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National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name Myrtlewood
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 2301 Military Highway

NA	not for publication
NA	vicinity

city or town Pineville
state Louisiana code LA county Rapides Parish code 079 zip code 71360

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 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 statewide local

Pam Breaux Pam Breaux, State Historic Preservation Officer 7/6/2012
Signature of certifying official/Title 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

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register
 determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register

other (explain): _____
Jim Galt 8/28/2012
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

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5. Classification

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

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box.)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2		buildings
		district
		site
		structure
2		object
4		Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic / Single Dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic / Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Classical Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Brick
walls: Brick

roof: Asphalt
other: Stucco
Wood

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

Myrtlewood is a relatively large, masonry (red brick) and frame, two-story residence circa 1925 built in the Classical Revival style. Set on a high point on a large landscaped lot in Pineville, Rapides Parish, the house is isolated from the surrounding (now suburban) neighborhood. The house and its setting combine to make an impressive architectural statement. Significant features include a grand two-story front portico and a smaller side portico. The house is in excellent condition and retains most of its original integrity as to location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Despite some alteration, the house retains its National Register eligibility.

Narrative Description

Myrtlewood is situated on a knoll overlooking a large expanse of landscaped lawn. The setting is reminiscent of an English Manor House taking advantage of the highest point in the vicinity and allowing for an expanse of lawn to the front. Originally a rural setting, the owner selected the site from among the hundreds of acres he purchased in 1919 – a high point with access and well back from adjacent streets allowing for rising views of the house across wide expanses of landscaped lawn. The house and its setting combine to make a grand architectural statement about the wealth and position of its owner.

Originally, the four acre lot was open to streets fronting the lot on the southeast and northeast sides and was visible from the streets. Over the years vegetation has grown up along the edges of the property to the extent that it is now impossible to see the house from the streets.

Access to the property is via driveways from Military Highway and Myrtlewood Drive with the primary access being from Military Highway. One enters the property passing through iron gates flanked by brick piers – proceeding on, passing through a crepe myrtle allee (thus the name), and onto the lawn at the front of the house.

Myrtlewood is an example of the Classical Revival style of architecture with elements of the style including:

1. rectangular massing with symmetrical main block and accompanying almost symmetrical fenestration (see below),
2. central, full- height entry porch with Classical pediment; porch in the form of a grand portico with its colossal round concrete columns with molded bases and simplified capitals, and pilasters,
3. side-projecting elements, as mentioned above; visual balance of the side extensions between the east side portico and the original (west side) porte-cochere,
4. use of pediments over extensions on all four sides,
5. square head openings with prominent cast concrete lintels and windowsills,
6. hipped roof with boxed eaves and entablature with banded architrave and cornice on the front portico, and
7. entablature encircling the rest of the house below the roofline.

The footprint of the two-story house's main block is nearly square; this central block has extensions on all four sides. The extensions include a grand two-story portico to the front (south), a smaller one-story portico to the east, (originally) a framed lower gallery with sleeping porch above to the rear (north), and, (originally), a framed two-level space and a one-story porte-cochere' to the west. The floor plan of the first floor of the central block includes a large living room occupying the front half of the block with the dining room, a small breakfast room (possibly a butler's pantry originally), the kitchen, pantry, and closet to the rear. Most of the first floor of the rear extension (originally open), now serves as a sunroom, however, a small portion on one side was always enclosed as a first-floor bath. The first floor of the west

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enclosed extension originally served as a receiving area for the attached porte-cochere. Upstairs in the central block are three bedrooms (two to the front and one to the rear), a single bathroom with access to the rear bedroom and to the central stair hall, and a storage room. The second floor of both extensions (north and west) served as sleeping porches. There is a small basement under the kitchen which may have originally housed a furnace.

Observing the front elevation, the façade of the central block is divided into three bays by prominent brick pilasters at the outer edges and the concrete pilasters of the portico at the center. The symmetry of the fenestration is a bit off due to elaboration of the entrance with sidelights and transom making that opening noticeably larger than the windows. The outer two bays of the central structure are symmetrical. Central to the façade is the prominent and well-proportioned grand portico with its colossal tapered concrete columns and pilasters in the Doric order with capitals of indeterminate order supporting the entablature, banded architrave, and cornice of the portico. In addition to the unusual scrollwork of its capital, each column exhibits an abacus, astragal, and neck. The columns are supported by short brick piers. The pediment of the front portico features a centrally positioned oculus with a keystone. The openings of the façade feature slightly projecting cast concrete lintels and windowsills. All of the concrete elements of the house are painted. Windows are one-over-one double-hung wood sash. The entrance is a single paneled door with glass sidelights and a three-piece glass transom. The side extensions originally included a one-story portico on the east side and, on the west side, an enclosed, two-story, frame area (see above) to which a one-story porte-cochere was attached. These extensions were well proportioned and visually balanced to the central massing. During alterations around 1950, the first floor receiving area and the porte-cochere' of the west extension were enclosed to create interior space (see alterations below). The roof is hipped with intersecting gable roofs of the extensions. The roof covering is typical modern composite shingles (originally the roof was covered in asbestos shingles). There are two prominent brick chimneys, one at the southwest corner of the central structure serving the back-to-back fireplaces in the living room and family room (the former receiving area). The second is at the northeast corner of the house and may have once serviced a furnace in the basement.

The east elevation features the smaller portico previously mentioned protecting a simpler side entrance - a single paneled door with a single-piece glass transom. The portico is not centered on this elevation, being offset toward the front of the structure. The portico is a well-proportioned smaller version of the front portico with its cast concrete slightly tapered columns with cast bases on brick piers. Although simpler than those of the front portico and without capitals, these smaller columns feature astragal, necking and abacus. The entablature of this portico is simpler than that of the grand portico, lacking the banding of the architrave and being set directly into the façade without pilasters. The portico features a pediment scaled to its proportions. The openings of this elevation feature the same lintel and sill treatment as on the front. There is no symmetry of openings on the east elevation of the central structure - due in large part to the location of the stairs along this wall of the living room. Windows occur singly and in pairs.

The view of the rear elevation is dominated by the two-level extension. It is frame construction with the exception of the eastern 20% of the first floor which is masonry and houses a bathroom and closet. The remainder of the first floor of this extension (originally an open gallery), is now a sun room having been enclosed with large sliding glass windows (see alterations below). The rear entrance is a single full-glass door with a single-light transom. A second door at the west end of the sunroom is also a single full-glass door with a single-light transom. The area of the rear extension extends from the east end of the central structure about two thirds of the way across. On its upper level, this area is enclosed by one-over-one close-set double hung wood sash windows above a short paneled wall. This upper area served as a sleeping porch. One window of the second floor rear bedroom pierces the brick wall beside this porch.

The west elevation was originally a view of the port-cochere' with its concrete columns on tall brick piers supporting an entablature and pediment (like that of the portico of the east elevation). Beyond the port-cochere' was a framed, two-level extension. This area was enclosed by upper and lower rows of close-set double-hung wood sash windows above short paneled walls. Alteration has changed the view of this elevation and will be dealt with separately.

Prominent features of the interior of the house include an elaborately carved white marble mantel piece, bi-fold beveled glass French doors between the living room and the dining room, beveled glass French doors between the dining room and the family room, cast iron stair rail on the lower flight of stairs in the living room and at the top of the stair well on the second floor, and built-in cupboards in the dining room.

Alterations

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The most obvious alteration occurred after ownership changed hands in 1949. In order to expand the interior space of the house, the new owners "took in" the first floor receiving area and porte-cochere' on the west side of the house. To accomplish this they extended the rear wall of the receiving area to the western extent of the porte-cochere'. From there they framed a wall along the line of the outer edge of the porte-cochere' columns extending it to intersect another wall extended from the southwest corner of the west extension - an extension of the extension's front wall. A low-pitched roof was built to tie in the existing porte-cochere' roof to the new front wall. The new structure was finished in stucco and metal casement windows were installed. As part of this alteration, two openings flanking the chimney on the west wall of the central structure were closed - a door originally servicing the receiving area on that side of the house from the living room and a multi-paned window at the southwest corner of the living room visible in a historic photo. Historic photos also reveal the floors of both porticos (front and northeast) were originally wood. They are now quarry tile possibly over concrete.

Other evidence of alteration is seen in the area of the kitchen. The use of wood paneling matching the paneling used to finish the interior of the "new room" created by the alteration of the receiving room and porte-cochere' in 1949 confirms the kitchen was altered - probably at the same time. It is not possible to be certain, but the area now used as a breakfast nook might well have originally been a butler's pantry. The large sliding glass windows of the first floor of the rear extension were an alteration to enclose the originally open gallery. Historic photos reveal the louvered shutters covering the sidelights of the main entrance and the paneling covering the transom there and at the secondary entrance on the east side to be alterations. What is now a large picture window at the northwest corner of the dining room was almost certainly a divided window originally. Additionally, on the interior, the present owner relates that the crown molding in the living room and dining room is an alteration - part of work done around 1990.

Despite these changes, Myrtlewood retains the integrity aspects of location, setting, feeling, design, materials, and workmanship. The house remains in its original location. Its setting and feeling have changed only in the sense that surrounding vegetation has grown. Changes to the building have had a major impact on workmanship and materials only in one place—the porte cochere/receiving room area on the southwest side. Although this enclosure is most regrettable, the home's massing at this location remains partially intact. The rest of the home's design, i.e., its other significant architectural features, survives, reinforcing its Classical Revival styling and making it worthy of National Register listing as an important local example of the style.

Contributing Element

The two-story garage, located just beyond the northwest corner of the house, is original to the property - as evidenced in historic photos. While the lower portion of the structure served as a garage for the family's automobiles, upstairs was living quarters for servants with access gained via exterior iron stairs on the north wall of the structure. Originally, automobiles accessed the garage through the porte-cochere on the southwest side of the house. The previously mentioned alteration of the porte-cochere necessitated alteration of the garage. In order to retain access to the service building, the drive was re-routed around the east side of the house and the east wall of the garage was opened to allow access. The original garage doors on the south wall of the garage were removed and the space filled in with brick. The area between the house and the garage is now a two-level brick patio probably added in conjunction with the alteration to the porte-cochere'. An interesting feature of the patio is the incorporation to two concrete columns surmounted with nautical lamps. Closer examination reveals these are the shafts of the columns that once supported the pediment of the porte-cochere'.

The two identical gate posts (mentioned above) at the entrance gate to the property are original and date to the time of construction. Thus they are being counted as contributing objects. Each is composed of a brick pier the same color as the house. Each has a painted concrete band at the top. That band is surmounted by a decorative concrete ornament rising from a thick concrete base that is wider than the pier beneath it. The ornament is in three parts: 1) a square base that is smaller than the overhanging base beneath it, 2) an element suggestive of a pyramid, except that its sides are curved, and 3) a large ball atop the pyramid. One pier carries a non-historic sign displaying the property's name.

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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.)

- 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.
 - 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.
- Not applicable

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
 - B removed from its original location.
 - C a birthplace or grave.
 - D a cemetery.
 - E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
 - F a commemorative property.
 - G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.
- Not applicable

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Period of Significance

c. 1925

Significant Dates

c. 1925 - Date of Construction

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

NA

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance for this nomination is c. 1925, the year in which Myrtlewood was constructed.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary) NA

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

Myrtlewood is locally significant under Criterion C: Design in the area of architecture within Pineville and Rapides Parish. Within this context, it is an excellent example of an early twentieth century Classical Revival style house displaying most of the elements of that style. The period of significance is c. 1925.

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

Architecture

Classical Revival

The Early Classical Revival was the revival of interest in Greek and Roman ideals after the discoveries of ancient Roman cities like Herculaneum and Pompeii around 1750. Early Classical Revival architecture, combining elements of both Greek and Roman architecture, flourished in Europe in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, displacing the Baroque style with its ostentatious use of convoluted curves and shapes with a more ordered and practical geometric style. In America, at the beginning of the nineteenth century, the style (and especially its Greek Revival subdivision) was seen to represent qualities that the new nation ascribed to itself – reason, order and democracy - and thereby became an integral part of the new nation's identity. Although classicism temporarily lost favor during the more flamboyant Victorian age, it found renewed popularity at the end of the nineteenth century. Several factors contributed to this re-emergence in the United States, including a revolt against the design excesses of the Victorian era, and the 1893 world's fair. Americans who experienced the post-reconstruction period firsthand saw it as an optimistic era of prosperity and progress. As had past generations, they chose to commemorate their nation's wealth, self-confidence, and maturity through architecture and architects turned to the simplicity and grandeur of ancient Greece and Rome for inspiration. The first phase of this turn-of-the-twentieth century return to classical antiquity is known as the Beaux Arts style. It was an eclectic architectural tradition characterized by monumentality, majestic axial plans, projecting pavilions, free-standing statuary, colossal columns (often paired) and other exuberant surface decoration based on classical and Renaissance motifs. Although Greek orders were sometimes used, Roman prototypes, with their imperial associations, were preferred. The Beaux Arts differed from previous classical revivals in that its buildings were larger and its surface ornament more vibrant and elaborate. However, after about 1900 a preference for quieter, less theatrical, and more refined forms emerged. Like the earlier classical movement, this development was called Classical Revival and was also known as the Neo-Classical Revival. Proportion, symmetry, balance, and employment of basic geometric shapes are the most predominant characteristic of the Classical Revival Style. The most identifiable element in many buildings of this style is the use of columns supporting entablatures and pediments – the portico. Additional elements of Classical Revival Architecture are pilasters, square-head openings, elaborate entrance surrounds, and the absence of excessive decorative ornamentation.

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Myrtlewood is an excellent example of the early twentieth century Classical Revival style of architecture reflecting the use of all of the above mentioned elements including the grand portico with its columns, pilasters, entablature, and pediment; the balance of the side extensions between the secondary portico and the area of the original porte-cochere; and the massing of the central two-story structure with its square head openings, hipped roof with boxed eaves, and pedimented extensions on all four sides.

The only other known example of early twentieth century Classical Revival architecture in the Pineville area is Alexandria Hall on the campus of Louisiana College. Within Rapides Parish there are several National Register-listed examples of the nineteenth century rendition of the style, generally comprising institutional buildings and nineteenth

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century single story framed plantation/farm houses. There are no recognized examples of the style among the Alexandria Garden District's 293 contributing elements.

The institutional expression of the Classical Revival style is first and foremost monumental – built for the ages and designed to impress and inspire. Alexandria Hall is just such a structure – colossal in scale and overpowering in its presence. Although a much larger structure, Alexandria Hall shares several of the same elements as Myrtlewood – rectangular massing, masonry construction and the use of red brick and cast concrete as the predominant finish materials, and pediments inscribed with oculi. That said, there are also obvious differences – the use of divided windows at Alexandria Hall vs. single-paned windows at Myrtlewood, the use of pedimented openings at Alexandria Hall vs. linteled openings at Myrtlewood and the employment of the full pedimented portico and pavilions at the much grander (institutional) Alexandria Hall. Despite these differences, both are important local examples of the style.

Local examples of the residential expression of the style are summarized in the nomination of a group of ten plantation/farm houses along Bayou Rapides: "The farm and plantation houses of Bayou Rapides show how the national Neo-Classical tendency was reflected in rural central Louisiana. The builders of the Bayou Rapides houses all interpreted the prevailing Neo-Classical taste in the same way, despite differences in size and date of construction. They did not look to Eastern precedents or even grand plantation houses in the region for inspiration. Instead they applied typical details and features to a traditional standard form. In doing so they created a homogeneous group of buildings which resemble each other despite vast differences in date. This type of architecture is properly termed provincial in that high style or high style derived features are imprinted onto a vernacular form. In this case the vernacular form is the traditional story-and-a-half galleried plantation cottage. General characteristics of the type include: (1) Frame construction raised two or three feet above grade. (2) Gable end roofs which come down over the front gallery and which have a relatively steep pitch. (3) Front galleries. There are no side galleries as one might find in a Creole plantation house. (4) Houses at least two rooms wide and two rooms deep. Most of the larger ones have central halls. In the Bayou Rapides area this basic form is treated with fairly standard Neo-Classical features. To begin with, all have Doric post galleries with entablatures. All galleries are relatively light in proportion regardless of the date of construction. The massiveness of the mid-nineteenth century Greek Revival seems to be entirely missing." Comparing and contrasting Myrtlewood to these earlier local residential examples of the Classical Revival style, there are more dissimilarities than similarities. The visual mass of the structures differs greatly between the two-story, hipped roofed, masonry Myrtlewood and the one or one-and-a-half story frame structures with gable end roofs. Even similarities like the use of columns become a study in contrasts, comparing the colossal cast concrete columns of Myrtlewood with the square wooden columns of the typical nineteenth century plantation/farm house. Similarities exist at the most basic elemental level in their rectangular massing and the use of columns and entablatures and square head openings.

Myrtlewood may be the only example of an early twentieth century residence in the Classical Revival style in the area. Myrtlewood is eligible for listing under Criterion C as a twentieth century residential example of the Classical Revival style despite some alteration because of its complete incorporation of the elements of the style. It is also important to remember the provincial nature of the area in question. It was always remote from larger urban areas and as such tastes and fashions were not as grand as in other more developed areas. This is evidenced even from an earlier time if one compares the expression of a rare surviving local early nineteenth century plantation house with, for instance, the much grander plantation houses of the River Road or the most stylish local urban homes of the early twentieth century with those of New Orleans from the same era. For this reason Myrtlewood is nominated as being locally significant.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

Post des Rapides (the site of modern day Pineville) on the North Bank of the Red River was founded by the French in 1722 at "the place called the Great Rapid... where the river ceases to be navigable four or five months of the year"- to protect white settlers navigating the river from Indian harassment while portaging the rapids there. It was the first colonial military establishment in what is now Rapides Parish and the beginning of permanent white settlement of the region. Throughout the French colonial period, there was never more than a small detachment of soldiers at Post des Rapides; and when France ceded Louisiana to Spain in 1762, there were only 51 persons living there.

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Under Spanish rule, the settlement grew and by 1799, and the end of Spanish rule, there were 760 persons living in 112 separate habitations in the settlement. However, in the waning years of Spanish rule, "the last commandants of the post moved to more inviting farm lands across the river". Apparently many of the settlers followed - as the population of the settlement declined dramatically and it would take more than a century and the construction of a bridge connecting Pineville with Alexandria before the population of the village would again rise to that of 1799.

Around 1805 the settlement was named Pineville. New settlers came to the lower (Alexandria) side of the river with its rich alluvial soils and seasonal flooding for the opportunity to get rich growing cotton. Life on the high side of the river was fundamentally different. With its poorer albeit cheaper ground, settlers farmed mostly for subsistence and raised cattle or cut timber for income. Huge virgin longleaf pine trees covered the area for miles. With the advent of the Steamboat, around 1815, trade was opened with New Orleans and entrepreneurs from the area supplied timber, cattle, and hides to that boomtown market in addition to cordwood and pine knots for Steamboat fuel. The village eventually developed into a center for commerce and banking for the region north of the river extending as far north as Columbia in Caldwell Parish.

War came to Louisiana when, shortly after declaring secession in January of 1861; Governor Moore put forth the call for volunteers to join the fight. Eleven companies of young men from Rapides Parish answered the call and soon joined the Armies of Northern Virginia and Tennessee. Having sent its young men and arms to the front, Rapides Parish was defenseless when, in the spring of 1863 and again in 1864, the area was invaded and occupied by Union forces. During the 1863 offensive, General Nathaniel P. Banks and 40,000 troops advanced on Alexandria from Opelousas via Bayou Boueff with orders to "destroy public works and machinery at Alexandria"- burning and pillaging along their way before finally withdrawing to join the siege at Vicksburg. In March, 1864 Banks again advanced - this time with a much larger force including more than twenty gunboats and transport vessels. The objective this time was Shreveport, and ultimately Texas. Banks bivouacked his force in Alexandria before pushing on toward Shreveport in April. At Mansfield on April 8 and the next day at Pleasant Hill, Banks' troops were met and defeated by Confederates under the command of General Zachary Taylor. Union troops retreated (burning all the homesteads along the way) and, in an act of revenge, set fire to the entire town of Alexandria as they continued their retreat southward. Written accounts of the carnage are horrific. As they withdrew under the pursuit of Confederate forces, the wanton destruction continued as plantations with all their outbuildings, fences, livestock and food stores were burned or confiscated. Union sympathizers suffered a similar fate at the hands of the pursuing Confederates. The extent of the resulting carnage is evidenced in the fact that, for years after the war, maps of the state referred to the area as "the blackened area". The entire region of Central Louisiana was ruined as a consequence of these actions. It is impossible now to fully appreciate the extent of the physical and economic devastation reaped upon the area by the war. Through the years of occupation and reconstruction that followed, and well into the twentieth century, the region continued its desperate struggle to recover.

The advent of the railroad in the 1890's brought to a close the era of the steamboat by affording cheaper access to distant markets...and led to the exploitation of the major natural resource of the area - its timber. What is often referred to as the "timber boom" around the turn of the century provided employment for local men - who for a short time were gainfully employed in the mill towns that sprung up in the virgin pine forest - until all the timber was clear cut, the land laid bare, the mill towns shut down, and they were forced to return to scratching out a meager living from the poor soil. The huge profits of yet another devastating enterprise went elsewhere.

The 20th century was a time of growth and development for the city of Pineville. With the completion of the bridge connecting Pineville and Alexandria in 1902, growth began in earnest and both communities benefited. The population of Pineville doubled in the ten years between 1900 and 1910 and redoubled again over the next decade. By the end of the century, the population was twenty-two times greater than in 1900. Early institutional development included the opening of Louisiana College and Central State Hospital in 1906.

Pineville indirectly benefitted from war when, in 1917, the U. S. War Department accepted the token lease of fifteen square miles of land outside Pineville and invested \$5 Million to construct Camp Beauregard, one of thirteen training bases for soldiers bound for the trenches of France. In little over three months' time in the fall of 1917, 22,243 men arrived at Camp Beauregard for training. At the time, the population of the town of Pineville was less than 2,000. It was a time of great expansion but also great loss. During 1917 and 1918 epidemics of measles, influenza, and meningitis swept through the camp and the surrounding communities resulting in the deaths of many hundreds. It was said that 127

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people died in a single night and that, at one point, the makeshift camp morgue housed 300 bodies. After the armistice in November 1918, it was said "quiet returned" to the area.

Institutional development continued as the Pinecrest Institution for the "feeble minded" was opened in 1921, as were the V.A. Hospital c. 1930 and the Huey P. Long Charity Hospital in 1938.

When War came again in 1940, Camp Beauregard was reactivated and additional training camps were built in the area, including Camp Livingston in neighboring Tioga. From 1940 until the end of the war in 1945, over 500,000 troops passed through Camp Livingston alone. Again war brought challenges and opportunity in equal measure.

Among the major businesses choosing to locate in Pineville during the century were Colfax Creosoting Company in 1923, Central Louisiana Energy Company in 1948, Baker Manufacturing in 1954, Maxwell & Moore / Dresser Industrial Valve in 1961, Pineville Kraft / International Paper in 1966 and Proctor & Gamble in 1969. Infrastructure advancements included the addition of a second bridge connecting Pineville to Alexandria with the opening of the OK Allen Bridge in 1938, and a third bridge in 1960, the launching of a local newspaper – the *Pineville News* – in 1947, and the conversion of the airport at Esler Field into a regional municipal airport in 1960.

Today, in addition to hosting several significant industries, Pineville is a growing community that serves as the business and retail center for many smaller, surrounding communities. It offers a variety of retail, banking, medical, and hotel services to serve its residents, neighbors and visitors.

Historical Note

Myrtlewood may also be eligible, under Criterion B, as the house businessman Hiram Bradford built and lived in during the most significant and productive period of his life. However, research has been unable to develop the depth of information necessary to prove this case to National Register documentation standards. The known facts are presented below.

Hiram F. Bradford was born to James A. Bradford and Mary Jane (Cotton) Bradford at upper Fish Creek in Grant Parish in 1873. Before the Civil War, James Bradford, Hiram's father, had large land and cattle holdings but all was lost as a result of the war. After the war, he eventually recouped his losses. Hiram Bradford grew up working on his father's farm and for a while clerked in a mercantile establishment in Georgetown, in Grant Parish. Entrepreneurial from an early age, by the 1890's he had become a serious business man in his own right, establishing the Bradford-Kees Lumber Company in Winn Parish. (Bradford-Kees supplied the pilings and wood that went into the first Alexandria-Pineville Bridge built in 1902.) While at Winnfield, Hiram was a founder of the first bank established there and helped finance it during ensuing depressions. In 1914 he sold Bradford-Kees and began the Elton Lumber Company in Jeff Davis Parish. While at Elton, he was a staunch supporter of public education and served as a member of the Parish School Board. He was a founder of the first Baptist Church of Elton, and it was largely through his efforts and contributions that the community erected its first church building. In 1920 he sold Elton Lumber, relocated to Pineville, and built his home Myrtlewood.

According to his obituary, Mr. Bradford "immediately became active in the civic and business affairs of the community" after settling in Pineville. He formed Bradley-Sherrill Wholesale Grocery and the Bradley-Pierce Chevrolet Dealership and the Bradford Insurance Agency. He also began dealing in real estate and in 1929 organized the Greenwood Development Company which, also according to his obituary, became "one of the largest concerns of its kind in the state with holdings in Alexandria and Pineville" including Greenwood Cemetery and the Rapides Golf and Country Club. He was board member and chairman of the board of directors of the Baptist Hospital in Alexandria, and was an active campaigner and a liberal contributor to its expansion and development. Mr. Bradford was a member of the board of trustees of Louisiana College for several years before being elected Chairman of the Board – a position he held for more than a decade. He continued his active membership on that board and his intense interest in education until his death in 1948. Only months before his death, according to his obituary, Mr. Bradford was "most active in the bond election for funds to establish a high school in Pineville".

Myrtlewood
Name of Property

Rapides Parish, LA
County and State

At a time when it was most critically needed, Mr. Bradford appears to have created economy and prosperity in many diverse corners of his community. He shared his success with not only his many business partners but with uncounted thousands who found employment, security, and opportunity in the jobs that were the result of his many successful business ventures.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

- Brister, Elaine H. *Once Upon a River a History of Pineville, Louisiana*. Baton Rouge: Claitor's Publishing Division, 1968. pg. 78, 96.
- Coxe, Tench Esquire. *A Statement of the Arts and Manufactures of the United States of America for the year 1810*. Philadelphia: A. Cornman, 1814.
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- Laurent, Carl N. B. *Red River Frontier Alexandria: 1690-1840*. Red River X-Press, Historical Publications, 2003. pg. 89-92.
- Merriam, William R. *Census Reports Volume I*. Washington: United States Census Office, 1901.
- Partain, Father Chad. *In The Heart of Louisiana an Illustrated History of Rapides Parish*. San Antonio: Lammert Publishing Company, 2011.
- Porter, Robert P. *Report on Population of the United States at the Eleventh Census: 1890*. Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1895.
- U. S. Secretary of State, *Census for 1820*. Washington: Galex & Seaton, 1821.
- Walker, Francis A. Ninth Census – Volume I. Washington: Government Printing Office 1872
- Walker, Francis A. *Statistics of the Population of the United States at the Tenth Census*. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1882.
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Myrtlewood
Name of Property

Rapides Parish, LA
County and State

Alexandria Daily Town Talk, March 8, 1948.

Interviews:

Gloria Hearn, present owner, Myrtlewood, interviewed 4/26/2011.

Jimmy Bradford, grandson of Hiram F. Bradford, interviewed 5/11/2011.

Ann Calvit, granddaughter of Hiram F. Bradford, interviewed 5/12/2011.

Graham Kramer, previous owner of Greenwood Cemetery, interviewed 5/1/2011.

Betty Hathorn, granddaughter of Hiram F. Bradford, interviewed 8/3/2011.

Father Chad Partain, local historian and author, interviewed 8/1/2011.

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
- Not Applicable

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): NA

Myrtlewood
Name of Property

Rapides Parish, LA
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 4
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>15</u>	<u>554960</u>	<u>3467860</u>	3	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>	4	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

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

See attached plat map.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

Boundaries follow the property lines in order to preserve the candidate's immediate setting. These are the boundaries historically associated with the property and are the boundaries ascribed by the certificate of survey attached to the cash sale dated Sept 8, 1950 and described as the H.F. Bradford Estate.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Paul Smith
organization Paul Smith Historic Preservation Consulting date Winter 2012
street & number 2022 Albert Street telephone (888) 427-8411
city or town Alexandria state LA zip code 71301
e-mail paul@preservationtaxcredit.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**

- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)
-
-

Myrtlewood
Name of Property

Rapides Parish, LA
County and State

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Myrtlewood

City or Vicinity: Pineville

County: Rapides Parish State: Louisiana

Photographer: #1: Unknown; #s 2-25: Paul Smith

Date Photographed: #1: c. 1925-1930; #s2-25: 10/10/2011 - 5/8/2011

LASHPO Digital Archives and Paul Smith, 2022 Albert Street, Alexandria, LA 71301, (888) 427-8411

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

0001 of 23

View of drive from gate looking north, northwest

0002 of 23

Front view of house looking northwest

0003 of 23

Early front view of house looking north, northwest

0004 of 23

Front view looking north, northwest

0005 of 23

Front door looking north, northwest

0006 of 23

Column & entrance detail looking north

0007 of 23

Column capital detail looking northwest

0008 of 23

Southeast corner looking northwest

0009 of 25

East side elevation looking northwest

0010 of 23

East side portico column detail looking southwest

0011 of 23

East side elevation looking southwest

Myrtlewood
Name of Property

Rapides Parish, LA
County and State

0012 of 23
Rear elevation looking south

0013 of 23
Garage looking southwest

0014 of 23
Northwest corner looking southeast

0015 of 23
Southwest corner looking northeast

0016 of 23
Front elevation looking northeast

0017 of 23
Interior; Living room looking west

0018 of 23
Interior; Stairs, living room looking northeast

0019 of 23
Interior; Stairs, living room looking north

0020 of 23
Interior; Dining room from living room looking north

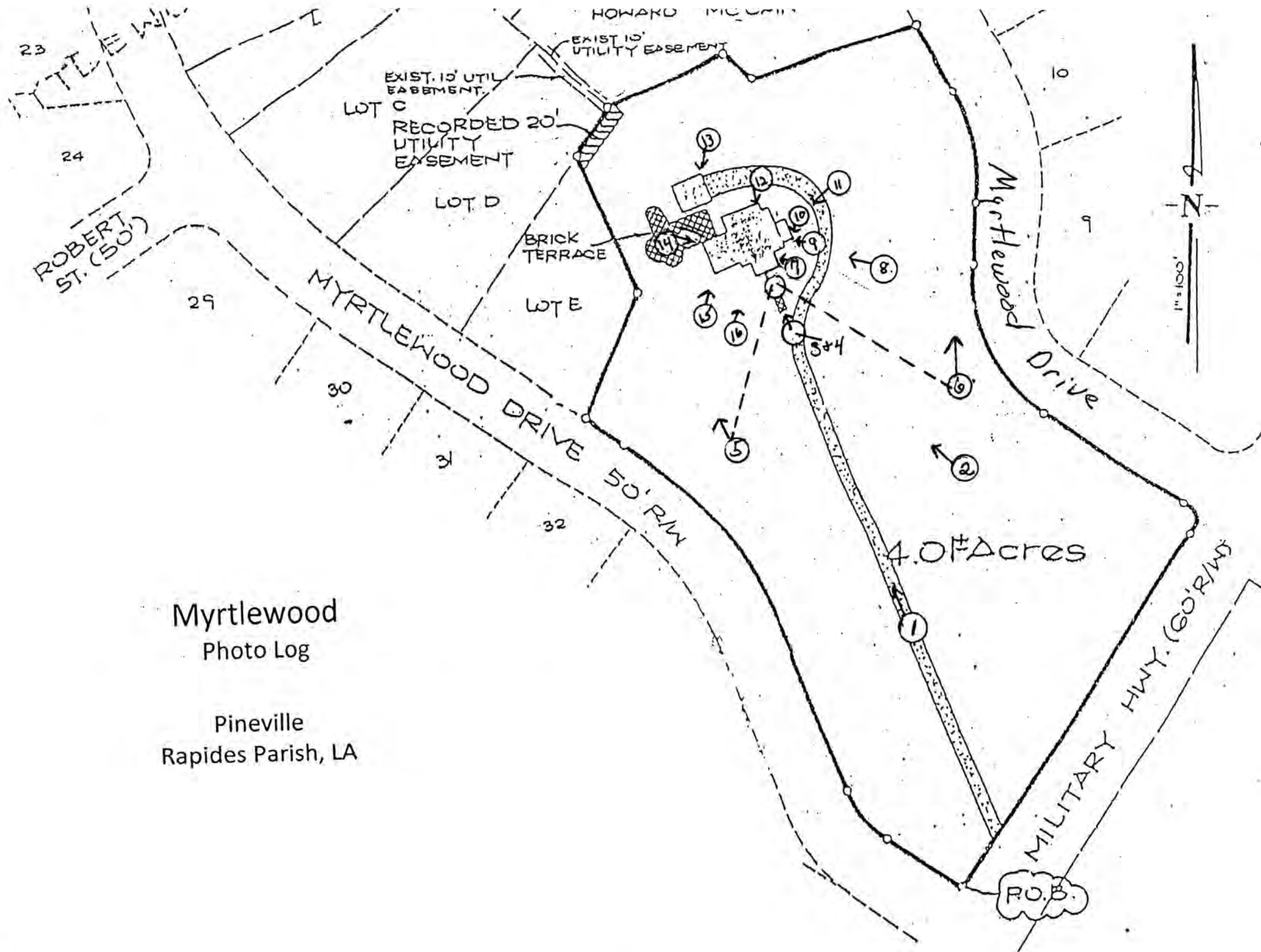
0021 of 23
Interior; Dining room looking north

0022 of 23
Interior; Dining room cupboard detail looking east

0023 of 23
Interior; Breakfast room from kitchen looking southwest

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 18 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.



Myrtlewood
Photo Log

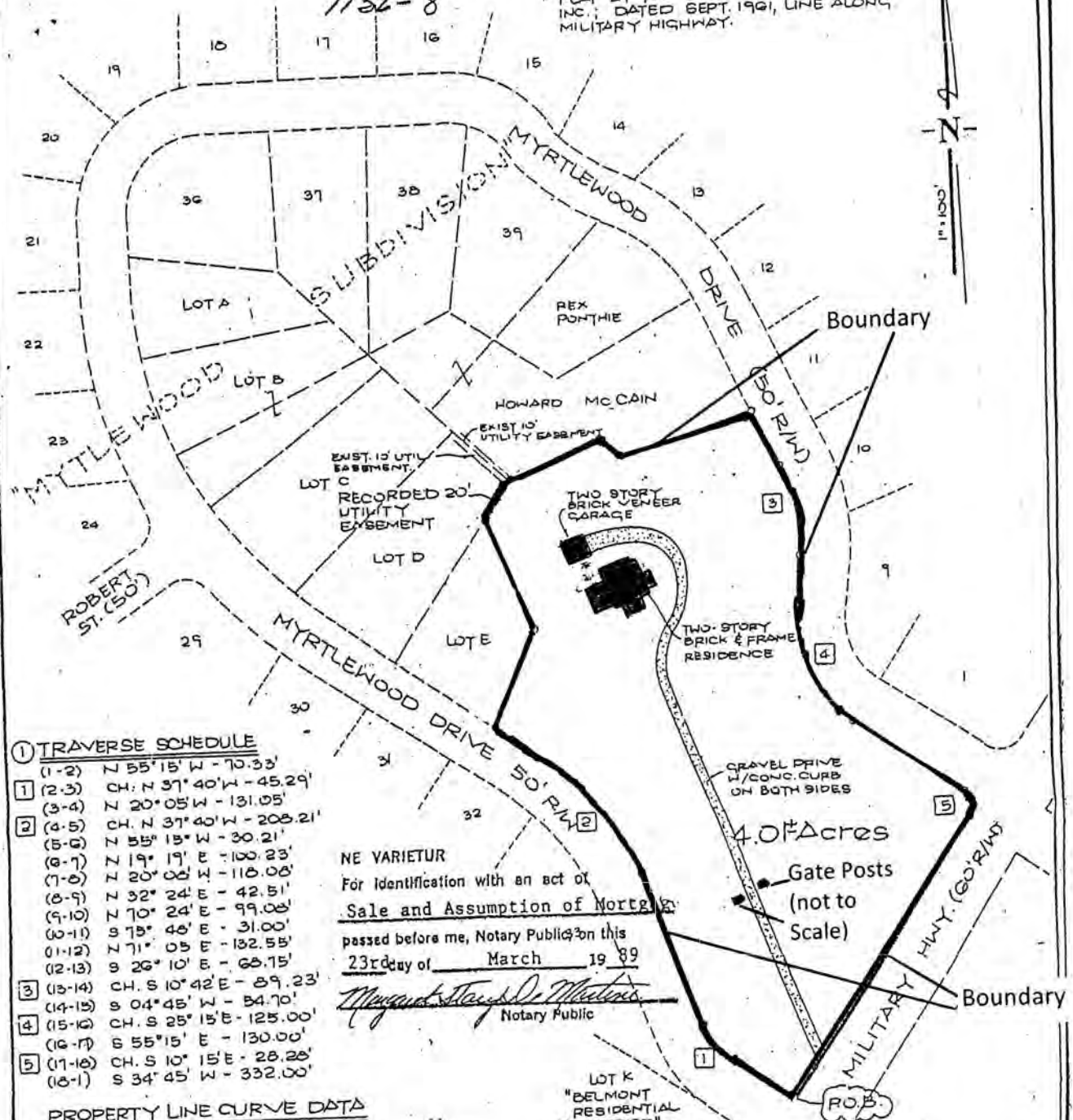
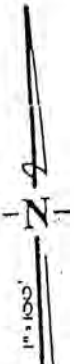
Pineville
Rapides Parish, LA

Myrtlewood

Pineville, Rapides Parish, LA

1259-319
1156-8

BASIS OF BEARING:
PLAT BY PAN AMERICAN ENGINEERS INC., DATED SEPT. 1961, LINE ALONG MILITARY HIGHWAY.



① TRAVERSE SCHEDULE

1	(1-2)	N 55° 15' W - 70.33'
1	(2-3)	CH. N 37° 40' W - 45.29'
1	(3-4)	N 20° 05' W - 131.05'
2	(4-5)	CH. N 37° 40' W - 208.21'
2	(5-6)	N 55° 15' W - 30.21'
2	(6-7)	N 19° 19' E - 100.23'
2	(7-8)	N 20° 05' W - 110.08'
2	(8-9)	N 32° 24' E - 42.51'
2	(9-10)	N 70° 24' E - 99.08'
2	(10-11)	S 75° 46' E - 31.00'
2	(11-12)	N 71° 05' E - 132.55'
2	(12-13)	S 26° 10' E - 68.75'
3	(13-14)	CH. S 10° 42' E - 89.23'
3	(14-15)	S 04° 45' W - 84.70'
4	(15-16)	CH. S 25° 15' E - 125.00'
4	(16-17)	S 55° 15' E - 130.00'
5	(17-18)	CH. S 10° 15' E - 28.28'
5	(18-1)	S 34° 45' W - 332.00'

NE VARIETUR
For Identification with an act of
Sale and Assumption of Mortgage
passed before me, Notary Public on this
23rd day of March 1989
Myrtlewood
Notary Public

PROPERTY LINE CURVE DATA

1	Δ = 35° 09'
	R = 75.00'
2	Δ = 35° 10'
	R = 344.62'
3	Δ = 30° 54'
	R = 167.48'
4	Δ = 60° 00'
	R = 125.00'
5	Δ = 90° 00'
	R = 20.00'

REFERENCES:

- THIS MAP WAS PREPARED ON THE BASIS OF SURVEYS PREPARED BY:
- PAN AMERICAN ENGINEERS - 8/30/70
 - PAN AMERICAN ENGINEERS - 3/15/68
 - PAN AMERICAN ENGINEERS - 9/18/61
 - CENTRAL ENGINEERS - 1/10/85
- IMPROVEMENTS INDICATED WERE TAKEN FROM:
- PAN AMERICAN ENG. DWS. NO 1807-1/10/85

NOTES:

- NO FIELD MEASUREMENTS WERE PERFORMED AND THE ACREAGE CALCULATIONS WERE DEVELOPED FROM COMPILATION OF PRIOR SURVEYS.
- THIS DRAWING IS A COMPILATION MAP AND IS NOT TO BE REPRESENTED AS A PROPERTY SURVEY.

COMPILATION MAP TO SHOW THE REMAINING 4.01± ACRES OF THE VERNON ESTATE, LOCATED IN SECTION 1, TOWNSHIP 4 NORTH, RANGE 1 WEST OF THE LOUISIANA MERIDIAN, IN THE CITY OF PINEVILLE, RAPIDES PARISH, LOUISIANA.

FOR: DR. GEORGE HEARN



Scale: 1 inch = 150 feet

Contributing Elements

Boundary:

Driveway

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Myrtlewood
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: LOUISIANA, Rapides

DATE RECEIVED: 7/13/12 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 8/10/12
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 8/27/12 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 8/29/12
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 12000556

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: Y NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 8/28/2012 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Nice example style.

(Replaced Page 6)

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept C
REVIEWER J. Gibbons DISCIPLINE _____
TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/ see attached SLR Y/

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



Pineville, 1. Myrtlewood
2. Rapides Parish, LOUISIANA

3. Paul Smith

4. 4/29/2011

5. LASAPO Digital Archives

6. Drive, FROM Gate FACING N.

7. # 1 North, northwest



Pineville,

1. Myrtlewood

2. Rapides Parish, LOUISIANA

3. Paul Smith

4. 4/29/2011

5. IASPO Digital Archives

6. FRONT VIEW FACING Northwest

7. # 2



FRONT VIEW OF HOUSE.

Pineville 5

1. Myrtlewood
2. Rapides Parish, LOUISIANA
3. UNKNOWN
4. c. 1925-1930

Early 6. FRONT view FACING North/Northwest

7. #3



1. Myrtlewood
Pineville, 2. Rapides Parish, LOUISIANA

3. Paul Smith

4. 4/29/2011

5. LASAPO Digital Archives

6. Front view Looking

7. #4

North/
Northwest



- Pineville, 1. Myrtlewood
2. RAPIDES PARISH, LOUISIANA
3. PAUL SMITH
4. 4/29/2011
5. LASHPO Digital Archives
6. FRONT DOOR FACING North/
Northwest
7. # 5



- Pineville, LA.
1. Myrtlewood
 2. TRAPIDES PARISH, LA.
 3. PAUL SMITH
 4. 4/29/2011
 5. LASHPO Digital Archives
 6. FRONT DOOR
FACING N.
 7. # 6



1. Myrtlewood

Pineville, 2. Rapides Parish, LA.

3. Paul Smith

4. 4/29/2011

5. LASAPO Digital Archives

6. Column Capital Detail
FACING NW

7. # 7



1. Myrtlewood
Pineville, 2. RAPIDES PARISH, LOUISIANA
3. PAUL SMITH
4. 5/8/2011
5. LASAPD Digital Archives
6. S.E. CORNER FACING N.W.
7. # 8



- Pineville, 1. Myrtlewood
2. Rapides Parish, Louisiana
3. Paul Smith
4. 10/10/2011
5. E. Side Elevation Facing NW
6. LASHPO Digital Archives
7. # 9



1. Myrtlewood
2. Rapides Parish, LA.
3. Paul Smith
4. 10/10/2011
5. LASHPO Digital Archives
6. E. Portico
Column Detail looking
southwest
7. # 10



Pineville,

1. Myrtlewood
2. Rapides Parish, Louisiana

3. Paul Smith

4. 2/12/2012

5. LASHPO Digital Archives

6. E. Side Elevation

FACING Southwest

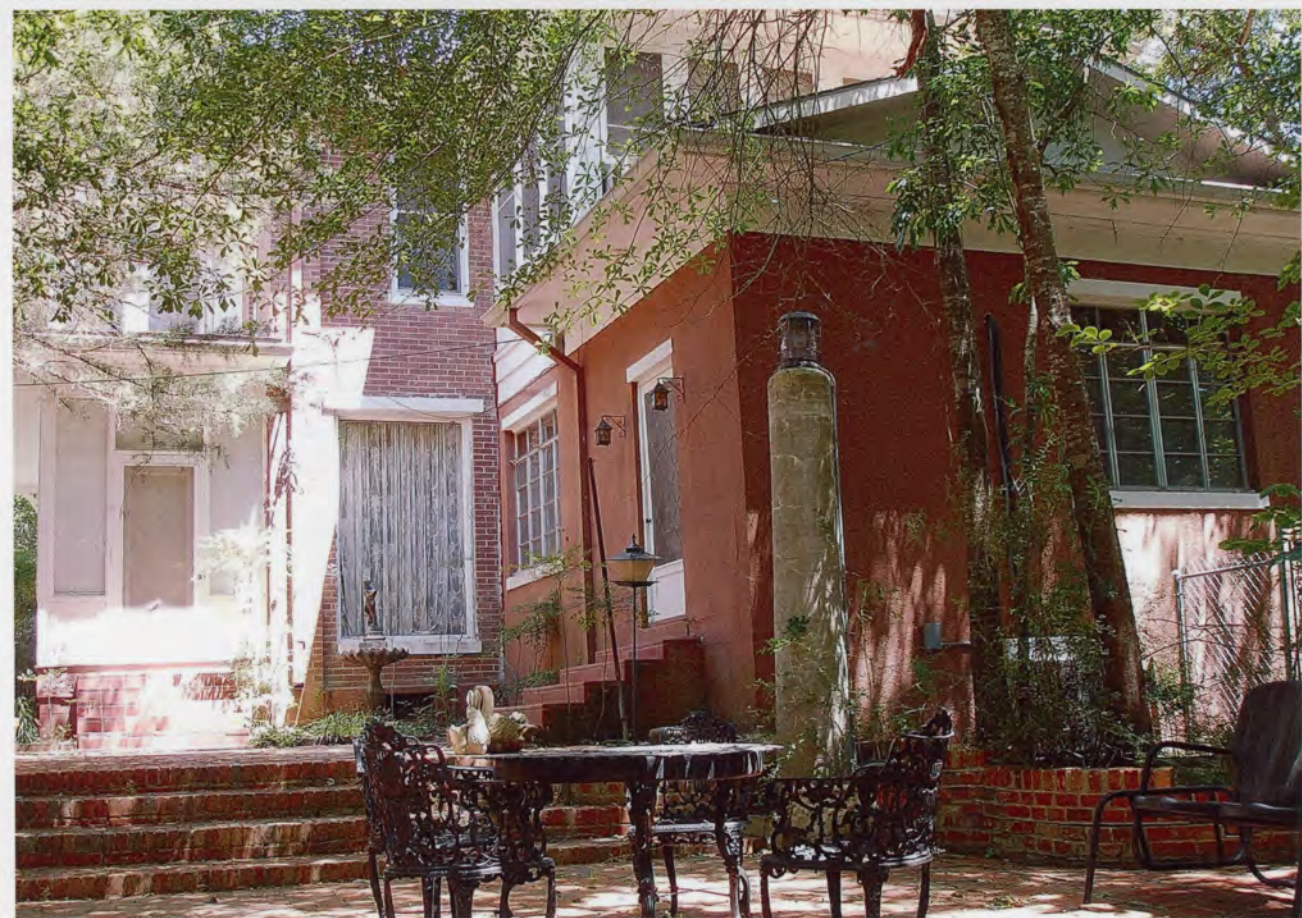
7. # 11



- Pineville, 1. Myrtlewood
2. Rapides Parish, Louisiana
3. Paul Smith
4. 10/10/2011
5. LASHPO Digital Archives
6. Rear Elevation
Facing S.
7. #12



- Pineville, 1. Myrtlewood
2. Rapides Parish, LOUISIANA
3. Paul Smith
4. 10/10/2011
5. LA SHPO Digital Archives
6. GARAGE FACING S.W.
7. # 13



1. Myrtlewood

2. Rapides Parish, LOUISIANA

Pinoville, 3. Paul Smith

4. 10/10/2011

5. LASHPO Digital Archives

6. N.W. CORNER FACING SE

7. # 14



1. Myrtlewood
Pineville, 2. Rapides Parish, LOUISIANA
3. Paul Smith
4. 10/10/2011
5. LASHPO Digital Archives
6. SW CORNER FACING NE
7. #15



1. Myrtlewood
Pineville, (2) Rapides Parish, Louisiana

3. Paul Smith

4. 10/10/2011

5. LASHPO Digital Archives

6. FRONT ELEVATION FACING NE

7. # 16



1. Myrtlewood
Pineville, 2. RAPIDES PARISH, LOUISIANA
3. PAUL SMITH
4. 1/11/2012
5. LASHPO Digital Archives
6. ^{Interiors} LIVING ROOM FACING W
7. # 17



1. Myrtlewood
2. Rapides Parish, LA
Pinoville
3. Paul Smith
4. 10/10/2011
5. LASHPO Digital Archives
6. STAIRS, Living Rm
Interiors → FACING NE
7. # 18



1. Myrtlewood
Pineville, LA
2. Rapides Parish, LA
3. Paul Smith
4. 1/11/2012
5. LACHPA Digital Archives
6. STAIRS. Living Rm
Interiors FACING N
7. # 19



1. Myrtlewood

Pineville 2. Rapides Parish, LA.

3. Paul Smith

4. 1/11/2012

5. LASHPO Digital Archives

6. DINING RM

Interiors FROM LIVING RM
FACING NW

7. # 20



1. Myrtlewood
2. Pineville, RAPIDES PARISH, LOUISIANA
3. PAUL SMITH
4. 1/11/2012
5. LASHPO Digital Archives
6. ^{Interior} DINING Rm FACING N.
7. # 21



1. Myrtlewood
Pinaville, 2. Rapides Parish, LOUISIANA
3. Paul Smith
4. 1/11/2012
5. LASHPO Digital Archives
6. ^{Interiors} DINING Room Cupboard Detail
facing east
7. # 22



1. Myrtlewood

LOUISIANA

Pineville,

2. Rapides Parish,

3. Paul Smith

4. 1/11/2012

5. LASHPO Digital Archives

6. Breakfast Rm

Interior,

FROM KITCHEN
FACING SW

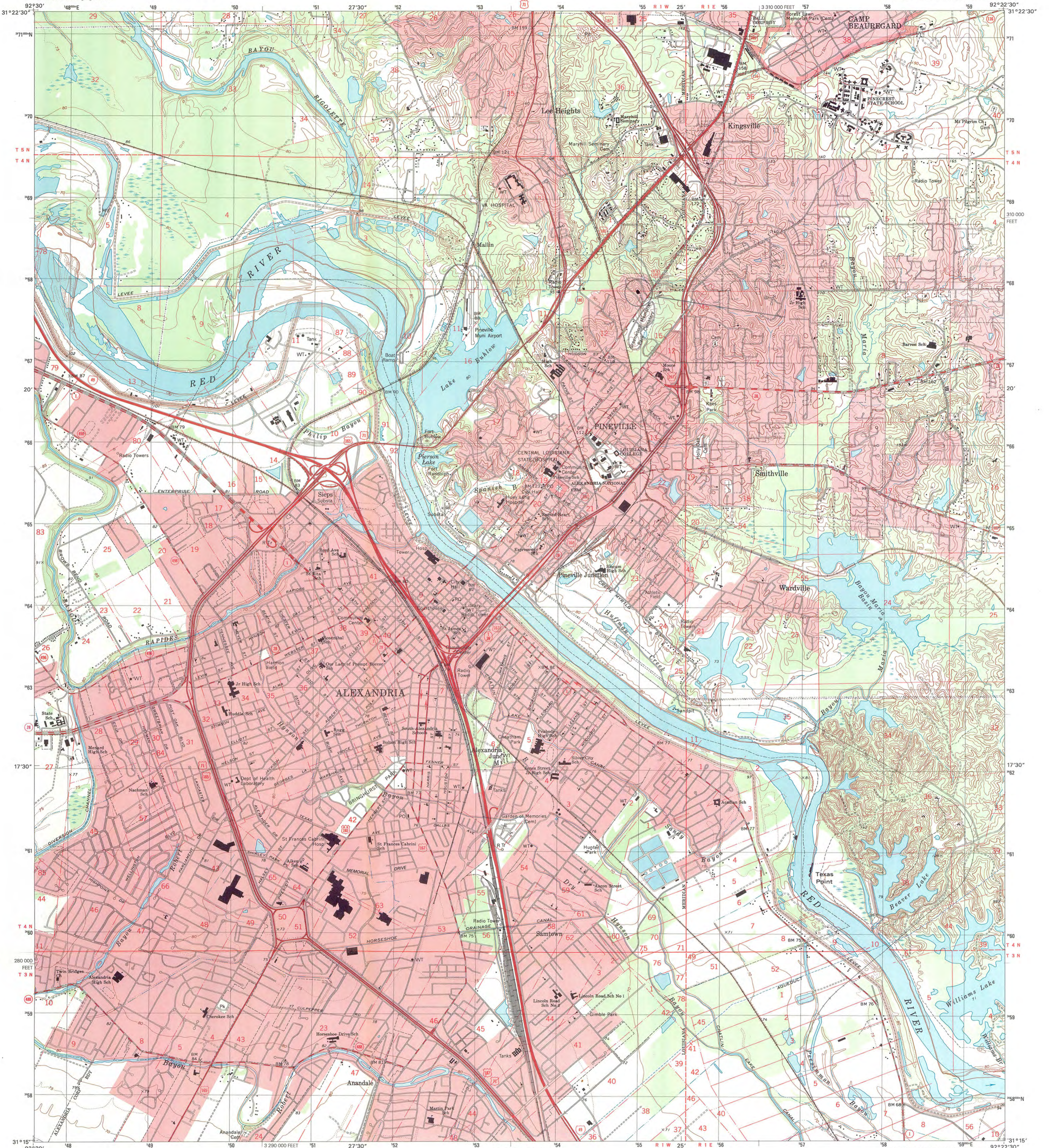
7. # 23



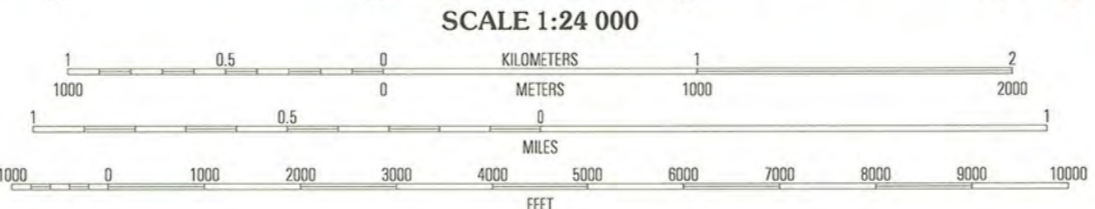
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Myrtlewood, Rapides Parish, LA
15/554960 3467860

ALEXANDRIA QUADRANGLE
LOUISIANA-RAPIDES PARISH
7.5-MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



Produced by the United States Geological Survey
Topography compiled 1955. Planimetry derived from imagery taken 1988 and other sources. Public Land Survey System and survey control current as of 1972.
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83). Projection and 1 000-meter grid. Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 15 10 000-foot ticks. Louisiana Coordinate System of 1983 (north zone) North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 83 and NAD 27 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey NADCON software.
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map.
Landmark buildings verified 1972.



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
DOTTED LINES REPRESENT 5-FOOT CONTOURS
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
TO CONVERT FROM FEET TO METERS, MULTIPLY BY 0.3048

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, P.O. BOX 25286, DENVER, COLORADO 80225
AND LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND DEVELOPMENT, BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA 70804
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway	Light-duty road, hard or
hard surface	improved surface
Secondary highway	Unimproved road
hard surface	

Interstate Route
 U.S. Route
 State Route

1	2	3	1 Rock Hill
4	5	6	2 Ball
7	8	9	3 Green Gables
10	11	12	4 Rapides
13	14	15	5 Liberty
16	17	18	6 Woodworth West
19	20	21	7 Woodworth East
22	23	24	8 Latanier

ADJOINING 7.5 QUADRANGLE NAMES
LA 98C

ALEXANDRIA, LA
1998

NIMA 7546 IV SW-SERIES V885



98c



JAY DARDENNE
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

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

PAM BREAU
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

July 10, 2012

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

FROM: Patricia Duncan, Architectural Historian, National Register Coordinator
Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation

RE: Myrtlewood, Rapides Parish, LA

Enclosed please find a nomination form with supporting materials for the above referenced property or historic district. Should you have any questions, please contact me at 225-219-4595.

PD/pld
Enclosures:

- 1 Original National Register of Historic Places nomination form
- NA Multiple Property Nomination form
- 1 CD with electronic images
- 23 Photograph(s)
- 1 Original USGS/NOAA map(s)
- 2 Sketch map(s)/figure(s)/exhibit(s) [plat map and photo location map]
- 0 Piece(s) of correspondence
- NA Other

COMMENTS:

- Please ensure that this nomination receives substantive review
- This property has been certified under 36 CFR 67
- The enclosed owner objection(s) do do not constitute a majority of property owners. [3 letters from original (same) owner; 1 letter from new owner]
- Other: