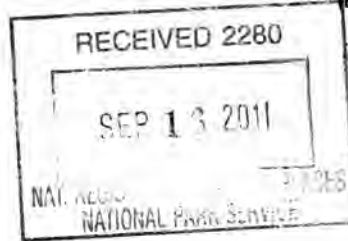


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



761

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name Virginia Street Historic District

other names/site number Zachary Historic Village

2. Location

street & number 4512-4642 Virginia St. and 4338 Florida St. NA not for publication

city or town Zachary NA vicinity

state Louisiana code LA county East Baton Rouge code 033 zip code 70791

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this 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 meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

Pam Breaux
Signature of certifying official Pam Breaux

9/7/2011
Date

State Historic Preservation Officer Title Louisiana Department of Culture, Recreation and Tourism State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting official _____ Date _____

Title _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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:) _____
Janae Johnson
Signature of the Keeper _____
10/25/2011
Date of Action _____

Name of Property

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
5		buildings
		district
		site
	1	structure
		object
5	1	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

NA

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling

Recreation and Culture: museum

Commerce/Trade: specialty store

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Italianate; Queen Anne Revival; Eastlake

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: brick

walls: weatherboard

roof: Asphalt; metal

other: Wood shingles

Name of Property

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

East Baton Rouge Parish's Virginia Street Historic District is located in Zachary, Louisiana near the town's railroad depot and what was historically a small business district. Four of the district's five contributing residences are located along Virginia Street, which runs parallel, one block south, to Louisiana Highway 64 (Main St.), the town's principal commercial thoroughfare. The district extends half a block south, from the mid-point of Virginia Street, along Florida Street, to include what is believed to be the district's oldest residence (the Allison House). Thus the district has an overall "T" shape configuration. (See attached sketch map.) The district's only non-contributing element is a non-historic traditionally styled public park gazebo. The five contributing residences are all of wood construction and range in date from 1898 to circa 1905. They exemplify the Italianate, Queen Anne and Eastlake tastes. On the whole, the houses are well preserved.

Narrative DescriptionSetting:

The nominated area is a cohesive and discrete whole, with newer residences to the south and east (Bungalow style and later), the town's municipal complex to the north, and the old Yazoo and Mississippi Railroad corridor to the west. It is also characterized by a strong element of mature vegetation, especially live oaks.

Architectural Character:

The Virginia Street District exemplifies three architectural movements that belong to the later nineteenth century: 1) the domestic Italianate, 2) the Queen Anne Revival, and 3) the Eastlake Style. It illustrates these styles as they were manifested in the Deep South. The houses on the whole are broad and low in massing, as compared with Eastern examples, and they make considerable use of spacious galleries. The five residences are of wood frame construction, as was typical of small town Louisiana in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and all have significant millwork. (They correspond in time to the great Louisiana lumber boom, when this millwork was easily available.) The scale is mostly single story. The residences maintain a roughly thirty foot setback from the street.

The district also exemplifies the continuing importance of the Louisiana Creole galleried cottage, an eighteenth century form. The Allison House has a traditional Creole cottage form but is modified with an American central hall plan. The Baumann House and the Fields House represent the Queen Anne Revival version of the form – a basically symmetrical galleried cottage made asymmetrical by the insertion of a prominent polygonal bay on one side of the façade (usually housing the formal parlor). The bay is set under an equally prominent front-facing gable. Transition from the 45 degree angle cut of the bay to the base of the square-cornered gable is made by brackets.

Houses in the district are uniformly substantial in size, some very substantial, representing families middle class or higher on the social scale of the time in a rural community. Indeed, one local resident of the period, Mrs. J. W. McHugh, was moved to dub Virginia Street (which only runs for two blocks in the district) "silk stocking row."

Architecturally, the district makes a traditional and conservative statement. The Allison House, as previously noted, has a Louisiana Creole form. Viewed from a distance, it looks like a small plantation house of the mid-nineteenth century. Looking closer, its Eastlake columns and plate glass windows give it away. Its Italianate elements, too, date from past the style's zenith in Louisiana, at least in "high style" architecture. The c. 1905 McHugh and Ratcliff houses, built after a devastating 1903 fire (see below), are two more cases in point. Their strong Queen Anne Revival and Eastlake styling mark them as products of the nineteenth century. These styles were fading from fashion in most of the country during the first decade of the twentieth century.

The district's collective backward look is a salient part of its identity. To the generation of veterans returning from World War I (to build and live in bungalows), these houses would have seemed very old-fashioned, even "Victorian," a pejorative until well into the twentieth century.

Name of Property

Inventory:

The defining event for the district (and for Zachary as a whole) is a fire which virtually destroyed the town in early June of 1903. The fire's damage is documented in photographs taken by Baton Rouge photographer Andrew D. Lytle. One of the images shows the Fields and Baumann houses (#s 1 & 2, below) as having survived the devastation. The Allison House (#4) is also thought to have been built before the fire and to have survived it. (The Lytle photograph in question was taken in such a way that the Allison house is not visible.) This would certainly be consistent with its form and style (galleried Italianate). According to local tradition, it is located in a block which "did not burn." By local tradition, the McHugh and Ratcliff houses (#s 5 & 6) are thought to have been built as replacement houses shortly after the fire. They are both being dated circa 1905.

(1) Fields House, 4642 Virginia St. Prior to the 1903 fire; circa 1900. Contributing Element. The Fields House is a story-and-a-half Queen Anne galleried cottage with a prominent forward-facing polygonal bay with a gable above. Transition from the 45 degree corner cut of the bay to the base of the square-cornered gable is made by brackets. Because the polygonal bay is so large, it begins to compete with the galleried cottage form for architectural predominance. The composition is perhaps less galleried cottage – more typical Queen Anne. Still, the house has a conservative central hall plan (of the galleried cottage type) – in this case two rooms deep. There is also a rear "L" wing.

The façade features a strongly worked Eastlake gallery with colonnette screens over the column brackets. The polygonal bay is boldly formed and set under a gable outlined with muscularly cut vergeboards with curves, cusps and roundels. The boards culminate in a half sunburst at the gable peak. The front polygonal bay is repeated on the west (side) elevation. Unlike other Queen Anne houses in the district, the bays at the Fields House have windows on all three sides. Per above noted Lytle photograph, originally the center front bay had a lozenge opening, like the Baumann House (see below). This was changed to a sash window early in the house's history.

The upper portions of the front and side bays provide additional variety and texture through the use of panels inset with diagonally placed rusticated boards. Diagonal rusticated boards also enliven the upper portion of the gable. The panel and gable rusticated boards are configured so that, as an overall composition, they fan out, sunburst-like. Panels also contain inset roundels. A four-over-four window lights the upper half story of the bay.

Following the Queen Anne penchant for enlivening the silhouette, the hip roof features two (mostly for show) gabled dormers that are also strongly worked with diagonal rusticated boards. The dormers are not original, per the Lytle photo, but are a very early addition.

(2) Baumann House, 4630 Virginia St. Prior to the 1903 fire, being dated 1901 based on change in title. Contributing Element. The Baumann House is a single story galleried cottage with the typical (for Louisiana) Queen Anne polygonal bay under a prominent square-cornered gable. The transition from the 45 degree angle cut of the bay to the base of the square-cornered gable is made by brackets.

A single room deep, the house features a conservative central hall plan with a large "L" wing at the rear. The hall is marked on the façade by a richly paneled and trimmed front door with a transom and side lights. The panel ornament has the character of turned members cut in half and laid up as trim.

The front parlor bay and gable bespeak the Queen Anne penchant for fanciful individuality. The bay has the popular two-over-two sash windows on the side angles. But in the center, where a third window would normally be, there is a clapboarded wall marked with a flourish – a strikingly vertical lozenge with red and blue stain glass panes. The gable itself features an unusual triangular, acutely vertical louvered vent.

The Queen Anne emphasis on multiple textures is seen in the panels set in the upper portion of the bay. These contain areas of diagonally set, deeply beaded boards. The panels and the diagonal angle boards are set so that, as an overall composition, the angle boards fan out, sunburst-like. Each panel also features a single roundel. A similar bay lights the front room on the side (eastern) elevation.

Since construction, the front Eastlake gallery has been removed and replaced with screening. The 1903 Lytle photo shows simple Eastlake columns with brackets. One half column survives on the rear porch and will be used as a template for a future restoration of the front gallery. In addition, another rear "L" opposite the original has been added, and a wheelchair ramp and carport have been added to the eastern side elevation near the front.

Name of Property

(3) Gazebo. Non-contributing Element. In the grassy landscaped lot at the corner of Virginia Street and Florida Street is a non-historic municipally owned, public park band-stand/gazebo. It has a raised floor, modest round classical columns, and a faceted, conical, metal roof capped by a monitor.

(4) Allison House, 4338 Florida St., 1898 (based on change in title). Contributing Element. The Allison House is generally understood to be the district's oldest extant residence. It is certainly so typologically. The frame house has a Louisiana Creole cottage form, with an inset front gallery, combined with an American central hall plan. The central hall divides the two front rooms. Behind the hall is a wide central room with a small squarish room on either side. This arrangement corresponds to the old French Creole rear cabinet-loggia configuration, and should be considered a remote descendant. The combination of a Creole cottage form and an American central hall is an arrangement that had been standard for Louisiana residences, ranging from small plantation houses to urban residences of learned professionals, since the mid-nineteenth century. By the time the Allison House was built, the rear range of space, no doubt, was no longer considered particularly French or Creole. It was just an inherited building convention.

The symmetrical three bay façade, with its central doorway, transom and side lights, makes the interior room arrangement evident to the passerby. Doorway lights and windows feature large manufactured plate glass panes. Windows are two-over-two.

As a work of architecture, the house is a combination of the Italianate and Eastlake styles. Italianate features include the richly molded panels in the generous gallery entablature, the single molded lozenge inscribed within each panel, and the modillion style scroll sawn column brackets. Eastlake features include the turned columns themselves and the half columns at the rear corners of the gallery. (When this project began, the gallery columns and their brackets had been long lost. In May 2011, using the half columns at the rear corners of the gallery and their brackets as templates, the City of Zachary had the missing elements replicated.)

Since construction, a rear porch has been added (now partially enclosed) and a side lean-to carport, with a rear storage compartment, has been added on the north elevation. Finally, the present entrance door dates from the Bungalow era.

(5) McHugh House, 4534 Virginia St. Circa 1905. Contributing Element. The single story McHugh House has a sophisticated plan and configuration. The house is meant to read from a three-quarter view. It is an example of the English picturesque aesthetic which was much a part of the Queen Anne Style. Three-quarter, as the preferred view, is strongly reinforced by the main entrance which is set at the corner (between the front and side polygonal bays), and marked by a monumental rise of steps.

The interior represents a departure from the tradition of the American central hall, with its more-or-less symmetrical room arrangement. Instead, the corner entrance opens to a parlor-size, seven-sided, polygonal fronted foyer which, in turn, opens to the other public rooms through wide framed doorways. Thus, it achieves something of an open floor plan – a signature feature of the mature American Queen Anne Style, which a later generation of scholars would identify as a forerunner of the Modernist open floor plan. The configuration of public rooms forms an "L" shape, with the foyer at the inside center.

On the exterior, a strongly worked Eastlake gallery, with a colonnette screen and saw-tooth brackets, follows the lines of the polygonal fronted entrance foyer. The turned columns are tripled (set in two groups of three) to mark the corner main entrance. The gallery is flanked by polygonal bays under square-cornered gables (without transitional brackets). The gable roofs join with the house's central double-hip roof (two hip forms that join at an angle) and the gallery's meandering skirting roof to yield a complex and elaborate roofscape and silhouette.

The gables themselves are finished with imbricated shingles to add texture. They feature modest vergeboards and scroll sawn ornament at the peaks. Each bay has plate glass windows on the angle sides with a contrasting solid clapboarded wall forming the center-front side. Many of the plate glass windows feature an unusual lozenge-shaped glazing bar pattern in the upper sash.

The McHugh House's overall sophisticated design suggests the hand of a professional architect or, more probably, a mail-order architect, as was common at the time. Another possibility would be a design taken from a published style-guide or pattern book – also common at the time. The latter explanation makes sense if one considers that the design is sophisticated and yet backward looking (for a house built circa 1905).

(6) Ratcliff House, 4512 Virginia(circa 1905). Contributing Element. The Ratcliff House is a large two story residence whose imposing rectilinear form is a major presence within the district. It has a squarish mass with applied Queen Anne

and Eastlake elements. More-or-less symmetrical, the house features a five bay façade and a conservative central hall plan - two or more rooms deep on both stories.

A broad and generous single story Eastlake wraparound gallery, with curving corners, encompasses the front and side elevations of the house. It features a colonnette screen below the cornice (with decorative turned members like an abacus) but no brackets. The gallery is interrupted at the center by a forward projecting open bay, with double columns, to mark the main entrance. The entrance door features a plate glass transom and side lights. On the second story, above the entrance, is a single bay porch accessed via the upper hall. This upper porch is a strong projecting element emphasized by its striking gable roof with imbricated shingles and vergeboard. This porch gable is set within another larger gable (to its rear) that springs from the façade's front wall. The rear gable also has imbricated shingles. Additionally, it has a round ventilator near its peak. This gable-within-a-gable composition follows the Queen Anne penchant for complex silhouettes, especially when seen from a three-quarter view.

Assessment of Integrity:

On the whole, the Virginia Street Historic District is well preserved. It boasts a concentration of turn-of-the-century residential architecture with only one non-contributing element (the gazebo), equalling a non-contributing rate of only 17 percent. While the gazebo is large, its presence is mitigated by its very form -- an open structure with a roof. It does not significantly disrupt the district's cohesiveness and richly styled building-scape.

Name of Property

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

architecture

Period of Significance

1898-circa 1905

Significant Dates

1898-circa 1905

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

NA

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Architect/Builder

unknown

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes,
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.
- N/A Criteria Considerations not applicable

Period of Significance (justification) See below.

Criteria Consideratons (explanation, if necessary) NA

Name of Property

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria)

East Baton Rouge Parish's Virginia Street Historic District in Zachary is of local significance in the area of architecture (Criterion C) as a rare assemblage of residences representing the Queen Anne Revival, Eastlake and Italianate styles. It is one of only two surviving groupings of pre-Colonial Revival/pre-Bungalow style residences in all of East Baton Rouge Parish. The period of significance ranges from 1898-1905.

Narrative Statement of Significance (provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance)

Historic Context:

In 1810 the Republic of West Florida was incorporated into the Territory of Orleans. Territorial Governor W. C. C. Claiborne subsequently divided the region into four civil parishes, one of which was East Baton Rouge. Growth and development of the parish would be inextricably linked to its principal municipality, the Village (later City) of Baton Rouge. Incorporated in 1817, Baton Rouge became the capital of the State of Louisiana in 1849. During Reconstruction the capital moved to New Orleans, its original location. It was restored to Baton Rouge in 1882. The newly restored capital city, with a population of 7,197, was by today's standards a relatively small town. And it was set in a decidedly rural parish. Three largely unrelated developments changed all of that after about 1910.

First and foremost was the coming of the petro-chemical industry. In 1909 pipelines were completed from oil fields in Oklahoma and Texas to a location north of Baton Rouge on high bluffs overlooking the Mississippi River. This East Baton Rouge Parish site was chosen because it was the nearest high ground to the Gulf of Mexico with ship access. So arrived Standard Oil, which some historians would regard as the single most important event in the city's history. Under the stewardship of Standard Oil, East Baton Rouge Parish, with little oil of its own, developed a world class refinery of global importance. This spurred explosive growth in Baton Rouge -- mainly to the north and east of the original town.

Secondly, there was the program, initiated by Louisiana State University President Thomas Boyd in 1918, to relocate the university campus from downtown Baton Rouge, two miles south to Gartness Plantation. The effort was successful and construction began on the new campus in 1922. This spurred Baton Rouge's growth mainly to the south.

Thirdly, there was the significant growth of state government, and government employment, under Gov. Huey P. Long and his successors, which spurred growth generally.

Beginning in the 1910s this growing prosperity spawned scores of Bungalow neighborhoods as the City of Baton Rouge expanded. Later these were joined by subdivisions featuring popular historic revival style homes of the 1920s, '30s and '40s, ranging from Tudor, to Mission, to Colonial Revival (in its various permutations). As the city grew, it annexed, and continued to annex, new land. For instance, in 1945 alone the city added five square miles to its incorporated area.

Prosperity, especially in the petro-chemical industry, continued apace in the post- WWII era, adding dozens upon dozens of ranch house developments. And annexation continued. Under the Consolidated City/Parish Government Plan, enacted in 1949, Baton Rouge now had jurisdiction over more than thirty square miles. This rampant growth was such that in 1959 Baton Rouge surpassed Shreveport as Louisiana's second largest metropolis.

The net effect was that between about 1910 and 1960, Baton Rouge grew from a town not much larger than a typical county seat (population 12,000) to something like a not-so-miniature version of Los Angeles. Huey Long's 1932 skyscraper State Capitol, which resembles the Los Angeles City Hall (of about the same era), makes the analogy complete. Growth and sprawl have continued since. Indeed, greater Baton Rouge, and its related development, now embraces most of the parish -- even the still independent municipalities of Baker and Zachary.

Architectural Context:

A notable by-product of all this growth, transformation and redevelopment was the loss of almost all of the parish's pre-bungalow, pre-Colonial Revival housing stock. Grand Queen Anne Revival, Eastlake and Italianate residences had once been a feature in the parish. Surviving documentation suggests that the finest and grandest examples were in old downtown Baton Rouge. For instance, the turn-of-the-twentieth-century *Elks' Souvenir* shows 18 quite splendid houses in,

Name of Property

or near, the downtown. All were lost as downtown Baton Rouge, too, was transformed. In 1890 it was a typical nineteenth century small town downtown, in which grand residences shared the scene with commercial buildings. By roughly 1960 (the peak of its prosperity) downtown Baton Rouge had become a twentieth century, totally commercial, party-wall CBD.

Today pre-Bungalow and pre-Colonial Revival residences, mainly Queen Anne, Eastlake and Italianate, do survive in East Baton Rouge Parish but in very small numbers. And the finest houses are almost entirely gone. Total extant examples in the parish would probably number less than 40. Those that have survived have almost invariably done so in isolation or as single examples within a later building-scape. Indeed, what is arguably the most impressive member of this genre, the two-story Queen Anne/Eastlake Raymond House (1898, National Register), survived because it was moved from downtown Baton Rouge. It now has a mid-twentieth century suburban setting a few miles east of the downtown.

It is against this background that the importance of the Virginia Street Historic District emerges. It is demonstrably one of only two cohesive groupings of residences from before the Colonial Revival/Bungalow era in the parish. Each architectural grouping constitutes a kind of viewshed – a "Victorian" domestic streetscape that would have been common in the parish in, say, 1890, but which has all but disappeared since.

The two groupings are the candidate and another Zachary grouping of six Queen Anne residences at Church and Lee streets (a couple of blocks from the nominated district). Of these two groupings, the Virginia Street District is superior. It has an Italianate element, while the Church Street grouping is exclusively Queen Anne/Eastlake. Thus the Virginia Street Historic District has greater depth in stylistic time. Secondly, on the whole, its Queen Anne/Eastlake houses are more impressive. Thirdly, it is in a better state of integrity. For example, there is no substitute siding on residences in the Virginia Street Historic District. The Church Street grouping, by contrast, contains two vinyl-sided residences, the effect of which is very noticeable. Finally, two of the Church Street houses have had intrusive alterations to their front galleries.

Historical Note, Town of Zachary:

The town of Zachary takes its name from a Mr. Darel Zachary, who sold land to the Louisville, New Orleans and Texas Railroad (later the Yazoo and Mississippi) to complete a line between Memphis and New Orleans in 1884. The local station bore his name. The municipality was founded in 1889. The railroad enabled the town to prosper as a shipping and receiving point for local farmers. Zachary's first census was taken in 1914, by which time 419 people resided there. By 1925 the town boasted a roughly three block central business district. In 1930 the population was 626. Zachary thrives to this day as the official history notes, "a city of churches, schools, beautiful homes and people with modest hopes and desires."

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate) See above.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form)

Name of Property

"A Lifetime's Devotion: Baton Rouge Through the Eyes of Photographer Andrew D. Lytle, 1832-1917." Selected images from the Louisiana State University Special Collections. Title notwithstanding, this CD collection contains images of Zachary taken right after the 1903 fire.

Baton Rouge *Daily Advocate*. June 4, 1903.

East Baton Rouge Parish Conveyance Records. Title searches for historic houses within nominated district.

Elks' Souvenir of Baton Rouge. 1901.

New Orleans *Times-Democrat*. June 4, 1903.

Zachary Bicentennial Committee. *Zachary Faces and Places: A History of the City of Zachary, Louisiana*. Baton Rouge: Land and Land Printers, 1975.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been Requested)
 previously listed in the National Register
 previously determined eligible by the National Register
 designated a National Historic Landmark
 recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
 recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
 Not applicable – no previous documentation on file

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other
 Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____ NA _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 3 acres
 (Do not include previously listed resource acreage)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	<u>15</u>	<u>676720</u>	<u>3391960</u>	3	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	4	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

See attached sketch map.

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

Boundaries correspond to the concentration of houses displaying Italianate, Queen Anne, and Eastlake details (the district's architectural significance). Immediately beyond the boundaries are bungalows or later houses, a largely modern business district, a largely modern municipal complex, and a railroad depot listed individually on the National Register. Per the Part 8, there is one other small concentration of early (for Zachary) houses, but it is not contiguous to the Virginia St. District.

Virginia Street Historic District

Zachary, East Baton Rouge
Parish, LA
County and State

Name of Property

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jonathan Fricker, Historic Preservation Consultant

organization Fricker Historic Preservation Services LLC

date April 2011

street & number 6016 North Shore Dr.

telephone 225-246-7901

city or town Baton Rouge

state LA

zip code 70817

e-mail jonathanfricker@gmail.com

Property Ownership (Required by Louisiana National Register Review Committee)

name/title multiple

organization _____

street & number _____

telephone _____

city or town _____

state _____

zip code _____

e-mail _____

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive black and white photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Virginia Street Historic District

City or Vicinity: Zachary

County: East Baton Rouge

State: LA

Photographer: Jonathan Fricker

Date Photographed: February 2011

Name of Property

Location of Negatives: LA SHPO Digital Archives

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Photo # 0001

General view (Virginia St.) showing 5 Building #5 (McHugh House; center of photo) and Buildings #6 (Ratcliff House; right side of photo) in foreground, camera facing southeast.

Photo # 0002

Showing Building #6 (Ratcliff House), camera facing south.

Photo # 0003

Showing Building #6 (Ratcliff House), camera facing west/southwest.

Photo # 0004

General view with gallery of Building #5 (McHugh House) in foreground and Building #4 (Alison House) in background, camera facing southeast.

Photo # 0005

General view showing Buildings 5 (McHugh House) & 6 (Ratcliff House), camera facing west/southwest.

Photo # 0006

Showing Building #5 (McHugh House), camera facing southwest.

Photo # 0007

Showing Building #5 (McHugh House), camera facing west.

Photo # 0008

Showing Building #4 (Alison House), camera facing east, northeast.

Photo # 0009

Showing non-contributing gazebo (#3), camera facing south.

Photo # 0010

Showing Building #2 (Baumann House), camera facing southeast.

Photo # 0011

Showing Building #2 (Baumann House), camera facing southeast.

Photo # 0012

Showing Building #1 (Fields House), camera facing southeast.

Photo # 0013

Showing Building #1 (Fields House), camera facing south

Photo # 0014

General view with Building #1 (Fields House) in foreground, camera facing west/southwest.

Supplemental Photo

Showing Fields and Baumann houses (#s 1 & 2) on Virginia Street after fire of 1903, photo by Baton Rouge photographer Andrew D. Lytle, June 1903, camera facing southwest.

Virginia Street Historic District

Name of Property

Zachary, East Baton Rouge

Parish, LA

County and State

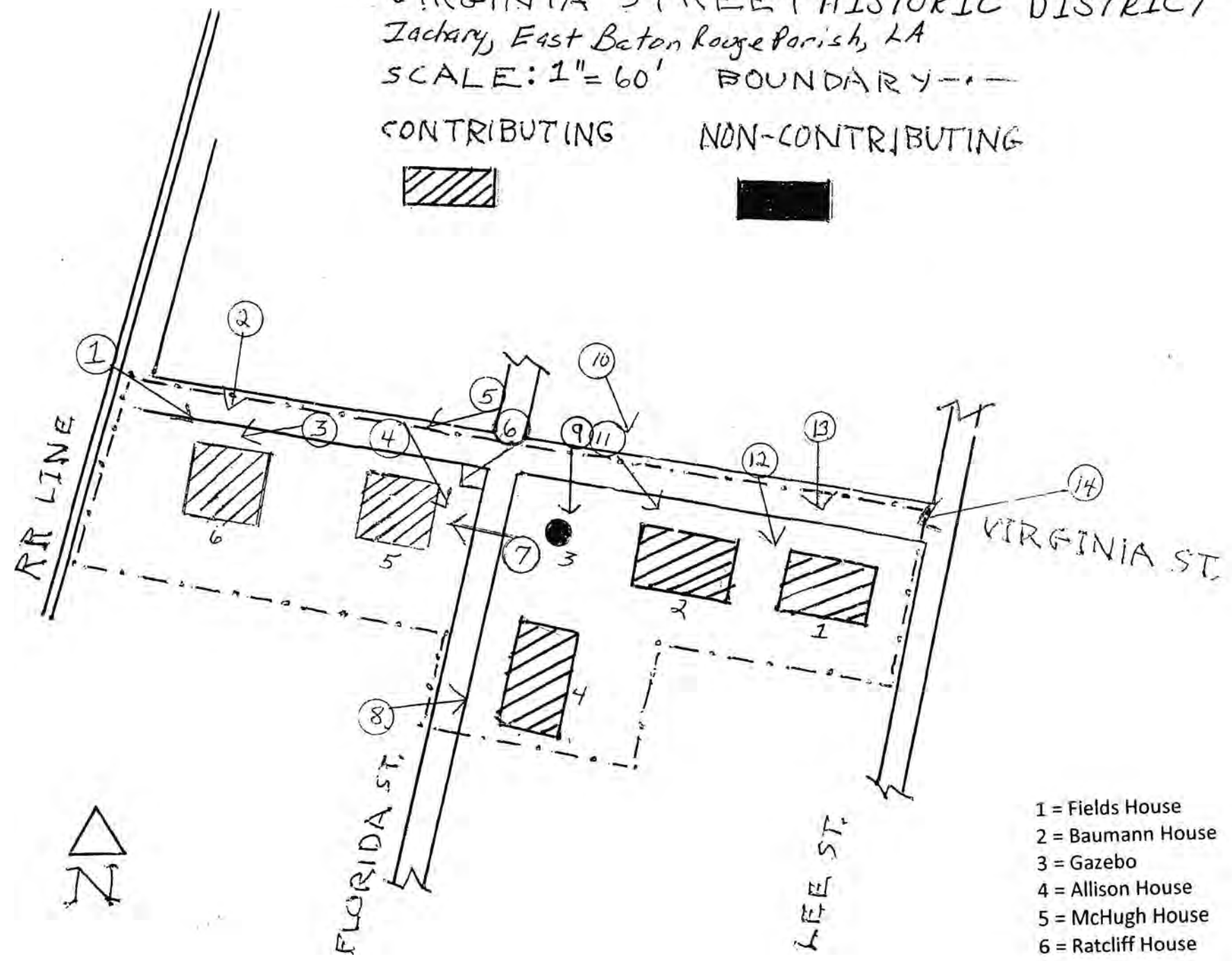
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

VIRGINIA STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
 Zachary, East Baton Rouge Parish, LA

SCALE: 1" = 60' BOUNDARY - - -

CONTRIBUTING NON-CONTRIBUTING



- 1 = Fields House
- 2 = Baumann House
- 3 = Gazebo
- 4 = Allison House
- 5 = McHugh House
- 6 = Ratcliff House

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Virginia Street Historic District
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: LOUISIANA, East Baton Rouge

DATE RECEIVED: 9/16/11 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 10/07/11
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 10/24/11 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 11/01/11
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 11000761

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: Y PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 10/25/2011 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

*Nice Little District, with excellent examples of
late Victorian era housing - virtually the only
survivors of a devastating 1905 fire.*

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept C

REVIEWER J. Gilbert

DISCIPLINE Historic

TELEPHONE _____

DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N



If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



10048



Virginia Street Historic District
Zachary, East Baton Rouge Parish, LA
Supplemental Photo





Virginia St. Historic District
Zachary, East Baton Rouge Parish, LA

Photo 1 of 14







Virginia St. Historic District
Zachary, East Baton Rouge Parish, LA
Photo 2 of 14





Virginia St. Historic District
Zachary, East Baton Rouge Parish, LA
Photo 3 of 14



Virginia St. Historic District
Zachary, East Baton Rouge Parish, LA

Photo 4 of 14



Virginia St. Historic District
Zachary, East Baton Rouge Parish, LA
Photo 5 of 14



McHugh
House
Museum

Virginia St. Historic District
Zachary, East Baton Rouge Parish, LA
Photo 6 of 14



Virginia St. Historic District
Zachary, East Baton Rouge Parish, LA
Photo 7 of 14



Virginia St. Historic District
Zachary, East Baton Rouge Parish, LA
Photo 8 of 14








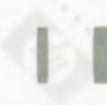



Virginia St. Historic District
Zachary, East Baton Rouge Parish, LA
Photo 9 of 14









Virginia St. Historic District
Zachary, East Baton Rouge Parish, LA
Photo 10 of 14











Virginia St. Historic District
Zachary, East Baton Rouge Parish, LA
Photo 11 of 14





Virginia St. Historic District
Zachary, East Baton Rouge Parish, LA
Photo 12 of 14



HP Advanced





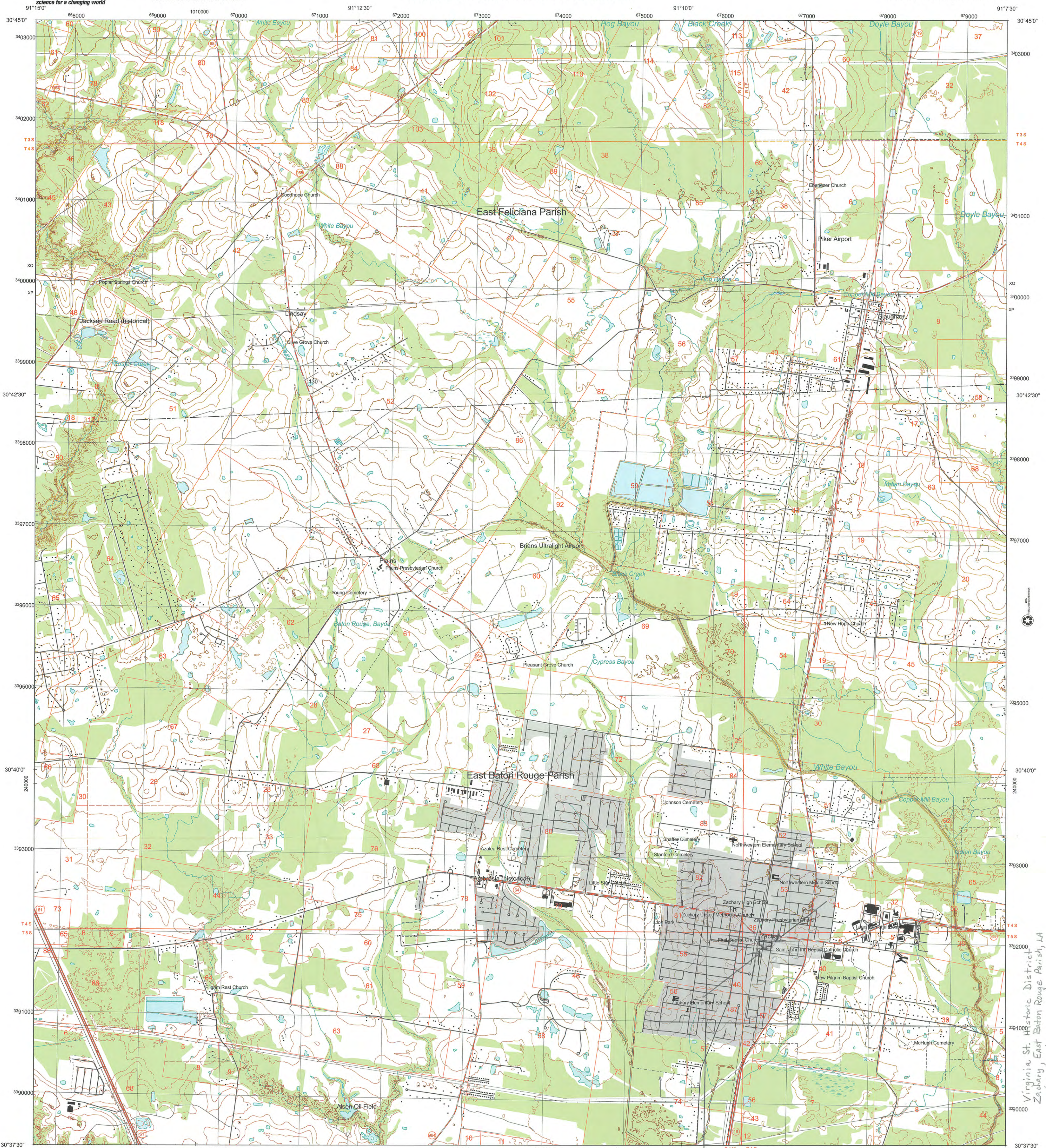
Virginia St. Historic District
Zachary, East Baton Rouge Parish, LA
Photo 13 of 14





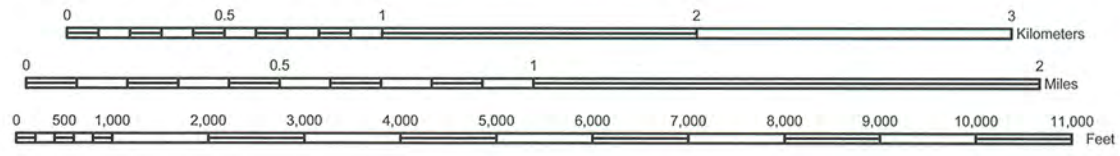
Nouveau
Coiffure
A HAIR SALON
658-5353

Virginia St. Historic District
Zachary, East Baton Rouge Parish, LA
Photo 14 of 14



Produced by the United States Geological Survey in cooperation with the Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development. Topography derived using LIDAR provided by the State of Louisiana. Planimetry updated from 2004 imagery and other sources. Public Land Survey System and Survey Control... 1954. Boundaries... 2004. Woodland... 2004. Names provided by GNIS... 1999. UTM Grid Declination... 0°56' East. Magnetic North Declination... 1°0' East.

Table with 2 columns: U.S. National Grid, 100,000-m Square ID. Rows: XQ, XP. Grid Zone Designator: 15R.



FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, P.O. BOX 25286, DENVER, COLORADO 80225 AND LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND DEVELOPMENT, BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA 70804 A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



Table with 2 columns: Township, Range. Rows: Elm Park, Jackson, Citron; Port Hudson, Zachary, Fife; Walls, Scotlandville, Comite.

ROAD CLASSIFICATION legend. Primary highway hard surface (solid red line), Secondary highway hard surface (dashed red line), Light-duty road, hard or improved surface (solid black line), Unimproved road (dotted black line). Symbols for Interstate Route, U.S. Route, and State Route.

ZACHARY, LA 2005 NGA 7445 11 NW-SERIES V 885

Virginia St. Historic District Zachary, East Baton Rouge Parish, LA 15/676720/3391960



150 A



JAY DARDENNE
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

State of Louisiana
OFFICE OF THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE, RECREATION & TOURISM
OFFICE OF CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

PAM BREAU
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

August 31, 2011

National Park Service 2280, 8th Floor
National Register of Historic Places
1201 "I" Street, NW
Washington, DC 20005

RE: Virginia Street Historic District, East Baton Rouge Parish, LA

To Whom It May Concern:

Enclosed please find a nomination form with supporting materials for the above referenced property. Should you have any questions, please contact me at 225-219-4595.

Sincerely,

Patricia Duncan
Architectural Historian
National Register Coordinator

PD/pld
Enclosures

Recommendation: SLR Return Action: SLR Return None

Documentation Issues-Discussion Sheet

State Name: LA County Name E. Baton Rouge Resource Name Virginia St. Hwy

Reference No. 761 Multiple Name _____

Solution:

Problem: Wrong format for disc images

Resolution:

SLR: Yes No

Database Change: