### **United States Department of the Interior National Park Service**

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

ENC. 12/01/04 221

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

## Name 1 McDonogh(#6)School

historic

and/or common Same

#### .....

2. Loca	ation					
street & number	4849 Chestnut	4849 Chestnut St <del>reet -</del>				
city, town	New Orleans	N/A v	icinity of		<b>-</b>	
state	LA co	ode 22	county	Orleans Parish	code 071	
3. Clas	sification					
Category district building(s) structure site object	Ownership public X private both Public Acquisition N/Ain process N/Abeing considered	<b>Accessib</b> X_ yes: r	cupied in progress <b>le</b>	Present Use agriculture commercial educationai entertainment government industrial military	museum park private residence religious scientific transportation transportation other: VaCant a	
		yes: L no		industrial	transpor	

#### **Owner of Property** 4.

Upperline Apartments Ltd. Partnership, Henry M. Lambert and R. Carey Bond, name General Partners

1041 Soniat Street street & number

city,	town	New Orleans		N/A_v	icinity of		state	LA	70115	
5.	Locati	on of L	egal	Des	cripti	on				
court	house, registry o	of deeds, etc.	Departr	nent o	f Conveya	nce, City Ha	11			
stree	t & number		1300 Pe	erdido						
city,	town		New Or	leans			state	LA	70112	
6.	Repres	sentati	on in	Exi	sting	Surveys	;			
title	LA Historic	Sites Surve	<u>ey</u>		has this pro	operty been deter	mined e	ligible	? yes	_ <u>X_</u> no
date	1982	·····				federal	_Xsta	ite	_ county	local
depo	sitory for survey	records Lo	ouisiana	State	Historic	Preservation	0ffic	e		
city,	town	Ва	aton Roug	je			state	LA	1	

# 7. Description

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#### Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

McDonogh School #6 (1893-94 & 1925) is a three-story brick structure with commercial vernacular and Queen Anne Revival features. It is located in a modest late-nineteenth/ early-twentieth century residential neighborhood in New Orleans. The original 1893-94 portion has been little altered over the years. The only major change has been the construction of an addition in 1925, which has not affected the school's architectural significance.

The school building has two full functioning stories set on a full story raised arched basement. It has four rooms on each story with a central hall which runs from side to side of the building. The pair of rooms on each side of the hall connect by means of sliding doors.

The exterior of the building is articulated with a combination of features associated with both the late-nineteenth century commercial vernacular and the urban Queen Anne Revival. Commercial vernacular features include: (1) the brick pilasters which articulate the bays; (2) the shallow arch fenestration; (3) the corbel table cornice; and (4) the arched basement. Queen Anne Revival features include: (1) the elliptical arched entrance porches at each end of the hall; (2) the rooftop gable surmounting each of the side wings; (3) the large forward facing Jacobean shaped gable; and (4) the Wren-Baroque style rooftop cupola.

#### Alterations/Additions:

In 1925 a large three-story brick, vaguely Jacobean, rear addition was built which complemented the building's original styling. Since that time a small onestory service wing was added and the ceilings were lowered in the classrooms. In recent years many of the openings have been boarded over. In addition, the side entrance porches have been reworked and a few of the basement level openings have been bricked in. Assessment of Integrity:

The school is significant for its size, scale, and building material, as well as for the styling of the 1893 portion. These elements all remain intact. The boarding over of some of the fenestration is entirely reversible.

# 8. Significance

Period prehistoric 1400–1499 1500–1599 1600–1699 1700–1799 X 1800–1899 X 1900–	Areas of Significance—C archeology-prehistoric archeology-historic agriculture Architecture art commerce communications	 Iandscape architecture law literature military music philosophy politics/government	science     sculpture     social/     humanitarian     theater     transportation

 Specific dates 1893-94; 1925
 Builder/Architect 1893-94--Architects: Southron R. Duval,

 Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)
 Duval-Favrot

Criterion C

Duval-Favrot Builder: Thomas Carey 1925--Architect: E. A. Christy Contractor: T. H. Brockman

McDonogh School #6 is locally significant in the area of architecture as a visual and architectural landmark in the former town of Jefferson City because of its scale, building material, and styling.

The vast majority of the building stock in the former Jefferson City (now part of "uptown" New Orleans) dates from the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. On street after street one finds single and double shotgun houses, Queen Anne houses, and two-story side hall plan houses. Wood is the predominant building material and the predominant scale is one to two stories.

The former city has lost many of its original landmarks. The original 1873 McDonogh School was greatly altered in the twentieth century, as was the city's mid-nineteenth century courthouse. The old open city market with its striking tower has been lost.

It is against the background of this low-scale, frame neighborhood that the landmark standing of McDonogh School #6 emerges. It is a substantial, well-detailed, three-story, brick building whose striking cupola stands a full five stories above grade and is visible for many blocks. The school's forward facing, Jacobean style, shaped gable makes it even more remarkable. This is a Queen Anne Revival feature sometimes found on brick urban examples. It is more closely related to the English Queen Anne Revival than to the American manifestation of that style. It is seldom found in New Orleans, despite the city's large number of Queen Anne buildings.

History: The town of Jefferson City was incorporated in 1850 as part of Jefferson Parish. In 1870 it was incorporated into the city of New Orleans. Despite this, it remained a separate entity until the late-nineteenth century when speculative builders linked it with the vast building stock of the expanding New Orleans "uptown" area.

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

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Please refer to	sketch map.				
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ate	code	county		code	
1. Form	Prepared By				
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	Historic Pres	ervatio		er Certific	ation
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nations the designated State	onal state Historic Preservation Office	<u> </u>	listoric Preserv	ation Act of 1966 (Put	olic I aw 89-
5), I hereby nominate	this property for inclusion in and procedures set forth by	the National Regis	ster and certify		
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## **United States Department of the Interior Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

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

Continuation sheet McDonogh School #6 9 Item number

Bibliography 9.

Architectural Plans, Southron R. Duval, Architect, 1893.

Architectural Plans, E. A. Christy, Architect, 1925.

New Orleans Item, June 3, 1893.

New Orleans Daily Picayune, September 1, 1894.

Orleans Parish Conveyance Records

<u>McDonogh</u> <u>Commission</u> <u>Funded</u> <u>Schools</u>, 1895. Page 62 of this publication has a picture of the recently completed school.



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