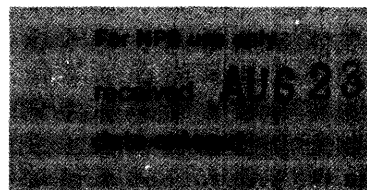


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



1982

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

1. Name

historic Jung Hotel

and/or common Same

2. Location

street & number 1500 Canal Street N/A not for publication

city, town New Orleans N/A vicinity of ~~Congressional district~~

state LA code 22 ~~parish~~ Orleans code 071

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name Kavanaugh and Haynie Co.

street & number 818 Howard Avenue, Suite 307

city, town New Orleans N/A vicinity of state LA 70113

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Department of Conveyance

street & number 421 Loyola Avenue

city, town New Orleans state LA 70112

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title LA Historic Sites Survey has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1982 federal state county local

depository for survey records Louisiana State Historic Preservation Office

city, town Baton Rouge state LA

7. Description

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

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Jung Hotel is a brick and limestone eclectic skyscraper which stands as a landmark on the edge of the New Orleans central business district. It was built in 1925 and enlarged once in 1928 and again c.1950. Despite several alterations, the building retains all of the features upon which its architectural significance is based.

The ten-story front portion was built in 1925. It is nine bays wide with the windows grouped so as to suggest a central pavilion and end wings. The two-story limestone rusticated base is linked to the tenth floor window-frieze by six strips of brick quoins. Above the window-frieze are a parapet, urns, limestone panels, a central scroll pediment, and a great central Baroque crest with swags and torches. The side facade is similarly treated, but in a simpler fashion. The only major difference is that a molded frieze two stories up takes the place of the rusticated base.

In 1928 an eighteen story rear addition was built with similar details to the side facade of the original building. The only major difference was that instead of a crowning central scroll pediment, the 1928 portion was surmounted by a two-story piano nobile with columns set between a pair of small end pavilions.

Changes made since 1928 include the following:

(1) Another rear addition and a massive side garage were built c.1950. With this enlargement, the Jung Hotel became New Orleans' largest. The interior was a labyrinth of hallways and elevator banks. There were over 1,000 rooms and 61 separate staircases.

(2) More recently (c.1970) the interior was renovated by Braniff Airlines (the owner). (Today there are no remaining significant interior features.) Also at this time the lower story of the 1925 portion was partially reworked. New shopfronts were built and the present marquee was installed.

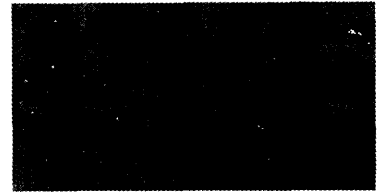
Noteworthy ornamental features on the exterior include:

1. the urns.
2. the carved parapet panels.
3. the several pedimented windows.
4. the rusticated base.
5. the scroll pediment tops at the roofline.
6. the two central crests on the 1925 portion. These are extremely elaborate, featuring foliated scrolls, cartouches, swags, and rope work.
7. the upper piano nobile of the 1928 portion. This features colossal columns along with giant pedimented frames on the two flanking pavilions.

All ornamental features are of high quality limestone.

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7. Description (Continued)

Assessment of Integrity:

The Jung Hotel was designed by a prominent New Orleans architectural firm. Its importance as a superior example of the firm's work (as explained in Item 8) rests entirely upon the front and side facades of the 1925 portion and the side facade of the 1928 portion. (There is no front facade on the 1928 portion.) The changes which have occurred on these three facades have only affected the lowest story of the building in a minimal way. They have not affected the articulation or overall design of any of the facades.

NB: Please note that photos show the full extent of the exterior ornamentation. The facades of the building which do not face streets are not articulated.

8. Significance

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

Specific dates	1924, 1928	Builder/Architect	1924–Weiss and Dreyfous 1928–Weiss, Dreyfous and Seiferth
Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)	Criterion C		

The Jung Hotel is locally significant in the area of architecture because it is an important example, within the context of New Orleans, of the work of Louisiana's most prominent architectural firm during the 1920's and 1930's. As noted above, the 1925 portion was designed by the firm of Weiss and Dreyfous, and the 1928 portion by its successor, Weiss, Dreyfous and Seiferth. (The firm will hereafter for the purpose of this nomination be referred to by the latter name.)

Weiss, Dreyfous and Seiferth is known for its tremendous output (approximately 400 commissions) and the fact that it received some of the state's most prestigious commissions in the late-1920's to the mid-1930's (the Louisiana State Capitol, the Old Governor's Mansion, much of the LSU-Baton Rouge campus, and Charity Hospital in New Orleans). The firm peaked during the 1920's and '30's, leaving a sizable imprint upon New Orleans and Baton Rouge with its brand of eclectic architecture. It designed all types of buildings and was noteworthy both for the range of historic styles it employed as well as for its use of sculptural details to accent relatively simple facades.

The size of the firm's impact can be placed in perspective if one examines the career of Sir Gilbert Scott, who, according to Sir Nikolaus Pevsner, was the head of the most prolific architectural firm in history. Scott's firm was responsible for nearly 700 buildings which are distributed throughout the British Isles and Europe.

Weiss, Dreyfous and Seiferth received about 400 commissions, the vast majority of which were confined to New Orleans. The remaining ones were mainly in Baton Rouge and Natchez, Mississippi. The firm clearly represented the "state of the art" of architecture during its heyday. Indeed, its work was so widely accepted, and it received so many commissions, that it is fair to say that its prodigious output represented the taste of the time just prior to the modernist movement.

The Jung Hotel occupies a special niche among the large number of surviving Weiss, Dreyfous and Seiferth buildings in New Orleans. It is one of four skyscrapers designed by the firm in the city, and of these it is the largest and most monumental. Like two of the other skyscrapers and many of the firm's smaller buildings, the Jung features a combination of Renaissance and Baroque elements disposed about an austere brick exterior. However, unlike the others, the Jung exterior features a considerable degree of unity. The two-story rusticated base ties in with the quoining strips which articulate the front facade. The quoining strips in turn tie in with the upper story, which forms a frieze, and then they terminate at the parapet level with urns on bases. In addition, the fenestration of the front facade is grouped to suggest a central pavilion with two end wings. The central pavilion is marked by a scroll pediment and a grand crest. This overall unifying articulation is repeated in a simpler fashion on the side facades of the 1925 and 1928 portions. Other large buildings designed by the firm do not generally feature such a degree of unity. In all other cases there is no relationship between the ornamental upper and lower stories and no attempt to visually pull them together. There is none of the base, shaft, and capital articulation

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property approx. .25 acre

Quadrangle name New Orleans, East, La.

Quadrangle scale 1=24000

UMT References

A

1	5	7	8	2	2	0	0	3	3	1	7	4	3	0
Zone				Easting				Northing						

B

Zone				Easting				Northing						

C

Zone				Easting				Northing						

D

Zone				Easting				Northing						

E

Zone				Easting				Northing						

F

Zone				Easting				Northing						

G

Zone				Easting				Northing						

H

Zone				Easting				Northing						

Verbal boundary description and justification

Please refer to sketch map.

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

state N/A code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Susan Trowbridge (SEE CONTINUATION SHEET ALSO)

organization N/A date July 1982

street & number 818 Howard Avenue, Suite 307 telephone (504) 529-7553

city or town New Orleans state LA 70113

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

___ national ___ state X local

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

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

title date August 16, 1982

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Robert B. DeBlieux date *9/23/82*

Keeper of the National Register

Attest: *Patrick Andrew* date *9/23/82*

for/ Chief of Registration

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Significance (cont'd)

one finds at the Jung. Finally, the hotel features high quality ornamental detailing as is found on many of the firm's other buildings.

NB: Although Weiss, Dreyfous and Seiferth's work in Louisiana is largely confined to two cities, New Orleans and Baton Rouge, it is accurate to refer to their firm as the most prominent one in the state during the 1920's and 1930's. By definition, any firm prominent in the state's largest city and in its capital city was prominent in the state as a whole.

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Bibliography (cont'd)

Conveyance Records, Orleans Parish.

Weiss & Dreyfous/Weiss, Dreyfous and Seiferth Architectural Drawings. Special Collections Division, Howard-Tilton Memorial Library, Tulane University.

Weiss and Dreyfous/Weiss, Dreyfous and Seiferth Architectural Specifications for Jung Hotel, 1924 and 1928. In possession of owner.

Survey of large public Weiss, Dreyfous and Seiferth buildings in New Orleans conducted by National Register Staff, Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation.

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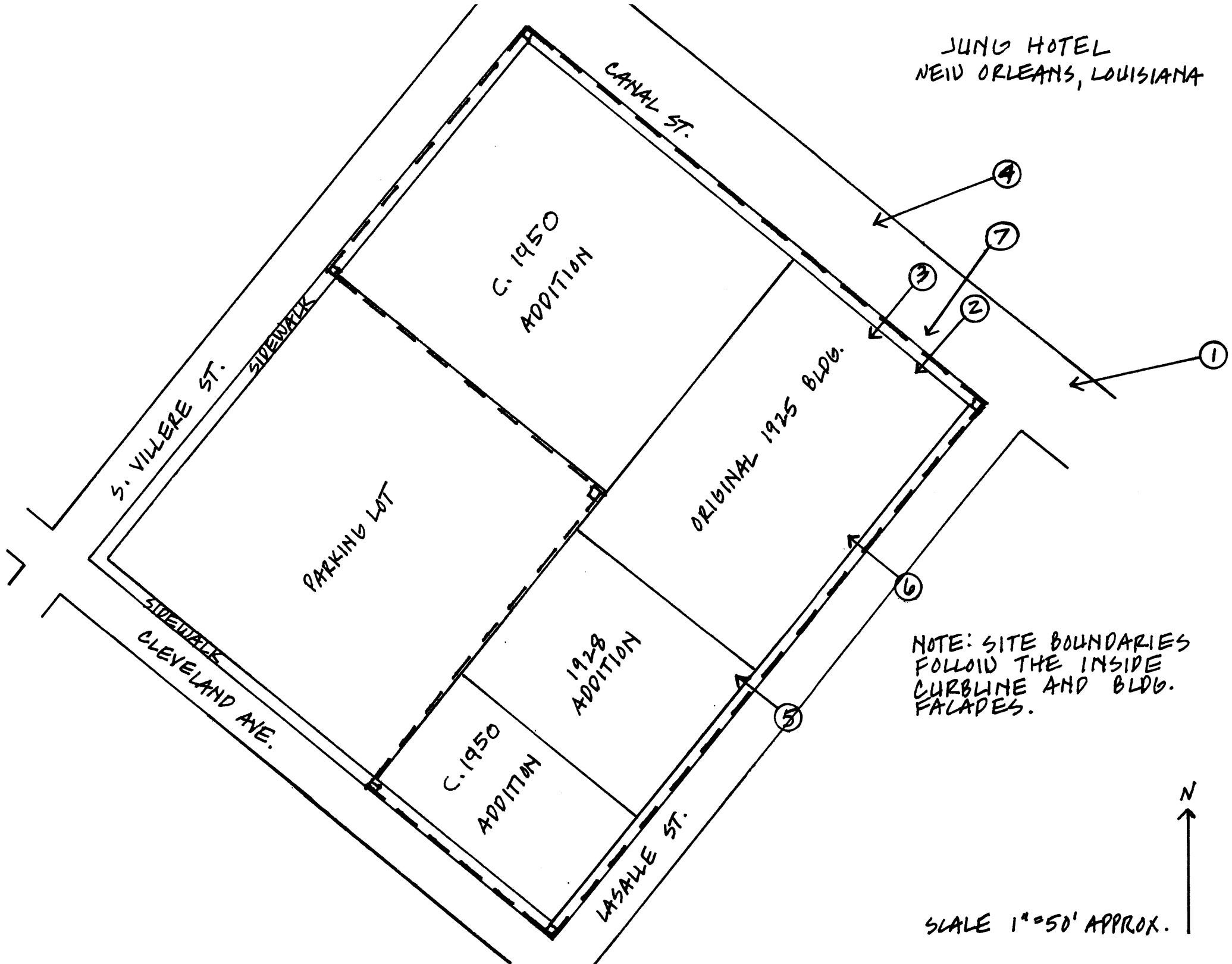
11. Form Prepared By: (Continued)

Lonnie D. Lard
Vice-President, Commercial Marketing
Algernon Blair, Inc.
No. 1 Blair Place
Montgomery, Alabama 36116

205-279-7300

July 1982

JUNG HOTEL
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA



NOTE: SITE BOUNDARIES
FOLLOW THE INSIDE
CURBLINE AND BLDG.
FALADES.

SCALE 1"=50' APPROX.