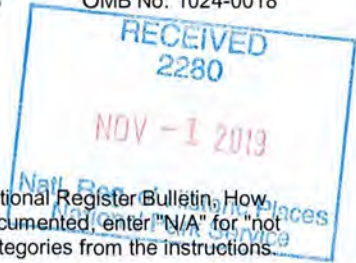


BC 100004 768

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.

## 1. Name of Property

Historic Name: Lake Charles Historic District Boundary Increase I  
Other Names/Site Number: N/A  
Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

## 2. Location

Street & Number: 517 Broad Street, 517 Broad Street Rear  
City or town: Lake Charles State: LA County: Calcasieu  
Not for Publication:  Vicinity:

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register Criteria.

I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:  
 national  state  local

Applicable National Register Criteria:  A  B  C  D

Kristin P. Sanders 8/20/19  
**Signature of certifying official/Title:** Kristin Sanders, State Historic Preservation Officer **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**

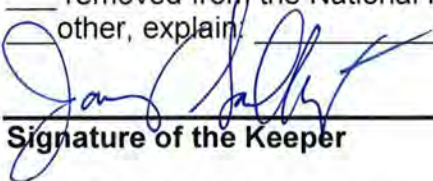
**Title:** **State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government**

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Increase I  
Name of Property

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**4. National Park Certification**

I hereby certify that the property is:  
 entered in the National Register  
 determined eligible for the National Register  
 determined not eligible for the National Register  
 removed from the National Register  
other, explain \_\_\_\_\_

  
Signature of the Keeper

Dec 5, 2019  
Date of Action

**5. Classification**

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

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Private
<input type="checkbox"/>	Public – Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	Public – State
<input type="checkbox"/>	Public – Federal

**Category of Property** (Check only one box.)

<input type="checkbox"/>	Building(s)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	District
<input type="checkbox"/>	Site
<input type="checkbox"/>	Structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

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

Contributing	Non-contributing	
1	1	Buildings
		Sites
		Structures
		Objects
1	1	Total

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

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions** (Enter categories from instructions.): DOMESTIC/single-dwelling,  
FUNERARY/mortuary  
**Current Functions** (Enter categories from instructions.): WORK IN PROGRESS

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## 7. Description

**Architectural Classification** (Enter categories from instructions.): Colonial Revival, No Style

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

foundation: Brick

walls: Weatherboard, brick

roof: Asphalt

other:

### Narrative Description

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

### Summary Paragraph

This nomination expands the boundary of the Lake Charles National Register Historic District to include two additional properties. The proposed increase adds one contributing and one noncontributing building to the district. The district was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1990; however, 517 Broad Street and 517 Broad Street-rear were not included in the 1990 boundary.

### Narrative Description

The Lake Charles Historic District Boundary Increase I includes 2 buildings: 1 contributing building and 1 non-contributing building.

### Architectural Styles within the Boundary Increase Area

Architectural styles exhibited in the boundary increase area are:

Colonial Revival: 517 Broad Street

Plain: 517 Broad Street rear

### Contributing Resources

In the Lake Charles Historic District, there are 284 buildings currently classified as contributing based on the original district survey. This nomination addresses the boundary increase only and does not include a reevaluation of the contributing status of the remainder of the buildings in the district.

## Boundary Increase I Inventory

### 517 Broad Street, Contributing

**Description:** Constructed between 1898 and 1903, it was designed in the Queen Anne style; its interiors and roof still reflect those features, along with many of the original windows and general layout. The exterior was remodeled to the Colonial Revival style circa 1940 when it became the funeral home for the neighborhood. 2.5-story balloon frame building on a brick pier foundation, 4 bays wide by 5 bays deep. Front (south) and side façades clad in red scored brick; rear façade clad in

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wood clapboard remaining from original construction. Hipped deck roof covered in asphalt shingles with boxed eaves and pedimented dormers clad in wood shingles. Two-story full-width porch with Tuscan columns and dentillated cornice. 1/1 wood windows with fixed shutters, paired on front (south) façade. 2 bay windows on west façade. 2-story side wing on east façade, first story clad in brick with a one-story full-width porch with simple box posts. Second story of side wing is recessed and clad in clapboard. Palladian window and small side entrance portico with square columns on east facade. 1940 one-story addition to the rear, clad in clapboard with 6/9 wood single-hung windows. The layout of the original building consists of 21 offices, 3 restrooms, a lobby, a conference room, and a kitchen. The interior of the addition includes a central hall with offices spaces on either side. The building has seen little alteration since its c. 1940 renovation. In addition to minor material replacement for repairs, window screens with applied muntins giving the appearance of multi-light windows on several windows have been removed. The building retains a high degree of integrity for classification as a contributing element.

**517 Broad Street - Rear, Noncontributing**

**Description:** 517 Broad Street-rear is a plain two-story wood frame dependency that was constructed behind 515 Broad Street (demolished) between 1925 and 1949.<sup>1</sup> The lots for 515 and 517 Broad Street eventually were merged, and the house at 515 Broad was demolished at an unknown time. Its rear dependency survived and now serves as extra office space for 517 Broad. 2-story with 1-story addition of concrete slab foundation, originally garage on first-floor and dwelling on second floor, clapboard, double-hung 1/1 wood windows, exposed rafter tails on a front-gable roofline. The garage was enclosed at an unknown time. The first floor siding is vertical board and the one-story addition has a red metal roof, added mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. The building might have been constructed during the period of significance but received a large 1-story addition at a later date and is noncontributing.

**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria** (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

	<b>A</b>	Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
	<b>B</b>	Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
<b>X</b>	<b>C</b>	Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
	<b>D</b>	Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history

**Criteria Considerations:**

	<b>A</b>	Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
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<sup>1</sup> See Lake Charles Sanborn Insurance Maps 1925 and 1949.

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<b>B</b>	Removed from its original location
<b>C</b>	A birthplace or grave
<b>D</b>	A cemetery
<b>E</b>	A reconstructed building, object, or structure
<b>F</b>	A commemorative property
<b>G</b>	Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

**Areas of Significance** (Enter categories from instructions.): Architecture

**Period of Significance:** c. 1880-1939

**Significant Dates:** n/a

**Significant Person** (Complete only if Criterion B is marked above): n/a

**Cultural Affiliation** (only if criterion D is marked above): n/a

**Architect/Builder (last name, first name):** Unknown

**Period of Significance (justification):** The period of significance was established when the district was listed in 1990 and is unchanged.

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

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

Built c. 1900 as a single-family residence in the Queen Anne Style, 517 Broad Street was remodeled in the Colonial Revival style in 1940 a few years after it became a funeral home. Its contribution as a Colonial Revival building makes it contributing element in the Lake Charles Historic District. The dependency known as 517 Broad Street-rear was built between 1925 and 1949<sup>2</sup> as a detached dependency of 515 Broad Street, next door to 517 Broad Street. Built as a garage/dwelling, it was eventually enclosed and currently serves as extra office space for 517 Broad Street. Due to the unknown construction date and later additions, it is noncontributing.

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

From the Lake Charles Historic District 1990 nomination:

*The Lake Charles Historic District is locally significant in the areas of industry and architecture. It is all that is left to represent the lumber boom prosperity of Lake Charles in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. It is architecturally significant as an outstanding collection of historic buildings within the context of southwestern Louisiana. It shares this*

<sup>2</sup> See Lake Charles Sanborn Insurance Maps 1925 and 1949.

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*distinction with two other towns, Crowley and Jennings, and in some respects is superior to both.*

*Architectural Significance:*

*The Lake Charles Historic District is also of local architectural significance as one of the finest collections of historic buildings in the several parish region of southwestern Louisiana. It achieves this distinction because of its size, concentration, and the quality of various buildings. Within the context of southwestern Louisiana, three cities stand out because of their noteworthy historic building stock Crowley, Lake Charles, and Jennings. Although there are numerous other towns in the region with historic central business districts and residential areas, the building stock is largely lackluster and often significant in a given parish only in relationship to what else is there. Of the three exceptions, Lake Charles is actually superior in some respects, as will be shown below. Crowley has a large Register district with a superb downtown, a rice mill corridor, and various landmark Victorian residences as its most significant components. Jennings does not have a sufficient concentration of significant buildings for a Register district, but it does have about twenty outstanding Queen Anne Revival homes scattered throughout the town, as well as a couple of Colonial Revival piles and a few noteworthy bungalows.*

*In addition to size and concentration (380 buildings with a 26% intrusion rate), the Lake Charles district is chiefly significant within southwestern Louisiana for the large number of first-rate landmarks in a variety of stylistic categories:*

*(1) The district has the finest collection of Queen Anne Revival residences in southwestern Louisiana. As was noted in Part 7, the Lake Charles examples are particularly elaborate in massing and detailing, including turrets; the widespread use of shingling; richly molded decorative vergeboards; the use of prominent sunburst and fan forms in gables, gablets, and brackets; and elaborate and varied gable peak ornamentation and bracketing. In comparison, the typical Queen Ann Revival house in the region is a one or one-and-a-half story conservatively styled cottage with a polygonal bay and perhaps some shingling and gable peak ornamentation. It is here that Lake Charles even outshines the impressive patrimony of Crowley and Jennings, in terms of quality and numbers. Lake Charles has more noteworthy examples, and they on the whole are more elaborate in massing and detailing.*

*Particularly outstanding Queen Anne houses in the district include #s 39, 40, 51, 69, 71, 83, 145, 146, 147, 181, 214, and 343.*

*(2) Lake Charles also has the most impressive Colonial Revival heritage in the region. Whereas the norm is a cottage with a Colonial Revival gallery. Lake Charles has a couple dozen two story examples, often with colossal order pedimented porticos, and even its own vernacular interpretation of the style. Here again Lake Charles is more impressive than even Crowley and Jennings. (Jennings has a couple of two story Colonial Revival piles and Crowley about four or five).*

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*(3) Lake Charles even has a handful of superior bungalows, even though the collection as a whole is generic, as indeed it tends to be in much of Louisiana. But still Lake Charles is conspicuous because it at least has some noteworthy bungalows, whereas houses of this type tend to be exclusively run-of-the-mill in the various other communities and towns in the region. (Jennings, a notable exception, also has a handful of interesting bungalows.)*

*Outstanding bungalows in the district include #s 59, 154, 160, and 204.*

*(4) Finally, the twentieth century eclectic category includes some of the district's most striking landmarks. Like top-notch buildings in the other styles, many of these would be individually eligible for the Register. Historic styles revived include Georgian, Spanish Colonial, Renaissance, Gothic, Byzantine, and the French-looking neo-classicism of the Masonic Hall. There is no other town or city in the region with the number, range, and quality of twentieth century eclectic buildings found in Lake Charles.*

Lake Charles was incorporated in 1867. The site of the boundary increase is located on what is known on the 1898 Sanborn Map as the "Original Town." Broad Street was named because it was the widest street in the city up through the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. It operated as a residential corridor for many of its early years. Planted in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, it was lined with large, tall palm trees. The street evolved into a commercial/business corridor beginning in the 1930s, starting with the removal of the palm trees.

Built c. 1900 in the Queen Anne style for Dr. A.N. Pierce, 517 Broad operated as a residence on the Broad Street residential corridor for many of its early years.<sup>3</sup> The raised, two-and-a-half story, wood clapboard, Queen Anne house was built with local lumber and had an elaborate rounded porch. 517 Broad became part of the commercial evolution of the corridor around 1933 when an undertaker named J. E. Hixson bought the house and opened it as the Hixson Funeral Home. The exterior was remodeled in the Colonial Revival style in 1940 but kept some of its original elements, including dormers, many windows, the rear façade, and some Queen Anne interior features. A rear addition was also constructed at this time.

517 Broad was excluded from the boundaries of the district for unknown reasons, possibly because it was considered altered or because the alteration fell outside the period of significance. Though it was renovated just outside the period of significance, which ended at the 50-year cut off, the renovation transformed the style of the house to another noted architectural style in the district: Colonial Revival. 517 Broad contributes to the large collection of Colonial Revival buildings designed as residences in the district such as 616 Broad Street (#148), 929 Broad Street (#129), and The Governor's Mansion (#122). Other contributing Colonial Revival and transitional Queen Anne/Colonial Revival buildings in the district were constructed between c. 1900 and c. 1935, spanning almost the entire period of significance. The district also includes a few other transitional or altered Queen Anne/Colonial Revival buildings. For example, the much older 705 Broad, a c. 1885 Queen Anne house with a c. 1910 Colonial Revival gallery, is a contributing element.

<sup>3</sup> Nola Mae Ross, "The house that Pierce built: Victorian house became funeral home, school". *American Press* 1912-2002. Wednesday, October 8, 1996. Page 16.

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Though 517 Broad was adapted from a Queen Anne residence, its Colonial Revival transformation was extensive. The asymmetrical porches were removed to reveal the rectangular shape of the building, and three of the four façades were covered in brick. The asymmetrical primary façade of the Queen Anne residence was reworked, and the renovated façade was made symmetrical with paired windows and a Palladian door at the main entrance. A two-story full-width porch was added with Tuscan columns and corresponding square pilasters at the outer edges of the facade. The columns support a separate flat roof with a prominent dentillated cornice. The porte cochere was replaced with a side wing with a prominent first story, presenting itself as a one-story side wing typical of Colonial Revival residences.<sup>4</sup>

517 Broad is consistent with the character of the district and contributes to its architectural significance as a later example and one of the most prominent Colonial Revival examples in the district. The house fits the sub-type “Classical Colonial Resources” in the Louisiana historic context for the Colonial Revival style in its rectangular and symmetrical form, materials including brick veneer, and other elements including doors, columns, and one-story side wing.<sup>5</sup> Despite retaining a few of its original elements, 517 Broad presents itself as a fully Colonial Revival building and contributes to the significance of the district under Criterion C in the Colonial Revival category.

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#### Developmental History/Additional historic context information

n/a

### 9. Major Bibliographical Resources

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

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

National Register of Historic Places, Lake Charles Historic District, Lake Charles, Calcasieu Parish, Louisiana # 90000434

Ross, Nola Mae “The house that Pierce built: Victorian house became funeral home, school”. *American Press* 1912-2002. Wednesday, October 8, 1996. Page 16.

Sanborn Insurance Maps. Louisiana Library Connection Database. Accessed July 2018-May 2019. <https://lilibcon.state.lib.la.us>

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

---

#### Previous documentation on file (NPS):

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested

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<sup>4</sup> Valenzuela Preservation Studio, 6-7

<sup>5</sup> Valenzuela Preservation Studio, *Historic Context for the Colonial Revival Architectural Style in Louisiana*, 6-4; 6-7 – 6-15

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- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):**

**10. Geographical Data**

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

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates of Lake Charles Historic District Boundary Increase I only**

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

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- 1. 30.228958                      -93.213905
- 2. 30.229527                      -93.213756
- 3. 30.229419                      -93.213208
- 4. 30.228879                      -93.213347

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates of Lake Charles Historic District**

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

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- 1. Latitude: 30.233696                      Longitude: -93.210141
- 2. Latitude: 30.230100                      Longitude: -93.201819
- 3. Latitude: 30.221960                      Longitude: -93.213441
- 4. Latitude: 30.233686                      Longitude: -93.216584

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

Please refer to boundary maps.

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

The boundary is expanded to include 517 Broad, a Queen Anne building renovated in the Colonial Revival style at the end of the period of significance, as a contributing building under Criterion C.

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### 11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Kelly L. Calhoun, MPS; Emily Ardoin, National Register Coordinator  
organization: Calhoun Preservation, LLC  
street & number: 2226 Pine Street  
city or town: New Orleans state: Louisiana zip code: 70118  
e-mail: kelly@calhounpreservation.com  
telephone: (817) 676-6679  
date: May 16, 2019

### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

### Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 3000x2000 at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

### Photo Log

Name of Property: Lake Charles Historic District Boundary Increase I  
City or Vicinity: Lake Charles  
County: Calcasieu Parish  
State: Louisiana  
Name of Photographers: Winnie Guillory, John Dees, Kelly Calhoun  
Date of Photographs: Most between July 2018 and October 2019  
Number of Photographs: 18

- 1 of 18:** Main house west and south elevations from sidewalk, facing northeast.
- 2 of 18:** Main house west and south elevations from sidewalk closer, facing northeast.
- 3 of 18:** Main house west elevation, facing southeast.
- 4 of 18:** Main house east and north elevations from rear property, facing southwest.
- 5 of 18:** Main house detail of east elevation from rear, facing southwest.
- 6 of 18:** Main house detail of east elevation exterior walkway, facing west.
- 7 of 18:** Main house foyer original chandelier and interior curved wood arches, facing northeast.

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**8 of 18:** Original mantels and wood door surrounds, facing north.

**9 of 18:** Original staircase, facing north.

**10 of 18:** Dependency east and north elevations, facing southwest.

**11 of 18:** Dependency east elevation, facing west.

**12 of 18:** Dependency south elevation, facing north.

**13 of 18:** Dependency south elevation (left) and main house west elevation (right), facing north.

**14 of 18:** Dependency south and west elevations, facing north.

**15 of 18:** Dependency west elevation from Hodges Street, facing east.

**16 of 18:** Dependency (right) in relation to the Post Office (left). Facing northwest.

**17 of 18:** Dependency south elevation (left) and main house west and south elevations (right) from across Broad Street, facing northeast.

**18 of 18:** Dependency and main house from across Broad Street. Facing north.

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**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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Neighborhood  
band rocking  
only the boat

Dear Abby: A new family with young adult children moved into our neighborhood. One of them wants to be a drummer and practices incessantly. To be honest, he has no talent. On weekends, his friends practice with him. They are just as bad. One of them thinks he's a singer. I've heard nothing but screeching wails. Between them and the loud raps, our weekends have become nightmares.

It's not that we don't like modern music. Our son plays the drums with a group, and our nephew plays keyboard and sings professionally.

We have asked them to tone it down or to simply give us a break now and then.

Abigail Van Buren: You can't believe the noise anyway we have received. At one point, I was told that I could always move.

Recently, another neighbor was injured at work and suffered a heart attack during surgery. His doctor ordered complete bed rest and no stress. Because of the noise, this is impossible. The parents of the drummer refuse to acknowledge that there is a problem.

Other than committing mayhem, what can we do to restore our peace and quiet? Please advise before someone loses control. — Desperate neighbors in L.A.

Dear Desperate: Since the parents of the young musician have refused to meet you halfway, you must consider other options.

Earplugs might bring some relief. Soundproofing your home with sound-absorbing drapes, double-glazed windows, tight-sealed walls and insulation is another option.

Most cities have noise ordinances. Show a copy to your neighbors. Noise can be measured with a decibel meter available in some electronics stores or specialty catalogs. If the noise violates restrictions in your neighborhood, the courts may provide a solution.

Dear Abby: My daughter, "Megan," asked "Adam," the boy down the street, to a dance. They are both 14 years old. They went and had a good time. Over the next few weeks, Megan and Adam saw each other a couple of times, always in supervised situations.

Adam has two younger sisters, 7 and 2 years old. Megan has been their baby sitter on occasion. After my daughter and Adam had seen each other several times, Adam's mother again asked Megan to babysit. When Megan got to their house, she found that Adam was going to be there all evening, too. Knowing I would not approve, Megan phoned me. I walked down to find out exactly what Adam's plans for the evening were. He said he wasn't going anywhere, but I could trust him. I told him Megan wasn't allowed to stay unchaperoned with a boy, and stayed until Adam's mother got home.

Now everyone is calling me "overprotective." What do you think? — Protective mom

Dear Protective Mom: It would seem that Adam is old enough to babysit for his own sisters, since he is the same age as your daughter. If Adam's mother preferred to have Megan care for the children, she should have let you know that Adam would be there also.

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The house that  
Pierce  
Victorian house  
became funeral  
home, school  
built

NOLA MAE ROSS  
SPECIAL TO THE AMERICAN PRESS

A beautiful example of the Victorian house was built at 517 Broad St., Lake Charles, in 1900. Then one day in the '60s the house simply disappeared.

Ironically, the man who originally patented the land on which this house stood also disappeared 100 years before.

This outstanding home was built by Dr. A.N. Pierce, a holistic physician. His practice was often puzzling to area citizens, but he achieved fame for his cancer cures and was often called out-of-town to treat cancer patients.

It was during one of those trips, to Pine Bluff, Ark. in 1906, that Dr. Pierce was killed in an auto accident. He was 77 years old. He was survived by his widow, Mrs. Addie L. Pierce, and two daughters, Mrs. Paul Barbe and Mrs. John Littlejohn.

His granddaughter, Mrs. Pat (Dorothy Barbe) Hanchey, closely remembers her grandparents and their home at 517 Broad St. She also knows that the house didn't disappear. "In fact, it's right where it always was" she says.

Many people thought the Pierce house was torn down because it disappeared in 1940. In reality, the original house still exists, hidden inside the red brick walls of a Colonial style building used today by the Delta School of Business.

This is not the first business on this site. On Sunday night, June 4, 1863, during the worst part of the Great Depression, a sign went up in front of the Pierce house declaring it the new Hixson Funeral Home.

J.E. Hixson Sr. and his three sons, Carroll, Edley and Jimmy Hixson, Jr., had bought the Pierce property and quietly began to use it to best an important deadline.

The Lake Charles town council, led by Mayor Josh A. Trotti, who owned half of the Barbe-Trotti Funeral home, had just passed an ordinance limiting



Mrs. Addie Pierce, Lucille, Marguerite and Dr. A.N. Pierce, from left, were the first residents of the Broad Street home.

the number of funeral homes in town. The ordinance was to go into effect June 1, 1933, and after that no more funeral homes could set up shop in Lake Charles. Since Hixson's opened the evening before, Lake Charles suddenly had a second funeral home.

For the next seven years, the Pierce house was kept much the same, with Hixson's merely adapting their funeral parlors to the existing house. Then in 1940, the former Pierce home suddenly changed into a red

brick, colonial style building. At that time, workers removed the beautiful circular porch from the house, changed a couple of windows, and took out some of the inside walls.

The elegant staircase, woodwork, doors and cabinets were kept intact. Hixson brothers stayed in this house until they moved to Ryan Street in 1965.

Today Dr. Pierce's home is occupied by computers, instructors, and students learning new vocations at Delta School of Business.

The property on which it sits was patented by Jonathan Harden Cole in 1834. He acquired 40 acres of land in downtown Lake Charles, bordered by Broad, Hodges, Kirkman, and Division streets.

During the 1850s, Jonathan H. Cole was a Clerk of Court and also acted as Sheriff of Imperial Calcasieu Parish. He operated a ferry across English Bayou where the charges were 50 cents per horse cart or oast, one dollar for ox cart or wagon, and 10 cents for footmen or lead horse.

Cole was married to Elizabeth Lee, who also owned property in Lake Charles. She died in 1859 while giving birth to their daughter, Mary Esther Cole. After Elizabeth Cole's death her husband, Jonathan, was appointed administrator of her estate. At that time the 40 acres in downtown Lake Charles was appraised at \$200.

Unfortunately, Cole owed more than that in taxes, so the land was sold at a tax sale. Swell Cole, Jonathan's brother bought it. Next it went to Nelly Bilbo Cole, their mother, who sold most of it to Judge David John Reid.

After that, Jonathan Harden Cole simply disappeared. He no longer appeared on any Calcasieu Parish record. In 1860, his five-year-old daughter, Mary Esther Cole, was still in Lake Charles living with relatives — the Lees. That was the last mention of her, too.

As far as we know, Jonathan

The Dr. A.N. Pierce home at 517 Broad St. was built in 1900. When this photo was taken, it had been covered for use as the new Hixson Funeral Home.



In 1940, the owners bricked over the Pierce home. Today it houses the Delta School of Business.

STILL THERE

These details still remain from the house Dr. Pierce built:



Harden Cole may very well be resting in some unmarked grave in some neighboring state.

This story is included in Nola Mae Ross's Louisiana Homes: If These Walls Could Talk, scheduled for November release. The hard-cover coffee-table volume features over 140 color and black-and-white photos of historic homes in Calcasieu Parish, Louisiana, including the homes of Cameron, Beaujeu, Jeff Davis, Allee and Vernon parishes.

PHOTO COURTESY: DONNA PRICE / AMERICAN PRESS

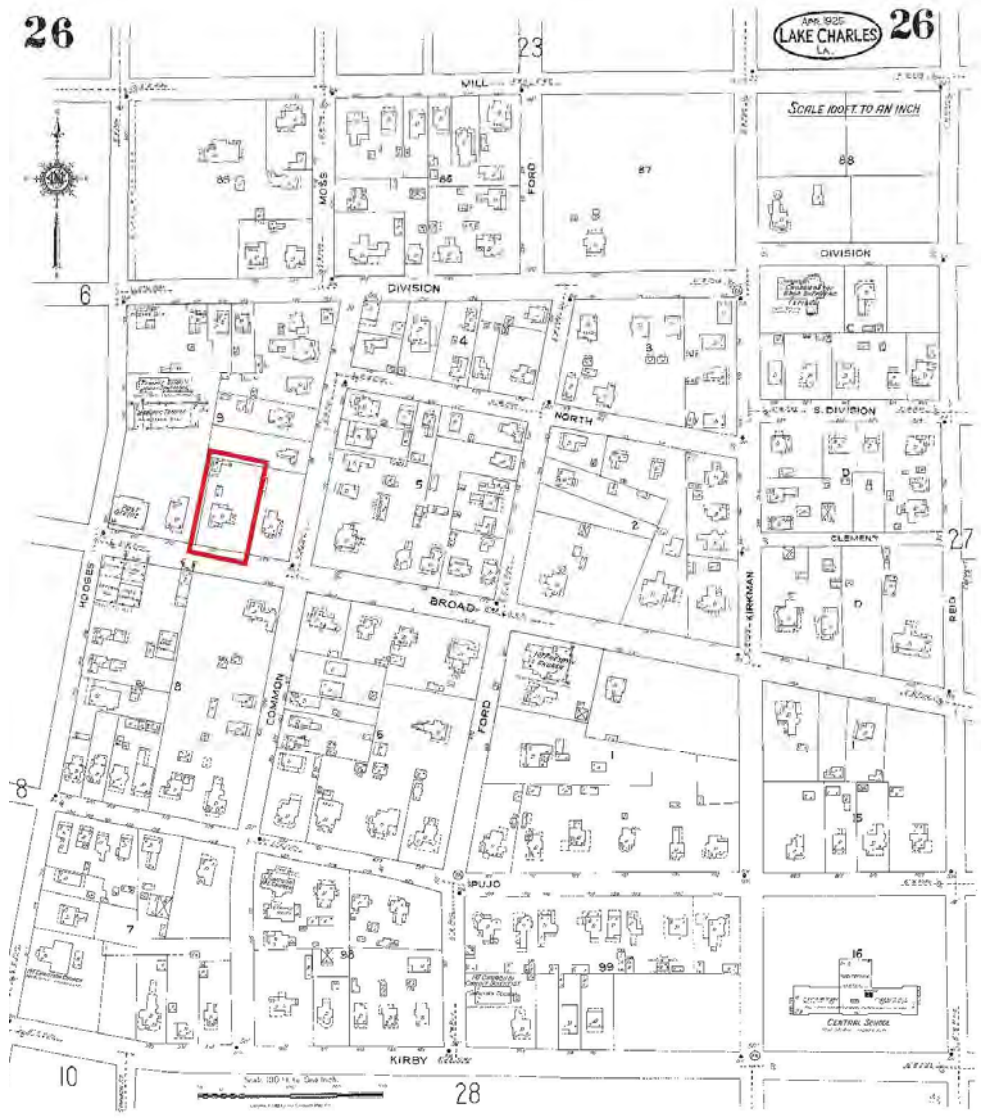
Figure 1: Ross, Nola Mae "The house that Pierce built: Victorian house became funeral home, school". American Press 1912 to 2002. Historic newspapers. Wednesday, October 8, 1996. Page 16.

Lake Charles Historic District Boundary  
Increase I

Name of Property

Calcasieu Parish,  
Louisiana

County and State



**Figure 2:** Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Lake Charles, 1925. 517 Broad Street retains the original Queen Anne envelope and is classified as a dwelling.



Lake Charles Historic District Boundary  
Increase I

Name of Property

Calcasieu Parish,  
Louisiana

County and State

**Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the Lake Charles Historic District Boundary Increase I, Calcasieu Parish, LA.



Latitude: 30.228833 Longitude: -93.212837

Lake Charles Historic District Boundary  
Increase I

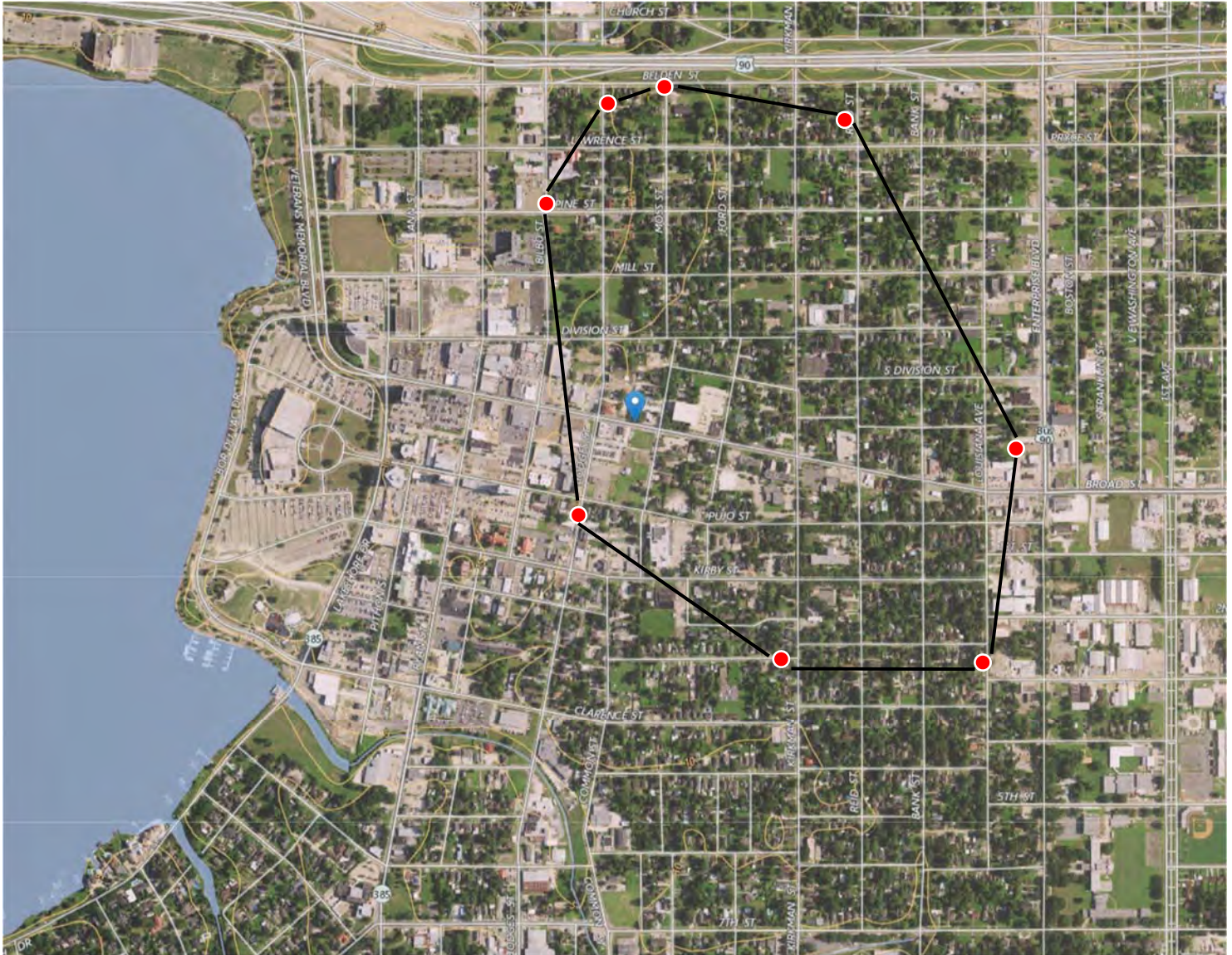
Name of Property

Calcasieu Parish,  
Louisiana

County and State

**Maps:** A boundary map indicating the Lake Charles Historic District Boundary Increase I, Calcasieu Parish, LA. Topography and imagery.

Proposed new boundary of the Lake Charles Historic District.



**Latitude:**

1. 30.233142
2. 30.235051
3. 30.235311
4. 30.234534
5. 30.228228
6. 30.224260
7. 30.224372
8. 30.227090

**Longitude:**

- 93.215340
- 93.214085
- 93.212875
- 93.208742
- 93.204890
- 93.205723
- 93.210313
- 93.214617

Lake Charles Historic District Boundary  
Increase I

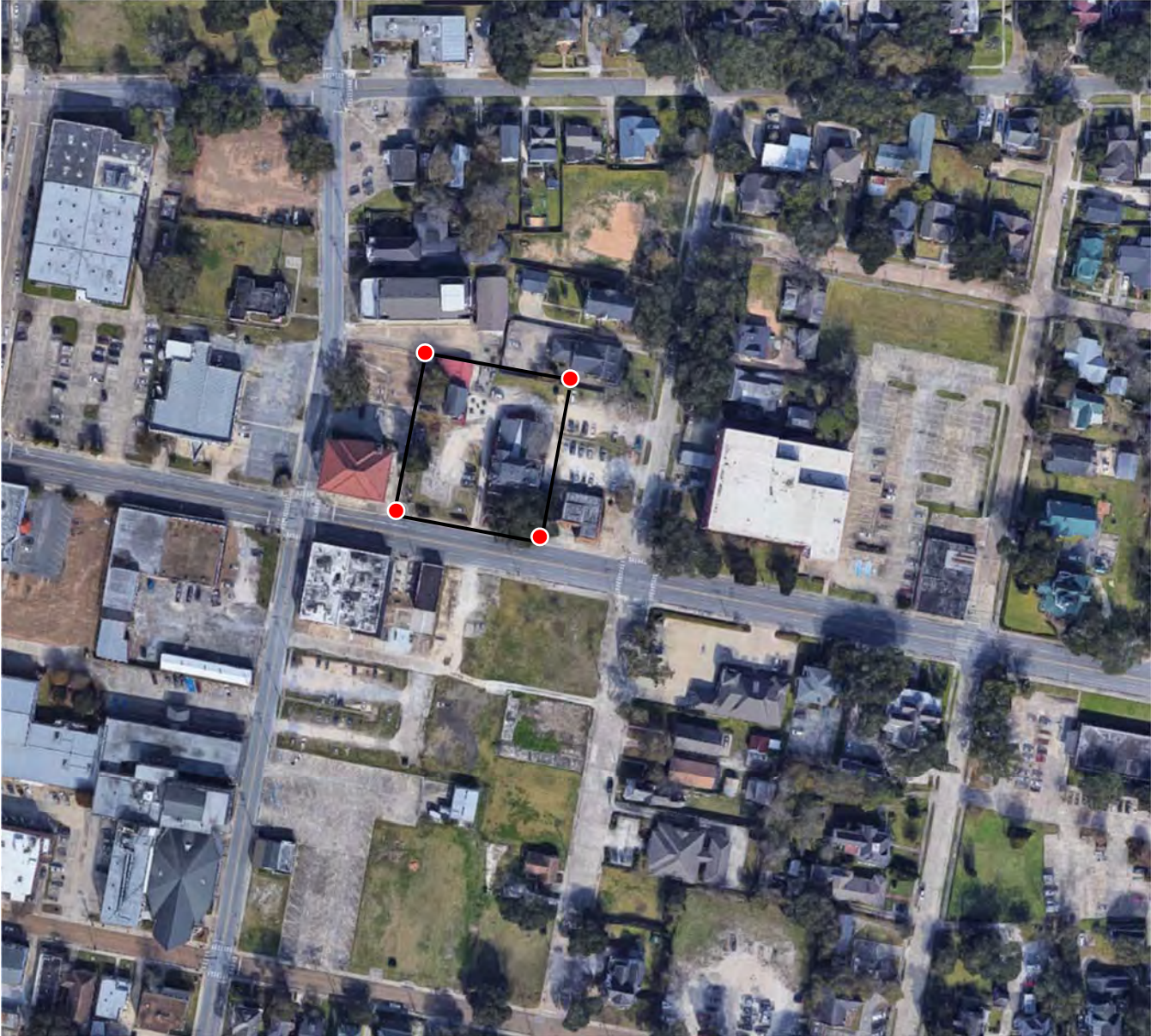
Name of Property

Calcasieu Parish,  
Louisiana

County and State

**Maps:** A Google Earth Map indicating imagery.

Boundary increase area.



**Boundary increase area Latitude/Longitude only:**

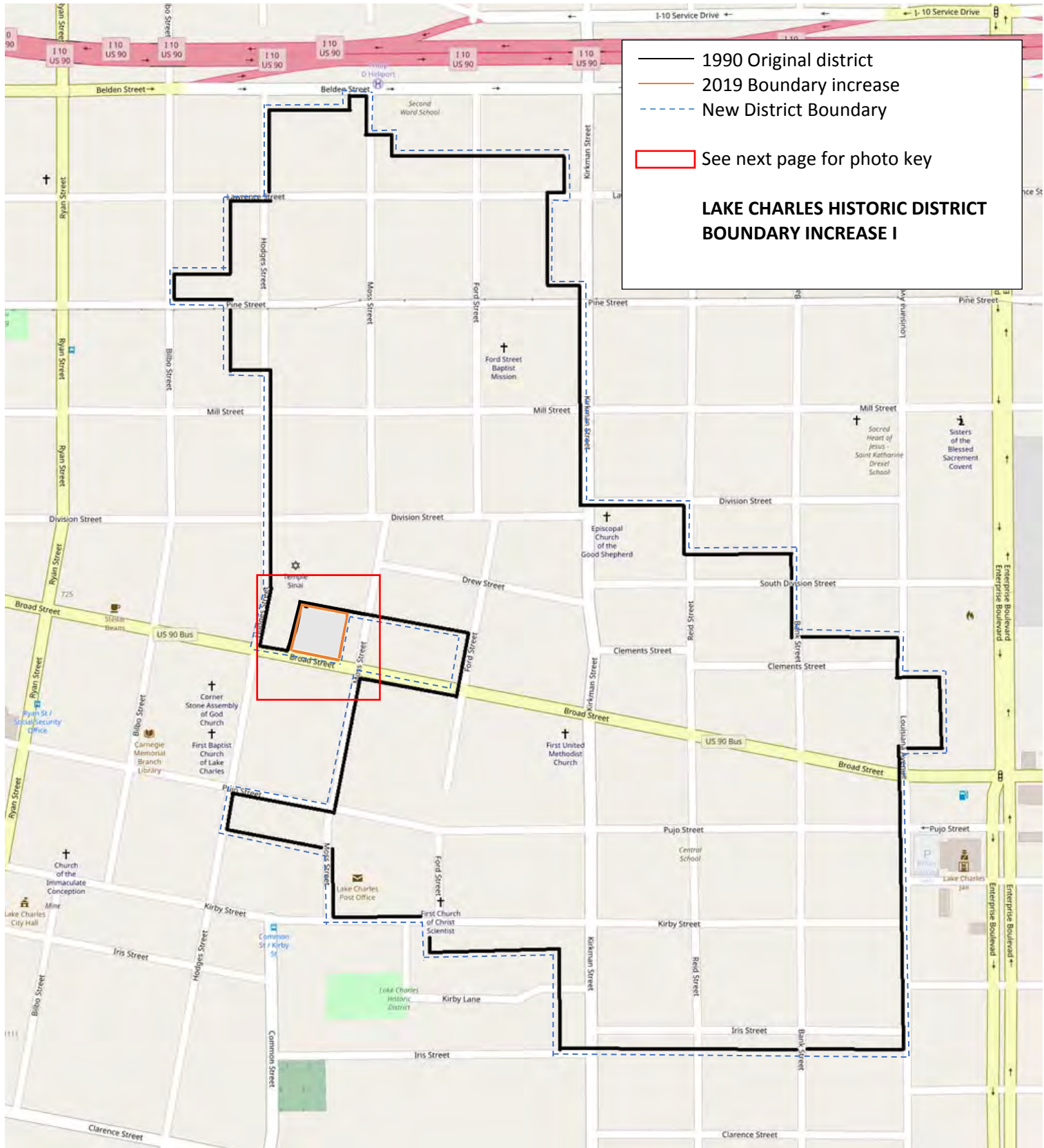
- |    |           |            |
|----|-----------|------------|
| 1. | 30.228958 | -93.213905 |
| 2. | 30.229527 | -93.213756 |
| 3. | 30.229419 | -93.213208 |
| 4. | 30.228879 | -93.213347 |

Lake Charles Historic District Boundary  
Increase I

Calcasieu Parish,  
Louisiana  
County and State

Name of Property

**Maps:** A boundary map indicating the increased boundary.



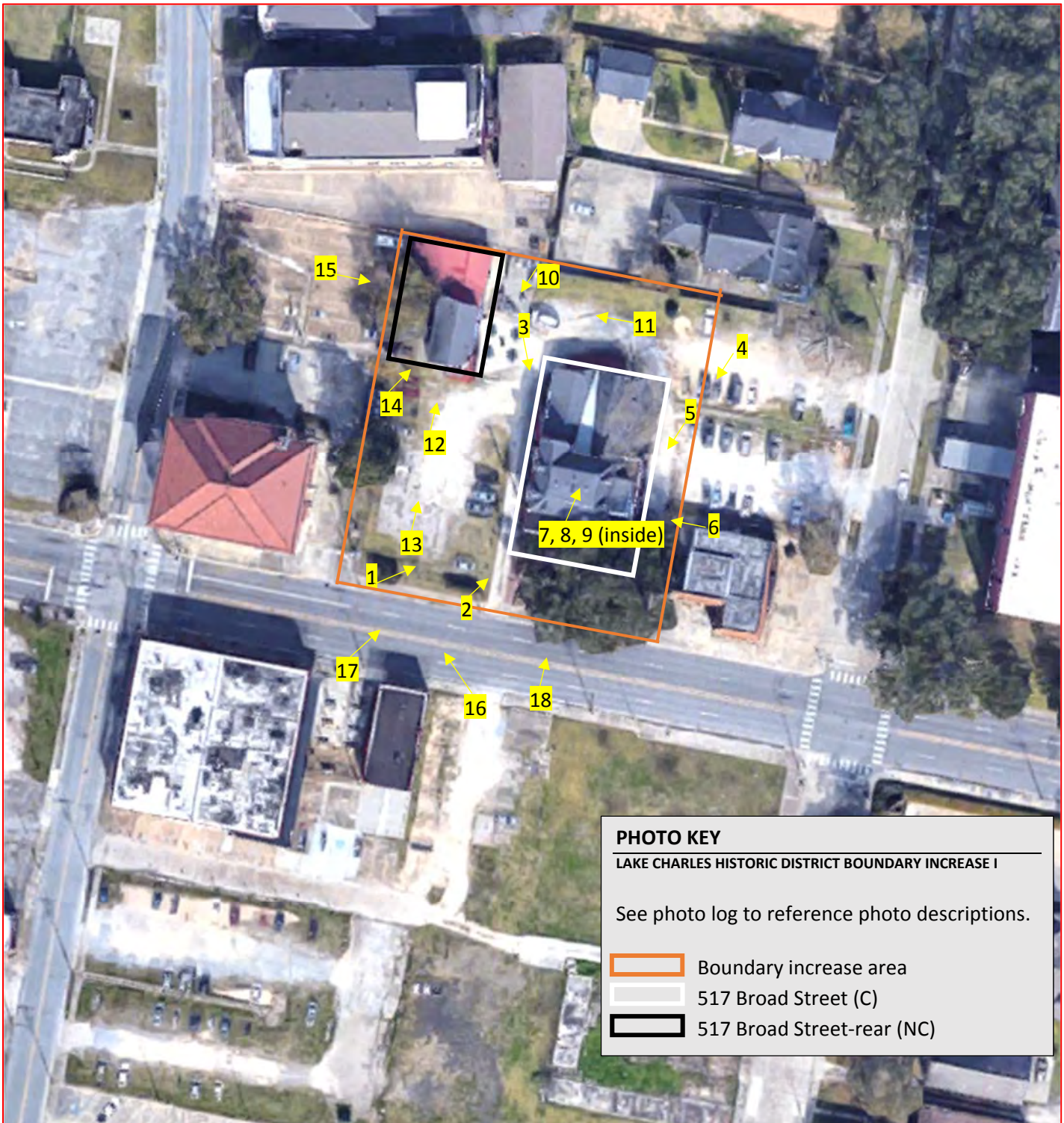
Lake Charles Historic District Boundary  
Increase I

Name of Property

Calcasieu Parish,  
Louisiana

County and State

**Photo Key:** A photo-key for the pictures of buildings to be included in the boundary











MAKER-CARTRIDGE.NET

Jeep  
622 AOR

NTR

PORTABLE TOILET



























Ashley Forest Drive  
1000 Ashley Forest Drive  
Columbia, SC 29204

Facilities



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Boundary Update

Property Name: Lake Charles Historic District (Boundary Increase)

Multiple Name: \_\_\_\_\_

State & County: LOUISIANA, Calcasieu

Date Received: 11/1/2019      Date of Pending List: 11/18/2019      Date of 16th Day: 12/3/2019      Date of 45th Day: 12/16/2019      Date of Weekly List: \_\_\_\_\_

Reference number: BC100004768

Nominator: Other Agency, SHPO

Reason For Review:

- |                                       |  |   |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Appeal       | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PDIL | <input type="checkbox"/> Text/Data Issue    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SHPO Request | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape       | <input type="checkbox"/> Photo              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Waiver       | <input type="checkbox"/> National        | <input type="checkbox"/> Map/Boundary       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Resubmission | <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Resource | <input type="checkbox"/> Period             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other        | <input type="checkbox"/> TCP             | <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 50 years |
|                                       | <input type="checkbox"/> CLG             |   |

Accept       Return       Reject      12/5/2019 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments: Colonial Revival that reflects the character of much of the district.

Recommendation/ Criteria: Accept / C

Reviewer Jim Gabbert      Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2275      Date \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTATION:    see attached comments : No    see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



**BILLY NUNGESSER**  
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

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

**RICHARD H. HARTLEY**  
DEPUTY SECRETARY

**KRISTIN P. SANDERS**  
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

May 31, 2019

Lori Marinovich  
P.O. Box 900  
Lake Charles, LA 70602

Dear Ms. Marinovich:

We are pleased to inform you that the historic property listed below will be considered by the State National Register Review Committee for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places:

**Lake Charles Historic District Boundary Increase  
Calcasieu Parish, LA**

The National Register of Historic Places is the federal government's official list of historic properties worthy of preservation. Listing on the National Register provides recognition and assists in preserving our Nation's heritage. Listing of a property provides recognition of its historic significance and assures protective review of federal projects that might adversely affect the character of the historic property. If the property is listed on the National Register, tax credits for rehabilitation and other beneficial provisions may apply. Listing in the National Register does not place limitations on the property by the federal or state government. Public visitation rights are not required of owners. The government will not attach restrictive covenants to the property or seek to acquire them. A draft copy of the nomination and attachment is included with this letter.

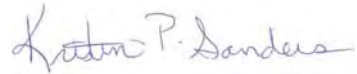
One of your responsibilities as a Certified Local Government (CLG) is to review pending National Register nominations of properties within your community. This is required, in part, to detect any errors in fact, but also to provide local insight or knowledge concerning the property. I hope that you will consider the nomination for this property at your next meeting. After providing a reasonable opportunity for public comment, the New Orleans Historic District Commission shall fill out the attached CLG review form as to whether or not, in their opinion, the property meets the National Register criteria. Within 60 calendar days of notice from the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), the chief elected official shall transmit their report to the SHPO. If the SHPO does not receive the report and recommendation within 60 calendar days, the nomination process will continue. All comments received will be forwarded to the SHPO Director and the National Register Review Committee for consideration along with the nomination.

We have scheduled the nomination for presentation to the National Register Review Committee on **Thursday, August 1, 2019**, and would like to receive your comments by that time in fulfillment of the comment period. This letter serves as notification initiating the sixty-day comment period.

Lori Marinovich  
May 31, 2019  
Page 2

You are invited to attend the National Register Review Committee meeting at which the nomination will be officially considered. The location and time have not been confirmed yet, but will be found on our website. Should you have any questions about this nomination, please contact Emily Ardoin at 225-219-4595 or at [eardoin@crt.la.gov](mailto:eardoin@crt.la.gov).

Thanks,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Kristin P. Sanders". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial 'K'.

Kristin Sanders  
State Historic Preservation Officer

**HISTORIC DISTRICT COMMISSION REPORT FOR:  
LAKE CHARLES HISTORIC DISTRICT BOUNDARY INCREASE  
NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION**

**NAME OF CLG:** City of Lake Charles

**PROPERTY NAME:** LAKE CHARLES HISTORIC DISTRICT BOUNDARY INCREASE

**PROPERTY ADDRESS:** 500 block Broad Street, Lake Charles, LA Broad/Mill Street intersection

**DATE SENT:** July 22, 2019

**DATE OF NATIONAL REGISTER REVIEW COMMITTEE MEETING:** August 1, 2019

Does the nomination meet the Criteria for Listing on the National Register of Historic Places?

Yes XX No \_\_\_\_\_ Criterion: A \_\_\_\_\_ B \_\_\_\_\_ C \_\_\_\_\_ D \_\_\_\_\_

Has public comment been included? Yes XX No \_\_\_\_\_ Explain: the Historic Preservation Commission and the City Council of Lake Charles recommend acceptance of this boundary increase.

Resolution of support is attached.

XXX  **The Commission recommends** that the property or properties should be listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

The Commission would like to make the following recommendations regarding the nomination (use additional sheets if necessary): See attached resolution

The Commission recommends that the property or properties should not be listed on the National Register of Historic Places for the following reasons: NA

The Commission chooses not to make a recommendation on this nomination for the following reasons: NA

Charla Blake CHARLA BLAKE [Signature] 7/18/19  
Historic District Commission Chair (Print Name) Signature Date

Nicholas E. Hunter [Signature] 7-19-19  
Chief Elected Official (Print Name) Signature Date

This report and recommendation should be mailed to:

National Register Coordinator  
Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation  
PO Box 44247  
Baton Rouge, LA 70804

<b>APPROVED BY LEGAL DEPARTMENT CITY OF LAKE CHARLES</b>
<small>Approval subject to signature, date and initials below regarding ordinance approval.</small>
By: <u>[Signature]</u>
Corey L. Rubin, Assistant City Attorney
Date: <u>07/19/2019</u>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Authorization ordinance attached.
<input type="checkbox"/> No ordinance approval required.

Questions about this form may be directed to the National Register Coordinator – Emily Ardoin at 225-215-4595 or [eardoin@crt.la.gov](mailto:eardoin@crt.la.gov).



# City of Lake Charles

326 Pujo Street  
P.O. Box 1178  
Lake Charles, LA  
70602-1178

## Certified Copy

Resolution: 76-19

File Number: 176-19

Enactment Number: 76-19

**A resolution to support the boundary increase of Lake Charles Historic District (within the Charpentier Local Historic District) on the National Register of Historic Places.**

WHEREAS, the City of Lake Charles Certified Local Government program supported through the City's Historic Preservation Commission seeks to implement programs through public/private partnership agreements in such a manner as to aid and encourage economic development;

WHEREAS, the potential of millions of investment dollars will be spent to rehab important historical structures within these districts. These structures are a unique addition to the character and culture of the region as well as serving the housing and small business endeavors that reside within them;

WHEREAS, several tax incentives are available to owners of structures listed on the National Register of Historic Places;

WHEREAS, the Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation administers the Federal Rehabilitation Tax Credit in conjunction with the National Park Service (NPS) and Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and two State Rehabilitation Tax Credits in conjunction with the Louisiana Department of Revenue (LDR). The purpose of tax credits is to encourage the preservation of historic buildings through incentives to support rehabilitation of historic and older buildings;

WHEREAS, the tax credits for the rehabilitation of eligible historic properties located in certain areas include downtown development districts and/or cultural product districts. ;

WHEREAS, the Lake Charles is a recognized Certified Local Government through the State Department of Culture Recreation and Tourism with responsibilities that include reviewing National Register of Historic Places applications for structures located within the City; and

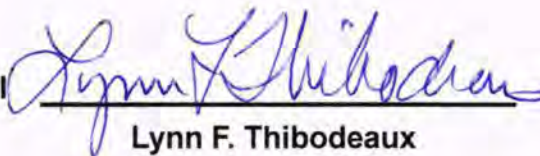
THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF LAKE CHARLES, LOUISIANA, in regular session convened, that:

SECTION 1: All of the above and foregoing is hereby made a part of this resolution.

SECTION 2: The City Council of the City of Lake Charles, Louisiana, hereby endorses the request of the record owner, the City and the State Historic Preservation Officer to increase the boundary of the Lake Charles Historic District (within the Charpentier Local Historic District), on the National Register of Historic Places.

I, Lynn F. Thibodeaux, Clerk of the Council, certify that this is a true copy of Resolution number 76-19 passed by the City Council on 7/17/2019.

Clerk of the Council

  
Lynn F. Thibodeaux

  
Date Certified



BILLY NUNGESSER  
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

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

KRISTIN P. SANDERS  
ASSISTANT SECRETARY  
National Register of Historic Places  
National Park Service



DATE: October 30, 2019  
TO: Mr. James Gabbert  
National Park Service Mail Stop 7228  
1849 C Street, NW  
Washington, D.C. 20240  
FROM: Emily Ardoin, National Register Coordinator  
Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation  
RE: Lake Charles Historic District Boundary Increase I, Calcasieu Parish, LA

Jim,

The enclosed disk contain the true and corrected copy of the National Register Documentation for the Lake Charles Historic District Boundary Increase I to be placed in the National Register of Historic Places. Should you have any questions, please contact me at eardoin@crt.la.gov.

Thank you,

Emily

Enclosures:

- CD with PDF of the National Register of Historic Places nomination form
- CD with electronic images (tiff format)
- Physical Transmission Letter
- Physical Signature Page, with original signature
- Other: Correspondence on CD

Comments:

- Please ensure that this nomination receives substantive review
- This property has been certified under 36 CFR 67.
- The enclosed owner(s) objection(s) do \_\_\_\_\_ do not \_\_\_\_\_ constitute a majority of property owners. (Publicly owned property)
- Other: