

DATA SHEET

Form 10-300
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Louisiana	
COUNTY: Orleans	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER NOV 7	DATE 1976

1. NAME

COMMON:
**** Jackson Barracks**

AND/OR HISTORIC:
New Orleans Barracks Prior to 7 July 1866

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
6400 St. Claude Avenue

CITY OR TOWN:
New Orleans

STATE Louisiana	CODE 22	COUNTY: Orleans	CODE
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3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)
<input type="checkbox"/> Comments:			

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
State of Louisiana, Military Department

STREET AND NUMBER:
Jackson Barracks

CITY OR TOWN:
New Orleans

STATE:
Louisiana

CODE:
22

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:
Book 14, Page 471, Registrar of Conveyances, City and Parish of New Orleans

STREET AND NUMBER:
Loyola Avenue

CITY OR TOWN:
New Orleans

STATE:
Louisiana

CODE:
22

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:
Report of Board of Survey on United States Barracks

DATE OF SURVEY: **16 Oct 1849** Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
National Archives

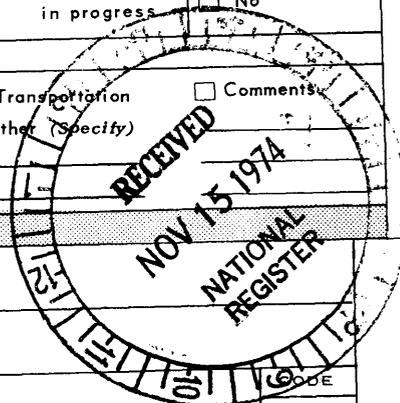
STREET AND NUMBER:
General Services Administration

CITY OR TOWN:
Washington

STATE:
D. C.

CODE:

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



STATE:
COUNTY:
ENTRY NUMBER
DATE
FOR NPS USE ONLY

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One),			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Jackson Barracks was planned and completed, during the presidency of Andrew Jackson (1829 - 1837), to house the Federal garrison at New Orleans. It was originally named the New Orleans Barracks. In 1866 it was renamed Jackson Barracks in honor of General Jackson, hero of the Battle of New Orleans. The original post was constructed in the form of a parallelogram, fronting 300 feet on the river by 900 feet in depth. The main entrance was from a pier on the river through a sally port tunneling the quarters of the Post Commander.

Round brick towers, perforated with rifle posts, at the four corners, connected by a high brick wall enclosed the troop quarters. The fortress plan, coupled with self-sustaining features such as food and water storage facilities, permitted its garrison to withstand a local siege.

The two-story soft brick officers' and enlisted men's quarters were constructed in the manner characteristic of antebellum Louisiana, with wide verandas, round and square columns, gabled and hipped roofs and spacious interiors. To the rear, beyond the walls, was the Post Magazine. Fronting the Headquarters Building, facing the river, was a wharf for the landing of supplies and movement of troops to and from the down-river forts of St. Philip and Jackson.

A picturesque sally gate, two of the towers, the officer's quarters flanking the parade ground and the soldier's barracks to the rear, forming a hollow square, remain today much as they were more than a century and a quarter ago.

Owing to the sinking of the levee, in front of the post, on 25 October 1912, it became necessary to build a new levee back on the barracks property, necessitating dismantling the two towers and the Headquarters in front of the barracks.

Historic Jackson Barracks, including acreage added since its original construction in 1835, occupies approximately 100 acres of land extending from the Mississippi River to one mile beyond St. Claude Avenue, between Delery Street and the St. Bernard Parish line. Increase in geographic size was necessitated by increased utilization and construction. Construction was of the wooden (temporary) type, much of which has been destroyed.

Jackson Barracks was used during the Mexican War as an embarkation point and a general hospital. During the Civil War, both the United States of America and the Confederate States of America occupied the post. Both World Wars I and II found Jackson Barracks being used as a processing and embarkation point.

During Work Progress Administration days in the 1930's the original old buildings were completely restored and a fine new Headquarters building was constructed to become the office of the State Adjutant General. The barracks suffered considerable damage from Hurricane Betsy in 1965 and another restoration and beautification project became necessary to restore the historic old post to its picturesque charm, which historians and tourists find so attractive.

Physical dimensions of the old, original remaining buildings are as follows:

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century | |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The history of the City of New Orleans is well known, and interwoven is its' military history, equally as old and colorful.

Today's barracks atmosphere of serenity belies the drama of men and events that were coupled with the statistical facts and figures in erecting the unique history that is truly the heart of Jackson Barracks. It's quiet dignity tells not of the magnificent array of military and political figures, or of their illustrious careers as generals, statesmen and politicians, or the lesser careers of countless thousands of unknown soldiers who have all served "a tour of duty". It is believed by many to be the oldest continuous active military post within the old Fourth United States Army area (Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas and Oklahoma).

Companies of dragoons, voltigeurs, cavalry and elements of at least thirteen infantry regiments (1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 13th, 19th, 23rd, 25th and 39th) and four artillery regiments (1st, 2d, 3rd and 4th) all of the regular United States Army, State Volunteer Militia, the First Louisiana Confederate Artillery Regiment and the 13th Louisiana Confederate Infantry Regiment have called Jackson Barracks their home station.

The initial background and history of a military barracks dates much earlier. In 1722 the first rudely constructed wooden buildings were erected on St. Peter and St. Anne Streets, fronting the Place d'Armes. After 1727, the barracks were removed to the square on Conde Street (now Chartres) These French Quarter barracks housed, in turn, the garrisons (French, Spanish and American troops) for over a century. In 1828 the barracks were used to quarter the United States Garrison for New Orleans. The United States Government sold the property in 1828, and until 1835, New Orleans was without a garrison or barracks.

As time elapsed, the concern of the citizens of New Orleans for a regular garrison of troops increased; fears bordered on an attitude of panic. The possibility of a slave insurrection led the citizens to petition the Federal government to restore a garrison of regular troops. Accordingly, plans were formulated for the necessary facilities. About 22 January 1828, General Thomas S. Jessup, Quartermaster General, submitted an estimate for barracks, quarters and other buildings for a garrison of four companies of men, with their officers, in the vicinity of New Orleans. By 27 February 1829, Brevet Major General Edmund P. Gaines suggested construction of a brick barracks to accommodate one thousand men. On 19 July 1832, Congress, by law, finally authorized erection of a new barracks (in a new location) in the vicinity of New Orleans.

The War Department approved the plans - for what are today considered

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

National Archives, Washington, D. C. Quartermaster Records, Record Group 92, 13 May 1833 - 16 September 1886.

Wilson, Samuel, Jr. "Louisiana Architectural Heritage: Jackson Barracks." The Louisiana Architect, January, 1969.

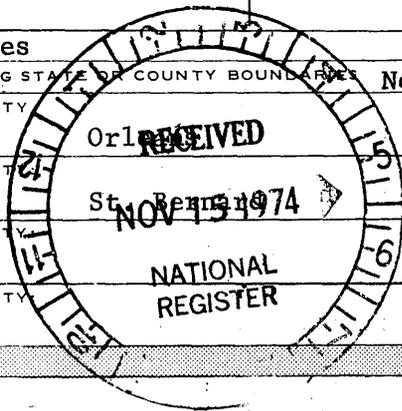
10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	° ' "	° ' "		29°	57'	5"
NE	° ' "	° ' "		90°	0'	38"
SE	° ' "	° ' "		(See continuation sheet)		
SW	° ' "	° ' "				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: **100 acres**

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES: **None**

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
		Orl	
		St. Bernard	



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: **Mrs. Mary B. Oalman, Military Historian**

ORGANIZATION: **Military Department, State of Louisiana** DATE: **5 April 1974**

STREET AND NUMBER: **Jackson Barracks**

CITY OR TOWN: **New Orleans** STATE: **Louisiana** CODE: _____

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison 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. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name: Jay R. Brown
 Title: State Historic Preservation Officer
Director, Department of Art,
Historical and Cultural
Preservation
 Date: November 12, 1974

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

[Signature]
 Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date: 4/9/76

ATTEST:
[Signature]
 Keeper of The National Register

Date: 1/4/76

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

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STATE	Louisiana	
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FOR NPS USE ONLY		
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2. Location (cont'd)

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Property Description *SEE LATER Description*

Jackson Barracks runs northeast away from the Mississippi River. The boundaries are as follows: on the south the Mississippi River; on the west Delery Street from the River northerly to St. Claude Street, then moving easterly along St. Claude one block to Daubreuil Street and continuing northerly on Daubreuil to Orin Street; on the north Orin Street, moving easterly across the Orleans/St. Bernard Parish line to Angela Street; on the east moving southerly down Angela Street to the middle of the block between Marais Street and St. Claude Avenue, then westerly about one-half block to the Orleans/St. Bernard Parish line, and moving southerly down the Parish line to the Mississippi River. For convenience, the Barracks property has been divided into four sections: Area A, that land between the Mississippi River and Dauphine Street (the area containing the oldest structures); Area B, from Dauphine Street to St. Claude Avenue; Area C, from St. Claude Avenue to North Claiborne Avenue; and Area D, from North Claiborne Avenue to Orin Street.



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7. Description (Cont.)

Page 2

Buildings Number Two and Three
 Walls - 13 inch brick
 Height - 2 stories
 Length - 42 feet
 Width - 21 feet
 Porch - 2 stories

Length - 42 feet
 Width - 13 feet

Addition, East side for Number Two, West side for Number Three
 two stories, brick, 16 feet by 11 feet 8 inches
 (1937-38)

Buildings Number Four and Six:

Walls - 13 inch brick
 Height - 2 stories
 Length - 82 feet
 Width - 21 feet
 Porch - 2 stories
 Length - 82 feet
 Width - 13 feet

Addition, East side - two stories, brick, 26 feet by 13 feet
 (1937-38)

Building Number Five:

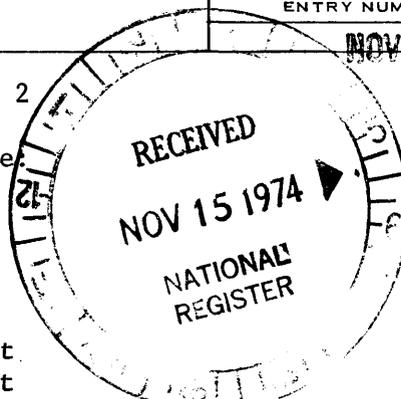
Walls - 13 inch brick
 Height - 2 stories
 Length - 82 feet
 Width - 21 feet
 Porch - 2 stories
 Length - 82 feet
 Width - 13 feet

Addition, West side - two stories, brick, 26 feet by 13 feet
 (1937-38)

Building Number Seven:

Walls - 13 inch brick
 Height - 2 stories
 Length - 82 feet
 Width - 21 feet
 Porch - 2 stories
 Length - 82 feet
 Width - 13 feet

Addition, West side - one story, brick, 27 feet by 10 feet
 7 inches (1937-38)



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7. Description (Cont.)

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Buildings Number Eight, Nine, Ten and Eleven:

- Walls - 13 inch brick
- Height - 2 stories
- Length - 62 feet
- Width - 32 feet
- Porch - All four sides
 - Length - 84 feet 8 inches
 - Width - 11 feet



Building Number Fourteen:

- Walls - 13 inch brick
- Height - 2 stories
- Length - 50 feet
- Width - 32 feet
- Additions - North, one story, brick, 10 feet by 10 feet
 - South, two story brick, porch, 11 feet by 17 feet
 - West, one story, wooden stoop, 8 feet by 2 feet 8 inches (1937-38)

Building Number Fifteen:

- Walls - 13 inch brick
- Height - 2 stories
- Length - 65 feet
- Width - 21 feet
- Porch - Length 65 feet
 - Width 12 feet
- Addition - North, two stories, 18 feet by 12 feet, brick (1937-38)

Building Number Seventeen:

- Walls - 13 inch brick
- Height - 2 stories
- Length - 42 feet
- Width - 21 feet
- Porch - 2 stories
 - Length - 42 feet
 - Width - 13 feet
- Addition - West, two stories, brick, 16 feet by 11 feet 8 inches (1937-38)

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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7. Description (Cont.) Page 4

Building Number Eighteen:

- Walls - 13 inch brick
- Height - 2 stories
- Length - 42 feet
- Width - 21 feet
- Porch - 2 stories
 - Length - 42 feet
 - Width - 13 feet

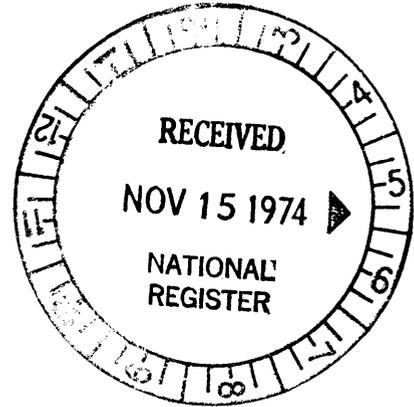
Addition - North, two stories, brick, 11 feet 6 inches by 15 feet 9 inches (1937-38)

Buildings Number 33 and 34:

- Walls - 21 inches brick
- Height - 40 feet
- Width - 30 feet
- Interior - 2 stories

Powder Magazine:

- Height - 1 story
- Length - 85 feet
- Width - 35 feet
- Brick wall surrounds building



Original utilization of buildings by numbers:

- No 2 - Chaplain's quarters
- No 3 - Quartermaster's quarters
- Nos 4 and 6 - Officers' quarters
- No 5 - Surgeon's quarters
- No 7 - Assistant Surgeon's quarters
- Nos 8, 9, 10 and 11 - Enlisted men's quarters
- No 14 - Commissary store-house
- No 15 - Prison
- No 17 - Ordnance - Sergeant quarters
- No 18 - Enlisted (Band) quarters
- Nos 33 and 34 - Towers

Utilization data taken from the Surgeon General's Inspection Report, dated 5 December 1870.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Louisiana	
COUNTY Orleans	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER 1577	DATE 1976

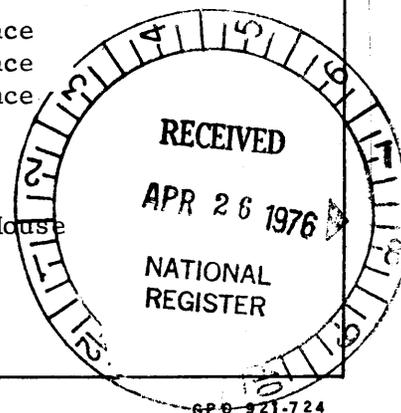
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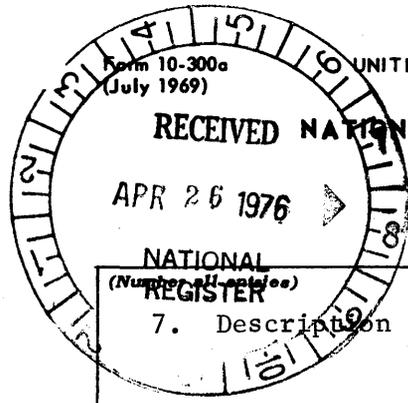
7. Description (cont'd)

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The buildings presently standing listed in chronological order are:

	Originally	Presently
<u>1834-35</u>		
<u>Area A</u>		
#2	Chaplain's Quarters	Residence
#3	Quartermaster's Quarters	Residence
#4	Officers' Quarters	Residence
#5	Surgeon's Quarters	Residence, AG of La.
#6	Officers' Quarters	Residence
#7	Asst. Surgeon's Quarters	Residence
#8	Enlisted men's Quarters	Residence
#9	Enlisted men's Quarters	Residence
#10	Enlisted men's Quarters	Residence
#11	Enlisted men's Quarters	Residence
#14	Commissary Storehouse	Residence
#15	Prison	Residence
#17	Ordnance Sergeant's Quarters	Residence
#18	Enlisted Quarters (Band)	Residence
#33	Tower	Tower
#34	Tower	Tower
	Sally Port	Sally Port
<u>1837</u>		
<u>Area C</u>		
	Powder Magazine Powder Magazine	Being converted to La. Military History and State Weapons Collection Museum
<u>1885</u>		
<u>Area A</u>		
#44	Hospital Sergeant's Quarters	Residence
#58	Hospital Store Room (these two buildings are joined)	Residence
<u>1890</u>		
<u>Area A</u>		
#40	Hospital Building	Residence
#46	Storage; State Arsenal	Residence
#62	Hospital Steward's Quarters	Residence
<u>1891</u>		
<u>Area A</u>		
#43	Post Hospital	Guest House





**RECEIVED NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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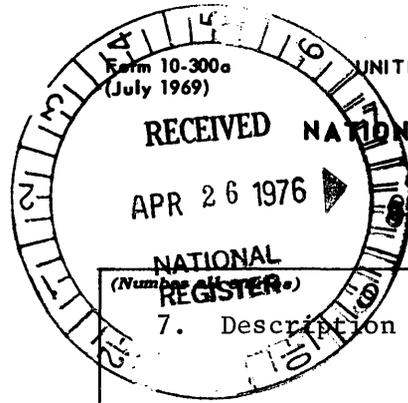
STATE Louisiana	
COUNTY Orleans	
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NATIONAL REGISTER
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7. Description (cont'd)

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	Originally	Presently
<u>1904</u>		
<u>Area A</u>		
#37	Barracks (Dayries Hall)	Office Building
#38	Dining Hall & Kitchen	Officer's Club
#39	Latrine	Storage
#48	Barracks (N.C.O. Quarters)	Residence
#49	Barracks	Residence
#52	Barracks; Armory 108th Cavalry (Deshotels Hall)	Office Building
#53	Mess Hall, 108th Cavalry Club; EOH	PIO Office
#54	Latrine, Radio & Communications Center	Guest House
#55	Barracks	Residence
#56	Guard House	Jackson Barracks Memorial Chapel
#57	Bake House	Residence
<u>1915</u>		
<u>Area A</u>		
#63	Warehouse	Office Building, Selective Service
<u>1917</u>		
<u>Area A</u>		
#24	Stablemaster's Quarters	Residence
#64	Officers' Quarters	Residence
#65	Officers' Club	Residence
#66	Officers' Quarters	Residence
#67	Temporary Hospital Wards	Residence
#68-A	Temporary Hospital Wards	Residence
#68-B	Temporary Hospital Wards	Residence
#68-C	Temporary Hospital Wards	Residence
#69	Warehouse (Bruner Building)	Office Building, La. State Militia
#74	Warehouse	Post Exchange
#75	Storage	Storage
#77-A	Temporary Hospital Wards	Residence
#77-B	Temporary Hospital Wards	Residence
#77-C	Temporary Hospital Wards	Residence
#77-D	Temporary Hospital Wards	Residence
La #1	Warehouse	Post Engineers and State Warehouse



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7. Description (cont'd)

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	Originally	Presently
<u>1937</u>		
<u>Area A</u>		
#45	Residence	Residence
Fleming Hall	Headquarters, La NG	Headquarters, La. NG
La #2	Storage	State Hqs & SELAGO
La #6	Gate House	Security Building at Dauphine St. Entrance
19 Garages:	#7-A, La#10, La#14, La#15, La#16, La#17, La#18, La#20, La#21, La#22, La#23, La#29, La#30, La#32, La#36, La#46, La#47, La#48, La#51	
La #8	Storage	Lumber shed
La #12	Storage	Oil & Grease storage
La #13	Garages	6 Apartments
La #41	Washi Room	Utility Room
La #44	Gate House	Gate House at Delery and Douglas
La #45	Storage	Motor Pool
La #52	Storage	Storage Shed
<u>1942</u>		
<u>Area B</u>		
TB 45	Barracks	Barracks
TB 46	Barracks	Barracks
TD 63	Barracks	Barracks
TD 64	Barracks	Barracks
TB 309	Mess Hall	Mess Hall
<u>Area C</u>		
TB 216	Barracks (Hathaway Hall)	Batchelor enlisted quarters
TB 101	Storage	Storage Building
TB 301	Mess Hall	Mess Hall
TB 202	Orderly Room	Storage Building
UO 13	Residence	Residence
TC 203	Barracks	Residence
TD 103	Barracks	Armory, 159th Evac Hospital
TC 112	Garage	Garage
TB 201	Orderly Room	Storage Building
TD 118	Storage	Storage Building
<u>Area D</u>		
TA 115	Maintenance Shop	Storage Building
TB 207	Storage	Storage Building
TB 208	POW Guards	Storage Building
TB 209	POW Guards	Storage Building
TB 210	POW Guards	Storage Building

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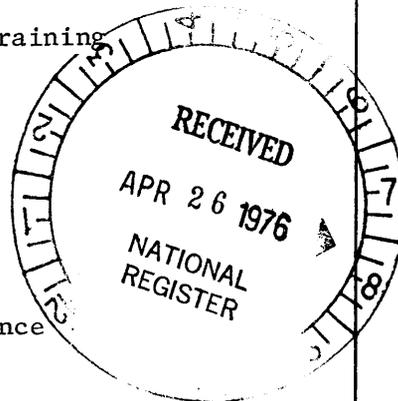
NOV 7 1976

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7. Description (cont'd)

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	Originally	Presently
<u>1942 (cont'd)</u> <u>Area D (cont'd)</u> TC 102	POW Guards	Storage Building
<u>1956</u> <u>Area D</u> TD 119	Organizational Maintenance Shop	
<u>1967</u> <u>Area A</u> not numbered	Generator House	Generator House
<u>1969-70</u> <u>Area B</u> Armory #1	LaNG Training	LaNG Training
<u>Area C</u> Armory #2	Training	LaNG Training
<u>Area D</u> not numbered	Communication Building, Air Guard	
not numbered	Maintenance & Ground Support, Air Guard	
not numbered	Warehouse, Air Guard	
<u>1972</u> <u>Area C</u> TC 218	Residence	Residence
<u>1973</u> <u>Area A</u> not numbered (located near #64)		Carport & Utility Building
<u>1974</u> <u>Area A</u> #70	(Gouaux Hall)	USPFO Office Building
<u>Area D</u> not numbered	Oil and Grease Storage Building, Air Guard	
<u>1975</u> <u>Area B</u> not numbered	Guard House	Guard House
<u>Area D</u> TD 120	Organizational Maintenance Shop	
not numbered	Metal Storage Building	



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7. Description (cont'd)

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The newer structures, while generally "standard military," occasionally have been built in the spirit of the original barracks buildings. Most of the existing buildings are of brick.



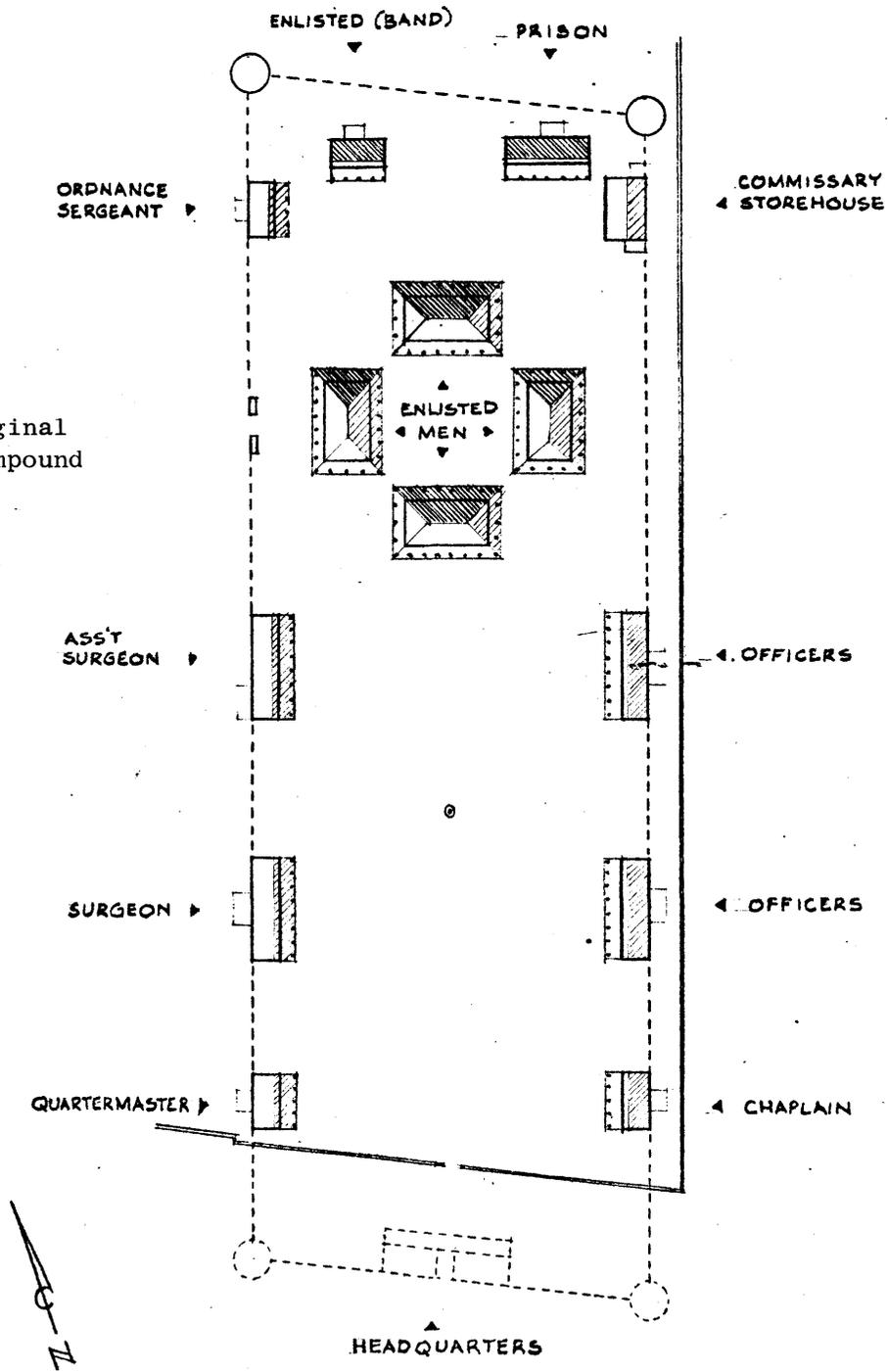
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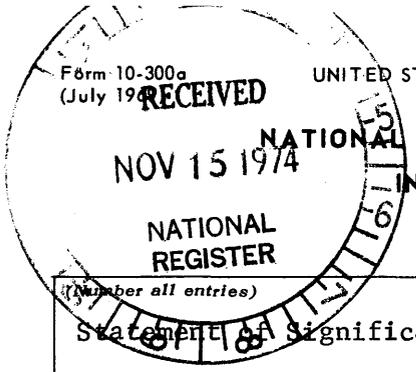
(Continuation Sheet)

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COUNTY	
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(Number all entries) 7. Description
Jackson Barracks
New Orleans, Louisiana

Plan of original walled compound





Form 10-300a
(July 1963)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
Louisiana	
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Orleans	
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Statement of Significance (Cont.) Page 2

outstanding examples of Greek Revival architecture - in October 1833, work began 24 February 1834, and completed 31 December 1835, at a cost of \$182,000. February 1837 a need was submitted for an addition of a bakehouse and powder magazine. An estimate of funds for building a magazine was presented for \$3,530.00, was under construction by 10 October 1837, and completed approximately in 1838.

First recorded use of Jackson Barracks, other than normal, was in 1838, when it was used as an embark/debarkation point for both troops and Indians during the Second Seminole War (1835-1842). Records indicate that on 30 April 1838, 1150 Indians were here waiting for shipment up the Arkansas River.

During the Mexican War (1846-1848), the barracks was initially used as an embarkation point and then, in about 1846, gradually changed to the role of a general hospital with only one officer and a small guard for security. The patients were the sick encamped in the vicinity enroute to Mexico and the sick and wounded from the army in Mexico. Demands for hospital space increased, and in 1848 additional land adjacent to the post was purchased. Construction began and the (new) hospital erected in 1849. Little use was made of the new (wooden) hospital constructed adjacent to the original brick fortress style post, and in later years the wooden hospital was destroyed. However, for a short time and around the beginning of the Civil War, the United States Public Health Service occupied the buildings.

The number of troops in garrison fluctuated until the Civil War, when it was seized by the Louisiana Militia in January 1861, and held until the recapture of the City of New Orleans by the Union Forces in April 1862.

From 1866 to 1881 the garrison never exceeded 300 officers and men, and was composed of infantry units. Then, in 1881, elements of the 3rd Artillery took over and thereafter, with but few exceptions, the post was manned by artillerymen until 1914. Forts Jackson and St. Philip had become sub-posts of Jackson Barracks, whose artillerymen manned the guns at these forts in relay.

During the Spanish American War (1898-1899), the regular garrison was augmented by several units of the Louisiana Militia leaving for Florida. However, the Louisiana Field Artillery remained until the conclusion of hostilities.

After this war, efforts were made to expand Jackson Barracks. However, no Congressional appropriation backed the plans.

World War I increased the tempo of life. Fourteen buildings were erected, including mess halls, hospital wards and quarters, at a cost of \$60,000. The post was made invaluable to the army as an active processing and training center during this war.

As an aftermath of World War I, public opinion became dormant on matters of military policy and national preparedness. Following demobilization, the Federal government gave thought to abandon the use of Jackson Barracks as an active military post. Meanwhile, Louis A. Toombs had been appointed Adjutant General of Louisiana. Reorganization of the Louisiana National Guard was underway. A formal request was hurriedly made to the

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Statement of Significance (Cont.) Page 3

Secretary of War that this reservation (Jackson Barracks) be turned over to the National Guard of Louisiana. A revocable license was issued to the State of Louisiana on 22 October 1921, by the Secretary of War.

On 1 February 1922, the State obtained possession and National Guard troops occupied the post. Guard officers took up residence in the old quarters, for which they paid rent. The Washington Artillery and Headquarters Troop, 108th Cavalry, were the first Louisiana National Guard units to occupy the post. The temporary (wooden) barracks and an odd number of buildings were rented to Federal caretakers, in charge of government animals for the cavalry and field artillery.

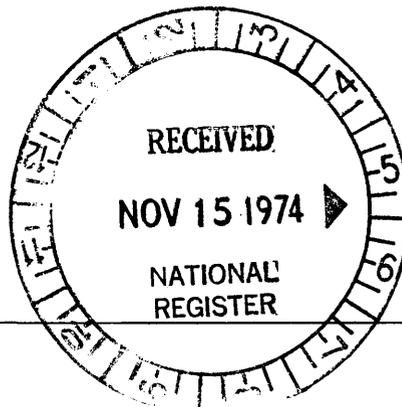
An interesting note is that the Washington Artillery was a state military organization organized on 7 September 1838. The New Orleans Barracks had only been completed about 1835, and by September 1838 was manned by the 2d Artillery Regiment, a regular United States Army unit. Hence, the Washington Artillery and its' new home were in reality approximately the same age, give or take a few years.

In the nineteen thirties, massive Federal welfare projects were initiated. Federal projects of CWA, ERA, FERA and WPA followed and continued through 1941. A complete rehabilitation of the reservation resulted. A three story Headquarters and administration building was erected in the architectural style of the original buildings, at a cost of \$68,000. That part of the reservation beyond St. Claude Avenue, comprising about 40 acres, was reclaimed from a swampy condition by grading, filling and ditching, and constituted as a training area. Total expenditures were over a million dollars.

On 8 September 1939, when the President declared a state of "Limited National Emergency", the Jackson Barracks National Guard installation was ready to receive and train the state units. By the time of the declaration of the "Unlimited National Emergency" on May 27th, the post was partially occupied by the army, operating as part of the New Orleans Port of Embarkation.

Gradually all buildings and grounds, with exception of the residential (old original post) and a few select buildings, were returned to the War Department. Jackson Barracks continued in such status until 12 March 1947, when the Transportation Corps of the Army declared the post surplus to their requirements. The reservation was returned to the State.

Of interest, also is the fact that several young army officers, who were to become famous General officers, were at one time or another stationed at Jackson Barracks. Among them were Robert E. Lee, Ulysses S. Grant, Pierre Gustave Toutant Beauregard and George B. Mc Clellan.



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8. Significance (cont'd)

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During World War II German prisoners of war were temporarily housed at Jackson Barracks where they were processed before being sent to work on Louisiana cotton and sugar plantations.

Today, the old post houses the Office of the Adjutant General and his staff. The residences are occupied by Louisiana National Guard officers, who constantly "remain on call" in the event of emergencies.

The newly constructed armories replace many of the old temporary barracks structures of World War II days. The old structures were formerly located in Areas "B" and "C." The armories were as training areas for present-day Louisiana National Guard units.

*? see
memo
file*



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10. Geographical Data - SEE LATER DATA

UTM readings

Zone 15

A easting 788410
northing 3316900

B easting 788750
northing 3317800

C easting 788860
northing 3317760

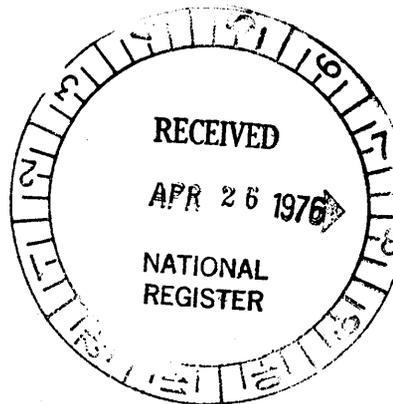
D easting 789410
northing 3319220

E easting 789570
northing 3319160

F easting 789020
northing 3317750

G easting 788970
northing 3317760

H easting 788580
northing 3316780



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Jackson Barracks

October 18, 1976

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7. Property Description:

The Jackson Barracks reservation runs northeast away from the Mississippi River. The National Register district is bounded as follows: on the south by the Mississippi River; on the west by Delery Street; on the north by Dauphine Street; and on the east by the parish line between Orleans and St. Bernard Parishes.

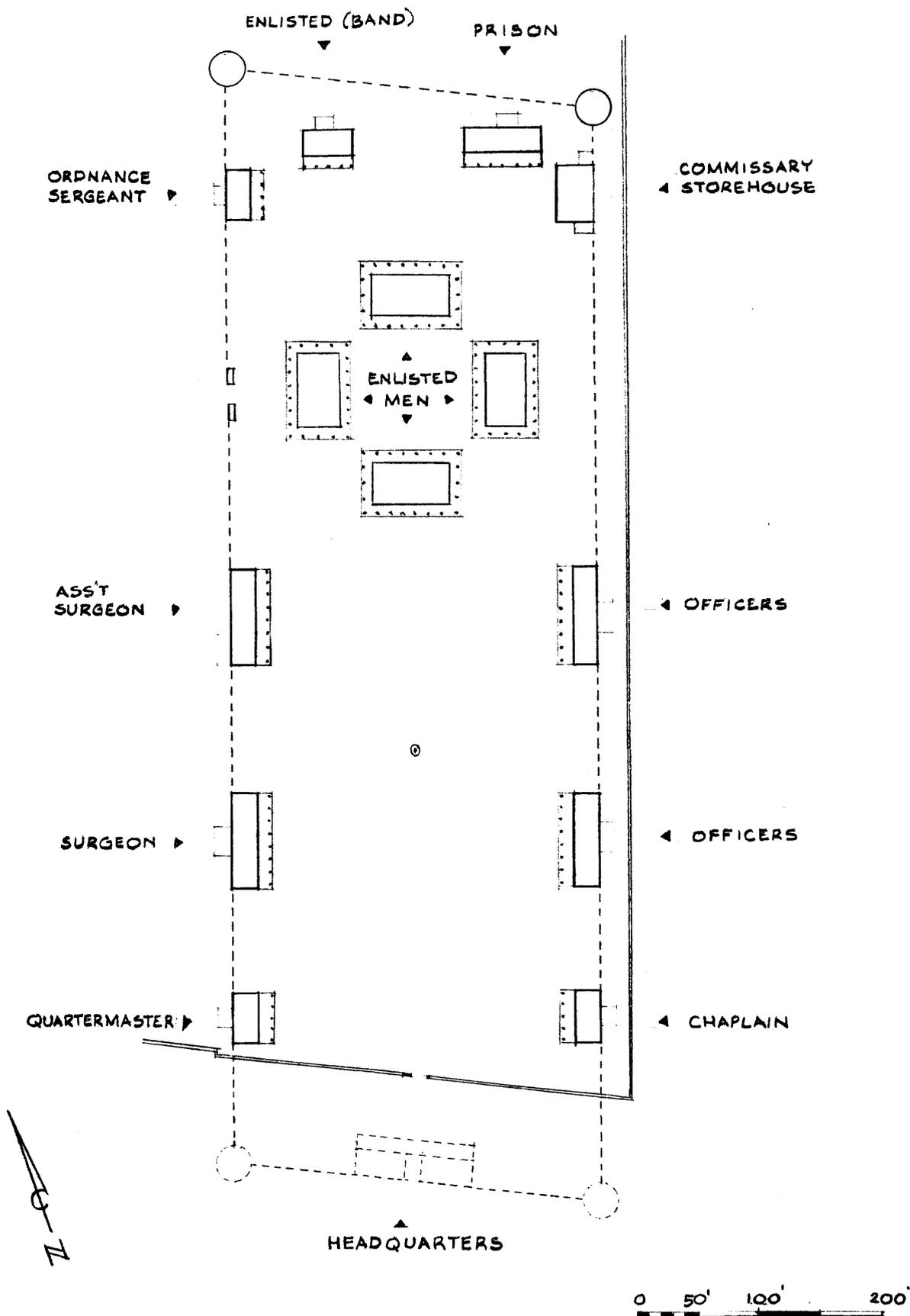
For convenience in describing the entire Barracks property, it has been divided into four sections: Area A, that land between the Mississippi River and Dauphine Street (the area containing the oldest structures); Area B, from Dauphine Street to St. Claude Avenue; Area C, from St. Claude Avenue to North Claiborne Avenue; and Area D, from North Claiborne Avenue to Orin Street.

***Also included with the district is the noncontiguous powder magazine located on the western side of the Barracks property just north of St. Claude Avenue on what would be the easterly extension of Marais Street.

10. The area nominated is approximately 28 acres.

UTM References:

A 15/788800/3317360	B 15/788590/3316780
C 15/788420/3316890	D 15/788620/3317420
Powder Magazine 15/788900/3317830	



Drawn by: B.L.H.
Date: 5-29-72

Drawn by: E.L.D.
Date: 8-9-67

REVISIONS

DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY

MILITARY DEPARTMENT STATE OF LOUISIANA
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
JACKSON BARRACKS, NEW ORLEANS, LA

