

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

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



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

1. Name

historic

and/or common Shreveport Commercial Historic District

2. Location

*Roughly bounded by Commerce, Crockett,
Common and Travis Sts.*

street & number See map

not for publication

city, town Shreveport

vicinity of

congressional district 4th-Buddy Leach

state Louisiana

code 22

county

Caddo Parish

code 017

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Ownership

street & number

city, town

vicinity of

state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Caddo Parish Courthouse

street & number 501 Texas Street

city, town Shreveport

state Louisiana

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

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

date 1980 federal state county local

depository for survey records Louisiana State Historic Preservation Office

city, town Baton Rouge

state Louisiana

7. Description

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

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Shreveport lies along the west bank of the Red River in the northwest corner of Louisiana. The proposed National Register Historic District incorporates the core of the original (1836) planned settlement. The Shreve Town Company imposed a rigid grid plan on the townsite at the river, eight blocks deep. Topography, then as now, rises in a generally southeasterly direction, beginning at 150' above sea level at the river to 170' at Commerce Street, the first street on the grid, and reaching a height of 220' at Common Street, the final street in the grid.

Except for the grid, nothing remains of antebellum Shreveport. The present tightly packed commercial district developed in two stages after the Civil War. Following the war a railroad was built between Commerce Street and the Red River which precipitated the construction of two story brick commercial buildings. These are still much in evidence in the area between Market and Commerce Streets (See photos # 32 & 33). As a rule, they have cast iron columns on the shop front level. Usually these are flat cast iron fluted pillars, but some have free standing columns with plate glass behind. In most cases the second story is composed of elongated plate glass windows which are surmounted either by cast iron Baroque pediments or brick arches. Rooflines are ornamented with pressed tin cornices, parapets, and corbel tables.

At one time most of downtown Shreveport was characterized by commercial buildings of this type. However, after the turn-of-the-century boom in the oil and lumber industries, much of the original Victorian townscape was rebuilt on a somewhat more pretentious scale. This was the area between Common and Market Streets. Texas Street is Shreveport's "grand boulevard." 100 feet wide, it terminates at Common Street with the monumental portico of the Methodist Church set directly on axis with the middle of the street (See photo # 26). At the midpoint of Texas Street is the public square on which stands the five story streamlined Classical style parish courthouse. This square existed in the original grid but was not occupied by a courthouse until 1860. The present courthouse dates from 1926 (See photo # 2).

Building heights, with the exception of the Texas-Milam Street area, are predominantly two to three stories, with the two commercial "Main Streets" averaging four stories. Important exceptions to the four story scale are the ten story retail/office structure at 501 Milam, an eight story structure at 412-418 Milam, the seven story courthouse, and more importantly, the fifteen story Commercial National Bank and the seventeen story Slattery Building at Texas and Marshall. Brick was the overwhelming choice of building material, some of which has been covered with stucco. The Slattery Building, the Commercial National Bank, and the courthouse, among others, are faced with limestone and incorporate excellent terra cotta and carved stone trim. Virtually all of the structures in the original planned town that are included within the proposed district are situated at the front lot line and form continuous block long street facade combinations. The courthouse and the Shreve Memorial Library are exceptions to this urban design feature.

NOTE: THERE ARE NO PHOTOGRAPHS NUMBERED 3, 8, 9, 22, 25, and 28. The buildings which these photographs referred to were deleted from the district in an effort to refine and tighten the boundaries.

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INVENTORY BREAKDOWN ACCORDING TO PERIODS

Pre-1885	24 buildings	14.1%
1885-1900	26 buildings	15.3%
1901-1930	85 buildings	50.0%
Post 1930	35 buildings	20.6%

Total 170 buildings

INTRUSIONS:

The district has a 20% intrusion rate, which is relatively low for a central business district in Louisiana. Most of the intrusions are low scale and nondescript (Photo 16, right side). Few are outlandish enough to compete visually with the district's historic structures (Photo 18). In most cases the occasional intrusion has so little visual presence that it hardly interrupts the historic streetscape (Photo 26). In this picture, for example, it will be noticed that there are four sizable intrusions, yet the historic buildings are so strongly articulated that they dominate the intrusions easily. There are six modern skyscrapers in the district which constitute a separate category of intrusion. These would have a devastating effect upon most urban historic districts. However, in Shreveport, the skyline is shared by nine historic skyscrapers. Thus the overall effect is that of a mixed skyline in which the historic flavor is still clearly evident (Photos 27, 29, 30, and 37).

?
this
can't be
the photo
the man
It shows a
on the left a
commercial
building

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- A
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D
1. The Commercial National Bank, Texas at Edwards (1938-39), a 15 story limestone clad structure with elements of the Art-Deco and Art-Moderne styles. Designed by McKim, Meade and White, with Sam Wiener as local architect. Stewart-McGehee were the builders (Photo 1). Intrusion
 2. The Caddo Parish Courthouse (1926-8), the third courthouse to occupy the original town square. The site is bounded by Texas, Marshall, Milam and McNeil Streets. This eight story limestone structure replaced a courthouse built in 1891, which in turn had replaced a courthouse dating from 1860. Designed by Edward F. Neild and built by Glassell and Wilson, the Art-Moderne inspired structure consists of three stepped tiers, the fourth through sixth floor central block embellished with eight engaged colossal Ionic columns on the Texas and Milam Street facades, with an excellent continuous cornice band tying the structure's composition together. The site, now referred to as Live Oak Square, also has an excellent stone monument (Frank Teich, sculptor, 1905) commemorating Lee, Jackson, Beauregard, Allen, and the Boy in Grey. Additions were made to the courthouse in a sympathetic manner in 1970-71 (Photo 2).
 3. The Slattery Building, Marshall at Texas, was completed in 1924 as Shreveport's first skyscraper. Mann and Stern were the architects for this 18 story brick-structural steel Commercial Style building. Excellent Gothic Revival detailing, partially obscured at the ground floor level, carries above the intermediate cornice at the fourth floor line and is combined with classical forms at the roof line (Photo 7).
 4. Intrusion.
 5. 1920's false front brick commercial building
 6. Intrusion
 7. Intrusion
 8. Three story, 4 bay brick & iron structure, built in 1914.
 9. Two story structure built in 1921.
 10. Jordon Building, 412-418 Milam, an 8 story brick Commercial Style structure. Circa 1920.

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11. Two story commercial structure built in 1921, the lower level consists of shops.
12. Intrusion.
13. Twelve story brick facade, steel & concrete, commercial building; the first 3 stories are limestone, with decorative Corinthian columns and capital. 1917. (Photo 19).
14. Louisiana Bank and Trust, Market Street, a six story brick office building. Circa 1920.
15. Intrusion.
16. United Mercantile Bank, Texas at Market, a ten story brick terra cotta commercial structure. Circa 1915. (Photo 15).
17. Intrusion.
18. Intrusion.
19. Three-story steel and concrete with stucco front and slight cornice. C.1930.
20. Renovated office building, two stories, brick, with a recessed entry, flat iron columns on facade, stucco & ornate brickwork on 3 bay second level. Circa 1890.
21. Two story brick and iron building, first level glass & aluminum, second level brick, circa 1890.
22. Two story brick & iron commercial structure; the first level is boarded over, it has brick window caps and capital. Circa 1890.
23. Two story brick & iron commercial structure, 3 bays, the first level has a wooden facade with brick capital. Circa 1890.
24. Two story brick & iron commercial structure, first level renovated with tin covered columns & glass. Circa 1890.
25. Two story renovated stucco office structure of brick & iron construction. Circa 1920.
26. Two story building of brick and iron construction with stucco front, built in 1916.

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27. Two-story building built in 1916. Stuccoed but it retains cornice and window details.
28. Two story renovated office structure, brick and glass on the first level, stucco on the second. Circa 1890. Right section bricked over, but building retains Victorian details.
29. 1916 structure, partially renovated into a modern office; brick two story structure.
30. Two-story brick & iron structure with flat iron columns on the facade of office section, the other half is a 3 bay section used commercially. Circa 1890.
31. 520 Spring Street, a two story stucco on brick building from the late 19th century. (Photo # 17).
- 32-36. The 100 block of Texas Street has been recently restored as the core area for the planned entertainment center of the city. The two and three story brick structures were once the heart of the factors' warehousing district and are of individual importance as well as of importance as a grouping. Many of the ground floors have cast iron arcades, most notably 121 Texas, with its six acanthus leave, fluted Corinthian columns. Circa 1880.
- 37 & 38. 515 and 525 Spring Street are two mid-19th century structures completed in the Italianate Commercial Style. 525 (Taney's Bank) is now the Spring Street Museum and is listed on the National Register. 515 is a two story structure with an exceptional cast iron arcaded first floor and cast iron window caps at the second level. The nine bay wide Spring Street facade is capped with a wood bracketed cornice. The two structures relate as a pair (Photo 4).
39. A two story brick & iron constructed warehouse circa 1880.
40. Maggio Produce, 530 Commerce Street, a two story brick warehouse structure dating from the late 19th century.
- 41-47. Six two-story brick commercial structures with stucco fronts. One two story structure with iron capital and 6 bay Corinthian columns. c. 1880.
- 48-51. See description of 32-36. (Photo 11)
52. Two story brick & iron constructed 4 bay structure with flat iron columns on the facade, iron window caps, stone capital across the front. Circa 1880.

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53. Two story brick and iron construction commercial building, circa 1880.
54. Two story brick and iron construction commercial structure with flat iron columns on the first level facade, 6 bays on the first level, 6 windows on the second. Circa 1880.
55. Two story brick & iron structure with flat iron columns on the facade, iron window caps on the upper level. A commercial structure built around 1880.
56. Intrusion.
57. Intrusion.
58. Two story brick commercial structure with round arch windows. Circa 1890.
59. Two story brick commercial structure of steel frame construction with four arched windows on the second level and arch brick repeat capital. c. 1890.
60. Two story brick commercial structure with elaborate cornice. Circa 1890.
61. Intrusion.
62. Two story brick commercial structure with stucco over brick and a recessed entry glass front on ground level. Circa 1930.
63. Two story brick commercial structure with a full entablature. Circa 1890. Stuccoed C. 1920.
- 64-65. Two-story stucco on brick double commercial structure with slightly molded entablature. Circa 1890. Stuccoed circa 1920.
66. Two-story brick used for office space. Has simple molded cornice. C.1905.

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67. Two story brick commercial structure, 3 bay wide facade, elaborate brick cornice. Circa 1905.
68. Three story brick and stucco commercial office building of steel & concrete frame construction, recessed entry, built in 1901.
69. Two story commercial building of brick and steel frame construction, a recessed entry, built around 1930.
70. Intrusion.
71. Intrusion.
72. The Shreve Memorial Library , Edwards at Travis Street, was built in 1922-23, Leon Kahn—W.F. Tholman, architects, and Stringfellow and Clawson, builders. One of the nationwide libraries endowed by Andrew Carnegie, the three story brick Renaissance Revival building is 'C' shaped in plan, with an open entrance portico supported with four Tuscan columns. Trim is limestone, with a tall limestone waterproof-table, frieze and roof cornice, and a terra cotta mission tile roof (Photo 6).
73. The Federal Building, Texas at Marshall, on the National Register, is a four story stucco on brick Italianate Renaissance structure completed in 1912 and enlarged in 1932. It has recently been recycled (Walker and Walker, Architects) for use as the central city and parish library (Photo 5).
74. Intrusion.
75. Intrusion.
76. The Hutchinson Building, on Texas opposite the Caddo Parish Courthouse, is an exceptional six story commercial office structure recently restored by private interests. The front facade combines terra cotta and brick with the commercial large scale window sash to create a design somewhat reminiscent of the Chicago Commercial Style (Photo 10). Circa 1920.
77. Two story brick commercial structure, circa 1920.
78. Three story brick commercial structure with stripped down classical details. Circa 1920.

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79. Intrusion.
80. Three story brick commercial structure with an Italian Renaissance facade and recessed entry. Circa 1910.
81. 606 Texas, a limestone faced 3 story monumental Beaux Arts structure, with colossal composite order columns and pilasters in antis. Built 1920. (Photo 20).
82. Four story brick building with a handsome Mansard fifth story, brick and marble construction with an 8 bay facade and recessed entry. Circa 1890.
83. Two story brick & marble commercial structure with small columns and Renaissance Style niches on the second level. Circa 1915.
84. Three story glazed, brick faced commercial structure with Roman cornice and marble ornaments. Circa 1920.
85. 626 Texas, a four story brick Beaux Arts commercial structure. Circa 1915. (Photo # 21).
86. Two story brick building, circa 1920.
87. Two story three bay commercial structure with a brick & limestone facade and steel frame. Circa 1920.
88. Intrusion.
89. Two story brick & steel structure that is partially renovated. Circa 1920.
90. Intrusion.
91. First Methodist Church, Common Street at Texas, the third church on this site. Completed in 1913 with the tower added later. The church is at the terminus of Texas Street. (Photo # 24).
92. Intrusion.
93. 524-526 Common, a 2 story Beaux Arts commercial structure designed by Edward F. Neild, architect of the courthouse. Completed in 1924.

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		94.	524-526 Common. Two-story Beaux Arts commercial structure designed by Edward F. Neild, architect of the courthouse. Completed in 1924.	
		95.	Two-story, brick and iron structure with 7 bays, arched windows, and flat iron columns on front. Vacant. Circa 1920.	
		96.	One-story brick and steel structure with impressive arcade and parapet. Circa 1925.	
		97.	Intrusion	
		98.	Two-story brick commercial building with iron Renaissance style cornice above the second level and pedimented top. Circa 1890.	
		99.	Three-story brick and iron commercial structure. Circa 1920. First level recessed. Six-bay second and third levels.	
		100.	Two-story brick commercial structure with brick cornice and contrasting lintels. Circa 1915.	
		101.	Two-story brick commercial structure with brick cornice. Circa 1915.	
		102.	Two-story brick commercial structure with shaped parapet. Circa 1915.	
		103.	Intrusion.	
		104.	Intrusion.	
		105&106.	701-705 Texas. Two-story brick Commercial Style structures with elaborate brick cornices and arch lintels. Built in 1901.	
		107.	Three-story brick office building with elaborate shaped parapet. Circa 1920.	
		108.	Two-story stucco on brick building with a recessed entry. Circa 1920.	
		109.	Three-story brick commercial structure. Circa 1920.	
		110.	Three-story brick commercial structure with contrasting cement details. Circa 1920.	

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111. Intrusion.
112. Two story brick & marble commercial structure with a 5 bay facade. Circa 1920.
113. Two story brick & marble commercial structure with a four bay and three bay Italian Renaissance facade and recessed entry. Circa 1920.
114. Two story stucco on brick commercial structure with a recessed entry. c. 1920.
115. Two story brick commercial structure with classical details. Circa 1920.
116. Two story brick commercial structure with a recessed entry. Circa 1920.
117. Three story brick commercial structure built in 1920.
118. 712-718 Milam, the Harkey Building, a 2 story brick, limestone and cast iron structure completed in 1901.
119. Three story commercial structure with 6 bays, a full entablature, and arched windows. Circa 1905.
120. Turn-of-the-century three story commercial brick building with classical details. Circa 1905.
121. Justin Gras Building, 523 Louisiana, a three story brick commercial structure circa 1900, with a cast iron arcade.
122. Saenger Building, 634-642 Milam, a three story brick commercial structure with arched windows set in pairs and a corbel table. Circa 1900.
123. Circa 1930 two-story commercial building with stucco over brick and a simple cornice.
124. Three story brick & stucco office structure with a recessed entry. Circa 1915.
125. Intrusion.
126. Intrusion.
127. Two-story brick commercial structure. Circa 1920.

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128. Intrusion.
129. Three story brick and iron hotel with elaborate cornice. 1926.
- 130 & 131. 721-723 Milam, two story stucco classical style commercial structures.
Circa 1915.
132. Intrusion.
133. 709-711 Milam, a five story brick commercial structure with excellent pressed tin cornice. Circa 1920.
134. 705 Milam, a three and one half story Classic Revival brick and limestone structure. Circa 1910.
135. Intrusion.
136. Sheppard Building, 629-631 Milam, a three story brick and limestone commercial structure built in 1900. Round arches and elaborate cornice.
138. Blanchard Building, 627 Milam, a three story brick structure completed in 1901. Elaborate parapet and central arch.
137. Wing of Blanchard Building.
139. Intrusion.
140. Intrusion.
141. Intrusion.
142. Intrusion.
143. Four story commercial structure built in 1917. Classical details.
144. Three story commercial structure built in 1917. Classical details.
145. Giddens Building, 509 Milam, a three story brick, terra cotta and marble structure. Circa 1915.
146. Lane Building, 501 Milam, a ten story brick Commercial Style structure trimmed with cast iron and bronze. Circa 1920.
147. Rico-Brewster Building, a six story terra cotta faced, cast stone commercial building. Built in 1924. (Photo # 23).

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148. Goldrings. 421 Milam. Four-story stucco on brick retail structure with simple details. Circa 1925.
149. Four-story hotel with floor divided into small shops. Brick and iron construction. Vaguely Georgian detailing. 1929.
150. Four-story brick building of concrete and steel construction. Built in the late 1920's and used as office space. Simple classical details.
151. Two-story brick commercial building with brick cornice. Circa 1930.
152. Intrusion.
- 153&154. Four-story commercial structure with limestone construction on the first floor and brick on the next three. Simple classical details and Gothic windows. Circa 1905 (Photo 18)
155. Five-story office structure of concrete, limestone, and steel construction. Simple classical details. Presently under renovation for reoccupation. Circa 1930.
156. The Caddo Hotel. 217 Milam. A 4-story brick with limestone and tin trim hotel. Circa 1890. Building articulated with arcade and piers.
157. Intrusion.
158. Two-story, six-bay structure with some Italianate window caps. Circa 1905.
159. Two-story brick and iron structure with a heavy brick cornice. Circa 1890.
160. Two-story commercial brick structure. Stuccoed over circa 1925.
161. Two-story commercial brick structure. Circa 1890.
162. One-story brick parking garage, brick with stone ornamentation, built of concrete and steel. Circa 1925.
163. Two-story wood frame with stucco commercial building. Circa 1880.
164. Two-story brick commercial structure. Circa 1890.
165. Two-story brick commercial structure with iron frame construction on first floor. Renovated. Circa 1910.

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166. Two story brick building with six bays, arched windows on the second floor. The structure is divided into office and warehouse space. Circa 1890.
167. Two story brick structure of concrete and iron construction, two bays, used as a commercial building, has iron window caps. Circa 1915.
168. A circa 1920 two story brick commercial building with brick edged panel in false front casement windows. The lower story was modified around 1970.
169. Two story brick commercial structure of concrete & steel construction, wood planks and shingles were used in the renovation of the front of the first level. Circa 1890.
170. Intrusion .

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/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates

Builder/Architect

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Criterion C

The Shreveport Historic District comprises the downtown commercial area of Shreveport, which is largely characterized by early twentieth century buildings. Most of Louisiana's so-called "old downtown areas" date from this period. Aside from New Orleans, the one in Shreveport is undoubtedly the finest in the state. The size of the historic commercial area (15 blocks) is exceeded only by New Orleans. Secondly, it is above average in terms of concentration with only 20% intrusions. 25-30% would be the figure for most Louisiana central business districts. Thirdly, outside of New Orleans,

Shreveport's downtown area has the most impressive urban scale. Other comparable commercial areas in Louisiana typically have an almost uninterrupted two story scale. Larger cities such as Monroe, Alexandria, or Lake Charles have perhaps one or two "skyscrapers" of six to ten stories from the early twentieth century. By comparison, Shreveport has a two to three story scale, with the two commercial "Main Streets" averaging four stories. In addition, Shreveport has fully nine buildings from the early twentieth century which are six stories or more, the tallest being eighteen stories. Finally, along with greater size and scale, the Shreveport downtown has much greater pretention than other comparable examples. There is a much greater incidence of colossal order pilasters and columns, ornamental cornices, and cast terra cotta decoration. The district also has the state's only Gothic style skyscraper and the state's only collection of Chicago style skyscrapers.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Carruth, Viola. Caddo 1000: A History of Shreveport. Shreveport: Shreveport Magazine, 1971.
Work Projects Administration, Louisiana, A Guide to the State. New York: Hastings House, 1941.
(see continuation sheet)

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of nominated property 56

Quadrangle name Bossier City and North Highland

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UMT References

A

1	5
4	2
9	9
2	1
0	0

3	5
9	7
8	1
0	1
0	0

B

1	5
4	3
0	1
1	7
5	0

3	5
9	7
4	1
8	1
0	0

C

1	5
4	2
9	4
0	0
0	0

3	5
9	6
8	4
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0	0

D

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4	2
9	1
6	0
0	0

3	5
9	7
1	7
0	0
0	0

E

F

G

H

Verbal boundary description and justification

The true and correct boundaries are on the Building Dates Map. Other maps may vary slightly, but this is the correct statement of the boundaries. For justification see continuation sheet.

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

state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Russell Wright, A.I.A., A.I.C.P., Consultant in Historic Preservation

organization Urban Dev. Pro. Dept. Shreveport date June 1980

street & number City Hall 1234 Texas Avenue telephone 318-226-6480

city or town Shreveport state Louisiana (See continuation sheet)

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

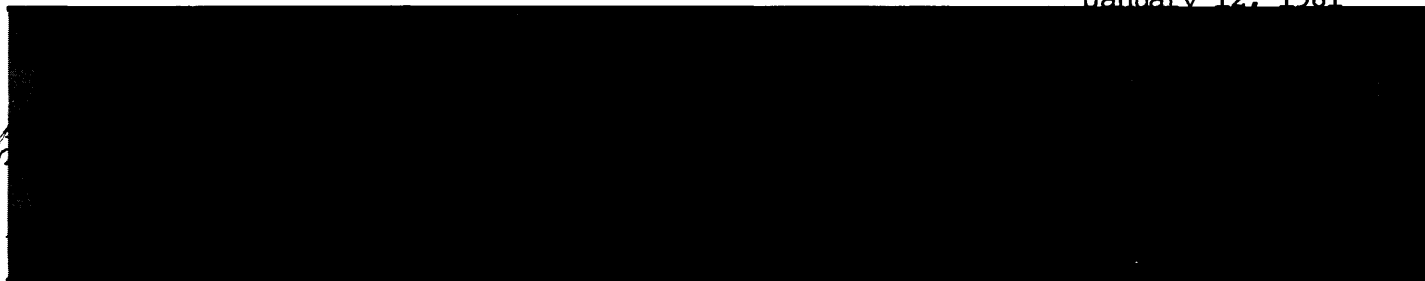
The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state 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 Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature 

title Louisiana State Historic Preservation Officer date January 12, 1981



FHR-8-300A
(11/78)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

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the Urban Development Programs Department, City of Shreveport, 1980.

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

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



Continuation sheet

Item number 10

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BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION AND DESCRIPTION

Boundaries were drawn to encompass the tightly packed urban core of Shreveport which dates from the late 19th to the early 20th century. Although there are a number of historic structures outside the district boundaries, they are in no way contiguous with the solid core. In addition, they are not concentrated even to the extent of 40% pre-1930 structures per block, whereas the average concentration in the district is 80%. In short, the boundaries delineate a sharp change in character. This can be readily seen on the enclosed Land Use Map.

There are four properties eligible for the register in the vicinity of the district. The Strand Theatre on Crocket Street, the Oakland Cemetery on Baker Street, and the Texas Street Historic District, which runs diagonally between Milam and Cotton Streets, are already listed. The Old City Hall is also eligible, and is now pending on the state level.

The district boundaries form a rectangle, with three small extensions drawn outside of the contiguous rectangle. The southwest-northeast boundaries, which parallel Texas and Milam Streets, generally follow the inside curblines of the alleyways which bisect most of the city blocks. The exceptions to this were drawn to include buildings # 72 and #s 166-169, and thereby follow the inside curblines of Travis, Edwards, and Crocket Streets, and the alleyways of the two blocks involved. The southeast-northwest boundaries follow the inside curblines of Commerce Street, Common Street, and the alleyway behind buildings #91-96. Please note that the boundaries largely exclude parking lots, vacant land, and small concentration of modern structures which occur outside the core area.

In general, the boundaries follow streets and alleyways; however, in four instances the boundary line follows party walls or lot lines. These are in the area of Travis and Marshall Streets, the area of Texas and Commerce Streets, the area of Milam and Spring Streets, and the area of Milam and Edwards Streets (see map).

In photo #18 it will be noticed that the district boundary runs along the party wall between the red brick building (#s153-54) and the modern buff colored building. In the distance there is a pair of brick and limestone structures with classical details. These were not included in the district because, of the two, only the far one is over fifty years old and it is a full block and a half away from the boundary. It did not conform to the established criteria under which possible extensions to the basic rectangle were judged. This was as follows: "Fingers" were only extended outside the basic rectangle if they contained a solid grouping of historic buildings which were directly contiguous with buildings in the district.

FHR-8-300A
(11/78)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR HCRS USE ONLY

RECEIVED JAN 26 1982

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

11

PAGE 2

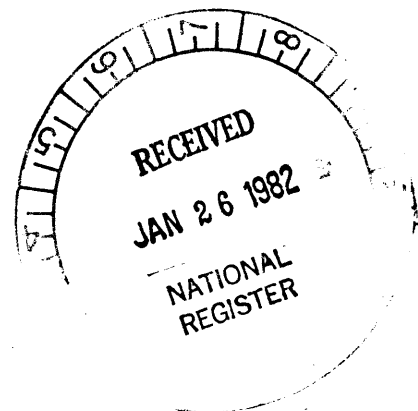
Revised by National Register Staff, Division of Archaeology and Historic Pre-
servation, Louisiana. November 1980--January 1981

Each property in the Shreveport study area was evaluated and rated in one of three Priorities, with (+) and (-) subdivisions as appropriate. By inference there is a fourth priority (0) for structures of no architectural significance. The three priorities, and the specific criteria used by the jury to define each grouping, are:

Priority One: Structures of outstanding architectural distinction, well proportioned, evidencing good use of appropriate materials, construction techniques and detailing. Included in this Priority are all exemplary examples of a particular building style or period, works of a major architect or firm, if not seriously altered, and major works of an important local architect or designer, and any structure, though perhaps undistinguished in itself that is a very rare or sole remaining example of its kind.

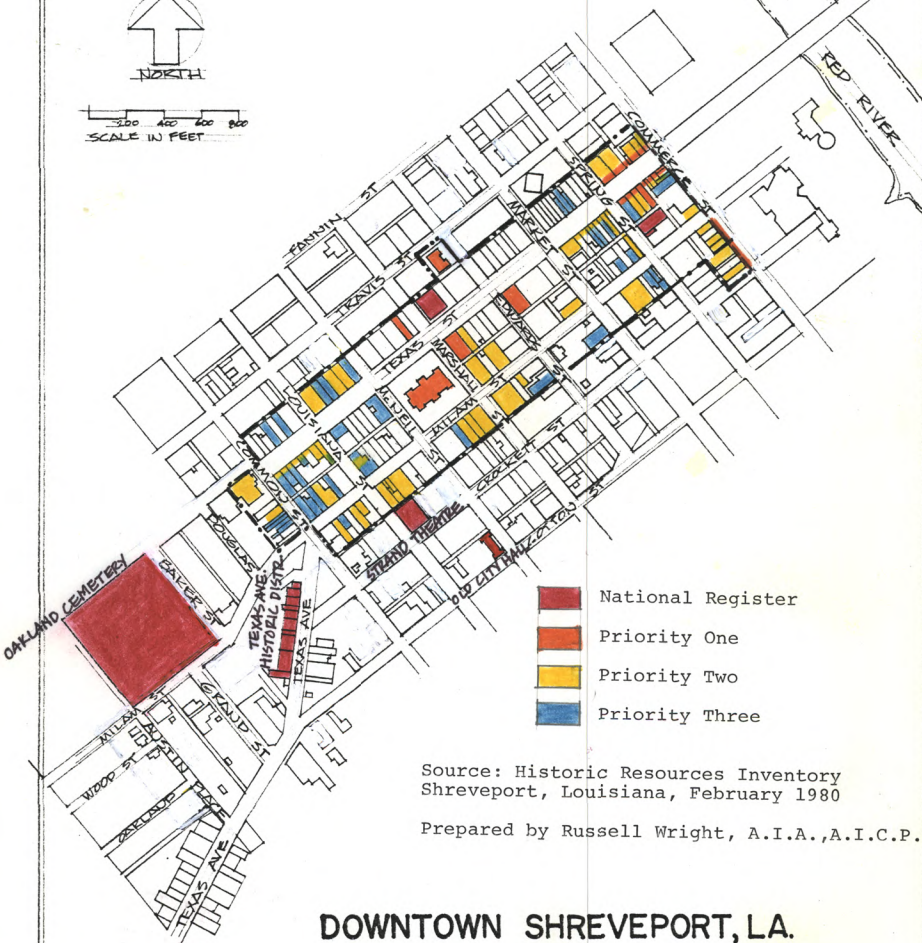
Priority Two: Structures incorporating the same general design qualities of those rated Priority One, but of lesser distinction or more modest in scale or execution. Noteworthy examples of various architectural styles and periods that may be lacking complete detailing, or that may have been insensitively altered are included in this group.





Priority Three: Buildings of minor architectural significance but of visual quality that contribute to the aesthetic character of the city. Many of the structures in this group may be of little individual significance, but are representative of the building and design tastes of the period and locale.





300 400 500 600
SCALE IN FEET



-  National Register
-  Priority One
-  Priority Two
-  Priority Three

Source: Historic Resources Inventory
Shreveport, Louisiana, February 1980

Prepared by Russell Wright, A.I.A., A.I.C.P.

DOWNTOWN SHREVEPORT, LA. PROPOSED NATIONAL REGISTER HISTORIC DISTRICT

NOTE: DISTRICT BOUNDARIES PARALLEL EXISTING STREETS AND
ALLEYWAYS, FOLLOWING THE INSIDE CURBLINE.



300 400 500 600
SCALE IN FEET



LAND USE MAP

- Retail
- Office
- Industrial
- Public
- Parking LOT

DOWNTOWN SHREVEPORT, LA.
PROPOSED NATIONAL REGISTER
HISTORIC DISTRICT

NOTE: DISTRICT BOUNDARIES PARALLEL EXISTING STREETS AND ALLEYWAYS, FOLLOWING THE INSIDE CURBLINE.