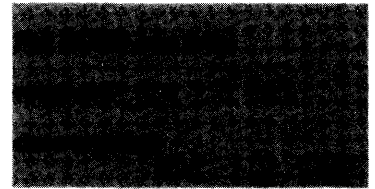


**United States Department of the Interior  
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**



**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 Crowley Historic District

**2. Location**

street & number see map LA 13 and U.S. 90 \_\_\_\_\_ not for publication

city, town Crowley \_\_\_\_\_ vicinity of \_\_\_\_\_ congressional district 7th—John Breaux

state La. code 22 county Acadia Parish code 001

**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	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<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. Acadia Parish Courthouse

street & number \_\_\_\_\_

city, town Crowley state La.

**6. Representation in Existing Surveys**

title La. Historic Sites Survey has this property been determined eligible? \_\_\_\_\_ yes  no

date 1981 \_\_\_\_\_ federal  state \_\_\_\_\_ county \_\_\_\_\_ local

depository for survey records La. State Historic Preservation Office

city, town Baton Rouge state La.

---

## 7. Description

---

<b>Condition</b>		<b>Check one</b>	<b>Check one</b>
<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**

The Crowley Historic District is located in the eastern part of the present city of Crowley. Crowley was planned in 1886 with a rectangular grid amid the prairie lands of southwestern Louisiana. The parish courthouse square was planned at the intersection of the town's two main boulevards (Parkerson and Hutchinson), which formed the center of the grid. Each quarter of the grid was planned with a block long open park. This would have been a more or less conventional layout for a county seat in the Midwest. This is significant because Crowley's early settlers were largely from this region.

There was no nearby waterway, and the main access to the town was via the railroad which ran along the south side of the grid. It was here that many of the early rice mills were built. Some of these are still extant, albeit with significant accretions.

Despite the courthouse square being planned as the center of town, most of the initial development took place to the south and east. This was probably due, at least in part, to the presence of the railroad on the south side (see map).

By all accounts the town grew rapidly after its founding. The portion of Parkerson Boulevard between the courthouse and the railroad (see map) developed in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries as Crowley's main commercial corridor. This is the town's grand rue with the Art Deco Acadia Parish Courthouse at its head and three traffic lanes on each side of the neutral ground. The buildings along Parkerson have a two to three-story scale, with one seven-story building (First National Bank Building, #46). Built in 1920, the First National Bank Building is the landmark of the downtown area. Almost half of the buildings along Parkerson are pre-1910, and a quarter of them were built between 1910 and 1930. Most of the older structures have some form of gallery or canopy built over the sidewalks, but in most cases these are not original. Above the first story, however, the brick arches, cornices, pilasters, and parapets remain well intact. Except for the 1902 bank (#16), with its loose Renaissance styling and pillared corner entrance, the Parkerson Boulevard commercial buildings are not richly ornamented. However, they have a high degree of cohesiveness. This is because they have similar scale, 75% of them are extant, and they occur in several uninterrupted groupings of four or more.

There is an area of one-story commercial buildings around Avenues G and H near the railroad tracks. This includes some turn-of-the-century frame buildings which are similar to those that preceded the present brick commercial buildings on Parkerson (see #s 47 and 48). There are also four surviving railroad depot buildings with broad spreading hip roofs and bracketed eaves.

Westward along the railroad is an area consisting of five turn-of-the-century rice mills. Each has an original brick core along with numerous frame additions covered with corrugated tin. Despite the fact that this area is comparatively devoid of structures and despite the preponderance of corrugated tin on the rice mills, it is important to include the railroad corridor within the district. This is because without the rice industry, which the mills represent, and without the railroad, it would not have been possible for Crowley to be founded and to grow so rapidly. (Within a few years after its founding Crowley was the recognized center of rice production in Louisiana.) Moreover, it should be noted that many of the tin sided portions of the rice mills are well over fifty years old. Frame construction with metal siding became the norm for rice mills in Louisiana in about 1915. So the huge "shanty" look that they have today is of long standing. Finally,

(CONTINUED)

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

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



Continuation sheet Crowley Historic District

Item number 7

Page 2

(Description/Continued)

the railroad corridor always had an open character similar to its present appearance.

The area east of Avenue G (see map) was Crowley's first residential district. Because oak trees were planted along each street when the town was founded, the area is well shaded today. Although there are some very large Queen Anne Revival residences, there is no "rich neighborhood" as such. Large two-story houses occupying most if not all of an individual block are scattered throughout the area. These are comingled with raised, one-story, more or less middle class houses which are set four or more to a block. Bungalows were built in the 1920's which subdivided many of the larger landholdings.

Because the area remained prosperous in the mid-twentieth century a number of modern residences (mostly ranch houses) were built. However, these have minimal visual impact largely because of the large live oak trees and because they are low in scale and are overpowered by the raised Queen Anne residences.

South Crowley (south of the railroad) developed soon after Crowley itself. As a result, although they are small and slightly later, the residences in this area are similar in style and construction to those in the original residential area. South Crowley too was planted with oak trees when it was laid out. Essentially it represents the historic working class residential area of the city.

## INVENTORY BREAKDOWN ACCORDING TO PERIODS:

1887-1910	166	@43.5%
1911-1931	105	@27.5%
post-1931 (intrusions)	111	@29.0%
TOTAL	382	100.0%

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

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

Continuation sheet Crowley Historic District

Item number 7

Page 3

## 7. Description (Continued)

## INTRUSIONS

As part of the citywide survey in which the district was documented, 111 intrusions were noted; however, they were not numbered in the inventory. They are referred to on maps and pictures by the designation "I." The photos referred to below are a separate set of intrusion photos labeled Intrusion Photo #1, Intrusion Photo #2, etc. The following is a general description of these intrusions.

Intrusions in the Crowley Historic District fall into basically the following categories:

1. Small commercial intrusions: These are mainly plain one-story masonry buildings with large plate glass windows. Approximately half have false mansard roofs (Intrusion Photos 1, 2, and 3). These are more conspicuous than the residential intrusions and more numerous than larger intrusions. Their effect is mitigated by two factors. Firstly, they are low in scale compared to surrounding historic structures (Intrusion Photo 2). Secondly, they do not occur in significant concentration in any one place. Thus, in every instance, the historic structures dominate the scene (Intrusion Photo 1).
2. Larger commercial intrusions: There are only two of these (Intrusion Photos 4&5). In both cases, these larger intrusions are close to historic structures and are dominated by them.
3. Older residential intrusions: These account for about half of the residential intrusions. They are represented by the example in Intrusion Photo 6, which is a c.1945 colonial style "tract" house. On the whole, these intrusions blend into the historic residential area because they have similar lines and basic fenestration to many of the district's less pretentious historic structures (see building #142).
4. Modern ranch houses (Intrusion Photos 8-10): As has already been mentioned, these ranch houses are lower in scale than the surrounding historic residences, and as a rule, they are set further away from the street. As a result, they have considerably less visual presence than the district's pre-1931 residences (Intrusion Photo 7 and General Views 6 & 8). Ranch houses account for about half of the district's residential intrusions.

The 1952 limestone faced vaguely Art Deco Acadia Parish Courthouse (General View #1) is a special intrusion. It is the closest thing the district has to a monumental intrusion. The courthouse was included in the district for the following reasons: (1) The courthouse square is pivotal to the town's grid layout. (2) Historically the square represents a focus of justice and politics for the town. (3) The courthouse building has traditionally been the visual axial terminus of the Parkerson corridor.

## 8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input checked="" 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 checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" 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 n/a Builder/Architect n/a

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph) Criteria A & C

The Crowley Historic District is significant in the area of architecture as the largest, most complete, architecturally pretentious and visually impressive example of a late-nineteenth to early-twentieth century town in a 7 parish area. These include the parishes of Acadia, Lafayette, Jefferson Davis, Allen, Evangeline, St. Landry and Vermilion. It is the only historic town in this region in which the residential area and the commercial area are both well preserved and impressive.

### The Commercial Area:

Unlike typical turn-of-the-century commercial districts in the region which are one story with many gaps, the Crowley commercial corridor has a 2 to 3 story scale with 75% old building coverage. In addition, Crowley is the only historic town where the commercial area is laid out along a grand rue and the only commercial area with a pre-1930 skyscraper.

### The Residential Area:

Crowley's 2 residential districts comprise an area of 40 blocks which has a more or less consistent late-nineteenth to early-twentieth century character. Approximately 75% of the structures in the 2 areas date from this period. There is no other residential district of this size and consistency within the aforementioned 7 parish area. Moreover, the 32 block residential area east of Ave. H can be considered one of the centers of turn-of-the-century Queen Anne Revival and Eastlake architecture in Louisiana. This is not only because the area is large. Thirty-four of the area's residences can be considered above average examples of the Queen Anne period. Their quality is measured by their complex rooflines, their elaborate ornamentation, and their size. (Many are 2 or more stories.) Each of these structures would probably qualify for a separate National Register listing if they were in another setting. It is unusual to find a historic district with so many first-rate structures. Indeed, there are few historic residential areas in Louisiana which have an average of 1 first-rate period residence per block.

Some of Crowley's more important Queen Anne residences are:

1. Building #125--noteworthy for its six gables, its 3 story side turret and a 2 story gallery with Doric columns grouped in threes
2. Building #86--noteworthy for its unusual cylindrical turret which is cut off abruptly by a shallow pitched roof
3. Building #69--noteworthy for its central dormer which rises to a bell cast turret
4. Building #66--noteworthy for its size and its elaborate false half timbering
5. Building #153--noteworthy for its second story bartisan mounted side turret

(CONTINUED)

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

Research Report Prepared by Dot McNeely, Crowley Historian, Located in Crowley Historic District National Register File, Louisiana State Historic Preservation Office.

Freeland Archives, Acadia Parish Library.

(CONTINUED)

# 10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property approx. 210 acres

Quadrangle name Crowley, La.

Quadrangle scale 1:62,500

**UMT References**

A 

1	5
5	5
9	9
2	5

3	3
4	2
6	10
10	

  
Zone Easting Northing

B 

1	5
5	6
1	2
2	5

3	3
4	3
1	5
10	

  
Zone Easting Northing

C 

1	5
5	6
1	4
2	5

3	3
4	2
7	10
10	

D 

1	5
5	6
10	9
7	5

3	3
4	1
4	10
10	

E 

1	5
5	6
10	4
5	0

3	3
4	1
4	10
10	

F 



G 



H 



**Verbal boundary description and justification**

See enclosed maps for boundary description. See Item 10 continuation sheet for boundary justification.

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

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

# 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Crowley Historic District Committee  
Florette Bergeron, Chairman

organization c/o City of Crowley date March 1981

street & number P. O. Box 1463 telephone 318-783-0824

city or town Crowley state LA 70526

# 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 *Robert B. DeBlieux*

title Robert B. DeBlieux date January 25, 1982  
State Historic Preservation Officer

<b>For HCRS use only</b>	
I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register	
<i>[Signature]</i>	date <u>3/12/82</u>
Keeper of the National Register	
Attest:	date
Chief of Registration	

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

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



Continuation sheet Crowley Historic District      Item number 8      Page 2

8. Statement of Significance (Continued)

6. Building #71--noteworthy for its broad gallery formed of double Ionic columns and large open turret

Founded in 1886, the city of Crowley owes its existence to the superb promotional abilities of W. W. and C. C. Duson. These brothers were the moving forces behind the Southwestern Louisiana Land Company which colonized the town. This company purchased 174 acres of barren prairie land for \$80 in the summer of 1886. It soon began laying out streets adjacent to the railroad and on February 12, 1887, held the first land auction. The company advertised the new city heavily in the North and Midwest and excursion trains brought in prospective buyers from these regions. Crowley grew rapidly from a population of 420 in 1890 to one of 3,000 in 1898. In 1904 the population was 6,000. Hence Crowley is significant in the area of community planning because although many towns were founded as speculative ventures during this period, Crowley, as the population figures indicate, was one of the most successful.

In March 1887 Crowley was voted the seat of Acadia Parish, which had been created some 8 months before. The present courthouse was constructed c. 1952 and thus significance in the area of politics/government cannot be considered.

Crowley's adolescent years were marked by a similar period of burgeoning growth in the rice industry. This optimistic note in the otherwise depressed agricultural sector was brought about by technical improvements in the irrigation, cultivation, harvesting and milling of rice. Midwestern wheat farmers transferred their skills to the cultivation of rice. The attendant prosperity is responsible for the grand Victorian residences seen in the district today. By the turn-of-the-century Crowley had emerged as the center of southwestern Louisiana's rice industry. By the end of the century there were five rice mills in the city and Crowley was the shipping point for 1/2 of the parish's crop.

In addition to being the agricultural center of the parish, Crowley was also the focus of commercial activity. An 1898 newspaper boasted that Crowley had 12 dry goods and general stores, 6 hotels, 1 bank and another soon to be built, a brick and tile factory, 3 lumber yards, 3 grocery stores, 3 machinery and implement stores, 3 drugstores, 4 livery stables, 1 newspaper, 1 opera house, a ice factory, a broom factory, a bakery, a laundry, and "a large number of other businesses." Given these and other similar ads and the fact that Crowley was by far the largest city in the parish, it is clear that it served as a commercial center.

Crowley was also apparently the place to go in Acadia Parish for amusement. A Grand Opera House (still extant and within the district) was built in 1900, seating 1,500 people. Irene Dunne, Babe Ruth, William Jennings Bryan and Busby Berkeley were but a very few of the famous names who appeared on its stage.

United States Department of the Interior  
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet Crowley Historic District

Item number 9

Page 2

9. Bibliography (Continued)

The Crowley Signal, "Prosperity Number," May, 1898.

Hair, William Ivy. Bourbonism and Agrarian Protest: Louisiana Politics, 1877-1900.  
Baton Rouge: LSU Press, 1969.

Hair, Velma Lea. "The History of Crowley, Louisiana." M.A. thesis, LSU, 1941.

Fontenot, Mary Alice and Freeland, Paul B. Acadia Parish, Louisiana: A History to 1900.  
Baton Rouge: Claitor's Publishing Division, 1976.

Fontenot, Mary Alice. Acadia Parish, Louisiana: A History to 1920. Lafayette,  
Louisiana: Acadiana Press, 1979.

Louisiana. Her Manufactures, Industrial and General Resources, 1904. Issued  
by The Southern Manufacturer, New Orleans.



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

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



Continuation sheet Crowley Historic District

Item number 10

Page 2

10. Boundary Justification

Boundaries were drawn to encompass the parts of the original 1886 grid which had developed by 1931. This excludes isolated houses which were built some distance from the town proper. The town has since expanded, and today the district is almost completely surrounded by modern development. The only exception is the area south of Second Street, which is open land leading to the railroad siding. In all other areas there are solidly packed blocks beyond the boundaries. The difference is that whereas the concentration of historic structures within the district is 71%, the concentration of 50+ year old buildings in the peripheral areas around the district is less than 10%. In these areas there is no longer a historic character. It should be noted that there is also a small grouping of historic residences which begins some four blocks north of Hutchinson Avenue; however, this area was not included in the present district because it could not be reached without taking in large numbers of intrusions.

## CROWLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT INVENTORY

- ✓ 1. 1912 St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church. Brick basilican building with side tower, dome, arched windows, and pilasters.
2. 1894 One story frame Queen Anne Revival cottage with enclosed side porch and imbricated shingles.
3. 1894 Two story plain frame residence with pyramid roof and two story gallery.
4. 1898 One story plain frame cottage with corner porch.
5. 1894 One story frame Queen Anne cottage with imbricated shingles and a surrounding gallery.
- ✓ 6. 1900 Grand Opera House. Three story brick structure with arched windows.
- ✓ 7. C.1897 Law Office. One story frame structure with Eastlake portico.
8. 1920 Three story brick structure with show windows, plate glass, and pilasters.
9. 1900 Two story brick structure.
10. 1909 Two story brick commercial structure with shallow arches and four bays. First level renovated with glazed tile, glass blocks, and metal.
- ✓ 11. 1931 City Hall. Two story brick building with Art Deco detail and nine bays.
12. c.1930 One story frame double shotgun.
13. 1901 Two story brick commercial building with seven bays; middle parapet higher, with elaborate brick work; square head windows on second level; and modernized plate glass shop front.
14. 1912 Memtsas. Two story, brick commercial building with three bays, square-head windows, and parapet slightly gabled.
15. 1920 Two story brick commercial building with gabled parapet, original facade with glazed brick under show-windows, and two bays.
16. 1902 Bank. Two story brick and limestone structure with balustraded parapet, lower story faced in rusticated limestone, second level windows treated with limestone quoins, and corner entrance with curved bay and free-standing Doric columns at entrance.
17. 1910 Two story brick commercial building with rusticated brick, curving parapet in center, and arched windows and doors.
18. 1889 Two story frame commercial building with plain windows.
19. 1892 One-and-half story frame Queen Anne cottage with imbricated shingles.
20. 1919 Theatre

21. 1900 Mercantile building .
22. 1887 One-and-half story frame residence with wide Eastlake gallery and shed dormer.
23. 1900 Two story brick structure with modernized plate glass shop front.
24. 1901 One story brick commercial building with modernized plate glass shop front.
- 25 . 1901 One story commercial building with fancy brickwork, pointed gable on parapet, and modernized plate glass shop front.
  
26. 1900 Two story brick eight bay structure with lintel parapet with raised center curved top and modernized lower front. The date on the building is when the present occupant began business.
27. 1901 City Hall and Market. Two-and-half story brick German Renaissance structure with cast cement trim on gables, shallow arched windows, and designed by Henry Walters (architect for the Cotton Exchanges at New Orleans and Memphis, Union Depot at Atlanta, and Courthouse at Evansville, Indiana) at a cost of \$21,000.00.
28. 1894 One story brick law office with shallow arches over windows and facade recovered with brick. Oldest brick building in Crowley.
29. 1909 One story brick law office with false front.
- ✓ 30. 1902 Masonic Temple. Two story brick building with three bays, arched windows on first level, and a parapet.
31. pre-1894 One story Queen Anne residence with imbricated shingles in gable over bay and Eastlake gallery.
32. 1889 Two story Queen Anne residence with lower level Eastlake gallery and upper level Eastlake balcony.
33. 1916 One story brick commercial building with parapet and shop front windows.
34. 1918 One story brick commercial building with shop front windows. Double shops.
35. C. 1920 One story frame commercial building with metal front over original facade.
36. 1891 One story frame commercial building with original false front.
37. 1895 One story frame commercial building with camelback and original false front.
- ✓ 38. 1912 Hotel. Three story brick structure with raised gabled parapet in center, nine bays, cement lintels over windows, entrance porch with balustrade, and plain glass store front windows.

39. 1900 Two story brick commercial building with slightly gabled parapet, five bays, cement lintels over windows, and modernized lower level.
40. 1900 Two story brick commercial building with curved parapet in center, eight bays with arched windows on second level, and modernized lower level.
- ✓ 41. 1898 Two story brick commercial building with pressed tin cornice on parapet, fancy brickwork, pressed tin lintel on windows, four bays, and show window front.
42. c.1920 One story frame double pen residence.
43. 1901 W.W. Duson Real Estate and Insurance Building. Two story brick structure with eleven bays, (parapet removed), four ground level shops, and modernized fronts.
44. 1922 One story brick double store with middle parapet higher and renovated ground level.
- ✓ 45. 1913 Post Office. One story limestone, stucco Renaissance Revival building with hip roof, full entablature, Doric columns (both engaged and free standing).
46. 1920 Bank. Seven story early "skyscraper" with brick and rusticated limestone base, pilasters with free-standing Ionic columns at loggia, upper story treated by frieze surmounted by cornice and large double bronze over wood doors.
47. Moved to present location in 1907. One story frame structure with store front windows. Originally vegetable market.
48. Moved to present location in 1907. One story frame shop with wood parapet curved in center.
49. 1928 One story brick structure with store front windows and garage doors.
50. C. 1920 Two story brick modified structure.
51. 1890 One story frame residence with enclosed porch.
52. 1899 Two story frame residence with upper gallery.
53. 1921 One story frame bungalow.
54. 1893 Large two story frame Queen Anne residence with front gallery with two story Corinthian columns.
55. 1890 One story frame residence with wide gallery with square columns. Original pyramid roof still visible.
56. 1898 Large one-and-half story frame raised Queen Anne residence with Colonial Revival gallery and imbricated shingles.
57. 1900 One story frame residence with square posts and side enclosed porch.

58. 1892 Two-and-half story frame Queen Anne residence with cut off 45<sup>0</sup> angle bay window and aluminum siding.
59. 1901 One-and-half story frame Queen Anne residence with bay windows and imbricated shingles.
60. 1929 One-and-half story frame residence.
61. 1901 Two story frame carriage house. Remodeled in 1945.
62. 1890 Large one story frame raised cottage with large gallery across front.
63. C. 1930 One story frame residence.
  
64. 1906 Two-and-half story frame Colonial Revival residence with double Doric columns.
65. 1906 Two story frame carriage house with a cupola.
66. 1920 Two-and-half story Tudor style residence with half-timbering plaster and wood and matching garage.
67. C. 1920 One story frame shotgun.
  
68. C. 1930 Art Deco service station.
69. 1902 One-and-half story large frame residence with wide gallery, center turret, and screened-in side porch.
70. C. 1920 One story stucco residence with two square stucco posts and pyramid roof.
71. 1892 One-and-half story Queen Anne frame residence with imbricated shingles, large turret over side porch, connected wide Colonial Revival porch with turned columns, and stained glass windows on upper floor.
72. C. 1910 One story frame residence with shaped brackets, pyramid roof, and a large front gallery with columns.
73. C. 1900 One-and-half story Queen Anne residence with a small dormer, large brackets, and wide gallery with square posts.
74. 1891 One story frame residence with pyramid roof and side front porch.
75. pre-1891 One story frame Queen Anne residence with wide gallery, square posts, and gabled peak ornament.
76. 1929 Presbyterian Church. Gothic style brick structure with belfry and stained glass windows.
77. 1891 One story frame Queen Anne with screened-in porch with square posts.

78. 1923 One-and-half story frame residence.
79. C. 1894 Two story frame Queen Anne residence with imbricated shingles. Under restoration.
80. 1899 One-and-half story frame Queen Anne residence.
81. 1920's bungalow with Queen Anne side bay.
82. C. 1909 One story frame double pen residence with a bungaloid screened-in porch with brick piers and wooden columns.
- ✓ 83. 1913 Methodist Church. Large brick Beaux Arts structure with two story concrete columns, rusticated brick on bottom level, and fine stained glass windows.
84. 1902 Large two-and-half story frame Queen Anne residence with two story double Corinthian columns on a wide gallery, semi-octagonal bay, and stained glass windows in gable.
85. 1898 Large two-and-half story frame Queen Anne residence with imbricated shingles, wide Eastlake galleries on first and second levels, and stained glass windows.
86. 1900 Partially burned C. 1940, reconstructed from three story original. One-and-half story frame Queen Anne residence.
87. 1901 Large two story frame residence with round columns on wide gallery.
88. 1896 One story frame residence with pyramid roof and false gallery.
89. 1898 One-and-half story raised frame Queen Anne residence with large turret over side of wide Colonial Revival porch and imbricated shingles.
90. 1892 Two story frame residence with a screened-in upper level porch and open lower level porch with square posts.
91. 1892 Two story frame residence with pyramid roof, open porch with square posts, and a balustrade.
92. C. 1892 One story frame residence with side porch.
93. 1898 One story raised large frame Queen Anne residence with imbricated shingles, wide porch with rounded corner and railing, and semi-octagonal bays.
94. 1901 One-and-half story large raised frame Queen Anne residence with imbricated shingles, scrollsawn brackets on semi-octagonal bay, and half front gallery.
95. 1918 One-and-half story frame bungalow.
96. 1908 One story frame residence with wide gallery. Home of L.A. Williams who wrote "Sidewalk Talk," histories of old Crowley buildings.
97. 1919 One story frame Queen Anne residence with half front bungaloid porch with brick piers and triple wooden columns.

98. 1901 One story frame bungalow.
99. 1901 Large two-and-half story frame Colonial Revival residence with wide gallery on front and side—partially screened in. The balustrade has rounded ballusters, beveled glass doors, stained glass windows, and oval and rectangular lights.
100. 1888 One story frame residence with wide front screened-in porch with square posts and a balustrade.
101. pre-1891 One-and-half story frame Queen Anne residence with wide front porch and square posts.
102. C. 1930 One story frame bungalow with double gables, brackets, exposed rafter ends, and an open porch with brick piers and wooden columns..
103. C. 1930 One story frame bungalow with double gables, exposed rafter ends, and an open porch with replacement wrought iron posts.
104. C. 1930 One story frame bungalow with single gable, exposed rafter ends, and an open porch with columns.
105. 1894 Two story frame residence with half open front porch and balustrade.
106. 1893 One-and-half story frame Queen Anne residence with bungalow porch with splayed columns and a shed dormer.
107. 1897 Large two story frame residence with square columns on a wide front gallery. Under renovation.
108. 1897 Two story frame residence with wide front and side screened-in galleries.
109. C. 1930 One-and-half story frame residence.
110. 1899 Large one-and-half story frame Queen Anne residence with imbricated shingles and Eastlake gallery.
- 111A. Circa 1920 One story frame residence with pyramid roof.
- 111B. C. 1900 Two story frame residence with side gallery and decorated gable peak.
112. 1902 One-and-half story raised large frame Queen Anne residence with imbricated shingles and a wide Eastlake gallery.
113. 1893 One-and-half story frame residence.
114. 1913 One story frame residence with pyramid roof and wide front porch.
115. 1891 Two story frame residence with front porch and balustrade.
116. 1922 One story frame cottage with brick front, shingle siding, brackets, double gables, girts, splayed posts, and screened in porch.
117. 1922 One story frame bungalow.
118. C. 1925 One story frame bungalow with exposed rafter ends, hip roof, hip

hip dormer, and front porch with brick piers and square posts.

119. 1900 One story frame residence with pyramid roof and screened-in front porch with brick piers.
120. c.1900 One story frame residence.
121. c. 1893 One-and-half story frame Queen Anne residence with imbricated shingles in gable, porch, two balustrades, and cut-off 45 degree angle bay windows.
122. c.1900 One story frame double shotgun.
123. 1887 One-and-half story frame residence with wide front gallery with double round columns, oval beveled glass door, and three dormers.
124. c. 1900 One-and-half story large frame residence with half front porch with piers and posts, balustrade, and rounded windows in gables.
125. 1895 Two-and-half story large frame Queen Anne residence with three story side turret, wide two story gallery with elaborate Eastlake and Colonial Revival details, stained glass windows, and imbricated shingles.
126. 1905 Two-and-half large frame Queen Anne residence with screened-in porch, balustrade, 45 degree angle bay windows, and scrollsawn brackets.
127. 1892 Large two story frame residence with pyramid roof and front side gallery with square posts.
128. 1889 One-and-half story frame Queen Anne residence with square posts on gallery.
129. c.1915 One story frame Queen Anne residence with enclosed side porch.
130. 1901 Two story frame Queen Anne residence with wraparound Eastlake gallery.
131. 1906 Large one-and-half story frame residence.
132. 1889 One-and-half story residence with square posts on wide screened-in gallery and two dormers.
133. pre-1899 One story frame residence with pyramid roof.
- 134A c.1910 One story frame residence with modified portico.
- 134B c.1910 One story frame residence with wide Eastlake gallery, imbricated shingles, and pyramid roof.
135. 1916 One story frame Queen Anne residence with imbricated shingles.
136. 1907 One story frame Queen Anne residence with square posts on gallery.
137. 1898 Two story frame Queen Anne residence with imbricated shingles and front gallery.
138. 1917 Large, two story stucco frame residence with imposing off-center portico.



139. 1897 One story frame Queen Anne residence with large Eastlake portico.
140. 1894 One-and-half story frame Queen Anne residence with front porch with round columns, Eastlake side gallery, leaded glass around front door, and imbricated shingles.
- 141A. c.1900 One story frame Queen Anne cottage.
- 141B. c.1912 One-and-half story frame residence with half front screened-in porch.
142. c. 1916 One story frame Queen Anne residence with square posts on gallery.
143. c.1900 One story frame Queen Anne residence with large semi-octagonal bay, scroll work in gable peak, and modified porch.
144. pre-1888 One-and-half story frame Queen Anne residence with imbricated shingles, front side porch, and scrollsawn brackets.
145. pre-1907 One story frame Queen Anne cottage with imbricated shingles and a ~~very~~ simple Eastlake porch.
146. c.1912 One story frame residence with screened-in porch with square posts, exposed rafter ends, and semi-octagonal bay.
147. c.1915 One-and-half story frame residence with large gable dormer, wide front porch with square columns, and dentil decoration.
148. c.1915 One story frame double pen residence with front gallery.
149. c.1925 One story frame bungalow with brackets, exposed rafter ends, brick piers, and box posts.
150. c.1910 One story frame residence with shed portico, pyramid roof, turned posts, and side addition.
151. c.1905 One-and-half story frame Queen Anne residence with remodeled porch, scrollsawn gable peak decoration and brackets, and bay window at 45 degree angle.
152. c.1900 One story Queen Anne residence with imbricated shingles in gables, screened-in porch, and aluminum siding over frame.
153. 1903 Two story frame Queen Anne residence with corner turret and wide front gallery with square posts.
154. c.1920 One story frame bungalow with front porch.
155. 1898 Two story frame residence with pyramid roof and open porch. Wings added.
156. c.1910 Two story frame residence modified into two apartments.
157. 1899 Two story frame residence.
158. 1887 One-and-half story frame residence with rear screened-in porch and open front porch with square posts. First school building in Crowley.
159. 1898 One story frame residence with enclosed front porch.

160. c.1900 One-and-half story frame residence with shed dormer, brackets, and wide open front gallery with round columns.
161. 1892 Two story frame residence with screened-in front gallery.
162. 1901 One-story frame residence with open gallery with open front side porch, balustrades, and side lights.
163. 1901 One-and-half story frame residence.
164. 1901 One-and-half story frame residence with square posts on wide wraparound gallery and imbricated shingles.
165. c.1900 One-story frame residence with wide gallery which is partially enclosed and imbricated shingles.
166. 1900 One-and-half story frame residence with exposed rafter ends, open gallery with brick piers, and square posts. (Bungalow porch added.)
167. c.1910 Two story frame residence with first and second story screened-in porches, with round columns on both, and railing on second story.
168. c.1910 One story frame house with front portico.
169. c.1910 One story frame residence with pyramid roof. Wing added.
170. 1896 Large two-and-half story frame Queen Anne residence with two story turret (top removed), imbricated shingles, Eastlake porches on first and second levels on front and side of the house.
171. 1890 Large two story frame residence with first and second story porches with a railing on second story.
172. c.1920 One-and-half story frame bungalow with brackets, false gallery, open porch with brick piers, and two wrought iron posts and two wooden posts.
173. 1903 One story brick Wells Fargo building.
- NR 174. 1907 Colorado Southern Railroad Depot. National Register of Historic Places.
175. 1907 "Frisco" Freight Office. One story frame structure on piers.
176. 1902 Southern Pacific Depot. One story brick structure with wrought iron trim and brick dormer with Romanesque trim.
177. c.1900 One story pressed tin warehouse.
178. c.1920 One story brick over wood structure.
179. c.1900 One story brick warehouse.
180. c.1900 Two story brick warehouse with shallow arches.
181. c.1900 One story brick warehouse with shallow arches.
182. 1905 One story tin over frame warehouse.

183. c.1905 Large two story frame Queen Anne residence with Eastlake galleries on first and second levels front and side. Upper level partially screened-in.
184. c.1905 Located at rear of 183. One story board and batten.
185. c.1910 One story frame Queen Anne residence with wide gallery on front and side with square posts, scrollsawn brackets, and 45 degree angle bay window.
186. 1903 Two story frame Queen Anne residence.
187. 1907 Large one story frame Queen Anne residence with Eastlake porch and screened-in porch extension.
188. c.1910 Modified Queen Anne residence with square posts.
189. 1899 Two story frame Queen Anne residence with imbricated shingles and corner entrance on Eastlake gallery.
190. 1903 Large two story frame Queen Anne residence with imbricated shingles.
191. c.1903 One-and-half story frame Queen Anne residence with portico and decorated gables.
192. 1903 One story frame Queen Anne with imbricated shingles and an enclosed portico.
193. 1907 One story frame residence with turned posts on balustrade, wide square posts, and imbricated shingles.
194. c.1911 Two story frame residence with front and side porch with square posts.
195. c.1905 One story frame Queen Anne residence with Eastlake gallery and imbricated shingles.
196. c.1911 One story frame Queen Anne residence with square posts on porch and extended bay.
197. 1908 One story frame Queen Anne residence with square posts on gallery, imbricated shingles, semi-octagonal bay, and scrollsawn brackets.
198. 1905 Large two story frame Queen Anne residence with imbricated shingles, square posts on gallery, and enclosed side porch.
199. c.1905 One story frame Queen Anne residence with square posts on gallery and imbricated shingles.
200. c.1910 One story frame Queen Anne duplex with double Eastlake galleries. Under restoration.
201. c.1910 One story frame Queen Anne residence with square posts on gallery.
202. c.1910 One story frame double pen with wide gallery with square posts.
203. c. 1905 One story frame Queen Anne residence with Eastlake side porch.
204. c.1905 One story frame Queen Anne residence with Eastlake side porch.
205. 1899 One story frame residence with square posts on wide gallery.

206. 1899 One-and-half story frame residence with wide gallery, square posts, and dormer.
207. c.1920 One story frame residence.
208. 1923 One story frame residence with porch, exposed rafter ends, and carport.
209. c.1925 One story frame Acadian style cottage with enclosed porch.
210. c.1925 One story frame single pen residence with wide porch. Under restoration.
211. c.1925 One story frame double pen residence with wide porch.
212. c.1900 One story frame residence which was modified c.1920 into three apartments.
213. 1915 One story frame triple pen residence with a wide porch with large square posts.
214. c. 1900 One story frame residence.
215. c. 1920 One story frame residence.
216. c.1930 Medical office building with glass block front.
217. c.1900 Mill warehouse. Now corrugated tin over pressed tin. —
218. c.1930 One story brick Art Deco building.
219. c.1900 One story frame warehouse on piers.
220. c. 1900 One story frame warehouse on piers.
221. c.1900 One story frame lumber shed.
222. c.1930 One story frame bungalow.
223. c.1930 One story brick bungalow.
224. c.1930 One story frame double shotgun.
- 225A c.1930 One story frame bungalow with pyramid roof.
- 225B c.1930 One story frame residence.
226. c.1930 One story frame bungalow.
227. c.1930 One story frame bungalow.
228. c.1930 One story frame bungalow.
229. c.1930 One story frame bungalow.
230. c.1910 One story frame Queen Anne residence.
231. 1918 One story frame Queen Anne residence.
232. c.1930 One story frame bungalow.

233. c.1930 One story frame bungalow.
234. c.1930 One story frame bungalow.
235. c.1920 One story frame bungalow.
236. c.1930 One story frame bungalow.
237. c.1920 One story frame bungalow.
238. c.1930 One story frame bungalow.
239. c.1930 One story frame bungalow.
240. c.1930 One story frame bungalow.
241. c.1915 One story frame bungalow.
242. c.1930 One story frame bungalow.
243. c.1930 One story frame bungalow.
244. c.1930 One story frame bungalow.
245. c.1900 Rice mill.
246. c.1920 Warehouse. Tin over frame.
247. c.1915 One story frame bungalow.
248. 1917 One story frame Colonial style residence with square posts on a wide gallery.
249. c.1930 One story frame bungalow.
250. c.1930 One story frame bungalow.
251. c.1930 One story frame bungalow.
252. c.1930 One story frame bungalow.
253. 1912 One story frame Queen Anne residence.
- 254A. 1920's frame double shotgun.
- 254B. 1923 Electric Power Plant. Two story stucco over brick building.
255. c.1930 One story frame single pen residence.
256. c.1930 One story frame double shotgun.
257. c.1930 One story frame double shotgun.
258. c.1930 One story frame bungalow.
259. c.1930 One story frame bungalow.
260. c.1927 One story frame residence.
261. c.1920 One story frame residence.

- 262. c.1930 One story frame residence.
- 263. c.1925 One story frame residence.
- 264. c.1930 One story frame residence.
- 265. c.1910 One story frame Queen Anne residence.
- \*266. c.1910 One story frame Queen Anne residence with an Eastlake gallery.

\*Please be advised that there are actually 382 buildings in the district. There are 111 intrusions which were not given inventory numbers. In addition, there are 5 instances in which 2 buildings have the same inventory number and "A" and "B" are used to distinguish between them (111A & 111B, 134A & 134B, 141A & 141B, 225A & 225B, and 254A & 254B).