

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES NOMINATION

NPS Form 10-900

USD/I/NPS NRHP Registration Form (Rev. 8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

Randal House, Tangipahoa Parish, LA

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

1. NAME OF PROPERTY

Historic Name: Randal House

Other Name/Site Number:



2. LOCATION

Street & Number 301 East Michigan Avenue

Not for publication: NA

City/Town Hammond

Vicinity: NA

State: Louisiana Code: LA County: Tangipahoa Code: 105 Zip Code: 70401

3. STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria.

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties: Nationally: Statewide: Locally: X

Signature of Certifying Official/Title Phil Boggan Deputy SHPO, Dept. of Culture, Recreation and Tourism

Date 1-8-08

State or Federal Agency and Bureau

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

Signature of Commenting or Other Official/Title

Date

State or Federal Agency and Bureau

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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): _____

John Edison H. Beall
Signature of Keeper

2.19.08
Date of Action

5. CLASSIFICATION

Ownership of Property
 Private: X
 Public-Local:
 Public-State:
 Public-Federal:

Category of Property
 Building(s): X
 District:
 Site:
 Structure:
 Object:

Number of Resources within Property
 Contributing
 1

 1

Non contributing
 buildings
 sites
 structures
 objects
 0 Total

Number of Contributing Resources Previously Listed in the National Register: 0

Name of Related Multiple Property Listing: NA

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6. FUNCTION OR USE

Historic: Domestic Sub: Single Dwelling
Current: Vacant Sub: Not In Use

7. DESCRIPTION

Architectural Classification: Italianate

Materials:

Foundation: Brick, concrete block
Walls: Clapboard
Roof: Asphalt Shingles
Other:

Describe Present and Historic Physical Appearance.

Located in the Tangipahoa Parish community of Hammond, the Randal House is a two-story, frame, galleried residence that is a vernacular interpretation of the Italianate style. Built c.1896, it stands on a shaded corner lot in the town's northeast quadrant. Despite some additions and losses, the house retains its National Register eligibility.

The house's two-level main block is rectangular, with a one-story projecting wing centered on the rear elevation. Interior woodwork matching that in the rest of the house (see below) shows that this wing is original. Inside, the main block's floor plan is one room deep and two rooms wide with a narrow central stair hall separating the two rooms. The same plan is repeated on the second floor. The wing connects to the rear of the central hall and consists of two rooms, one in front of the other. A five-bay double gallery stretches the length of the façade.

In Louisiana, the Italianate was very much a columnar form, with Italianate details and features grafted onto local symmetrical house types such as the two-story galleried house. That interpretation of the style is clearly seen on the facade of the Randal Home. Its Italianate features include:

1. second-floor gallery columns composed of shallow, rectangular shafts whose capitals consist of multiple layers of molding. Each shaft is pierced by two elongated openings that culminate in round arches at each end. Molding outlines each shaft's edges, giving each column a paneled appearance. The gallery's first floor columns disappeared long ago and were replaced by simple vertical posts.
2. a richly ornamented entablature, which outlines the gallery's three sides. On the façade, the entablature features curving brackets that alternate with decorative square blocks. The brackets are paired above the columns, while a single bracket is centered above each bay. Although not an Italianate detail, a knob hangs from the end of each bracket. On the gallery's side elevations

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single brackets alternate with the decorative blocks. An undecorated entablature is found on the rear elevation. It turns at a 90-degree angle to form a return on each side elevation. The returns have the same brackets, knobs and decorative blocks found on the portions of the entablature above the front gallery's two sides.

Other features of interest found on the exterior include two-over-two windows with molded surrounds, first and second story front doors featuring large glazed panes above twin molded wooden panels, and a transom and sidelights (with paneling beneath the latter) encasing the door on each level. The interior ornament is mostly in the Eastlake style. It includes the stair's newel posts, two balustrades with turned members, door and window surrounds with bulls-eye corner blocks, and four identical vernacular mantels. Each is composed of a thin mantelshelf supported by Italianate brackets. The brackets, in turn, are supported by engaged, turned Eastlake columns. In addition, some of the home's original wooden floors survive, as do molded baseboards and some five panel and four panel doors.

Owners expanded the Randal House some time between 1910 and 1930 by placing four additions with exposed rafter tail roofs in the Craftsman style on the rear. Two of the additions flank the first floor's original projecting rear wing and might have been side porches. However, if porches originally existed in these areas, the builders replaced their brick pier foundations with concrete block piers at the time the porches were enclosed. The third addition is a porch attached to the rear wall of the rear wing. The small fourth addition stands atop the rear central wing. It contains a bathroom that connects to the upper level central hall and a dressing room that connects to one of the bedrooms on that level.

Non-historic changes to the house can be classified generally according to their time of occurrence, i.e., before or after Hurricane Katrina.

1. Pre-hurricane changes that happened over time include the removal of the chimneys, the installation of shed roof canopies with metal roofs over the second floor windows on the side and rear elevations, the above-mentioned loss of the gallery's first-level Italianate columns, the covering of original walls in some rooms with modern paneling, the placement of asbestos tile on some floors and linoleum over other floor surfaces, and the installation of ceiling tiles in all the rooms.
2. Work necessitated by Hurricane Katrina consisted of repairing the roof and replacing broken windows to prevent further water damage, installing new custom window screens, and major repairs to the second floor gallery. These included replacing the joists and flooring, installing a new and temporary handrail, providing new supporting posts below the gallery to replace the hurricane-damaged ones that had previously replaced the original columns (see above), and collecting and storing many of the balustrade's original elaborately shaped cut balusters. (Note: It is believed that the gallery's first floor never had a balustrade.)

Of the above changes, the loss of the gallery's first-level Italianate columns and the second level's shaped balustrade are the most significant. However, the columns can be duplicated because originals survive to serve as patterns. Many of the shaped balusters can be refurbished and reused, and others can be replicated as needed. The rear additions are not visible from the front and have had no impact on the home's important architectural features. Importantly, all of the Italianate entablature, with its brackets and decorative blocks, and half of the Italianate columns remain to convey the home's architectural character. As a very rare example of the Italianate style within the town of Hammond (see Part 8), the Randal House is a

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strong candidate for National Register listing.

8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Applicable National Register Criteria: A__ B__ C X D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): A__ B__ C__ D__ E__ F__ G__ NA

Areas of Significance: Architecture

Period(s) of Significance: c. 1896

Significant Dates: c. 1896

Significant Person(s): NA

Cultural Affiliation: NA

Architect/Builder: Builder: Clavert (first name unknown)

State Significance of Property, and Justify Criteria, Criteria Considerations, and Areas and Periods of Significance Noted Above.

The Randal House is locally significant in the area of architecture because, as a quite rare example of the Italianate style, it is a landmark within the context of Hammond's sizable heritage of late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century residential architecture.

Although Hammond traces its origins to the arrival of the railroad in the 1850s, the town was very small in the early years and did not grow rapidly until the late nineteenth century. In the late 1880s and the 1890s, with the aid of the Illinois Central Railroad, the town was promoted widely in the Midwest, causing a considerable influx of population from this region. Also, many Italian immigrants settled in the community. The principal reason, however, for the growth that occurred c. 1895 to c. 1915 was unprecedented prosperity in the strawberry industry.

Hammond has not been officially surveyed, but the Louisiana National Register staff is very familiar with the resources there due to numerous visits and windshield surveys of the community. Its historic residential neighborhoods are mostly filled with examples of the Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, and Craftsman Bungalow styles, as well as unstyled cottages. There are also examples of transitional houses combining elements of more than one style. However, the candidate is one of only two Hammond dwellings

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that exhibit Italianate motifs. Because it has columns as well as brackets in the style, it is by far the better and more fully articulated of the two. The Italianate was a style that never had much impact on residential architecture in Louisiana outside New Orleans; so to find a well-articulated, two-story Italianate residence in Hammond is something of a surprise. The Randal House's status as a rare example of the style makes it an important architectural landmark within Hammond.

Historical Note:

The Randal House stands on a lot sold by Hammond founder Charles E. Cate to Solomon C. Randal on February 14, 1896. Randal was a merchant and extensive property owner who, at one time, also served as the community's Chief of Police.

The house is one of two that Hammond residents call "twins" or "companions" because they have the same massing, footprint, and floor plan; have similar interior architectural ornament; stand side-by-side; and were constructed at approximately the same time. Additionally, they were erected by the same builder, a man named Clavert. The second house, known as the Wascom House, is also being nominated to the National Register at this time.

The Randal House eventually came into the possession of the Greater St. James AME Church, which is located at the other end of the block on which the twin houses stand. The church has already proven to be a good property steward by making the above-mentioned repairs after Hurricane Katrina. The congregation plans to rehabilitate both the Randal and Wascom houses for use by its youth ministry. It is believed that National Register listing will assist the church in raising funds for the restorations.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Brief history of Randal House provided by applicant; copy in National Register file.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Hammond, Louisiana, May 1930.

Site Visit by National Register Staff

Windshield Survey of Hammond, November 13, 2007

Previous documentation on file (NPS): NA

- Preliminary Determination of Individual Listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- Previously Listed in the National Register. (partially)
- Previously Determined Eligible by the National Register.
- Designated a National Historic Landmark.
- Recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey: #
- Recorded by Historic American Engineering Record: #

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Primary Location of Additional Data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local Government
- University
- Other (Specify Repository):

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Acreage of Property: Less than an acre

UTM References: **Zone Easting Northing**
 15 743760 3378020

Verbal Boundary Description: Please see attached plat map.

Boundary Justification:

Boundaries follow the property lines of the parcel on which the candidate stands.

11. FORM PREPARED BY

Name/Title: National Register Staff

Address: Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation
P. O. Box 44247, Baton Rouge, LA 70804

Telephone: 225 342-8160

Date: Fall 2007

PROPERTY OWNERS

Reverend Lloyd Washington
Greater St. James AME Church
311 East Michigan Avenue
Hammond, Louisiana 70401
985 345-6414

Randal House
Hammond, Tangipahoa Parish, LA

SCALE: $\frac{1}{2}'' = 35'$

BOUNDARY: - - - -

PLAT OF SURVEY SHOWING IMPROVEMENTS ON A 0.5218 ACRE TRACT, LOCATED IN SQUARE-15 OF THE HYER SURVEY OF THE CITY OF HAMMOND, PARISH OF TANGIPAHOA, STATE OF LOUISIANA.

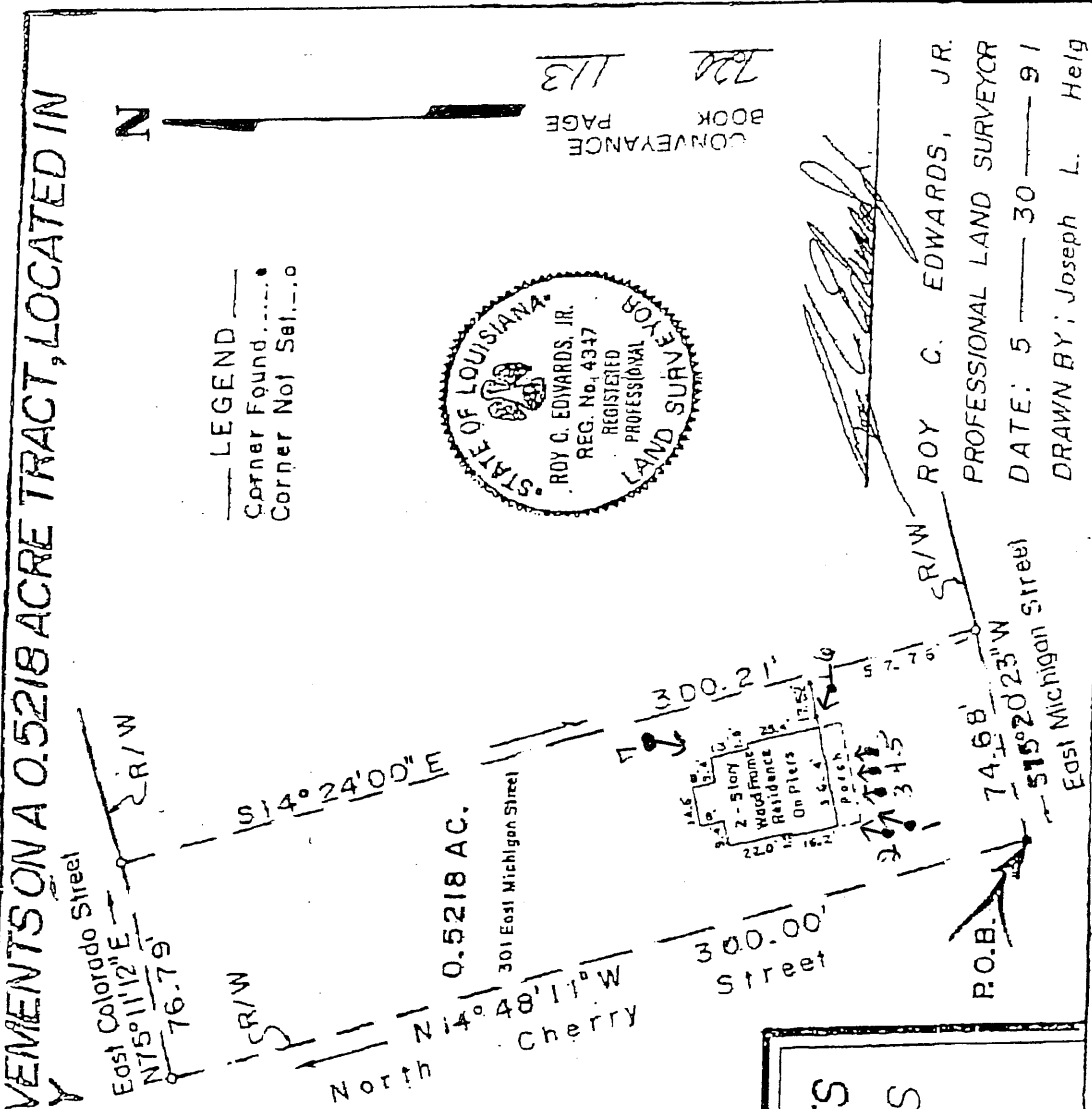
P.O. B.: Southwest corner of Square-15 of the Hyer Survey of the City of Hammond.

- Notes: 1.) I certify that this plat represents an actual ground survey, made on the ground on the date shown hereon and that no encroachments exist in either direction across any of the property lines.
- 2.) I certify that according to Panel No. 2 of 4 of the Flood Insurance Rate Map of the City of Hammond, Tangipahoa Parish, Louisiana, dated 12-15-81, subject property is located in Flood Zone "C", which is not a flood zone or floodway.

LEGEND
Corner Found.....
Corner Not Set....o



CONVEYANCE BOOK PAGE 113



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PROFESSIONAL LAND SURVEYOR
DATE: 5 - 30 - 91
DRAWN BY: Joseph L. Helg