

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

RECEIVED 2280

**National Register of Historic Places Registration Form** AUG 12 2016

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions to National Register Bulletin #29 how to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

Nat. Register of Historic Places  
National Park Service

**1. Name of Property**

Historic Name: Homestead Plantation  
Other Names/Site Number: N/A  
Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

**2. Location**

Street & Number: 1323 North River Road  
City or town: Port Allen State: LA County: West Baton Rouge Parish  
Not for Publication:  Vicinity:

**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets, meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register Criteria.

I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:  
 national  state  local

Applicable National Register Criteria:  A  B  C  D



8-10-16

Signature of certifying official/Title: Phil Boggan, State Historic Preservation Officer

Date

**Louisiana Department of Culture, Recreation, and Tourism**

**State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government**

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

Signature of commenting official:

Date

Title:

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

Homestead Plantation  
Name of Property

West Baton Rouge Parish, LA  
County and State

**4. National Park Certification**

I hereby certify that the 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: \_\_\_\_\_

*[Handwritten Signature]*  
Signature of the Keeper

9-22-2016

Date of Action

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property** (Check as many boxes as apply.)

|                                     |                  |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Private          |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | Public – Local   |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | Public – State   |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | Public – Federal |

**Category of Property** (Check only one box.)

|                                     |             |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Building(s) |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | District    |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | Site        |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | Structure   |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | object      |

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

| Contributing | Non-contributing |            |
|--------------|------------------|------------|
| 2            | 5                | Buildings  |
|              |                  | Sites      |
| 1            |                  | Structures |
|              |                  | Objects    |
| 3            | 5                | Total      |

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions** (Enter categories from instructions.): Domestic/single dwelling, secondary structure

**Current Functions** (Enter categories from instructions.): Domestic: single dwelling, secondary structure; Agriculture/Subsistence: storage; Commerce: business

**7. Description**

Homestead Plantation

Name of Property

West Baton Rouge Parish, LA

County and State

**Architectural Classification** (Enter categories from instructions.): Late 19<sup>th</sup> & Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century Revivals: Classical Revival – Neoclassical

**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Brick

walls: Wood

roof: Fiberglass shingle with terra cotta ridge cap, copper

other:

## Narrative Description

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### Summary Paragraph

Homestead Plantation, built in 1915 by George Hill, son of Baton Rouge area foundry, sawmill, ferry boat and sugar plantation owner John Hill of Scotland, is located on North River Road in Port Allen, Louisiana. The two-story home was designed by noted architects Toledano and Wogan of New Orleans and is an excellent example of the Neoclassical style popular in the early 20<sup>th</sup> Century. The home is of wood frame construction on brick pier foundations with a full brick front porch, rectangular symmetrical facade and full height portico. The home is situated roughly 100 yards to the east of the Mississippi River levee on land originally part of a sugar cane plantation purchased by planter John Hill in 1866, and is said to be the site of the first sugar cane planted in Louisiana after the Civil War. John Hill's great grandson, Mr. George Hill, is the current owner of the property. The eight acre property consists of the main house and seven vernacular styled outbuildings that predate the main house. Sugar cane fields exist to the east (rear) of house, and homes are located to the north and south across small fields. The home is less than a mile from the Port Allen Elementary School. With only minor alterations occurring over the past 101 years, the property retains a high degree of integrity in location, materials, design, craftsmanship, setting, feeling, and association with the Hill family and is worthy of listing in the National Register of Historic Places

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### Narrative Description

Homestead Plantation home is a two story Neoclassical mansion featuring a rectangular, five bay main structure with flanking porch bays and a port cochere at the front and one story wings extending to the rear, forming a U-shaped footprint. A small brick boiler room was added at the north elevation soon after the home's construction. A narrow paved drive leads through front gates to the front of the home through a yard of large oak trees, and proceeds to the north side of the home, looping under the port cochere. Several wooden utilitarian outbuildings are present on the site, mostly to the rear. These include a non-contributing barn, garage, cabin, shed and chicken house, and a contributing office building and arbor. The barn, garage, cabin and chicken house are related to the early agricultural use of the property, and little information is known about construction dates and alterations.

The home is set on a raised brick Flemish bond foundation and is of wood construction with cypress clapboard siding. The solid brick foundation becomes brick piers in the rear of the building. Wide brick stairs extend from the central, north and south entries and a brick porch with an iron handrail extends the length of the central structure. The main roof structure (Figure D) features a large side gable extending over the entire central structure with low-sloped roofs extending over the front portico and north and south porches. Smaller side gables extend over the two-story north and south wings behind the porches, intersecting with the rear of the main gable. The rear and side one story wings

Homestead Plantation

West Baton Rouge Parish, LA

Name of Property

County and State

feature intersecting gable roofs that taper to a hip at the termination of the structure at the rear. Low sloped copper roofs extend over the rear lower and upper porches (Photos 30, 32). Two short chimneys symmetrically extend through the main gable at the ridgeline and 3 taller chimneys exist at the rear wings. The roof is currently fiberglass shingle with terra cotta ridge caps at the gables, and copper on the rear porches and port cochere. A new modified bitumen roof covers the front portico and second story rear porch. An intricate balustrade originally capped the front portico, but was damaged in Hurricane Hilda in 1964 and never replaced. (See Figure A)

### **East Elevation (Photos 4-11, Figure E)**

The front (east) elevation features a full height two story portico supported by four Tuscan style columns. A full width second story gallery originally existed on the front elevation, but was also damaged in 1964 and replaced with a wooden Juliet balcony at the second story porch door using a portion of the original balustrade. The southernmost bay of the front elevation features an open porch on the first and second floor, while the northernmost bay features an open porch at the second story, and a glass enclosed "conservatory" at the first floor. A flat roofed port cochere extends out over the entry to the conservatory door at the first floor.

The eight windows on the front elevation are double hung 12/12 with full shutters and the main entry features double  $\frac{3}{4}$  divided light glass doors flanked by matching glass sidelights. A large rectangular transom extends over the full length of the door and sidelights, with mullions separating panes divided horizontally and diagonally by muntins. The mullions between the door and sidelight transom are wide and corbel-shaped featuring a triglyph detail on the face (Photo 9). The second story entry door is directly above the first floor entry and is matching, aside from the lack of diagonal muntins in the transom. A Greek Revival style entablature extends under the roofline of the portico and features robust dentil moldings in the protruding entablature and triglyphs in the frieze. The dentil moldings follow the line of the soffit along the central structure of the house and along lines of the gables.

The flanking porches are supported by square Tuscan style columns with small round details in the neck at the corners and enclosed with balustrades featuring square vertical balusters and one horizontal, set high in the balustrade. The columns features a unique, raised shield detail (Photo 7) below the intersection of the balustrade that is echoed in friezes and on columns in varying sizes on the north, south and west elevations. A simple entablature with smaller scale dentil moldings separates the first and second floor porches. Two small corbels extend from above the corner column capitals at the frieze under the roofline. Much large versions of these corbels extend from all sides of the port cochere, which is supported by 6 round Tuscan columns below a simple frieze with small dentil moldings under the cornice. Four columns are supported on a brick foundation at the end of the port cochere and four more are set on brick stairs at either side of the entry. The frieze of the port cochere features a raised wooden detail reminiscent of a triglyph, but with a plain face and a rounded bottom extending into the short architrave. This detail exists above the columns and is typical of small Tuscan columns on the house. The glass "conservatory" (Photo 11) on the first floor north end is enclosed with four ten-light full height casement windows on the front elevation topped with four-light tall rectangular transoms.

### **South Elevation (Photos 34-39; Figure G)**

The south elevation features a long, narrow brick veranda extending the length of the main structure of the house, with a slightly protruding one story bay extending from the house at the end of the veranda. The line of the elevation then retreats back to the plane of the central structure and extends to the rear. The two story central structure of the elevation features first and second floor open porches towards the east, with the open porch extending under an enclosed second floor. A large, round fixed panel window sits in the main gable end with muntins placed in a diamond pattern

Homestead Plantation

West Baton Rouge Parish, LA

Name of Property

County and State

intersected diagonally. The first floor porch has two double entry doors. The main door closely matches the second story east entry door and leads into an interior parlor. The second first floor entry sits at the rear of the veranda and features a set of double five paneled doors with rectangular raised panel transom. Both doors have a set of double screen doors, typical to all exterior doors.

The columns at the first floor porch are set in sets of two framing the parlor entry door (Photo 38). The columns at the corner are large square Tuscan style columns with the westernmost column becoming a pilaster where it meets the clapboard. The columns set inside the square columns are smaller round Tuscan columns. The columns are topped with the corresponding shield and blank triglyph details at the frieze, and small dentil moldings under the cornice. The second story porch columns follow the same pattern as below, but the smaller columns are square instead of round, and all feature the shield detail in a panel below the intersection of the balustrade. The smaller columns are topped with one corbel at the frieze and the larger ones with two. A double door matching the first floor parlor entry exists on the second floor porch just above the lower entry, but without sidelights. A rectangular divided light transom extends over the doors. An east facing window is set into the wall to the right of the door, and is inset in a door sized opening, with a lower panel below the typical 12/12 window. The floor is covered with stretched and painted canvas.

The clapboard bay east of the open porches is topped with a side facing gable with generous eave returns and a fanlight louver. Two windows sit on the second floor above a wide open space for the porch below. A one-story wing projects south from the face of the elevation and features a gable end with simpler details, a smaller version of the large fanlight and simpler, smaller eave returns. One window faces east and west, and two face south on the wing. The extending one story bay east of the projecting bay retreats back to the plane of the central structure, with one window on the elevation. The roof on the rear wing is gabled to the west, but stops approximately three-quarters down the wing, with a metal louver under the ridge. Just below the louver, a shed roof meets the gable and extends over the rear with a generous overhang (Photo 35).

### **West Elevation (Photos 21-33)**

The west elevation, or rear of the building, is framed by the two projecting one-story wings with the two story central structure rising in the center. The foundation on the back is brick piers with lattice between, and an open wood porch wraps the entire length of the first floor, facing the inside and creating a courtyard area. The clapboard first floor wings have two west facing windows each, and the generous shed roof overhang is supported by extending brackets. Wide staircases extend out to the yard from the west end of the first floor porches, and large square Tuscan style columns support the low-sloped copper roof. The porch is enclosed with a simple balustrade featuring square balusters. Long brackets matching those at the port cochere extend from interior facing entablatures on the north and south sides. A double  $\frac{3}{4}$  10 light glass door with flanking glass sidelights sits in the center of the main structure of the house, but the typical transom is absent. A 6/6 window and a simple paneled door sit off center in the bay to the left of the central entry, and a 12/12 window is located almost at the intersection of the wings to the right of the entry. When facing the northernmost one story wing, a tall, narrow 6/6 window is separated by a mullion from a 4/4 window that sits atop a small paneled ice door, once used to pass ice blocks into an ice box on the interior (Photo 28) A pilaster denotes the end of the main house and beginning of the one story wing, Two five paneled doors with tall rectangular four light transoms frame a 12/12 window at the center of the wing. On the north facing one story wing, two 12/12 light windows frame a smaller 6/6 window and a tall narrow three light fixed window that lead to an interior bathroom. A five panel door with a six light transom sits at the far right on the elevation. Nine semi-flush globe light fixtures are affixed to the rear first floor ceiling. Each wing features a protruding chimney, with the chimney on the northernmost wing extending far above the roofline.

Homestead Plantation

Name of Property

West Baton Rouge Parish, LA

County and State

The upper porch extends to the line of the lower porch roof of structure of the first floor wings and is topped with a low sloped roof. The roof is supported by six turned columns and enclosed by a simple balustrade with square balusters. A window with fixed glass sits in the center of the porch, matching the size of the first floor porch doors. The sidelights have large fixed glass panels separated horizontally by thick mullions. A wooden rail is affixed across the window along the bottom, and matches the pattern of the original second floor gallery from the front of the house, according to early photographs. A five paneled door with a three light transom and a 12/12 window sit to the right of the central window, and one five paneled door with a transom sits to the far left. Between the door to the left and the central window is a small window that sits at floor level, also enclosed by the intricate railing (Photo 33). A utility sink is located between the small window and the door. The porch floor is covered in stretched and painted canvas. The balustrades at each end of the porch facing the slope of the roof become solid with a board and batten pattern. The large dentil moldings at the soffit continue along the main structure of the house just above the intersection of the sloped porch roof to the main house. Extending even further from the rear of the house to the west is the one story brick boiler house (Photo 14). The brick structure features paneled double doors and a parapet wall that peaks over the center of the double doors. Two large wooden cisterns sit atop the brick bases of the original cisterns directly behind the one story wings, and collect rainwater from the gutters.

### **North Elevation (Photos 12-20, Figure F)**

The north elevation matches the pattern of the south, with a few exceptions. While the second story porch at the north of the elevation matches the porch to the south, the first floor is enclosed as a glass conservatory, and the porte cochere extends out to the north on its brick foundation. The entrance to the conservatory features double glass doors similar to the other entry doors on the home, with narrow five light sidelights to each side (Photo 15). A divided light transom follows the pattern of the doors and sidelights. A raised panel wood detail with a diamond carved in the middle sits between the top of the doors and bottom of the transom, and is unique to this entry. Fixed panel five light windows topped with narrow transoms sit to each side of the intersection of the porte cochere pilaster. In lieu of a porch on the first floor of the clapboard bay behind the porte cochere, a large three part window is set in the center with a built in wooden window box below. The window in the center is a 16/16, with narrower 12/12 windows set to each side. Two typical 12/12 windows sit above the first floor window and a matching fanlight louver is in the gable end. The main gable has the same round light at the end as the south elevation. Just behind the north projecting wing, the brick boiler house begins and sits directly against the north side of the house. It projects to the north and to the west. The boiler house is constructed in common bond, with a parapet wall with a peak on the north above double doors matching that at the west end. Three narrow 6/6 wood windows are set on the north side, one to the left of the door and two to the right. The date of construction of the boiler house is unknown, but it is thought to be very early after the construction of the main house. The structure housed the original boiler for the house and also provided storage.

### **Integrity**

Aside from the loss of the second story gallery and roof balustrade at the front of the house, the exterior is very much unchanged from the original construction, and retains most of its original construction materials. The original drawings (Figures B-G) and a photo taken just after construction (Figure A) show some details that have been removed over time such as an open horizontal wooden detail wrapping the second floor sleeping porches just under the entablature. The columns and pilasters on the sleeping porch originally featured a type of column wrap with slim vertical and horizontal slats applied to the face. Many of these column wraps and other architectural elements from the house can be found, still intact, in a storage barn on the property. The original drawings show similar details on the front elevation that do not appear in the first photo of the house and were

Homestead Plantation

West Baton Rouge Parish, LA

Name of Property

County and State

probably never added. A restoration of the home was undertaken in 2013 that included painting, roofing, and restoration of the back porch, which had fallen into disrepair. All salvageable material was reused in the restoration, which returned the porch to its original state.

Like the exterior, the interior of the home has remained almost unchanged since construction. The symmetrical first floor (Figure B) features a wide center stair hall that runs the full length of the central structure (Photos 40-42). Parlors flank each side of the hall towards the front of the house (Photos 42-46), with the right wing continuing to the rear with a dining room, breakfast room, service stair hall (Photos 47-48), storage room and kitchen. The left wing houses three bedrooms and one full bath. The conservatory (Photo 65) features brick paved floors and a diamond pattern detail above the windows. The central stairs lead to a wide landing at the second floor (Photos 59-60, Figure C), with two bedrooms sitting to each side for a total of four. The second floor features two full bathrooms, each serving two of the bedrooms. The bedrooms facing the rear of the house have access to the rear gallery, while the front two have access to the sleeping porches. The two smaller bedrooms towards the rear each contain a large "dressing room" or closet. Three bedrooms have coal fireplaces, featuring unique tile surrounds in varying colors (Photos 62-64). The original wood floor exists in most of the house, except utilitarian areas that now feature linoleum. All the bathrooms have original tile floors and walls and in most cases, plumbing fixtures (Photos 54, 63).

In the parlor and stair hall, the wood trim is painted white, but in the dining room and kitchen wing the woodwork and trim is stained a dark mahogany. The dining room ceiling features wood beams set in a cross pattern with an intricate carving serving as a ceiling medallion for the original chandelier (Photos 49-51). Many of the original built-ins remain in the house, such as a wraparound bench seat (Photo 57) in the breakfast area and cabinets in the butler's pantry and kitchen.

### Other Resources at Homestead Plantation

#### *Contributing*

**The office** (Photo 66) on the property was the original sugar plantation office, and was moved to the current property sometime before 1915, as it is visible in a photograph of the original raised cottage home. It is a tall, narrow, two story wood frame building with clapboard siding. A metal side gable roof sits atop the building, and a one story lean to metal roof supported by square posts wraps around the small structure. A single door is placed slightly off center on the south elevation. All other elevations feature two 6/6 double hung wood windows stacked asymmetrically. The interior features one room on the first floor with a small staircase to an upper room. Early plantation records, photos and other historical information is stored and displayed in this early plantation office. The office is the only remaining building on the property known to relate directly to John Hill. The main house and arbor were built after his death, and it is unknown who constructed the other outbuildings. Mr. Hill died in the office, and it holds a record of his life at Homestead and tells the story of his time on the plantation.

**The arbor** (Photo 71) To the left of the home sits a long rectangular arbor with a brick base and walking path supported by Tuscan style columns matching the columns on the porte cochere. The large brackets like those on the porte cochere and support a wisteria vine. The arbor is visible in the first photo of the home, and although in poor condition, contributes to the authenticity of the site. The arbor was constructed at the same time as the home, and was part of a formal garden plan. The arbor and a few unkempt landscape features are all that remain of the original garden.

Homestead Plantation

Name of Property

West Baton Rouge Parish, LA

County and State

### *Non-Contributing*

Other outbuildings on the property include a **garage** used for storage (Photo 67), a small vacant **cabin** (Photo 68), a **chicken house** (Photo 69), a small **tool shed** (Photo 70) a **storage shed** (Photo 72) and a **barn** (Photo 73) also used for storage. The barn is a rectangular board and batten structure with a metal hip roof at the rear of the property. Two large openings and two smaller ones face east and are mirrored on the west elevation. The barn is used for storage and contains many of the original materials removed from the main house and other structures throughout the years. The garage is also board and batten and has a metal front gable roof. One large opening with clipped top edges, like those on the barn, faces east. The wood frame cabin is set on brick piers and has a side gable metal roof that extends out over an integrated porch supported by square posts. Two doors are set into the east elevation and a chimney breaks the roofline at the center of the structure. The cabin is in poor condition. The "chicken house" is also made of board and batten siding, which becomes open slat siding halfway up the building. Two cased openings face south and it sits on a concrete slab and is topped by a side gable metal roof. The small empty tool shed is of wood construction on short brick piers with a metal roof pre dating that of the roof on the other outbuildings. It is painted and has a cased opening facing east. A deteriorated shutter is still attached at one side of the opening. The storage shed is board and batten with a metal roof and situated outside the main yard of the house to the southwest. These buildings are considered non-contributing as they do not relate to the architectural significance or association with John and George Hill, but rather relate more to the agricultural side of the plantation, which is not one of the areas of significance for which it is nominated.

### **Mitigation of Alterations and Overall Integrity**

Because so few alterations have been made to Homestead Plantation since its construction over one hundred years ago, the home retains an extremely high degree of integrity. While the front elevation has been altered by natural events with the removal of the second floor gallery and the roof balustrade, the changes themselves have acquired importance in their own right, and do not detract from the overall style and feel of the impressive Neoclassical home. The home has never been moved, and is built on the site of an earlier raised cottage called Homestead built on the land after it was purchased by John Hill in 1866. The site is bordered to the rear by sugar cane fields, to the right and left by open fields and sugar cane, and by the levee at the front. Large oak trees fill the front yard, and the utilitarian outbuildings contribute to the authentic plantation feel of the site. The home was designed in high style Neoclassicism, and in great detail, down to a plan for a formal garden which the existing arbor was part of.

While classical in feel, the home featured very modern conveniences for its time such as a direct current generator that charged lead acid batteries supplying not only electricity, but also pumped well water into a tank in the attic for running water throughout the home. While the builder of the home is unknown, the excellent condition of the home and retention of almost all original material is a testament to the craftsmanship and care that was taken during construction. The fact that the home has remained in the Hill family since construction and constantly occupied with little alteration contributes to the welcoming, comfortable feel of the mansion and speaks to its excellence in design. Not only is Homestead important because of its architecture, but also because of its association with John Hill and the Hill family, who played significant roles in the sugar cane industry and overall development of Port Allen and West Baton Rouge Parish. For these reasons and its high degree of integrity, it is eligible for listing on the National Register.



Homestead Plantation  
Name of Property

West Baton Rouge Parish, LA  
County and State

**8. Statement of Significance**

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

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

**Criteria Considerations:**

|  |          |   |
|--|----------|---|
|  | <b>A</b> | Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes           |
|  | <b>B</b> | Removed from its original location  |
|  | <b>C</b> | A birthplace or grave   |
|  | <b>D</b> | A cemetery  |
|  | <b>E</b> | A reconstructed building, object, or structure                            |
|  | <b>F</b> | A commemorative property  |
|  | <b>G</b> | Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years |

**Areas of Significance** (Enter categories from instructions.): Architecture, Social History

**Period of Significance:** Criterion B, Social History: 1866-1941. Criterion C, Architecture: 1915

**Significant Dates:** 1866, 1915

**Significant Person** (Complete only if Criterion B is marked above): Hill, John; Hill, George

**Cultural Affiliation** (only if criterion D is marked above): N/A

**Architect/Builder (last name, first name):** Toledano, Albert; Wogan, Victor

**Period of Significance (justification):** The property where Homestead sits was acquired by John Hill in 1866 from the widow of Senator Andrew Barrow at a sheriff's sale, and is likely where the first sugar cane in Louisiana after the Civil War was planted. The office building dates from the plantation time period. The current home was constructed by John Hill's son George in 1915 on the site of an earlier raised cottage residence. While John Hill passed away five years before the home was built, he spent his life on the site and died in his office which still stands at Homestead. George Hill took over the running of the plantation after his father's death and did so until retiring in 1921. He resided at Homestead until his death in 1941. George Hill's grandson, also George Hill, remains in the home to this day. The period of significance under Criterion C covers the year of the house's construction, 1915. The period of significance under Criterion B is 1866-1941 covering the years that John and George Hill lived at Homestead and were influential in West Baton Rouge Parish.

Homestead Plantation  
Name of Property

West Baton Rouge Parish, LA  
County and State

**Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary):** N/A

### **Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph**

Homestead Plantation is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places at the local level under Criteria B and the local level under Criteria C. John Hill was an industrialist, sugar planter, philanthropist and benefactor of Louisiana State University. His son George Hill continued his legacy as a planter, benefactor and philanthropist, also becoming involved in local politics until his death at Homestead in 1941. The Hill family was significant in the social history of West Baton Rouge and the city of Port Allen and has resided on the Homestead property since 1866. Architecturally, under Criteria C, Homestead is a significant as an early high style example of Neo-Classical architecture in West Baton Rouge Parish, and the only in Port Allen. The Neo-Classical style became popular in Louisiana in the late 19<sup>th</sup> Century for commercial and religious buildings, but soon became popular for residences as well. Homestead architects Albert Toledano and Victor Wogan are credited with designing many notable classical revival buildings in south Louisiana. Between the architectural integrity of the home and its association with the prominent Hill family, Homestead is worthy of recognition on the National Register of Historic Places.

### **Narrative Statement of Significance** (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Port Allen is a small city in West Baton Rouge Parish with a population of about 5,000. The area was developed as a port when the terminus of the Baton Rouge, Gross Tete and Opelousas Railroad around 1853, but was not officially incorporated until 1916. Port Allen was officially designated a city in 1923. Although the population of Port Allen has always remained low compared to neighboring Baton Rouge, it was home to several successful sugar plantations in the early 1900s, but now is mostly composed of new commercial buildings, small vernacular cottages and bungalows, and newer residences. Currently, eight resources in Port Allen are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Six of the resources served as sugar cane plantation homes, and were constructed between 1830 and 1875. Styles of these homes range from classic Creole cottages to large Greek Revival homes, including an Eastlake style home called Smithfield that was designed by one of Albert Toledano's partners, Thomas Sully, as a banker's pavilion in 1884 for the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennials Exposition in New Orleans. It was moved by barge to Poplar Grove plantation in 1886.

### **Criterion B: The Hill family in West Baton Rouge Parish**

John Hill was born in Old Monkland Parish in Lanarkshire, Scotland, in March of 1824, and spent his early years working in the family iron business before voyaging to America in July of 1844. Hill traveled around the Northeast and Canada before arriving in New Orleans in 1845. Although Hill was intending to return to Scotland, he saw opportunity in developing Baton Rouge and settled there. By 1848, twenty-four year old Hill partnered with a Mr. J. William Markham to start an iron foundry on North Street in Baton Rouge. In 1851, Hill met Catherine McPhail of Glasgow and they were married by the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church. In addition to the foundry, John Hill also owned a sawmill on the bank of the Mississippi River and operated a steam-powered ferry boat called the *Sunny Side* that made three trips daily to connect the terminus of the Baton Rouge, Gross-Tete and Opelousas Railroad in what is now Port Allen to Baton Rouge.

John and Catherine Hill built a lavish two story home at 638 Lafayette Street in Baton Rouge which was the first home to bear the name Homestead. The building no longer exists, but the brass plaque

Homestead Plantation

West Baton Rouge Parish, LA

Name of Property

County and State

bearing the home's name now adorns the gate at the entrance of the 1915 home of the same name in Port Allen (Photo 1). Hill applied to become a United States citizen in 1856, but the Civil War disrupted the process and he never gained citizenship. Although Hill made cannonballs in his foundry for the Confederacy after Louisiana seceded, all of his commercial properties were destroyed by Northern forces in 1863. By this time, Hill had moved his family across the river to West Baton Rouge Parish near a plantation owned by Abraham Lobdell.

After the war in February of 1866, Hill purchased a defunct sugar plantation at a sheriff's sale in Port Allen from the widow of Senator Alexander Barrow. Hill called this property Homestead Plantation and began successfully cultivating sugar cane, despite challenges in finding labor and funding. Hill quite possibly planted the first sugar in the parish after the Civil War, and continuously added adjacent properties to his plantation until he held 2,000 acres of land. He managed Homestead Plantation until his death in 1910 at the age of eighty six. He and Catherine had six children during their marriage, raising five to adulthood.

Besides his financial endeavors, John Hill was also known as a generous philanthropist. Hill had acquired a cast iron sugar kettle used by the father of Louisiana sugar cane Etienne de Bore<sup>1</sup> in 1795 and donated it to Louisiana State University where it remains on display. John Hill's eldest son, John Hill, Jr. was employed as faculty and on the Board of Supervisors at Louisiana State University when he unexpectedly died at the age of thirty eight in 1893. The university was in great need of a library as they were using two old powder magazines for that purpose, and John Hill, Sr., made an extremely generous donation of \$33,000<sup>2</sup> for a library to be built in honor of his son John, Jr. and the Hill Memorial Library was completed in 1903. The original Hill Memorial Library was replaced with a new building of the same name when the LSU campus was moved. The original Hill Library served as the State Library of Louisiana until it was also replaced with a new building on the same site. Hill's generosity was further displayed in 1874 when he helped his former slave Alexander Banes purchase land in West Baton Rouge Parish that would become a three-street community called "Sunrise." The community reached its population peak around 1906 when it served as port for the train-ferry for the Missouri-Pacific Railroad, but is now an industrial area.

John Hill Sr.'s fifth child and third son, George Hill, was born in 1858 in Baton Rouge and raised at Homestead Plantation. He was actually the second son named George to be born to John and Catherine Hill. The first George was a twin to John Hill, Jr. and died before his first birthday. George Hill attended Louisiana State University and Washington and Lee University in Virginia before returning to West Baton Rouge Parish to join his father in the plantation industry. George became very successful by rebuilding failing plantations in the area. When his father died in 1910, George sold his personal lands to manage his father's 2,000 acre Homestead Plantation. George married Carrie Lee Taylor of Montgomery, Alabama, in 1907 and they had two children, Catherine and John. Sometime between 1910 and 1915, the original raised cottage home was removed from its raised brick base and moved to a lot further south along the levee. The wood frame structure has been further altered since the move, but remains occupied by members of the Hill family.

Like his older brother John, George Hill also served on the Board of Supervisors at Louisiana State University for over twenty years. He also served as a Director of the Bank of Baton Rouge for almost thirty years and was a very active member of the Democratic Party. During World War I, George was involved in drives for the sale of government war bonds and Red Cross work. He served as chairman

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<sup>1</sup> Etienne de Bore is credited with producing the first granulated sugar in Spanish Louisiana, which helped make sugar cane a profitable crop.

<sup>2</sup> Today's equivalent is \$800,000-\$900,000.

Homestead Plantation

West Baton Rouge Parish, LA

Name of Property

County and State

for the parish committee charged with selling War Savings Stamps and raised funds to erect the Memorial Tower for the soldiers who lost their lives in the war on the campus of LSU.

Both John and George Hill were lifelong members and benefactors of the First Presbyterian Church. After the death of John in 1910, the First Presbyterian Church in Baton Rouge constructed a Sunday school annex behind the sanctuary (no longer extant) called the Hill Memorial Annex that was dedicated to John and Catherine Hill. George Hill helped to further the establishment of the First Presbyterian Church in Port Allen by constructing a chapel from materials removed from the original Creole cottage Homestead house, and donating \$35,000<sup>3</sup> for the enlargement of the church around 1920.

John and George Hill were not only wealthy businessmen, but also philanthropists who furthered academic and religious institutions in West Baton Rouge parish. While many of their contributions can no longer be physically seen, they are apparent in the continued success of the institutions they supported. Henry E. Chambers memorializes John Hill in his *A History of Louisiana*, expressing:

John Hill, a man of the fine personal characteristics that almost invariably denote the true Scotchman, honored his adopted State of Louisiana by his earnest and worthy life and large achievement, and it is to be recorded that few other citizens of Louisiana have shown as distinct and noble liberality in the support of education and of the ideals that represent the best in the scheme of human existence." (Chambers, 120)

Chambers also profiles George Hill, who was still alive at the time of his writing. He states:

George Hill, a retired sugar planter residing at Port Allen, West Baton Rouge Parish, is well upholding the honors of a family name, which represents more than passing distinction in connection with Louisiana history... As a citizen and man of affairs Mr. Hill has shown the same splendid ideals of personal stewardship as did his honored father, and his aid and influence are to be counted upon in the advancing of measures and enterprises projected for the general good of the community. (Chambers, 294)

### **Criterion C: Architecture - Neoclassical Homestead**

Homestead Plantation House is an excellent example of high style Neoclassical architecture, and no other building of this style, residential or commercial, is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in West Baton Rouge Parish. In fact, the only Neoclassical residence listed on the National Register in the greater Baton Rouge area is the old Governor's Mansion, built in 1930. Homestead was built fifteen years before as a plantation estate and designed by noted New Orleans architects Albert Toledano and Victor Wogan, who were involved in the designing of the New Orleans Grunewald Hotel (now Roosevelt) in 1893 and the Beaux Arts Hotel Monteleone in 1907. Homestead is unique in the area as a Neoclassical plantation home, and its exceptional architecture warrants recognition at the local level.

Classical Architecture was very popular in America in the early 19<sup>th</sup> Century, notably Federal and Greek Revival styles, which both involved looking to buildings of ancient Greece and Rome for inspiration. Classicism continued to gain popularity through the 19<sup>th</sup> Century, and became the theme of the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893. Many well known architects designed buildings for the fair combining details of early classical styles into an emerging style called

<sup>3</sup> \$420,000 in 2016 dollars.

Homestead Plantation

West Baton Rouge Parish, LA

Name of Property

County and State

Neoclassical. America was in a period of renaissance, experiencing a new era of self confidence and wealth, and was reflected in this eclectic style. Many buildings in America up to this point were designed and built by carpenter-builders copying from pattern books, but the world's fair inspired academic study of classical architecture. Classically trained architects became the choice for the designs of public buildings, and American students enrolled in the Ecole de Beaux Arts in France and in newly formed architecture departments at American Universities. In 1860, Louisiana native Henry Hobson Richardson became the second American student to enroll at the Ecole and in 1894, Tulane opened its architecture school. By 1900, Neoclassical architecture was a dominant style for new buildings in the United States.

In Louisiana, transition to the Neoclassical style from Federal, Greek Revival, and Colonial Revival began around 1895 and was mostly seen in residences. By the 1920's, a more refined neoclassical architecture was seen in government, religious and educational architecture throughout the state including buildings at Louisiana State University. These buildings were large in scale, symmetrical and rectangular in plan. These structures were often academically accurate and detailed. By 1925, Neoclassical architecture became more restrained and less detailed, and slowly declined in popularity though 1950. In 1930, Louisiana Governor Huey P. Long constructed a new governor's mansion in Baton Rouge in the Neoclassical style with a dominant full height portico with classical columns and details. Character defining features of Neoclassical buildings include symmetrical facades with full height entry porches supported by classical columns, roof-line balustrades, and cornices with dentils and wide frieze bands. Interior plans include central hallways, four square configurations and U-shaped plans.

Homestead is an early high style Neoclassical residence in Louisiana, and still retains some Greek Revival elements (rectangular transoms) found in the early transitional period of the style. While the portico is not pedimented, it does feature large classical columns, dentils and was originally topped with a roof balustrade. The house features rectangular massing, and is almost completely symmetrical. Although the loss of the second floor gallery at the front elevation is unfortunate, the full height porch is still a contributing feature of the Neoclassical style. A wide, detailed frieze band extends under the cornice and the dentil moldings continue around the roofline and into the side gables. The details on the balustrade at the second floor Juliet balcony and in the projecting brackets at the porte cochere and rear porch are unique and reflect influence from Chinese Chippendale architecture, popular in the late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries in the United States. The intersecting muntin details in the transoms at the front entry can also be seen in the Lorraine Apartments at 8000 St. Charles Avenue in New Orleans, also designed by Albert Toledano.

Toledano started his architectural education in the office of Ecole des Beaux Arts-educated architect James Freret. He then formed architecture firm Sully and Toledano with Thomas Sully in 1883 and practiced under that name until 1893, when he partnered with F. Reusch as Toledano and Reusch. In 1900, he joined with Victor Wogan and in 1914, added Joseph Bernard to the firm, forming Toledano, Wogan and Bernard. Including predecessor and successor offices, Toledano, Wogan and Bernard practiced in the New Orleans area for over seventy years. Besides noted commercial buildings such as St. Anthony of Padua Church and School and buildings on the first campus of Xavier University, Toledano also designed residences like the Beaux-Arts William T. Jay House in 1908, which is now the Tulane University President's Residence. Seventy years of office records from Toledano, Wogan and Bernard are kept in the Southeastern Architectural Archive at Tulane.

Homestead is unique in that George Hill built it on the original site of his father's old Creole cottage after the turn of the century in a newly emerging, modern style that reflected his own accomplishments and wealth. The home also featured very modern conveniences such as electricity

Homestead Plantation

West Baton Rouge Parish, LA

Name of Property

County and State

and running water before either was available in the parish. While the older plantation homes in West Baton Rouge Parish are excellent examples of their own styles and representations of their time in history, Homestead represents the movement of sugar cane plantation into the modern era. Homestead deserves to be recognized as architecturally and socially significant because of its unique style and association with the prominent Hill family.

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### Developmental History/Additional historic context information

See above.

|   |
|---|
| <b>9. Major Bibliographical Resources</b> |
|---|

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

Chambers, Henry E. *History of Louisiana*. Chicago and New York: American Historical Association, Inc., 1925

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Toledano, Wogan, and Bernard Office Records. Southeastern Architectural Archive, Collection 49. Tulane University. Retrieved from: [https://seaa.tulane.edu/sites/default/files/seaa/docs/finding\\_aids/49%20Toledano,%20Wogan,%200and%20Bernard%20Office%20Records\\_Revised\\_April\\_2016%20PDF.pdf](https://seaa.tulane.edu/sites/default/files/seaa/docs/finding_aids/49%20Toledano,%20Wogan,%200and%20Bernard%20Office%20Records_Revised_April_2016%20PDF.pdf). Accessed June 15, 2016.

Valenzuela Preservation Studio. *Historic Context for the Neo-Classical Architectural Style in Louisiana*. Baton Rouge: The Louisiana Office of Cultural Development, Division of Historic Preservation, 2012. Retrieved from: [http://www.crt.state.la.us/Assets/OCD/hp/nationalregister/historic\\_contexts/The\\_Neoclassical\\_Style.pdf](http://www.crt.state.la.us/Assets/OCD/hp/nationalregister/historic_contexts/The_Neoclassical_Style.pdf). Accessed June 15, 2016.

Homestead Plantation  
Name of Property

West Baton Rouge Parish, LA  
County and State

Louisiana Historical Markers on Waymarking.com

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
  - Other State agency
  - Federal agency
  - Local government
  - University
  - Other
- Name of repository: Hill Family Personal Papers

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** N/A

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreeage of Property:** 8.658 acres

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates**

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_  
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- |                        |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 30.467513 | Longitude: -91.205159 |
| 2. Latitude: 30.467615 | Longitude: -91.203017 |
| 3. Latitude: 30.465795 | Longitude: -91.203257 |
| 4. Latitude: 30.465736 | Longitude: -91.204948 |

**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

(See attached plat map and boundary map) The property is located in Section 65, Township 7 South, Range 12 East, Port Allen, LA.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries include the plantation house, outbuildings and yard not in the cultivation of sugar cane. It does not include the sugar cane fields as they do not relate to the areas of significance for the property.

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title: Claire Cothren  
organization: Dovetail Interior Design and Historic Preservation  
street & number: 309 North Union Street

Homestead Plantation

West Baton Rouge Parish, LA

Name of Property

County and State

city or town: Natchez

state: MS

zip code: 39120

e-mail: dovetaildetails@gmail.com

telephone: 601.807.1856

date: 1.12.2016, 6.20.2016

### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

### Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 3000x2000 at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

### Photo Log

Name of Property: Homestead

City or Vicinity: Port Allen

County: West Baton Rouge Parish

State: Louisiana

Name of Photographer: Claire Cothren

Date of Photographs: 6.12.2016, 6.29.2016

1 of 76: Front gate looking towards Homestead. Camera facing west

2 of 76: Front gate of Homestead looking towards levee: Camera facing east

3 of 76: Front drive approaching Homestead: Camera facing west

4 of 76: East elevation: Camera facing west

5 of 76: East elevation: Camera facing west

6 of 76: East elevation: Camera facing northwest

7 of 76: Detail of east elevation: Camera facing west

8 of 76: Detail of east elevation entry: Camera facing west

9 of 76: Detail of east elevation entry: Camera facing west

10 of 76: Detail of brick porch and iron rail: Camera facing west

11 of 76: East and north elevation: Camera facing northwest

12 of 76: North elevation; Camera facing south

13 of 76: Porte cochere detail: Camera facing south

14 of 76: Northeast corner of north elevation, powerhouse at center: Camera facing southeast

15 of 76: Porte cochere entry. Camera facing southeast

16 of 76: Porte cochere detail. Camera facing east

17 of 76: Detail at north second floor porch. Camera facing southeast

18 of 76: Port cochere roof. Camera facing north

19 of 76: Columns at second floor porch, northeast corner. Camera facing northeast



Homestead Plantation

West Baton Rouge Parish, LA

Name of Property

County and State

- 20 of 76: Door to northeast sleeping porch. Camera facing southwest
- 21 of 76: West elevation. Camera facing east
- 22 of 76: West elevation. Camera facing east
- 23 of 76: West elevation Camera facing southeast
- 24 of 76: Detail of north wing of west elevation. Camera facing northeast
- 25 of 76: Detail of south wing of west elevation. Camera south
- 26 of 76: Entry door at west elevation. Camera facing east
- 27 of 76: Detail of west elevation. Camera facing southeast
- 28 of 76: Icebox door at west elevation. Camera facing north
- 29 of 76: South elevation first floor porch. Camera facing south
- 30 of 76: View of south wing roof at west elevation. Camera facing southwest
- 31 of 76: Second floor porch at west elevation. Camera facing northeast
- 32 of 76: View of north wing roof at west elevation. Camera facing northwest
- 33 of 76: Detail of rail at second floor window at west elevation. Camera facing southeast
- 34 of 76: Rear of south elevation. Camera facing north
- 35 of 76: West and south elevations. Camera facing northeast
- 36 of 76: South elevation. Camera facing north
- 37 of 76: East end of south elevation. Camera facing north
- 38 of 76: Detail of porches at south elevation. Camera facing north
- 39 of 76: Detail of porches at south elevation. Camera facing northwest
- 40 of 76: Main stair hall. Camera facing southwest
- 41 of 76: Main entry door at interior. Camera facing southeast
- 42 of 76: View of foyer and parlors. Camera facing south
- 43 of 76: South parlor. Camera facing southwest
- 44 of 76: North parlor door. Camera facing north
- 45 of 76: North parlor fireplace. Camera facing northwest
- 46 of 76: South parlor fireplace. Camera facing west
- 47 of 76: Service stair. Camera facing southwest
- 48 of 76: Service stair hall. Camera facing east
- 49 of 76: Dining room. Camera facing northeast
- 50 of 76: Dining room fireplace. Camera facing northwest
- 51 of 76: Dining room doors. Camera facing northeast
- 52 of 76: Study. Camera facing southeast
- 53 of 76: Study fireplace. Camera facing southeast
- 54 of 76: First floor bath. Camera facing southwest
- 55 of 76: First floor chamber. Camera facing southwest
- 56 of 76: First floor chamber fireplace. Camera facing northwest
- 57 of 76: Breakfast nook. Camera facing northeast
- 58 of 76: Stair landing. Camera facing northwest
- 59 of 76: Second floor stair hall. Camera facing west
- 60 of 76: Second floor stair hall. Camera facing southeast
- 61 of 76: Second floor southeast bedroom. Camera facing southeast
- 62 of 76: Fireplace in second floor southeast bedroom. Camera facing northwest
- 63 of 76: Second floor bath. Camera facing southwest
- 64 of 76: Fireplace in second floor northeast bedroom. Camera facing southwest
- 65 of 76: Conservatory. Camera facing northeast
- 66 of 76: Office. Camera facing northwest
- 67 of 76: Garage. Camera facing northwest
- 68 of 76: Cabin. Camera facing northwest
- 69 of 76: Chicken House. Camera facing northwest

Homestead Plantation

West Baton Rouge Parish, LA

Name of Property

County and State

- 70 of 76: Toolshed. Camera facing northwest
- 71 of 76: Arbor. Camera facing southeast
- 72 of 76: Storage shed. Camera facing southeast
- 73 of 76: Barn. Camera facing southwest
- 74 of 76: Rear yard. Camera facing southwest
- 75 of 76: Rear yard. Camera facing south
- 76 of 76: Front yard. Camera facing northeast

**List of Figures**

- A. Photo of Homestead after construction, c. 1915-1916. Courtesy of Mr. and Mrs. George Hill
- B. First floor plan of Homestead. c.1914. Courtesy of Mr. and Mrs. George Hill
- C. Second floor plan of Homestead. c.1914. Courtesy of Mr. and Mrs. George Hill
- D. Roof plan of Homestead. c.1914. Courtesy of Mr. and Mrs. George Hill
- E. East elevation of Homestead. c.1914. Courtesy of Mr. and Mrs. George Hill
- F. North elevation of Homestead. c.1914. Courtesy of Mr. and Mrs. George Hill
- G. South elevation of Homestead. c.1914. Courtesy of Mr. and Mrs. George Hill

Homestead Plantation  
Name of Property

West Baton Rouge Parish, LA  
County and State



Figure A: Photo of Homestead after construction, c. 1915-1916. Courtesy of Mr. and Mrs. George Hill

Homestead Plantation  
Name of Property

West Baton Rouge Parish, LA  
County and State

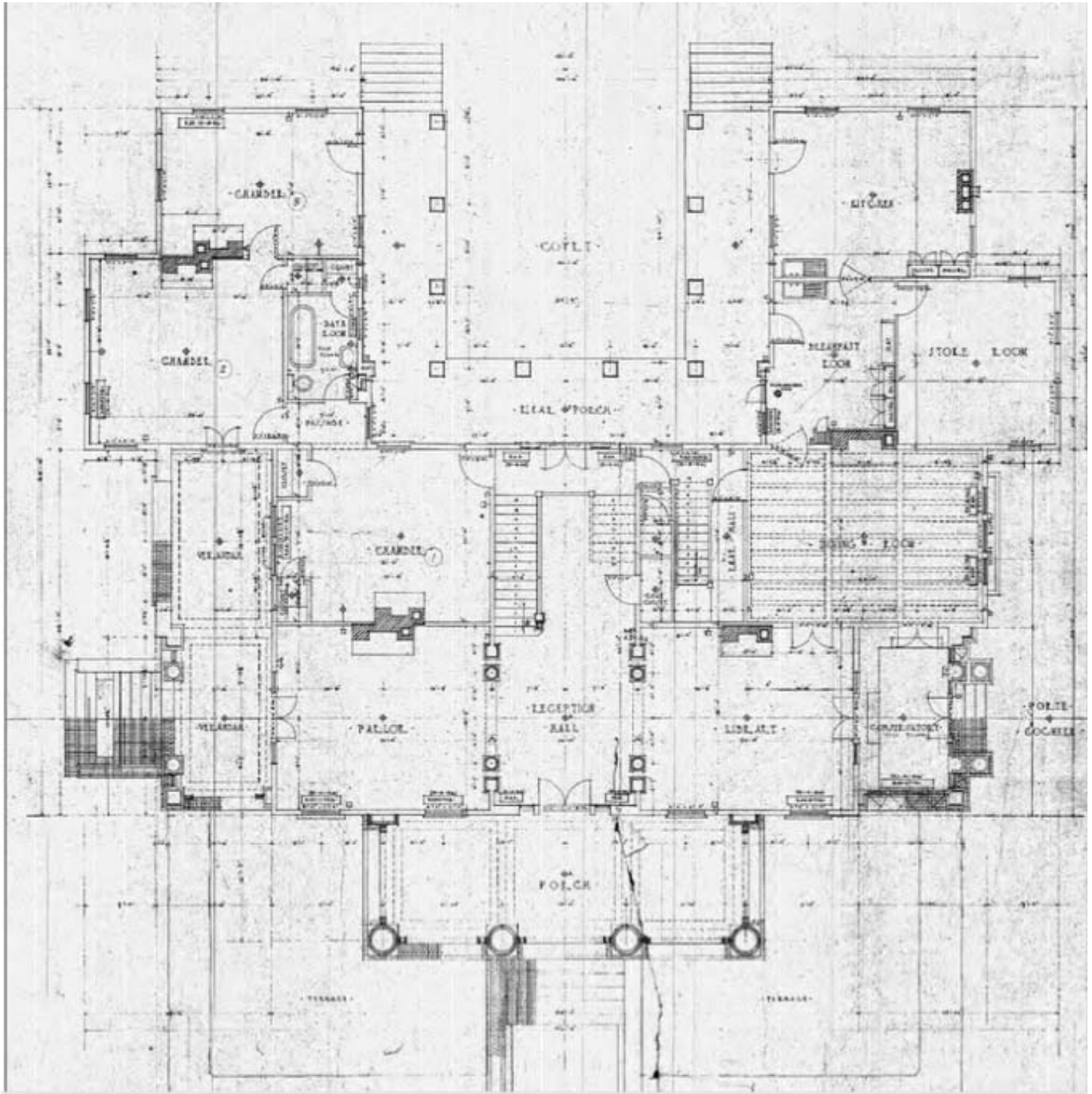


Figure B: First floor plan of Homestead, c.1914. Courtesy of Mr. and Mrs. George Hill

Homestead Plantation  
Name of Property

West Baton Rouge Parish, LA  
County and State

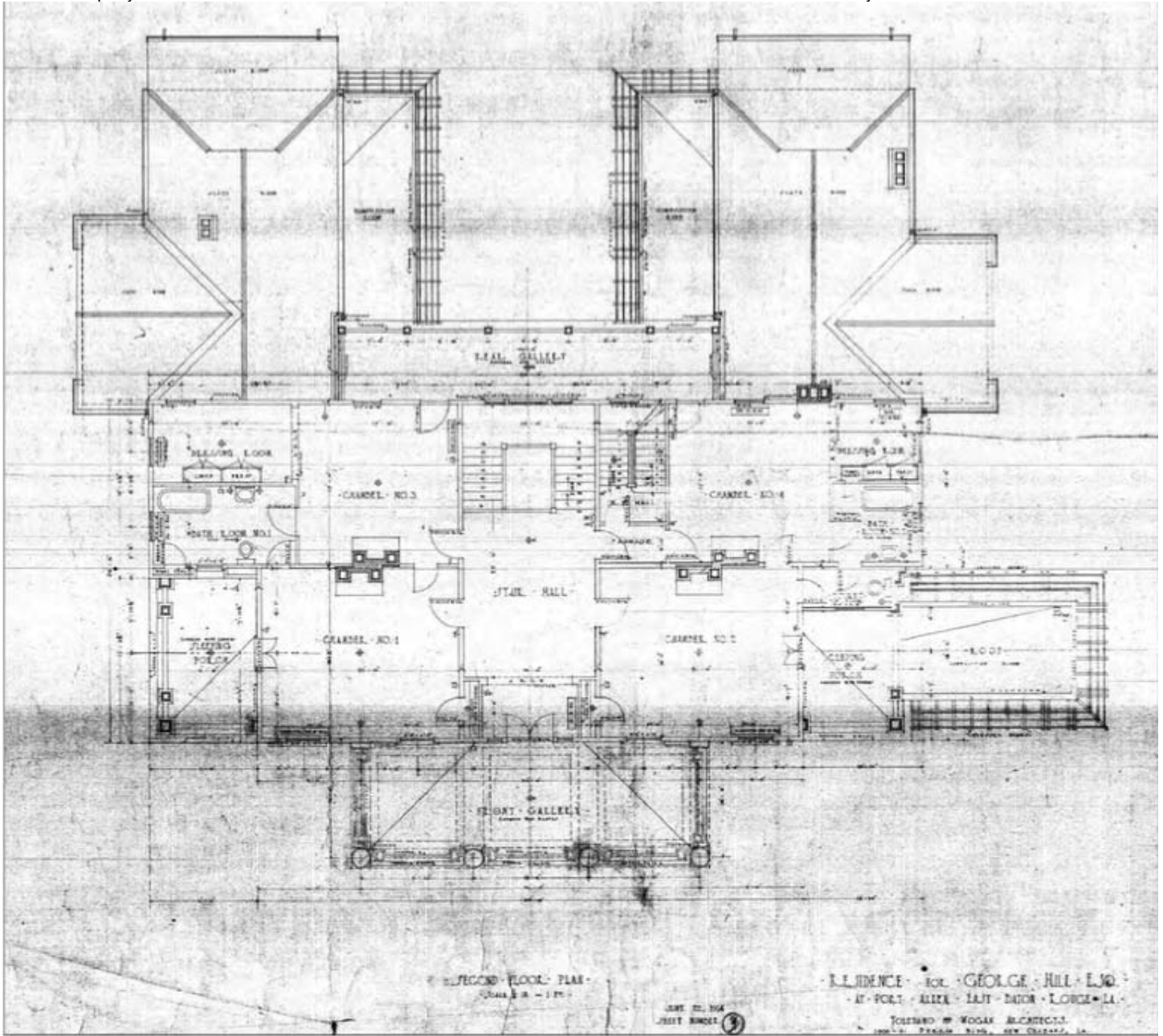


Figure C: Second floor plan of Homestead, c. 1914. Courtesy of Mr. and Mrs. George Hill

Homestead Plantation

West Baton Rouge Parish, LA

Name of Property

County and State

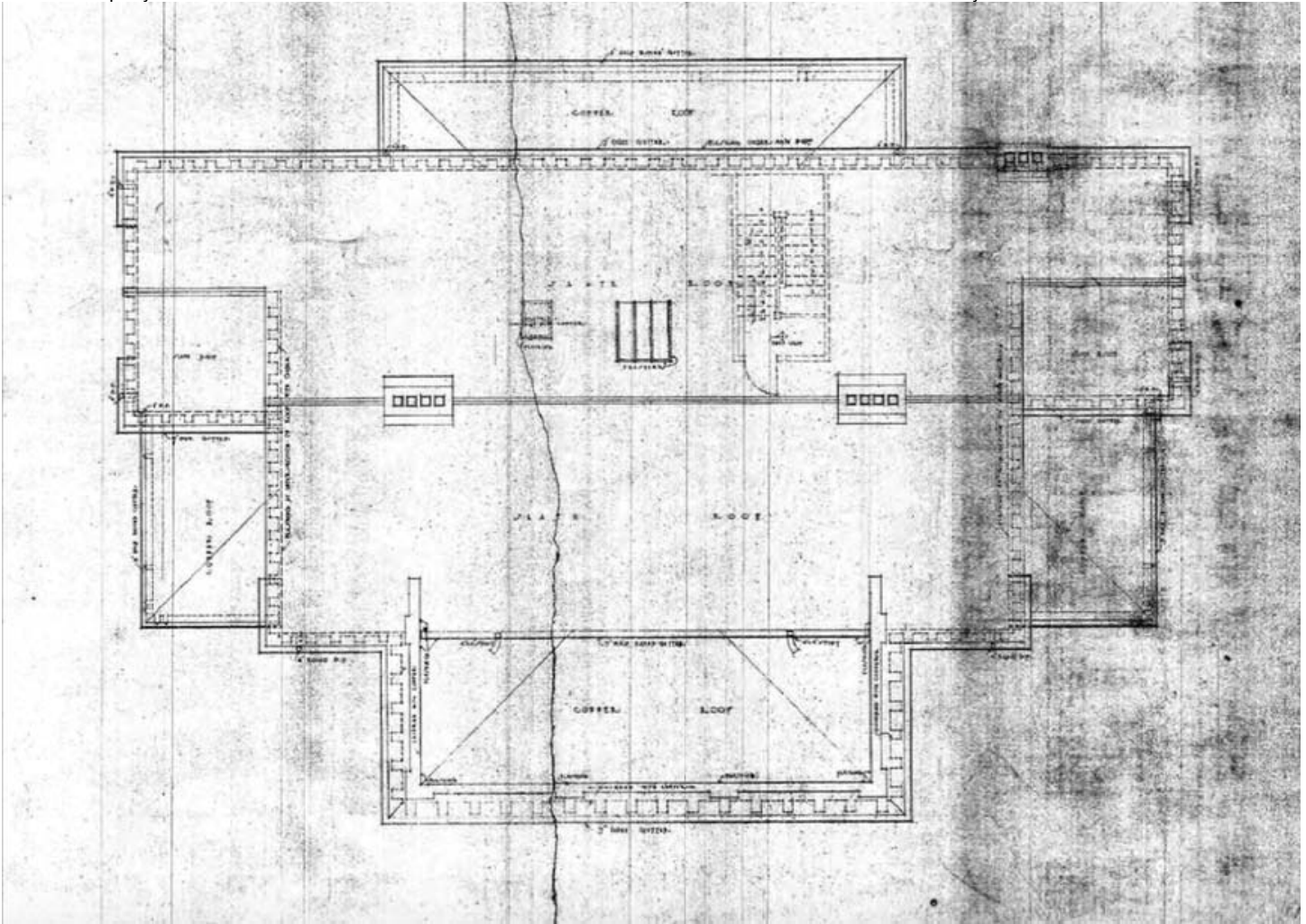


Figure D: Roof plan of Homestead, c.1914. Courtesy of Mr. and Mrs. George Hill

Homestead Plantation  
Name of Property

West Baton Rouge Parish, LA  
County and State

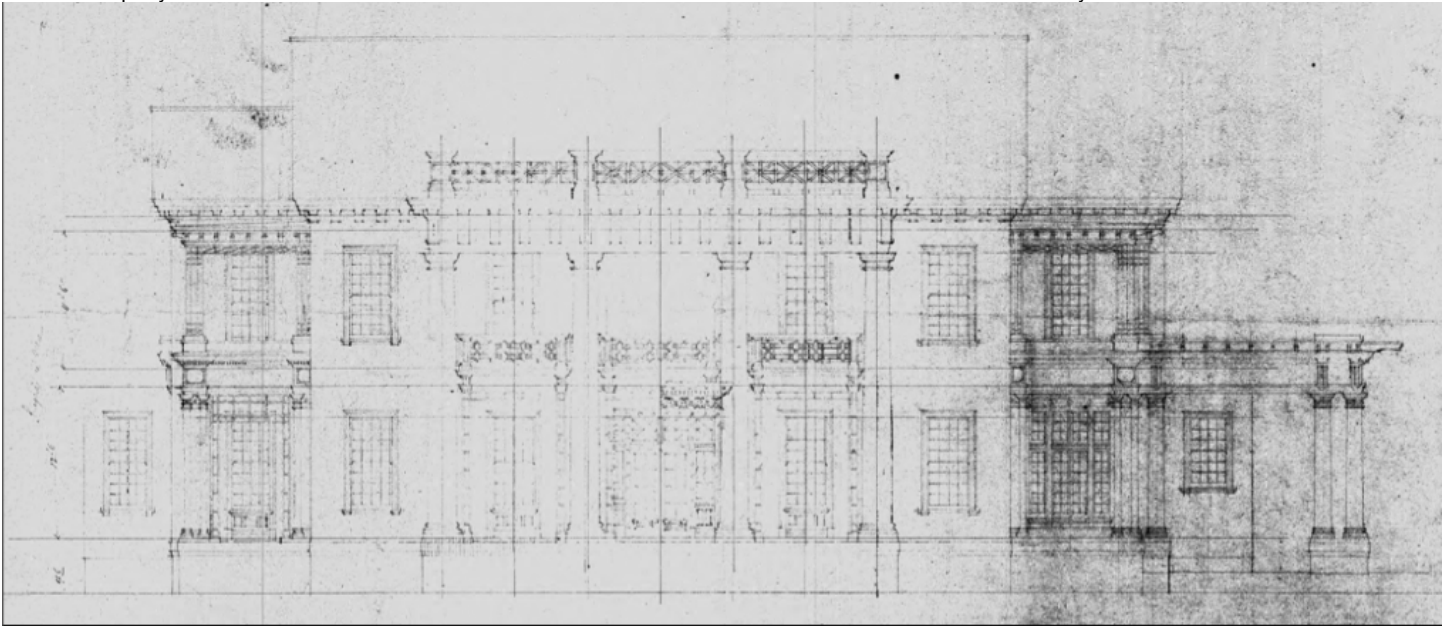


Figure E: East elevation of Homestead, c.1914. Courtesy of Mr. and Mrs. George Hill

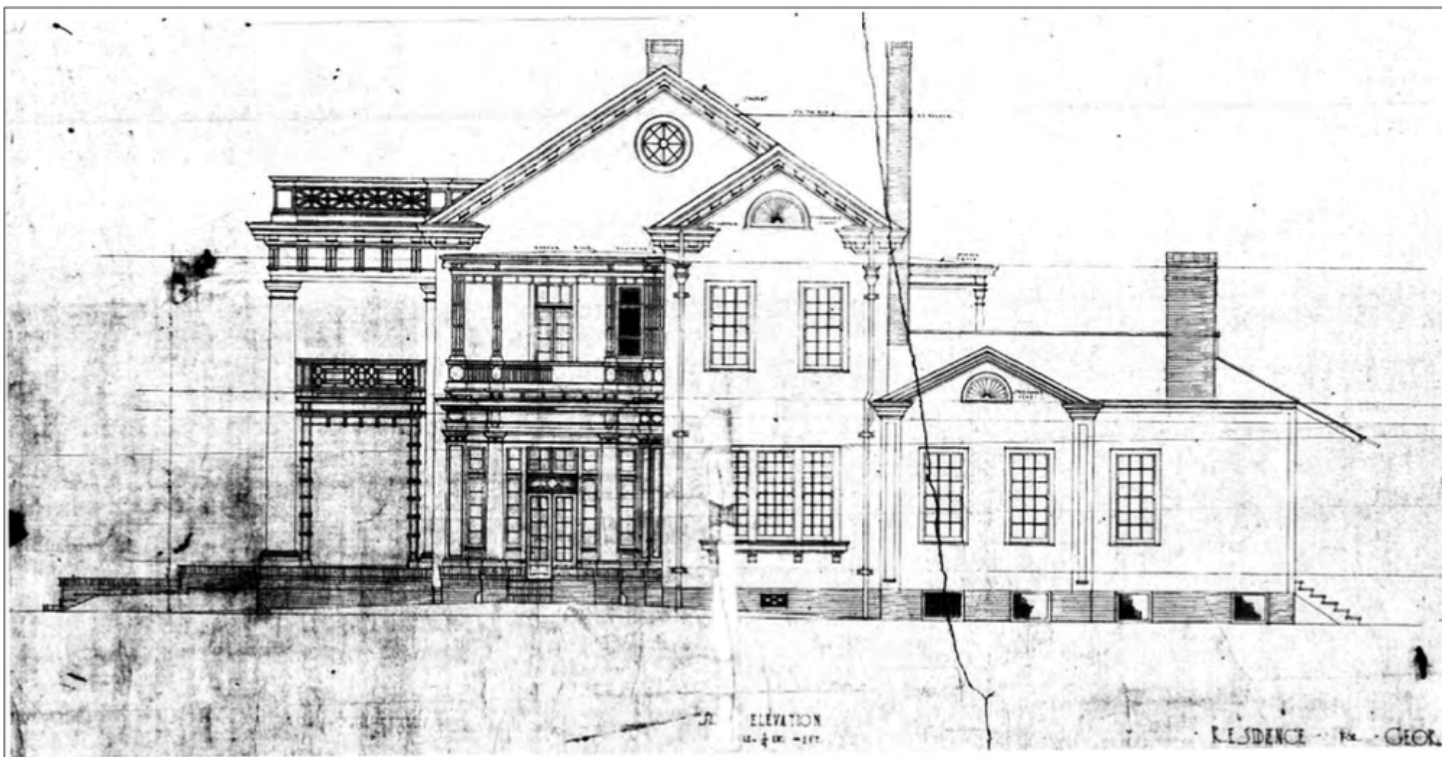


Figure F: North elevation of Homestead c. 1914. Courtesy of Mr. and Mrs. George Hill

Homestead Plantation

Name of Property

West Baton Rouge Parish, LA

County and State

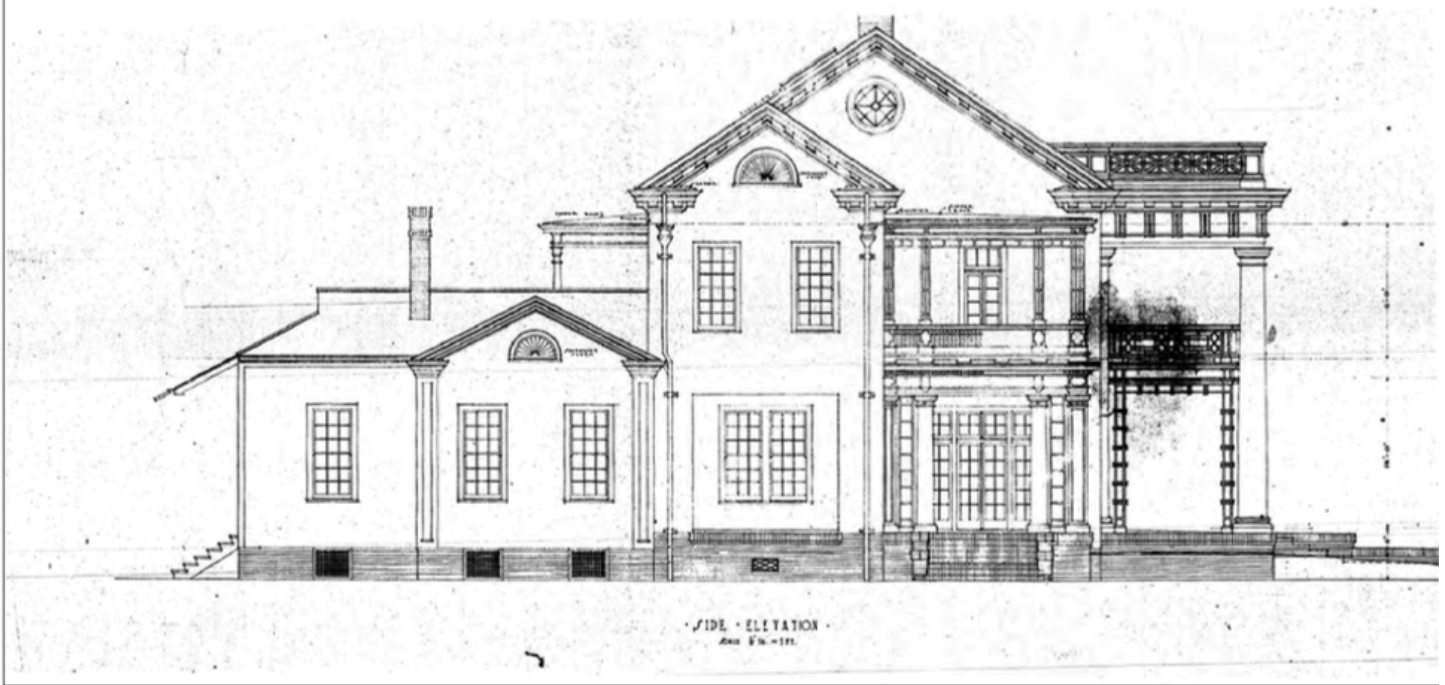


Figure G: South elevation of Homestead c. 1914. Courtesy of Mr. and Mrs. George Hill

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

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.



### Homestead Plantation, West Baton Rouge Parish, LA



Latitude: 30.466617 Longitude: -91.204289

Homestead Plantation, West Baton Rouge Parish, LA



Latitude: 30.466617 Longitude: -91.204289

Homestead Plantation  
West Baton Rouge Parish, LA  
Plat Map



WBR PARISH ASSESSOR

2016 Data

Parcel Report For  
305200000400



**Property Location(s)**

1323 N RIVER RD

Subdivision:

Block Lot

PLS Info:

T&R7S-12E Sec65

**Parcel Contact Info**

**Assessment Status**

Active

**Assessed Value**

Assessed Value

Homestead Exemption

Taxable Value

**Property Owner(s)**

HILL GEORGE

**Property Description**

8.658 AC IN SEC 65 T7S R12E BEING P/O HOMESTEAD PLTN  
52-4 CB145 E32 CB321 E98 E99 & E100 CB322 E50 (MB4 E48)



True North

Homestead Plantation

Homestead Plantation  
West Baton Rouge Parish, LA  
Imagery Map 1

Latitude: 30.466617 Longitude: -91.204289



Imagery Date: 8/26/2015 30°27'58.10" N 91°12'21.26" W elev

733 ft

1989

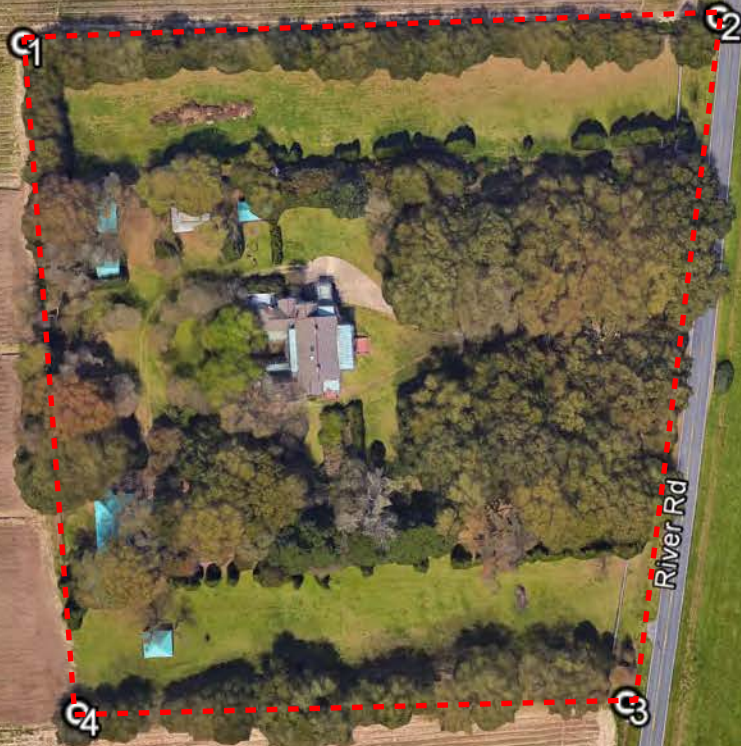
# Homestead Plantation

West Baton Rouge Parish, LA  
Lat/Long and Boundary Map

----- Boundary

Homestead Ln

River Rd



|    | Latitude  | Longitude  |
|----|-----------|------------|
| 1. | 30.467513 | -91.205159 |
| 2. | 30.467615 | -91.203017 |
| 3. | 30.465795 | -91.203257 |
| 4. | 30.465736 | -91.204948 |

Google earth

© 2016 Google

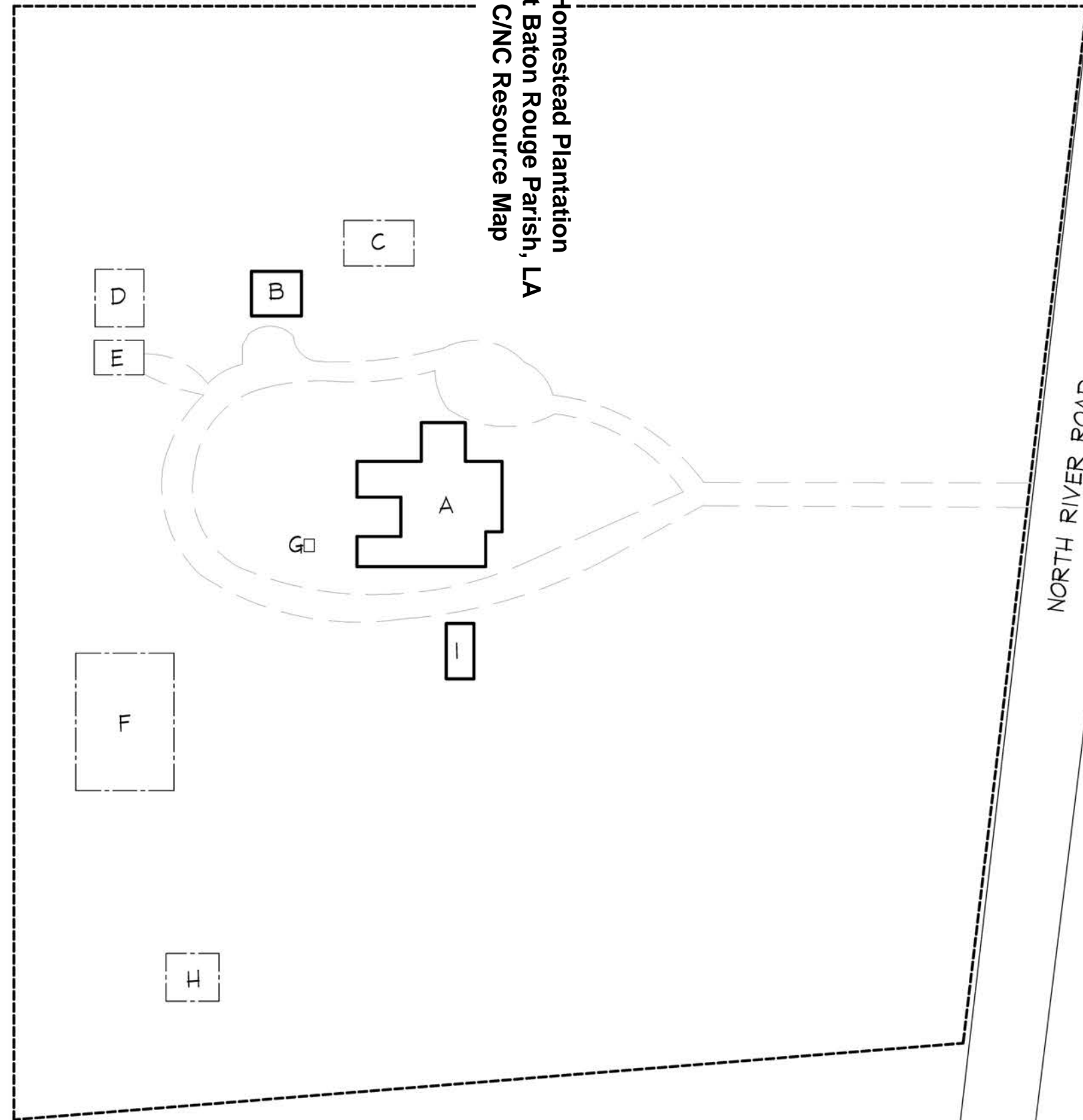


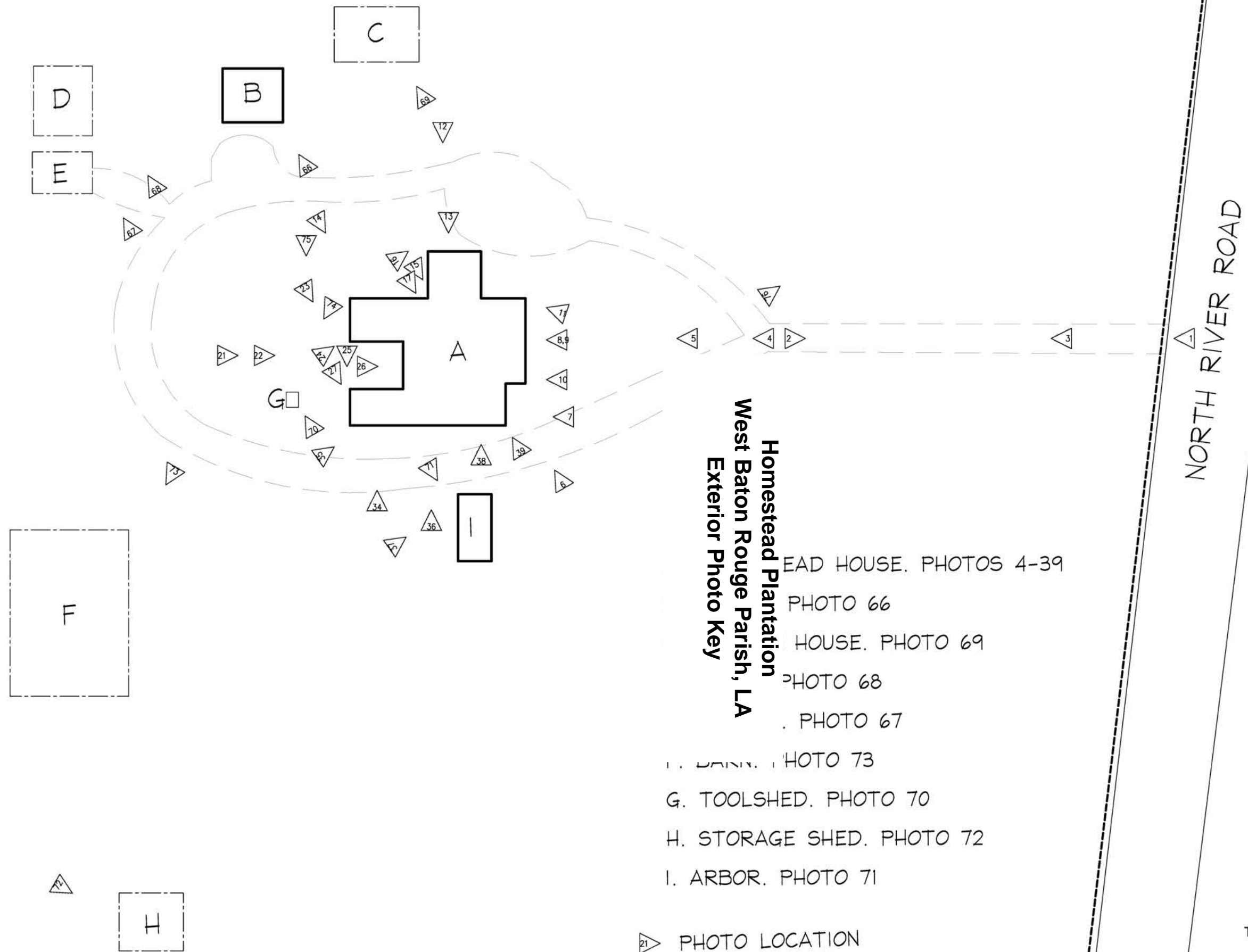
600 ft

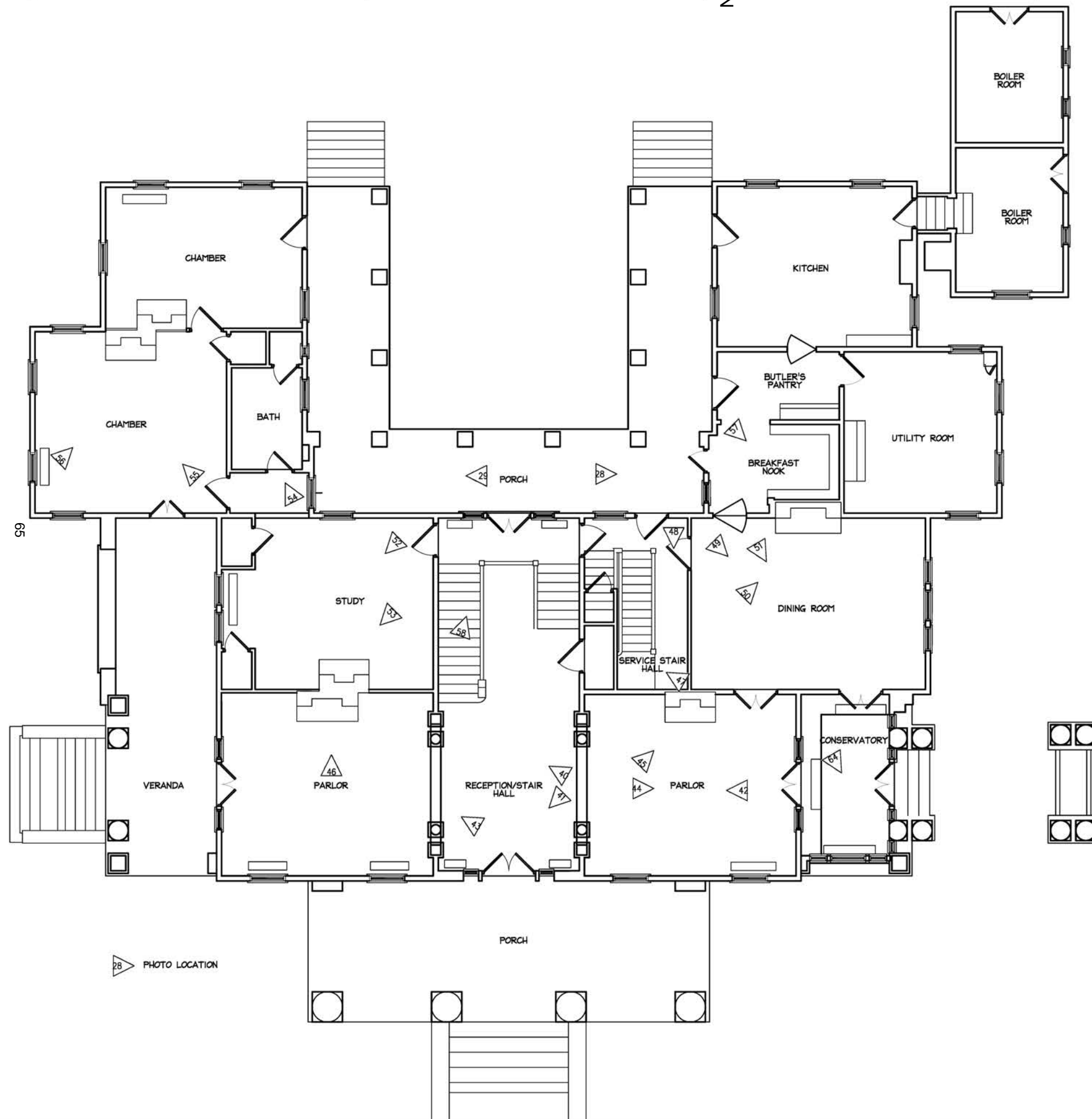
Homestead Plantation  
 West Baton Rouge Parish, LA  
 C/NC Resource Map

- A. HOMESTEAD HOUSE. PHOTOS 4-39
- B. OFFICE. PHOTO 66
- C. CHICKEN HOUSE. PHOTO 69
- D. CABIN. PHOTO 68
- E. GARAGE. PHOTO 67
- F. BARN. PHOTO 73
- G. TOOLSHED. PHOTO 70
- H. STORAGE SHED. PHOTO 72
- I. ARBOR. PHOTO 71

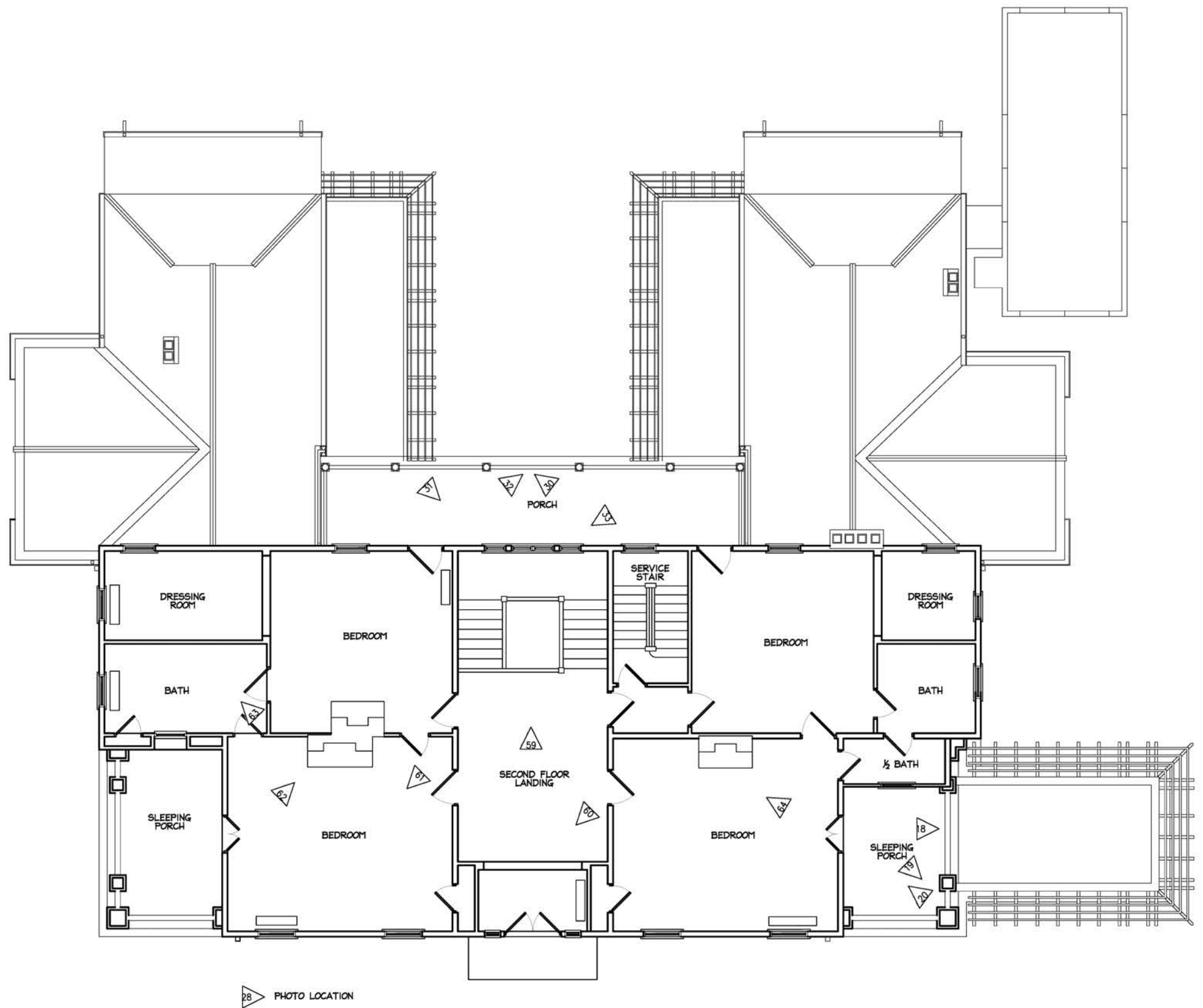
- BOUNDARY
- CONTRIBUTING ELEMENT
- NON-CONTRIBUTING ELEMENT
- DRIVE



























































































































































STATE OF LOUISIANA  
Wild Bird's Nesting  
Blue Jay's Nesting  
Red-bellied Woodpecker's Nesting  
Downy Woodpecker's Nesting  
White-bellied Nuthatch's Nesting  
Black-bellied Nuthatch's Nesting  
Red-headed Woodpecker's Nesting  
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker's Nesting  
White-bellied Nuthatch's Nesting  
Black-bellied Nuthatch's Nesting  
Red-headed Woodpecker's Nesting  
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker's Nesting





























UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Homestead Plantation

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: LOUISIANA, West Baton Rouge

DATE RECEIVED: 8/12/16 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 9/02/16  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 9/19/16 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 9/27/16  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 16000674

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT  RETURN  REJECT 9-22-2016 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

*incredibly intact Neo-classical house.  
Home of 2 important men who utilized their successes  
in sugar to benefit the community & state as  
philanthropists*

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept / B+C

REVIEWER J. Gabbard DISCIPLINE \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

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

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



RECEIVED 2280

AUG 12 2016

Nat. Register of Historic Places  
National Park Service

RENNIE S. BURAS II  
DEPUTY SECRETARY

BILLY NUNGESSER  
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

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

PHIL BOGGAN  
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

August 11, 2016

TO: Mr. James Gabbert  
National Park Service 2280, 8<sup>th</sup> Floor; National Register of Historic Places  
1201 "I" Street, NW; Washington, DC 20005

FROM: Jessica Richardson, National Register Coordinator  
Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation

RE: Homestead Plantation, West Baton Rouge Parish, LA

Jim,

The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for Homestead Plantation to the National Register of Historic Places. The second disk contains the photographs of the property in TIFF format. Should you have any questions, please contact me at 225-219-4595 or [jrichardson@crt.la.gov](mailto:jrichardson@crt.la.gov).

Thanks,

Jessica

Enclosures:

- CD with PDF of the National Register of Historic Places nomination form
- CD with electronic images (tiff format)
- Physical Transmission Letter
- Physical Signature Page, with original signature
- Other:

Comments:

- \_\_\_\_\_ Please ensure that this nomination receives substantive review
- \_\_\_\_\_ This property has been certified under 36 CFR 67
- \_\_\_\_\_ The enclosed owner(s) objection(s) do \_\_\_\_\_ do not \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ constitute a majority of property owners. (Publicly owned property)
- \_\_\_\_\_ Other: