

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



358

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name First Presbyterian Church
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 900 Jordan Street NA not for publication
city or town Shreveport NA vicinity
state Louisiana code LA county Caddo code 017 zip code 71101

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 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 statewide local

Pam Breaux _____ Date 4-28-11
Signature of certifying official Pam Breaux

State Historic Preservation Officer Louisiana Department of Culture, Recreation and Tourism
Title 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

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this 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:)

Erison H. Beall _____ Date of Action 6.15.11
Signature of the Keeper

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		district
		site
		structure
		object
1	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

NA

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Religion: religious facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Religion: religious facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Gothic Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: concrete
walls: brick

roof: slate
other: cast stone

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The First Presbyterian Church, Shreveport, National Register nomination consists of a 1925 main sanctuary and a linked 1950 chapel, along with ancillary original rear wings (see sketch map). Both the sanctuary and chapel are in the Gothic Revival style and of brick construction with cast stone details. The ecclesiastical complex is sited prominently on Jordan Street, a notable historic thoroughfare to the south of downtown Shreveport. The neighborhood is characterized mainly by early twentieth century residences. The nominated property has been little altered since the close of the historic period.

Narrative Description

Sanctuary Overview:

The sanctuary (1925) is sheathed in Flemish bond-looking red raked brick in variegated tones to provide texture. It has the outward appearance of a basilican plan church, complete with a cruciform configuration, but it has, in fact, an auditorium style worship space. Curving rows of pews command a view of the pulpit, which is set within a capacious recess at the rear of the worship space. The auditorium floor does not slope.

The building is entered through a wide narthex (shallow in depth) which opens, through multiple double doors, to the worship auditorium. Above the narthex is an ancillary seating balcony with a floor that does slope. On either side of the auditorium, near the pulpit, is a seating balcony set within its own recess. These matching recess areas protrude from the building mass, giving the exterior its overall cruciform footprint.

Sanctuary Façade:

The Jordan Street façade is dramatic, upward thrusting and monumental. It gives the building more the presence of a cathedral than a parish church. By far the building's principal stylistic statement, the facade derives considerable visual energy from the contrast of red brick with copious off-white cast stone detailing and white-painted cast metal window tracery. Overall, the design is a cohesive summation of two phases of the English Gothic tradition: the Decorated Style (mid-Gothic, circa 14th – 15th centuries) and the Perpendicular Style (late Gothic, circa later 15th century – 16th century).

The façade also makes use of dramatic cutaway massing. The cast-stone articulated central portion is flanked by pairs of slightly recessed broad buttress-like brick shafts that step down in turn.

Decorated Style Elements: The façade is anchored by a massive, extravagantly molded, single-center pointed arch which forms the church's great front window. It is divided into three sections by cast stone buttress-like elements and is richly worked with tracery featuring quatrefoils, mouchettes and multiple cusps, in a variety of configurations. This window is set off by multi-stage upward thrusting buttress-like elements that spring from crenellated polygonal bays flanking the central entrance. Marked by cast-stone quoins, the buttress elements divide in two as they ascend, culminating in a pair of crisp cast stone upper buttresses. The upper buttresses are marked by bas relief crocketed canopies and Gothic panels.

Perpendicular Style Elements: Surmounting the great arched window is a cast stone incremental build-up of panels that continue the design of the previously mentioned buttress-like top panels. The paneling is pierced by two Gothic colonnette shafts. The entrance doorway is capped by another system of Gothic panels in cast stone. At its center is a shaped parapet containing a set of bas relief cusped arches and the name of the church in stylized lettering.

Other Façade Elements: The great gable that surmounts the façade is ornamented with diapered brick with a burned header effect. It also features a small cast-stone round head opening at its center. Segmental arches are used on the entrance porch and the two entrance doorways. These are actually closer to French than English Gothic. But they could also be interpreted as a more general reference to the shallower arches of the English Perpendicular Period. The

pair of entrance doors is set off by cast stone blind tracery featuring multiple cusps and culminating in a prominent central quatrefoil. Gothic style light fixtures are found on the polygonal bays flanking the entrance.

Sanctuary Side Elevations (East and West):

These are virtually identical. They continue the Gothic style of the façade but in a quieter way, with broad brick walls and almost no cast stone. They feature Decorated Style lancet windows with tracery and modest brick buttresses. Each features a single story side entrance porch/vestibule under a gable near the front of the church. Further back, each has a two story gabled mass that houses the previously mentioned secondary seating areas. These give the church its cruciform appearance.

The west elevation features two connectors (front and rear) to the 1950 chapel (see below). At the front of the east elevation is a covered walkway leading to a non-historic school. The latter is not within the nominated acreage.

Rear Elevation:

The sanctuary never had a conventional rear elevation. Appended to the rear of the worship space is an original brick office and classroom wing which incorporates the recess housing the pulpit. The wing has an overall U shape (see sketch map). Of two and three stories, the wing, for the most part, does not follow the sanctuary's Gothic Revival styling. It is mainly of plain brick construction with copious multi-pane sash windows, looking more functional than ornamental (as befits its use). The multi-pane windows are either twelve-over-twelve or eight-over-eight. Some have four-pane transoms. The side elevations of the wing are divided into bays by brick pilaster-like elements (two windows per bay).

The rear wing makes one concession to the church's pronounced Gothic styling. The front of the range of rooms abutting the church on the east end is articulated to match the church, with modest crenellations, lancet windows with tracery, and a tower-like terminus at the corner. This Gothic styling extends one bay to the rear, after which the service wing gives way to the above described appearance (plain brick with copious multi-pane windows).

Sanctuary Interiors:

The two-story worship space is squarish in proportion despite its cruciform configuration. At the lower story segmentally arched openings provide for side aisles. (Two additional aisles are provided within the pew seating.) The taller upper story sides hold the large lancet windows that light the chamber. Like the great front window, these windows are fitted mainly with leaded-looking glass which has a pale gold translucent quality. Above the pale gold glass is stained glass in an abstract design.

The seating balcony at the front is lit by the church's great facade window. It is separated from the worship space by a massive shallow pointed archway. It has its own ceiling, which takes the form of a low pointed arch style vault with deeply recessed panels sheathed in diagonally placed beaded boards. Its presence in the worship space is marked by a paneled wood front featuring large bas relief quatrefoils punctuated by faceted posts.

The pulpit is separated from the worship space via a massive low pointed arch. Raised on a platform, it features a paneled dais front with a raised central lectern section. At the rear of the pulpit is a vast range of organ pipes set atop a low paneled wooden wall with the same quatrefoil design found on the front balcony. The secondary side balconies are separated from the worship space via massive pointed arches and feature quatrefoil paneled fronts like those described previously.

The worship space rises to a ceiling that follows the pitch of the church's main roof. Its medieval-looking wooden truss roof was created by boxing in the building's structural steel trusses with dark stained planks. These trusses support a double frame system of rafters and purlins whose dark wood contrasts with the off-white plaster of the ceiling. The trusses connect with the side walls via medieval-looking brace-like wooden brackets. The overall effect is that of an English hammer-beam ceiling, though this is not literally one.

The narthex opens to the worship space via five segmentally arched doorways. The room is taken up by sets of double paneled wood doors with leaded-looking glass in their upper sections. Each doorway is surmounted by a leaded glass transom. Where doors are not present, the room features a door-height paneled wainscot. The narthex ceiling is worked with a shallow groin vault featuring diminutive ribs and a slight cornice with Gothic boss-like elements.

Finally, the church interior features distinctive Gothic style hanging lights. Its principal doors are fitted with cast metal Gothic finger and escutcheon plates.

Chapel (1950):

Between 1944 and 1950 the church embarked upon a campaign to raise funds to expand its facility. A chapel was constructed west of the original church building with a rear wing dedicated to youth activities. The chapel was linked to the church at the front via a brick and cast stone arcade/covered walkway that echoes the segmental arches of the church entranceway and front doorways.

The chapel does not present a conventional façade along Jordan Street. The covered walkway from the church continues across the chapel façade to form a linear entrance vestibule. It in turn links to a forward-thrusting room with a hip roof. The chapel's steeply pitched gabled mass rises strikingly above the vestibule and hipped roof room configuration. The front and rear gables feature a parapet wall accented with contrasting off-white cast stone trim. There is a generous rose window in the front gable.

Buttress-like brick strips divide the chapel's side elevations into bays. Within each bay is a two-center lancet arch window accented with contrasting off-white cast stone quoin-like elements. The arch shape is emphasized by an extra layer of molding ending in boss-like elements at the impost level.

The chapel has a basilican plan, with a chancel, that permits processions. The strongly angular roof structure has a medieval arch brace configuration and pronounced purlins. This dark woodwork contrasts with the light plaster of the ceiling and walls. Stained glass is overwhelmingly golden opalescent with a few abstract features in color. The chancel arch is of the two-center lancet type. The chancel has a separate roof – a smaller version of the arch brace type found in the nave.

The youth wing (behind the chapel) has an eastward extension (with Gothic style windows and a door) that links it with the rear of the main church. The front and rear connectors, along with the side elevations of the church and chapel, form a handsome courtyard.

The rear connector contains a sitting room whose main feature is a wooden mantel with a Gothic style arch. The youth wing is utilitarian in character, with large areas of plain brick and a few factory type windows.

Alterations:

Since the historic period the youth wing has had some windows bricked in (these do not face the courtyard). In addition, there have been some internal modifications in the office/classroom areas. These should be considered minor in scope and have no impact on the church's architectural significance.

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.
- 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

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply)

Property is:

- 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.
- N/A Criteria Considerations not applicable

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

architecture

Period of Significance

1925; 1950

Significant Dates

1925; 1950

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

NA

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Architect/Builder

Architects: Jones, Roessle, Olschner & Wiener
Contractor: Glassell & Wilson
Architect for chapel: Neild and Somdal

Period of Significance (justification)

Based on construction dates.

Criteria Consideratons (explanation, if necessary)

Although the candidate is a religious building, it is being nominated under Criterion C in recognition of its fine early twentieth century Gothic Revival design.

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria)

First Presbyterian Church is of local significance in the area of architecture (Criterion C) within the City of Shreveport. As a Gothic Revival building of the first rank, it is one of a number of properties that establish the city's identity as a major center for early twentieth century historic revival style architecture .

Narrative Statement of Significance (provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance)

Historical Background Shreveport:

Located on the Red River in northwestern Louisiana, Shreveport was the state's second largest city until eclipsed by Baton Rouge in the post-WWII period. The town was founded in 1836 as a business venture by a group of investors known as the Shreve Town Company. With the removal in the 1830s of the "Great Raft," a series of logjams on the Red River, the new town became the head of steamboat traffic. By 1850, Shreveport had grown to a town of 1,728 persons, and in 1860 the population was 2,190.

Steamboats, loaded mostly with cotton, reigned supreme until the mid-1880s, when they were supplanted by railroads. It was with the coming of the railroads that Shreveport emerged as a regional economic power. In 1882 rail service was established with New Orleans. Two years later the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific line added a major east-west axis. By 1904 the city was pierced by no less than seven trunk lines – like the spokes of a wagon wheel, or, as one source termed it, "like the tentacles of a giant octopus."

Shreveport benefited mightily from the recovery of cotton as a cash crop in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The excellent rail network enabled the city to become a major distribution center. Indeed, Shreveport was exceeded only by Memphis and Dallas as an interior cotton market. Railroads also made possible a variety of wholesale and distribution concerns. Particularly prevalent were wholesale grocery firms. A 1904 publication boasted that the city's wholesale merchants "cover a tributary field spreading in all directions from 100 – 300 miles of almost undisputed territory." By 1937 the city had 162 wholesale concerns doing a gross annual business of \$30 million and employing over 2,000 people.

This already vibrant economy was energized still further, and quite significantly, by the discovery of one of the world's largest oil fields, the Caddo Field, in 1905. As "wildcat" oil towns gave way to more organized and unified corporate management of production, many oil companies established their headquarters in Shreveport. The city was also home to oil production support facilities (for example, warehousing for oil field supplies). Continuing production in the Caddo Field, plus the opening of new fields in East Texas, enabled Shreveport to remain prosperous even at the depth of the Great Depression. Finally, the local economy was spurred even more by the opening of a large Army Air Corps base (Barksdale) just over the Red River in Bossier Parish in 1933.

Shreveport's expanding prosperity drove its early twentieth century building boom. It was a boom that, in many ways, remade the city, replacing scores upon scores of "old fashioned" Italianate, Romanesque Revival and Queen Anne buildings with "up-to-date" designs exemplifying popular historic revival styles of the first third of the twentieth century. There was strong pressure for redevelopment of the city, driven by changing tastes, ample money to spend, and an increasingly urban and urbane population. The resulting buildings make Shreveport one of Louisiana's most important centers of early twentieth century historic revival architecture. The only comparable collection is in New Orleans. And the city's historic revival style buildings are one of two collections that are critical to Shreveport's architectural identity (the other being modern architecture of the mid-twentieth century).

Early Twentieth Century Historic Revival Styles:

The fashion for historic revival architectural styles, convincingly rendered, with an eye to "precedent" and refinement, has its roots mainly in the emergence of architecture as a learned profession. For much of the nineteenth century American "architects" were job-trained businessmen derided by high-art painters and sculptors as merely

"carpenters putting on airs." This began to change in 1857 with the founding of the American Institute of Architects, which sought to better organize the profession and set standards. In the ensuing decades a number of universities established degree programs in architecture, most notably MIT and Columbia.

In seeking to elevate their profession, American architects followed strongly the lead of France, specifically the *Ecole des Beaux Arts* – the French national school of architecture. Through an expanding network of degree programs, architectural clubs and teaching ateliers (studios), leading American architects set up what was, in effect, a shadow *Ecole des Beaux Arts* in the United States. Crucial to this ongoing effort was the founding in 1893 of the Society of Beaux Arts Architects (American graduates of the French *Ecole*). The effort received handsome support from leading cultural philanthropists of the day such as J. P. Morgan and Andrew Carnegie. The *Ecole's* approach to architecture, to teaching architecture, and to style would dominate the American architectural profession from the 1890s to the 1930s, when it began to be challenged by the European Modernist Movement.

At its core, the *Ecole Des Beaux Arts* approach stressed learned imitation of the past. It emphasized classical proportions, scale, balance and beauty, and it imbued its pupils with a deep understanding of architecture from the Ancient World through the Renaissance. Architects were taught to design "in the manner of" for example, Michelangelo, Vignola or Wren – to be able to work in a wide variety of historical styles with a good degree of accuracy. Quotation from landmarks of the past was seen as a sign of cultivation rather than of lack of originality. At bottom, designs were to be accurate, convincing and tasteful.

This flowering of the architectural profession was buoyed by the emergence of a more discriminating clientele, as sons and grandsons of Civil War armaments barons and railroad tycoons attended college and cultivated gentlemen's tastes. Post Civil War industrial fortunes also created, for the first time, an American aristocracy of wealth that sought European culture and refinements (collecting paintings, for instance).

On a larger scale, historians can also point to an overall rise in American erudition during these years. This can be seen in one statistic: In 1870 only one percent of college-age Americans actually attended college. By 1915 that figure had risen to eight percent. Increasingly the leaders of businesses and institutions were aware of the finer things, and they wanted style.

This collective coterie of aesthetes (architects, patrons and critics) turned a decidedly cold eye on the built environment they had inherited – the heritage of the Victorian Age. That they saw, as architectural historian Walter Kidney noted in 1974, as a crass "philistinism, perversion of values, commercialism. . . a nightmare version of the real thing – Mansard roofs, brownstone fronts, raw red brick laced with cold white marble, the Renaissance in cast iron, Gothic hideously misused. . . wildly stenciled church interiors, Baroque hat stands, hardly a true muralist or sculptor in sight, nor any fine craftsmanship, no sense of texture, color, (or) proportion."

America's new aristocracy of taste, along with its architects and town planners, wanted something better, and they sought to remake America in a more civilized way. They gave the nation what became known as the American Renaissance and the City Beautiful Movement. They founded fine art museums and built impressive Roman Style banks and town halls. They built Tudor manor houses for their country retreats and authentic European-looking Gothic buildings for their universities and churches. To a fair extent, they ultimately did remake the American townscape. And in a somewhat similar way their counterparts in northwest Louisiana remade Shreveport. In doing so they created an impressive heritage to represent the *Great Gatsby* era boom years.

Shreveport's Architectural Heritage:

Within Louisiana, Shreveport is noteworthy as one of two cities (the other being New Orleans) with a particularly impressive collection of architectural landmarks reflecting early twentieth century historic revival styles. The collection comprises about thirty to forty buildings that are 1) substantial in size and scale; 2) intensively styled; 3) convincingly styled, with forms well rendered, well detailed, and correctly proportioned; and 4) built with fine materials. Shreveport is particularly known for the wide variety of historic styles revived in the city's early twentieth century boom years, ranging from Gothic, to Italian Renaissance, to Tudor, to Neo-classical (in its various permutations), to Baroque, to American Colonial Revival (in its various permutations), to German Medieval, to English Jacobean.

First Presbyterian is a most worthy member of this company, easily meeting all the attributes outlined in the previous paragraph. Moreover, it exemplifies an important philosophical principle central to the historic revival genre – the use of a historic style for a symbolic purpose (in this case, the Gothic style being appropriate for a church – see historical note

below). The 1950 chapel enhances the property's architectural significance. It also demonstrates the continuing force of historicism in ecclesiastical buildings, in an era in which European Modernism had ostensibly triumphed.

First Presbyterian Church Historical Note:

Shreveport's First Presbyterian Church was incorporated in 1845. The congregation worshipped in a church downtown until the present edifice on Jordan Street was occupied in early 1926. First Presbyterian moved to a new location to have sufficient land for a church with twice the seating capacity of the old one. The building committee chose the local architectural firm of Jones, Roessle, Olschner, and Wiener as architects and Glassell-Wilson as contractors, also of Shreveport. (Olschner and Glassell were church members.) Work began in November 1924, and the completed building was presented to the building committee in November 1925.

A pamphlet commemorating the occasion of the new church notes that "the style of architecture used is an adaptation of the simple English Gothic of the fifteenth century." "This traditional style of ecclesiastical architecture," continues the author, was used because "the people of our congregation were of one accord in their expressions and hope that the new church would 'look like a church.'"

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Fricker, Donna. Shreveport Commercial Historic District National Register of Historic Places nomination, 1997 update.

Fricker, Jonathan; Fricker, Donna; and Duncan, Patricia L. *Louisiana Architecture: A Handbook on Style*. Lafayette, LA: The Center for Louisiana Studies, University of Southwestern Louisiana, 1998.

Kidney, Walter. *The Architecture of Choice: Eclecticism in America: 1880-1930*. New York: George Braziller, 1974.

Murray, Spencer C. *First Presbyterian Church, Shreveport, Louisiana: A Sesquicentennial History*. Shreveport, LA: Mid-South Press, Inc., 1995.

Sanborn Insurance Co. Maps, Shreveport, LA, 1935 and 1961.

Smith, Jasper K. and Frantz, Dolph G. "1845-1926, History First Presbyterian Church, Shreveport, Louisiana." First Presbyterian Church, 1926.

First Presbyterian Church, Shreveport
Name of Property

Caddo Parish, LA
County and State

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
- Not applicable – no previous documentation on file

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: (First Presbyterian Church)

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____ NA _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than an acre
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	<u>15</u>	<u>429620</u>	<u>3595760</u>	3	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	4	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

See attached sketch map.

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

Boundaries were chosen to encompass the significant resource while excluding parking lots to the rear and west and a 1964 school to the east of the church.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jonathan Fricker, Historic Preservation Consultant
organization Fricker Historic Preservation Services, LLC date December 2010
street & number 6016 North Shore Drive telephone 225-246-7901
city or town Baton Rouge state LA zip code 70817
e-mail jonathanfricker@gmail.com

First Presbyterian Church, Shreveport
Name of Property

Caddo Parish, LA
County and State

Property Ownership (Required by Louisiana National Register Review Committee)

name/title Rev. Pendleton B. Peery
organization Pastor, First Presbyterian Church
street & number 900 Jordan St. telephone 318-222-0604
city or town Shreveport state LA zip code 71101
e-mail ppeery@fpcshreveport.org

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive black and white photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: First Presbyterian Church

City or Vicinity: Shreveport

County: Caddo Parish

State: LA

Photographer: Donna Fricker

Date Photographed: August 1020 and January 2011

Location: LA SHPO Digital Archives

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Total of 20 photos

Photo #1 of 20
January 2011
Front façade and western side elevation, camera facing northeast

Photo #2 of 20
January 2011
Front façade, camera facing north

Photo #3 of 20
January 2011
Front façade detail, camera facing northwest

Photo #4 of 20
January 2011
Front entrance, camera facing north/northwest

Photo #5 of 20
January 2011
Chapel front façade, camera facing northwest

Photo #6 of 20
August 2010
Courtyard between church and chapel, camera facing north/northwest

Photo #7 of 20
January 2011
Chapel, window detail, eastern side elevation, camera facing west

Photo #8 of 20
August 2010
Chapel, western side elevation, camera facing north/northeast

Photo #9 of 20
August 2010
Youth wing at rear of chapel, showing western side elevation, camera facing north/northeast

Photo #10 of 20
August 2010
Rear elevations of 2 service wings to church, camera facing south

Photo #11 of 20
August 2010
Rear elevations of church service wing and chapel youth wing, camera facing south/southwest

Photo #12 of 20
August 2010
Church service wing, camera facing south/southwest

Photo #13 of 20
January 2011
Church, eastern side elevation, camera facing northwest

Photo #14 of 20
January 2011
Interior: Church entrance vestibule

Photo #15
January 2011
Interior: Church worship space, looking toward pulpit

Photo #16 of 20
January 2011
Interior: Church worship space ceiling

Photo #17 of 20
January 2011
Interior: Church worship space, side balcony

Photo #18 of 20
January 2011
Interior: Church worship space, rear balcony (rear as seen from pulpit)

Photo #19 of 20
August 2010
Chapel interior

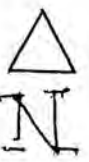
Photo #20 of 20
January 2011
Chapel interior

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.).

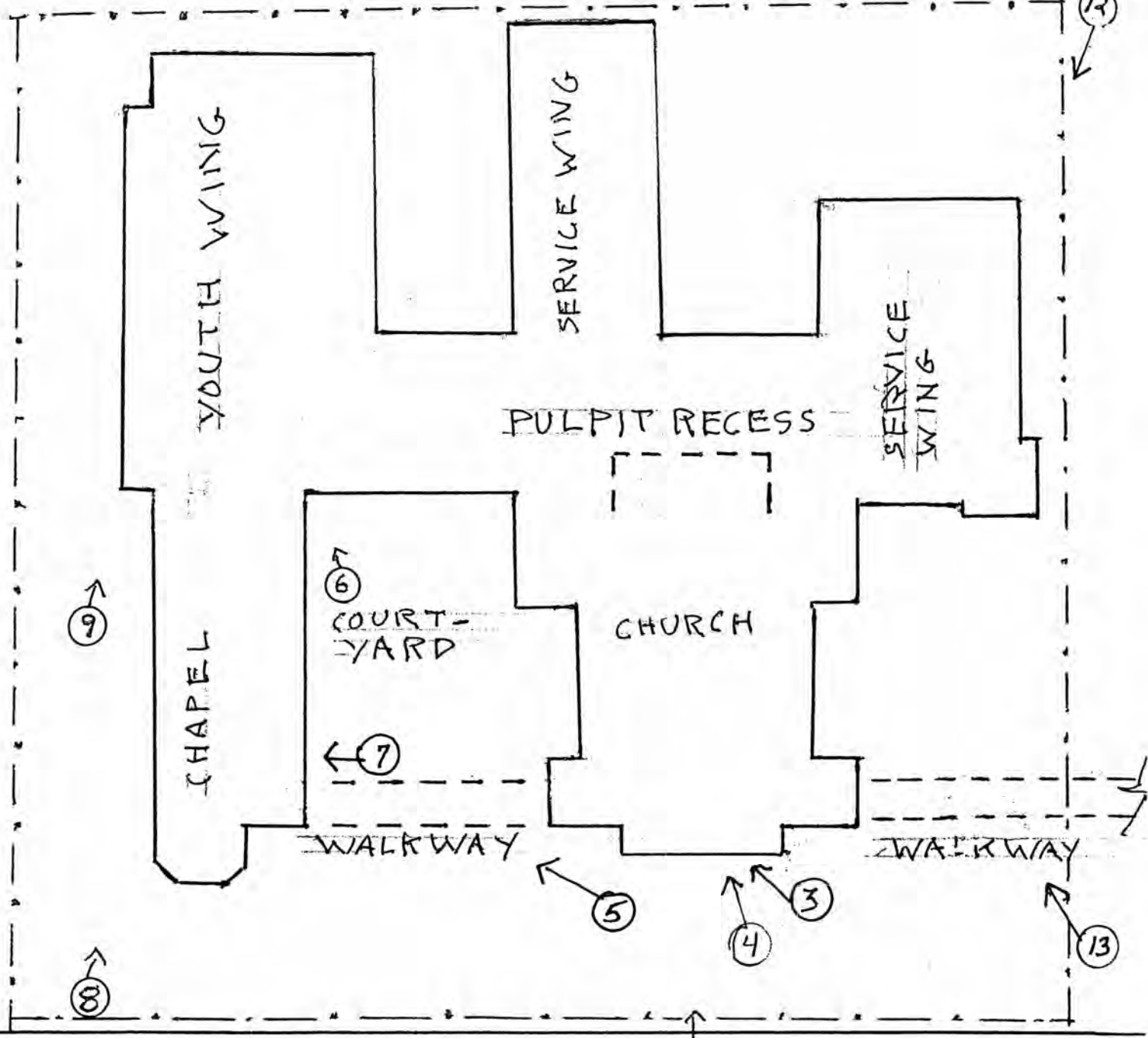
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

10

11



12



JORDAN ST.

SCALE
1" = 15'

1

BOUNDARY

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
SHREVEPORT, CADDO PARISH, LA.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY First Presbyterian Church
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: LOUISIANA, Caddo

DATE RECEIVED: 5/06/11 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 5/27/11
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 6/13/11 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 6/21/11
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 11000358

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: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 6-15-11 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

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





First Presbyterian Church, Shreveport
Caddo Parish, LA
Photo 1 of 20





First Presbyterian Church, Shreveport
Caddo Parish, LA

Photo 2 of 20



ST. FRANCIS XAVIER
CHURCH



First Presbyterian Church, Shreveport
Caddo Parish, LA

Photo 3 of 20





First Presbyterian Church, Shreveport
Caddo Parish, LA
Photo 4 of 20





First Presbyterian Church, Shreveport
Caddo Parish, LA
Photo 5 of 20





First Presbyterian Church, Shreveport

Caddo Parish, LA

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First Presbyterian Church, Shreveport
Caddo Parish, LA
Photo 7 of 20



First Presbyterian Church, Shreveport
Caddo Parish, LA
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First Presbyterian Church, Shreveport
Caddo Parish, LA
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First Presbyterian Church, Shreveport
Caddo Parish, LA
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741 722







First Presbyterian Church, Shreveport
Caddo Parish, LA
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First Presbyterian Church, Shreveport
Caddo Parish, LA
Photo 12 of 20










First Presbyterian Church, Shreveport
Caddo Parish, LA
Photo 13 of 20







First Presbyterian Church, Shreveport
Caddo Parish, LA
Photo 14 of 20



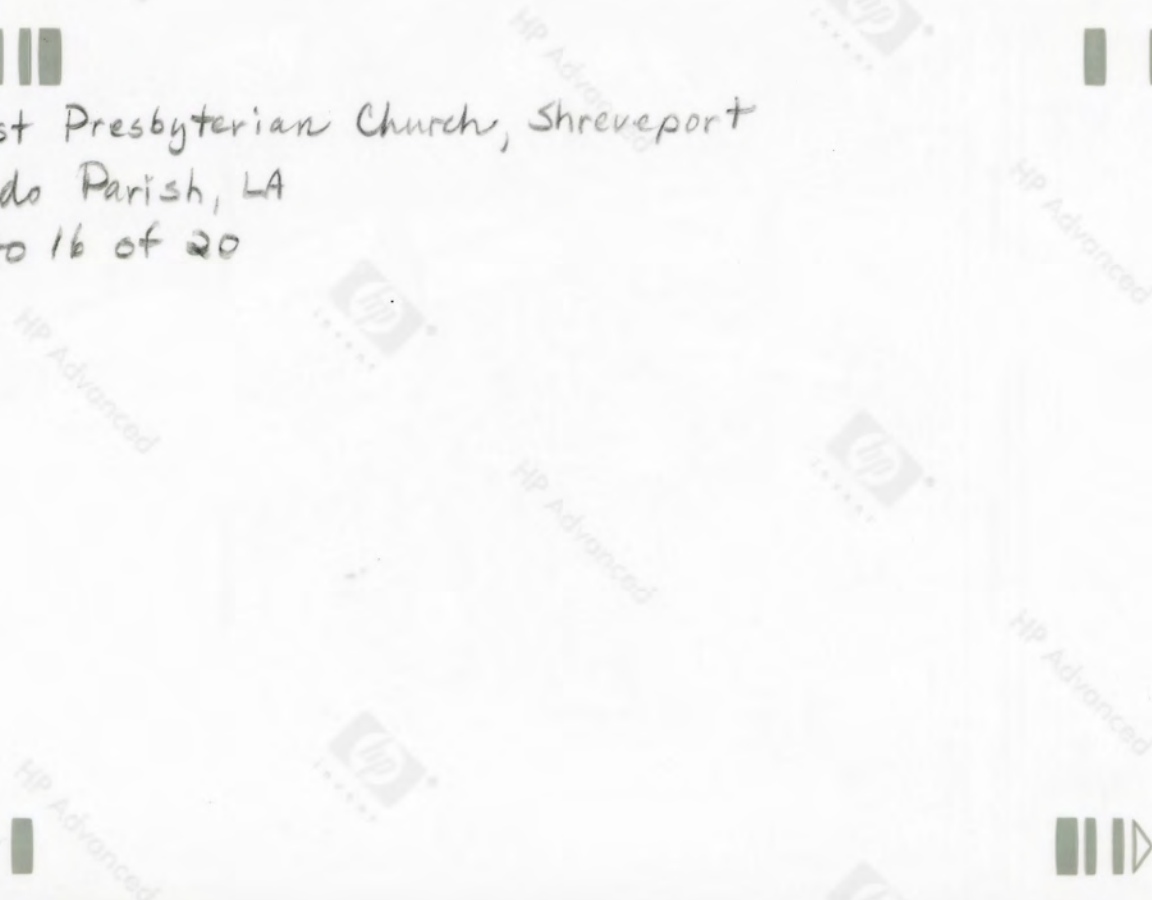


First Presbyterian Church, Shreveport
Caddo Parish, LA
Photo 15 of 20





First Presbyterian Church, Shreveport
Caddo Parish, LA
Photo 16 of 20







First Presbyterian Church, Shreveport
Caddo Parish, LA
Photo 17 of 20
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First Presbyterian Church, Shreveport
Caddo Parish, LA
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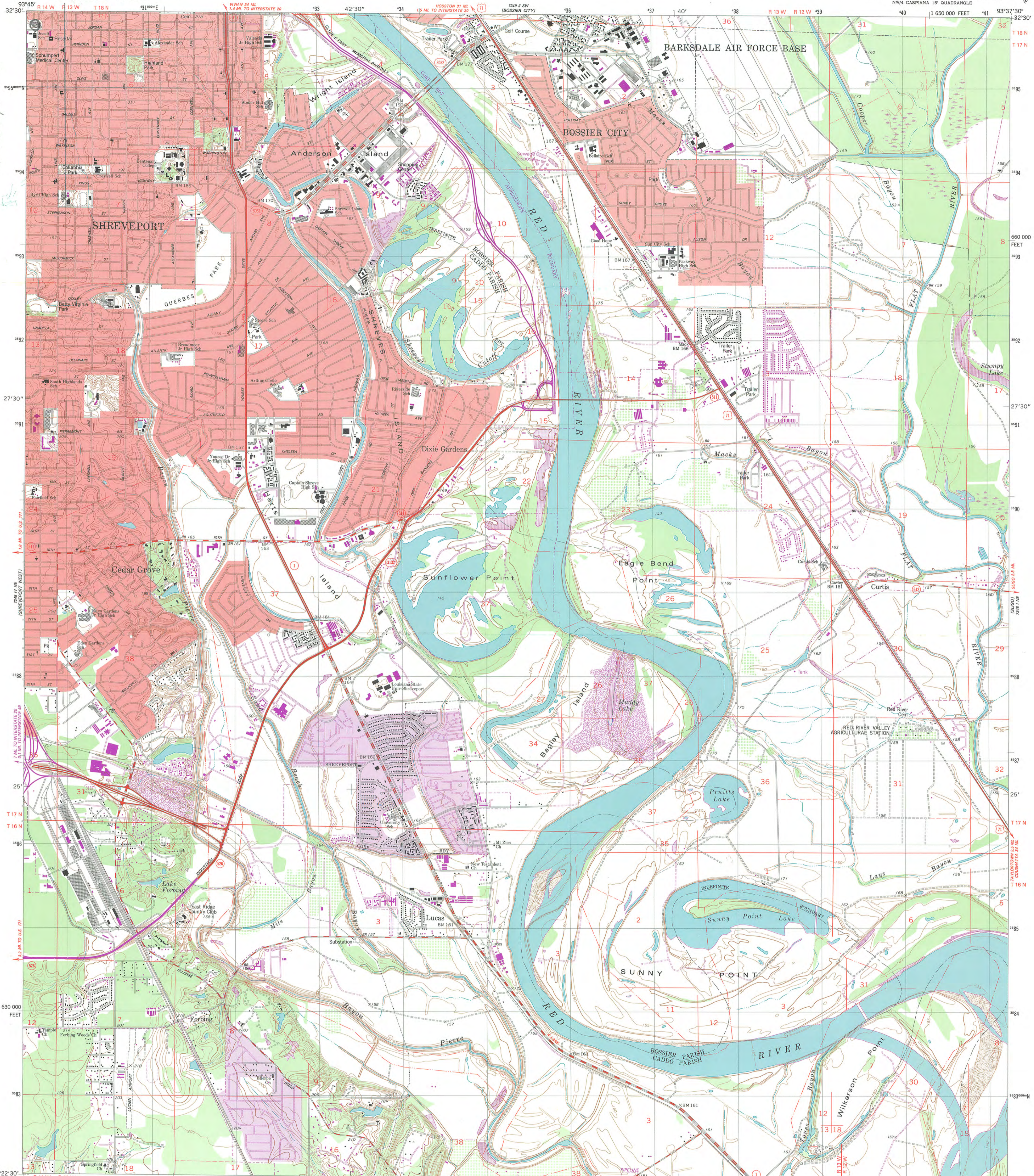
First Presbyterian Church, Shreveport
Caddo Parish, LA
Photo 19 of 20



First Presbyterian Church, Shreveport
Caddo Parish, LA
Photo 20 of 20

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SHREVEPORT EAST QUADRANGLE
LOUISIANA
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



First Presbyterian Church, Shreveport
Caddo Parish, LA
15/429620/13595760

Maped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1974-75. Field checked 1976. Map edited 1980. Supersedes map dated 1959.
Projection and 10,000-foot grid ticks: Louisiana coordinate system, north zone (Lambert conformal conic) 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 15 1927 North American Datum
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 12 meters south and 17 meters east as shown by dashed corner ticks
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown
Purple tint indicates extension of urban area

Scale: SCALE 1:24 000
CONTOUR INTERVAL 5 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Primary highway, hard surface — Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway, hard surface — Unimproved road
Interstate Route — U. S. Route — State Route

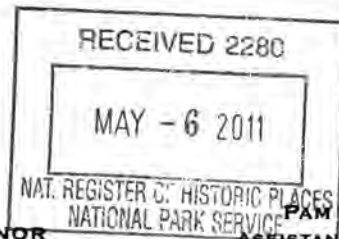
SHREVEPORT EAST, LA.
NW¼ CASPIANA 15' QUADRANGLE
32093-D6-T024
1980
DMA 7248 1 NW-SERIES V885
REVISED 1992

FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
AND LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND DEVELOPMENT, BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA 70804
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

UTM GRID AND 1992 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET
0°22' 7 MILS
4' 71 MILS

LOUISIANA
QUADRANGLE LOCATION

ISBN 0-607-25292-5



JAY DARDENNE
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

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

PAM BREAU
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

April 29, 2011

National Park Service 2280, 8th Floor
National Register of Historic Places
1201 "I" Street, NW
Washington, DC 20005

RE: First Presbyterian Church, Shreveport, Caddo Parish, LA

To Whom It May Concern:

Enclosed please find a nomination form with supporting materials for the above referenced property. Should you have any questions, please contact me at 225-219-4595.

Sincerely,

Patricia Duncan
Architectural Historian
National Register Coordinator

PD/pld
Enclosures