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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

AUG 12 2016 670

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic Name: Jacobs, Walter B., House
Other Names/Site Number: N/A
Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

2. Location


Street & Number: 5935 East Ridge Dr.
City or town: Shreveport State: LA County: Caddo
Not for Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets, meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria.

I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:
 national state local

Applicable National Register Criteria: A B C D


Signature of certifying official/Title: Phil Boggan, State Historic Preservation Officer Date: 8-10-16
Louisiana Department of Culture, Recreation, and Tourism
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official: _____ Date _____
Title: _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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4. National Park Certification

- I hereby certify that the property is:
- entered in the National Register
 - determined eligible for the National Register
 - determined not eligible for the National Register
 - removed from the National Register
 - other, explain _____

John Salchert
Signature of the Keeper

9-19-2016
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Private
<input type="checkbox"/>	Public – Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	Public – State
<input type="checkbox"/>	Public – Federal

Category of Property (Check only **one** box.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	District
<input type="checkbox"/>	Site
<input type="checkbox"/>	Structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Non-contributing	
1	6	Buildings
		Sites
		Structures
		Objects
1	6	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions: Domestic: Single Dwelling

Current Functions: Domestic: Single Dwelling

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7. Description

Architectural Classification: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals: Tudor Revival

Materials:

Foundation: Concrete

Walls: 3 coat stucco on metal lathe wire; brick

Roof: Ludowici tiles

Other: Fenestra windows

Summary Paragraph

The Walter B. Jacobs House (herein referred to as the Jacobs House) was constructed in 1929 -30 in the Pierremont subdivision in Shreveport in the southeast section of the city along Bayou Pierre. The original owner, Walter B. Jacobs, was the president of Shreveport's First National Bank and along with his brother, Edward, developed the Pierremont subdivision during the early decades of the 20th century. The house is designed in the Tudor Style by local architect Clarence W. King and retains many of its original features on the interior and exterior including the metal casement windows, stucco details, decorative brickwork, half-timbering, Ludowici tile roof, floor plan, fireplaces and mantels, and exposed ceiling beams on the interior. Because of this high degree of integrity, the Jacobs House is eligible for listing on the National Register.

Narrative Description

Setting

The Jacobs House occupies 4.162 acres and is bordered by residential lots on each side, East Ridge Drive to the west, and Bayou Pierre to the east. It sits within the Pierremont neighborhood to the southeast of the South Highlands National Register Historic District. The neighborhood features winding tree-lined streets with large lots and houses set back larger distances from the street to give a naturalistic feel to the area. The Pierremont neighborhood was developed by the Jacobs brothers, Walter and Edward, beginning in 1925. At that time, this area was not part of the city of Shreveport and it would be twenty more years until it was officially annexed.¹

Façade (west elevation) see photos 1-5, 23-25

The façade of the Jacobs House features several typical features of the Tudor Revival style. The main front gable is almost centrally located and features a steeply pitched roof with the left side of the roof ending in a lower cat-slide style roof. The majority of the front gable is stucco with thin half-timbering details in a diamond pattern. A centrally placed multi-lite casement window² in the gable extends below the stucco to whitewashed brick, which has faded in time. The main entrance is located within an entry porch with a decorative arch and diagonally placed brickwork serving as "sidelights" for the entrance porch. The door itself is wooden with lites in the top half. The door frame itself has a tabbed limestone border with tabbed masonry detail and an arched top. To the left of the

¹ Eric Brock, *Eric Brock's Shreveport*. Pelican: Gretna, LA, pg. 134.

² All windows are original Fenestra metal casement windows made to look like wooden casement windows, unless otherwise noted. Most include two sets of casement windows with immovable multi lite transoms above that are divided with a muntin similar in size to all other muntins on the window. This makes the windows appear almost seamless.

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porch is a casement window with diamond patterned muntins. The window and entry porch are united via a thick timber header.

To the right of the center gable is a small shed roofed projection with another window with diamond muntins. A set of full height multi-lite windows is located to the right of this single window on the main plane of the house. To the left of the center gable is a set of multi-lite casement windows matching those on the left side. The ground floor of the façade is old whitewashed brick like that of the gable. The second floor is finished with stucco. On the far left, there is a front gabled dormer with wooden plank details in the gable end. A multi lite casement window is below this detail. The left side of the second floor is stucco with no other decorative details. To the right of the gable, the stucco is placed between half-timbering. Separating the first and second floor of this half of the façade, the half-timbering is in an "x" pattern. Above this, there is a single casement window and a second dormer with a hipped roof and multi-lite window. The half-timbering in this section is simple vertical beams.

On the far left side of the main part of the house, there is a small one story section that serves as a bedroom above the garage. It is clad in brick and also features half-timbering details of vertical beams and angled beams at the corners. There are two casement windows on the first floor. The roof has two small shed roofed gables with casement windows. These gables are inset into the roof more than the other front facing and hipped roof gables found on the house.

On the far right side of the façade, there is an open garden patio surrounded by a low brick wall. There is also a sun room with a side gable roof supported by large square timbers with decorative arches supporting each side of the timber posts. The south gable end has a wooden pigeonier. The entire building is covered with a Ludowici tile roof to mimic wooden shingles.

North Elevation see photo 22

This elevation is narrow and features a two car garage with four garage doors (currently being built and will be reinstalled). The door surround is whitewashed masonry. A historic photo from c. 1940 shows a set of wooden board and batten doors on the left side of the ground floor, next to the brick "column".

The two side "columns" of the ground floor feature a diagonally placed timber and decorative brick infill. There is a central multi-lite gable window. The whole elevation is half-timbered with stucco infill. The gable end of the main block of the house is decorated with the same wood details found in the left hand gable on the façade as well as a single multi-lite window. The chimney also extends along the main block of the house and is whitewashed masonry. A previous owner had removed the garage doors and put in a central entrance with French doors. This was removed to restore the two original garage door openings.

East Elevation see photos 10-12

The east, or rear, elevation features original multi-lite casement windows. The right side of the rear elevation is a front facing gable with uneven roof slopes like that on the façade. The right side of the gable extends twice as far as the left side, which ends with a slide curve. The top part of the gable has the same decorative wood found in other gables on the house. This gable detail stops at the top of the second floor bank of three windows. Below that, on the first floor, there are two sets of casement windows with the left set including lower transom windows. The right set is smaller as these are located over the kitchen sink. This section of the rear elevation is finished with plain stucco.

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There is also a front facing bale on the left side of the second floor that is detailed with stucco and half-timbering. There are two sets of double casement windows on the second floor with vertical half-timbering in between. There is a set of three casement windows and one single casement window in the center of the second floor on the rear.

To the left of the projecting right side gable, there is a recessed porch with Ludowici tile roof. The porch features large timber posts with arch supports and decorative wooden frames for screens. More casement windows and French doors are found on the porch providing access to the house. To the far left on the rear elevation is the sun room that has a brick base wall and timber posts with arch supports matching those on the rear porch. Modern glass has been placed behind the posts to create a sun room.

South Elevation see photo 7

This elevation includes the aforementioned sunroom, which has decorative woodwork in the gable. This was used as a pigeonnier. On the main block of the house, there is a large chimney that extends above the jerkinhead roof. On each side of the chimney, there is a casement window on the second floor. Stucco and half-timbering details are found around the windows including the same "x" detail between the first and second floors. The first floor on this elevation is brick masonry and features one multi lite window with diamond muntins to the left of the chimney. To the right of the sun room extension, there is a set of two casement windows surrounded by vertical half-timbering and stucco.

Interior see photos 26-68

Like the exterior, the interior retains a high degree of integrity. The first floor includes an entry foyer off of which is a great room and a dining room. The great room is located to the right of the entry foyer and one step down into it. It includes exposed timber ceiling beams and a simple fireplace on the south wall. A set of double doors provides access to the sun room. The dining room, to the left of the foyer, also has the exposed timber ceiling beams. It also has another simple fireplace with a wooden panel surround that extends almost all the way to the ceiling. To the rear of the dining room is the butler's pantry, kitchen and breakfast room. It is currently under renovation to restore the original size to the kitchen and butler's pantry. To the left of the kitchen is the butler's pantry, half bathroom and doorway leading to the garage. Between the dining room, butler's pantry and breakfast room there is a stair hall providing access to the second floor.

The entry hall leading to the second floor also features the exposed timber ceiling beams. The stair case has a simple wooden handrail with metal spindles and wooden stair treads. The second floor has five bedrooms and a sixth bedroom that had been converted to a closet by a previous owner. This room is being renovated back into a bedroom. Four of the bedrooms have fireplaces. Three have tile surrounds and simple mantles with dentilated cornices and sit flush on a wall. The third is a corner fireplace with tabbed stone details. There are three bathrooms and a bedroom over the garage area.

Alterations and Integrity

As stated before, there have been relatively few alterations to the Jacobs House since it was built. On the exterior, the bottom half of the exterior is brick to match the rest of the whitewashed brick. The original pool, that was located between Walter and Edward's houses, was removed years ago. A modern pool was later added to the southern elevation of the property, but this too has been removed.

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On the interior, the kitchen has been restored to its original size. The garage was changed to a storage area with the board and batten garage doors being removed, infilled with half-timbering and stucco to match the rest of the elevation, and two new central French doors installed leading to the garage. This area has since been changed back to the original garage design. One of the upstairs bedrooms was previously converted to a closet and has been restored to its original size as a bedroom.

There are currently four non-contributing buildings that have been added to the property as a whole: a freestanding garage/barn (photos 17-18), stable (photo 15), summer house (photos 13, 16, 21), and kennel (photo 15). These buildings were not constructed with the house. They do not negatively impact the architectural significance of the main house. Originally, there was a stable, guest house & a chicken coop built on the property. The non-contributing buildings have been constructed using the same materials as the house and original buildings. The summer house (see photos 13, 16, and 21) is constructed of brick and connected with a walkway. While it uses similar details to the main house, it does not negatively impact the historic integrity of the main house. The other non-contributing buildings are clad in brown siding, which complements the main house, but also allows them to fade into the background. Additionally, the kennel and stable are located at the bottom of the steep hill in the back yard and the garage is located off of the edge of the driveway to also help it disappear into the setting of the property.

Because the Jacobs House retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, craftsmanship, feeling, and association, it is eligible for listing on the National Register.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

	A	Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
	B	Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
X	C	Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
	D	Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history

Criteria Considerations:

	A	Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
	B	Removed from its original location
	C	A birthplace or grave
	D	A cemetery
	E	A reconstructed building, object, or structure
	F	A commemorative property
	G	Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance: Architecture

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Period of Significance: 1929-30

Significant Dates: 1929-30

Significant Person (Complete only if Criterion B is marked above): N/A

Cultural Affiliation (only if criterion D is marked above): N/A

Architect/Builder (last name, first name): King, Clarence W.

Period of Significance (justification): The period of significance is 1929-30, the years that the house was constructed.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary): N/A

Statement of Significance Summary

The Walter B. Jacobs House is locally significant under Criterion C: Architecture as it embodies the characteristics of the Tudor Revival style within Shreveport and Caddo Parish. Originally constructed in 1929-30, the house has remained intact both on the interior and exterior and retains many of its original Tudor Revival details. The architect, Clarence W. King, designed a house with many true Tudor details that were popular during the early decades of the 20th century including half-timbering, multi lite casement windows, decorative brickwork, and a steeply pitched Ludowici tile roof. The building has received only minor alterations since it was built and it stands today as a prime example of the Tudor Revival style in Shreveport. The period of significance is 1929-30, the years that the house was constructed.

Narrative Statement of Significance

Brief History of Shreveport

Founded in 1836, the city of Shreveport did not come into its own as the metropolitan center of northwest Louisiana until the 20th century. The city was laid out on an eight block grid along the west bank of the Red River and was named in home of Captain Henry Miller Shreve. Shreve had helped to clear the Red River of a 180 mile long raft of debris, which helped to make the river navigable and cleared the way for the city of Shreveport to be created.³ Because of its prime location on the river, it became a shipping and trading center of the state. There were many warehouses built along the river to serve the stream of riverboats between Shreveport and New Orleans. In addition to river travel, the city was also the start of an important trail between Louisiana and Texas. Shreveport served as the last Confederate capitol from 1863-65 and avoided any direct conflict during the Civil War.⁴ The city was officially incorporated in 1871.⁵

As the 20th century began, Shreveport continued to be a commercial center with seven railroads connecting Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas. The lumber industry and the discovery of oil just north of the city further helped the city to grow. A population and construction boom led to new high-rise

³ City of Shreveport, Louisiana website: www.shreveportla.gov/index.aspx?nid=618. Accessed May 27, 2016.

⁴ Kingsley, Karen. *Buildings of Louisiana*. Oxford University Press: New York, 2003. Pgs. 335-36.

⁵ City of Shreveport, Louisiana website: www.shreveportla.gov/index.aspx?nid=618.

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commercial buildings, public institutions, and high-end residential neighborhoods. Shreveport escaped some of the heartache of the Great Depression when more oil was discovered in the area in the 1930s. The creation of an Army Air Corps base in Bossier City, across the Red River, in 1933 further helped the city to grow. Continued success with oil following World War II brought more prosperity and construction to the city with new modern skyscrapers to join and replace the older commercial buildings.⁶

The residential areas of Shreveport, including the Pierremont neighborhood, were developed to the west and south of downtown. The construction of an electric streetcar in 1890 helped spur this development. South Highlands, Broadmoor, and Fairfield were first laid out in 1911. Fairfield Avenue, in the heart of the Fairfield National Register Historic District, is home to many beautiful mansions that some might compare to those of St. Charles Avenue in New Orleans. Shreveport is also home to the earliest group of modernist houses dating to the early 1930s, including the works of Samuel and William Wiener. The residential neighborhoods developed in the early decades of the 20th century contain houses designed by some of the state's most creative architects including the aforementioned Wiener brothers, Edward F. Neild, Clarence King, and Dewey Somdal.⁷

History of Pierremont and the Jacobs House

In 1844, Edward Jacobs, (originally from Prussia) came to Shreveport from New Orleans because he had heard of great opportunities on the Red River. He and his brother, Benjamin, opened the first mercantile/retail store in Shreveport which later became the first bank house or "First National Bank of Shreveport." Today, First National Bank is known as Chase Bank. First National Bank of Shreveport was widely known as the most reliable bank throughout all of the Southwest. Edward was the first President of the bank and was very well recognized throughout the Shreveport area for all of his building accomplishments. He built the very first brick building in downtown Shreveport. Edward was the first president of the bank and was very well recognized throughout the Shreveport area for all of his building accomplishments. He also had considerable land holdings including a large cotton plantation outside of Shreveport. In 1872, streetcars were introduced to Shreveport for providing public transportation and Edward Jacobs was the third competitor establishing The Texas Avenue Railroad Company, but it never got off the ground due to the Yellow Fever epidemic that struck the city in 1873.⁸

Edward Jacobs had a son, Walter B. Jacobs, born in 1855. Walter B. was the bank's first cashier and helped run the family business with his father and his uncle, Benjamin. After his father's death, Walter B. served as President of First National Bank, The Shreveport Traction Co., The Opera House Co., The Progressive League, and as vice-president of Shreveport Electric Light and Power Co. He built and operated several cotton presses as well. The Walter B. Jacobs Memorial Nature Park consisting of 160 acres was dedicated to help citizens of northwest Louisiana connect with nature was named after him because he was a wilderness enthusiast. Walter B. Jacobs had 5 children--two of which were Edward and Walter B. Jacobs, Jr. (1894-1988)⁹

Walter B. Jacobs, Jr. and Edward were part of the early settlers who were involved with the origin and elevation of the Pierremont Subdivision together with J. Homer Jordan and W. H. North. Pierremont got its name from the chief geographic feature of the area, the Bayou Pierre, and the land rise on the

⁶ Kingsley, pgs. 335-337.

⁷ Ibid, pg. 337.

⁸ "Edward Jacobs." <http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=147321110>. Accessed February 16, 2016.

⁹ North Louisiana Historical Assoc. Vol. XXII – Nos. 2-3, Spring-Summer 1991.

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west side of the bayou called East Ridge. Much of Pierremont's layout can be attributed to the two brothers, who donated land to the city and SWEPCO (Southwestern Electric Power Company) for utilities and roads. East Ridge was designated a "French-ified "mont" to match the front end. Pierremont, earlier known as "Pierre Mont," originated as a Caddo Parish subdivision in 1925 and was considered an exclusive residential area. By the 1930s, there were dozens more homes in the area, but the neighborhood still had a rural feel with many homes including stables, barns, and greenhouses. Some, including the homes of Walter B. and Edward Jacobs, even had swimming pool, a phenomenon and luxury at the time. The economic boom created by the discovery of oil, which helped build other historic neighborhoods in the city, also contributed to Pierremont. It is estimated that one-third of all of Pierremont's residents had some connection to the oil and gas industry in the 1930s.¹⁰ Many of the upper-middle class people moved to the outskirts of the growing city and Pierremont, notable for its natural beauty and privacy, was the choice for a significant number of them.

Two of the earlier recorded residences found in the city directories were Edward and Walter B. Jacobs' who had built two fine Tudor Revival style residences (in the tradition of the European Manor House) on five acre plots in the Pierremont subdivision. Edward Jacobs began building his home in 1929 with the help of the famous architect Edward F. Neild, followed by Walter B. Jacobs' home built by the architect Clarence W. King. Many of the other homes in Pierremont are designed in traditional Southern revival styles including Greek Revival, Classical Revival, and Colonial Revival, as well as including some other European revival styles such as Mediterranean, Tudor (like the two Jacobs' houses), and Spanish.¹¹

Originally, Pierremont was not part of the city of Shreveport and it wasn't annexed to be part of the city until 1947. Around this same time, N.O. Thomas, a developer, added 100 acres of land on the south side of the neighborhood as Pierremont Park. Residential development in the neighborhood continued through the late 1940s and 1950s and included many large homes designed in the popular modern styles of the time, mostly along Gilbert Drive and Southfield Road at the western edge of the original neighborhood. The original boundaries are a little hard to define today as the city has clearly grown all around it, but it still retains many of its original historic homes from the 1930s through the 1950s and is considered one of Shreveport's most significant early to mid-20th century neighborhoods.¹²

The Architect

The architect for Walter B. Jacobs home (5935 East Ridge Drive, the nominated resource) was Clarence W. King and the architect for Edward Jacobs home (6003 East Ridge Drive) was Edward F. Neild. The brothers shared a common swimming pool, formal gardens, stables, and a small orchard. Clarence W. King and Edward F. Neild consulted with each other to create these two beautiful Tudor Cotswold Cottage style homes patterned after the designs of renowned Detroit architect, Albert Kahn, whose designs were influenced by Cotswold, England. Albert Kahn who had a passion for the Cotswold homes found in Worchester, England, and planned much of the Detroit's prestigious Palmer Park & Grosse Pointe areas, both of which boast houses similar to the Jacobs' House. The Jacobs' houses together occupy a dozen acres along Bayou Pierre. These two homes were the first of their kind in Shreveport.

¹⁰ Eric Brock, *Eric Brock's Shreveport*, pgs. 134-35.

¹¹ Eric Brock. "Pierremont Remains City's Most Prestigious Neighborhood." *FORUM NEWS*, October 31, 2001, pg. 20.

¹² *Ibid.*

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Clarence W. King was born in 1876 in Wharton, Texas, and after working in Monroe, LA, for a time, he moved to Shreveport in 1905. While there, he worked on many projects ranging from residential design to schools and commercial buildings. Several of his most important designs are extant today in Shreveport including the Central Fire Station, Dodd College President's Home, Shreveport Woman's Department Club Building, YMCA Downtown Branch, Shreveport Fire Station #8, and Ogilvie Hardware Company Building. All of these buildings are individually listed on the National Register.

Criterion C: Architecture: Tudor Revival Architecture in the United States, Louisiana, and Shreveport

The Walter B. Jacobs House (the nominated resource) is a 2-story (approx. 5295 sq. ft.) Tudor Revival "Cotswold Cottage" style home that was built in 1929 and finished in 1930. The exterior walls are true 3 coat stucco with metal lathe wire and the exterior bricks have clinker bricks with white wash over the bricks and are wavy with bumps and bellies. The foundation contains a concrete continuous spread footing with a brick grade beam with earth filler on top, and a concrete slab on top of bricks. The roof has original Ludowici tile with maker's marks on the tiles. It is a century roof, highly vitrified Ludowici clay/shingles consisting of (3) Imperial shingles tiles: Antique, Crude & Brittany. The house has Fenestra metal windows, 95% original hardware and doors. The house is in a shady-side, high class subdivision with tree-lined streets called "Pierremont. The house faces west onto East Ridge Drive with historical daffodils landscaping the lawn.

Within the city of Shreveport, the Walter B. Jacobs House is a prime example of the Tudor Revival Style. The Tudor Revival style was popular in the United States from around 1890 through 1940. It has also been called Elizabethan Revival, Jacobean Revival, or "Jacobethan." There are slight variances between the terms, but overall, it is generally called Tudor Revival. While it was used some prior to the 20th century, it reached its heyday after World War I through the Great Depression. At first, the majority of people utilizing Tudor Revival on their homes came from the upper and upper middle classes.¹³ For this reason, some of the most elaborate Tudor Revival homes have sometimes been referred to as "Stockbroker Tudor." The Jacobs House would likely have been called such. While the style was popular among the wealthy, it also became popularized among the middle class through the use of mail-order catalogs and magazines. Advertisements extolled the "Quaint English Style Cottages" and their comfortable plans.¹⁴

Louisiana has many good examples of Tudor Revival buildings, most of which are found in the larger cities like New Orleans, Baton Rouge, and Shreveport. Shreveport's examples tend to be in the more affluent early 20th century neighborhoods.¹⁵ These include the two Jacobs houses and some in the Fairfield neighborhood. Other examples of the style in the city are not as developed or on much smaller homes like those found in the mail-order catalogs and magazines. The state also has good examples of Tudor Revival used on educational buildings such as those used for elementary and high schools and the buildings at Northwestern State University in Natchitoches for example.

The Tudor Revival style comprised almost a quarter of houses built during the 1920s. It was popular not only because people liked the aesthetics of the style, but modern veneering techniques at the time allowed for the decorative features to be applied at a more affordable cost. The structural

¹³ Gerald Foster. *American Houses: A Field Guide to the Architecture of the Home*. Houghton Mifflin: New York, 2004: pg. 318-19.

¹⁴ Donna Fricker. *Louisiana Architecture: A Handbook on Styles*. The Center for Louisiana Studies: Lafayette, LA, 1998: pg. 78.

¹⁵ Fricker, pg. 81.

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systems used then in conjunction with masonry veneers allowed for the houses to have a wide variety of shape and roof forms. Architects also found that the Tudor Revival style was not bound to symmetry like earlier architectural styles, but rather, “allowed rooms to be oriented in any direction and windows to be placed where needed; it allowed simple inclusion of wings only one room deep; rooms that were two stories high and wings placed at an angle; and it allowed studios, service rooms, and later, attached garages, to be effortlessly incorporated into the design.”¹⁶ This flexibility in design helped the style to remain popular through the Depression. By then, the style had become simplified and fell by the wayside as French Eclectic Houses became more popular during the 1930’s. Following World War II, both of these styles were replaced with more modern styles.¹⁷

Looking at the Tudor Revival Style, there are several common features, as identified in Virginia McAlester’s *A Field Guide to American Houses*:

“Steeply pitched roof, usually side-gabled (less commonly hipped or front-gabled); façade dominated by one or more prominent front-facing gables, usually steeply pitched; tall, narrow windows, usually in multiple groups, with multi-pane glazing; massive chimneys, sometimes crowned by decorative chimney pots; front door and/or entry porch with round or Tudor arch; decorative (i.e. not structural) half-timbering present on one-third of examples.”¹⁸

The Jacobs House has all of these features save for the decorative chimney pots. Of the principal subtypes identified by McAlester, the Jacobs House would fall under the single dominant mid-façade gable. McAlester states that about 20% of Tudor homes are of this form and notes that the gable is rarely perfectly centered and includes the entry composition.¹⁹ This is exactly what is found on the Jacobs House.

The dormers and gables found on Tudor Revival homes vary. Following 1920, most Tudor facades became more symmetrical and prior to that, while the facades were not symmetrical, the composition of the gables used usually was. The Jacobs House does not ascribe to this ideal, but its gables do fit the common characteristics identified by McAlester. They include having one eave much shorter than the other, one eave curving or sweeping outward, very steep or exaggerated slops, and clipped gables (also called jerkinhead). The Jacobs House’s main gable on each of the front and rear facades have uneven eaves with one side curving and the southern elevation of the building has a clipped gable.²⁰

One of the most recognizable features of the Tudor Revival style is the half-timbering used as decoration. This is clearly found on the Jacobs House. As seen on this house, most Tudor Revival houses have a layer of wood laid in a variety of patterns with stucco infill. Brick is also sometimes used as the infill laid in a decorative pattern. The majority of infill on the Jacobs House is stucco, but there are also decorative brick features used on the main entry porch and northern elevation.

Another important feature of the Tudor Revival homes is the windows. They usually have groupings of windows, either made of wood or metal. Casement windows will either have rectangular or diamond shaped glass panes held in place by thin muntins. Windows found on half-timbered sections

¹⁶ Virginia McAlester. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. Alfred A. Knopf: New York, 2013: pg. 466.

¹⁷ *Ibid*, pg. 454.

¹⁸ *Ibid*, pg. 449.

¹⁹ *Ibid*.

²⁰ *Ibid*, pg. 450.

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Caddo Parish, LA
County and State

of the house are often integrated into the half-timbering pattern.²¹ Again, the Jacobs House has all of these features. There are rarely single windows found on the house as most are in groups of two. The windows are metal casement windows with fixed matching transoms as well as fixed windows below the casements. It also has casement windows with diamond glass panes and the windows found in the half-timbered sections are integrated into the timbering.

The wall cladding used on Tudor Revival houses was generally stone, brick, or stucco. The Jacobs House utilizes a small amount of stone around the entry door and mostly uses brick and stucco for the exterior cladding. It also uses decorative wide stained weatherboards in gable ends and on the sun porch roof to add another material dimension. Chimneys were often large and elaborate. On some higher style Tudor Revival houses, decorative chimneypots were included as well. In this case, the Jacobs House certainly has two dominant chimneys on each side elevation, but chimneypots were not included as a detail. Lastly, roofs were often slate with many architects preferring irregularly shaped and thick shingles.²² On the Jacobs House, slate was not used, but rather, thick Ludowici clay tiles resembling wood shingles were used. This is a unique feature.

There are a few other examples of the Tudor Revival style in the city of Shreveport that are comparable to the Jacobs House. These include at least one "Stockbroker Tudor" house on Fairfield Avenue in the Fairfield National Register Historic District and Edward Jacobs' house next door at 6003 East Ridge Road. The one in Fairfield is already listed on the National Register as part of the district and Edward Jacobs' house is also eligible for National Register listing as an example of the Tudor Revival style. Not only do these houses represent an important architectural style, they also reflect a piece of Shreveport's history showcasing its prominent citizens and the wealth brought to the city by the oil, gas, and lumber industries.

As a prime example of the Tudor Revival subtype, the Walter B. Jacobs House has many original, distinctive characteristics of the style including two massive chimneys placed on each side elevation; façade dominated by one prominent front-facing gable with steeply pitched roof; decorative half-timbering in various patterns and stucco infill; front door and entry porch with rounded arch detail; tall, narrow windows commonly in multiple groups with multi-pane rectangular and diamond shaped windows; interior exposed timber ceiling beams; multiple fireplaces with mantles; and interior floor plan.

The Walter B. Jacobs stands out as a classic example of the Tudor Revival style in Shreveport. The features pointed out above help the building to embody the characteristics of the style and help to demonstrate a particularly prosperous time within Shreveport's history. Clarence W. King designed the Jacobs House to feature detailed Tudor Revival features on both the exterior and interior. The Jacobs House retains almost all of its original details in plan and design and for these reasons; it is eligible for listing on the National Register under Criterion C: Architecture at the local level.

Developmental History/Additional historic context information

See above.

9. Major Bibliographical Resources

²¹ McAlester, pg. 452.

²² Ibid, pg. 454.

Jacobs, Walter B., House
Name of Property

Caddo Parish, LA
County and State

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Brock, Eric. *Eric Brock's Shreveport*, Pelican: Gretna, LA, 2001.

Brock, Eric. "Pierremont Remains City's Most Prestigious Neighborhood." *FORUM NEWS*, October 31, 2001, pg. 20.

City of Shreveport, Louisiana website: www.shreveportla.gov/index.aspx?nid=618. Accessed May 27, 2016.

"Edward Jacobs." <http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi/fg.cgi?page=qr&GRid=147321110>. Accessed February 16, 2016.

Foster, Gerald. *American Houses: A Field Guide to the Architecture of the Home*. Houghton Mifflin: New York, 2004.

Fricker, Donna. *Louisiana Architecture: A Handbook on Styles*. The Center for Louisiana Studies: Lafayette, LA, 1998.

Kingsley, Karen. *Buildings of Louisiana*. Oxford University Press: New York, 2003.

McAlester, Virginia. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. Alfred A. Knopf: New York, 2013.

Journal: North Louisiana Historical Association Vol. XXII Nos. 2-3 Spring-Summer 1991

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____ N/A

10. Geographical Data

Jacobs, Walter B., House
Name of Property

Caddo Parish, LA
County and State

Acreage of Property: 4.162 acres

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 32.452645 Longitude: -93.734820

Verbal Boundary Description

Lots 2 and B of Eastridge Subdivision in Section 19 T17N R13W of Caddo Parish, LA. See submitted boundary map.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries chosen are the historic boundaries of the property.

11. Form Prepared By

Name/title: LeeAnn Evans for Ulysses Lincoln Coleman III (and National Register Staff)

Organization: U.L. Coleman Company

Street & number: 207 Milam St., Suite C

City or town: Shreveport State: LA Zip Code: 71101

E-mail: sequoiaadmin@ulcoleman.com

Telephone: 318-221-0541

Date: May 31, 2016

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photo Log

Name of Property: Jacobs, Walter B., House

City or Vicinity: Shreveport

County: Caddo Parish

State: Louisiana

Name of Photographer: Jessica Richardson

Date of Photographs: June 8, 2016

- 1 of 68: Front façade, camera facing east.
- 2 of 68: Closer view of front façade, camera facing east.
- 3 of 68: Detailed view of front entry porch and gable, camera facing east.
- 4 of 68: Detailed view of right side of façade, camera facing east.
- 5 of 68: View of façade and south elevation, camera facing north.
- 6 of 68: View of side courtyard and pigeonier, camera facing east.
- 7 of 68: View of south elevation, camera facing north.

Jacobs, Walter B., House
Name of Property

Caddo Parish, LA
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- 8 of 68: View of former formal gardens between the Walter and Edward Jacobs House; camera facing south.
- 9 of 68: View of rear part of the property looking towards bayou, camera facing northeast.
- 10 of 68: View of rear elevation, camera facing west.
- 11 of 68: View of right side of rear elevation, camera facing west.
- 12 of 68: View of left side of rear elevation, camera facing southwest.
- 13 of 68: View of new summer house addition and walkway from back yard, camera facing northwest.
- 14 of 68: View of rear elevation of the house from the new walkway, camera facing south.
- 15 of 68: View of kennel and stables (new construction), camera facing northeast.
- 16 of 68: View of ground floor of summer house (new construction), camera facing southeast.
- 17 of 68: View of detached garage (new construction), camera facing northeast.
- 18 of 68: View of planter with storage (new construction), camera facing southeast.
- 19 of 68: View of detached garage from driveway, camera facing northwest.
- 20 of 68: View of kennel and stables from driveway (note elevation change), camera facing northeast.
- 21 of 68: View of summer house (new construction) from driveway showing new walkway connecting to the main house, camera facing east.
- 22 of 68: View of north elevation and garage, camera facing southeast.
- 23 of 68: View of front façade of garage, camera facing east.
- 24 of 68: View of connection of garage to the main house, camera facing southeast.
- 25 of 68: Detail view of garage window, camera facing east.
- 26 of 68: View of front door, camera facing west.
- 27 of 68: Closer view of front door, camera facing west.
- 28 of 68: View of door leading to rear porch, camera facing east.
- 29 of 68: View from entry hall into great room, camera facing southeast.
- 30 of 68: View of great room, camera facing south.
- 31 of 68: View of reading nook in great room, camera facing southwest.
- 32 of 68: Close-up view of great room fireplace, camera facing south.
- 33 of 68: View from great room looking back at entry hall, camera facing northwest.
- 34 of 68: View of entry hall and main stair, camera facing northwest.
- 35 of 68: Closer view of main stair, camera facing northwest.
- 36 of 68: View of dining room, camera facing northwest.
- 37 of 68: Closer view of dining room fireplace, camera facing northwest.
- 38 of 68: View of window in dining room with diamond muntins, camera facing southwest.
- 39 of 68: View from dining room looking back towards entry hall, camera facing southeast.
- 40 of 68: View from butler's pantry looking towards stair, camera facing southeast.
- 41 of 68: View from butler's pantry towards garage, camera facing northwest.
- 42 of 68: View of kitchen, camera facing northwest.
- 43 of 68: View of kitchen looking towards butler's pantry, camera facing southeast.
- 44 of 68: View of breakfast room ceiling, camera facing northeast.
- 45 of 68: View of breakfast room built-in, camera facing northwest.
- 46 of 68: View of rear entry doors from back porch, camera facing east.
- 47 of 68: View of View of back porch, camera facing northwest.
- 48 of 68: View of interior detail of pigeonier with hinges to close and open the holes, camera facing south.
- 49 of 68: View of sun room, camera facing north.
- 50 of 68: View of entry hall floor.
- 51 of 68: View of garage, camera facing northwest.

Jacobs, Walter B., House
Name of Property

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- 52 of 68: View of main stair details, camera facing northwest.
53 of 68: View from stair landing looking towards second floor, camera facing southeast.
54 of 68: View of rear left bedroom and fireplace, camera facing southeast.
55 of 68: View of blue bathroom, camera facing northeast.
56 of 68: Second view of blue bathroom, camera facing north.
57 of 68: View of bonus room over garage, camera facing northwest.
58 of 68: View from bonus room over garage back towards second floor, camera facing south.
59 of 68: View of front left bedroom, camera facing northwest.
60 of 68: View of front left bedroom fireplace, camera facing northwest.
61 of 68: View of front middle bedroom (formerly converted to laundry room), camera facing southwest.
62 of 68: View of right rear bedroom, camera facing northeast.
63 of 68: View of cream bathroom, camera facing northwest.
64 of 68: View of right rear corner bedroom (formerly converted to a closet), camera facing south.
65 of 68: View of master bedroom, camera facing southwest.
66 of 68: View of master bedroom fireplace, camera facing southwest.
67 of 68: View of purple bathroom, camera facing northwest.
68 of 68: View of attic, camera facing south.

List of Figures:

1. Great Room c. 1950; Image courtesy of Mary Jacobs Smith/Ulysses Lincoln Coleman III.
2. Great Room c. 1950; Image courtesy of Mary Jacobs Smith/Ulysses Lincoln Coleman III.
3. Dining Room c. 1950; Image courtesy of Mary Jacobs Smith/Ulysses Lincoln Coleman III.
4. Bedroom c. 1950, compare to current photo 59; Image courtesy of Mary Jacobs Smith/Ulysses Lincoln Coleman III.
5. Bedroom c. 1950, compare to current photo 54; Image courtesy of Mary Jacobs Smith/Ulysses Lincoln Coleman III.
6. Rear porch c. 1950; Image courtesy of Mary Jacobs Smith/Ulysses Lincoln Coleman III.
7. Façade c. 1950; Image courtesy of Mary Jacobs Smith/Ulysses Lincoln Coleman III.
8. Wedding photos c. 1930 showing the main stair and the exterior of the garage; Image courtesy of Mary Jacobs Smith/Ulysses Lincoln Coleman III.
9. Photos of one of the Jacobs children outside of the house c. 1930; Image courtesy of Mary Jacobs Smith/Ulysses Lincoln Coleman III.
10. Façade c. 1930; Image courtesy of Mary Jacobs Smith/Ulysses Lincoln Coleman III.
11. Façade c. 1930; Image courtesy of Mary Jacobs Smith/Ulysses Lincoln Coleman III.
12. Façade c. 1930; Image courtesy of Mary Jacobs Smith/Ulysses Lincoln Coleman III.

Jacobs, Walter B., House
Name of Property

Caddo Parish, LA
County and State



Figure 1. Great Room c. 1950; Image courtesy of Mary Jacobs Smith/Ulysses Lincoln Coleman III.

Jacobs, Walter B., House
Name of Property

Caddo Parish, LA
County and State



Figure 2. Great Room c. 1950; Image courtesy of Mary Jacobs Smith/Ulysses Lincoln Coleman III.

Jacobs, Walter B., House
Name of Property

Caddo Parish, LA
County and State



Figure 3. Dining Room c. 1950; Image courtesy of Mary Jacobs Smith/Ulysses Lincoln Coleman III.

Jacobs, Walter B., House
Name of Property

Caddo Parish, LA
County and State



Figure 4. Bedroom c. 1950, compare to current photo 59; Image courtesy of Mary Jacobs Smith/Ulysses Lincoln Coleman III.

Jacobs, Walter B., House
Name of Property

Caddo Parish, LA
County and State



Figure 5. Bedroom c. 1950, compare to current photo 54; Image courtesy of Mary Jacobs Smith/Ulysses Lincoln Coleman III.

Jacobs, Walter B., House
Name of Property

Caddo Parish, LA
County and State



Figure 6. Rear porch c. 1950; Image courtesy of Mary Jacobs Smith/Ulysses Lincoln Coleman III.

Jacobs, Walter B., House
Name of Property

Caddo Parish, LA
County and State



Figure 7. Façade c. 1950; Image courtesy of Mary Jacobs Smith/Ulysses Lincoln Coleman III

Jacobs, Walter B., House
Name of Property

Caddo Parish, LA
County and State

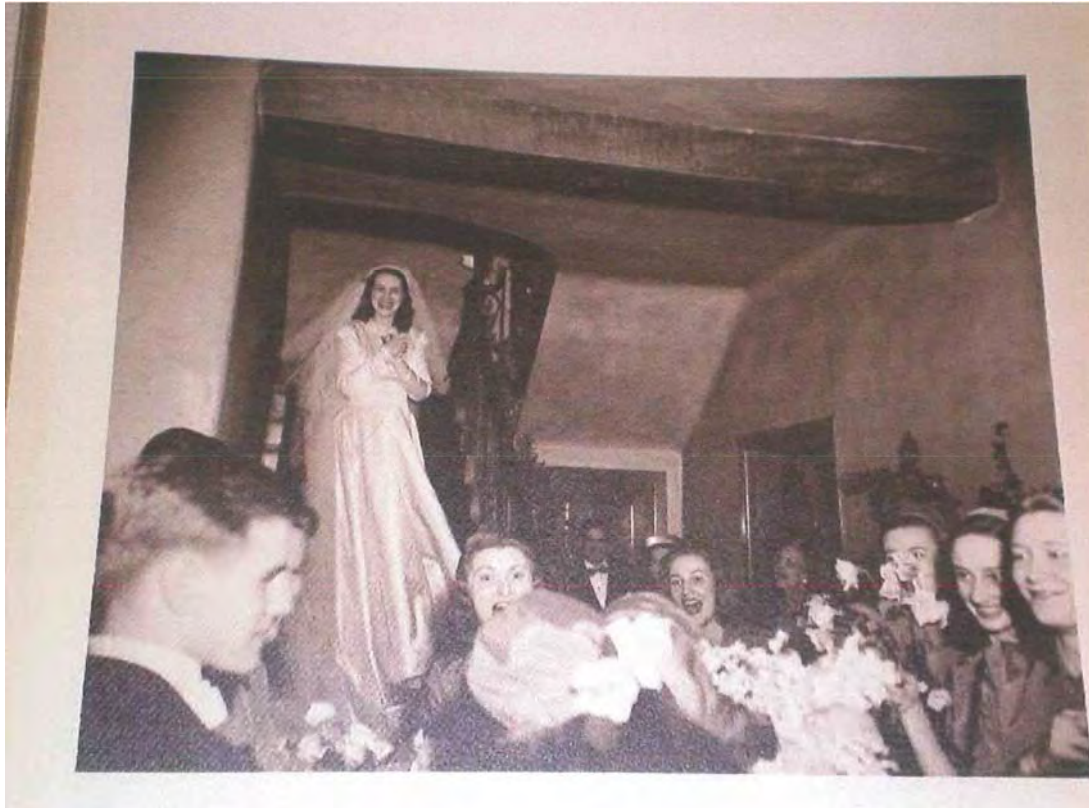


Figure 8. Wedding photos c. 1930 showing the main stair and the exterior of the garage; Image courtesy of Mary Jacobs Smith/Ulysses Lincoln Coleman III.

Jacobs, Walter B., House
Name of Property

Caddo Parish, LA
County and State



Figure 9. Photos of one of the Jacobs children (Mary Jacobs Smith) outside of the house c. 1930; Image courtesy of Mary Jacobs Smith/Ulysses Lincoln Coleman III.

Jacobs, Walter B., House
Name of Property

Caddo Parish, LA
County and State



Figure 10. Façade c. 1930; Image courtesy of Mary Jacobs Smith/Ulysses Lincoln Coleman III.

Jacobs, Walter B., House
Name of Property

Caddo Parish, LA
County and State



Figure 11. Façade c. 1930; Image courtesy of Mary Jacobs Smith/Ulysses Lincoln Coleman III.

Jacobs, Walter B., House
Name of Property

Caddo Parish, LA
County and State



Figure 12. Façade c. 1930; Image courtesy of Mary Jacobs Smith/Ulysses Lincoln Coleman III.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Walter B. Jacobs House, Caddo Parish, LA



Latitude: 32.452645 Longitude: -93.734820

Walter B. Jacobs House, Caddo Parish, LA



Latitude: 32.452645 Longitude: -93.734820

MAP OF EASTRIDGE

A SUBDIVISION OF
 LOT 2, THE SOUTH 200' OF NW 1/4 OF NE 1/4
 AND S. E. 1/4 OF NW 1/4 OF SECTION 19
 T17N R13W
 CADDO PARISH, LA.

NORTH

MADE FOR

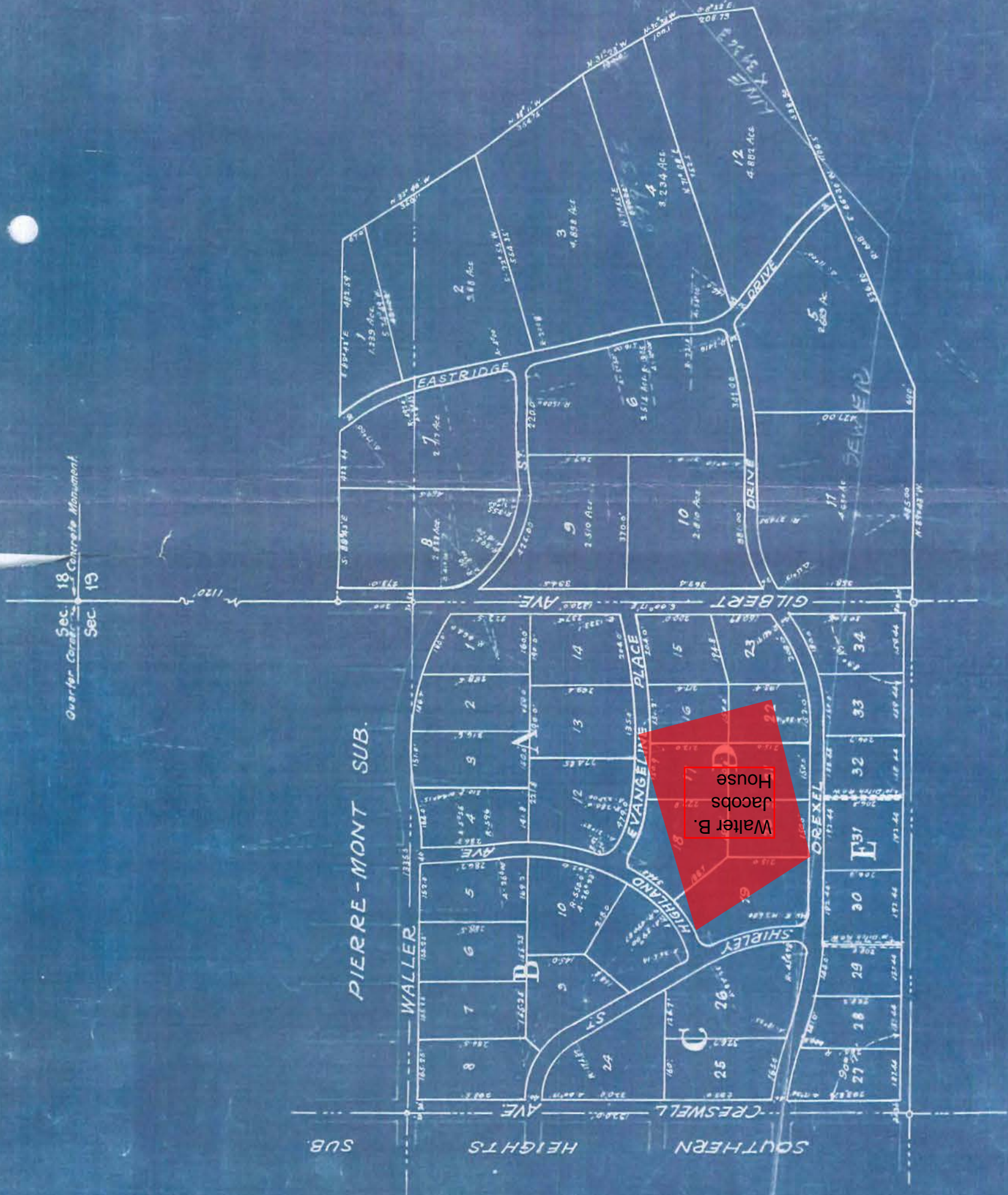
ED. JACOBS ET AL

BY

CHARLES D. EVANS
 Consulting Engineer

SCALE 1"=300'

April 13, 1926.



RESERVATION

The right is reserved to construct and maintain public utilities over and across the rear and sides of all lots in this subdivision, a strip five feet in width on each lot is reserved for that purpose. Lot owner having full privilege over entire lot after construction or installation of said utilities.

DEDICATION

Personally appeared before me L. B. FOYE Notary Public, Caddo Parish, La., the persons whose names appear here below who declare that they do hereby dedicate for public use the streets or roads as shown hereon, and in consideration of the acceptance of this map by the Board of Commissioners of Caddo Parish, they agree and contract with the Parish of Caddo that it may change the grade of the streets or roads described hereon from the natural surface in such manner as may be determined by the Parish Engineer, or by the City Engineer, if it is taken into the City Limits, as per profiles furnished by the Parish Engineer or the City Engineer as the case may be, and neither the Parish of Caddo nor the City of Shreveport shall be held in damages for such change in the grade of said streets or roads. They also agree and declare that the Parish of Caddo and the City of Shreveport, on the acceptance of this plat are hereby released from any obligation to grade the streets or roads shown hereon until such time as the Parish of Caddo or the City of Shreveport may think it necessary to pave them. This stipulation to apply to their heirs and assigns.

Done and signed in my presence on this 24th day of April 1926.

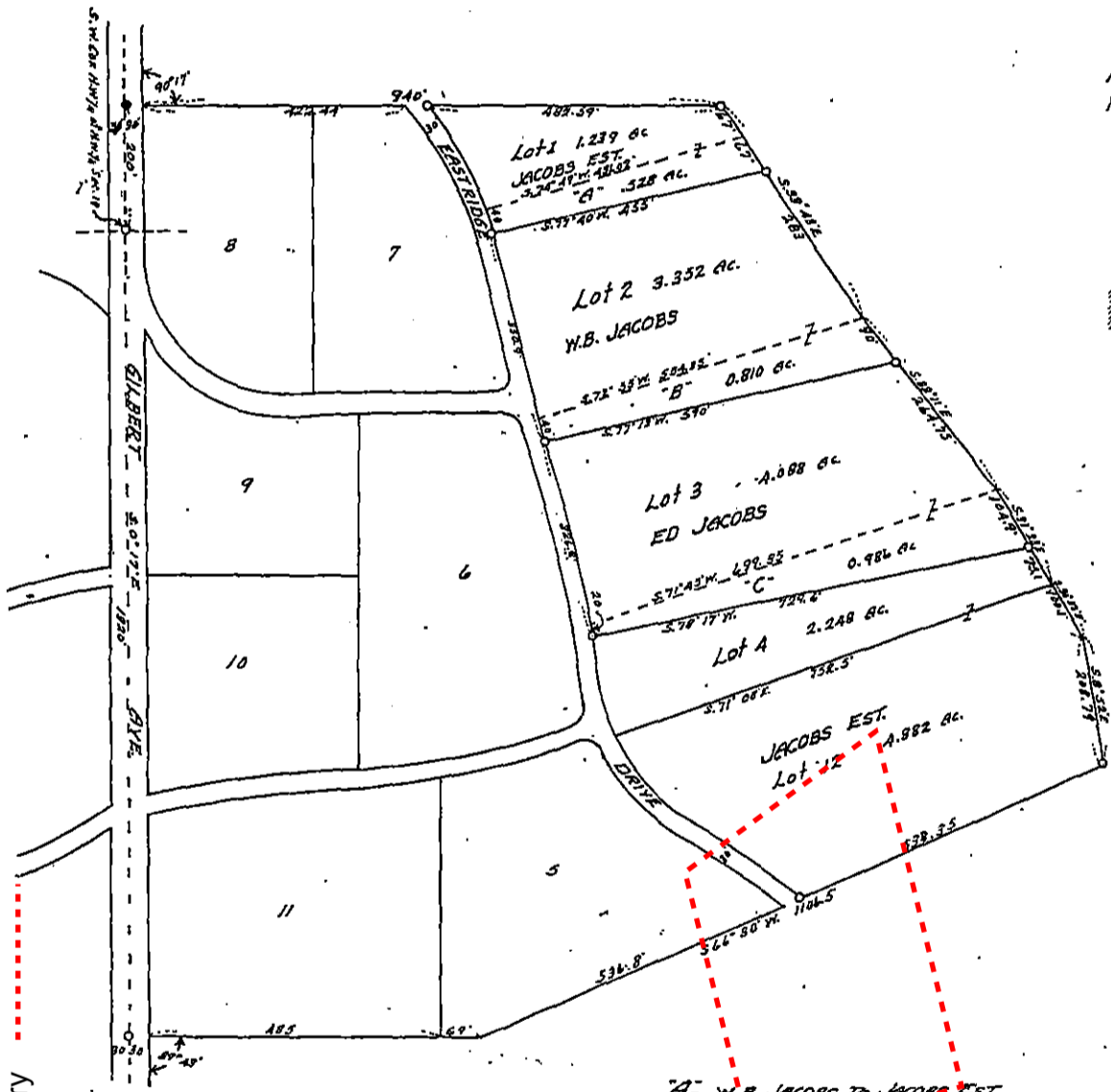
Sd. L. B. Foye, Notary Public	Sd. Mrs. F. A. Jacobs	Sd. Ben. Johnson	Sd.
Approved as to streets:	Sd. Ed. Jacobs	Sd. R. H. Deas	Sd.
J. T. Bullen, Parish Engineer	Sd. W. B. Jacobs	Sd. C. G. Hoff	Sd.

Walter B. Jacobs House
 Caddo Parish, LA
 Eastridge Subdivision
 Map

RE-SUBDIVISION

OF LOTS 1, 2, 3 and 4 OF EASTRIDGE
SUBDIVISION IN SECTION 19 T17N R19W
CADDO PARISH LA.

surveyed by H.L. Mitchell Oct 1932.
scale 1" = 200 ft



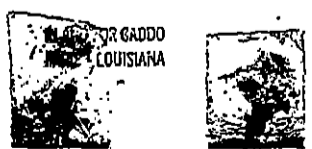
**Walter B. Jacobs House
 Caddo Parish, LA
 Plat and Boundary Map**

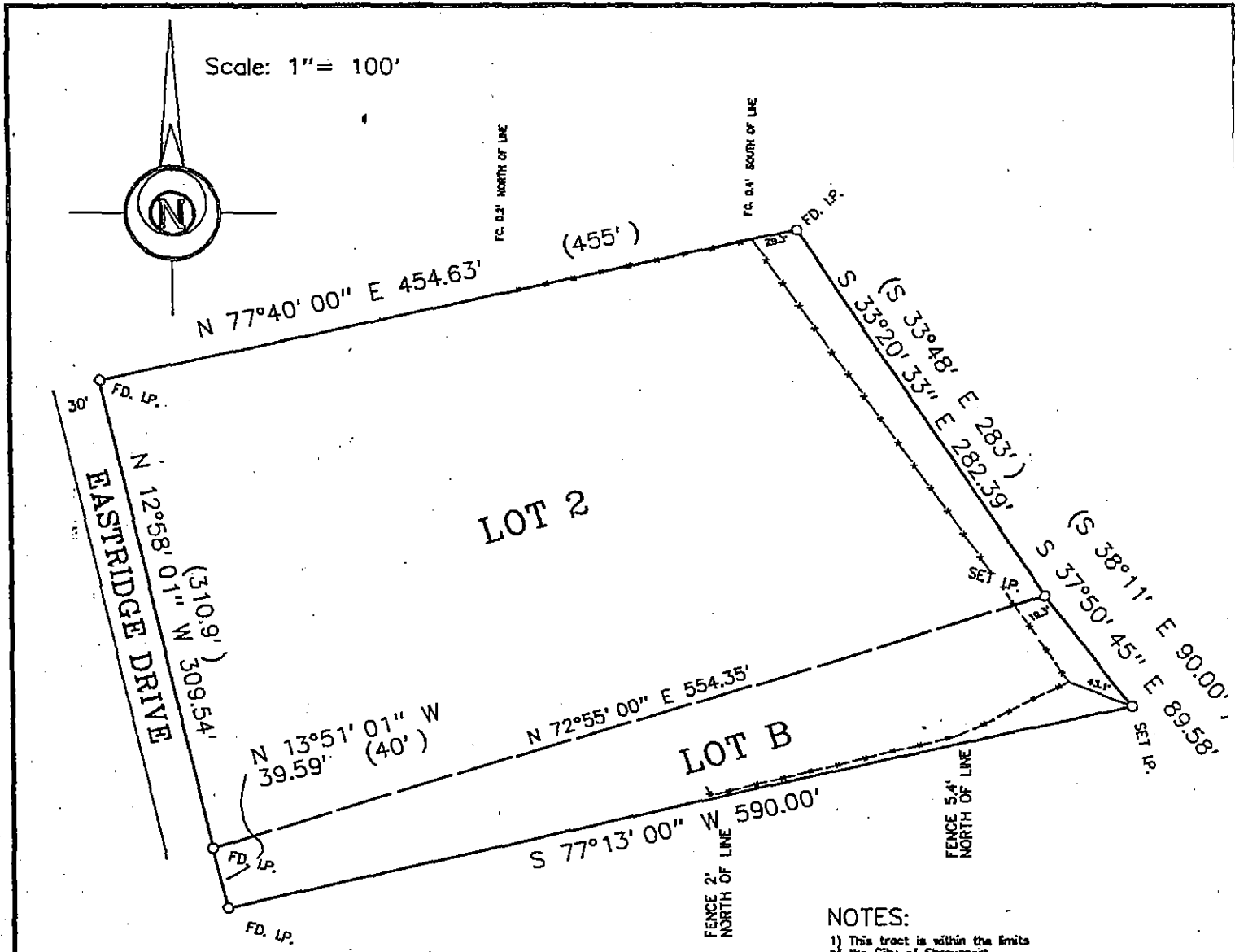
Boundary

4940

"A" - W.B. JACOBS TO JACOBS EST.
"B" - ED JACOBS TO W.B. JACOBS
"C" - JACOBS EST TO ED JACOBS

FILED & RECORDED
 DEPUTY CLERK
 NOV 18 9 15 AM 1932

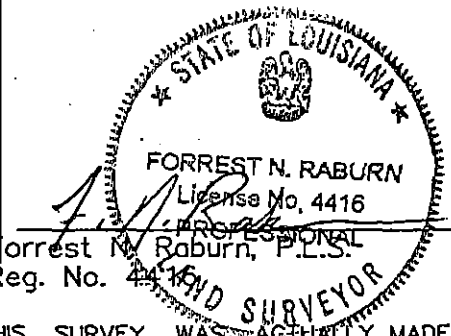




- NOTES:**
- 1) This tract is within the limits of the City of Shreveport.
 - 2) The Municipal Address is 5935 EAST RIDGE DRIVE
 - 3) This tract fronts a dedicated street.
 - 4) Recorded Coil dimensions are shown in () if substantial deviation from actual dimensions are found.

- ⊕ Power Pole
- X - Fence
- Power Ped.
- △ Telephone Ped.
- Found Iron Pipe
- Set Iron Pipe

Walter B. Jacobs House
Caddo Parish, LA
Plat Map



**PROPERTY LINE SURVEY
OF LOT 2 AND LOT B OF
EASTRIDGE SUBDIVISION,
RESUBDIVISION OF
LOTS 1,2, 3, & 4
SHREVEPORT, LA**

AS RECORDED IN CONVEYANCE BOOK 350
PAGE 56 OF THE RECORDS OF
CADDO PARISH, LOUISIANA.

FOR:
CATHERINE TANNOR MILLEH


THIS SURVEY WAS ACTUALLY MADE ON THE GROUND AS PER RECORD DESCRIPTION AND IS CORRECT, AND THERE ARE NO VISIBLE ENCROACHMENTS EITHER WAY ACROSS THE PROPERTY LINES OTHER THAN AS SHOWN HEREON, AND IS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LA. "MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR PROPERTY BOUNDARY SURVEYS" FOR A CLASS C SURVEY.

Date: 7/25/03


Job Number: 03-1

RABURN AND ASSOCIATES engineering and surveying
2309 NORTH CROSS DR., SHREVEPORT, LA 71107, (318) 929-9900

**Walter B. Jacobs House
Caddo Parish, LA
Exterior Photo Key and Contributing/
Non-Contributing Map**

 Contributing (Main House)

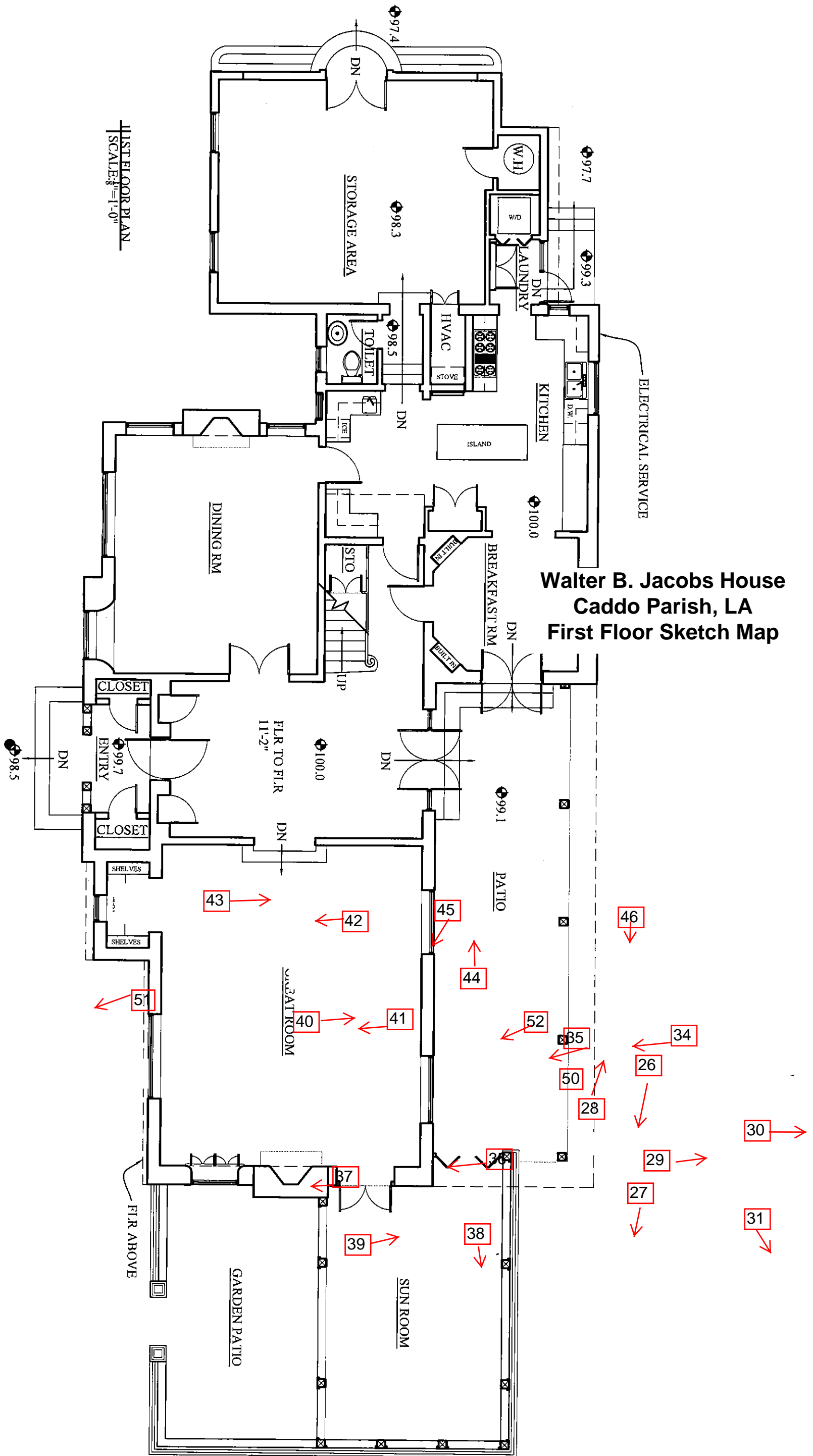
 Non-Contributing Buildings

 Nomination Photo #

Resource Inventory

1. Guest House and Connecting Walkway
2. Planter
3. Detached Garage
4. Kennel
5. Stables
6. Future Pool Area
7. Main House



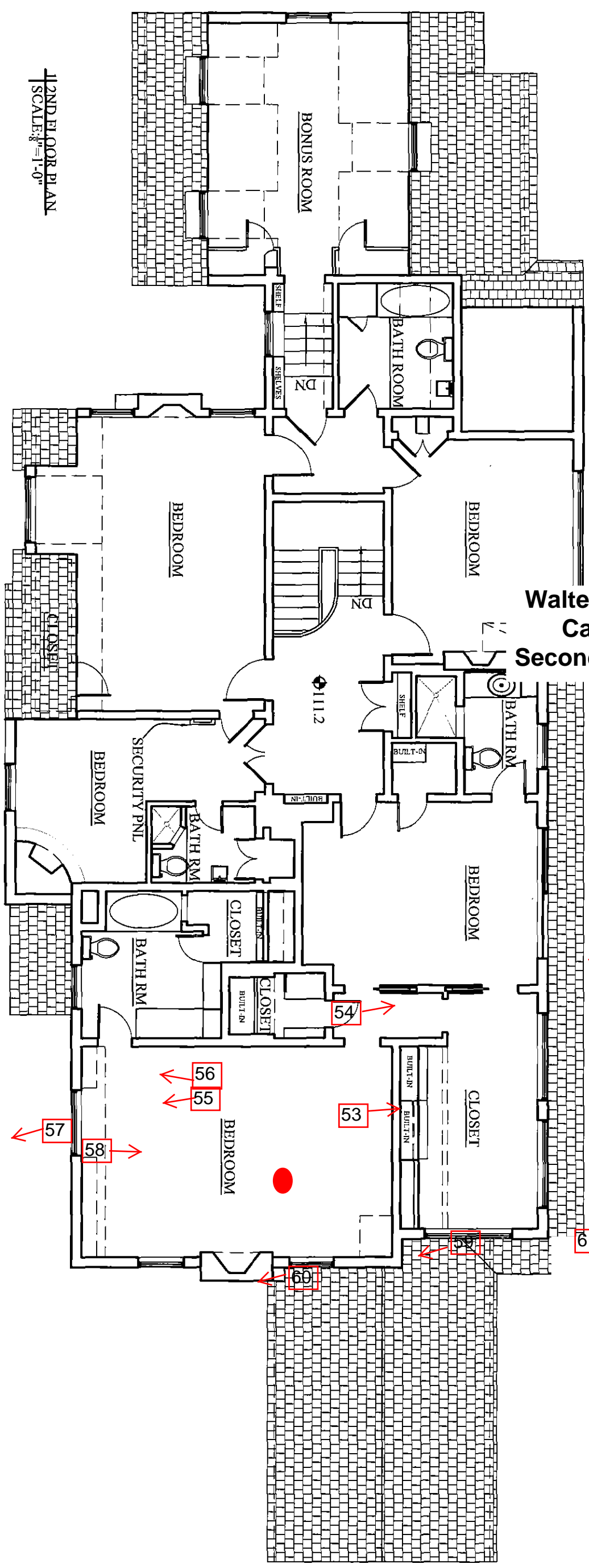


1ST FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

Walter B. Jacobs House
Caddo Parish, LA
First Floor Sketch Map

A-1.1	EXISTING	Date APRIL, 2007	Scale AS NOTED	Project	SEQUOIA CONSTRUCTION, L.L.C. <small>207 MILAM ST., SUITE C, SHREVEPORT, LA 71101 (318) 221-0541 Fax (318) 221-0568</small>	OWNER:
	1ST FLOOR PLAN	Revisions:		COLEMAN RESIDENCE <small>5835 EAST RIDGE SHREVEPORT, LA</small>		

1/2" SECOND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 3/8" = 1'-0"



Walter B. Jacobs House
Caddo Parish, LA
Second Floor Sketch Map

A-1.2	EXISTING	Date APRIL, 2007	Scale AS NOTED	Project:	SEQUOIA CONSTRUCTION, L.L.C. 207 MILAM ST., SUITE C. SHREVEPORT, LA 71101 <small>(318) 221-0541 Fax (318) 221-0568</small>	OWNER:
	2ND FLOOR PLAN	Revisions:		COLEMAN RESIDENCE 5835 EAST RIDGE SHREVEPORT, LA		























































22























FRAGILE
HANDLE WITH CARE
BECA
PACKING LIST ENCLOSED

KEEPING ROOM
WOOD I-BEAM
CONNECTORS

DELIVERY GROUP



Handwritten notes on a whiteboard or paper, including:

- Checklist
- Handkey
- TSP W...
- PT
- AR Remov...
- M. AEA
- HANDLE-IT
- Strong Cont.
- Guastalla

















- 1) type
- 2) App
- 3) Mud
- 4) But
- 5) Waa
- 6) Stu
- 7) Gu
- 8) Su
- 9) Su
- 10) /10
- 11) /10
- 12) /10
- 13) /10
- 14) /10
- 15) /10

- Ext. Caulking Brick Joints
 - Inter floor water proofing
 - main floor water Brick floors
 - After building for
 - Low roof
 - side wall
 Vendor Name: Mecco Corporation
 Park Manufacturing 3897-2014
 2488 8200VH02 ©Composites Products

- Vault Door - COATED ?
- STORAGE FACILITY FOR FRAMING LUMBER & CYPRESS TIMBERS
- DOOR HARDWARE - SITE WIDE -
- WOOD CEILING AT INTERIOR STAIR - SITE BRAN'S
- EXTERIOR LIGHTING - SITE WIDE -
- CERAMIC TILE - SITE WIDE -
- SITE PAVING - AGGREGATE -























WATER BUTLER KIT
FROM 2011 2100-110

Water Butler















CABINET, CAP
SPEAKER, SOLAR

CABINET, CAP
SPEAKER, SOLAR

CABINET, CAP
SPEAKER, SOLAR







Pipe and

FRAGILE
Handman
EXT





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Jacobs, Walter B.

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: LOUISIANA, Caddo

DATE RECEIVED: 8/12/16 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 9/02/16
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 9/19/16 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 9/27/16
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 16000670

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: Y SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 9-19-2016 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

locally significant example of Tudor Revival with excellent integrity. Setting somewhat compromised by new outbuildings.

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept C

REVIEWER J. Gabbert DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/ see attached SLR Y/

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



BILLY NUNGESSER
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

State of Louisiana
OFFICE OF THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE, RECREATION & TOURISM
OFFICE OF CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

RENNIE S. BURAS, II
DEPUTY SECRETARY

PHIL BOGGAN
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

May 31, 2016

Adam Bailey
505 Travis St, Ste 440
Shreveport, LA 71101

Dear Mr. Bailey:

We are pleased to inform you that the historic property listed will be considered by the State National Register Review Committee for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places:

Walter B. Jacobs House
Caddo Parish, LA

The National Register of Historic Places is the federal government's official list of historic properties worthy of preservation. Listing on the National Register provides recognition and assists in preserving our Nation's heritage. Listing of a property provides recognition of its historic significance and assures protective review of federal projects that might adversely affect the character of the historic property. If the property is listed on the National Register, tax credits for rehabilitation and other beneficial provisions may apply. Listing in the National Register does not place limitations on the property by the federal or state government. Public visitation rights are not required of owners. The government will not attach restrictive covenants to the property or seek to acquire them. A draft copy of the nomination and attachment is included with this letter.

One of your responsibilities as a Certified Local Government (CLG) is to review pending National Register nominations of properties within your community. This is required, in part, to detect any errors in fact, but also to provide local insight or knowledge concerning the property. I hope that you will consider the nomination for this property at your next meeting. After providing a reasonable opportunity for public comment, the Shreveport Historic District Commission shall fill out the attached CLG review form as to whether or not, in their opinion, the property meets the National Register criteria. Within 60 calendar days of notice from the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), the chief elected official shall transmit their report to the SHPO. If the SHPO does not receive the report and recommendation within 60 calendar days, the nomination process will continue. All comments received will be forwarded to the SHPO Director and the National Register Review Committee for consideration along with the nomination.

We have scheduled the nomination for presentation to the National Register Review Committee on **Thursday, August 4, 2016**, and would like to receive your comments by that time in fulfillment of the comment period. This letter serves as notification initiating the sixty-day comment period.

You are invited to attend the National Register Review Committee meeting at which the nomination will be officially considered. The location and time have not been confirmed yet, but will be found on our

Adam Bailey
May 31, 2016
Page 2

website. Should you have any questions about this nomination before the meeting, please contact Jessica Richardson at 225-219-4595 or at jrichardson@crt.la.gov.

Thanks,

Phil Boggan
State Historic Preservation Officer

**SHREVEPORT HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION Report for:
WALTER B. JACOBS HOUSE
NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION**

NAME OF CLG: Shreveport, Louisiana

PROPERTY NAME: Walter B. Jacobs House

PROPERTY ADDRESS: 5935 East Ridge Drive, Shreveport, Caddo Parish

DATE SENT:

DATE OF NATIONAL REGISTER REVIEW COMMITTEE MEETING: August 4, 2016

Does the nomination meet the Criteria for Listing on the National Register of Historic Places?

Yes XX No ___ Criterion: A ___ B ___ C XX D ___

Has public comment been included: Yes XX No ___ Explain: Public announcement was made through posting of the monthly agenda of the Shreveport Historic Preservation Commission in accordance with Louisiana open meetings law and with normal operating practice. During the regular monthly session of the Commission conducted on June 21, 2016 the nomination as an agenda item was discussed. During the regular monthly session of the Commission conducted on July 19, 2016 the nomination was voted to be recommended for listing.

XX The Commission recommends that the property or properties should be listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

The Commission would like to make the following recommendations regarding the nomination (use additional sheets if necessary): n/a

___ The Commission recommends that the property or properties should not be listed on the National Register of Historic Places for the following reasons: n/a

___ The Commission chooses not to make a recommendation on this nomination for the following reasons: n/a

Commissioner William Lane Callaway
Historic Preservation Commission Chair (Print Name)



Signature

19 July 2016

Date

Ollie S. Tyler
Mayor Ollie S. Tyler, City of Shreveport
Chief Elected Official (Print Name)

Ollie S. Tyler

Signature

8-2-16

Date

This report and recommendation should be mailed to:
National Register Coordinator
Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation
PO Box 44247
Baton Rouge, LA 70804

Questions about this form may be directed to the National Register Coordinator – Jessica Richardson at 225-215-4595 or jrichardson@crt.la.gov



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AUG 12 2016

Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

RENNIE S. BURAS, II
DEPUTY SECRETARY

BILLY NUNGESSER
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

State of Louisiana
OFFICE OF THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE, RECREATION & TOURISM
OFFICE OF CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

PHIL BOGGAN
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

August 11, 2016

TO: Mr. James Gabbert
National Park Service 2280, 8th Floor; National Register of Historic Places
1201 "I" Street, NW; Washington, DC 20005

FROM: Jessica Richardson, National Register Coordinator
Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation

RE: Walter B. Jacobs House, Caddo Parish, LA

Jim,

The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the Walter B. Jacobs House to the National Register of Historic Places. The second disk contains the photographs of the property in TIFF format. Should you have any questions, please contact me at 225-219-4595 or jrichardson@crt.la.gov.

Thanks,

Jessica 

Enclosures:

- CD with PDF of the National Register of Historic Places nomination form and correspondence
- CD with electronic images (tiff format)
- Physical Transmission Letter
- Physical Signature Page, with original signature
- Other:

Comments:

- _____ Please ensure that this nomination receives substantive review
- _____ This property has been certified under 36 CFR 67
- _____ The enclosed owner(s) objection(s) do _____ do not _____
- _____ constitute a majority of property owners. (Publicly owned property)
- _____ Other: