

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY  
RECEIVED OCT 05 1979  
DATE ENTERED APR 2 1980

**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

St. Francisville Historic District

AND/OR COMMON

same

**2 LOCATION**

STREET & NUMBER

Royal and Prosperity streets

\_\_NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

St. Francisville

\_\_ VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

8th - Gillis Long

STATE

Louisiana

CODE

022

COUNTY

West Feliciana

CODE

125

**3 CLASSIFICATION**

**CATEGORY**

**OWNERSHIP**

**STATUS**

**PRESENT USE**

\_\_DISTRICT

PUBLIC

OCCUPIED

\_\_AGRICULTURE

\_\_MUSEUM

BUILDING(S)

PRIVATE

UNOCCUPIED

COMMERCIAL

\_\_PARK

\_\_STRUCTURE

\_\_BOTH

\_\_WORK IN PROGRESS

EDUCATIONAL

\_\_PRIVATE RESIDENCE

\_\_SITE

**PUBLIC ACQUISITION**

**ACCESSIBLE**

\_\_ENTERTAINMENT

RELIGIOUS

\_\_OBJECT

\_\_IN PROCESS

YES: RESTRICTED

GOVERNMENT

\_\_SCIENTIFIC

\_\_BEING CONSIDERED

YES: UNRESTRICTED

\_\_INDUSTRIAL

\_\_TRANSPORTATION

\_\_NO

\_\_MILITARY

\_\_OTHER:

**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

See continuation sheet

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

\_\_ VICINITY OF

STATE

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE,  
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

West Feliciana Parish Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

St. Francisville

STATE

Louisiana

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE

Louisiana Historic Sites Survey

DATE

1979

\_\_FEDERAL STATE \_\_COUNTY \_\_LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR  
SURVEY RECORDS

Stat. of Louisiana Historic Preservation Office

CITY, TOWN

Bat

STATE

Louisiana

# 7 DESCRIPTION

## CONDITION

EXCELLENT  
 GOOD  
 FAIR

DETERIORATED  
 RUINS  
 UNEXPOSED

## CHECK ONE

UNALTERED  
 ALTERED

## CHECK ONE

ORIGINAL SITE  
 MOVED DATE \_\_\_\_\_

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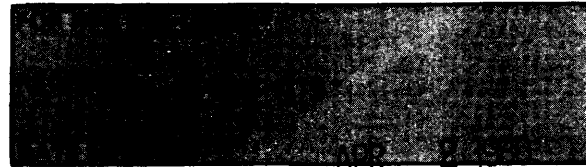
### DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The St. Francisville Historic District comprises two principal streets (Royal and Prosperity) which provide a high concentration of buildings which date from the early nineteenth century to the early twentieth century. The old river town is set on a high plateau of slightly undulating ground near the Mississippi River. Boundaries reflect the historic district ordinance passed by the St. Francisville town council. Buildings are predominantly frame, one and a half stories high, with late nineteenth century details. Intrusions are few and of no visual consequence. The buildings are relatively closely spaced, and as a result, many can be taken in in one view. This effect is heightened at the curving ends of Royal St., and at the intersection of Royal and Prosperity. This provides a closely packed, village-like streetscape in which the buildings shape the space. The district derives most of its character from this drawing together of essentially humble buildings rather than the ambiance of individual monuments.

(continued)

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 2

INVENTORY

- I. Buildings of major significance to the district (numbers correspond to those on attached map):
1. Grace Episcopal Church - 1860, 5-bay, red brick building with small tower at west end of transept, buttresses, lancets, fine stained-glass windows.
  2. Courthouse - 1905, attenuated Georgian Revival, composite quadrastipule portico on each facade, central Baroque dormer; wing added 1963 through west portico.
  5. Camilla Leake Barrow House - ca. 1810, 3-bay, 2-story clapboard; large Greek Revival one-story galleried addition.
  14. Hill Croft - 1905, grand Colonial Revival clapboard residence, ballustrades, urns, central portico, 2-story, hip roof.
  15. Brooks-Mathews House - ca. 1890, bousillage raised cottage, 5-bay, Victorian massive dormer in center. Gazebo on west side.
  16. Martin House - Late 19th century, frame cottage; Renaissance Revival door and window frames; Eastlake porch.
  19. Propinquity - ca. 1809, 2-story, 4-bay, gable parapets, Classical details on entrance side.
  23. Bank of Commerce & Trust - 1909, brick Romanesque Revival with curved stone corner columns articulating corner entrance.
  28. Virginia - 1817, 2 stories, 3-bay main block and galleried side wing, balconies with castiron railings.
  31. Methodist Church - 1899, clapboard tower, fronted Gothic, Queen Anne shingles in gable, high quality catalog arched stained glass.
  34. Audubon Hall - 1819, two-story, gable-fronted structure, diminutive portico doors since replaced, recovered in clapboard mid-19th century.
  39. Seabrook - early 19th century, 5-bays, 4 columns; galleried raised cottage, Federal front door featuring panels and sun-bursts.

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43. Wade-Dawson House - late 19th century, 1½ stories, clapboard Queen Anne residence; massive balcony dormer, curving porch, elaborate Eastlake columns and detailing.
44. Savoy House - late 19th century, Queen Anne clapboard, "L" plan with good porch, double columns, fanforms and seim-octagonal alcove for the front door.
48. Kilbourne and Dart Law Office - 1842, Greek Revival with unusually thin columns and front portico; gable increaibng pediment.

II. Buildings contributing the the character of the district:

3. Registrar's Office - ca. 1920, clapboard frame shotgun moved onto site.
9. Smart House - early 20th century, frame cottage; bargeboard ornament, bungalow, porch addition.
10. Picou House - late 19th century, 3-bay, side hall shotgun, bracketed porch.
11. Saundras House - late 19th century, frame clapboard shotgun, 3-bay front.
12. Weber Store - late 19th century, frame clapboard shotgun, 3-bay front.
17. Robinson House - mid to late 19th century, clapboard raised cottage on old brick piers, screened-in porch.
18. St. Francisville Democrat News Office - Early 20th century, commercial brick building.
20. Martin House - 1900, 2-story, gable fronted, galleried; Queen Anne gable transom doors.
21. Old Drug Store - ca. 1900, gabled shop front clapboard commercial building.
22. Old Courthouse - early 19th century, 2-story stuccoed commercial building.
24. Pillet House - late 19th century, raised clapboard residence, six-column gallery.

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25. Presbyterian Church - late 19th century, frame clapboard, with gable front, steep gable, four columns and Gothic arches.
26. Julius Freyhan School - 1907, 3-story brick school, sequential arches over windows, massive door and metal porch.
30. Caldwell House - 1907, one-story, Queen Anne cottage with Eastlake porch.
32. Robb House - 1895, two-story, shiplap gable-fronted, 3-bay, lower story reworked about 1920,
33. Old Methodist Parsonage - ca. 1900, small cottage, frame, clapboard with Queen Anne central gable.
35. White Cottage - ca. 1900, 5-bay, raised frame clapboard, bracketed porch, pediments over front doors and windows.
37. Willis-Ramshure Building - ca. 1900, large square 2-story clapboard commercial building with galleries at south end; Renaissance Revival details in doors; windows replaced.
38. Harrington Studio - late 19th century, 1½-story clapboard frame, commercial building.
49. Kilbourne and Dart Annex - mid-19th century Acadian raised cottage, front gallery, two front doors.
50. Masonic Hall - 1927, 2-story, bay frame building, 2-story portico, beveled ends.
51. Jackson Hall - 1896, 1-story frame, four large columns on the portico with panels set in, Renaissance Revival details, fan-lighted door; some alterations in 1940.

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St. Francisville Historic District - West Feliciana Parish, Louisiana

CONTINUATION SHEET

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7. Description (cont'd)

Despite the exclusion of certain areas of the town which contain 50 year old buildings, the nominated district is distinguished from these other areas by two factors.

1. There is a separation between the district and the other areas which occur at either end of Royal Street. In both cases this separation is several lots wide.

2. The ancillary areas do not reflect the history of the river port the way the district does. This is because they contain exclusively late 19th and early 20th century structures. By contrast the district contains early, mid, and late 19th century buildings as well as early 20th century structures.

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III. Nonconforming intrusions:

4. Police Jury House - ca. 1930, rambling clapboard cottage.
6. Perkins House - ca. 1940, 1-story, asbestos-sided, small bungalow.
7. Hayden House - ca. 1940, 1-story small frame bungalow with porch.
8. Rinando Duplex - ca. 1940, 1-story bungalow, double door version of number 7; duplex.
13. Shade Tree Antique Shop - ca. 1940, new but old-looking 1½-story, commercial brick building.
  
27. Vinci House - ca. 1930, bungalow, frame clapboard with porch.
29. Methodist Parsonage - ca. 1950, 1-story, frame ranch house.
40. Hobgood House - ca. 1940, frame clapboard, non-descript small ranch house.
41. Marchand House - ca. 1920, porch-fronted hip roof clapboard bungalow.
42. Bennett House - (same as number 41).
45. Renick House - ca. 1950, imitation 5-bay Creole, sympathetic to district.
46. Renick Office - (small version of number 45).

# 8 SIGNIFICANCE

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

PECIFIC DATES      ca. 1810-1920's      BUILDER/ARCHITECT

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The St. Francisville Historic District is significant in the areas of architecture and commerce because its high concentration of nineteenth and early twentieth century buildings and few intrusions enable it to retain the ambiance of a nineteenth century river port.

St. Francisville's development in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries came about as a result of its river trade and rich agricultural surroundings. St. Francisville's history is closely related to the history of the town of Bayou Sara, located at the conjunction of Bayou Sara Creek and the Mississippi River and at the base of the bluff on which St. Francisville rests. In the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, Bayou Sara grew into one of the most flourishing ports between Natchez and New Orleans. It was because of its proximity to Bayou Sara that St. Francisville was able to reap the benefits of the bustling river trade. While these two were separate and distinct towns with separate governments, they were for all practical purposes one town. There was no real line of demarcation between them and only the initiated knew when they had left one town and entered the other.

Around 1800 there was an influx of settlers from the Eastern Seaboard and the Natchez area. Cotton soon replaced both indigo and tobacco as the major cash crop and the opening of the Mississippi to American flatboaters made the landing at the mouth of Bayou Sara a popular place. Because the landing was subject to frequent flooding, market places were established up on the bluff, i.e., at St. Francisville. Audubon Hall (1819) is an example of such a market. Reflective of previous Spanish ownership and influence, this building was designed with open-air stalls and a central passageway large enough for wagons to be driven through. Although this structure has undergone major alterations, one can still see its essential characteristics.

During the early decades of the 1800's, the commerce of St. Francisville centered around the cotton crop. Supplies were brought in and cotton was shipped by barge for sale in New Orleans. The two-story almost salt-box part of the Camilla Leake Barrow House, flush with the sidewalk and street, its French doors opening directly onto the walk, typifies the building of this period and is the only example remaining from that time.

During the 1820's, St. Francisville continued to develop in conjunction with the staple crop economy of the area. Farmers planted cotton and bought



# 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Bersuder, Robert N., "A History of the St. Francisville True Democrat", M.A. Thesis, Louisiana State University, 1952.

(continued)

# 10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA **UTM NOT VERIFIED**

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY Approx. 22 acres

QUADRANGLE NAME \_\_\_\_\_ QUADRANGLE SCALE \_\_\_\_\_

UTM REFERENCES			QUADRANGLE SCALE		
ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A 15	654190	3405510	B 15	654760	3405820
C 15	654800	3405640	D 15	654210	3405240
E			F		
G			H		

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION See continuation sheet (enclosed).

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

Pat Wegeng, SHPO Intern

ORGANIZATION

DATE

April 1979

STREET & NUMBER

P. O. Box 44247

TELEPHONE

(504) 342-6680

CITY OR TOWN

Baton Rouge

STATE

Louisiana

# 12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

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.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

*E. Bernard Carriere*

TITLE

State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE

6-14-79

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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

DATE

4/2/80

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

3/26/80

ATTEST: *Sally G. Oldh*  
 SALLY G. OLDH  
 CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

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corn--there was little subsistence farming done. The factorage system, commission merchants in cities, and increased river traffic, both by flatboats and the new and improving steamboat, also contributed to the economic growth of St. Francisville. Business partnerships proliferated, profits soared, store and counting houses such as Propinquity (1819) and the Old Court House (ca. 1824) were built. Clever businessmen from Cincinnati, Philadelphia, and Baltimore opened branch offices in St. Francisville. It was the common practice for them to bring a load of goods down the river, sell them over the winter months, and return north for the summer.

From 1825-1860 cotton continued to be a dominant commodity and vital to commercial trade. Many planters in the area around St. Francisville prospered. Grace Church (1858), one of the finest examples of church architecture during this time, was as much a representation of the plantation owners' great wealth (and their nobler aspirations) as were the area's great plantation homes.

After the Civil War and its aftermath came the emergence of the "New South"--a period of crop diversification, new patterns of land use, subsistence and tenant farming, and therefore increases in the number of small merchants. The True Democrat, a newspaper located in the same building as today's Democrat, was a strong supporter of the commercial innovations. Many of these new merchants were of Jewish ancestry, and they became a vital force within St. Francisville. Not only did they establish a synagogue (the present Presbyterian Church) but they were also largely responsible for the construction of the Julius Freyhan High School (1907).

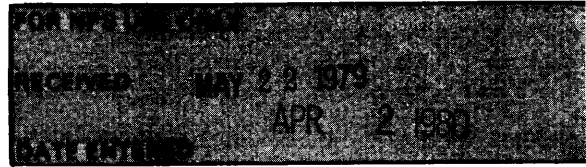
As the railroads began to cut deeply into the steamboat traffic, Bayou Sara declined in importance. The late 1890's and early 1900's marked St. Francisville's ascendancy as a major railroad shipping center for agricultural produce and cattle.

During this time St. Francisville was blossoming forth in the vigorous architectural styles the whole of America embraced. The exuberance of gingerbread matched the enthusiasm of belief in the "New South." Wooden frame buildings painted white outshone the old brick buildings of the earlier part of the nineteenth century when brick construction had been far cheaper than wood. Timber was readily available and cheap. Power saws and quick turning lathes rendered it cheaply and easily into fanciful shapes that reflected the mood of the times.

But in the first half of the twentieth century, prosperity eluded St. Francisville, as the town struggled against depression, war, and the boll weevil. The double shotgun-like 'bungalows' appeared in this era and by World War II, a few modern suburban house types appeared. The town's economic decline, in a sense, forced the preservation of many of its historic buildings, since there was little demand for new construction. Economic revival did not occur until after World War II, and its effects are only now being assimilated.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 9 PAGE 2

Dart, Elizabeth, "St. Francisville: Growth, Economics, and Architecture" and "An Outline of Building Types Paralleling Economic Development," typescript research reports, copies in National Register file for St. Francisville Historic District, State Historic Preservation Office, Baton Rouge.

Dorr, J. W. A Tourists' Description of Louisiana in 1860. New Orleans: Moran 1938. (Reprinted from Louisiana Historical Quarterly).

"Historical Survey of St. Francisville, Louisiana," a report prepared by students of the Department of Architecture, Professor Robert Heck, advisor, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, Spring, 1978.

"St. Francisville" Vertical File, Louisiana Room, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

The St. Francisville Democrat Souvenir Edition, St. Francisville, Louisiana. March 11, 1976.

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St. Francisville Historic District  
CONTINUATION SHEET ITEM NUMBER 10 PAGE 2

10: Verbal Boundary Description

This verbal boundary description replaces all visual material as the final and accurate boundary description.

Begin at the northwest corner of the northern intersection of Royal and Ferdinand Streets. Proceed generally northward along the east side of Ferdinand St. to the side property line of building #37, the Willis-Ramshure building. Then proceed generally southeastward along the side property line and continue to follow the rear property lines of the properties fronting along Royal St. terminating at the northeast property line of building #29, the Methodist Parsonage. Then proceed southeast along this property line and continue along the northeast property line of building #30, the Caldwell House, to its terminus. Then proceed generally southwestward following the southeastern property lines of buildings #30, 26, and 25, the Caldwell House, Freyhan School and the Presbyterian Church, crossing Fidelity and Prosperity Streets, terminating on the south side of Prosperity Street. Then proceed northwest along the southeast side of Prosperity Street to the southeast property line of building #22, the old Courthouse. Then proceed generally southwest along the rear property lines of the buildings which front onto Royal Street terminating at the northeast side of Johnson Street. Then proceed southeast along the northeast side of Johnson Street to circumnavigate the property boundaries of building #18, the Democrat news office, terminating at the southeast property line of building #17, the Robinson House. Then proceed generally southwest following the rear property lines of the properties which front onto Royal Street terminating at the southwest side of Ferdinand Street. Then proceed northeast along the southeast side of Ferdinand Street crossing Royal, terminating at the northern property line of building #12, the Weber Store. Then proceed generally northeastward following the rear property lines of the properties which front onto Royal Street crossing Johnson Street. Terminate at the Courthouse property line, building #2, 3 and 4. Then proceed northwest along the southwest side of the Courthouse property terminating at the southwest side of Ferdinand Street. Then proceed to cross Ferdinand and circumnavigate the Episcopal Church property, building #1, and return to Ferdinand deviating so as to include the Jackson Hall property #51. Then recross Ferdinand and proceed generally southeast along the rear property lines of the properties which front onto Prosperity Street terminating at the rear property line of building #46, the Renick office. Then proceed generally northward along the rear property lines of the properties which front onto Royal Street crossing Felicity Street and terminating at the southeast side of Ferdinand Street. Then proceed northward to the starting point.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE :

major significance



contributes character

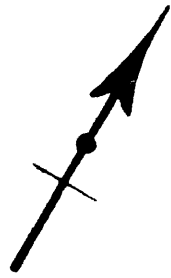
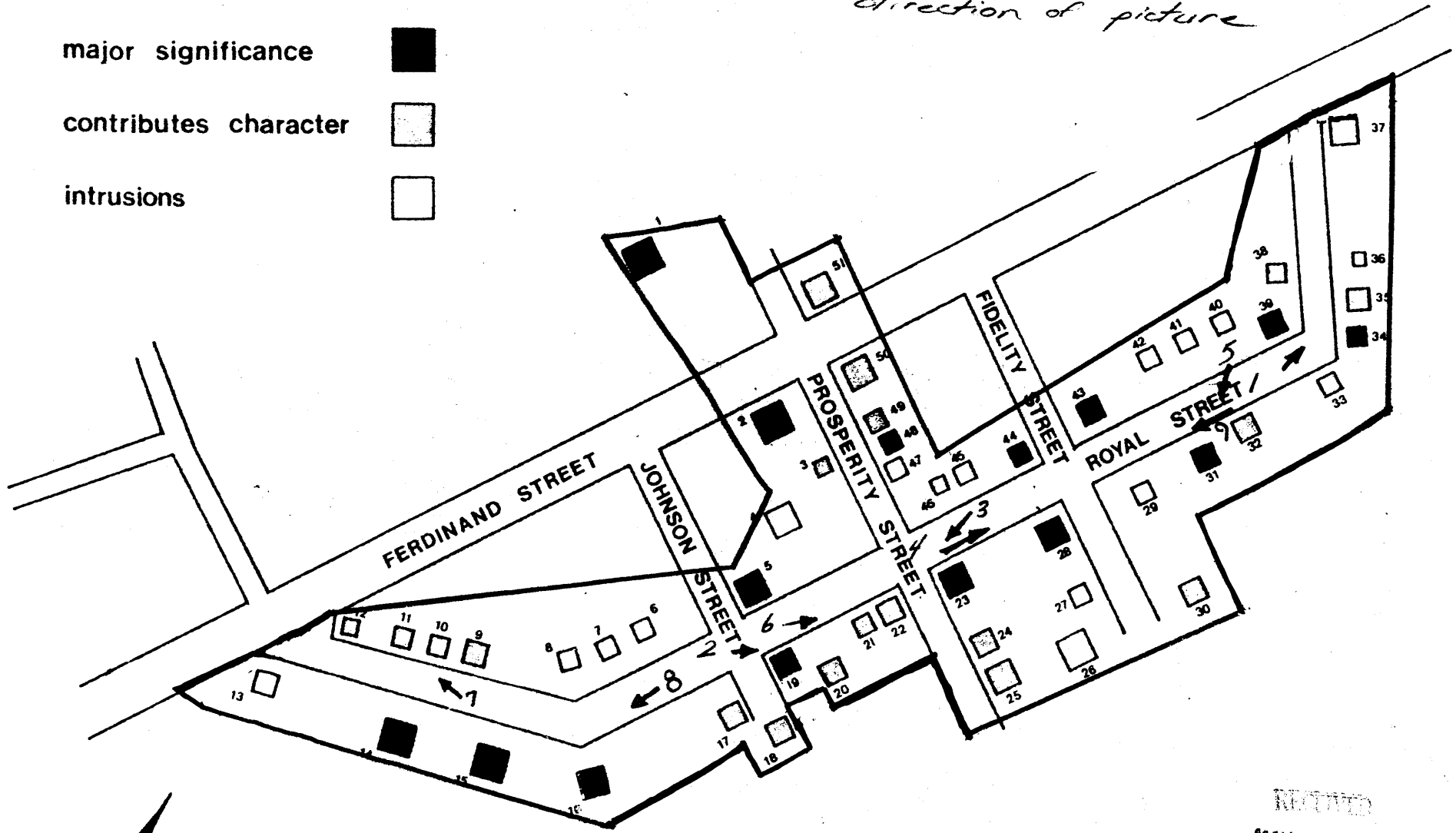


intrusions



*Photo Key :*

*arrow shows area or direction of picture*

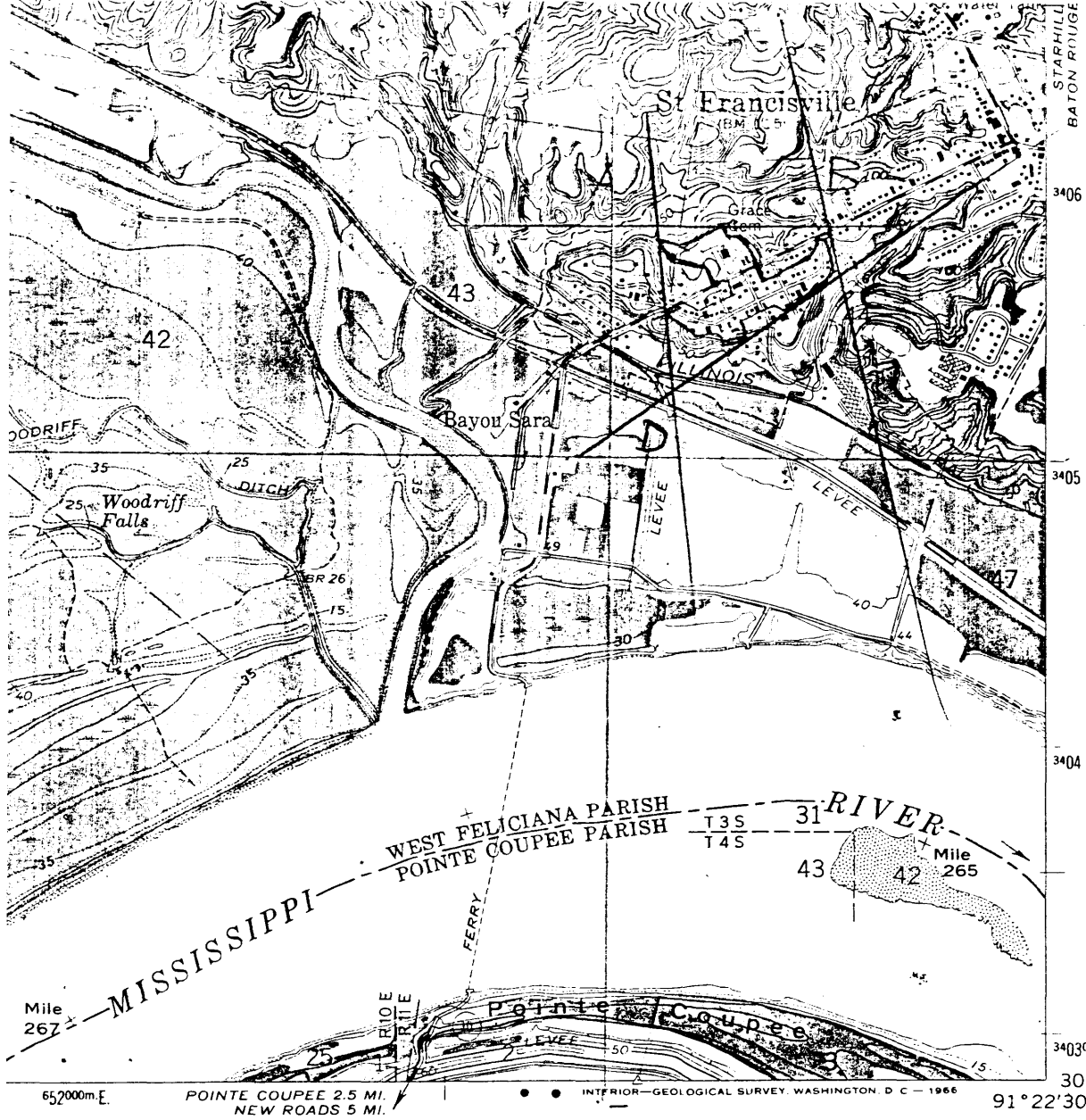


ST. FRANCISVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT  
(ROYAL & PROSPERITY ST.)

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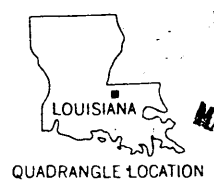
NATIONAL  
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St. Francisville Historic District  
 A - 15/654150/3405810  
 B - 15/654760/3405820  
 C - 15/654800/3405640  
 D - 15/654200/3405240



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty	—————	Light-duty	—————
Medium-duty	—————	Unimproved dirt	-----
	⬡ U. S. Route		○ State Route



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ST. FRANCISVILLE, LA.  
 SW/4 ST. FRANCISVILLE 15' QUADRANGLE  
 N3045—W9122.5/7.5

1965  
 AMS 7745 IV SW—SERIES V885

(PORT HUDSON)  
 T1745 III NE

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE :

major significance



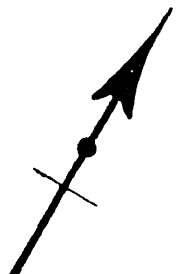
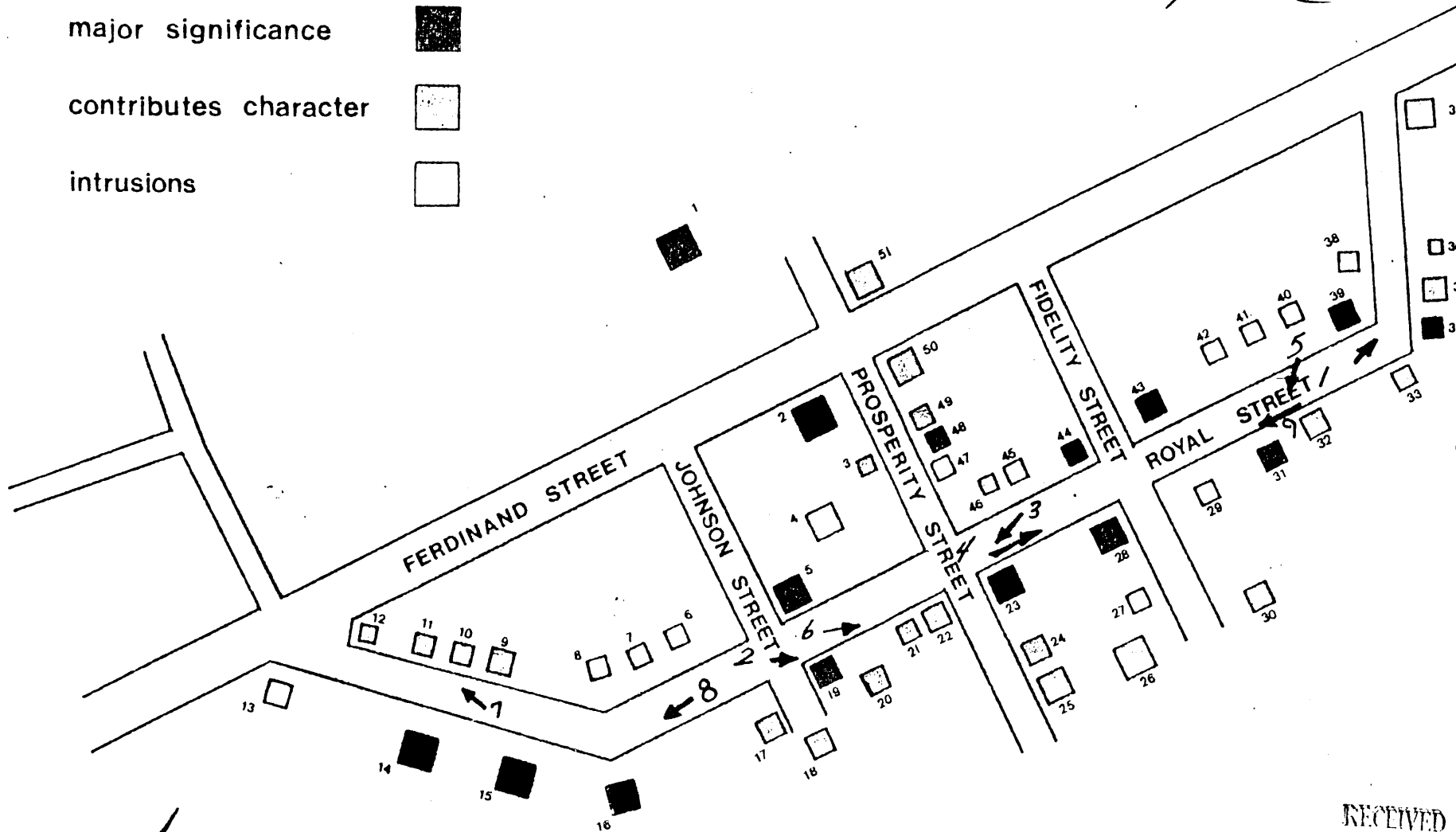
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intrusions



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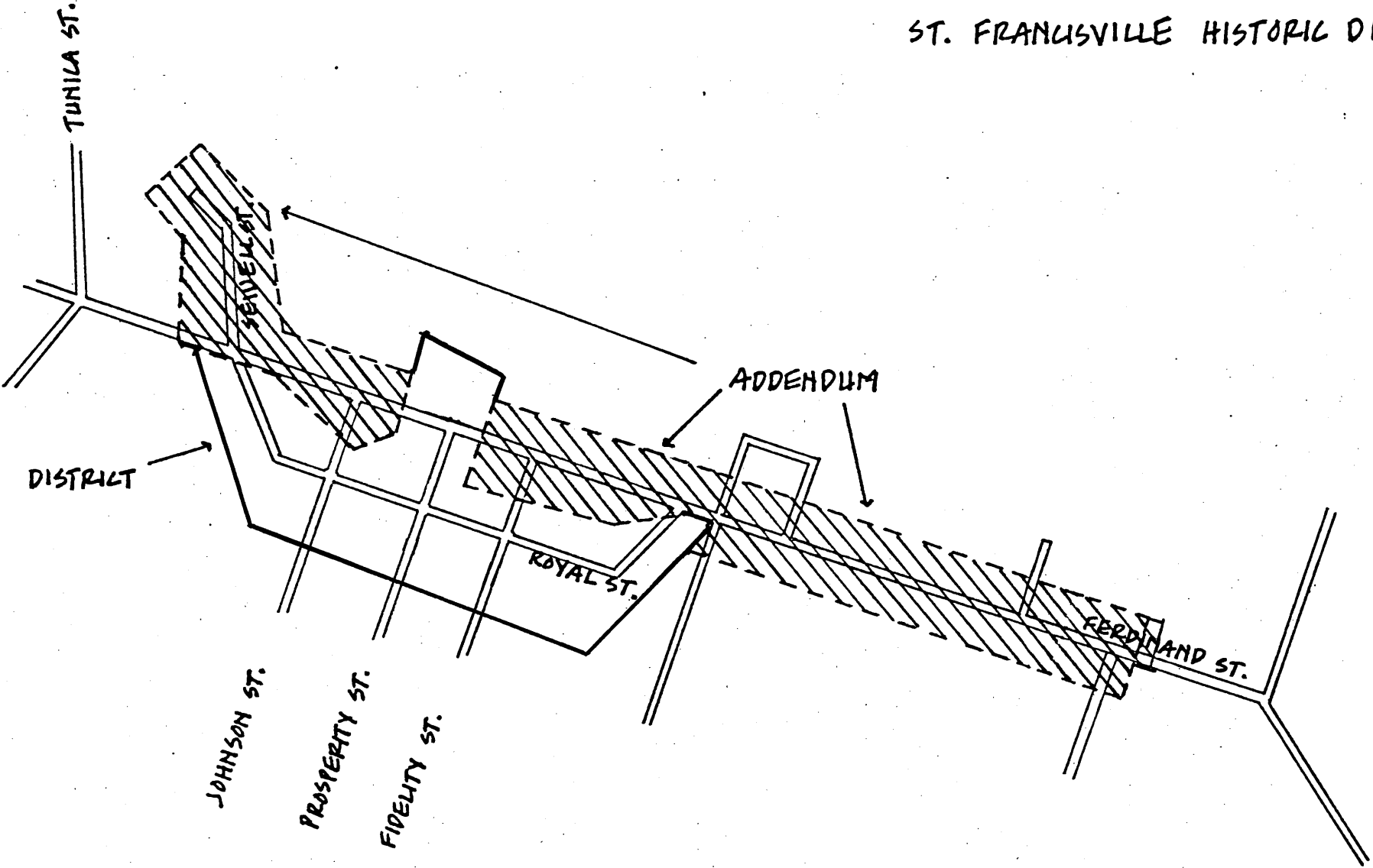


ST. FRANCISVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT  
 (ROYAL & PROSPERITY ST.)

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NATIONAL  
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ST. FRANCISVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT



DISTRICT

ADDENDUM

ROYAL ST.

JOHNSON ST.

PROSPERITY ST.

FIDELITY ST.

FERDINAND ST.

EXISTING DISTRICT

DISTRICT ADDENDUM

SCALE 1" = 600' APPROX.