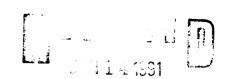
United States Department of the InteriorNational Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



NATIONAL REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines* for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Builetin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information, if an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

. Name of Property			
istoric name Cushm	an House		
ther names/site number Slaug	nter House: Baker Heritag	e Museum	
Location			
reet & number 1606 Main S	F .	N	Anot for publication
ty, town Baker			/ Avicinity
ate Louisiana cod	e LA county East Ba		
	0001117		<u> </u>
Classification			
wnership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resour	rces within Property
private	building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
] public-local			1_ buildings
<u> </u>	district		
public-State	site		sites
_ public-Federal	structure		structures
	object		objects
		1	Totai
ame of related multiple property i	leting:	Number of contrib	uting resources previously
N/A		listed in the Nation	nai Register0
State/Federal Agency Cert			
Signature of certifying official T.e.	slie P. Tassin, SHPO, Lou	iisiana	January 10, 1991
	Recreation and Tourism	iisiana	Date
State or Federal agency and bureau			
In my opinion, the property I	neets does not meet the Nation	al Register criteria. 🔲 See co	ontinuation sheet.
Signature of commenting or other o	ficial		Date
State or Federal agency and bureau			
National Park Service Cert	fleetion	14	· Am +NH
hereby, certify that this property			in the
entered in the National RegisteSee continuation sheet.	. Helous	Byen Watlon	2/20/9
determined eligible for the Nation See continuation should be a secont of the Nation See continuation should be seen as a second of the See continuation should be seen as a second of the See continuation should be seen as a second of the See continuation should be seen as a second of the See continuation should be seen as a second of the See continuation should be seen as a second of the See continuation should be seen as a second of the See continuation should be seen as a second of the See continuation should be seen as a second of the See continuation should be seen as a second of the S		,	
determined not eligible for the National Register.			
removed from the National Reg	ister.		
other, (explain:)		-	
	√ Signatu	re of the Keeper	Date of Action

6. Function or Use			
Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)	Current Funct	ions (enter categories from instructions)	
DOMESTIC/single dwelling	RECREATIO	N & CULTURE/museum	
7. Description			
Architectural Classification (enter categories from instructions)	Materials (enter categories from instructions)		
	foundation	brick	
Queen Anne Revival	walls	weatherboard	
Colonial Revival			
	roof	asphalt	
	other		

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Cushman House (1906) is a one-and-one-half story, frame transitional residence showing strong influences from both the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles. It stands on its original site facing west toward Louisiana Highway 19 in what is now a modern commercial area of Baker. The house serves as the Baker Heritage Museum, and a small number of additional historic structures have been moved onto its large lot. However, only the house itself is being nominated to the National Register. Because it has experienced only insignificant alterations and underwent restoration in 1975, its historic character and National Register eligibility remain intact.

The Queen Anne features which distinguish the Cushman home include:

- a roofline enlivened by cross gables, dormers, and two corbelled chimneys,
- 2) the use of textured surfaces. Gable and dormer peaks employ three shapes of decorative shingles, and several windows feature diamond shaped panes in their transoms.
- 3) three polygonal bays,
- 4) a wraparound gallery, and
- 5) an asymmetrical floorplan which is progressive for its time and place. The front door opens from the gallery into a room which is more living hall than entryway. To the side of this space is a large room with a semi-hexagonal bay. A dining room with its own semi-hexagonal bay is located behind the living hall. Opposite the dining room is another large space; this one with a rectangular bay. It once served as a doctor's office and has its own private entrance. These two rooms are separated by a hallway which connects the living hall to the rear door. The home also has spaces which once served as a butler's pantry and attached kitchen as well as a bathroom and closet.

United States Department of the InteriorNational Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Cushman	House,	Baker,	East	Baton	Rouge	Parish,	LA
	number			age	<u> </u>	•	

The home's Colonial Revival motifs are found largely on the facade. These include 1) fluted Ionic columns, 2) the pedimented entrance gable, 3) gable end returns, and 4) modillion cornices highlighting the front gable and dormer.

Other noteworthy elements on or in the home include a round arch window in the front gable, an unusual and original exterior staircase leading from the rear porch to the attic, an Eastlake screen surmounting an interior doorway, and four manufactured golden oak mantels typical of the period.

The house appears much as it did upon completion in 1906. The only notable changes include the following:

- 1. the damaged column capitals have been replicated (1975 restoration).
- 2. the doors to the dining room and doctor's office have been widened in order to create one large room for meeting and display purposes. Decorative molding has been salvaged from elsewhere in the home to form surrounds for these enlarged openings.
- 3. the original bathroom has been reduced in size and the extra space used to enlarge the closet for use as a storeroom.
- 4. the previously unfinished attic has been converted into an office and additional storeroom, and
- 5. the attached kitchen is now used as an office, while a small kitchen has been installed in the butler's pantry.

All of these changes are minor in nature. The home's overall massing and transitional Queen Anne/Colonial Revival facade remain unchanged. Its floorplan is clearly recognizable despite minor changes, all of which occur at the rear and are within the original footprint of the home. Although the addition of non-original buildings has changed the appearance of the site, the home's relationship to the road remains intact and unobstructed except for a flag pole. Thus, the house appears almost exactly as it did in 1906 and is a strong candidate for National Register listing.

Non-Contributing Element

A modern gazebo to the rear of the house was too close to be excluded from the boundaries easily. Of course, it is listed as a non-contributing element.

8. Statement of Significance		
Certifying official has considered the significance of this property	in relation to other properties: tewide X locally	
Applicable National Register Criteria A B X C]D	
Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)	D E F G n/a	
Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions) architecture	Period of Significance 1906	Significant Dates
	Cultural Affiliation n/a	
Significant Person n/a	Architect/Builder unknown	

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Cushman House is locally significant in the area of architecture because it is a visual landmark within the East Baton Rouge Parish community of Baker. The transitionally styled house is one of only a handful of historic buildings left in the community and is the only residence with high style features.

Although Baker was founded in 1884 in conjunction with the arrival of the railroad, the majority of the community's architecture is that of a mid-twentieth century suburb. Business needs are met by strip shopping centers typical of commercial development between the 1950s and 1980s. Most of the city's public buildings and churches also date from this period. Baker's housing is equally undistinguished. With very few exceptions, the dwellings date no earlier than the 1940s. Most of the city's homes are modern slab on grade ranch houses which resemble those found in any other city.

Against this background, the Cushman House is a conspicuous landmark. Of the approximately eight buildings left from the first decade of this century (no earlier buildings appear to survive), the house is one of only two which display rich architectural styling. It is the only building in Baker displaying Queen Anne massing and is one of only two buildings displaying textured shingled surfaces. Furthermore, its asymmetrical floorplan with living hall is unusual for Baker. It also has the only set of fluted Ionic columnns in the city. Finally, it has an unusual exterior stairway on its rear porch. In summary, the Cushman House is an architectural landmark within a community which has lost most of the symbols of its heritage. As such, it is a strong candidate for National Register listing.

Historical Note

The home was built in 1906 for Dr. Willard S. Cushman, who was the only doctor in northern East Baton Rouge Parish. In 1917 Cushman was elected parish coroner and moved to Baton Rouge. At that time he sold the house to Miss Carrie Slaughter, who lived there until her death in 1960. The Baker Shriners and a local construction company owned the property between See continuation sheet 1960 and 1974, when it was purchased by the city. The city restored the house in 1975 with Bill Brockway serving as project architect.

9. Major Bibliographical References	
Site visit by National Register staff.	
Windshield survey of Baker, Louisiana, by Natio	nal Register staff.
Caillouet, Linda, ed. <u>Baker:</u> <u>The First 200 Yearn</u> Industries, Inc., 1976.	ars, <u>1776-1976</u> . Baton Rouge: Moran
Previous documentation on file (NPS): n/a	See continuation sheet
preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested	Primary location of additional data: State historic preservation office
previously listed in the National Register	Other State agency
previously determined eligible by the National Register designated a National Historic Landmark	Federal agency Local government
recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #	University Other
recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #	Specify repository:
10. Geographical Data	
Acreage of property <u>less than one acre</u>	
UTM References	
A 1 1 5 6 7 5 7 4 0 3 3 8 5 5 6 0 Northing	Zone Easting Northing
	See continuation sheet
Verbal Boundary Description	
Please refer to enclosed sketch map.	
	See continuation sheet
Boundary Justification	
Boundaries follow property lines on the no house on the east and south in order to ex which have been moved to the site.	orth and west. They cut close to the kclude unrelated historic buildings
	See continuation sheet
11. Form Prepared By	
name/title National Register Staff organization Division of Historic Preservation	date November 1990
street & number P. O. Box 44247	telephone <u>504-342-8160</u>
city or town Baton Rouge	state <u>LA</u> zip code <u>70804</u>

East Baton Rouge Parish, LA