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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

Nat. Register of Historic Places  
National Park Service

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

## 1. Name of Property

Historic Name: Byram, J.E. House  
Other Names/Site Number: N/A  
Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

## 2. Location

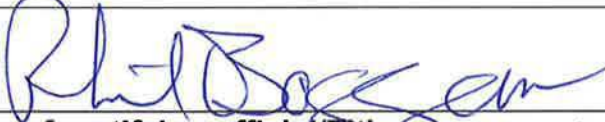
Street & Number: 915 City Park Blvd  
City or town: Alexandria State: Louisiana County: Rapides  
Not for Publication:  Vicinity:

## 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

  
Signature of certifying official/Title: Phil Boggan, State Historic Preservation Officer Date: 12-7-15  
**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

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**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

*2-1-2016*  
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	
1		Buildings
		Sites
		Structures
		Objects
1	0	Total

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

**6. Function or Use Private Residence**

**Historic Functions** (Enter categories from instructions.): Domestic: Single Dwelling

**Current Functions** (Enter categories from instructions.): Domestic: Single Dwelling

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## 7. Description

**Architectural Classification** (Enter categories from instructions.): Late 19<sup>th</sup> and Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century Revivals: Colonial Revival

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

foundation: Brick

walls: Brick Veneer

roof: Asphalt shingles

other:

### Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

### Summary Paragraph

The JE Byram House was constructed in 1938 on the highest lot in Alexandria on the most western edge of the community above and across from Hinson Bayou. The original owner, JE. Byram, was a wealthy sawmill owner able to select the finest hardwoods and hardest bricks (center kiln) and to use the premier architect of the day, Charles Roberts, to meticulously study and represent the plantation style of Colonial Georgian and Federal architecture found along the James River in Virginia. The house retains many original features on the interior and exterior including the interior layout, eight over eight double hung wood windows, entry doors, front porch details, and built ins. Because of this high degree of integrity, it is eligible for listing on the National Register.

### Narrative Description

The Byram house occupies an entire city block, bordered on three sides by streets and on the back side by an original high brick fence and iron gates. Virtual founders of modern Alexandria, Robert and Francis Bolton, stood on the front portico with fluted columns to contemplate their future home across the Bayou. Ancestral cypress and live oaks along with Magnolia trees are common to the neighborhood with 8 original oaks still standing on the property. Patios, walkways, and garden borders wind in a serpentine pattern throughout the front and back yards. The front portico brickwork of herringbone pattern matches the front and side approaches to the home. To the rear and both sides, a high brick fence with iron gates borders the circular drive to the south of the property and surrounds the largest and oldest spreading live oak on the property.

### Façade (southwest elevation) (see photos 1 and 2, Figure 3)

The entry to this 2 and ½ story home is from a west facing round portico with two free standing fluted columns and four engaged fluted columns. The brick and wood entry has an arched fanlight with leaded glass and sidelights and is matched by an identical arch at the rear of the long interior foyer.

The façade is accented by dental and crown molding and there is crown, picture and library molding throughout the home (more decorative in the downstairs formal areas.) Three true dormers top a pitched roof. The central entry is flanked by single eight over eight double hung windows with fixed

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wooden shutters. The windows have brick lintels and soldier course headers. Below the windows, at ground level, is a course of soldier bricks with open air vents. On the second floor, there are three evenly spaced windows matching those on the first floor. The side gable roof has three dormer windows with front facing gables. The double hung wood windows in each dormer have a six light arched top sash over a six light rectangular sash. Between the roof and the second floor is a dentilated cornice. A chimney is located on the southern end of the façade. On the northern side of the façade, set to the rear, is the original attached garage. The west elevation of the garage features one six over six double hung window and an entry door into the garage. On the southern side of the façade is an enclosed porch, which was originally a screened porch. The porch was infilled with glass in between all of the original columns.

### **Northwest Elevation** (see photos 2 and 3)

This elevation faces onto Albert Street and the driveway leading to the original attached 2 car garage is accessed via this street. The garage features two door openings, with more modern paneled garage doors (originals featured more glass per Figure 4). A decorative soldier course tops the two doors. To the left of the doors is a single opening with fixed shutters covering it. A vent is found in the end of the front (towards Albert St) facing gable. The original brick fence with iron gate connects to the garage.

On the main house, on the first floor from left to right, there is a smaller single casement window, a larger casement window (the same size as the rest of the windows on the house), and two windows matching those on the front. The second casement window appears to be a replacement as the original drawings (see Figure 4) show a set of French doors in this location. If they are a replacement, they were designed to look like the top half of French doors. The second floor has two eight over eight windows on each end with a smaller six over six double hung window in the center. A large vent is found in the gable end.

### **Northeast (rear) Elevation** (see photos 5-7)

The rear elevation features the rear of the main house as well as the rear of the enclosed screen porch, the "book room," (see Figure 5), and the rear of a second enclosed porch off of the garage and rear first floor bedrooms. The rear of the side enclosed porch features a central door with a stained glass transom, and single lite pieces of glass in between the original columns. The stained glass was added by the current owner. The rear of the main house has a double hung window to the left of the "book room" projection on the ground floor. The book room has a set of French doors on its southern elevation and two double hung windows on the eastern elevation including one window the same size as the majority of the windows on the house and one smaller six over six window (located in the bathroom of the "book room." The second floor of the main house has a four over four double hung window, a stained glass window (added in an original opening), and a six over six double hung window. The second enclosed porch, originally screened per the original plans, appears to have been infilled earlier than the other porch based on its infill windows, which are all multi lite wood windows. The entry door is on the southern elevation of the porch and features three inset horizontal panels on the lower half and six lites on the top half. The garage/rear bedroom area has a pair of six over six double hung windows on its southern elevation.

### **Southeast Elevation** (see photo 4)

The ground floor of this elevation is mostly made up of the side enclosed screen porch. There are six columns with the central four evenly spaces and the end columns paired more closely together at the corners. The infill consists of large single pieces of glass inserted between the columns above the original panels that make up the lower third.

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### **Interior (see photos 8-32)**

The interior of the house has not changed since it was originally designed and it is clear that the architect took a lot of time to incorporate many true Colonial Revival details throughout the house. Upon entering the front door, the central hall has the main stair leading to the second floor and the dining room and main parlor to its left and right. Both the upstairs and downstairs hallways are 12 feet wide. The main stair features stained wood treads with a curved banister and simple pickets. The wall of the stairs is paneled with a chair rail and typical Colonial Revival panels. An arched opening is located at the end of the central hall and leads to the kitchen and book room. The light in the center of the hallway has a decorative plaster medallion.

To the right, through a set of multi lite French doors, is the living room. A large fireplace with mantle is found on the southern wall. The mantel has two engaged fluted columns supporting a simple projecting top. The fireplace surround is marble as well as the floor surrounding the fireplace insert. The rest of the flooring throughout this room and the other spaces on the first floor is wood. Above the fireplace and along the southern wall, there are framed panels as well as crown molding. A chair rail wraps the southern wall as well. Two doorways on each side of the fireplace lead into the enclosed side porch.

The floor in the side porch is modern black and white tile. The original columns are intact and are simple rectangular columns. The ceiling is the original painted wood and the entablature with a simple molding and crown molding is intact. The back of the brick chimney is painted and exposed in this space.

On the left side of the hallway, through another set of multi lite French doors, is the dining room. This space features corner built in cabinets with Colonial Revival detailing. A chair rail wraps this room as does crown molding.

Through the arched opening at the end of the main hall is the "book room." It feature built in bookshelves, a set of French doors leading to the back yard, and its own bathroom with original tile and fixtures. The bookshelves feature decorative molding and crown molding wraps this room.

A breakfast room is located behind the dining room and features built in cabinets. An elevator was added by the original owners in the southwest corner of the breakfast room. Connected to the breakfast room is the kitchen, which still has many of its original features and details including metal and wood cabinets and crown molding.

At the rear of the first floor is an enclose porch, accessed via the kitchen. This porch provides access to the attached garage as well as the rear bedroom, originally intended for a maid's use. The bedroom has its own attached bedroom. On the second floor, there are three bedrooms and two bathrooms. The bedrooms all have crown molding, baseboards, and original doors (also found in the upstairs hallway) and the bathrooms feature many original features as well.

### **Alterations and Integrity**

An interior elevator was added by the original owner who died while living in the home. It was said that Mr. Byram lay in state for at least a week, his wife unwilling to surrender the body until forced to do so by the coroner. The current owners have added extensive pieces of antique furniture, musical instruments, stained glass, and Queazel lighting. The master bedroom has a full tester Mallard rosewood bed, dresser and armoire. Mostly pink and rose oriental rugs are throughout.

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The Byram house has changed very little since it was originally meticulously designed and built. The main alterations have been the enclosure of the screened porches and the addition of an elevator. A pool has been added to the back yard, but this does not affect the historic integrity of the house. The interior has been virtually untouched and it can safely be assumed that the members of the Byram family would immediately recognize their home today. The house retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, association, design, materials, and workmanship, and remains eligible for listing on the National Register.

**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.
	<b>B</b>	Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
<b>X</b>	<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

**Period of Significance:** 1938

**Significant Dates:** 1938

**Significant Persons:** N/A

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

**Architect/Builder (last name, first name):** Roberts, Charles

**Period of Significance (justification):** The period of significance is 1938, the year the house was constructed.

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

**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The JE Byram House is locally significant under Criterion C: Architecture as it embodies the characteristics of the Colonial Revival style within Alexandria and Rapides Parish. Originally constructed in 1938, the house has remained intact, both on the interior and exterior, and retains many of its original Colonial Revival details. The architect, Charles Roberts, traveled to the James River area in Virginia to get plans and ideas for this house, which is clearly evident in the meticulous detail and true to form Colonial Revival features. The building has received only minor alterations since it was built and it stands today as a prime example of the Colonial Revival style in Alexandria. The period of significance is 1938, the year the house was constructed.

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

Brief History of Alexandria

In 1722, on the north bank of the Red River (opposite present day Alexandria), Post des Rapides was founded by the French Governor to protect settlers portaging the rapids there from Indian harassment. By the time France ceded Louisiana to Spain in 1762, that small settlement had grown, and by 1799 and the end of Spanish rule, there were 760 settlers living in the area. In 1803, the area became United States territory as a result of the Louisiana Purchase. The following year Rapides became one of the twelve counties into which the new Territory of New Orleans was divided. In 1805, Alexander Fulton, a local trader and recipient of a Spanish land grant, surveyed and plotted the town, naming it after his infant daughter. Later that year, Alexandria became the seat of the newly established Rapides County. In 1807, the legislature divided the Territory of Orleans into 19 parishes, one of which was Rapides. The small town attracted settlers who came to farm the rich alluvial soils for the opportunity to get rich growing cotton. Statehood was attained in 1812 and Alexandria was formally incorporated in 1819<sup>1</sup>.

Despite this relatively early date, Alexandria was a small community hugging the banks of the Red River on the eve of the Civil War (population 1,461 in 1860). Set afire by Union troops in May 1864, the town recovered slowly (population 1,800 in 1880). The period of 1890 to 1910 saw the greatest population growth in Alexandria's history. The population increased almost 100% in each of these decades, arriving at 11,213 in 1910. Railroads (and what they made possible) were responsible for this explosive development. With its central location within the state, the town emerged as a railroad hub, which made possible the huge lumber boom of the 1890 to c.1920 period. Located amidst a vast region of virgin pine, Alexandria had some seventy sawmills within a forty mile radius.

The military became the town's economic foundation beginning in August and September of 1941 when massive United States Army training exercises were conducted in the area in preparation for probable involvement in World War II. Some half million soldiers engaged in mock battles in what has come to be known as the Louisiana Maneuvers. Numerous huge military camps sprouted around Alexandria. Multi-lane MacArthur Drive, a bypass, opened in 1942 to facilitate tank movement. But with the end of the war, the temporary military camps were closed. In the generally booming decade

<sup>1</sup> N.B. Carl Laurent, From This Valley: A History of Alexandria, Pineville and Rapides Louisiana, 2004, p 12.

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of the 1950s (for America as a whole), the city's population grew by only 15%, reaching 40,279 in 1960. In 1967, the city's mayor lamented that during the past twenty years, his town had been surpassed in size (within the state) by first Monroe and then Lafayette.<sup>2</sup>

### History of the Byram House

The Byram House was designed and built in 1938 by JE Byram. Mr. Byram was a wealthy sawmill owner and because of his occupation, he was able to incorporate personally selected fine woods and building materials for his new home. The home was built along Hinson Bayou in an area of town that became popular during the 1930s and 1940s, likely coinciding with the increase in population due to the railroad and the military installments nearby (Sanborn maps from 1928 show very little development in this area, but the maps from 1928-1951 show most of the lots in the area developed). The house has had three owners including the Byrams, the Husseys, and the current owners.

Shortly after the house was built, America entered World War II and Alexandria had 5 military bases at that time. The area's population due to these installments rose from 25,000 to 125,000. Because of the Louisiana Maneuvers in 1940-41, many top ranking military officials were in Alexandria including Generals Eisenhower, Patton, Bradley, and Junior Officer Henry Kissinger. Because of Mr. Byram's high ranking status in Alexandria, these high ranking men spent time at the Byram House.

### The Architects

Charles T. Roberts was born in 1913 and attended Georgia Tech University and the University of Pennsylvania. He then went to Fountainbleau, France, to study art and architecture. He was an accomplished watercolor artist and is credited with designing most of the Colonial and Neoclassical Revival homes that were built in Alexandria. One of his houses includes the house for the Boltons, located across the Bayou from the Byram House (900 City Park Blvd).<sup>3</sup> Roberts was employed with the firm of Barron and Roberts (later Barron, Heinberg & Brocato).

One of Mr. Roberts' designs, The Wade H. Jones, Sr. House in Meeker (Rapides Parish), redesigned in 1935 in the Colonial Revival style, was listed on the National Register in 1987. Roberts designed other homes in the city of Alexandria, totaling 6 that have been documented as Roberts' houses. These 6 houses appear to follow more of a Neoclassical style versus Colonial Revival as they have full width front porches, some of them one story (on the two one story buildings) and others 2 story full height. They also have other architectural details more befitting Neoclassical Revival than Colonial Revival. The Byram House has the typical Colonial Revival one bay entry portico. (Addresses for other Roberts houses in Alexandria: 3112 Georges Lane, 2035 Marye St, 900 City Park Blvd, 2710 Georges Lane, 2627 Jackson St, 2616 Jackson St)

Roberts also designed a house for his sister in 1941 in New Orleans that was later given to Tulane University and is used today as the Tulane Alumni House. It is clear to see the similarities between the Byram House and this building, which is another good example of the Classical Colonial style in Louisiana.

### Criterion C: Colonial Revival Architecture in the United States, Louisiana, and Alexandria

<sup>2</sup> National Register of Historic Places, Alexandria Post-War Suburbs Historic District, Alexandria, Rapides Parish, #13000366.

<sup>3</sup> Personal Interview with Katherine Duke (daughter of Charles T. Roberts), October 30, 2015.



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Colonial Revival refers to the rebirth of interest in early English and Dutch houses found along the east coast. It is believed that the beginning of the interest in Colonial Revival started with the Philadelphia Centennial of 1876. Frank M. Ewing, the restorer for Independence Hall, was concerned that “the actuality...of our Founding is already losing itself in the mists of the past,” but he believed that “so long as we can preserve the material objects...the thrill of vitality may still be transmitted unbroken.”<sup>4</sup> One year later, the preeminent firm, McKim, Mead, White, and Bigelow toured New England to study Georgian and Federal architecture. By 1886, they had designed and built two landmark Colonial Revival buildings in Newport, Rhode Island. These two houses typified the subtype of Colonial Revival most common before 1910 – the asymmetrical form with Colonial Revival details added and the symmetrical hipped roof shape.<sup>5</sup>

These early Colonial Revival designs were not rooted in historical accuracy and were generally, individual interpretations with details inspired by the early Georgian and Federal styles. As the Colonial Revival style developed and transformed, more emphasis would be put on carefully researched copies with appropriate proportions and details, much like the Byram House, which was carefully researched in the James River area of Virginia by its architect, Charles Roberts.<sup>6</sup>

With the attention to detail within the style, new publications began to be disseminated with photographs and measured drawings of Georgian and Federal buildings along the east coast. Buildings constructed in the Colonial Revival style between 1915 and 1935 more closely resemble 18<sup>th</sup> century Georgian and Federal designs versus the Colonial Revival buildings built between 1880 and 1915. The style continued to be used popularly through the 1930s and 1950s with the influence of the restoration of colonial Williamsburg and more popular writings. The style was also used on ranch houses through the 1960s and it has never fully disappeared from use in the United States.<sup>7</sup>

There are ten principal subtypes of the Colonial Revival style defined in *A Field Guide to American Houses* by Virginia McAlester: asymmetrical, hipped roof with full width porch, hipped roof without full width porch, side gabled roof, centered gable, gambrel roof, second story overhang, one story, three story, and built in garage. The JE Byram house fits within the side gabled roof subtype, which is described as follows:

“About 30 percent of Colonial Revival houses are simple, two story rectangular blocks with side gabled roofs. As in the type just described (hipped roof without full width porch), the details tend to be exaggerated prior to 1910 and more “correct” afterward. This subtype was built throughout the Colonial Revival era but predominates after about 1915 and was widely built after 1930.”<sup>8</sup>

In Louisiana, the early Colonial Revival buildings tended to be Queen Anne buildings with Colonial Revival features. One of the first Colonial Revival houses in the state was built in New Orleans in 1893 and was a house with Queen Anne asymmetry but details inspired by Colonial details such as a segmental swan neck pediment over a window, Tuscan columns on the front gallery, and a modillion cornice.<sup>9</sup> As previously noted, as the style developed, it became more historically accurate and at this time, Louisiana began to see more of the style being built. While the style was used in high style

<sup>4</sup> Valenzuela Preservation Studio. “Historic Context for the Colonial Revival Architectural Style in Louisiana.” Prepared for the Louisiana Office of Cultural Development, Division of Historic Preservation, Baton Rouge, LA. May 2012. pg. 4-1

<sup>5</sup> Virginia McAlester. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. Alfred Knopf: New York, 2013; pg. 432.

<sup>6</sup> Valenzuela, pg. 4-2

<sup>7</sup> McAlester, pg. 432.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid, pg. 410.

<sup>9</sup> Valenzuela, pg. 4-5.

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homes, such as the Byram House, it also trickled down to the middle class. Its use also spread to be used on typical Louisiana building forms such as the shotgun house.

There are three main subtypes of the Colonial Revival style identified in Louisiana: Transitional Colonial (1880-1915), Classical Colonial (1915-1940), and Minimal Colonial (1940-1955). Transitional Colonial buildings represent a transitional where classical elements were applied to the asymmetrical Queen Anne building form.<sup>10</sup> The Classical Colonial subtype buildings exhibit architectural details, massing, and façade organization that had been carefully researched and represent accurate replications of classical building forms. The Byram House falls under the Classical Colonial subtype. As described in Louisiana's statewide context for Colonial Revival architecture, which features the Byram House on the cover, states:

“Buildings constructed within this period were often brick masonry veneer with rectangular plans and symmetrical façade organization. Careful attention was given to entrance details, cornice articulation, fenestration, and overall building form.”<sup>11</sup>

Buildings in the Minimal Colonial subtype represent the changing tastes of the country and featured simplified built forms and decorative elements.<sup>12</sup>

As a prime example of the Classical Colonial Revival subtype, the JE Byram House has many original, distinctive characteristics of the style including a two story rectangular building form, one story side wings with flat roof (one originally open, another closed as a garage), symmetrical and balanced façade, masonry veneer, one bay classical entry portico with classical columns both free standing and engaged as pilasters, decorative details painted white, side gabled roof with a moderate to steep pitch, roof dormers, dentilated cornice details, central entrance with sidelights and fanlight transom, double hung multi lite wood windows with fixed shutters, a central hall floor plan, and rigid interior floor plan with small rooms designated for specific functions.

The JE Byram House stands out as a classic example of the Colonial Revival style in Alexandria. The features pointed out above help the building to embody the characteristics of the style and help to demonstrate the particular phase of the style when historic accuracy was key to the designs. Using designs and features found in the James River area in Virginia, Charles T. Roberts designed the Byram House to feature true and precise Colonial details on both the exterior and interior. The Byram House retains almost all of its original details in plan and design and for these reasons, it is eligible for listing on the National Register under Criterion C: Architecture at the local level.

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### **Developmental History/Additional historic context information**

See above.

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## **9. Major Bibliographical Resources**

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

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<sup>10</sup> Ibid, pg. 6-3.

<sup>11</sup> Ibid, pg. 6-4.

<sup>12</sup> Ibid, pg. 6-5.

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Duke, Katherine. Personal Interview with homeowner, October 30, 2015.

Laurent, N.B. Carl. *From This Valley: A History of Alexandria, Pineville and Rapides Louisiana: Volume 1*, 2004.

McAlester, Virginia. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. Alfred Knopf: New York, 2013

National Register of Historic Places, Alexandria Post-War Suburbs Historic District, Alexandria, Rapides Parish, #13000366.

Valenzuela Preservation Studio. "Historic Context for the Colonial Revival Architectural Style in Louisiana." Prepared for the Louisiana Office of Cultural Development, Division of Historic Preservation, Baton Rouge, LA. May 2012.

**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: \_\_\_\_\_

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

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreeage of Property:** Less than an acre

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates**

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 31.294286                      Longitude: -92.463987

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

Part of Lot One (1) of Block Three (3) of Hayden-Bolton Place as recorded in Plat Book 5, page 42, Records of Rapides Parish, Louisiana, and more particularly described as follows: Start on the Southeast line of

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Albert Street at the corner of common to Lots 1 and 3 of Block 3 of Hayden-Bolton Place and run southwesterly along Albert Street 41.78 feet to the point of beginning; thence turn 64 degrees 37 minutes to the left and run 62.85 feet; thence turn 90 degrees to the right and run 6.0 feet; thence turn 90 degrees to the left and run 71.5 feet to the edge of an existing driveway; thence turn to the left and run along a curve to the right having a radius of 43 feet through an arc of 45 degrees 25 minutes and length of 34.08 feet to the north line of Myrtle Street; thence turn 90 degrees to the right from the tangent to said curve and run along Myrtle Street 138.9 feet to the northeast line of City Park Blvd; thence run along the northeast line of City Park Blvd., 94.75 feet to the southeast line of Albert Street; thence run northeasterly along the southeast line of Albert Street 208.16 feet more or less, to the point of beginning. (See submitted plat map for boundaries)

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

The boundaries selected are the historic boundaries of the property.

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title: Milton S. Rhea/Susan David Rhea; National Register Staff

organization:

street & number: 915 City Park Blvd

city or town: Alexandria

state: Louisiana

zip code: 71301

e-mail: [slot.hiker@hotmail.com](mailto:slot.hiker@hotmail.com) [oniesusan@aol.com](mailto:oniesusan@aol.com)

telephone: 318-442-3536

date: October 2015

**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: JE Byram House

City or Vicinity: Alexandria

County: Rapides Parish

State: LA

Name of Photographer: Jessica Richardson

Date of Photographs: September 28, 2015

Byram, JE, House  
Name of Property

Rapides Parish, LA  
County and State

- 1 of 32: View of façade and front yard; camera facing east.
- 2 of 32: View of southwestern corner of house; camera facing east.
- 3 of 32: View of northwest elevation; camera facing southeast.
- 4 of 32: View of southeast elevation; camera facing northwest.
- 5 of 32: View of rear elevation; camera facing southwest.
- 6 of 32: View of rear elevation; camera facing southwest.
- 7 of 32: View of rear elevation; camera facing southwest.
- 8 of 32: View of entry hall; camera facing northeast.
- 9 of 32: View of front door; camera facing southwest.
- 10 of 32: View of living room; camera facing northwest.
- 11 of 32: View of living room; camera facing east.
- 12 of 32: View of enclosed side porch; camera facing northeast.
- 13 of 32: View of enclosed side porch; camera facing southwest.
- 14 of 32: View of dining room; camera facing northeast.
- 15 of 32: View of dining room; camera facing east.
- 16 of 32: View of book room/den; camera facing northeast.
- 17 of 32: View of breakfast room; camera facing southwest.
- 18 of 32: View of kitchen; camera facing west.
- 19 of 32: View of kitchen; camera facing southwest.
- 20 of 32: View of rear bedroom on first floor; camera facing northeast.
- 21 of 32: View of rear bedroom on first floor; camera facing southwest.
- 22 of 32: View of rear enclosed porch between rear bedroom and kitchen; camera facing southeast.
- 23 of 32: View of rear enclosed porch between rear bedroom and kitchen; camera facing southeast.
- 24 of 32: View looking down the stairs into entry hall; camera facing southwest.
- 25 of 32: View looking into the second floor hallway; camera facing southwest.
- 26 of 32: View looking into rear bedroom on second floor; camera facing northwest.
- 27 of 32: View looking towards elevator on second floor; camera facing northwest.
- 28 of 32: View looking at front left bedroom on second floor; camera facing west.
- 29 of 32: View looking at hall bathroom on second floor; camera facing northwest.
- 30 of 32: View looking at hall bathroom on second floor; camera facing west.
- 31 of 32: View of master bedroom on second floor; camera facing east.
- 32 of 32: View of master bathroom on second floor; camera facing northeast.

#### List of Figures

- Figure 1 – 1928-51 Sanborn Map; image courtesy of the State Library of Louisiana's Digital Sanborn Map Collection.
- Figure 2. 1928-53 Sanborn Map; image courtesy of the State Library of Louisiana's Digital Sanborn Map Collection.
- Figure 3 – Original façade drawing; image courtesy of the author.
- Figure 4 – Original northwestern elevation drawing; image courtesy of the author.
- Figure 5 – Original portion of first floor plan; image courtesy of the author.
- Figure 6 – Original rear portion of first floor plan; image courtesy of the author.
- Figure 7 – Inscription found on the outside of the original plans; image courtesy of the author.

Byram, JE, House  
Name of Property

Rapides Parish, LA  
County and State

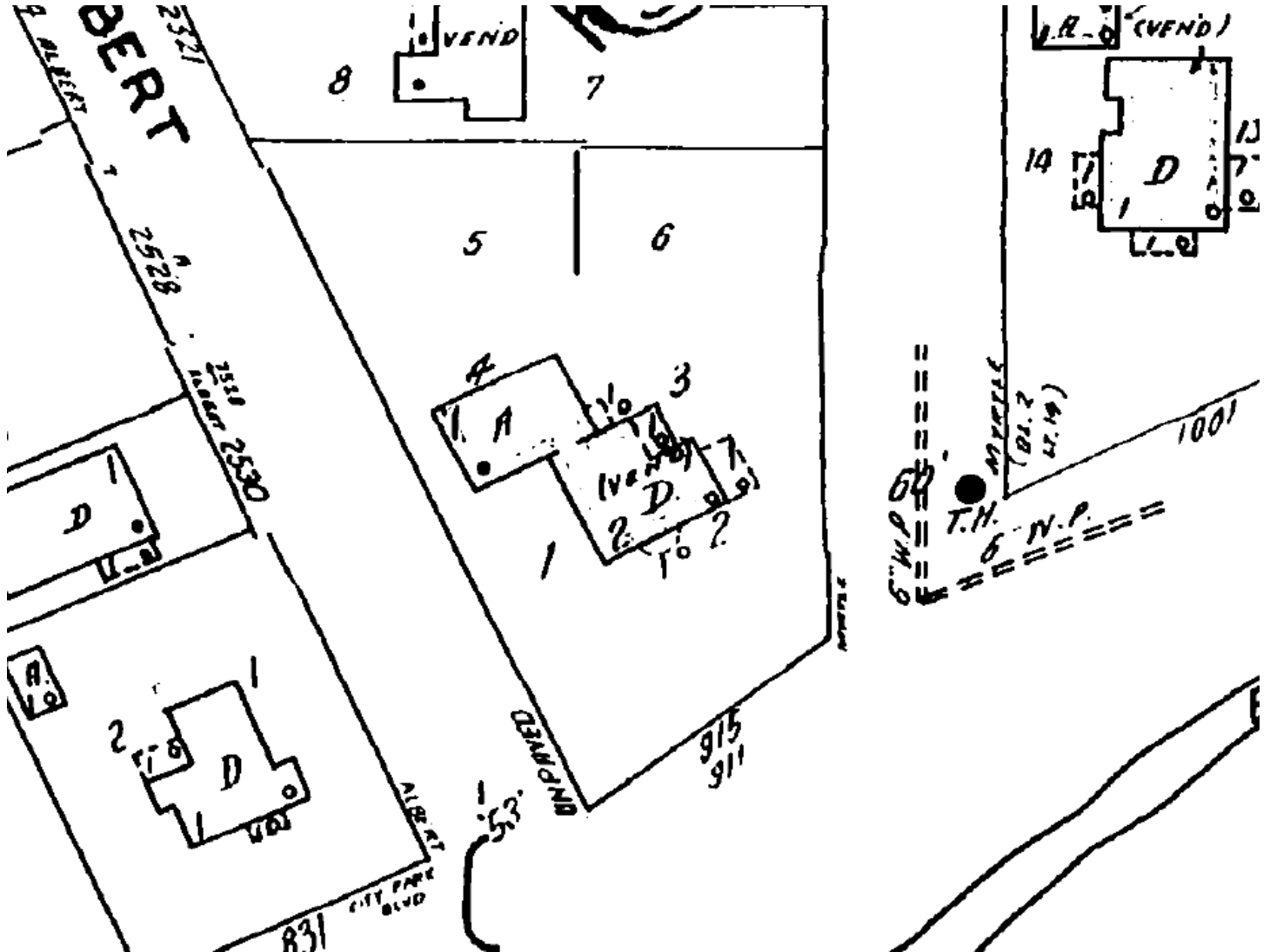


Figure 1 – 1928-51 Sanborn Map; image courtesy of the State Library of Louisiana's Digital Sanborn Map Collection.

Byram, JE, House  
Name of Property

Rapides Parish, LA  
County and State

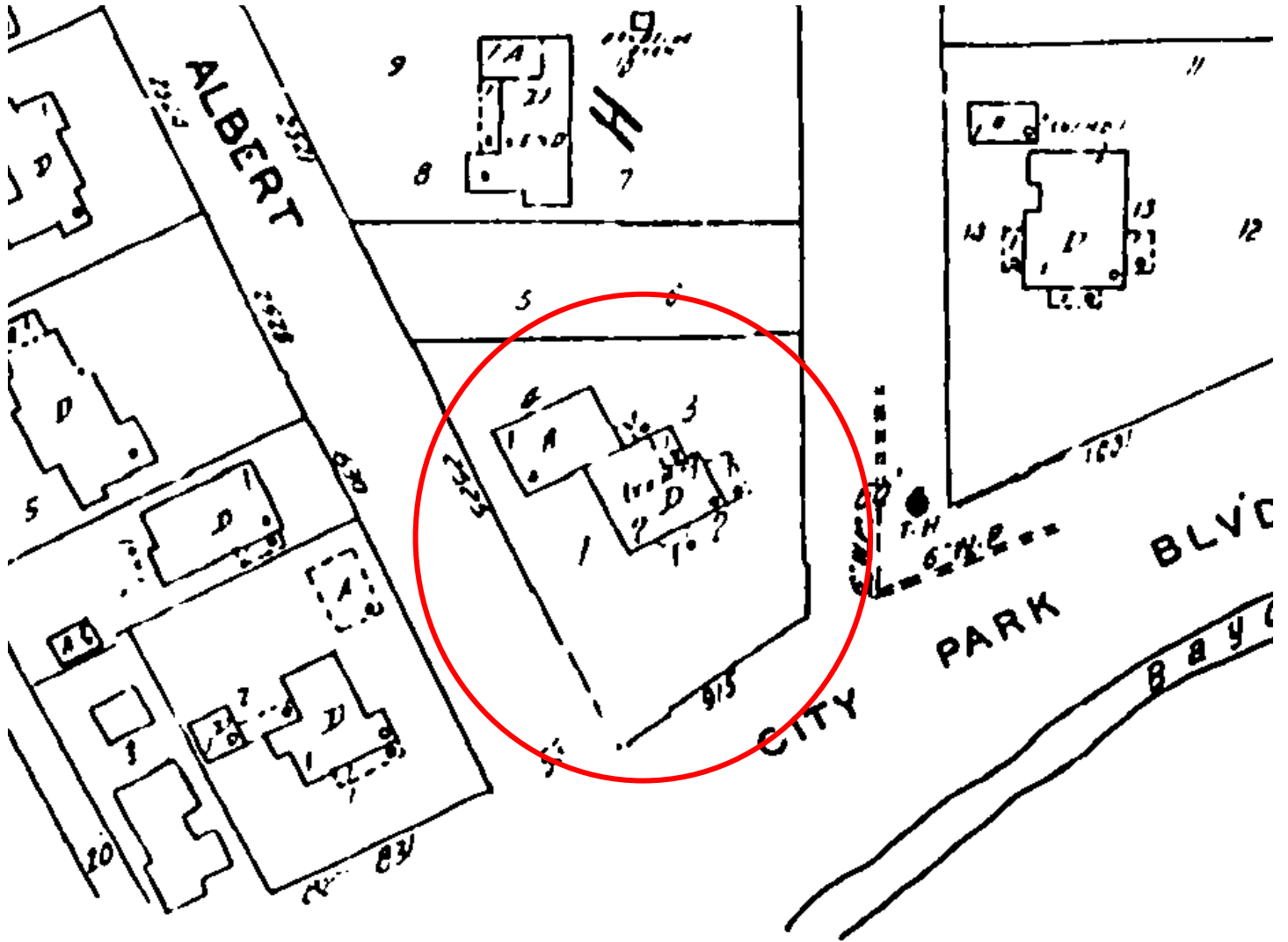


Figure 2. 1928-53 Sanborn Map; image courtesy of the State Library of Louisiana's Digital Sanborn Map Collection.

Byram, JE, House  
Name of Property

Rapides Parish, LA  
County and State



Figure 3 – Original façade drawing; image courtesy of the author.



Byram, JE, House  
Name of Property

Rapides Parish, LA  
County and State



Figure 4 – Original northwestern elevation drawing; image courtesy of the author.

Byram, JE, House  
Name of Property

Rapides Parish, LA  
County and State

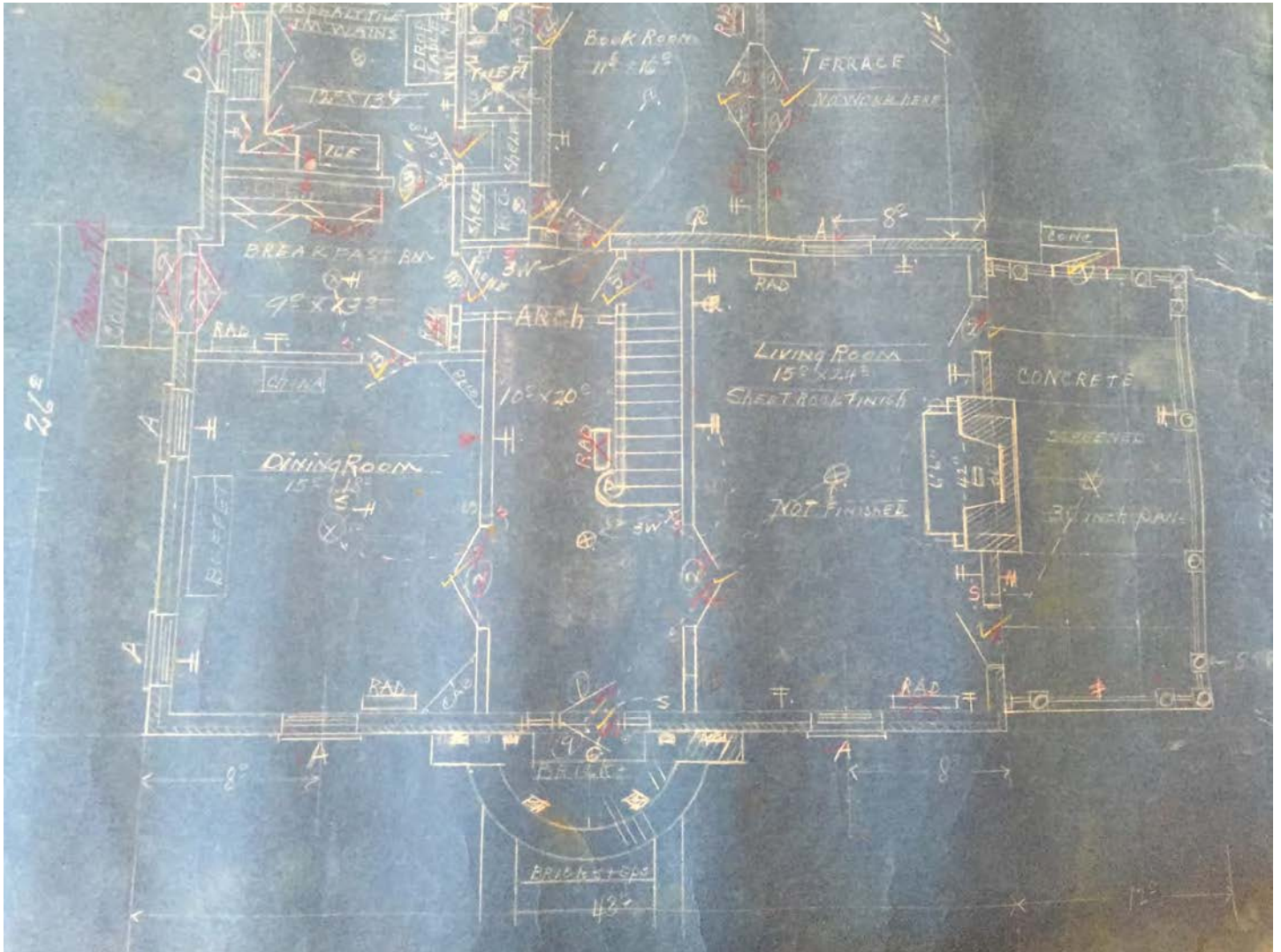


Figure 5 – Original portion of first floor plan; image courtesy of the author.

Byram, JE, House  
Name of Property

Rapides Parish, LA  
County and State



Figure 6 – Original rear portion of first floor plan; image courtesy of the author.

Byram, JE, House  
Name of Property

Rapides Parish, LA  
County and State

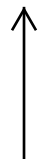
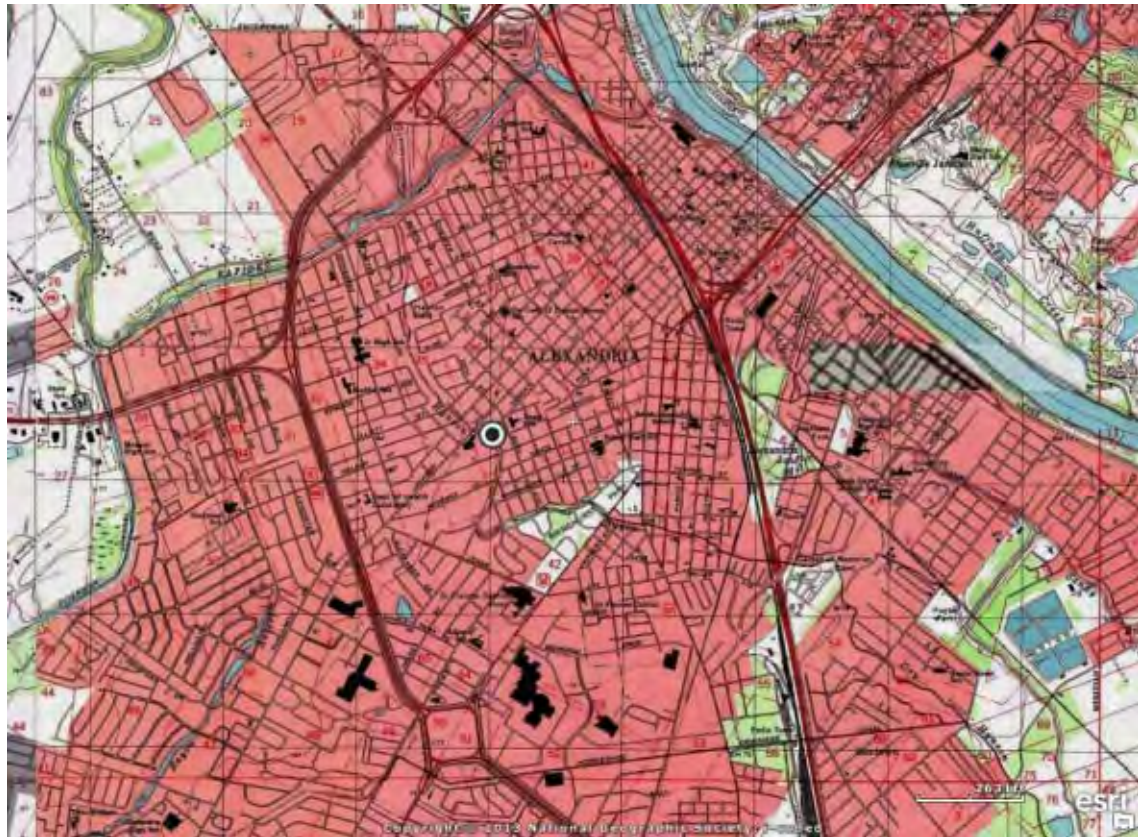


Figure 7 – Inscription found on the outside of the original plans; image courtesy of the author.

**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.

**JE Byram House, Rapides Parish, LA**



Latitude: 31.294286 Longitude: -92.463987

**JE Byram House, Rapides Parish, LA**



Latitude: 31.294286    Longitude: -92.463987

JE Byram House  
Rapides Parish, LA  
Boundary Map

PARTIES INTERESTED IN TITLE TO PREMISES SURVEYED:  
THIS PLAT CORRECTLY REPRESENTS THE SURVEY MADE OF THE  
LOTS OR TRACT OF LAND TO WIT: PART OF LOT 1, BLOCK 3 OF  
AS PER PLAT THEREOF RECORDED IN PLAT BOOK 5,  
RAPIDES PARISH, LOUISIANA. 0.466 AC.

FOR: MILTON O. RIVER & SUSAN DAVID RIVER

WILLIS ENGINEERING, INC.  
ENGINEERING & SURVEYING  
ALEXANDRIA, LOUISIANA  
PH. (318)448-0236 FAX (318)448-7364

Frank L Willis

FRANK L WILLIS P.E. REG. NO. 18838 - PLS REG. NO. 4464

AT REQUEST: BUTCH SAVOIE

I CERTIFY THAT THIS PLAT REPRESENTS AN ACTUAL GROUND SURVEY AND THAT NO ENCROACHMENTS EXIST EITHER WAY ACROSS ANY PROPERTY LINE EXCEPT AS SHOWN HEREON.

I CERTIFY THAT THIS TRACT LIES WITHIN ZONE "X" ACCORDING TO F.I.R.M. NO. 220146 0015 F AND THEREFORE IS NOT WITHIN THE 100-YEAR FLOOD PLAN AS DEFINED BY F.E.M.A. (FOR FLOOD INSURANCE RATING PURPOSES ONLY.)

THIS SURVEY MEETS THE APPLICABLE STANDARDS OF PRACTICE AS STIPULATED IN SECTION 2505 OF MINIMUM STANDARDS - "PROPERTY BOUNDARY SURVEY"

NOTE:

- 1. ENVIRONMENTAL SITE ASSESSMENT
- 2. WETLANDS DETERMINATION
- 3. SUB-SURFACE INVESTIGATION

"BOUNDARY SURVEY" CLASS: B

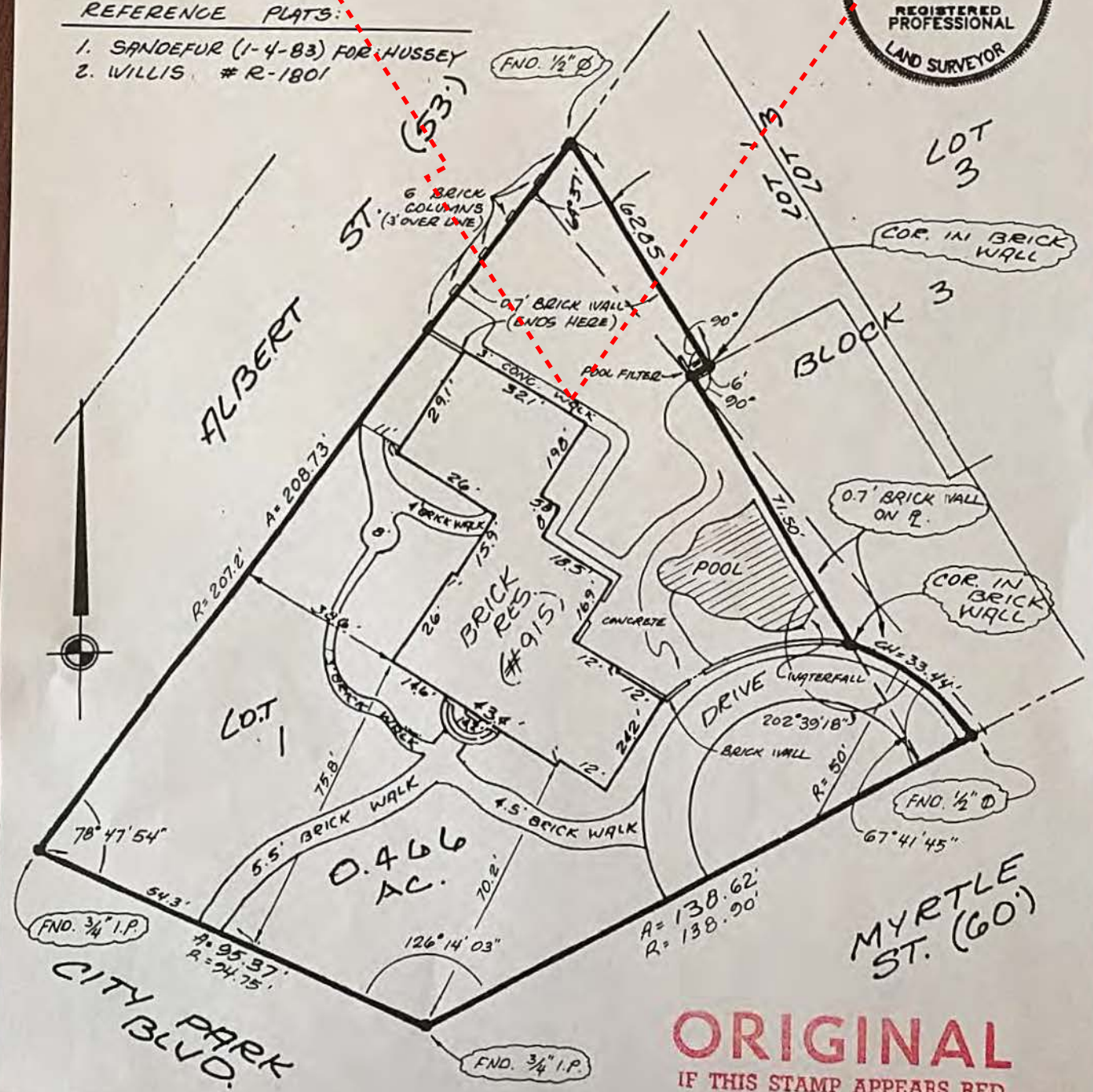
COPYRIGHT: 12/29/97

FLOOD NOTE: ZONE "X" - AREAS OF 500-YEAR FLOOD, AREAS OF 100-YEAR FLOOD WITH AVERAGE DEPTHS OF LESS THAN 1 FOOT OR WITH DRAINAGE AREAS LESS THAN 1 SQUARE MILE; AND AREAS PROTECTED BY LEVEES FROM 100-YEAR FLOOD.

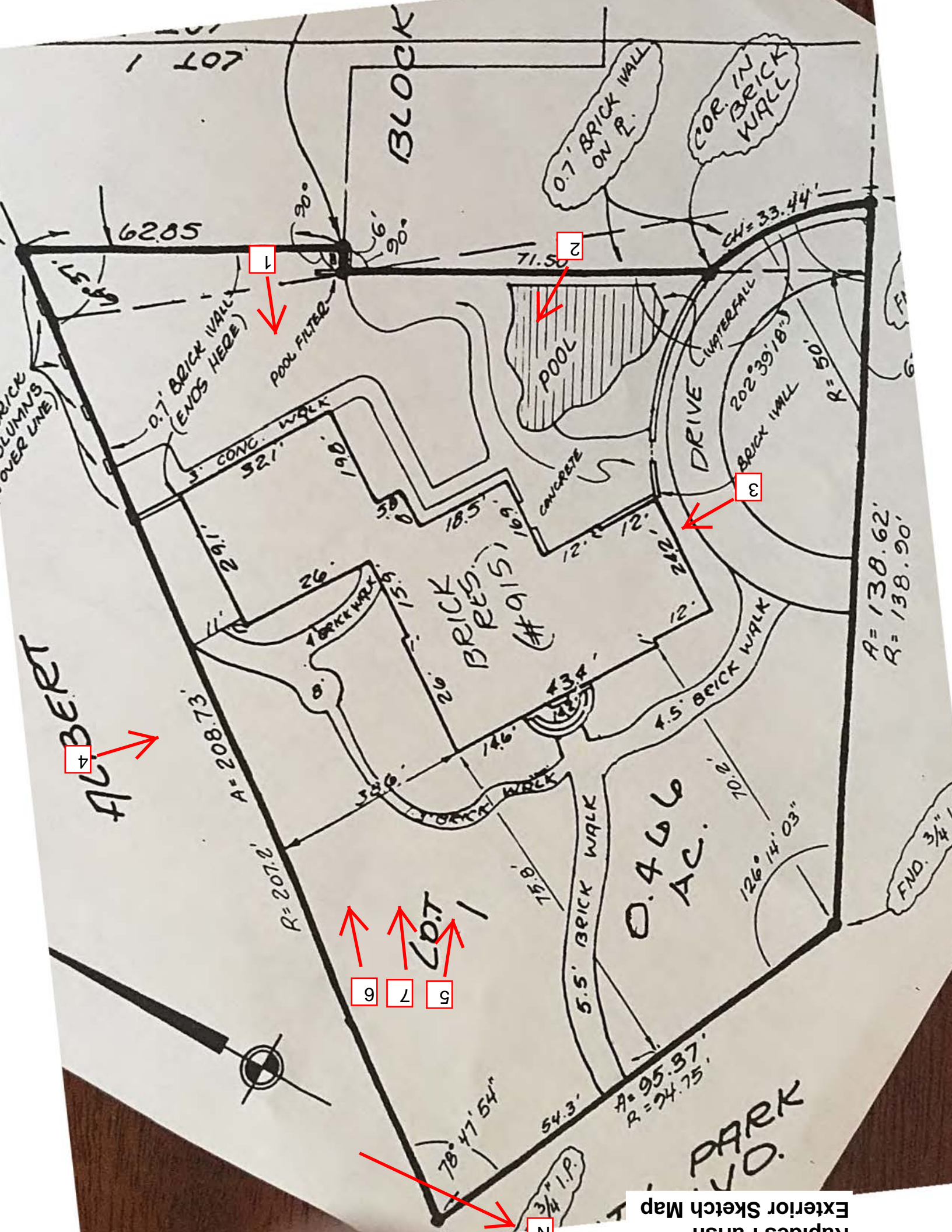


REFERENCE PLATS:

- 1. SANDEFUR (1-4-83) FOR HUSSEY
- 2. WILLIS # R-1801



ORIGINAL  
IF THIS STAMP APPEARS RED



ALBERT

BLOCK

0.466 AC.

PARK

LOT 1

LOT 1

1

2

3

4

5

6

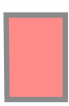
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Exterior Sketch Map





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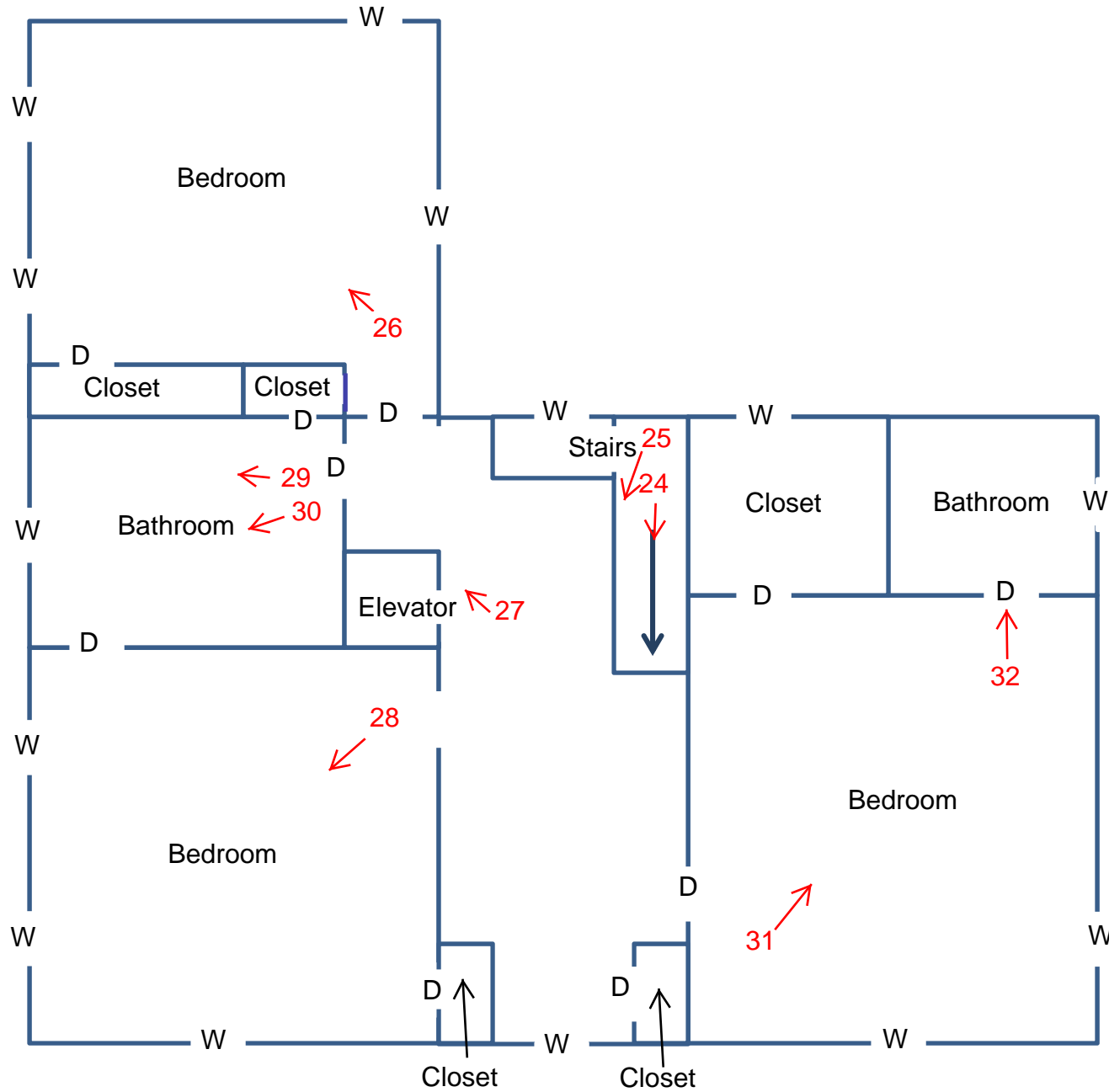
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14

15

**JE Byram House**  
**Rapides Parish, LA**  
**Second Floor Interior Sketch Map**  
\*\*\*Not to Scale\*\*\*





915























SILPADA  
DESIGN























SCRABBLE











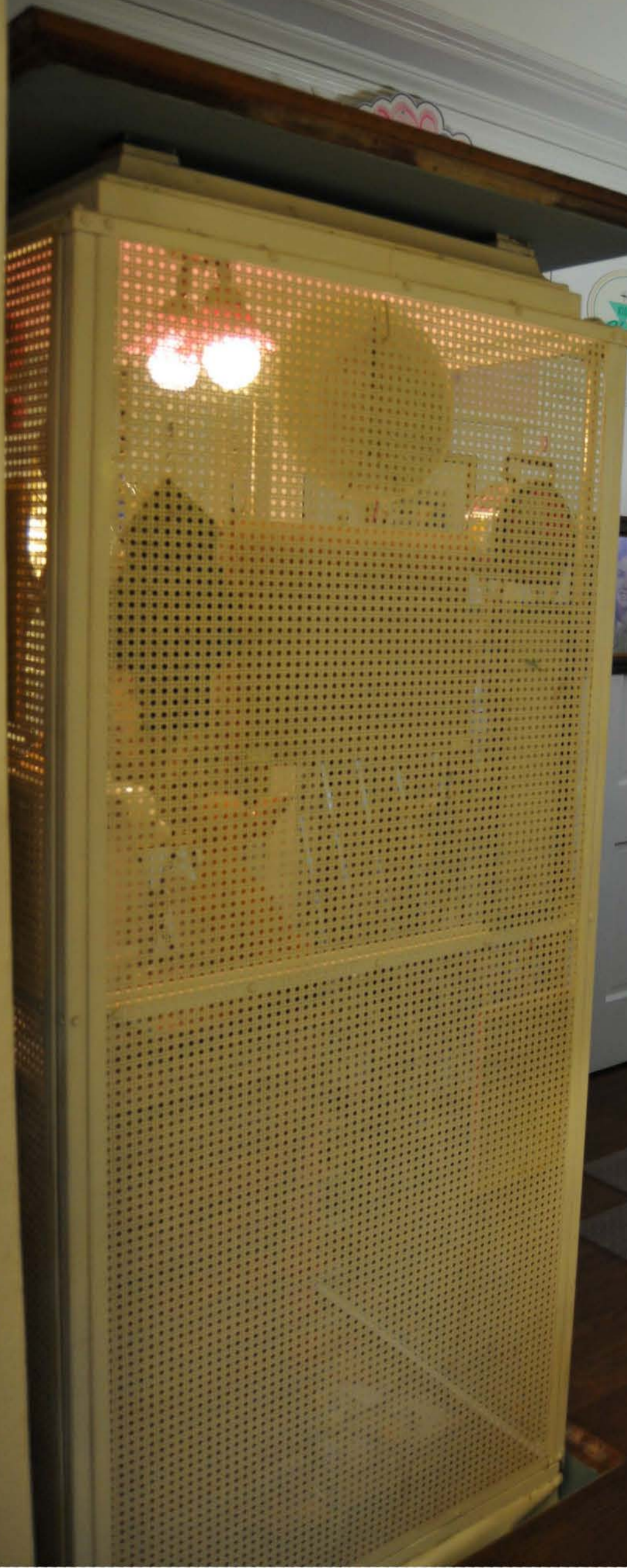






Barbie

BOLTON



Autoblog  
RARE CAR  
CLASSICS



GARAGE















UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Byram, J.E., House

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: LOUISIANA, Rapides

DATE RECEIVED: 12/18/15      DATE OF PENDING LIST: 1/15/16  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 2/01/16      DATE OF 45TH DAY: 2/02/16  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 15001015

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    2-1-2016    DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Very good example of Colonial Revival. Atypical for this region, which favored "Southern Colonial" over this more Georgian/Federal look.

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept C

REVIEWER J. Gibbon      DISCIPLINE \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

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



RECEIVED 2280

DEC 18 2015

Nat. Register of Historic Places  
National Park Service

CHARLES R. DAVIS  
DEPUTY SECRETARY

PHIL BOGGAN  
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

JAY DARDENNE  
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

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

December 15, 2015

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: Byram, JE, House, Rapides Parish, LA

Jim,

The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the JE Byram House to the National Register of Historic Places. The second disk contains the photographs of the property in TIF 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 (tif 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.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Other: