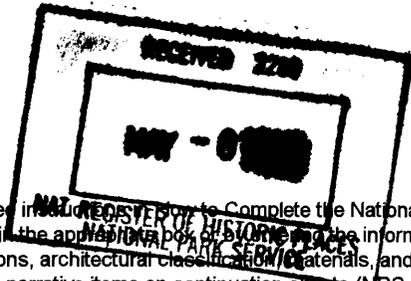


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions for use. Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "X" in the appropriate box, or by entering the information requested. 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. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Reymond House  
other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

2. Location

street & number 7250 Goodwood Blvd. NA not for publication  
city or town Baton Rouge NA vicinity  
state Louisiana code LA county East Baton Rouge code 033 zip code 70806

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination \_\_\_ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant \_\_\_ nationally \_\_\_ statewide X locally. (\_\_\_ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Jon Fricker May 4, 1998  
Signature of certifying official/Title Jonathan Fricker, Date  
Deputy SHPO, Dept of Culture, Recreation and Tourism  
State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

In my opinion, the property \_\_\_ meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register criteria. (\_\_\_ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date  
\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register  
\_\_\_ See continuation sheet.
- \_\_\_ determined eligible for the  
National Register  
\_\_\_ See continuation sheet.
- \_\_\_ determined not eligible for the  
National Register
- \_\_\_ removed from the National  
Register
- \_\_\_ other (explain):

Jon Signature of Keeper Date of Action  
Edson W. Beall  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" next to the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
X C 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.
D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "X" next to all that apply.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
X B removed from its original location.
C a birthplace or a grave.
D a cemetery.
E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
F a commemorative property.
G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1898

Significant Dates

1898

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

NA

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

NA

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

Primary location of additional data:

- X State Historic Preservation Office
Other State agency
Federal agency
Local government
University
Other

Name of repository:

Reymond House  
Name of property

East Baton Rouge Parish, LA  
County and State

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### 10. Geographical Data

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**Acreage of Property**      Less than an acre

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone Easting Northing    Zone Easting Northing

1    15    681340    3369070

3    \_\_\_\_\_

2    \_\_\_\_\_

4    \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_ See continuation sheet.

**Verbal Boundary Description**

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

**Boundary Justification**

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

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### 11. Form Prepared By

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name/title    National Register Staff

organization    Division of Historic Preservation      date    March 1998

street & number    P.O. Box 44247      telephone    (504) 342-8160

city or town    Baton Rouge      state    LA      zip code    70804

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### Additional Documentation

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Submit the following items with the completed form:

**Continuation Sheets**

**Maps**

- A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A **sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

**Photographs**

- Representative **black and white** photographs of the property.

**Additional items**

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

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### Property Owner

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(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name    Dr. James F. Sieberth

street & number    7250 Goodwood      telephone    (504) 923-3990

city or town    Baton Rouge      state    LA      zip code    70806

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**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. 470 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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The Reymond House (1898) is a two-story frame example of the Queen Anne Revival and Eastlake tastes. It stands facing a busy street on a wooded lot within a Baton Rouge suburb. Although it has experienced a move which involved some dismantling and a subsequent restoration in which certain missing features were replicated, the house retains its National Register eligibility.

Characteristics of the Queen Anne style found on the Reymond House include:

- 1) a cross gable roof configuration and an accompanying asymmetrical floorplan. The first floor contains a side hall which serves as an entrance/stair hall in the front portion of the home and becomes a central hall as it progresses through the building. A parlor which projects outward beneath the front-facing cross gable, a dining room, and a rear room are found on the east side of the hall. On the other side a westward projecting room is located behind the stairs. It features a bay with 45 degree corner cuts. The plan of the second story is similar, except that it has four rooms instead of three on the east side.
- 2) a gallery (with replicated decorative motifs) which wraps around two sides of the home,
- 3) a small second story porch located above the main entrance. This porch opens onto a balcony which follows the footprint of the first floor gallery to wrap around the corner of the building. Although the porch's Eastlake columns and screen are original, its balustrade (as well as that of the balcony) is replicated.
- 4) the use of texture to enliven the home's exterior surfaces. Textured materials present include clapboard siding, fishscale shingles in two gable peaks, panels featuring square motifs, one bargeboard, and corner boards.

The home's replicated Eastlake decoration consists of the screen outlining the roof of the first floor gallery, the gallery's turned columns, the gallery balustrade, and the balustrade on the upper floor porch and its accompanying balcony. As previously mentioned, the screen and columns on the second story porch are original, as are the decorative elements associated with the above mentioned 45 degree corner cuts. These feature curved brackets culminating in ball drop ornaments.

Other interesting features found in the home include two Italianate entrance doors, one set of interior pocket doors, three period mantels, beaded window and door surrounds, tall beaded baseboards with unusual finial-like elements in the corners where the baseboards meet, bull's eye corner blocks on the first floor, second floor corner blocks featuring floral motifs within circles, a reeded wainscot along the stairwell, and an unusual flare to the eaves of the home's projecting gables.

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**United States Department of the Interior  
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The Reymond House stood on Convention Street in downtown Baton Rouge from its construction date until the mid-1970s, when the last surviving member of the Jones family (which purchased the dwelling in 1908) willed the home to a local church. At this time the house had already been altered by the replacement of its lower gallery and a partial enclosure of that gallery space, a smaller enclosure on the second floor balcony and the loss of the balcony's balustrade, the loss of the balustrade on the balcony's accompanying small porch, and the construction of a shed roofed projection attached to the lower story of its westward projecting bay. Because the church needed additional parking facilities, it sold the house to new owners who were willing to move the building to a different site. The location chosen was approximately four or five miles from the central business district in a c. 1940s suburb which still had a number of undeveloped lots. According to two telephone interviews conducted with the mover, Mike Waller, he was able to move the first floor relatively intact after demolishing the previously mentioned addition and enclosures and removing the interior plaster and lathe on both floors. However, the house's large size necessitated the dismantling of the roof and the second story's frame, the cutting of the tall studs which formed the home's original balloon frame at the second floor level, and the removal of the home's surviving exterior decorative elements. These included fishscale shingles (which were removed individually), panels featuring square motifs (removed intact), and one bargeboard (also removed intact).

The Re-Assembly

Once the home was on its new site, Waller used historic photographs and architectural evidence discovered during the move to reassemble the second floor and restore the first. These processes included the reassembly of the roof and second floor frame using all original materials, the construction of a new plate for the second floor, the installation of sheetrock in place of the interior's original plaster walls, and the re-installation of exterior decorative motifs which had been successfully removed during the dismantling. In addition, Waller recovered the home's front gable with original fishscale shingles. Because a number of shingles were damaged during the dismantling, it was necessary to replicate them for placement on the home's side gable. Finally, Waller reconstructed the first floor gallery using decorative motifs copied from original members surviving on the small second story porch or discovered during the dismantling process.

Other Alterations

In addition to the changes necessitated by the move, the following alterations were made after the home reached its new location:

- 1) the reconfiguration of the floorplan at the rear of both stories. On the first floor, part of the central hall became a powder room and the rest of the hall space was added to that floor's rear room. On the second floor, the hallway was added to the rear room to create a large master bedroom and an opening was cut

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between this room and the one next door, which became a bath. Both first and second story rear rooms were also extended southward a few feet, and built-in bookcases were constructed in each room.

- 2) the conversion of the first floor westward projecting room into a modern kitchen, the glazing of the home's rear porch to create a utility room, and the construction of a bathroom above the utility space.
- 3) the replacement of three doors with narrow French doors (one of these doors opens onto the balcony, the second accesses the small second story porch, and the third opens from the kitchen onto the lower gallery). In addition, decorative fiberglass cornices were placed in the parlor and dining room, and original glass in the doors and front transom was replaced with etched glass.
- 4) the construction of a latticed breezeway to connect the rear door with a newly built carport and the construction of a greenhouse behind the first floor rear room. (The current owners plan to remove the latter feature.)

**Assessment of Integrity**

Although the necessity of partially dismantling and moving the Reymond Home is regrettable, it should be emphasized that the house retains a great deal of authenticity because the first floor was moved relatively intact, historic materials were reused on the interior and exterior whenever possible, and historic photos and re-discovered architectural elements were used as guides. Thus, it may be estimated that approximately 75 percent of the building remains original despite the move, and the other 25 percent (side gable fishscale shingles, Eastlake gallery and balcony treatment) is carefully replicated. As a rare and landmark example of the Queen Anne taste within East Baton Rouge Parish, the Reymond House is a legitimate candidate for National Register listing.

**Non-Contributing Element**

A modern frame carport stands on one rear corner of the property. It is connected to the candidate house by a breezeway.

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The Reymond House is locally significant in the area of architecture because it is a superior Queen Anne Revival residence among the City of Baton Rouge's few surviving examples.

Although founded in the early eighteenth century, Baton Rouge is in reality a twentieth century city with relatively few historic houses which pre-date the Colonial Revival taste. However, oral accounts, Sanborn maps, old photographs, and a turn-of-the-century booster publication entitled *Elks' Souvenir of Baton Rouge* document that a profusion of Queen Anne style houses once existed in the community. For example, the *Elks' Souvenir* contains photos of 18 houses whose size and/or the elaborateness of their decoration ranked them as major landmarks of the style. Another ten photos depict smaller houses with noteworthy Queen Anne motifs. And obviously this booster publication cannot be taken as a complete survey of period homes, although the finest were probably included. This document, taken with other sources and the population of Baton Rouge at the time (11,267 in 1900), would suggest that the city once had scores of Queen Anne style residences.

Sadly, almost all of these historic homes have been destroyed. The loss of so much of the city's architectural patrimony is due largely to a thriving petro-chemical industry which was established in the city early in the twentieth century and (with the exception of the Depression years) kept local citizens prosperous well into the 1970s. As a result of this prosperity, the community's early homes suffered considerable alteration and demolition. The area which forms the Central Business District contains a number of new buildings, parking lots, and vacant lots where older commercial buildings or houses once stood. The extent of this loss is documented by a 1984 architectural survey of the CBD and a recent windshield survey of the city's older neighborhoods. These surveys revealed about a dozen houses with one or more elements of the Queen Anne style. Typically a single Queen Anne feature, such as a projecting bay or a fishscale shingle gable, is found on a traditional galleried cottage. Only four of the dozen houses are fully developed examples of the style. Thus the size, massing, and highly articulated surfaces of the Reymond House make it a landmark among the few surviving examples of the Queen Anne style in Baton Rouge.

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Architectural and Historical Survey of Downtown Baton Rouge. Foundation for Historical Louisiana and City of Baton Rouge - Parish of East Baton Rouge, July, 1984.

Muse, E. M., editor. *Elks' Souvenir of Baton Rouge. . . Containing an Historic, Commercial and Industrial Review of Prominent Advantages of Parish of East Baton Rouge and the Flower City of Louisiana.* New Orleans: L. Graham & Son, Ltd., n.d.; reprint ed. Baton Rouge: T. L. Holliday & Sons, Ltd., 1980.

“Relocation and Restoration,” Baton Rouge *Sunday Advocate* Magazine, July 25, 1976; article includes pre-move photo.

Telephone interviews with Mike Waller, mover of the Reymond House, August 16 and 17, 1997.

Windshield survey of Baton Rouge historic neighborhoods by National Register staff, February 17, 1998.

**Boundary Description:**

Lot 8-A, Whitehall Subdivision, City of Baton Rouge, East Baton Rouge Parish, Louisiana.

**Boundary Justification:**

Boundaries follow property lines.