

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

DATA SHEET

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	APR 29 1976
DATE ENTERED	SEP 29 1976

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

AND/OR COMMON



An Irish Channel Area Architectural District

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

roughly bounded by Jackson Ave. along a...
see continuation sheet No. 1

CITY, TOWN

New Orleans

VICINITY OF

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

2nd Mrs. Lindy Boggs

STATE

Louisiana

CODE

22

COUNTY

Orleans

CODE

071

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME Multiple Ownership

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

New Orleans

VICINITY OF

STATE

Louisiana

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Civil Courts Building

STREET & NUMBER

325 Loyola Avenue

CITY, TOWN

New Orleans

STATE

Louisiana

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE see continuation sheet

DATE

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS

New Orleans City Planning Commission

CITY, TOWN

New Orleans

STATE

Louisiana

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED APR 29 1976

DATE ENTERED SEP 29 1976

An Irish Channel Area Architectural District

CONTINUATION SHEET 1 ITEM NUMBER 2 PAGE 1

2. Location (cont'd)

The "downtown" or eastern boundary of the Irish Channel Area abuts the boundary of The Lower Garden District (National Register listing 9/7/72) which is the rear property line of property on the "uptown" side of Jackson Avenue from Magazine Street to the River.

The "Lakeside" or northern boundary abuts the boundary of The Garden District (National Historic Landmark listing 10/74), which is the rear property line of property on the riverside of Magazine Street from Jackson Avenue to Louisiana Avenue, and then extending along this line to the rear property line of property on the uptown side of Delachaise Street.

The "uptown" or western boundary extends to the rear property line of property on the uptown side of Delachaise Street from Magazine Street to the River.

The "riverside" or southern boundary extends to the River from the Delachaise Street boundary to the Jackson Avenue boundary.

The term "lakeside" refers to the side of a street closest to Lake Pontchartrain.

The term "uptown" refers to the side of the street closest to Audubon Park.

The term "downtown" refers to the side of the street closest to the Central Business District.

The term "riverside" refers to the side of the street closest to the Mississippi River.

Inclusive Street Addresses (by blocks)

400-1000 Philip
400-700 Soraparu
400-1000 First
400-1000 Second
400-1000 Third
400-1000 Fourth
400-1000 Washington Avenue
400-1000 Sixth
500-1000 Seventh
500-1000 Eighth
500-1000 Ninth
500-1000 Harmony

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED APR 29 1976

DATE ENTERED SEP 29 1976

An Irish Channel Area Architectural District

CONTINUATION SHEET 2

ITEM NUMBER 2

PAGE 2

2. Location (cont'd)

Inclusive Street Addresses (by blocks) (cont'd)

500-1000 Pleasant
500-1000 Toledano
600-1000 Louisiana Avenue
600-1000 Delachaise

2200-3400 Constance
2200-3400 Laurel
2200-3400 Annunciation
2200-3300 Chippewa
2200-3200 St. Thomas
2800-2900 Livadais
2400 Division
2200-2700 Rousseau
2200-3400 Tchoupitoulas

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED SEP 23 1976
DATE ENTERED SEP 29 1976

An Irish Channel Area Architectural District

September 21, 1976

CONTINUATION SHEET

12

ITEM NUMBER 2

PAGE 3

2. Location (revised)

The boundary of An Irish Channel Area Architectural District begins at the center line of Tchoupitoulas Street and runs northward from that point along the rear property line of buildings on the west side of Jackson Avenue (partially abuts the western boundary of The Lower Garden District, N. R. listing 9/7/72) to a point on the rear property line of buildings on the south side of Magazine Street; then runs westward along the rear property line of buildings on the south side of Magazine Street (partially abuts the southern boundary of The Garden District, N. H. L. listing 10/74) to a point on the rear property line of buildings on the west side of Delachaise Street; then runs southward along the rear property line of buildings on the west side of Delachaise Street to a point on the center line of Tchoupitoulas Street; then runs eastward along the center line of Tchoupitoulas Street to the point of beginning.

Inclusive Street Addresses (by blocks)

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 400-1000 Philip | 500-1000 Pleasant |
| 400-700 Soraparu | 500-1000 Toledano |
| 400-1000 First | 600-1000 Louisiana Avenue |
| 400-1000 Second | 600-1000 Delachaise |
| 400-1000 Third | 2200-3400 Constance |
| 400-1000 Fourth | 2200-3400 Laurel |
| 400-1000 Washington Avenue | 2200-3400 Annunciation |
| 400-1000 Sixth | 2200-3300 Chippewa |
| 500-1000 Seventh | 2200-3200 St. Thomas |
| 500-1000 Eighth | 2800-2900 Livadais |
| 500-1000 Ninth | 2400 Division |
| 500-1000 Harmony | 2200-2700 Rousseau |
| | 2200-3400 Tchoupitoulas |

The following are the exact street addresses for the buildings along the western boundary of the district, since this boundary does not abut another district and does not run down the center line of a street (the numbering of blocks generally begins at the River's edge so not all streets begin with block 100).

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 724 Delachaise | 723-21 Delachaise |
| 728 | 725-27 |
| 730 | 733 |
| 732-34 | 735 |
| 738 | 739 |

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	SEP 23 1976
DATE ENTERED	SEP 29 1976

An Irish Channel Area Architectural District

September 21, 1976

CONTINUATION SHEET 13 ITEM NUMBER 2 PAGE 4

2. Location

742 Delachaise
744-46
748-50
754
758

760-62 Delachaise
743-41
747-45
770-72

812-14 Delachaise
816-18
820-22
826
828-30

900-02 Delachaise
904
908-10
914
920
924

and 3442 Laurel St. (Corner)

and 3444 Constance and
3447 Constance (corners)

1018 Delachaise
1020-22

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED APR 29 1976

DATE ENTERED

3/17 10 1976

An Irish Channel Area Architectural District

CONTINUATION SHEET 3

ITEM NUMBER 6

PAGE 1

6. Existing Surveys (cont'd)

Community Renewal Program of New Orleans, Report on Historic Areas and Structures, Bernard Lemann, PH.D., for the New Orleans Planning Commission, 1967.

Visual Survey Analysis Report, Radar and Associates for the Regional Planning Commission, New Orleans, 1969.

The Visual Survey, Radar and Associates, 1971.

New Orleans Housing and Neighborhood Preservation Study, Curtis and Davis and Associates for the City of New Orleans, February, 1974.

An Irish Channel Area Architectural District consists of 104 blocks with approximately 2300 buildings.

For inclusive street numbers, refer to Section 2 (Location) on the nomination form.

Examples of various architectural styles as described in the nomination are scattered throughout the district. Individual styles do not predominate in any one area.

Land use in the district tends to follow this pattern:

Constance Street to St. Thomas Street is primarily residential.

Rousseau Street is a mixture of residential, light industrial and commercial.

Tchoupitoulas Street is primarily light industrial and commercial.

Vacant lots are located at the following:

Northeast corner of Washington and Constance

2233 Laurel (north side of street between Jackson and Philip)

2919 Laurel (north side of street between Sixth and Seventh)

2321 Annunciation (north side of street between Philip and First)

2315 Chippewa (north side of street between Philip and Soraparu)

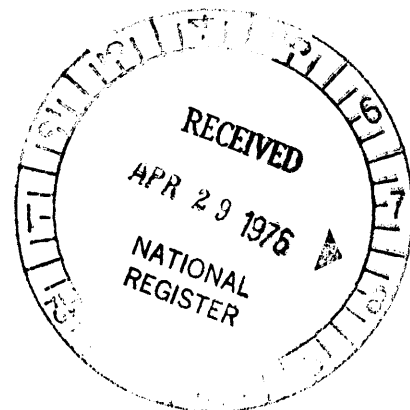
2330 Chippewa (south side of street between Soraparu and First)

3014 Chippewa (south side of street between Seventh and Eighth)

2915 St. Thomas (north side of street between Sixth and Seventh)

3219 St. Thomas (north side of street between Harmony and Pleasant)

An intrusion, consisting of a small housing project, is located at 2318 Chippewa (south side of street between Philip and Soraparu)



SEP 29 1976

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Through the years the "Irish Channel" has been an amorphous entity. Apparently the term "Irish Channel" was originally used to describe an area of New Orleans downriver from the Redemptorist Parish buildings, which is a part of today's Lower Garden District. The center of the Irish Channel area shifted through the years so that the term is now used somewhat more loosely to describe the area roughly from Race Street upriver to Delachaise Street or beyond and from Magazine Street to the Mississippi River. Since the boundaries of the Irish Channel are amorphous, the present boundaries as presented in the district nomination have been chosen for the following reasons. The southern boundary along the Mississippi River is as it was originally. The eastern and northern boundaries abut two already established districts - The Lower Garden District and The Garden District. The western boundary along Delachaise Street marks the division between the original Faubourg (suburb) Plaisance and Faubourg Delasize. All four boundaries are those used by The Neighborhood Improvement Association of the Irish Channel.

The chronology of the Irish Channel area generally follows that of the growth of New Orleans, with the oldest portions being closest to downtown. In earlier years Adele Street was the heart of the Irish Channel area, but it is now surrounded by a housing development. Another early focal point, St. Mary's Market, was demolished in the 1920's. Magazine Street, although just beyond the northern boundary of the district proper, is a predominantly commercial section which now helps to tie the area together.

Unlike the Lower Garden District, which had a mixed urban land use pattern, the development farther uptown above Jackson Avenue was more economically segregated. In this area the Garden District was dominated by villas -- some splendid and some moderately scaled. Magazine Street was composed of a mixture of commercial and simple residential structures. South of Magazine Street the Irish Channel (as herein designated) was composed of modest residential structures with a few commercial buildings, churches, and handsome, though moderately scaled villas. Many of the houses were built as doubles; many were clearly rental property. The Irish Channel was and is primarily a workingman's neighborhood.

The Irish Channel area has great architectural consistency, with most structures having been built from the late 1850's through the 1890's. It has been estimated that about 15% of the structures were remodelled in the 1920's. Today there are only nine vacant lots in the area and one real intrusion. The main losses have been near the River and in some areas along Magazine Street. To a large degree the area is well preserved, with a new wave of revitalization now taking place. It has retained its character as a lively residential area of people of modest means.

Large portions of the Irish Channel area are characterized by dwellings which make maximum use of their lots, usually measuring 30' x 120'. Such a house was built with a small front yard, a passage space on each side and a back yard, usually with a cistern and a shed across the back. The plan of the house was usually what was called a "shotgun," meaning rooms en suite -- often a double parlor followed by three other rooms. When the back two rooms were repeated on a second floor, the house was called a "camel back." The result of this basic land use philosophy created street after street of variations on the same theme -- parallel facades, similar roof heights, rows of identical buildings (built as a group), and originally, wide brick sidewalks extending from curb to property line.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Irish Channel area is significant in New Orleans primarily because of its architectural cohesiveness and integrity and secondarily because of its connections with the development of jazz. The significance spans the 19th and 20th centuries.

Architecturally, the Irish Channel area presents a solid picture of New Orleans architectural trends during the second half of the nineteenth century. Greek Revival, Italianate and late Victorian styles predominate. Although some mansions and townhouses are present, the area is primarily a workingman's neighborhood with many simple houses as well as rows of identical single and double cottages. Some churches, schools, commercial buildings and light industrial structures such as warehouses are also present. The continuity of building types and styles in this 104 block area is interrupted by some 10 vacant lots and intrusions. Although areas with a similar appearance remain elsewhere in the city, the Irish Channel area seems to be the most consistent and best preserved large area of this type in New Orleans.

The Irish Channel area gains its significance in music from the fact that many jazz musicians of German, French, Irish and Italian descent were born and reared here. All the members of the Original Dixieland Jazz Band, the first jazz band to make a phonograph record and the first to go to Europe, were from the Irish Channel. Tom Brown, George Brunies and his brothers, Tony Spargo, Nick LaRocca, Harry Shields and Eddie Edwards are some of the jazz immortals who came from the Irish Channel and helped spread jazz throughout the world.

Until the 1820's, the land which now makes up the Irish Channel area was sugar plantations. In 1813 five blocks between present-day Jackson Avenue and Washington Avenue were subdivided from the Panis Plantation under a plan drawn up by the surveyor, F. V. Poitier. When a portion of the Livadais Plantation upriver from the Panis Plantation was sold in 1832, Benjamin Buisson, formerly an engineer with Napoleon's army, laid out the plantation into streets and lots. Mme. Livadais retained the tract with her house on it, which is why the blocks between Washington Avenue and Sixth Street are wider than the other blocks. Other plantations in this area which contributed to the district were d'Hauterive, Broutin, Darby and Carriere.

From all of these plantations five faubourgs (or suburbs) were formed: Nuns, Lafayette, Livadais, Delasize and Plaisance. In 1833 the City of Lafayette, which included most of the area of the present Irish Channel district, was incorporated. By 1848 more land had been added to Lafayette, so that all of the present district from its eastern boundary to Toledano Street was included. Lafayette was the seat of government for Jefferson Parish until 1852. Two of the notable public buildings were the jail on Rousseau Street (see photo No. 1) that Benjamin Buisson built in 1836 and which is still standing (having been remodelled by James Gallier, Sr. in 1843, by Richard Fletcher in the 1890's, and again modified in recent years), and the City Hall and Market in the middle of

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

- Briede, Kathryn C. "A History of the City of Lafayette." Louisiana Historical Quarterly, Vol. 20, No. 4, October 1937.
- Charters, Samuel B. Jazz, New Orleans, 1885-1963. New York: Oak Publications, 1963.
- Chase, John Churchill. Frenchmen, Desire, Good Children ...and Other Streets of New Orleans. New Orleans: Robert L Crager and Co., 1949
(cont'd)

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 304 acres

UTM REFERENCES

A	15	782220	3314300	B	15	782780	3313600
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C	15	781170	3312880	D	15	780950	3313500
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

(See Section 2 - Continuation sheet 1)

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE Christine Moe, Asst. Project Planner, Community Improvement Agency
Mike McHenry, Pres., Cathy Curtis, Henry Krotzer, Architect

ORGANIZATION Neighborhood Improvement Association of the Irish Channel Nov., 1975

DATE

STREET & NUMBER 2322 Chippewa Street

TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN New Orleans

STATE Louisiana

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL ___ STATE ___ LOCAL X

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

SIGNATURE Scott L. LeCompte

TITLE Assistant State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE April 27, 1976

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

DATE 9/29/76

ATTEST: Robert B. Rethig
KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE 9/28/76

Acting

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED APR 29 1976
DATE ENTERED SEP 29 1976

CONTINUATION SHEET 10

ITEM NUMBER 8

PAGE 3

8. Significance (cont'd)

Today the Irish Channel area remains predominantly a working class neighborhood. A revitalization of the area is now underway spurred by the Neighborhood Improvement Association of the Irish Channel. Individual buildings and rows of housing are being renovated by long-time residents and newcomers alike. The potential for future restoration development and for an increased community awareness is great.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED SEP 23 1976

DATE ENTERED SEP 29 1976

An Irish Channel Area Architectural District

September 21, 1976

CONTINUATION SHEET 15 ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 4

8. Significance (continuation)

Sections of the Irish Channel near the River are composed mostly of light industrial buildings. In earlier years these housed cattle slaughtering, bone meal plants and tanneries. Today both the older buildings and the newer ones in this area serve mostly as warehouses. Many of the people living in the Irish Channel have traditionally been alligned to these light industries along the River, so it seems consistent with the history of the Irish Channel to include this area in the nomination.

Corner saloons are still typical of the Irish Channel area, but are not as plentiful as they were in the 19th century. They are commonly found in two-story corner buildings such as the one shown in photo #42 or in one-story frame corner buildings, often of a simple Creole form, as seen in photo #46 (right side). Thesesaloons, or bars, continue to serve as casual meeting places for many of the working class people in the area.