



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 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 Rabalais House

other names/site number Mann House

2. Location

street & number 1300 Steele Blvd.

not for publication

city or town Baton Rouge

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, 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

Signature of certifying official Phil Boggan

Date 5-10-10

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
Title

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):

Signature of the Keeper [Signature]

Date of Action 6/24/2010

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	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		district
		site
		structure
		object
1	0	Total

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

NA

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

NA

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)

Other: French Creole Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: brick

walls: Brick, weatherboard

roof: asphalt

other:

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

Summary:

The Rabalais House is a two-and-a-half story residence built in 1955 in Louisiana's native French Creole tradition. It is set on a generous .68 acre lot at 1300 Steele Blvd. in Steele Place, an upscale suburban development east of downtown Baton Rouge which filled in during the middle years of the twentieth century. As is typical of earlier French Creole houses of this type, the lower story is of brick, in this case veneer and salvaged antique, while the upper story is wood frame, in this case sheathed in deep clapboarding. Despite a sizable addition (1982), and the loss of the original living room mantel, the house retains its identity and feeling as an exceptional mid-twentieth century historic revival work in the French Creole style.

Narrative Description

Setting:

Steele Place is anchored by Steele Boulevard, a broad avenue with a generous grassy landscaped median. Steele Place was a traditional residential subdivision in that each buyer purchased a lot and brought in his own contractor to construct a custom home. This is in contrast to the speculatively built housing developments that were the new norm in rapidly expanding Baton Rouge during the mid-twentieth century.

Because of the way they came into being, traditional custom subdivisions (such as Steele Place) tended to produce a good deal more architectural variety and interest than their speculatively built counterparts. Even by this standard, the Rabalais House is distinctive. The builder, Dr. Roy Rabalais, purchased the property in 1948 and planted two live oaks. Seven years later he commissioned the house from the already noteworthy Baton Rouge architect A. Hays Town.

It is the way the house is positioned on the lot that adds so much to its distinctive bucolic character. Instead of the conventional configuration (house set in the middle of the lot with the façade facing the street), the Rabalais House turns its relatively narrow side elevation to the street with its longer façade facing sideways, looking into the property through the live oaks. This gives this revival version of a French Creole plantation house an ample semblance of a plantation-like setting. The rear of the house backs up close to the property line on the north. Here the driveway makes its way past the rear of the house to provide for parking. There is now a semicircular driveway in the front yard that connects with the old driveway. Though of some long standing, the semicircular driveway does not appear on the original house plans.

The Rabalais House is the only known A. Hays Town house sited in the manner described above. It is not known, however, whether this was the architect's idea, the owners', or a collaboration (see historical note at end of Part 8).

Overall Design:

Architect A. Hays Town fashioned the Rabalais House after a hypothetical two-and-a-half-story French Creole plantation house. The main block features front galleries and a hip roof. The hip roof features a subtle French "kick" at the eaves (a slight concave curving as the roof meets the eaves) and decoratively cut exposed rafter tails on all elevations.

The original plans show a small single story side wing, set to the west, under a lean-to roof. The wing is sheathed in brick on the façade and clapboard on the rear. In 1982 a much larger addition (see below) was appended to the side of this wing.

Façade (South Elevation):

The façade of the Rabalais House is truly a *tour de force* interpretation of Louisiana's native French Creole tradition. Double galleries span this elevation. The lower gallery features "countrified" plaster-over-brick Doric columns, with a slight entasis, block capitals and no bases. The upper gallery has very slightly chamfered wooden colonnettes and a balustrade formed of simple square balusters. The colonnettes are somewhat wider than typically found on a historic

French Creole house. This was done, no doubt, to make them compose agreeably with the heavier columns below. The two-story colonnade has an overall elegant quality that bespeaks the architect's sure hand with scale, massing and proportion.

Due to the manner in which the house is sited on the property, the galleries are fairly private spaces, allowing them to function as French Creole galleries historically did – as outdoor living rooms. Further privacy is provided on the ground story via a series of louvered shutters on the east side of the ground story (facing Steele Blvd). A central panel opens like a door, providing the main public access to the house. This feature was installed by the present owners. The original plans called for latticework in this location with a central operable door.

The façade's colonnade/gallery is formed of four bays, with no central entrance bay, as one would find in an American Greek Revival galleried house. This rather un-classical way to articulate bays gives the composition a calculated rustic charm. The vernacular effect is supported by the facade openings, which are manifestly not placed lock-step within the pattern of the regular bays. Rather, they are arranged informally and irregularly to suit the needs of the interior rooms. French Creole houses are noted for their irregular placement of openings in relationship to bays. However, this author knows of no French Creole house in Louisiana where this is done in combination with an even number of bays.

The façade ground story is pierced by five openings - two French door sets (three lights per door) and three nine-over-nine floor-length windows. The ground floor openings are set beneath pronounced jack arches. The ground floor gallery ceiling features a French Creole style double frame effect with exposed beams (non load-bearing). The upper story façade also has five openings with molded surrounds – in this case, one set of French doors, three floor-length windows and one sash window with a waist-high sill. All façade openings are dressed with louvered shutters which are inoperable and fixed in place, but sized appropriately (so they look as if they could work).

Two small six-over-six sash dormer windows pierce the hip roof on the façade.

East Elevation:

The east side (facing Steele Blvd.) is anchored by a substantial multi-stage centrally-placed chimney that protrudes well above the eave line. The east elevation also features two shuttered six-over-six windows upstairs and down. At the gallery is the screen of louvered shutters referenced above.

West Elevation:

Two shuttered six-over-six windows pierce the upper story of the west side elevation. The original lean-to room is attached at the ground story of the main block, and beyond that, a large addition from 1982. (See alterations section below.)

Rear (North) Elevation:

The rear elevation was not meant to be a formal architectural statement. Four shuttered six-over-six windows pierce the upstairs. The one toward the east end is slightly smaller than the others. It lights the master bathroom. The lower story has a formal nine-over-nine floor-length shuttered window toward the east end which lights the living room. Further west two evenly placed six-over-six shuttered windows light the dining room. Further west still, a pair of utilitarian shuttered windows light the kitchen.

Floorplan:

The ground floor is entered from the front gallery via a wide room of medium depth, set off-center, which is labeled on the original plans as "Reception Hall." On the rear wall is the staircase, which is unusual in that it ascends sideways in a single flight (parallel to the front of the house). To the side of the hall (toward Steele Blvd.) is the living room, which occupies the entire depth of the house. At the other end of the reception hall is a foyer-like space labeled "passage" which provides access from the hall to the previously noted lean-to. The front portion of the lean-to contains a large almost square room labeled "breakfast" on the original plans. Behind the breakfast room is a laundry and service area. Behind the "passage" is a half bath and coat closet and behind that the kitchen. The dining room is behind the reception hall.

The "passage" opens to the reception hall through an open elliptical archway. The other end of the reception hall opens to the living room via a wide door-less formal molded entranceway. These two openings align fairly closely, forming an interesting vista through the house – something like *enfilade* on a domestic scale. This internal vista could well reflect the architect's Beaux Arts training. The second story consists of four bedrooms, two full baths and a staircase accessing what was originally an unfinished garret.

Interior Details:

The ceiling in the reception hall is articulated with non load-bearing exposed beams. The ground floor staircase is gracefully styled with scroll volutes under the risers, a classical turned newel post, and delicately turned balusters. The inspiration for its design was no doubt the American Federal Style. Federal too are the delicate cornices that finish the ceilings in the living and dining rooms and the unmolded elliptical arch between the reception hall and the passage. Also of note are the polished flagstone floors in the reception hall and passage which add a somewhat rustic feel to the otherwise fairly formal interiors. Doors feature molded panels in the "Cross and Bible" design.

Alterations:

The original plans indicate that the living room mantel was to be provided by the owner. According to Dr. Rabalais' sons, who grew up in the house, their parents purchased a mantel that had been salvaged from Elmwood, a French Creole house in Jefferson Parish demolished in the 1930s. Shortly after the house was sold outside the Rabalais family in 2000, the Elmwood mantel was replaced with another mantel more or less in the classical style; however, its detailing is not of the quality of the rest of the house.

As noted above: (1)The previously open attic has been finished off for living space. (2) The louvered screen on the Steele Blvd. elevation is not original. (3) A new single story, mostly brick veneer, wing has been appended to the west side of the original house, attaching at the lean-to. According to renovation plans, this work occurred in 1982. The extension contains a den, new master bedroom suite, and a garage.

Assessment of Integrity:

Though fairly large, the 1982 wing echoes the original style, materials and detailing of the house. And it is placed in a sensitive manner, allowing the original two-and-a-half story galleried French Creole Revival main block to easily dominate the property. The loss of the original mantel, though regrettable, should be considered minor given the scope of the overall house as a strong architectural statement.

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.
[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" 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.
[X] N/A Criteria Considerations not applicable

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

architecture

Period of Significance

1955

Significant Dates

1955

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

NA

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Architect/Builder

A. Hays Town, Architect

Period of Significance (justification)

See Summary Paragraph.

Criteria Consideratons (explanation, if necessary)

NA

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

Summary:

The Rabalais House is of local architectural significance (Criterion C) within the context of the City of Baton Rouge. It is one of an extremely limited number of first-rate historic revival style residences from the city's post-World War II housing boom. Houses such as this stand manifestly above the ocean of speculatively built, more or less standard homes from this period found across the city. In particular, Baton Rougeans in the post-war years generally showed a preference for the traditional rather than the modern, or contemporary, for their homes. Among the vast numbers of traditional houses from the period in the city, the architect-designed Rabalais House represents the pinnacle of style, polish and refinement. The post-war era is being defined in this document as 1945 to 1960, the latter following the National Register's 50 year cutoff.

Narrative Statement of Significance (provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance)

Post-War Baton Rouge:

As occurred across America, Baton Rouge experienced a tremendous post-World War II boom in residential construction spurred by prosperity (oil and petrochemical-driven in this instance), population growth, and an acute housing shortage. There was a three-fold increase in the city's population between 1940 and 1960 (from 49,654 to 152,419).

By far the most obvious and prolific products of the ensuing construction boom were free-standing single family residences. No survey has been done of Baton Rouge's post-war houses, but there are some striking indicators of the size of the boom: 1) figures published by the Chamber of Commerce in 1959 documenting some 13,894 single family residential building permits issued by the city between 1950 and 1958; 2) a 1959 *State Times* article hailing the "seemingly never-ending procession of subdivisions being developed in the area [Baton Rouge];" and 3) records of the city's annexation of the Broadmoor subdivision, also in 1959. The latter underscores Baton Rouge's explosive post-war growth. The Broadmoor annexation brought in 958 new homes and enough land to wrest the title "number two city in Louisiana" away from Shreveport (a traditional rival).

Evaluating Baton Rouge's Post-War Housing Legacy:

All of this furious construction produced a tremendous architectural legacy, at least in terms of size. Coming to terms with this collection poses a considerable challenge for preservationists. Collectively the city's post-war houses represent a very important phenomenon. But which houses merit individual listing in the National Register under Criterion C (architectural significance)? How does one identify the architectural "gems" in this huge collection in a way that is intellectually defensible?

Several observations can help address this question. By far, most of the homes constructed in Baton Rouge from the 1945-1960 period were "builder jobs" with no architect, or even input from an architect. The great majority were speculatively built, either in Levittown style developments, or on individual lots within existing neighborhoods. As design and construction commenced, there was no specific client in mind. Importantly, speculative housing developments tend to seek the "lowest common denominator" in matters of style and design.

As a body of architecture, Baton Rouge's post-war residences on the whole evidence a rejection of the high art European Modernism that was so prevalent on the commercial and institutional scene. This was a national trend and was noted at the time. One quotation may stand for many. In his 1958 book *Masters of Modern Architecture*, critic John Peter noted that Modernism was everywhere triumphant. But he added ruefully that "only in the private family dwelling, where human needs are scaled to modest and even obsolete handicraft building methods, does modern architecture lag behind." And lag it did.

Indeed, the truth is that the Modernist idiom was never acceptable to most Americans as a model for hearth and home.

Though it was little noted in design journals at the time, and perhaps is not sufficiently recognized today, in post-war America there remained a strong desire for historic revival or traditional buildings. Of course, the strength of this, shall-we-say, undercurrent of historicism varied from place to place. It would arguably have been stronger in culturally conservative Louisiana than in New York or California for instance. Equally unnoticed were a small coterie of architects who continued to practice in the historic revival mode right through the revolutionary Modernist Era. (Oftentimes they practiced both traditional and contemporary architecture.) These were often older architects who had been trained under the Beaux Arts system. They could still turn out a perfectly respectable Greek Revival-looking courthouse, a Gothic-style church, or a "colonial" house. One could cite John Staub in Texas, W. King Stubbs in northern Louisiana, and A. Hays Town (the architect of the candidate) in southern Louisiana.

Baton Rouge's Traditional Post-War Houses:

As alluded to above, among Baton Rouge's thousands upon thousands of post-war houses, one sees a general preference for the traditional over the contemporary, or modern. Here the traditional was almost always a nod to the American "colonial" look, the Greek Revival style, or the state's native French Creole tradition. And generally these were less than accomplished "nods" to the styles in question.

Broadly speaking, the vast majority of Baton Rouge's traditional houses from the 1945 to 1960 period can be broken down into the following categories:

1. Ranch houses with traditional details.
2. A type of house (in both one and two stories) identified as "minimal traditional" by the widely used *A Field Guide to American Houses* by Virginia and Lee McAlester. Easier to recognize than to define, "minimal traditional" houses are generally traditional in form only (have traditional shapes). They typically have little if anything in the way of details. A popular model is a one story rectangular house with a front-facing gable and perhaps a prominent chimney.
3. One story slab-on-grade brick veneer houses with a broad steeply pitched French Creole hip, or umbrella, roof. Often the roof is over-scaled for the size of the house (sometimes considerably over-scaled). (Roofs such as this, in the French Creole period, rested atop either a two-story house or a one story high-ceilinged house raised well above the ground on piers.) Some of these also have a porch, or gallery, spanning the façade. Sometimes the gallery columns are scaled appropriately; sometimes not. The foregoing model is seen quite frequently among Baton Rouge's post-war houses.
4. Custom "builder jobs" that are a collection of applied traditional features where the builder didn't quite get it right (poorly proportioned, weak details, etc.).
5. Houses (non-ranch, both one and two stories) that feature only a "colonial" detail or two (maybe only a doorway).

As previously mentioned, there is no survey of Baton Rouge houses from the 1945-1960 period. The above general observations are based upon driving the streets of period subdivisions and other high probability areas. They were field-tested in Steele Place, where the candidate is located, with a building-by-building windshield survey. Although it traces its origins to the 1920s, Steele Place filled in mainly after WWII. Indeed, city directories show that 84% of the housing stock dates from the post-war period.

Steele Place was chosen for the field testing because it seemed to be among the city's highest probability areas for first-rate post-war historic revival residences. It is manifestly an upscale subdivision with large lots (generally more than half an acre), and virtually all homes appear to be custom built. Most are considerably larger than typical mid-twentieth century homes in Baton Rouge. Of the neighborhood's 251 homes that date from this era, fully 90% partake of the traditional genre to at least some degree. But

only three, in the author's opinion, are of sufficient distinction to rise above the rest (the candidate; 1156 Steele Blvd., a Georgian Revival home by A. Hays Town that is not quite 50 years old; and a finely proportioned Colonial/Federal cottage on Richland Avenue that appears to be a custom builder design). The largest group of homes, 61%, would be classified as "minimal traditional" (some with more details than others; some with only a traditional shape). Another 18% are builder Colonial/Greek Revival, fairly strongly styled, but with the mistakes in articulation and awkward proportions typical of the period. "Colonial" ranch houses and ranch houses with hipped French Creole roofs account for 5% each.

Whether searching in Steele Place, or Baton Rouge as a whole, for first-rate post-war traditional houses, the most obvious candidates are individual custom homes that project a strong stylistic flavor with historic features emphatically and correctly assembled and rendered. Of these historic revival homes, the highest probability for National Register listing under Criterion C would be the tiny minority which are architect-designed. And the authors have found that even some of these are not particularly notable. The best of the architect-designed houses are convincing compositions that are true to their progenitors in matters including detailing, fenestration pattern, scale, correct rendering and crafting, massing and proportion. Their convincing portrayal of style and architectural flavor, rendered in three dimensions, sets them apart from the "façadism" one frequently finds in custom "builder jobs."

It is impossible to determine the number of architect-designed historic revival houses built in Baton Rouge between 1945 and 1960. But all available evidence indicates they were relatively few in number. William Brockway, FAIA, who practiced architecture in the city for decades, some of the time for A. Hays Town, indicates that easily the two major firms were Bodman and Murrell and Town. Bodman and Murrell's work, recalls Brockway, was mainly contemporary in the post-war years. Town is today venerated for his residential work inspired by Louisiana's native French Creole architecture; however, the vast majority of these houses date from the mid-1960s through the early 1990s. In the post-war years his firm produced mainly commercial and institutional buildings, in both traditional and contemporary designs. Compared to his prodigious later output, residences appear to have been something of a sideline during this period.

According to Brockway, Town was the architect of choice for traditional designs in the post-war period in Baton Rouge. (This makes sense, for younger architects in the city, so steeped in the Modernist rhetoric of the day, would have been disdainful of historicism.) The author has come across a few other historic revival residences designed by other architects, but they are not major works (being the slab-on-grade brick veneer one story "box" with a French Creole hip roof model described above, although well proportioned).

Within the 1945-1960 period, all available evidence indicates that historic revival residences designed by Town would be the highest probability for possible individual National Register listing under Criterion C. But, regrettably for scholars, there has never been a comprehensive inventory of Town's work. His career spanned seven decades and embraced several states. His records are scattered and incomplete. Immensely useful to the author of this document was a project undertaken by the Foundation for Historical Louisiana, beginning in 1989 and still on-going, to identify, authenticate and landmark each of Town's works with a plaque. While not complete, the records represent the most complete survey available for Baton Rouge.

To date the Foundation has files on a total of seventy-four A. Hays Town residences in Baton Rouge, thirteen of which date from the 1945-1960 period. Most of these are slab-on-grade one story brick veneer houses with French Creole hip roofs. Town's most accomplished works in this period are two, possibly three, well-executed interpretations of the largest French Creole prototype -- a two-and-a-half story galleried plantation house. One of these is the Rabalais House. Houses such as these are clearly landmarks in the sea of traditional houses built in Baton Rouge in the 1945-1960 period.

Town Biography:

The immensely productive career of A. Hays Town spanned much of the twentieth century. Born in 1903 in Crowley, Louisiana and educated at the Tulane University School of Architecture, Town practiced in Mississippi in the 1920s and '30s (mainly in the Art Deco style). He returned to Louisiana in 1940, opening a practice in Baton Rouge. As noted above, in the 1940s and '50s, Town's firm was one of the two largest in the city. It produced mainly commercial and institutional buildings, both modern and traditional in style. In the 1960s Town made the conscious decision to turn his hand entirely to residences, designing hundreds over the next thirty or so years. While most of his houses are in Louisiana, the architect also had clients in other states as well (chiefly but not entirely in the Deep South). Town was still designing houses in the early 1990s. He died in January 2005 at the age of 101.

Historical Note:

As noted previously, the Rabalais family owned the candidate until 2000. The recollections of Dr. and Mrs. Rabalais' two sons vary as to whether the placement of the house with its side facing Steele Blvd. was their parents' idea, that of the architect, or a collaboration. One recalled his parents' fondness for Charleston's "side houses" (houses with their short side parallel to the street and their long galleried side perpendicular to the street).

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

See above.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Brockway, William. Personal communication with Jonathan Fricker.

Foundation for Historical Louisiana. A. Hays Town files. On file in foundation's offices at Old Governor's Mansion, 502 North Blvd., Baton Rouge, LA.

Rabalais House Plans, 1955, A. Hays Town, Architect. Originals in possession of owners.

Rabalais, Roger. Personal communication with present owners and Jonathan Fricker. Roger Rabalais is the son of Dr. and Mrs. Roy Rabalais and remembers the house from the time it was built.

Sachs, David H. *The Life and Work of the Twentieth-Century Louisiana Architect A. Hays Town*. Lewiston, New York: The Edwin Mellen Press, 2003.

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 # _____
- Not applicable – no previous documentation on file

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

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property .68
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	<u>15</u>	<u>677600</u>	<u>3368120</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)

The boundary appears as a broken line on the attached property plat map.

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

Boundaries correspond with the historic boundaries of the parcel of land upon which the house was built.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jonathan Fricker
organization Fricker Historic Preservation Services LLC date January 2010
street & number 6810 Jefferson Hwy., Apt 1206 telephone 225-246-7901
city or town Baton Rouge state LA zip code 70806
e-mail jonathanfricker@gmail.com

Form Edited By

name/title Patricia Duncan, National Register Coordinator
organization Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation date Spring 2010
street & number P. O. Box 44247 telephone (225) 219-4595
city or town Baton Rouge state LA zip code 70804
e-mail pduncan@crt.state.la.us

Property Ownership (Required by Louisiana National Register Review Committee)

name/title Mr. and Mrs. Johnny Mann

organization NA

street & number 1300 Steele Blvd.

telephone 225-344-2938

city or town Baton Rouge

state LA

zip code 70806

e-mail johnnymann@cox.net

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)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive black and white 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:

City or Vicinity:

County:

State:

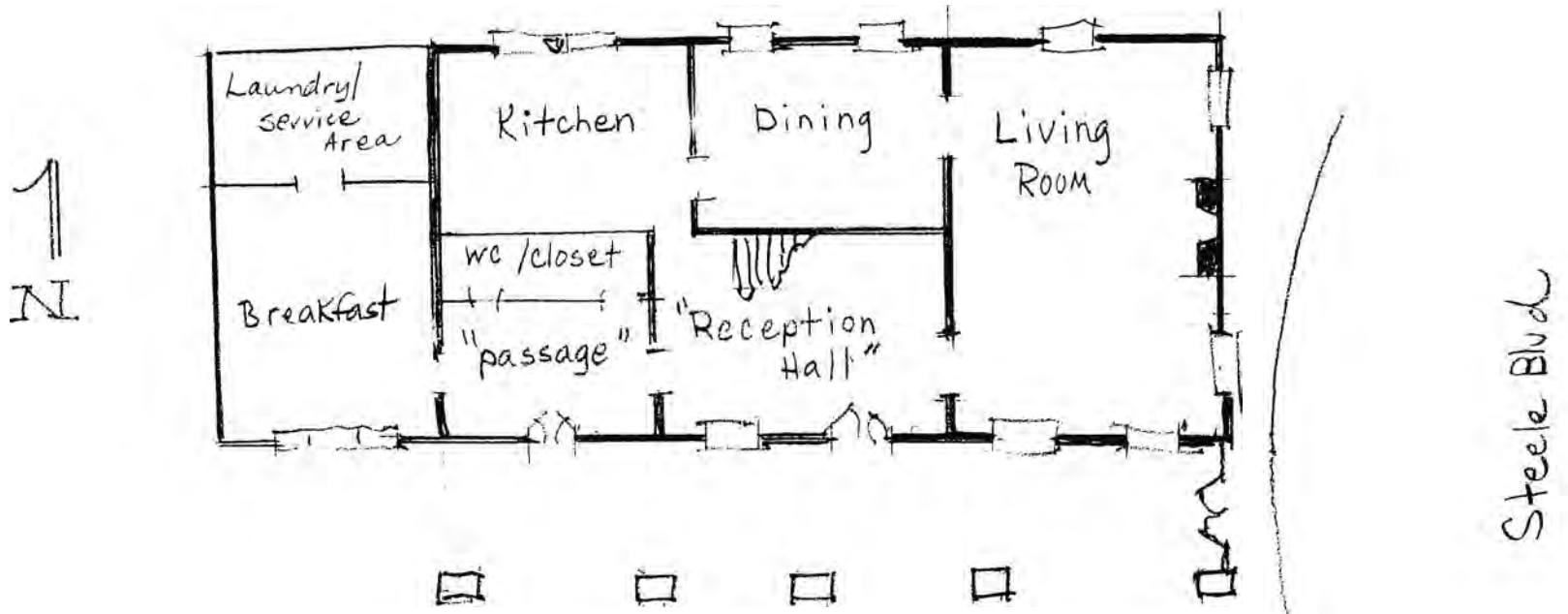
Photographer:

Date Photographed:

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

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.



Rabalais House
Ground Story

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Rabalais House
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: LOUISIANA, East Baton Rouge

DATE RECEIVED: 5/11/10 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 6/08/10
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 6/23/10 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 6/25/10
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 10000388

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 6/24/2010 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

interesting and early example of Revival style that reflects a
distinct Regional type. While the Creole raised cottage is a
popular revival currently, the early date of this - 1855 - and its
fine attention to detail mark it as an excellent, Architect-designed
example - a pioneering example as Louisianans embraced their own
cultural heritage. 1980s addition, though large in footprint, does not
greatly detract from the original house.

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept C

REVIEWER J. Culbert DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

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

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



Rabalais House

Baton Rouge, East Baton Rouge Parish, LA

Donna Fricker

Sept 2009

LA SHPO Digital Archives

Photo 1 (LA - East Baton Rouge Parish - Rabalais House - 0001)

East elevation, camera facing W/NW



Rabalais House

Baton Rouge, East Baton Rouge Parish, LA

Donna Fricker

Sept 2009

LA SHPO Digital Archives

Photo 2 (LA - East Baton Rouge Parish - Rabalais House - 0002)

Front facade, camera facing NORTH



Rabalais House

Baton Rouge, East Baton Rouge Parish, LA

Donna Fricker

Sept 2009

LA SHPO Digital Archives

Photo 3 (LA - East Baton Rouge Parish - Rabalais House - 0003)

View of landscape from front gallery - camera facing S/SW



Rabalais House

Baton Rouge, East Baton Rouge Parish, LA

Donna Fricker

Sept 2009

LA SHPO Digital Archives

Photo 4 (LA - East Baton Rouge Parish - Rabalais House - 0004)

Front gallery (ground story) - camera facing EAST



Rabalais House

Baton Rouge, East Baton Rouge Parish, LA

Donna Fricker

Sept 2009

LA SHPO Digital Archives

Photo 5 (LA - East Baton Rouge Parish - Rabalais House - 0005)

Side addition - camera facing N/NW



Rabalais House

Baton Rouge, East Baton Rouge Parish, LA

Donna Fricker

Sept 2009

LA SHPO Digital Archives

Photo 6 (LA - East Baton Rouge Parish - Rabalais House - 0006)

Side addition - camera facing E/SE



Rabalais House

Baton Rouge, East Baton Rouge Parish, LA

Donna Fricker

Sept 2009

LA SHPO Digital Archives

Photo 7 (LA - East Baton Rouge Parish - Rabalais House - 0007)

Rear elevation - camera facing West



Rabalais House

Baton Rouge, East Baton Rouge Parish, LA

Donna Fricker

Sept 2009

LA SHPO Digital Archives

Photo 8 (LA - East Baton Rouge Parish - Rabalais House - 0008)

Interior - front reception hall



Rabalais House

Baton Rouge, East Baton Rouge Parish, LA

Donna Fricker

Sept 2009

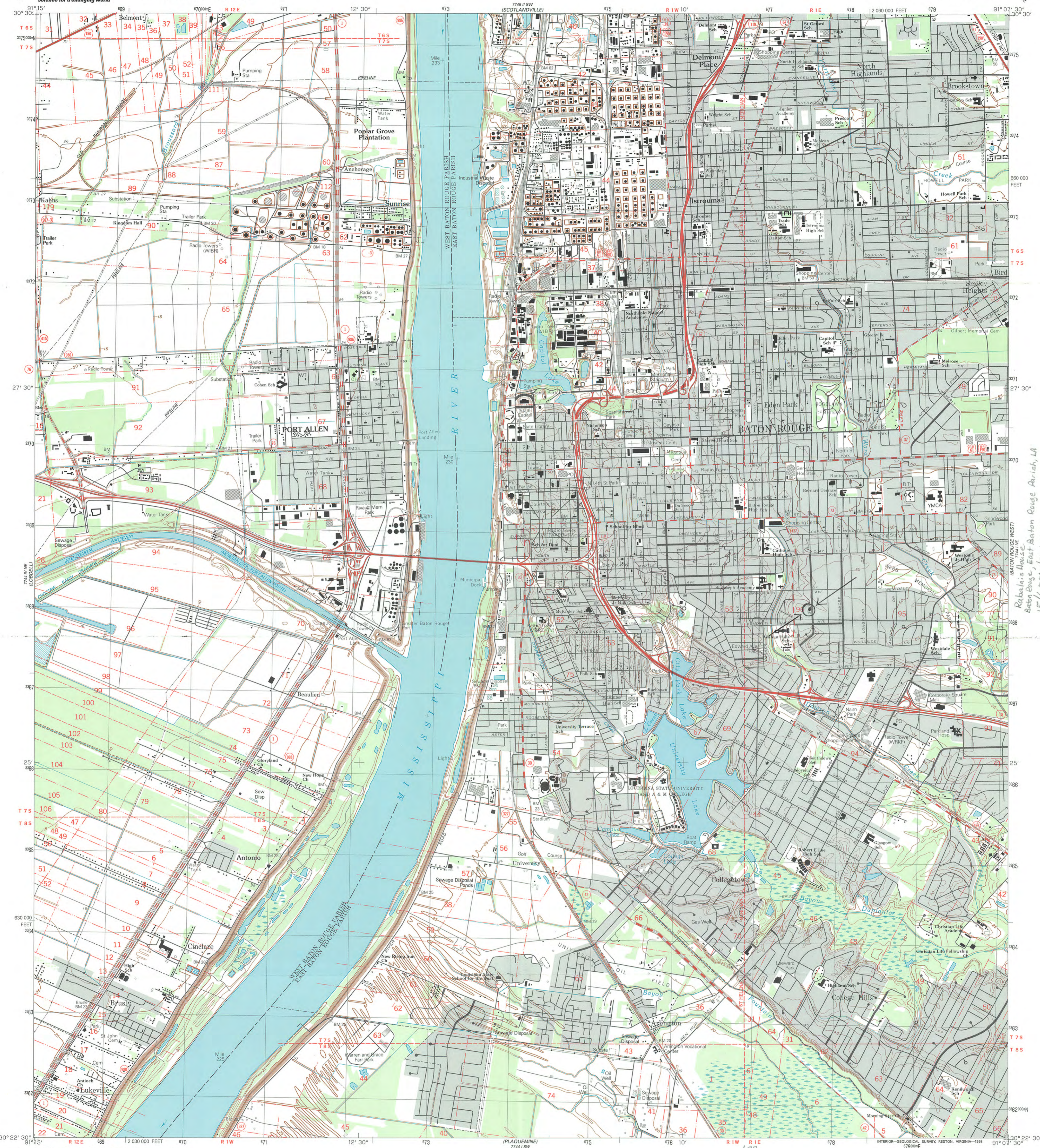
LA SHPO Digital Archives

Photo 9 (LA - East Baton Rouge Parish - Rabalais House - 0009)

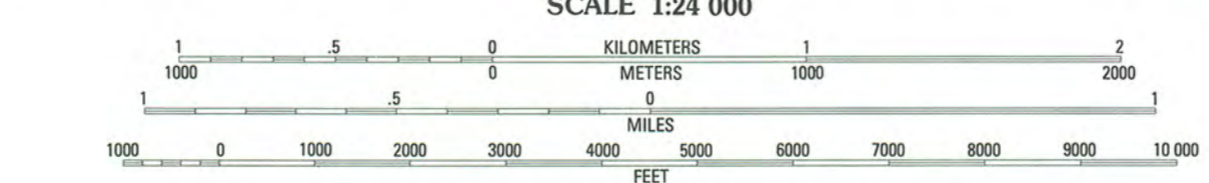
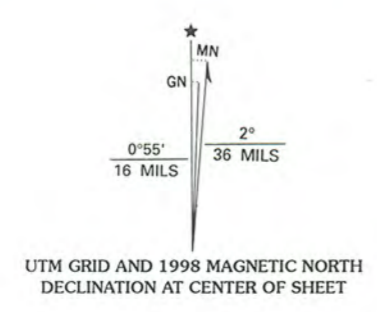
Interior - looking through reception hall



Rabalais House
Baton Rouge, East Baton Rouge Parish, LA
Donna Fricker
Sept 2009
LA SHPO Digital Archives
Photo 10 (LA - East Baton Rouge Parish - Rabalais House - 0010)
Interior - Living Room



Produced by the United States Geological Survey
Topography compiled 1952. Planimetry derived from imagery taken 1989 and other sources. Photoinspected using imagery dated 1995; no major culture or drainage changes observed. PLSS and survey control current as of 1991. Boundaries, other than corporate, verified 1998
North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27). Projection and 10 000-foot ticks: Louisiana coordinate system, south zone (Lambert conformal conic)
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 15
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey NADCON software



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, hard surface	Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway, hard surface	Unimproved road
Interstate Route	U.S. Route
	State Route



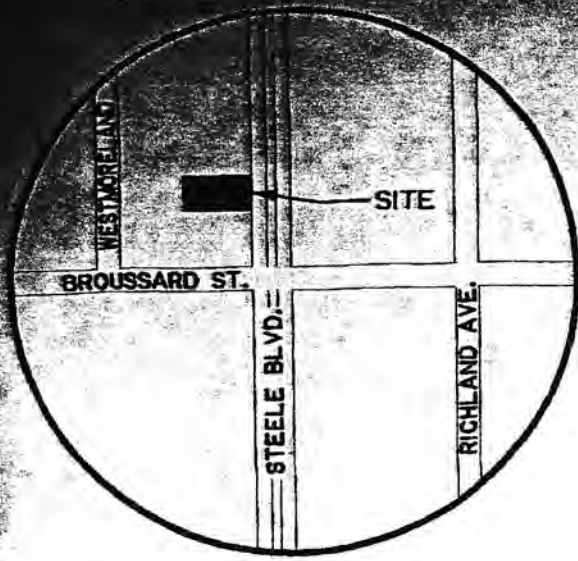
BATON ROUGE WEST, LA.

1995

NIMA 7744 1 NW-SERIES V885

Rabala's House
Baton Rouge, East Baton Rouge Parish, LA
15/6 77409 3368/20





VICINITY MAP
N.T.S.

• = FOUND 1/2" I.P.
() = TITLE DISTANCE

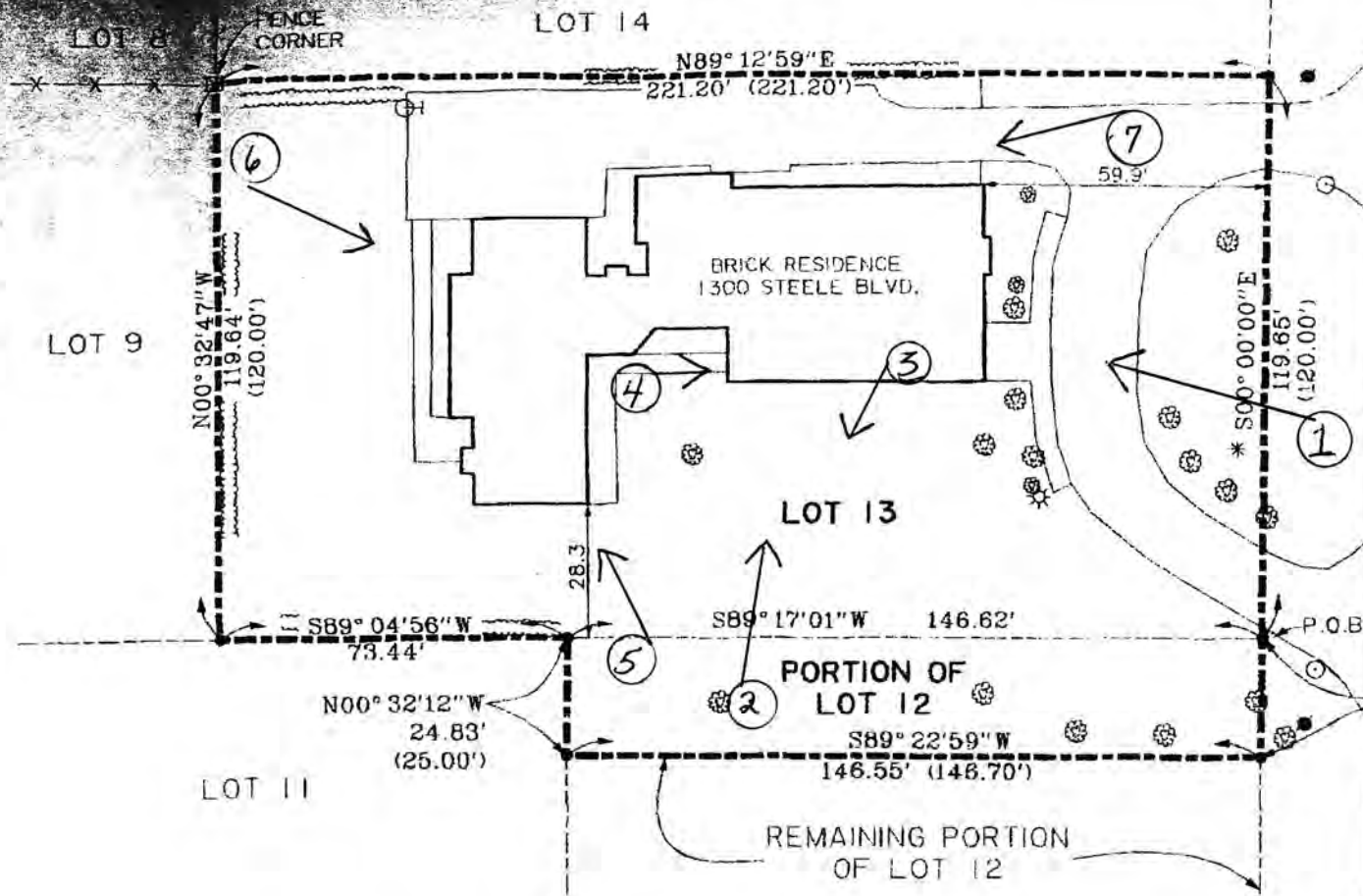
APPROVED:

PLANNING COMMISSION
CITY OF BATON ROUGE AND
PARISH OF EAST BATON ROUGE

PLANNING DIRECTOR

DATE

* REFERENCE BEARING SCALED FROM REFERENCE MAP.



LEGEND:

- LIGHT POLE.....*
- POWER POLE.....■
- WATER METER.....○
- WATER VALVE.....⊕



STEELE BLVD.
(100' R/W)
*Rabalais House
East Baton Rouge
Parish, LA*

APPROVED:

EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH
HEALTH UNIT

SANITARIAN MANAGER 3/PARISH

DATE

SEWERAGE: NO PERSON SHALL PROVIDED A METHOD OF SEWAGE DISPOSAL, EXCEPT CONNECTION TO AN APPROVED SANITARY SEWER SYSTEM, UNTIL THE METHOD OF SEWAGE TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL HAS BEEN APPROVED BY THE HEALTH UNIT OF EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH.

FILL: THE APPROVAL OF THIS PLAT OR MAP DOES NOT RELIEVE THE IMMEDIATE PROPERTY OWNER OR FUTURE PROPERTY OWNER FROM COMPLYING WITH ALL APPLICABLE FEDERAL, STATE AND CITY-PARISH LAWS AND ORDINANCES GOVERNING THE SALE AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROPERTY. IN PARTICULAR, NO FILLING OF THE PROPERTY SHALL BE COMMENCED UNTIL ALL APPLICABLE PROVISIONS OF CHAPTER 15 OF THE UNIFIED DEVELOPMENT CODE ARE ADDRESSED.

**MAP SHOWING LOT 13, AND A PORTION OF LOT 12
SQUARE B, "STEELE PLACE" SUBDIVISION
LOCATED IN EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH,
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA
FOR MR. DONALD H. OATLEY**

SHREAD-KUYRKENDALL & ASSOC.
ENGINEERS, SURVEYORS, AND PLANNERS
13000 JUSTICE AVENUE, SUITE 1E
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA 70816

DRAWN BY: J.E.P. SCALE: 1" = 40'
DATE: JULY 30, 2002 CHECKED BY: _____

Boundary: - - - - -

I, HEREBY, CERTIFY THAT THIS PLAT IS IN ACCORDANCE WITH APPLICABLE STANDARDS OF PRACTICE, AS OF THIS DATE, AS STIPULATED BY CLASSIFICATION "B" SURVEYS.

LOUIS LYLES BUDDEN
PROFESSIONAL LAND SURVEYOR #4800



SCOTT ANGELLE
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

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



May 10, 2010

National Park Service 2280, 8th Floor
National Register of Historic Places
1201 "I" Street, NW
Washington, DC 20005

RE: Rabalais House, East Baton Rouge Parish, LA

To Whom It May Concern:

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

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Patricia Duncan".

Patricia Duncan
Architectural Historian
National Register Coordinator

PD/pld
Enclosures