

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES NOMINATION

NPS Form 10-900

USDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form (Rev. 8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

Alexandria Garden District, Alexandria, Rapides Parish, LA

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United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

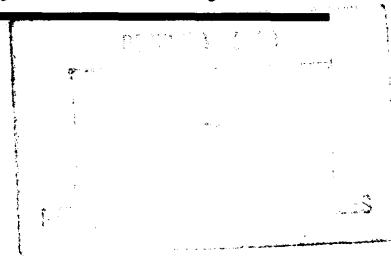
National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

1. NAME OF PROPERTY

Historic Name: Alexandria Garden District

336

Other Name/Site Number:



2. LOCATION

Street & Number: bounded roughly by Marye St., Bolton Ave., White St., and Bayou Hynson

Not for publication: NA

City/Town: Alexandria

Vicinity: NA

State: Louisiana

Code: LA

County: Rapides

Code: 079

Zip Code: 71301

3. STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria.

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

Nationally: Statewide: X Locally:

Jonathan Fricker

2/23/01

Signature of Certifying Official/Title Jonathan Fricker, Deputy SHPO Department of Culture, Recreation and Tourism

Date

State or Federal Agency and Bureau

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

Signature of Commenting or Other Official/Title

Date

State or Federal Agency and Bureau

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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):

Edson H. Beall
Signature of Keeper

4-9-01

Date of Action

5. CLASSIFICATION

Ownership of Property

- Private: x
Public-Local:
Public-State:
Public-Federal:

Category of Property

- Building(s):
District: x
Site:
Structure:
Object:

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing

248

Noncontributing

45 buildings
sites
structures
objects
45 Total

Number of Contributing Resources Previously Listed in the National Register: 0

Name of Related Multiple Property Listing: NA

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### 6. FUNCTION OR USE

Historic: Domestic                      Sub: Single Dwelling

Current: Domestic                      Sub: Single Dwelling

### 7. DESCRIPTION

Architectural Classification: Craftsman, Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Mediterranean

Materials:

Foundation: concrete, brick

Walls: weatherboard, brick, stucco

Roof: asphalt, tile

Other:

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### Describe Present and Historic Physical Appearance.

The Alexandria Garden District is a residential neighborhood southwest of downtown Alexandria which developed primarily in the period c.1910 to c.1930. The boundaries encompass 293 buildings. All but seven of the contributing buildings are single family residences. (The seven exceptions are a small residential-looking church, 3 apartment buildings, a four-plex, and two large dependencies.) A wide variety of styles are represented, including a handful of Queen Anne holdovers, Colonial Revival, Craftsman/Bungalow, English Cottage, Mediterranean Revival, and French Eclectic. The non-contributing rate is a low 15%.

### METHODOLOGY

The impetus for this project was a request from the Alexandria Garden District Foundation (the local neighborhood association) and the Historic Association of Central Louisiana. Fieldwork was conducted by the Division of Historic Preservation's National Register coordinator. The count and breakdown by styles is based upon a building by building examination. Dependencies (typically garages) were not included in the count unless they were unusually large. The two dependencies that were included in the count are two stories.

The nominated district is a portion of a much larger neighborhood known locally as the Garden District. Boundaries were chosen to recognize the concentration of historic residences that contribute to the neighborhood's architectural significance – i.e., the concentration of architecturally significant residences that retain sufficient integrity.

### SETTING AND GENERAL BACKGROUND

The Alexandria Garden District has been known as such for as long as anyone in the neighborhood can remember. The name is believed to date from at least the 1930s or '40s.

The neighborhood began to develop c.1905 as the city of Alexandria expanded from the "old town" (downtown) in a southwesterly fashion, across the rail line. (Today the rail corridor has been replaced by I-49.) By 1909, the first time the area west of the railroad was mapped by the Sanborn Company, much of today's district was labeled West Alexandria Addition. By 1921, the neighborhood was labeled Clarence Park up to 22<sup>nd</sup> St. and Poplar Grove Addition beyond. Alexandria's economy until c.1925 was based largely upon lumber, and in a general sense, the district reflects this period of prosperity.

The houses in today's district are located almost entirely on four long streets (see map): Marye, Jackson, Albert, and White. (Very few buildings face the cross streets.) At the northeast end is Bolton Avenue, a largely modern commercial artery a few blocks from the interstate. At the other edge of the district, about a mile away, is Bayou Hynson, a tiny meandering stream. On some streets (White and Albert) the district begins almost at Bolton, while on Marye and Jackson it begins about a block in. Likewise, some streets were included all the way to the bayou, while others were not, depending upon the architectural character. Mature, lush vegetation and historic brick paving on many streets contribute greatly to the district's ambiance.

The neighborhood's main traffic artery is easily Jackson, a major thoroughfare in the city. However, it is only two lanes wide through the Garden District. And while Jackson retains a strong historic character and boasts some of the district's grandest homes, it is probably the most intruded upon of the streets (see non-contributing section below).

The Garden District has a 1-2 story scale. While most houses are of wood frame construction, a notable minority are clad in brick veneer or stucco. The houses range from modest middle class bungalows and cottages to mansions from the 1920s and '30s. And as was typical of the period, they are all freely mixed. For example, next door to the district's grandest mansion is a small bungalow.

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### BREAKDOWN BY STYLE

#### Queen Anne Revival (3%)

Almost all of the Garden District's historic houses are from c.1910 through the 1930s, with the earliest style represented in large numbers being the Colonial Revival. However, there are eight one to one-and-a-half story Queen Anne cottages from the neighborhood's earliest development (the first few years of the twentieth century). Scattered here and there, they all feature Queen Anne massing and other elements such as shinglework combined with Colonial Revival galleries. (Regrettably, the district's only two story Queen Anne has to be counted as non-contributing because of severe alterations.)

#### Colonial Revival (22%)

The district's Colonial Revival houses represent the style in its various permutations, from c.1910 houses that have some Queen Anne influence in their massing, to the Mount Vernon look, to a red brick neo-Georgian house, to "Southern Colonial" homes of the 1920s and '30s.

Roughly one in five houses in the Garden District is in the Colonial Revival style, and they make an even stronger statement than this number would suggest because the majority are either large landmark examples or strongly styled smaller houses. (In fact, until the numbers were done from the fieldwork, the National Register coordinator would have guessed a much larger percentage of Colonial Revival.) About half of the total are two stories. Twelve have colossal columns (Roman Doric and Corinthian). Several have pedimented porticoes (both one and two story). For specific descriptions of the district's major Colonial Revival houses, see the landmarks section below.

#### Craftsman/Bungalow (39%)

While the nominated district has about a dozen first-rate bungalows, most are fairly typical of the style. And, in fact, the preparer of this nomination was surprised when she "ran the numbers" to find that 39% of what she had surveyed was in this category. The reason for this general impression is that with the exception of several notable bungalow landmarks, the district's most impressive houses are in the Colonial Revival and other historic revival styles.

The majority of houses in the Craftsman/Bungalow style category are classic one story examples. A few are foursquares (otherwise plain two story houses with Craftsman style porches); two are camelbacks (i.e., a one story house with a partial second story at the rear); a few are two story Craftsman houses; and three are what is known in New Orleans as a "basement house" (a two story house with the second story being the principal floor and reached via a prominent flight of stairs). Some of the particularly outstanding Craftsman/Bungalow style houses will be described in the landmarks section below.

Three identical bungalows are worthy of note – one located on Jackson and two side by side on White (photos 30, 64). Their distinctiveness is derived from their posts – found on both the porch and side porte-cochere. A very high two-stage brick base goes almost to the roofline. In the space between (6 to 8 inches) is a grouping of short wooden members which have tiny wooden elements extending from them.

#### English Cottage (3%)

All of the nine houses in the "English cottage" category are middle class dwellings. In short, none are "manor houses" of the type found in many early twentieth century subdivisions. But despite being relatively small in size and few in number, most of the Garden District's English cottages are well developed and make a considerable architectural statement. The massing on the very best examples is particularly picturesque – i.e., multiple steep gables and prominent front chimneys.

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### Miscellaneous (2%)

This category is being used for houses that are strongly styled but do not appear in sufficient numbers to warrant their own category. Four are Mediterranean/Italian houses and one is in the French chateau style. All will be addressed in the landmark section below.

### Eclectic (2%)

This category has been used in the past for houses that combine various styles, as was typical of the period.

### No Style (14%)

This category has a somewhat misleading title; it does not mean devoid of details necessarily. It has been used by the Division of Historic Preservation in many successful district nominations to encompass buildings that cannot be "pushed" into a stylistic category. They may have various details that contribute to the neighborhood's historic look; however, the styling is not pervasive enough and/or emphatic enough to warrant a stylistic label. The "no style" category also includes legitimate historic houses that are indeed quite plain, although even they support the overall character of the district in areas such as massing, fenestration pattern, systems of porches, etc.

### Non-contributing (15%)

Buildings in this category are either less than fifty years old or seriously altered historic buildings. There are more of the former. All of the non-contributing buildings maintain the district's one and two story scale. The only ones with a large footprint are three apartment complexes on Jackson -- two are one building units; one is a complex of four connected buildings fronting onto Jackson and extending back into the block. Fortunately, the four building complex is screened along Jackson by mature magnolia trees. Several of the district's less than fifty year old buildings are attractive traditional-looking one story brick houses.

## CONTRIBUTING ELEMENTS

Contributing elements are defined as buildings constructed between c.1905 (the date of the earliest houses) and 1950 (the current fifty year cutoff) which retain sufficient integrity. Each building in the district was examined by the state's Register coordinator and a professional judgment call was made as to when alterations were extensive enough to warrant non-contributing status. On the whole, the district's buildings are well-preserved and well-maintained. There is some vinyl and aluminum siding, but it is not a notable issue. Most of the handful of re-sided houses were counted as contributing. In these instances various extant details gave the houses a sufficiently strong historic character, siding notwithstanding. There are a few instances of partial porch enclosures and replacement of porch posts, but in these cases, the architectural character was sufficiently strong to offset the alteration.

## ASSESSMENT OF INTEGRITY

The district 15% non-contributing rate is on the low end for a National Register district in Louisiana. Non-contributing buildings are scattered here and there and maintain the district's one to two story scale. For comments on the nature of non-contributing elements, see that section above. The only truly intrusive modern buildings are in the above mentioned apartment complex on Jackson, which at least is screened along its front by large trees.

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### SAMPLE LANDMARKS

1. **1808 White.** This, and #2 below, are the district's best Queen Anne houses, and while they may be fairly typical in the abstract, they are very important within Alexandria because there is very little of the style left in the city.

The house at 1808 White has a hipped roof with a forward projecting polygonal bay and a Colonial Revival wraparound porch. The polygonal bay features shingles in the gable and brackets at the corners. A front dormer also features shingles. (Photo 67)

2. **1900 block White.** This is also a one-and-a-half story hipped roof cottage with Queen Anne massing and a wraparound Colonial Revival gallery. Here the gallery has Ionic columns. Shinglework is found in the front gable. (Photo 65)
3. **Albert at 19th.** This large, red brick, two story house features a particularly handsome, well-proportioned pedimented entrance portico. The portico has Roman Doric columns, matching pilasters and an entablature with triglyphs in the frieze. A tiny dentil band highlights the cornice and outlines the tympanum. Behind the entrance porch is a front door with an elliptical fanlight. (Photos 49-50)
4. **2627 Jackson St.** Located on Jackson Street with tiny Bayou Hynson just beyond, this grand two-story white stuccoed house, built in 1939, best deserves the "mansion" label. Sweeping across its wide front is a five-bay colossal Tuscan gallery. At the rear corners are one story wings. Three handsome Federal-style dormers pierce the front roofline. The facade is taken up largely by windows with shutters – six over six at the second story and nine over nine at the ground level. The front entrance features a handsome elliptical fanlight with glazing bars placed in a fan form pattern and decoratively subdivided sidelights. (Photo 27)
5. **2626 Jackson.** Directly across the street from #4 is a similar but smaller Colonial Revival house. Also two stories with colossal columns, it is not nearly as wide. The red brick house's facade is spanned by a three bay gallery with colossal Tuscan columns surmounted by a balustrade. There are three front dormers and a doorway with sidelights and an elliptical fanlight with glazing bars creating a fan form. To each side of the entrance is a six over six window with a paneled treatment below. At one rear corner is a one story sunroom; at the other, a porte-cochere. (Photo 26)
6. **2036 Jackson.** Another Jackson Ave. landmark in the Colonial Revival style, this two story stuccoed house also has colossal columns across the front, but here they are fluted and feature quite pronounced Corinthian capitals. There are matching pilasters at each corner of the main block and to each side of the entrance. Here too the front door has an elliptical fanlight with decoratively placed muntins. Immediately above is a balcony with a wrought iron balustrade. Recessed from the main block is a two story section with a sunroom below and sleeping porch above. Its corners are marked by Corinthian pilasters. (Photo 41)
7. **1927 Albert.** This otherwise plain two story wood frame house features a handsome colossal Corinthian colonnade across the front and down the side. (Photo 52)
8. **2208 Marye.** This quite large two story stuccoed house has a colossal five-bay Tuscan colonnade across the front and matching pilasters. The only other decorative touch is the front entrance with its elliptical fanlight and sidelights. (Photo 10)
9. **1805 Jackson.** This two story, hipped roof, wood frame house has the best proportioned colossal pedimented portico in the district. There are paired Tuscan columns at each corner and matching pilasters. (Photo 45)

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10. 2038 Albert. This house is so picturesque that it is almost a caricature of the English cottage style. The roofline is extremely complex, featuring various heights and various very steeply pitched gables. The front has two side-by-side gables (the gable marking the entrance projects forward more than its twin) and a very pronounced front chimney and chimney pots. The side has two gables, also very steeply pitched. Further visual interest (as if the house needed any) is provided by variegated brick veneer and a multi-color slate roof. The bricks are laid in a contrasting diamond pattern above one band of front windows. (Photo 57)
11. 1906 Albert. This large gable end stuccoed house has a tile roof, a large gabled dormer, and unusual for Louisiana, little in the way of a porch. Decoratively shaped rafter tails ornament the front eaves of the main one-and-a-half story block and the eaves of a one story sunroom. A small entrance porch is covered by a flat roof projection resting on oversized Craftsman style brackets, two to each side. (Photo 51)
12. 1807 White. With its strong oriental look and various wooden members, 1807 White is a particularly superior Craftsman/Bungalow style house. The main roof runs parallel to the street. Projecting from it are two superimposed gables covering a deep porch – the gables fit almost one on top of the other, with very little space between. The main gable features an openwork design which allows one to see the exposed rafters of the gable roofs. The openwork gable rests on various decoratively shaped wooden members and then on high and wide brick piers. This brick pier with wooden members above design is repeated (minus one layer of wooden members) where the porch attaches to the main block. Both gables also feature multiple wooden struts. A low brick wall forms a balustrade, and the porch steps are framed by short brick piers ideal for potted plants or urns. (Photo 66)
13. 2410 Marye. Although not as elaborate as #12, this small stuccoed bungalow also has an oriental look. To the rear is a low pitch gable-fronted main block. Projecting from it is the equally low pitched gabled entrance porch. Here too the gable has an openwork design, with the main wooden member resembling a letter in the Chinese alphabet. The gable rests on two very high brick piers, each topped by a very short, thick splayed wooden post. Here too the openwork gable allows one to see the porch roof's rafters. Finally, brackets and struts ornament the two gables. (Photo 17)
14. 2104 White. Located on a corner lot, this camelback bungalow features numerous gables – two facing forward, one at the midpoint of the main side elevation, and one forming a porte-cochere. Other Craftsman features include the two-stage brick piers that form the porch and porte-cochere, brackets and exposed rafter tails. A low brick wall forms a balustrade, and to each side of the steps is a brick pier. (Photo 60)
15. Marye at 26<sup>th</sup>. Occupying a large irregularly shaped corner parcel of land, this rambling, shingled Craftsman house is among the district's most distinctive. The house fronts 26<sup>th</sup> Street and extends back for some distance, with a spacious side yard along Marye. Fronting 26<sup>th</sup> St. is a one-and-a-half story section with the roof ridge running parallel to the street. Its large side gables and bungalow style front dormer feature a decorative treatment designed to resemble half timbering. A screened porch spans the facade, but it is done in such a manner to look like a shingled wall that has been pierced by screened sections (see photo). Extending from the principal side elevation is a small gabled porch providing access to another entrance. The house extends for some distance from the front block – first in a one-and-a-half story section with a dormer and then in a two story block. At the very rear is a porte-cochere. (Photos 23-24)
16. 2156 White. This sprawling, gleaming white, two-story stuccoed villa is placed diagonally on its large fenced lot. It has a flat roof with a tiled skirting roof below. The entrance porch features a prominent round arch arcade. Above is a balustrade formed of ironwork and stuccoed piers. (Photo 59)
17. 2022 Albert. One almost has to be a fan of some of Palladio's more unusual designs to appreciate this large two-story stuccoed Italian villa. Its massing consists of a tile hipped roof front section with a tile hipped roof section behind. Prominently placed on one side, almost at the front corner, is a bulbous round tower with a flat roof. Reminiscent of some of Palladio's work, the facade features three round arch openings at the ground level, and most characteristically, three very small square openings at the second story – one above



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each of the ground story arched openings. The central entrance arch features pronounced voussoirs. The arched opening to each side (containing French doors) is outlined with plain but pronounced molding. The side tower at the ground level is taken up almost entirely by tall windows set in round arches. The second story features square head windows of a conventional size. At the rear is a substantial, two story matching dependency with a one story multi-car garage attached to the side. (Photo 55)

18. 2336 Marye. More conventional than #17, this two-story stuccoed Mediterranean villa features a tile hip roof with wide overhangs. The recessed entrance is set within a broad elliptical arch which in turn is set within a Tuscan aedicule motif culminating in a pergola-like top. The latter is repeated in the one story wings located at each side of the facade, where the aedicule motifs frame great round arch windows. To each side of the entrance is a large, distinctive window treatment consisting of a three-part Palladian-like window within a great round arch design (done in brick). (Photo 14)
19. 2130 Jackson. This reddish brown brick Mediterranean style house rests on a high brick basement. The main story is reached via a prominent flight of steps. It features multiple, tile hipped roofs; bracketed, overhanging eaves; and a well-proportioned arcaded porch. The porch's strong visual character is reinforced by its contrasting materials and color – white cast concrete, which is also used to form a water table and window surrounds. (Photo 37)
20. 2604 Jackson. Although this house does not feature the typical French chateau massing, it is clearly within that tradition. A hipped roof one story front pavilion (albeit a tall one story) is attached at the corner, via a tower, to a large rear two story flat roofed section. The conical roof tower provides for the entrance – in this case, a segmental arch opening with a multi-pane transom – and the stair to the second story. The only opening on the tower's second story is a small oculus window. The front pavilion features a three-part Palladian-style window on its facade. It and most other windows have numerous small panes of glass. (Photo 28)

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### INFORMATION COMMON TO ALL PHOTOS

Photographer: Donna Fricker

Date Taken: May 2000

Location of negatives: Louisiana State Historic Preservation Office

Note: Because of the lush, mature vegetation, it was difficult to get more than a few streetscape photos.

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8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Applicable National Register Criteria: A\_ B\_ C\_X D\_

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): NA A\_ B\_ C\_ D\_ E\_ F\_ G\_

Areas of Significance: Architecture

Period(s) of Significance: c. 1905-1950

Significant Dates: NA

Significant Person(s): NA

Cultural Affiliation: NA

Architect/Builder: NA

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### State Significance of Property, and Justify Criteria, Criteria Considerations, and Areas and Periods of Significance Noted Above.

The Alexandria Garden District is of state architectural significance as an impressive example of an historic twentieth century suburb. With its low non-contributing rate and the range of styles represented, it is in effect a window into the past to show someone the look of a period suburb – particularly the eclecticism so characteristic of the era. It is one of the state's six major urban residential landscapes reflecting the eclecticism of the period (two in Shreveport, one in Monroe, one in Alexandria, one in Baton Rouge, and one in New Orleans). The period of significance spans from c.1905, the date of the earliest houses, to 1950, the current National Register fifty year cutoff.

By way of background, it must be remembered that Louisiana was and is a predominantly rural state dotted with small towns and hamlets. There were only a limited number of cities (7) of the size to support an urban residential landscape such as the Alexandria Garden District. And the neighborhoods in some of these had experienced their peak prosperity at an earlier period (for example, Lake Charles, where there is an impressive Queen Anne/Colonial Revival district, and most sections of New Orleans). By contrast, other cities like Shreveport, Baton Rouge, Alexandria, and Monroe experienced some of their greatest growth in the early twentieth century, causing older housing stock to be replaced and/or new suburbs to be created.

Stylistically, the Alexandria Garden District illustrates very well the prevailing eclecticism of the early twentieth century when a typical suburb was replete with all manner of houses, including Craftsman, Colonial Revival, the English cottage look, Mediterranean Revival, etc. Thirty-nine percent of the district's houses are in the Craftsman/Bungalow style, and a significant number (29%) represent the various historic revival styles that were so popular at the time. Indeed, looking to the past for architectural inspiration was a dominant trend in early twentieth century American architecture – whether it be the nation's own colonial past (or what they perceived to be "colonial") or the exotic and faraway past of French chateaux, Mediterranean villas and "olde English" cottages. And, of course, "designing in the period" was assisted greatly by a rising generation of architects who could produce a design in just about any style from any period, whatever the client wanted.

The Garden District represents the historic revivalism of the period even more than the numbers would indicate because so many of the houses make quite an architectural statement -- with many being quite large. Particularly noteworthy is the district's impressive collection of Colonial Revival houses (22% of the total), representing the style in its numerous forms. As previously mentioned, many of these are large two-story landmarks, often with colossal columns (12). And even many of the smaller Colonial Revival houses are well-developed (for example, a one story Mount Vernon influenced house that looks straight from the pages of *White Pines*, an early twentieth century publication that promoted the style). Sprinkled into this already interesting mix are four landmark Mediterranean houses, a distinctive French chateau (complete with a tower), nine English cottages (most of which are strongly styled), and several houses featuring a mixture of styles (also a trend of the period).

In short, the Alexandria Garden District is a place of endless architectural variety, as was typical of an early twentieth century suburb. Standing at Marye and 24<sup>th</sup>, one sees an oriental-looking bungalow on one corner, a picturesque English cottage on another, and then there's a handsome Mediterranean villa. Brick-paved Albert Street is particularly blessed – both with variety and landmarks. Within a two-block stretch one finds the district's most distinctive, intensively articulated English cottage, a Roman-looking villa with a side tower, two large and impressive Craftsman houses, a red brick neo-Georgian house with a handsome entrance portico, and a Colonial Revival house with a colossal colonnade down two sides. Then on Jackson Avenue there's a grand "Southern Colonial" mansion across the street from a French chateau. All of this is in stark contrast to the monotonous suburbs which developed in post-World War II America.

The Alexandria Garden District also derives some of its architectural distinction from the size and overall quality of its landmarks. Although a small numerical percentage of the total, they have a considerable visual presence. Many have the overall feel and presence of a mansion or estate. Some 20 or so are of sufficient architectural merit to be individually eligible for the Register, which is a large number for a district of 293 buildings. (Many of the state's parishes do not have this many buildings individually eligible under architecture.)

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### 9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Sanborn Insurance Company maps, Alexandria, 1909, 1921.

Previous documentation on file (NPS): NA

- 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: #

Primary Location of Additional Data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local Government
- University
- Other (Specify Repository):

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## **10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

Acreage of Property: approx. 105 acres

UTM References: **Zone Easting Northing**

1: 15/551740/3463360

2: 15/552260/3462960

3: 15/550980/3462160

4: 15/550740/3462300

Verbal Boundary Description: The boundary is shown as a broken line on the attached map.

Boundary Justification:

As noted in Part 7, the nominated district is not all of what is known locally as the Alexandria Garden District. Boundaries were chosen to recognize the concentration of historic buildings that contribute to the neighborhood's architectural significance – i.e., the concentration of architecturally significant residences that retain sufficient integrity. An important issue in cutting the boundaries was loss of integrity. For example, Polk St., located just beyond White, was surveyed, but too many of its houses had serious integrity problems (specifically, a high percentage of vinyl or aluminum siding and/or replaced porches and windows). Elliott, on the other side of the district beyond Marye, did not have as serious an integrity problem as Polk, but all of the houses were either basic examples of their style (bungalow) and/or simple “no style” houses. In short, the architectural character was noticeably different. Bolton Avenue, a modern commercial thoroughfare, defines the northern boundary. Boundaries cut in from Bolton Avenue at a different place on each of the four streets depending upon loss of integrity. Finally, at the district's southern end, Bayou Hynson is a natural boundary for two of the streets, Jackson and Marye. Albert and White stop at Chester because beyond Chester are streets characterized largely by modest, undistinguished houses that typically have been seriously altered.

## **11. FORM PREPARED BY**

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Date: November 2000

## **PROPERTY OWNERS**

Multiple Property Owners