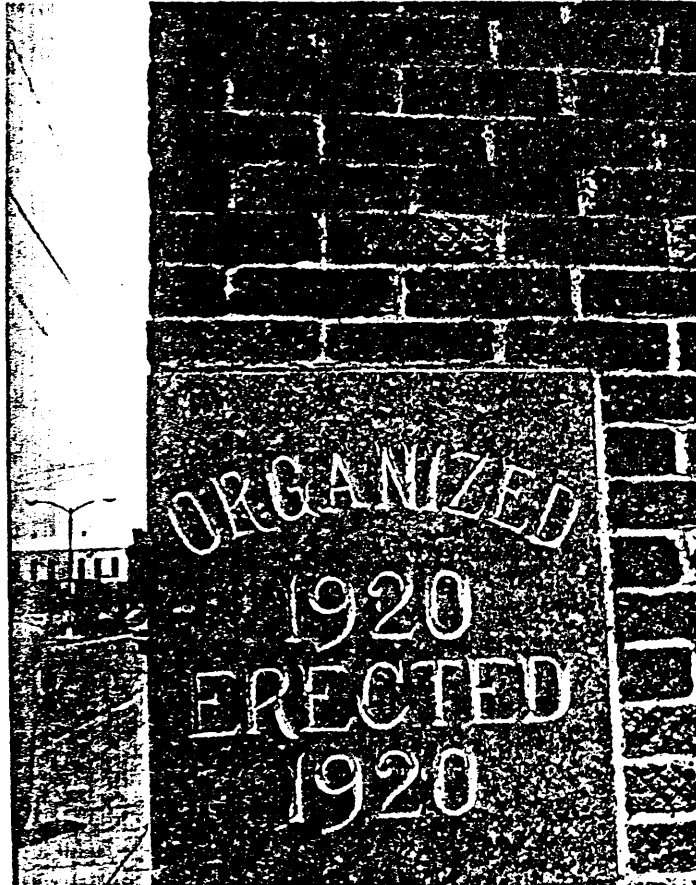
By Archaeology & Historic Preservation

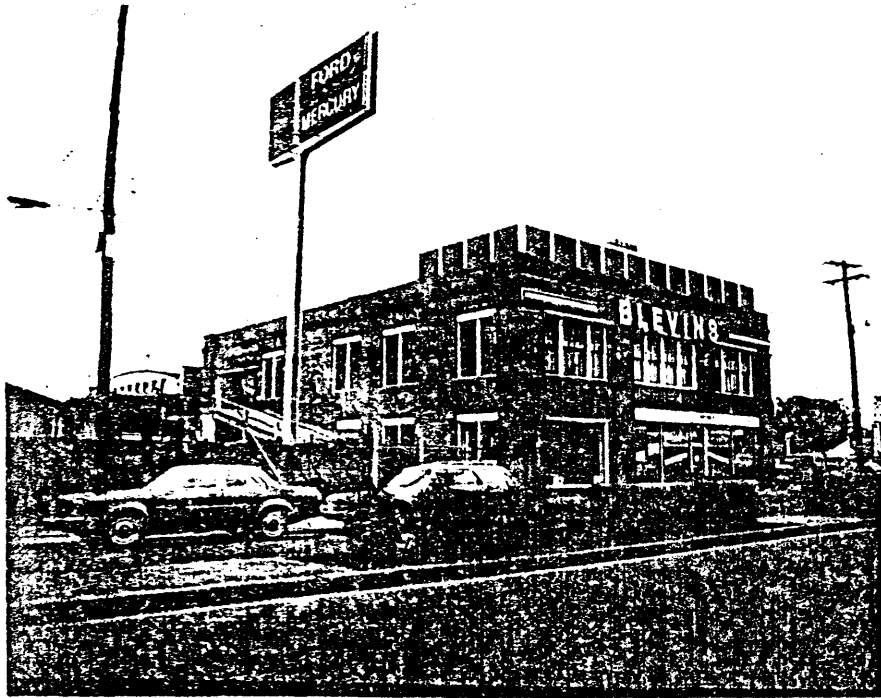
Post Office, Box 44247

Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804

V. Sources consulted _____

Photographs of these. Three large buttresses are columns across the front a short one at the center and two at either side of the entrance. This is on the site of the old "Union Hall", a three-storied brick structure forty feet wide, and eighty feet long, (see attached documents) built in 1849 as an Old Fellow Hall, and used by generations of Franklin citizens as a meeting place and recreation center.



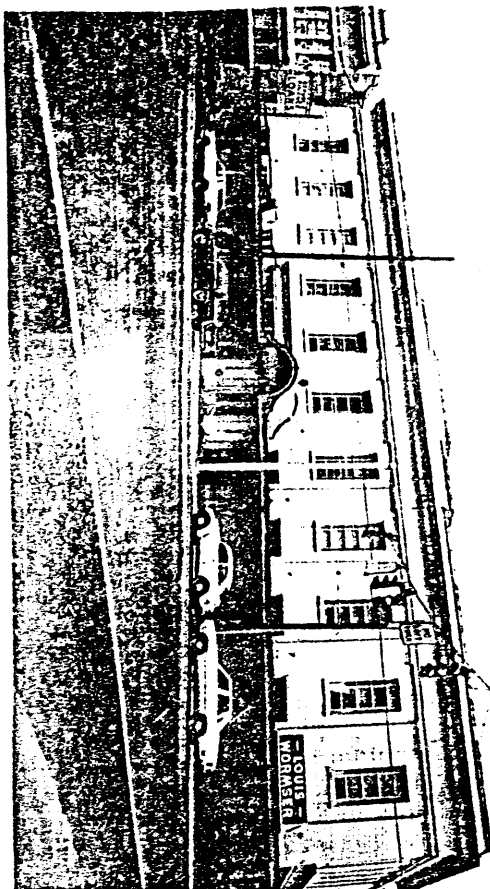




Building # 35

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#51-



I.
 Parish St. Mary
 Municipality Franklin
 U.S.G.S. Quad _____
 Township _____ Range _____ Section _____
 Type of Property Building
 Name (common) Law Offices
 Name (historic) Lawless Building
 Address 605 Main St.
Franklin, La.
 Present Owner Bauer, McNulty, Boudreaux
 Address & Darnall 605 Main St.
Franklin, La.
 Date or period of construction 1870-1890
remodeled c. 1928

- II.
 1. Good to excellent local example of a building type X.
 2. Average example _____
 3. Poor example _____

I. Physical description of property and historical significance

This is a two storied solid masonry structure on the corner of Main and Will
 This is a very large handsome building with two sides exposed; one side fron
 on the main street and the other side on Willow street, and the actual main
 entrance way appears to be on Willow street. It is currently in use for
 multiple purposes. The upper floors are used for Law Offices by the owners,
 the firm of Bauer, McNulty, Boudreaux, & Darnall and on the lower level is
 Louis Wormser's business. He has a department store and his department
 store spreads over onto the next buildings, but the lower floor of this

Recorded by Ruth R. Fontenot & Mary Fuselier

Date May 1-6, 1980

For Archaeology & Historic Preservation

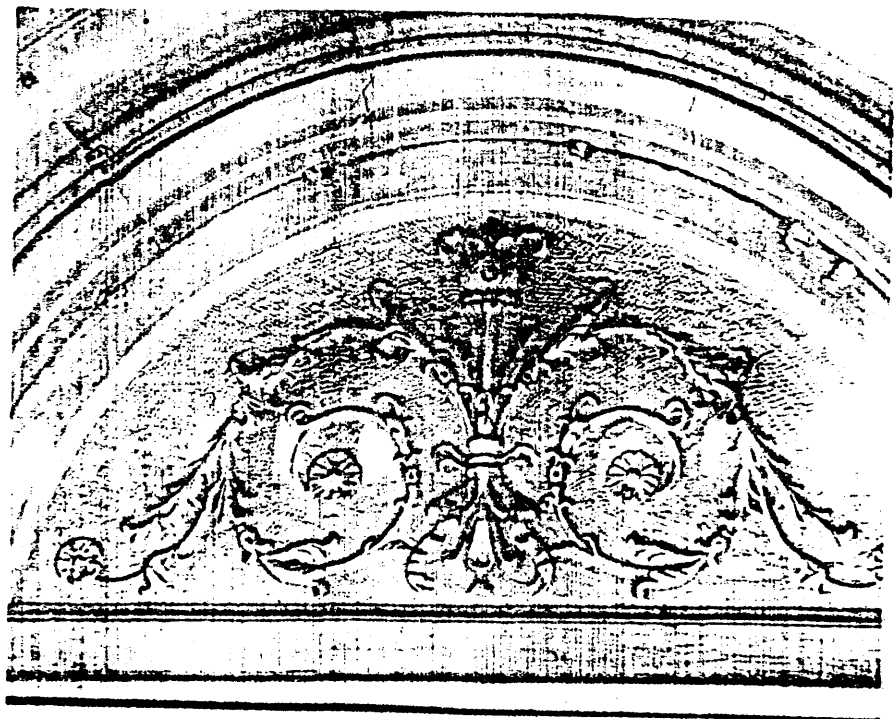
Post Office, Box 44247

Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804

V. Sources consulted

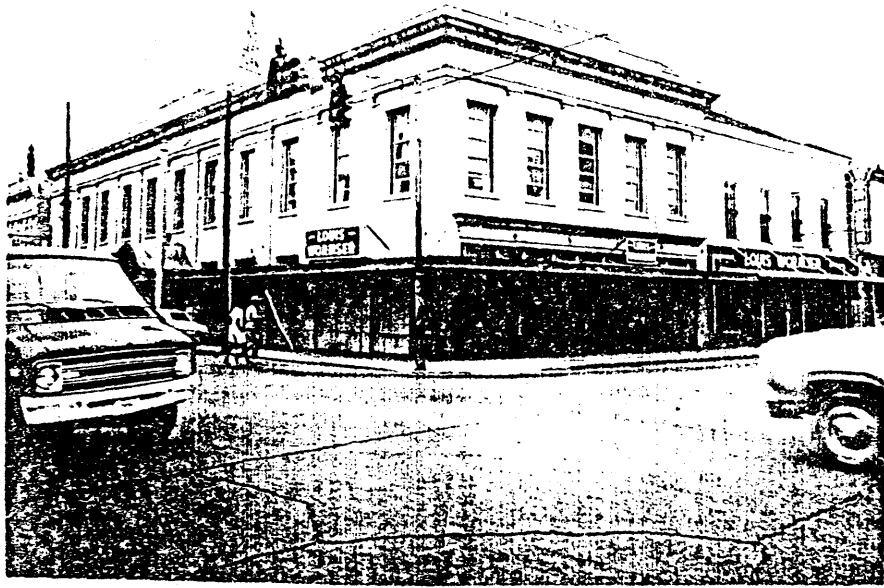
Mr. Michael J. McNulty

building is a men's wear department store. The building is very nicely constructed with a wide entablature below a stepped facade and is very nicely designed; it has courses of masonry extending above the engaged columns which act as buttresses. These are very simple capitals and are spaced between the large windows. These are presently of metal construction and are obvious replacements. The lower floors have been changed considerably, but on the Willow street side, the main entrance is still intact with a pressed-tin canopy and very handsome doorway of which we have attached a detail photograph. This building has been plastered and scored to resemble stone. We interviewed Mr. McNulty and he gave us a brief summary of the history of the building. It was bought by the present law firm from Carl Cauer whose father Norman Bauer had owned it previously. In 1945 Mr. Bauer senior had purchased it from T. Clarence Lawless et al, and the heirs of Maggie Hanson Lawless in 1928 had purchased it from the Franklin Opera House Co. LTD. Arthur Boudreaux worked on the building about 1923 and remodeled it with William Cook as the contractor. The title of the building dates back to 1817 when the original owner of this particular piece of land was Alex "Guineau" Lewis, and he sold to a Mr. McLean. Property has changed hands quite a number of times since 1817. It was used as an Opera House for a number of years and Mr. McNulty said that there was a side entrance going up to the Opera House which was always on the upper floor. At one time there was a large saloon on the lower floor. Mr. McNulty also said that at one time there was a large two storied brick building at the site of Blevins, across the street, and during certain times when there were festivities in the town they would built a cat-walk so that people could go from one building to another. The building across the street had a dance hall on the upper floor and a saloon at the lower floor. There are all sorts of interesting historical facts that could be researched on this building. At the rear of the building on Willow Street is another building which is now part of its property, and we will describe it separately when we get to the Willow street side. It is now connected with a doorway and a cat-walk and is joined with this building. Mr. McNulty has a complete abstract on this building and we expect to obtain later on copies of the chain of title. On the Willow street lower floor, Robicheaux and Dooley operate a Barber Shop, and Republic Finance Loans is at the west end of this side.



GOLDEN GUILD





Building # 36

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RECREATION AND TOURISM: Division of
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P. O. Box 44247, Baton Rouge, La. 70804.
Phone (504) 389-5086



I. #51-
 Parish St. Mary
 Municipality Franklin
 U.S.G.S. Quad _____
 Township _____ Range _____ Section _____
 Type of Property Building
 Name (common) Wormser's
 Name (historic) Louis Wormser
 Address 607 Main St.
Franklin, La.
 Present Owner Wormser's
 Address 607 Main St.
Franklin, La.
 Date or period of construction _____

- II.
1. Good to excellent local example of a building type X.
 2. Average example _____
 3. Poor example _____

I. Physical description of property and historical significance
 This was originally a dry-goods store operated by Silverman & LefKowits and it was purchased by Lewis Wormser in 1927 and is presently operated as a ladies ready to wear store. This is a solid masonry structure having a hipped roof covered with tin and the front of the building has been faced with stucco. There are four large windows across the front and these are double hung two over four vertically. The lower part of the building has been altered considerably in Art Deco style with structural black glass and chrome. This building like the one next to it which is the lower part of the

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 Date May 6, 1980
 for Archaeology & Historic Preservation
Post Office, Box 44247
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804

V. Sources consulted _____
Lewis Boudreaux

Lawless building and also operated by Lewis Wormser, have had their ceilings dropped on the lower floor. The exterior has been completely remodeled. We obtained information from Lewis Boudreau who works at Wormser's men's store. According to Mr. Boudreau there was a dry-goods store operating here previous to Wormser's operation and it was Silverman and LefKowits.

Building # 38

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I. #51-0
 Parish St. Mary
 Municipality Franklin
 U.S.G.S. Quad _____
 Township _____ Range _____ Section _____
 Type of Property Building
 Name (common) _____
 Name (historic) Sam Serio's Confectionary
 Address 609 Main St.
Franklin, La.
 Present Owner Harold Wormser
 Address 609 Main St.
Franklin, La.
 Date or period of construction 1880 - 1910

- II.
1. Good to excellent local example of a building type _____.
 2. Average example
 3. Poor example _____

I. Physical description of property and historical significance

This is a two storied frame structure having a hipped roof covered by asbestos shingling. The facade at ground level has been altered considerably. At the upper level are four double hung windows two over two. We have attached detail photos of the back of this building which show more of the original construction. This is owned by Harold Wormser and is presently not in use. At one time it was a restaurant operated by "Shine" Everett Fouquier, and later it was a Deli operated by Fouquier, then he sold it to a niece, Mrs. Clyde Dean & Mrs. Helen Herman. Following this it was a

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Date May 1, 6, 1980

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V. Sources consulted _____

Lewis Boudreaux

-0
Sam Serio's Confectionary

restaurant operated by the Grangers. At 609 Main Street one of the original door frames is still existing at one side of the building and this is very nicely framed with reeded molding and a single paned overhead lunette. The door is semi-glazed, with a large glass panel hearly all the way down to the base. It was been known for many years as Sam Serio's Confectionary. Serio's operated an old-fashioned soda fountain with soft drinks and Ice cream.

Building #39

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P. O. Box 44247, Baton Rouge, La. 70804.
Phone (504) 389-5086
#51-



I.
Parish St. Mary
Municipality Franklin
U.S.G.S. Quad _____
Township _____ Range _____ Section _____
Type of Property Building
Name (common) Steven's Office Supplies
Name (historic) St. Mary's Store
Address 606 Main St.
Franklin, La.
Present Owner H & L Realty Corp.
Address P.O. Box 1006
Franklin, La.
Date or period of construction 1895-1900

- II.
1. Good to excellent local example of a building type X.
 2. Average example _____
 3. Poor example _____

I. Physical description of property and historical significance

The upper part of this building shows its age; it is a nice two storied solid building having common red brick sides with string courses across the top and having a facade in a darker red brick, not quite butter-laid but more closely laid than the side courses. There are nicely arched windows across the front, well framed. There is a very nice facade with dentils, string courses of brick alternated with short buttress columns forming a wide entablature. Multiple string courses are above the main windows in the front. String courses of brick are also below the windows. The lower

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Date _____

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Post Office, Box 44247

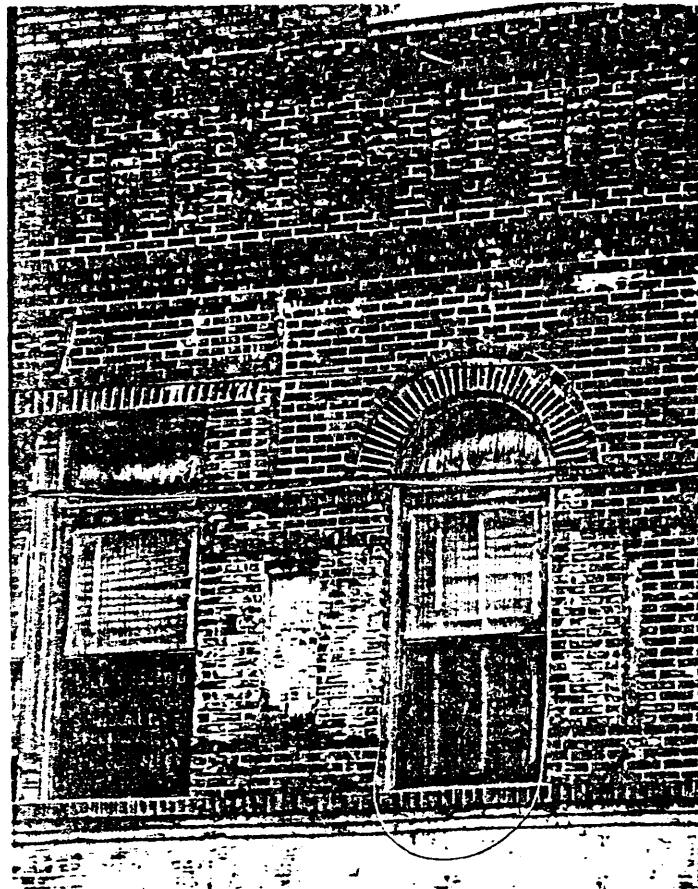
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804

V. Sources consulted _____

Henry Friedmañ

Stevens Office Supplies

level of the store has been completely modernized, in Art Deco style with structural glass in tan, light brown and dark brown colors, using aluminum and chrome across the display windows. We have attached rear views of this building showing the large openings at rear which are closed by heavy iron shutters. The rear view also shows the nice brick work over the windows and doorways.



Building #42

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#51-

I.

Parish St. Mary

Municipality Franklin

U.S.G.S. Quad _____

Township _____ Range _____ Section _____

Type of Property Popkin's Jewelry Store

Name (common) Isaac David Popkin

Name (historic) _____

Address 615 Main St.
Franklin, La.

Present Owner Oscar H. Popkin

Address 615 Main St.
Franklin, La.

Date or period of construction 1892

II.

1. Good to excellent local example of a building type x.
2. Average example _____
3. Poor example _____

I. Physical description of property and historical significance

This is a very small masonry building of gable end construction having a false front across the top of masonry combined with a stamped-tin facade (molded). The gable end roof is covered with tin. There is a single chimney remaining on one side of the pitched roof. The building is almost completely unchanged since its construction. It was built by Isaac Popkin in 1892. He was a jeweler, and his son Oscar H. Popkin still operates the family business. Mr. Popkin has given us some information about the store. The exterior of the building as noted has a false front across the

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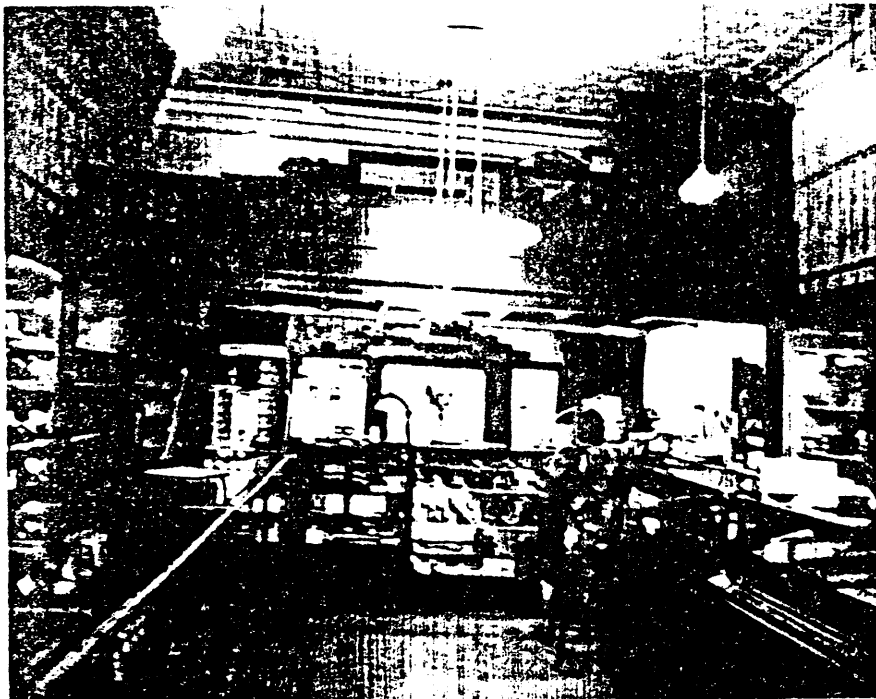
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804

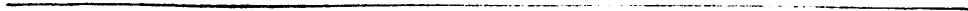
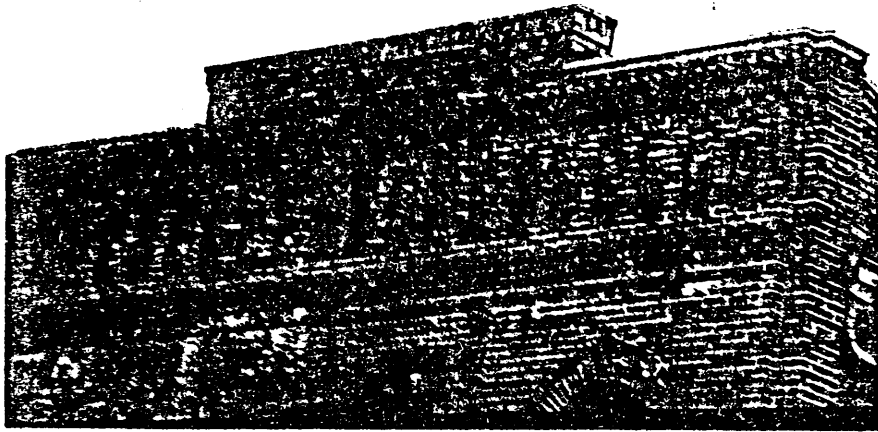
V. Sources consulted _____

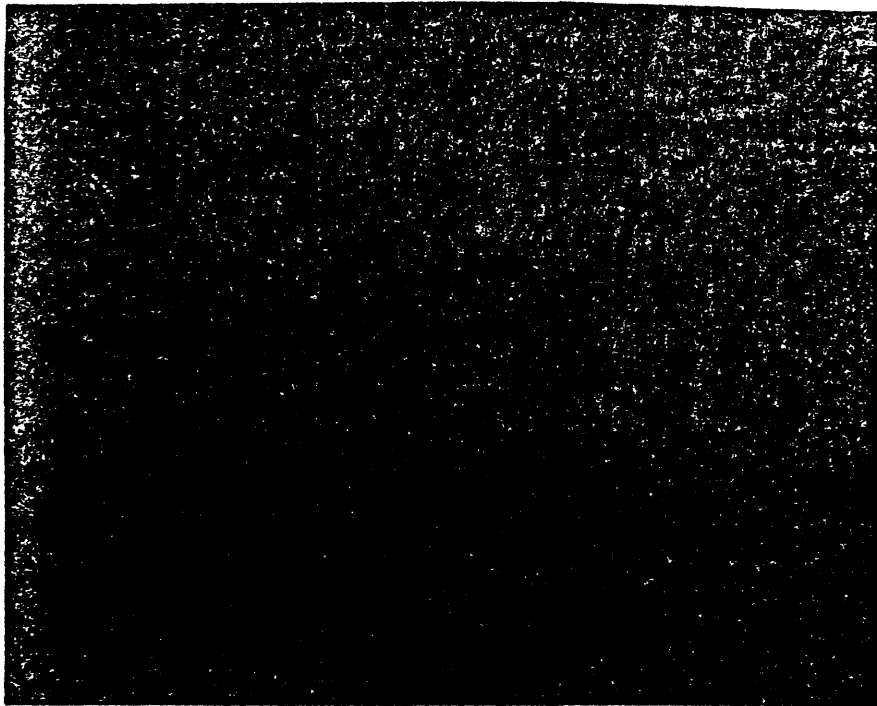
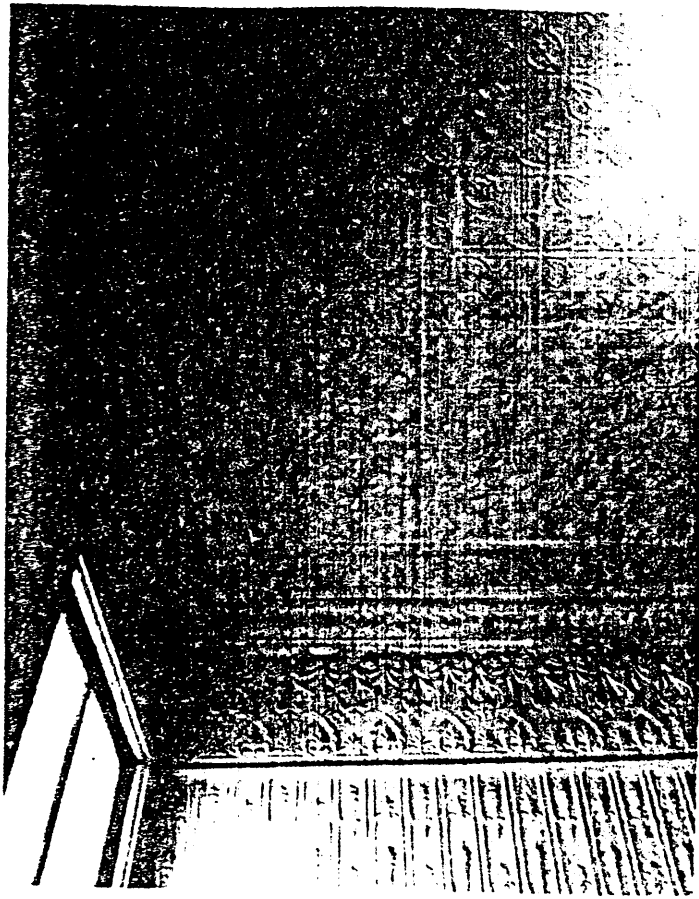
Oscar H. Popkin

#51-
Popkin Jewelry Store

top of which we have attached detail photos. It has a very nice wide entablature and the name and date well framed in a attractive design on top of the entablature. There is still the original old tin canopy over the front and all of the original facade remains at lower level. See attached detail photos of this. The display counters at bases are highly decorated and ornamental and the door itself is the original one. The interior of the building also is very nicely ornamented; it has stamped-tin ceiling and wall. The cabinets and counters and all storage facilities date from the original owner. We have attached detail photos of these. At the rear of the building behind one of the main counters is a nice old safe which Mr. Popkin said his father purchased from Baldwin Lumber Co. when they went out of business. All of the old cases and counters as noted still remain and these are of interesting design. This is a little gem of a building, very nice, and very simple, in beautiful, original condition.

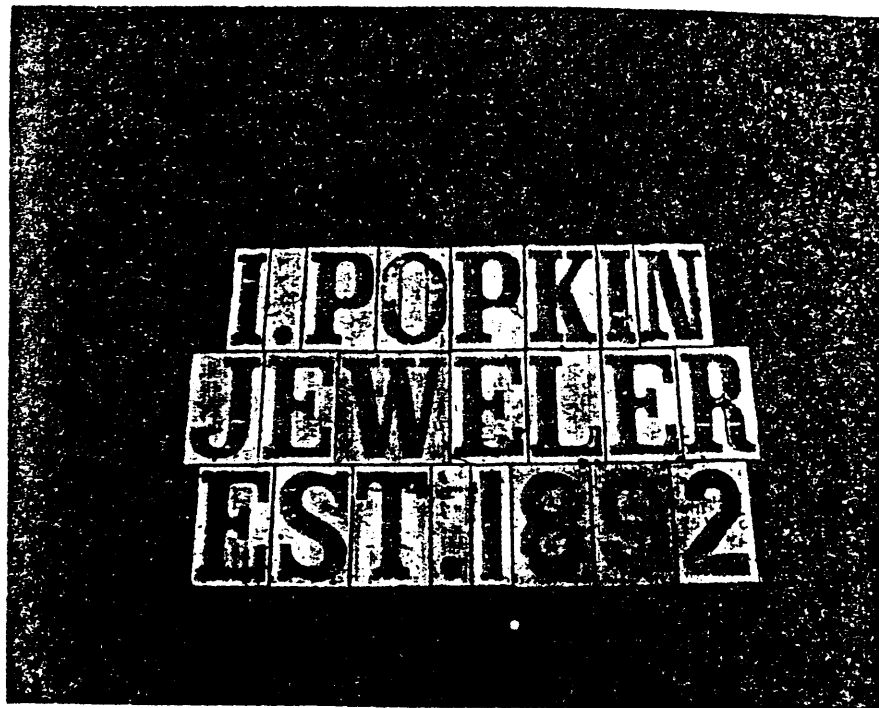






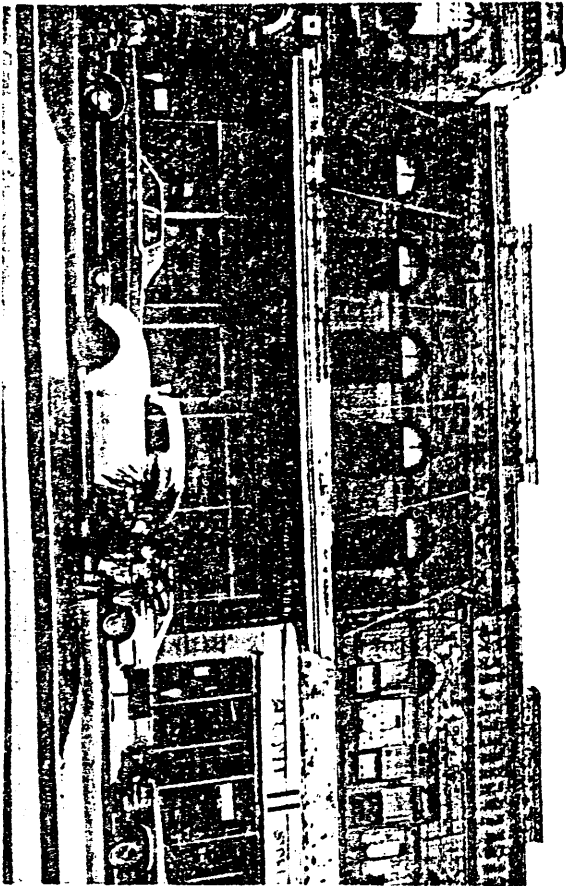






Building # 43

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Phone (504) 389-5086



#51-033

I.
 Parish St. Mary
 Municipality Franklin
 U.S.G.S. Quad _____
 Township _____ Range _____ Section _____
 Type of Property Building
 Name (common) A. Friedman Sons
 Name (historic) Bell's Dept. Store
 Address 608 Main St.
Franklin, La.
 Present Owner H. L. L. Realty
 Address 608 Main St.
Franklin, La.
 Date or period of construction 1895

- II.
1. Good to excellent local example of a building type X.
 2. Average example _____
 3. Poor example _____

I. Physical description of property and historical significance

A large two storied masonry building, this has common brick at sides and rear and butter-laid dark red brick across the front. There is a false front across the top somewhat matching the building adjacent to it. There is very much similarity of design but with lighter colored brick used for a decorative accent. There are nicely arched windows across the front of the building and string courses of brick are used on the dentiled entablature. This building (which is most unusual) still has its original canopy. This is a wide wooden canopy with a band of dentils below the wide cornice. It has

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V. Sources consulted _____

Henry Friedman

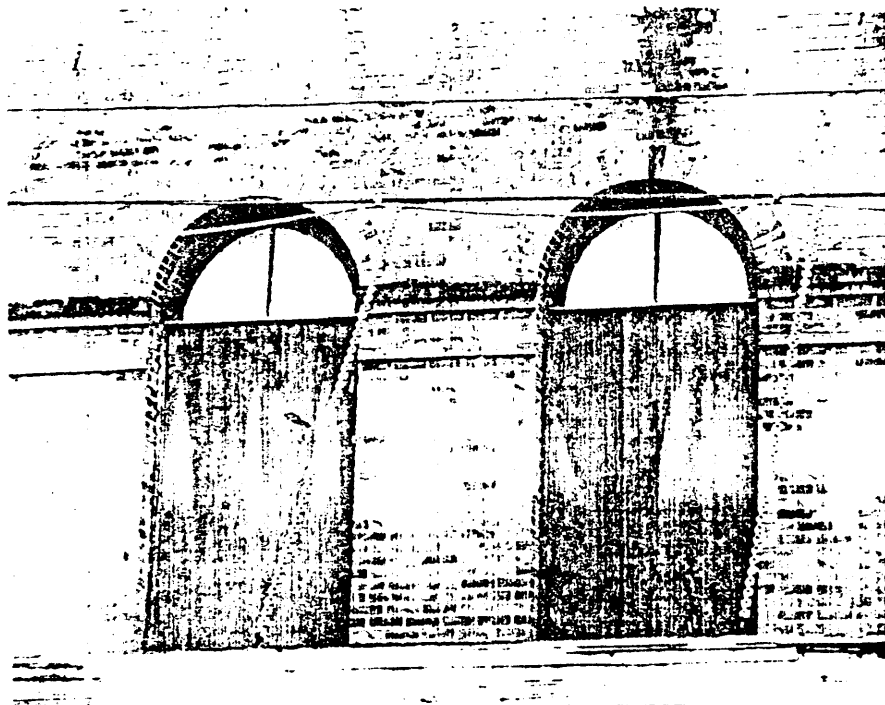
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an old fashioned cotton owning which can be raised and lowered. The lower part has been modernized with structural glass in black and chrome and aluminum. We're also attached detail photographs of the rear of this building along with the adjacent building.

This property was originally built as a store in 1895, and has been occupied by the Friedmans since the thirties, when the Friedman family rented it. Young Mr. Friedman said that they purchased the property about five year ago and he is now operating the store. The interior of the building has a mezzanine floor presently being used as storage space. The high ceiling of the present structure is covered with stamped-tin in a nice design with borders of the same material. There is a central beam extending through^hthe middle of the building and this is supported by four ornate cast iron fluted columns. In between the columns beaded cypress panels of a narrow width are used to form elliptical arches. The side walls of the store are finished with a beaded cypress ceiling of a narrow width. All of the original store counters, shelves and cases remain, and we have attached detail photos of some of these. Inside of the store is an elaborate cornice which extends the full length of the store, over a spindeled and bracketed series of shelves. At the rear of the store going up to the mezzanine is another paneled series, above the rather wide entablature. The balcony rail is nicely turned. Acorn finials are used at this rear part to decorate the stairway and the open mezzanine.



Building # 45

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I. # 51-
 Parish St. Mary
 Municipality Franklin
 U.S.G.S. Quad _____
 Township _____ Range _____ Section _____
 Type of Property Building
 Name (common) St. Mary Bank & Trust Co.
 Name (historic) St. Mary Bank & Trust Co.
 Address 614 Main St.
Franklin, La.
 Present Owner St. Mary Bank & Trust Co.
 Address 614 Main St.
Franklin, La.
 Date or period of construction 1898

- II.
1. Good to excellent local example of a building type X.
 2. Average example _____
 3. Poor example _____

I. Physical description of property and historical significance

This is now the downtown branch of St. Mary Bank & Trust Co. It is a solid masonry structure, two storied. It is of gable end construction with a false entablature across the top elaborately decorated. It has a very ornamental cornice of which we have attached detail photographs. Below this are arched windows which are nicely framed with string courses and architraves above them, and at either side are engaged columns with cornice decoration. The main entrance way of the bank building is also highly ornamented with columns at either side and a larger arch at center. We've attached detail photogra

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Date May 1-6, 1980

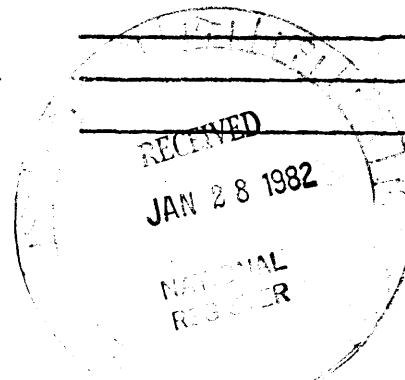
for Archaeology & Historic Preservation

Post Office, Box 44247

Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804

V. Sources consulted _____

McKerall O'Niell



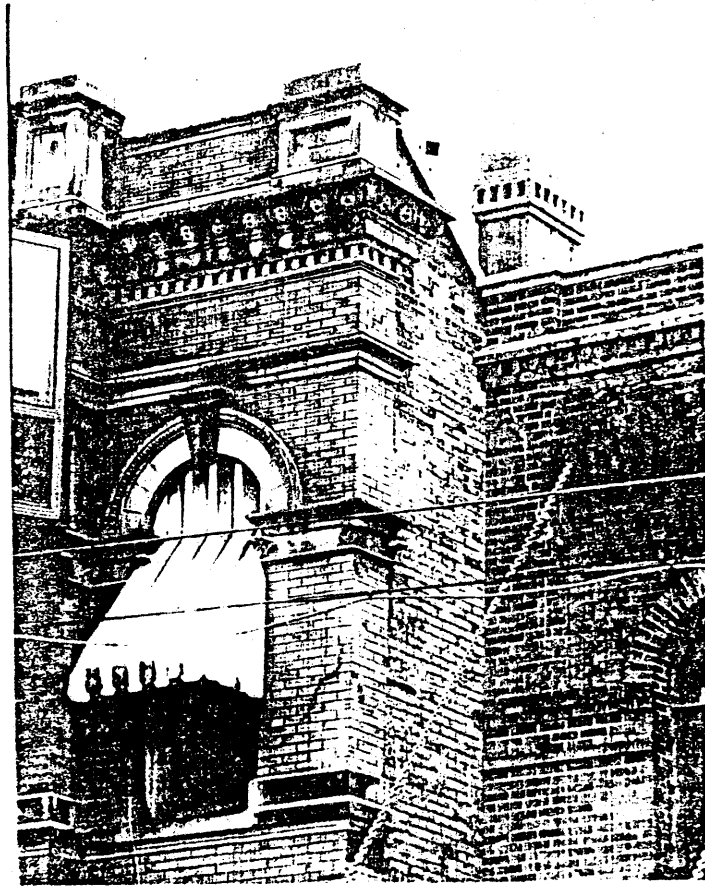


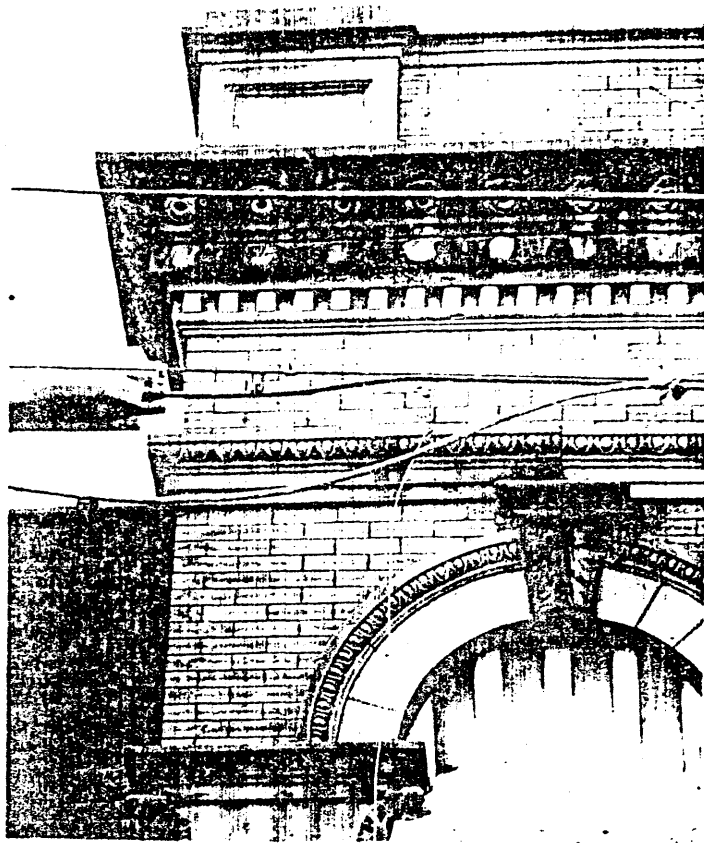
#51-0

St. Mary Bank & Trust Co.
Main St.
Franklin, La.

of this. The facade of this building is of butter-laid brick and in a light color, a salmon pink brick. However, the rear and sides of the building are common brick. At the rear at the second floor level is a large round window which is extremely ornamental but can only be seen from a distance. There is an extra addition at rear of this bank of a more recent age.





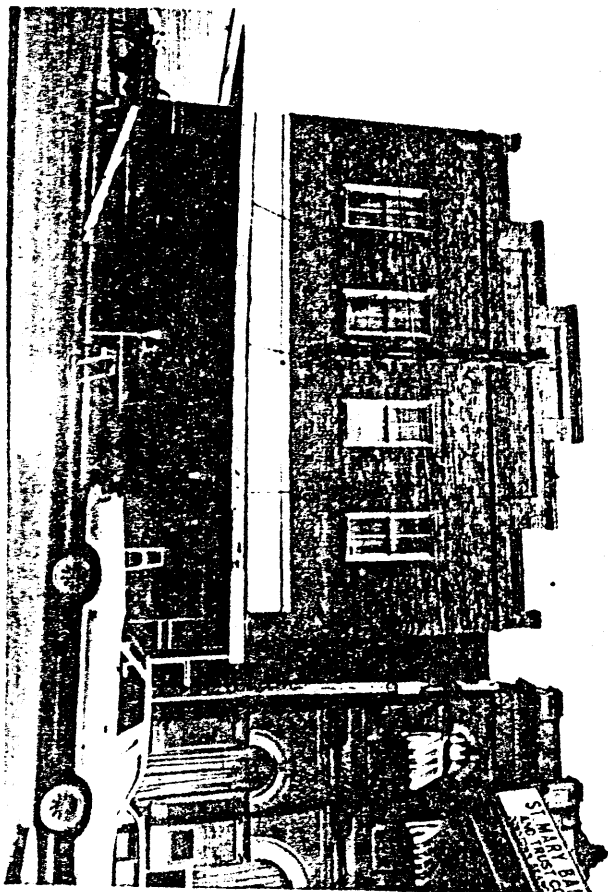


THE ST. MARY
BANK
AND
TRUST CO.

CAPITAL
\$300,000.00
SURPLUS
\$500,000.00

Building # 47

STATE OF LOUISIANA, DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE,
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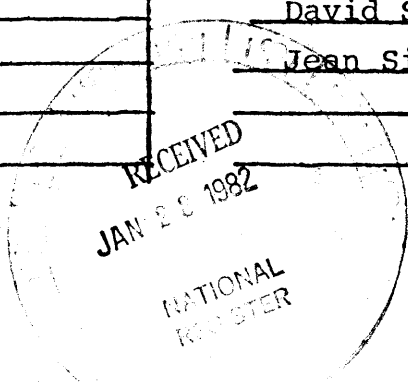
I. #51-035
 Parish St. Mary
 Municipality Franklin
 U.S.G.S. Quad _____
 Township _____ Range _____ Section _____
 Type of Property Building
 Name (common) Silverman's
 Name (historic) Silverman's
 Address 618 Main St.
Franklin, La.
 Present Owner Silverman's
 Address 618 Main St.
P.O. Box 585 Franklin, La.
 Date or period of construction 1914

- II.
1. Good to excellent local example of a building type x.
 2. Average example _____
 3. Poor example _____

I. Physical description of property and historical significance
 This is a two storied solid masonry structure on the corner of Main and Commercial. It is the last in a series of four very nice two storied brick commercial structures on this first block on Main street north of the Courthouse. Silverman's is of a very simple design with courses of brick used across the upper level and chimneys extending down the commercial street side in ornamental fashion used along the top of the roof. The lower floor of Silverman's has been completely remodeled and modernized with structural glass and aluminum framing. It has a very good neo'-sign

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 Date May 1, 6, 1980
 for Archaeology & Historic Preservation
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Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804

V. Sources consulted _____
David Silverman
Jean Silverman Zetterland



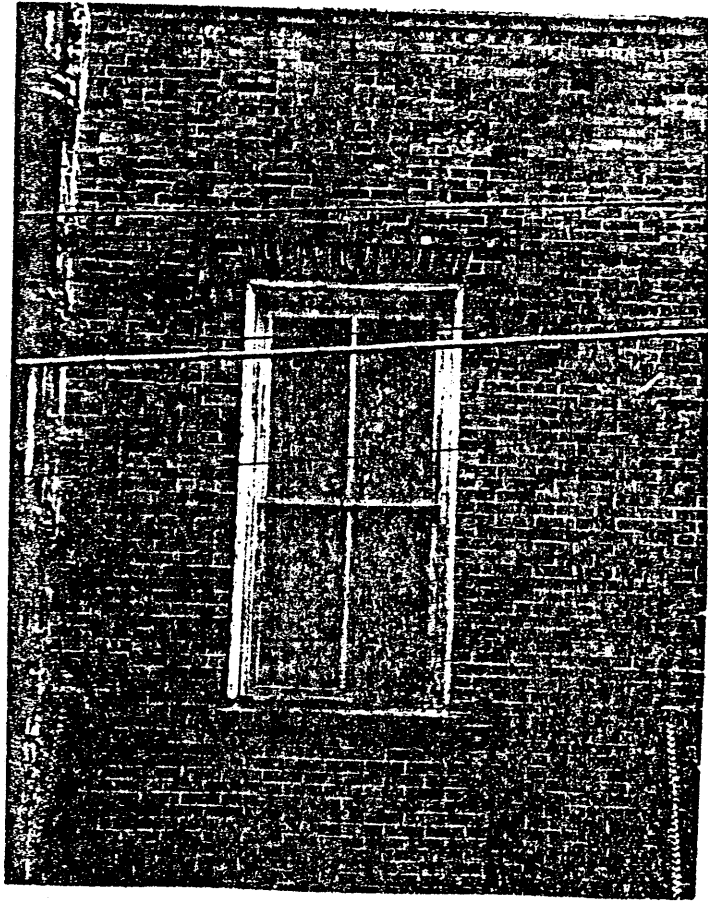
Silverman's

on the front, probably a classic of its type. We have attached detail photographs of the rear of this building also. Windows on this building are all very nicely framed, with nice work on the lintels and still in a simple design.

Description of the interior:

A very large open great room about 50 feet wide and 120 feet long. The present owner of the store Mr. Silverman, has given us historical information about it. The store was built by his father in 1914. His father Mark and his Uncle Nathan. The two brothers built the store and it is presently in the hands of the second generation of the Silverman family. Down the central portion of the store is a very wide large beam and this is supported by five large paneled cypress columns with simple capitals. The side walls of the store are covered with wide cypress beaded paneling and the entire ceiling is covered with stamped tin, in a very nice pattern. Large square borders with rolled edging project in high relief. The old light fixtures have been removed and the decorative spaces where they originally stood are still there. See attached detail photos. At the rear of the store is a staircase extending up to what use to be an office, and an abundant eight elevator is to one side. Mr. Silverman said that when the store was originally built they made the ceiling very high so that at a future time they could possibly make it a two storied store, but this plan was never followed through. It is a very high 18 foot ceiling, in a large open room, very nice. This was originally a dry-goods store and is presently confined to ready to wear sales.

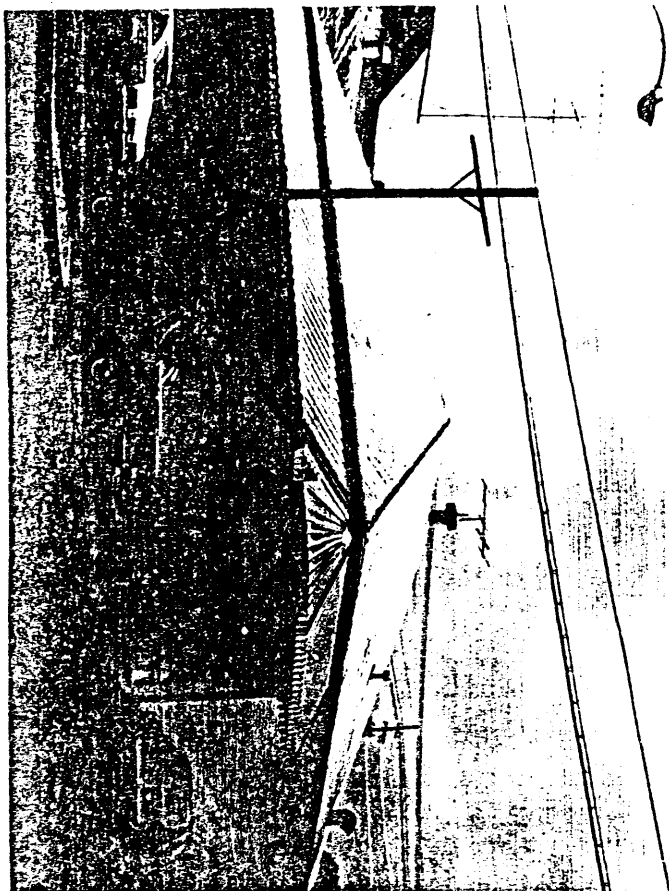




Building # 48

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P. O. Box 44247, Baton Rouge, La. 70804.
Phone (504) 389-5086

#51-



I.
 Parish St. Mary
 Municipality Franklin
 U.S.G.S. Quad _____
 Township _____ Range _____ Section _____
 Type of Property Building
 Name (common) Millers-Engineers
 Name (historic) _____
 Address 700 Main St.
at Commercial St. Franklin, La.
 Present Owner T.F. Kramer
 Address 601 Adams
Franklin, La.
 Date or period of construction 1890-1915

- II.
 1. Good to excellent local example of a building type _____
 2. Average example
 3. Poor example _____

I. Physical description of property and historical significance

This is on the bayou side of Main street. It is a single storied solid masonry structure having a hipped roof, covered with tin. Large-paned display windows extend all around the front and side of the building, with double paned overhead windows above. Between the windows are cast-iron engaged columns, and these also flank the main entrance, which is cat-a-cornered on Main and Commercial. The building is of very simple design and is a very nice structure, excellent condition. It is currently in use as the City Engineer's Office.

Recorded by Ruth R. Fontenot & Mary Fuselier

Date May 6, 1980

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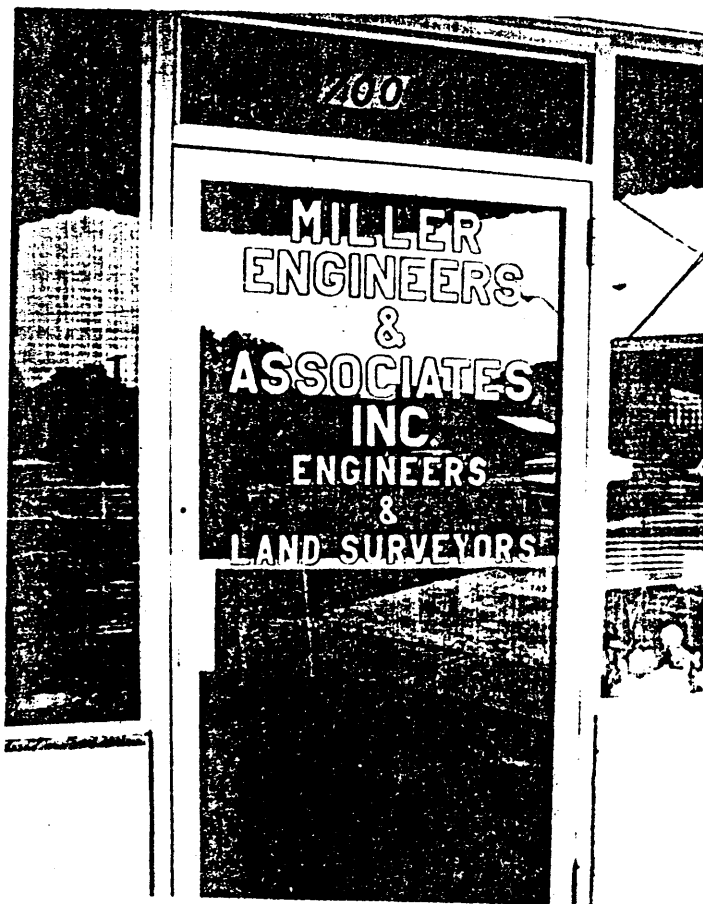
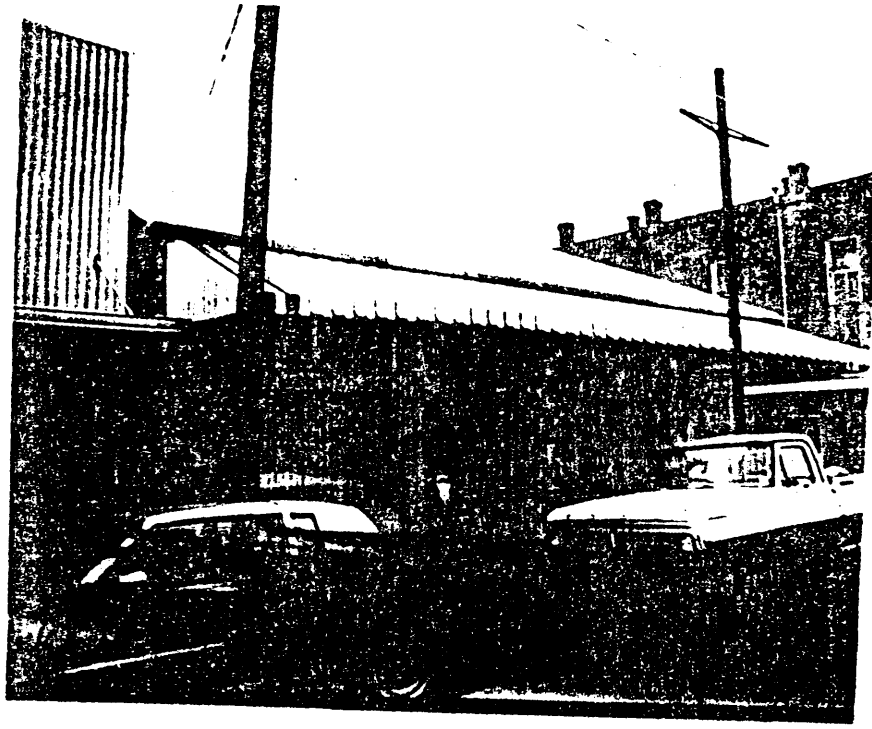
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804

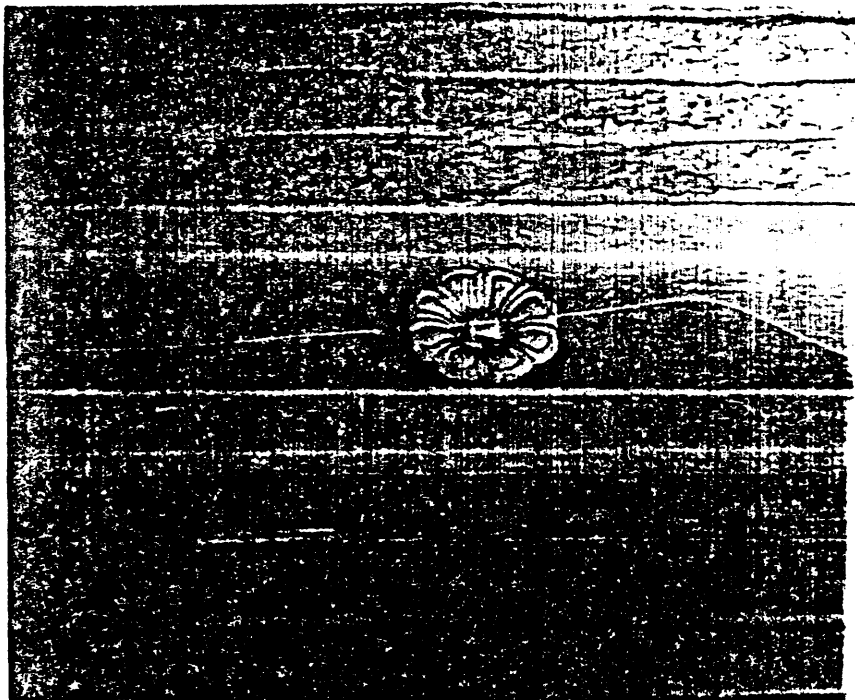
V. Sources consulted _____

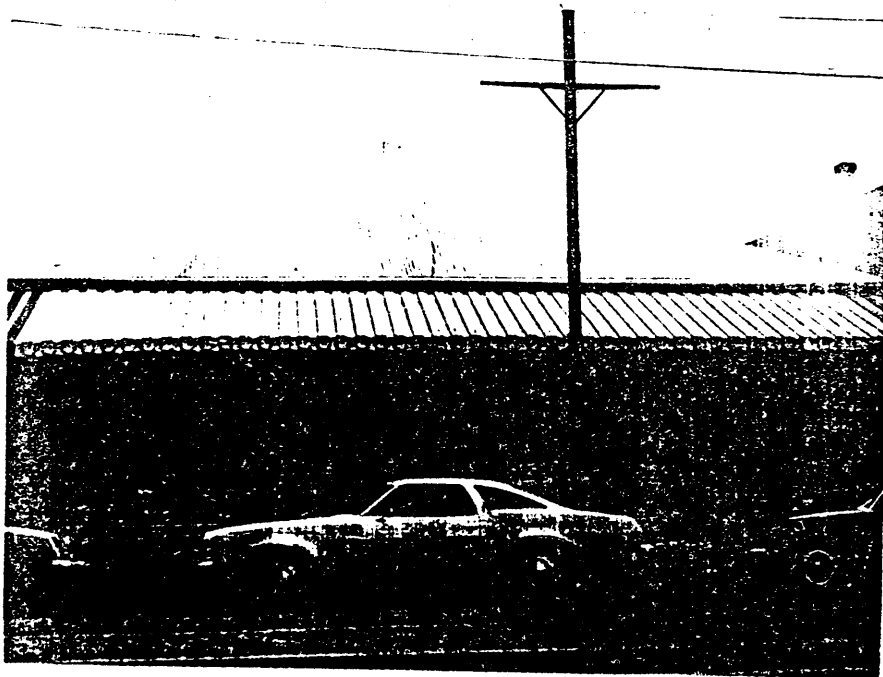
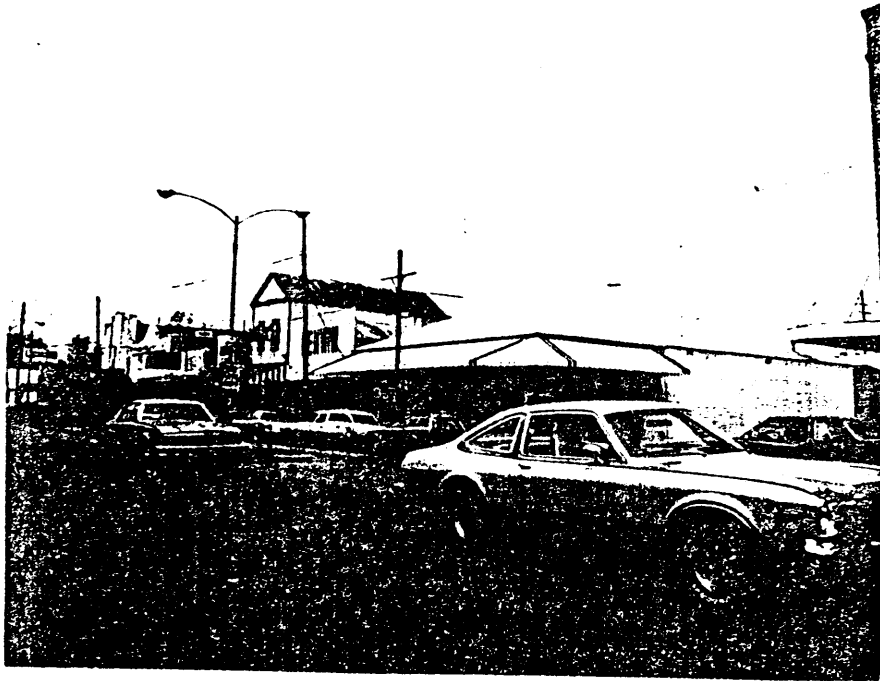
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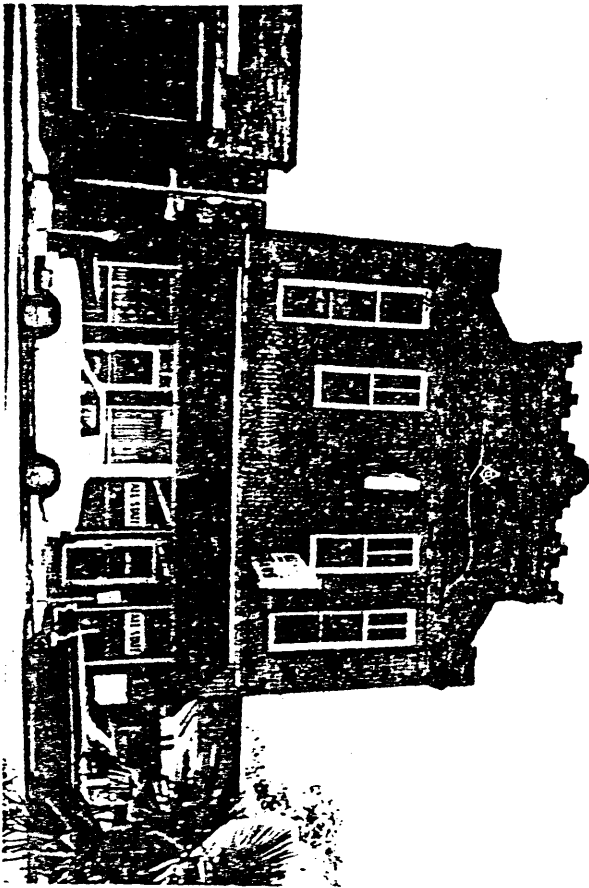






Building # 50

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RECREATION AND TOURISM: Division of
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P. O. Box 44247, Baton Rouge, La. 70804.
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I. #51-
 Parish St. Mary
 Municipality Franklin
 U.S.G.S. Quad _____
 Township _____ Range _____ Section _____
 Type of Property Building
 Name (common) Masonic Temple
 Name (historic) Masonic Temple
 Address Main St
Franklin, La.
 Present Owner Masonic Lodge # 57
 Address 707 Main St.
Franklin, La.
 Date or period of construction 1894

- II.
1. Good to excellent local example of a building type ✓.
 2. Average example _____
 3. Poor example _____

I. Physical description of property and historical significance

This is a large two storied brick structure of solid masonry construction, gable end, having a tin roof with several ventilators at the ridge pole. The sides and rear walls have been stuccoed. The facade is dark red brick and it is highly ornamental with a design across the upper level showing the Masonic emblem. String courses of brick, recessed panels and dentil bands are used as decorative treatment across the front and sides of this building. There are nice designs worked out in brick over all of the window extending across the front, and these are double hung two over two and one

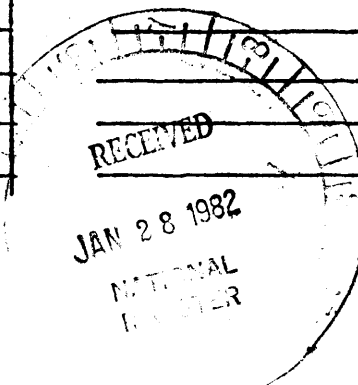
Recorded by Ruth R. Fontenot & Mary Fuselier
 Date May 6, 1980

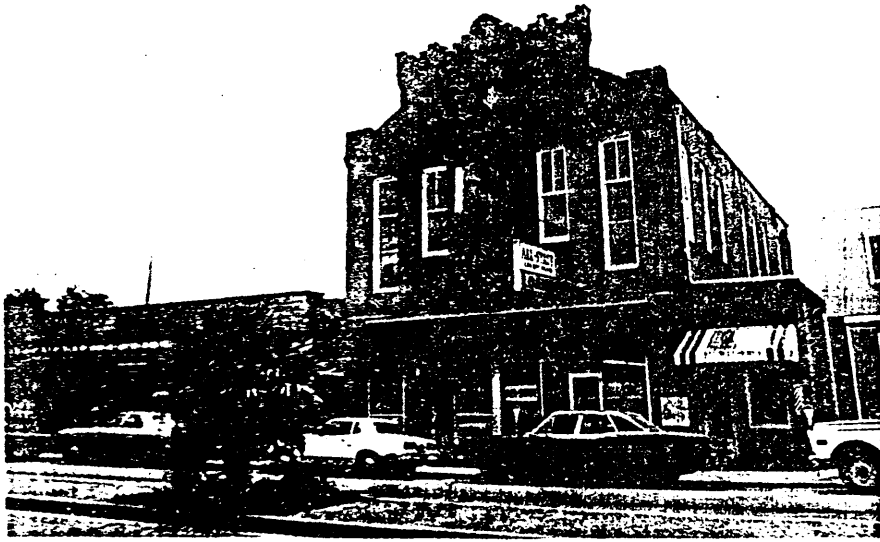
OF Archaeology & Historic Preservation

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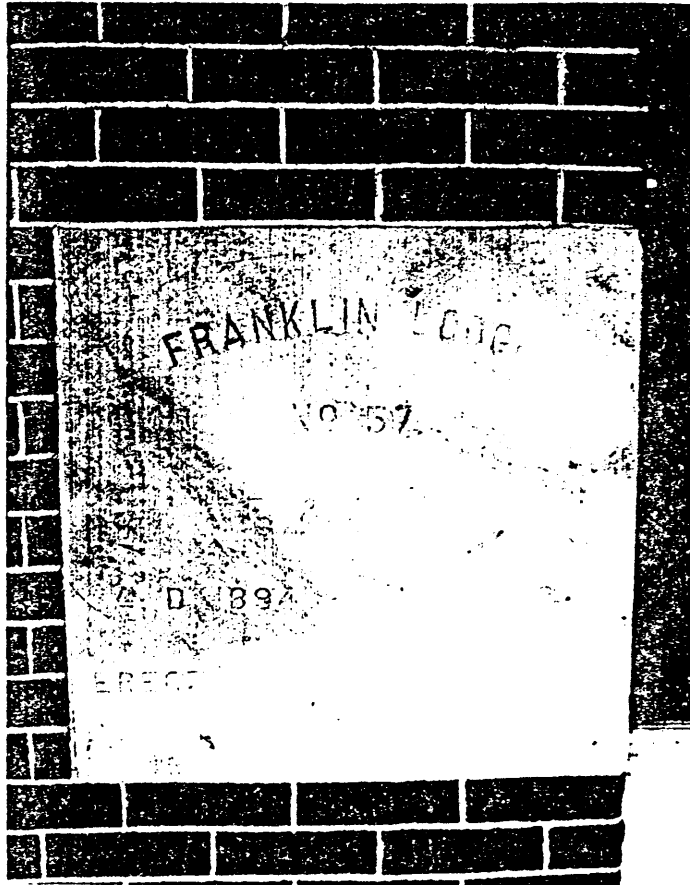
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804

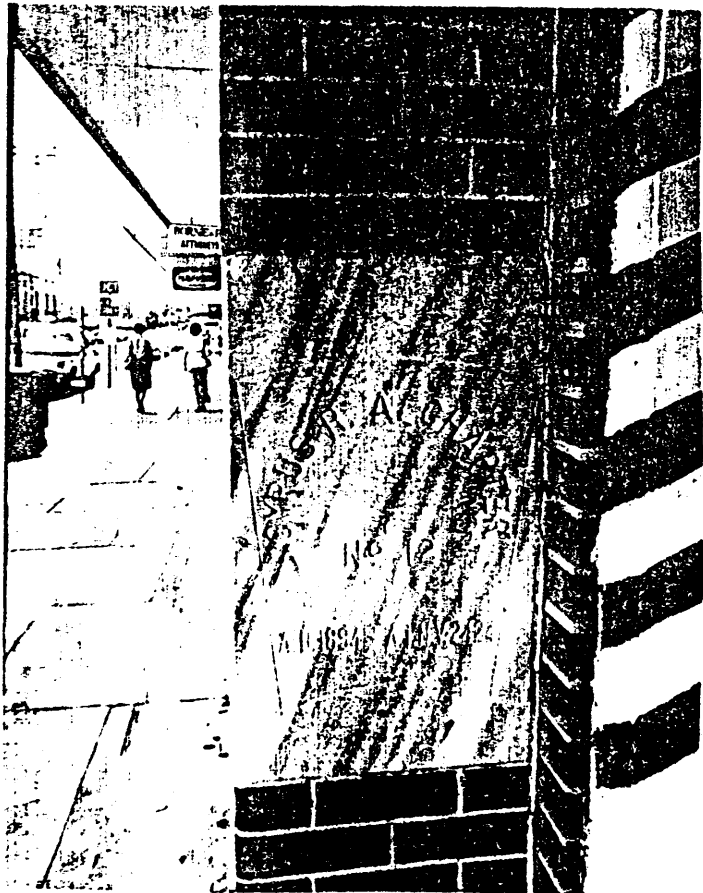
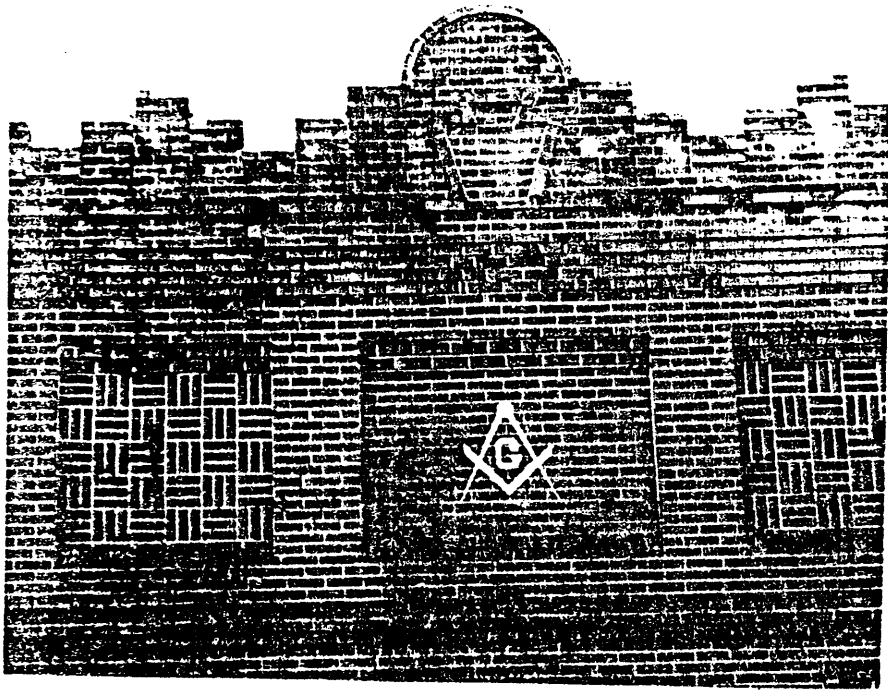
V. Sources consulted _____

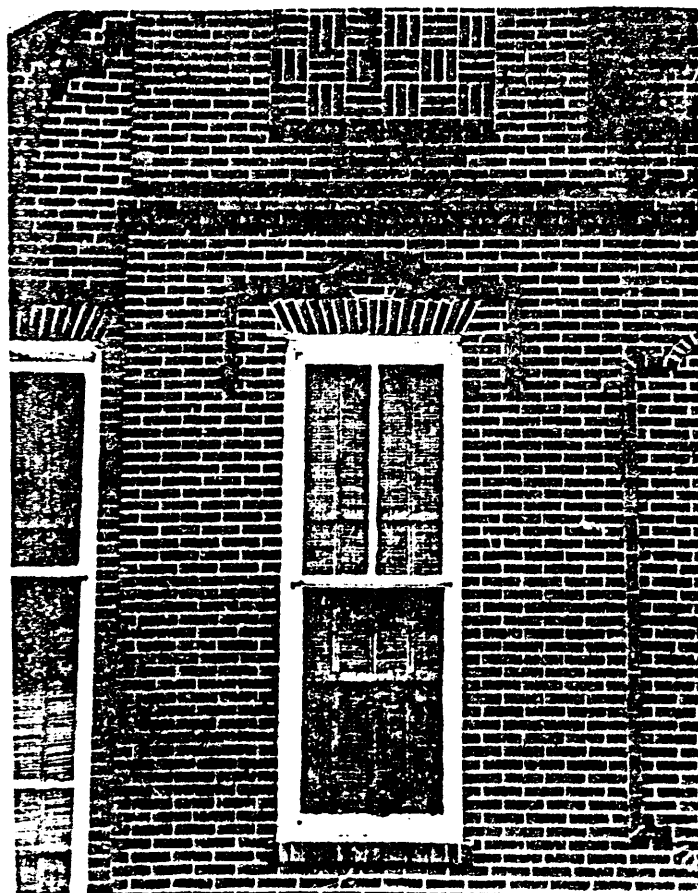
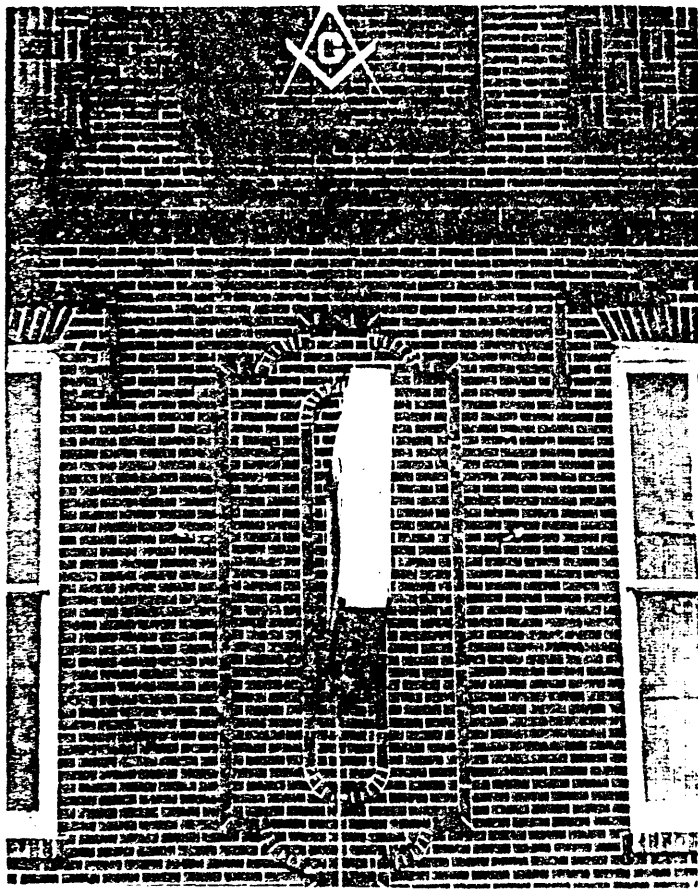




over one. There is a canopy extending out over the sidewalk. The windows at the side and rear are of nice design with arched overheads, and these are double hung two over one and one over one. We've taken photographs of the rear of this building and also attached detail photos showing the nice masonry construction. The upper floor of this is still used as Franklin Lodge # 57. At the lower level is house: All-State Credit Plan Loans.







Building # 52

STATE OF LOUISIANA, DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE,
RECREATION AND TOURISM: Division of
Archaeology and Historic Preservation,
P. O. Box 44247, Baton Rouge, La. 70804.
Phone (504) 389-5086



I. #51-0
Parish St Mary
Municipality Franklin
U.S.G.S. Quad _____
Township _____ Range _____ Section _____
Type of Property Building
Name (common) Polito's
Name (historic) _____
Address 710 Main St.
Franklin, La.
Present Owner _____
Address _____
Date or period of construction _____

- II.
1. Good to excellent local example of a building type _____.
2. Average example X
3. Poor example _____

I. Physical description of property and historical significance

This is a very narrow two storied masonry structure having gable end construction with a pediment formed at front supported by two very simple designed engaged masonry columns. The lower part of the store front is faced with white glazed brick, and has not been changed appreciably. Windows on the side are boarded up. The roof is covered with tin, and there are two windows facing on the top floor front, and these have heavy metal ownings.

Recorded by Ruth R. Fontenot & Mary Fuselier

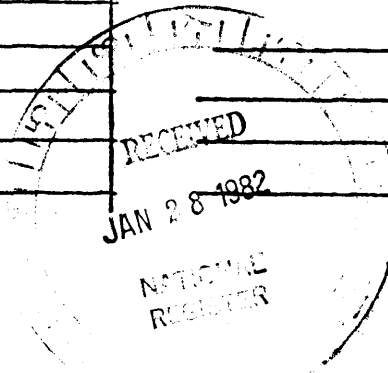
Date May 6, 1980

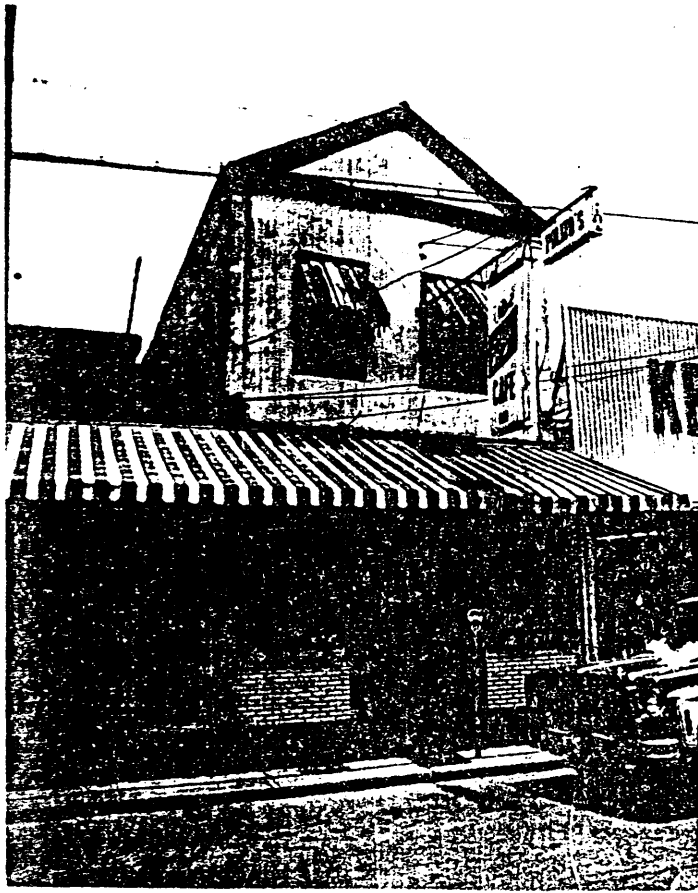
For Archaeology & Historic Preservation

Post Office, Box 44247

Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804

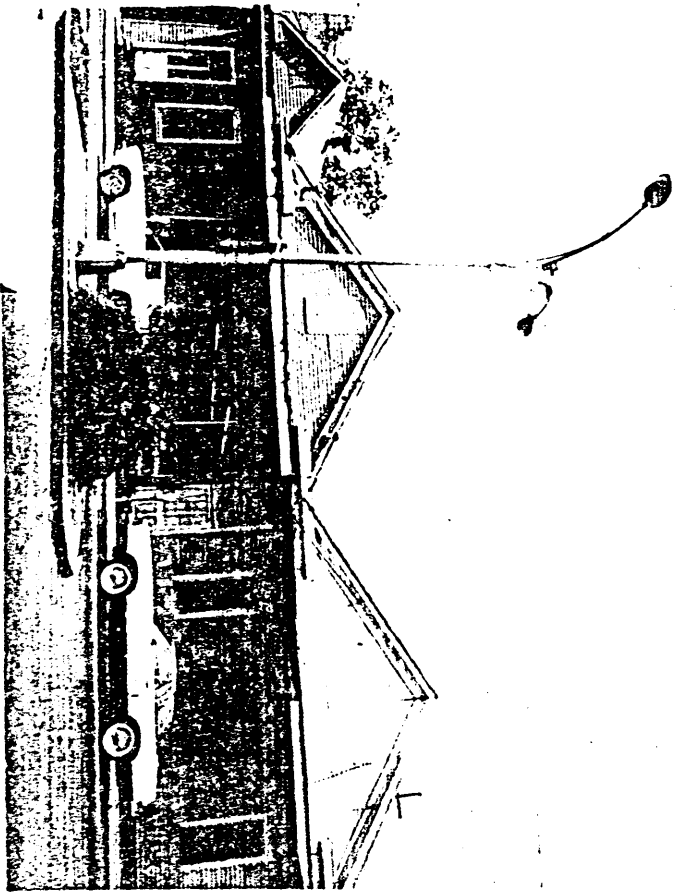
V. Sources consulted _____





Building # 63

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P. O. Box 44247, Baton Rouge, La. 70804.
Phone (504) 389-5086



I. #51-039
 Parish St. Mary
 Municipality Franklin
 U.S.G.S. Quad _____
 Township _____ Range _____ Section _____
 Type of Property Building
 Name (common) Western Auto
 Name (historic) _____
 Address 733 Main St.
Franklin, La.
 Present Owner Edwin Broussard
 Address _____
Jeanerette, La.
 Date or period of construction 1890-1920

- II.
1. Good to excellent local example of a building type _____.
 2. Average example
 3. Poor example _____

I. Physical description of property and historical significance

Three frame structure are joined together, butted up against each other. #0-39 is a smaller frame structure then the other two. #0-40 & 0-41 have a little alley way between them.

This is a small gable end framed store building having its roof covered with tin and exterior walls covered with cypress weatherboard. There is a small overhanging canopy extending out over the sidewalk, supported by iron rods. It has no columns. This building has a single door and a single window opened directly on the sidewalk. The door is obviously one of the original doors, it is a paneled door with four glazed portions at the top and the window is double hung two over two.

Recorded by Ruth R. Fontenot & Mary Fuselier

Date May 15, 1980

for Archaeology & Historic Preservation

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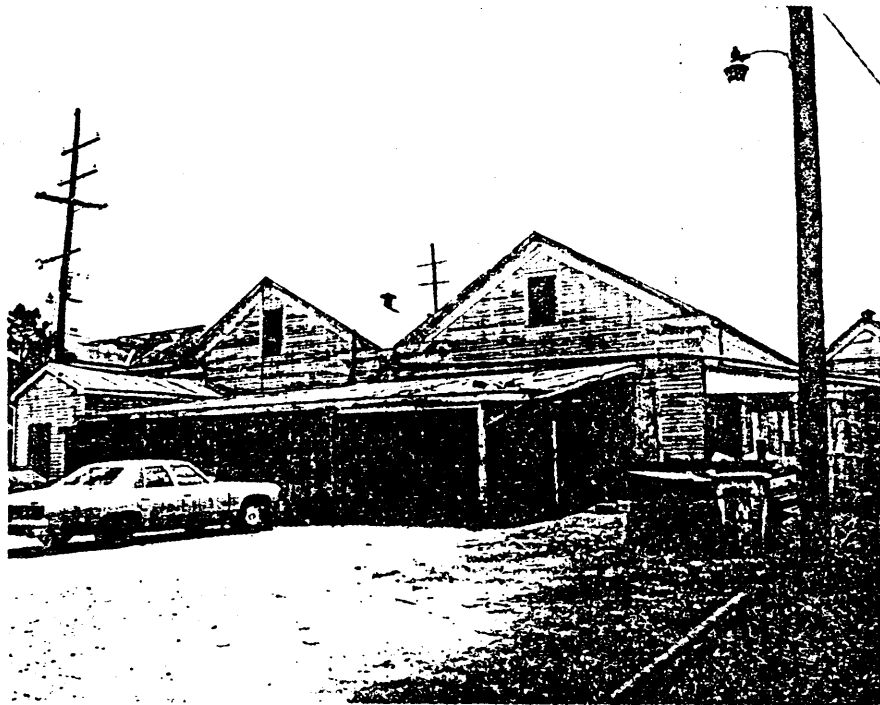
V. Sources consulted _____

Francis Broussard

RECEIVED

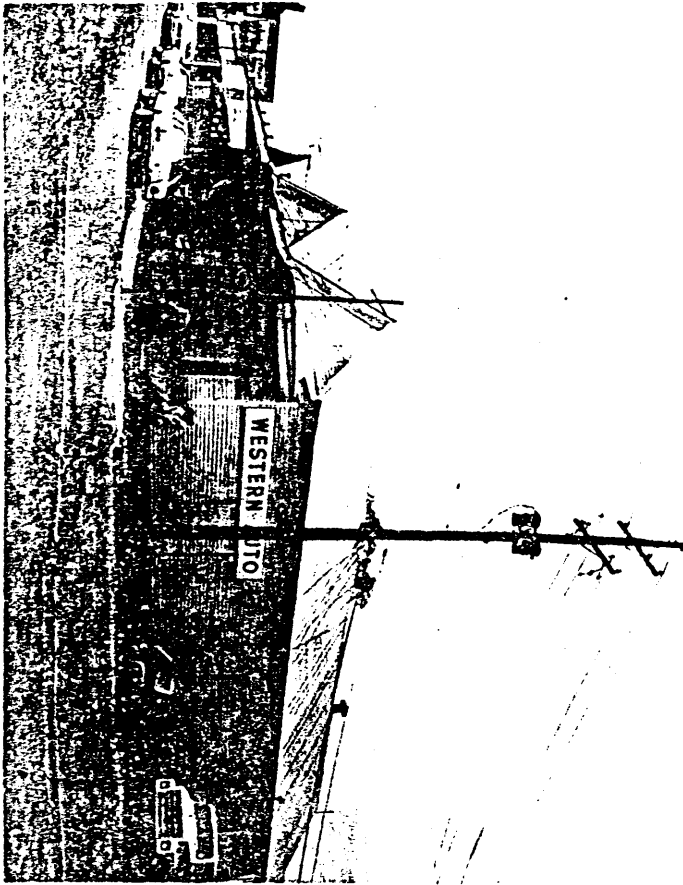
JAN 28 1982

NATIONAL REGISTER



Building # 64

STATE OF LOUISIANA, DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE,
RECREATION AND TOURISM: Division of
Archaeology and Historic Preservation,
P. O. Box 44247, Baton Rouge, La. 70804.
Phone (504) 389-5086



I. #51-040
 Parish St. Mary
 Municipality Franklin
 U.S.G.S. Quad _____
 Township _____ Range _____ Section _____
 Type of Property Western Auto
 Name (common) _____
 Name (historic) 735 Main St.
 Address Franklin, La.
 Present Owner Mr. Edwin Broussard
 Address 910 E. Main St.
Jeanerette, La.
 Date or period of construction 1890-1920

- II.
1. Good to excellent local example of a building type X.
 2. Average example _____
 3. Poor example _____

I. Physical description of property and historical significance

#51-040 were obviously constructed at the same time as a pair of double store buildings (#51-040 & #51-041). These are both framed structures of gable end construction having tin roofs and exteriors covered with cypress weatherboards. #51-039 which is the central building has a glass show-case across the entire front and this apparently has recently been remodeled.

Recorded by Ruth R. Fontenot & Mary Fuselier

Date May 15, 1980

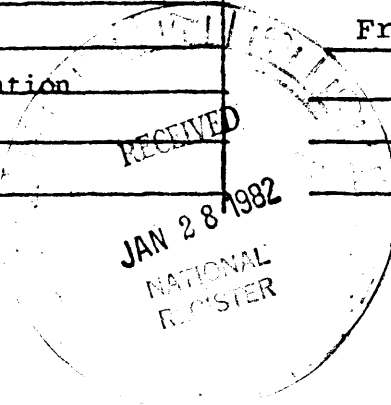
For Archaeology & Historic Preservation

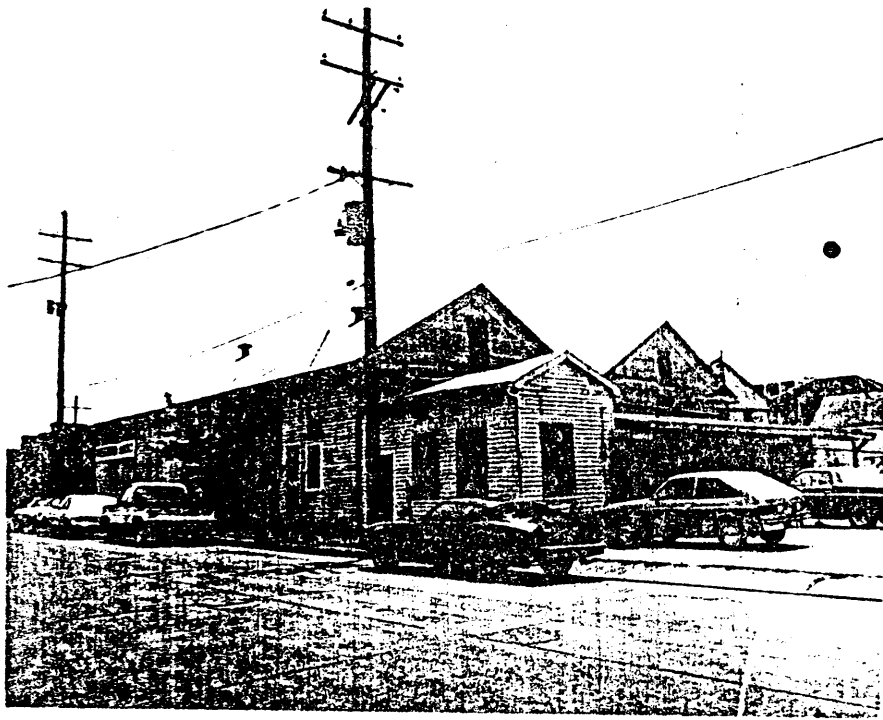
Post Office, Box 44247

Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804

V. Sources consulted _____

Francis Broussard





Building # 68

STATE OF LOUISIANA, DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE,
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(Photo here)

I.
 Parish St. Mary
 Municipality Franklin
 U.S.G.S. Quad _____
 Township _____ Range _____ Section _____
 Type of Property Building
 Name (common) Keith Keenze Residence
 Name (historic) Lauve Residence
 Address 817 Main Street
Franklin, La.
 Present Owner Keith Keenze
 Address 817 Main St.
Franklin, La.
 Date or period of construction 1900-1915

- II.
 1. Good to excellent local example of a building type XX.
 2. Average example _____
 3. Poor example _____

I. Physical description of property and historical significance

This is an early twentieth century frame house having a hipped roof covered with slate with a ceramic style coping, and a gallery extending across the front and sides. The roof has a very wide overhang which is faced with beaded cypress paneling as is the wide entablature below it. Fourteen columns support the front and side gallery and these are simple Doric columns with very nice capitals and bases. Two matching engaged columns of similar design are placed at the front and rear end of the long gallery. The main doorway of the house is very nicely framed, with a cornice overhead and a full paned overhead lunette above the long glass-paneled door. There are French windows opening onto the gallery on front and side and these are all double-hung large panes two over two. Windows on the house are similarly framed and are double hung two over two. Most of the original louvered shutters remain on the exterior and these are all in excellent condition. The house has recently been restored by the present owner, who brought it about ten years

Recorded by Ruth R. Fontenot & Mary Fuselier

Date May 28, 1980

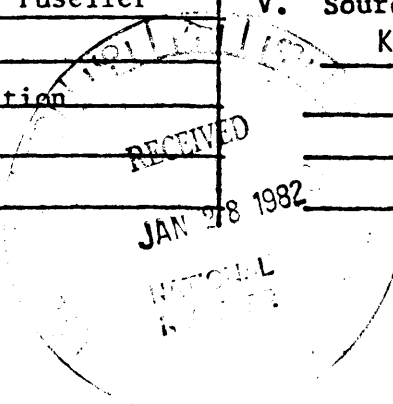
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Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804

V. Sources consulted _____

Keith Keenze



Lauve Residence
817 Main St.
Franklin, La.

ago. The house was built by the Lauve family between 1900 and 1915, and Mr. Lauve at one time was the Mayor of Franklin. All of the exterior door frames and windows frames are nicely designed with a small cornice overhead, and interior door frames have overhead movable transoms. The house has a central hall way with rooms at either side. There are several large fluted columns forming an opening from the hallway to the main parlor, which now is used as an office. The house is elevated on rather high brick piers, and has at the rear a small stoop and entrance. There is an extended kitchen wing on which a single chimney remains. All exterior walls of the house are covered with cypress weatherboards.

Building # 69

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P. O. Box 44247, Baton Rouge, La. 70804.
Phone (504) 389-5086

(Photo here)

I. # 51-

Parish St. Mary

Municipality Franklin

U.S.G.S. Quad _____

Township _____ Range _____ Section _____

Type of Property Building

Name (common) Kihnel's Sheet Metal Work

Name (historic) _____

Address 814 Main Street
Franklin, La.

Present Owner _____

Address _____

Date or period of construction 1890-1910

- II.
1. Good to excellent local example of a building type XX.
 2. Average example _____
 3. Poor example _____

I. Physical description of property and historical significance

This is a small gable end framed store building having its roof covered with tin, and side walls covered with a narrow width cypress weatherboard. The front pediment is also covered with cypress weatherboard and has rather nicely designed verge boards across the front. There are two double hung windows at the center of the front pediment and these are two over two. There is an attached shed extending out over the sidewalk and this is supported by four slender turned cypress colonnettes which rest on the concrete. The front of the store below this shed is faced with cypress flushboard. There are three large single paned display cases and these have double paned overhead lights and there is a single door at one side and a double door at the other side of the central showcase. This little store is currently in uses as Kihnel's Sheet Metal Work, and it is in good condition.

Recorded by Ruth R. Fontenot & Mary Fuselier

Date May 28, 1980

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V. Sources consulted _____

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JAN 28 1982

NATIONAL REGISTER

Building # 75

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(Photo here)

I. #51-0

Parish St. Mary

Municipality Franklin

U.S.G.S. Quad _____

Township _____ Range _____ Section _____

Type of Property _____

Name (common) Shadow Lawn

Name (historic) _____

Address 906 Main St.

Present Owner Mrs. Thomas D. Snowden

Address 906 Main St.

Franklin, La.

Date or period of construction 1820-1833

- II.
1. Good to excellent local example of a building type X.
 2. Average example _____
 3. Poor example _____

I. Physical description of property and historical significance

Shadow Lawn-Exterior of the house.
Shadow Lawn is a typical two-storied side gable pillared neo-classic "Old Southen Mansion". It is of frame construction with all exterior walls covered with cypress weatherboard except the galleries. The long gable end roof has two elaborate corbeled chimneys with dentil motif at the top and these inside chimneys sit at either side of the gable peak. The roof is presently covered with asbestos shingling. There is an attached gallery extending completely across the front of the house. This gallery has a very wide entablature decorated very simply with dentils and moldings. It is supported by six Corinthian Fluted wooden columns which extend up the full two stories. There is a gallery extending across the upper level of the house and this has a simple balcony rail. The upper

Recorded by Ruth R. Fontenot & Mary Fuselier

Date May 8, 1980

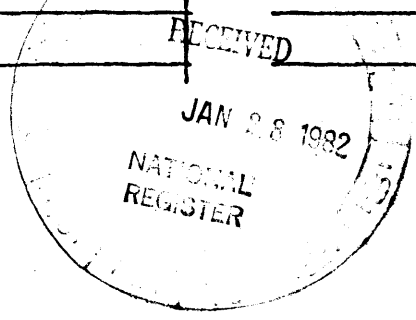
For Archaeology & Historic Preservation

Post Office, Box 44247

Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804

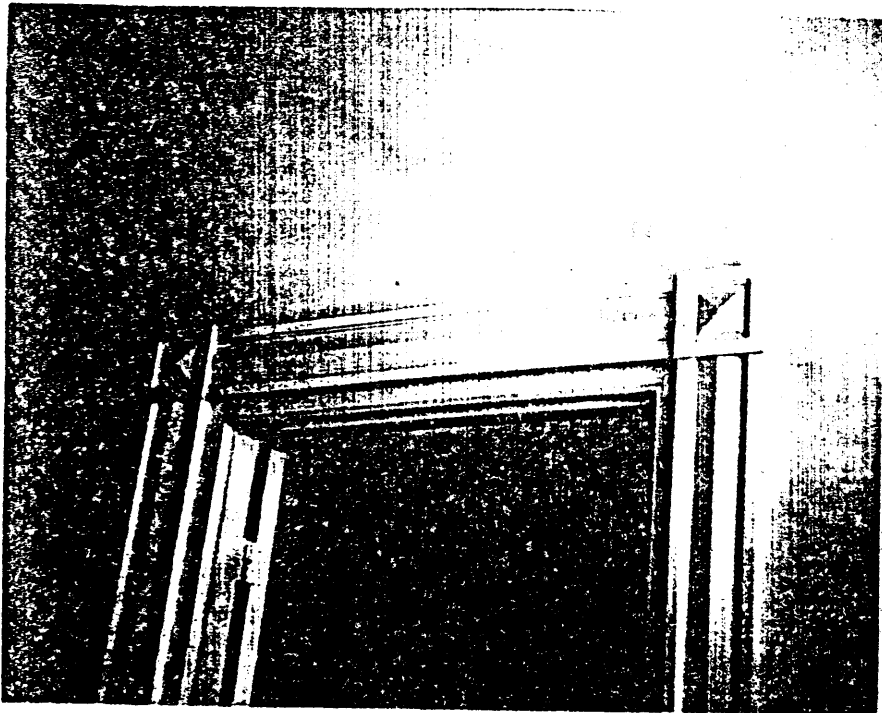
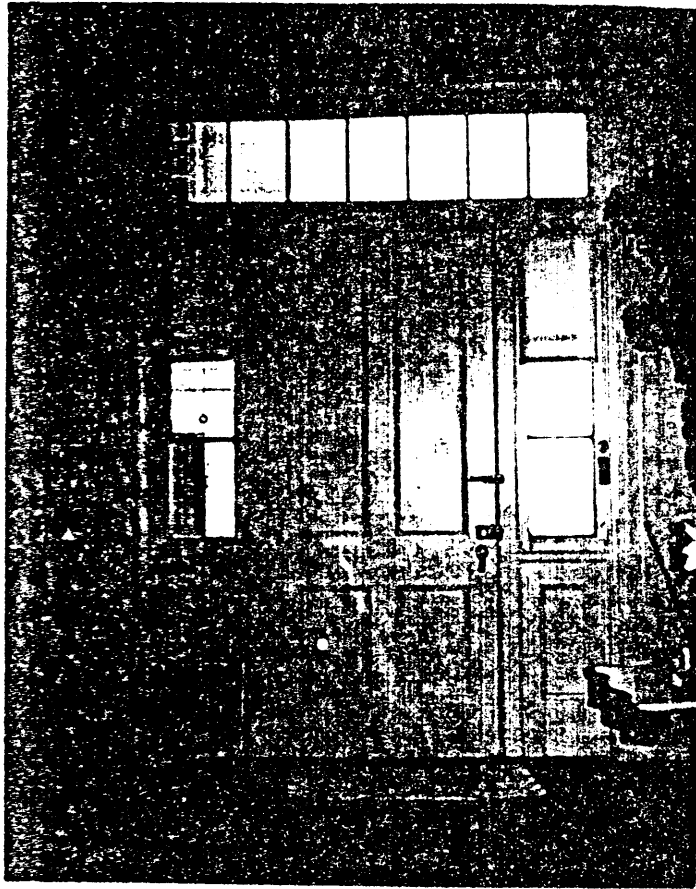
V. Sources consulted _____

Mrs. Thomas Day Snowden



Shadow Lawn
906 Main St.
Franklin, La.

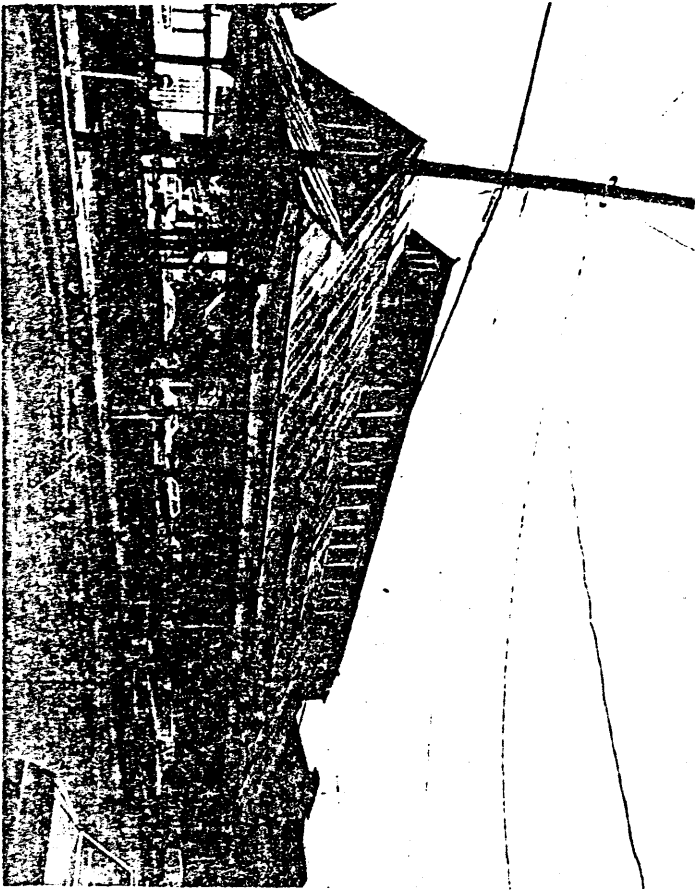
and lower floors both have handsome central doorways with two French windows at either side of the main central doorway. The upper French windows extend to the floor and those on the lower gallery have a paneled section at the lower portion. The main doorways are identical at upper and lower level front and rear, the house has also a gallery extending across the rear similar to the one at front, except that the rear gallery is partially concealed by an addition which according to the owner was built prior to the main house. It was Mr. Smith's first residence, before he built the mansion in front. The house is built right on Bayou Teche on a very large lot surrounded by live oak trees. The front gallery is faced with cypress flushboards. All of the windows and door surrounds on the front gallery and rear are extremely handsome with full Neo-Classic window and door surrounds in a complete Greek Key design. They are extremely handsome and very refined and well finished with engaged columns at either side. The central doorway has a shallow pedimented arch overhead as the windows, and below it are seven paned lunettes over the central door with lunettes at either sides and paneling below the lunettes. The windows of the house are double hung six over six and the French windows upstairs are double hung six over nine. Those on the lower level as we have previously mentioned have paneling below. Most of the original louvered shutters still remain on the house. The small two-storied structure at rear of the house is also Neo-Classic in style and it is a little gem of a house constructed very similar to the main house but on a smaller scale. It is of side gable construction with Neo-Classic Corinthian columns extending across the front; having a small central doorway with a single window at either side. It is two-storied of frame construction, and has across the front face plaster score to resemble stone. The chimneys have been removed from this latter building. There are only three columns on the rear gallery of the main house because of the fact that the smaller structure encloses the side portion of the house on the north side. The main house is sitting on rather low brick piers. This house has been in the hands of the same family since its construction. According to the present owner, Mrs. Snowden, the house was completed in 1840 by her great-grandfather Mr. Simon Smith, son of Ichabod Smith. We have attached parts of our interview of Mrs. Snowden to this for the historical description of the Smith family, which is most interesting.



Building #311

STATE OF LOUISIANA, DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE,
RECREATION AND TOURISM: Division of
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P. O. Box 44247, Baton Rouge, La. 70804.
Phone (504) 389-5086

#51-



I.

Parish St. Mary

Municipality Franklin

U.S.G.S. Quad _____

Township _____ Range _____ Section _____

Type of Property Building

Name (common) Old City Market

Name (historic) 314 Willow Street

Address Franklin, La.

Present Owner City of Franklin, La.

Address City Hall, Willow St.
Franklin, La.

Date or period of construction 1907-10

- II.
1. Good to excellent local example of a building type X.
 2. Average example _____
 3. Poor example _____

I. Physical description of property and historical significance

The Old City Market is on Willow Street directly opposite City Hall in Franklin, La. Willow Street is on one side of the Old City Market and there is an small alley (Parkerson) on the other side so that the Market has streets on both sides of it.

This is an elongated structure made completely of structural steel ^{with} H-frames supporting an elongated double-pitched roof, which is hipped and has a camel back cropped off at either end. Surmounting this long roof is a long Ventilator that extends almost the entire length of the building. The roof

Recorded by Ruth R. Fontenot & Mary Fuselier

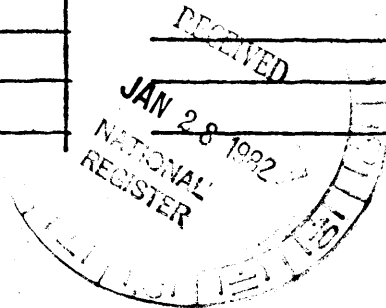
Date May 15, 1980

for Archaeology & Historic Preservation

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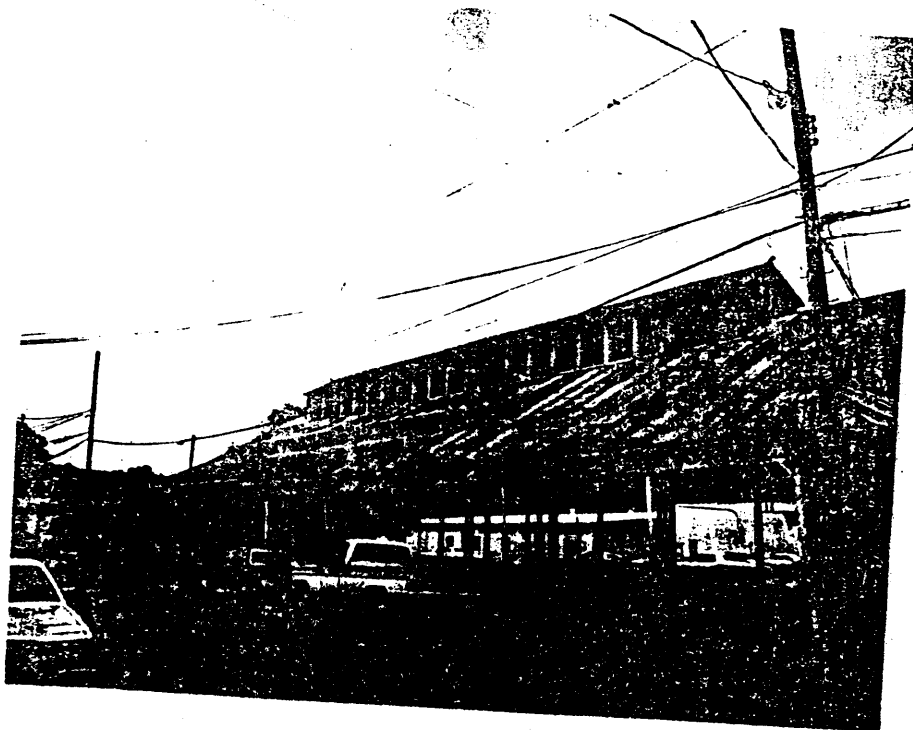
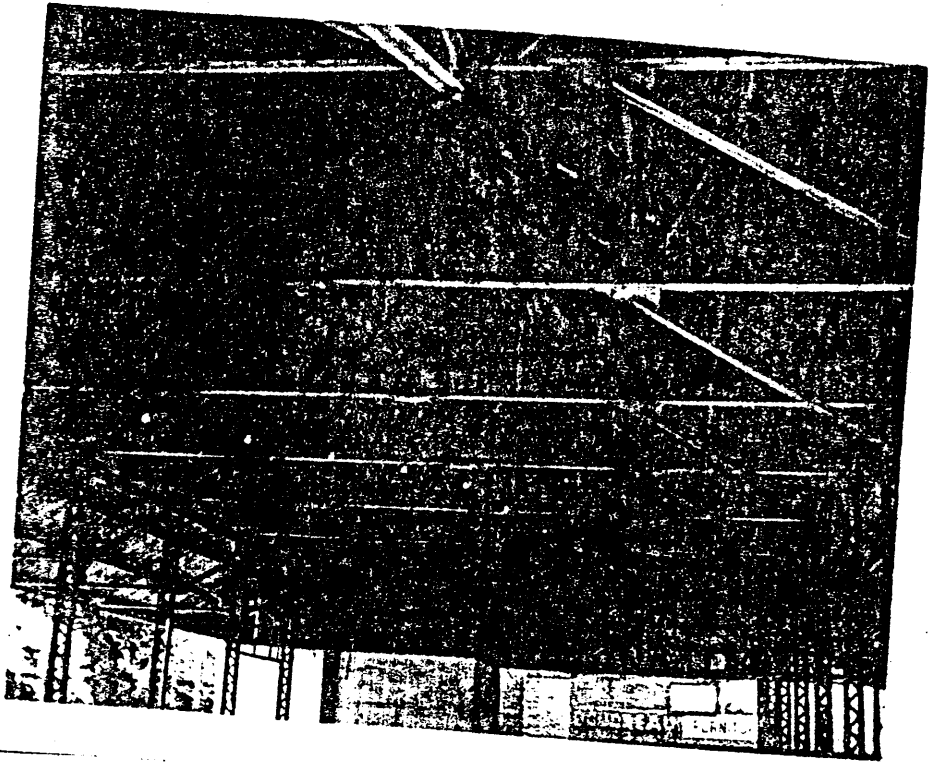
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804

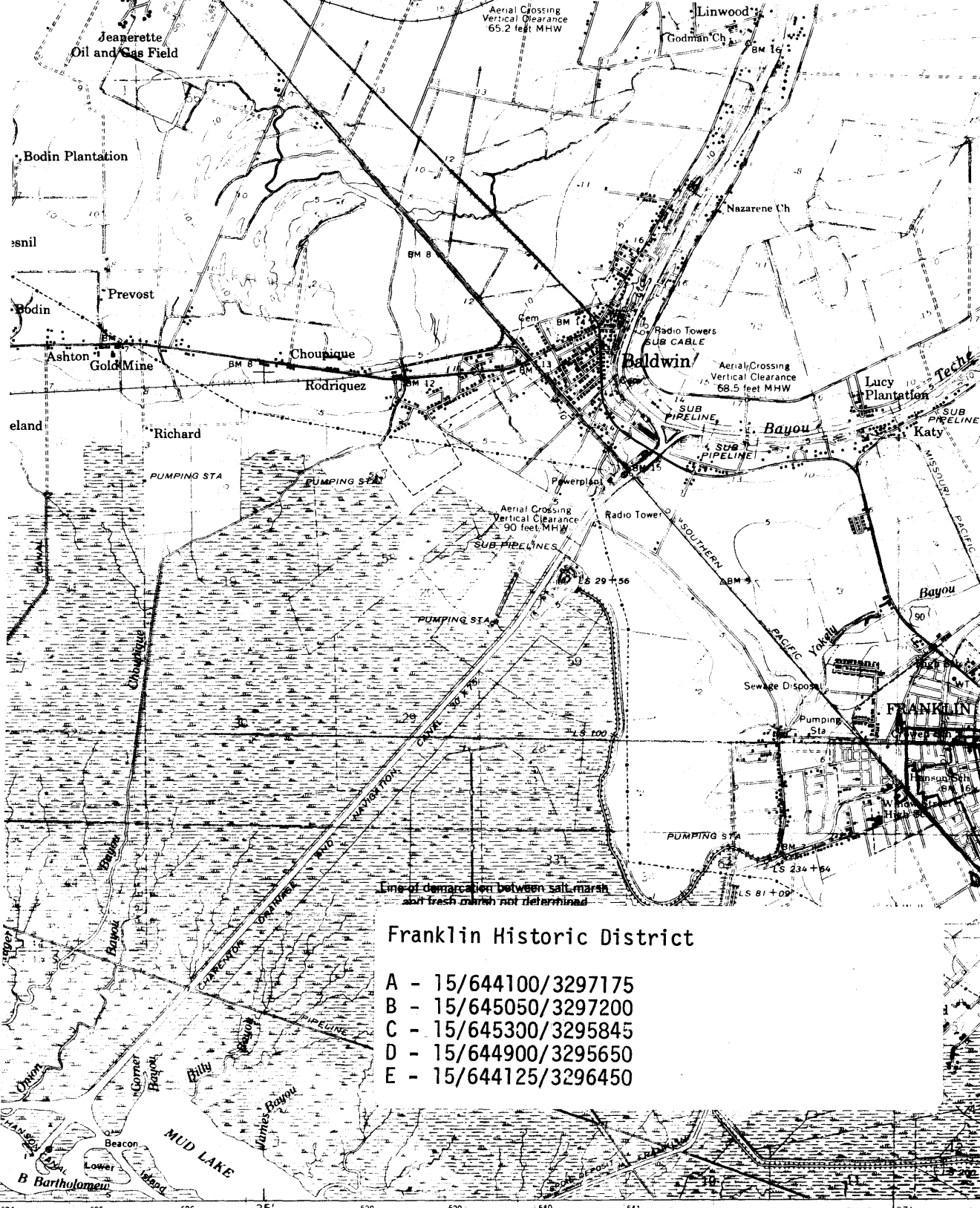
V. Sources consulted _____



"Old City Market"

is covered with tin; the central portion is covered with wood with tin overlay. The building was always covered with tin. We have photographs of it shortly after construction by Jeffries Machine Company of Franklin, La. It is very solidly constructed with large H-frame columns extending down both sides of the length of the building. The building is heavily trussed and cross braced with steel. It is very well solidly constructed. It is in excellent condition, needing only to have the roof repaired and a few other minor repairs. The roof has deteriorated somewhat on the outer sides which are supported by simple round iron columns and some of these have been damaged. On one side they seemed to have all been removed. The building is open all the way at present time and has a small, closed, boxed-in structure at the east end; other than that it is completely open and overhanging both sidewalks. There is a paved flooring at street level with gutter drains at either end and the remains of some old hitching irons are embedded in the concrete at both sides. The market place completely overhangs the sidewalk on Willow Street, so that it makes a very nice pedestrian mall across this area. We have attached a number of detailed photographs of the building. It seems that at one time there were several structures attached inside this building, some of the foundations (small elevated courses of brick) still remain, but other than that the building is simply a large open shed. This property was purchased by the City in 1848; was subsequently sold, and repurchased in 1907. The market was built shortly thereafter by Jeffries Machine Company of Jeanerette, La. The original City Market was operated on the Courthouse square for many years. See attached documents.

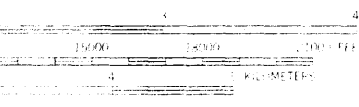




Line of demarcation between salt marsh and fresh marsh not determined

Franklin Historic District

- A - 15/644100/3297175
- B - 15/645050/3297200
- C - 15/645300/3295845
- D - 15/644900/3295650
- E - 15/644125/3296450



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LOUISIANA
 Phone: 923-9555
 SINGLE LOCATION

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

- Heavy-duty
- Light-duty
- Medium-duty
- Unimproved dirt
- U.S. Route
- State Route

This area also covered by 7.5-minute, 1:24,000-scale maps
 Charleston 1963, Jeanerette 1963, Kemper 1963,
 and Franklin 1963

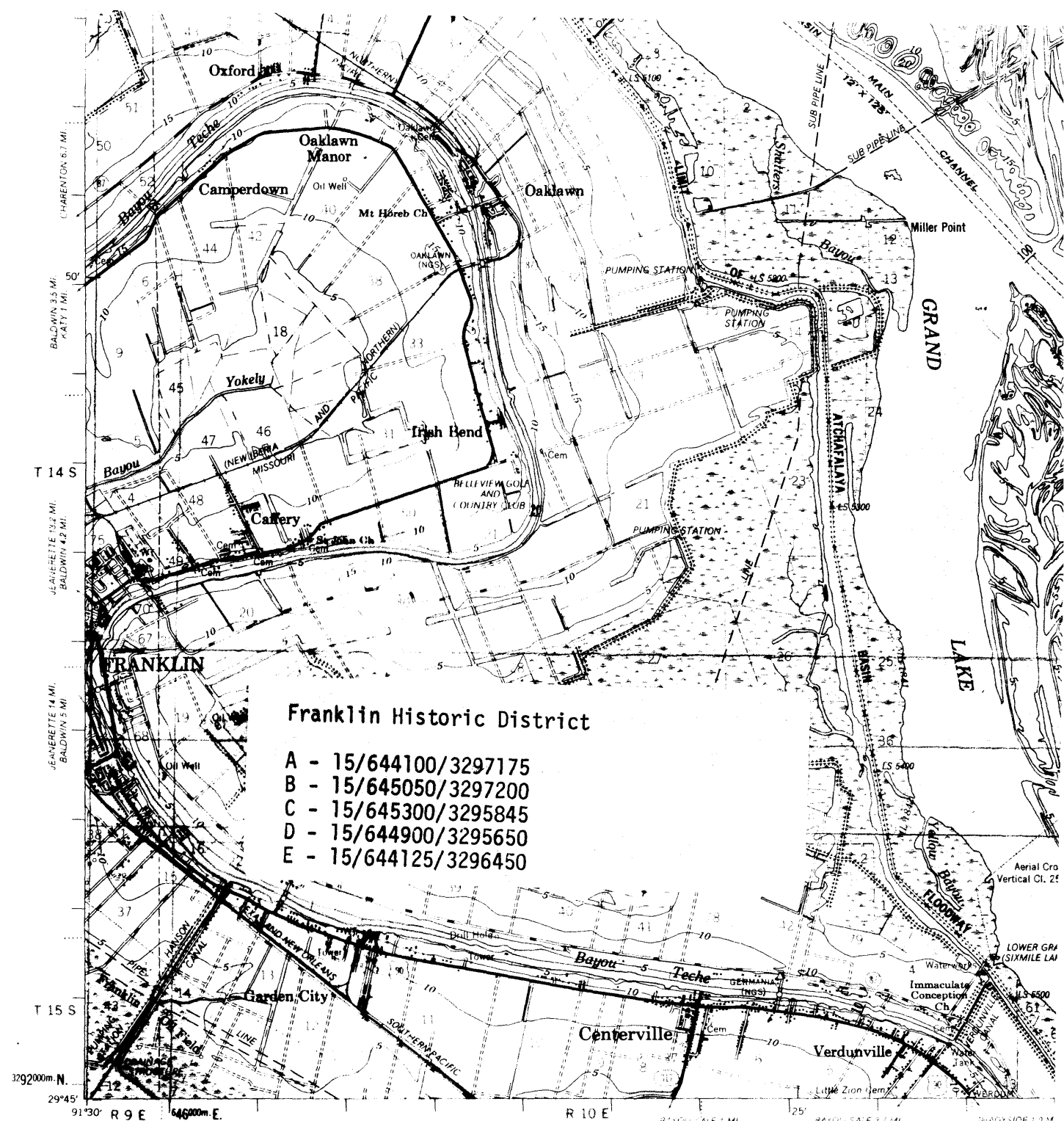
JEANERETTE, LA.
 N2945—W9130/15

1963

AMS 7643 I—SERIES V785

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Franklin Historic District

- A - 15/644100/3297175
- B - 15/645050/3297200
- C - 15/645300/3295845
- D - 15/644900/3295650
- E - 15/644125/3296450

(Bayou Scale)

Mapped, edited and published under the direction of the President, Mississippi River Commission by the U.S. Army Engineer District, New Orleans, Corps of Engineers. Compiled in 1973 from Louisiana, 1:24,000 U.S.G.S., Centerville, Centerville NE, Tiger Island, 1969 and Centerville NW 1970.

Original maps compiled by plane table surveys by the U.S. Geological Survey 1969 70. Control by National Geodetic Survey and U.S. Army Engineer District, New Orleans, Corps of Engineers.

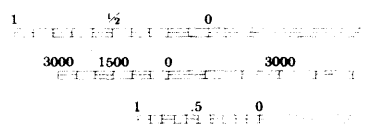
Planimetry and Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1968 and 1970.

Descriptions, elevations and geodetic positions of permanent survey marks may be obtained from the U.S. Army Engineer District, New Orleans, Corps of Engineers, New Orleans, Louisiana

Polyconic Projection, 1927 North American Datum.

Work under Flood Control Act shown as of 1973

This map complies with National Map accuracy standards.



ONE THOUSAND METERS IS ONE MILE
LOUISIANA STATE OUTSID

Add
U.S. Army Eng
Vick

U.S. Army Eng