

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received DEC 18 1987
date entered JAN 14 1988

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Inglewood Plantation Historic District

and or common same

2. Location

street & number Off U. S. 71 about six miles south of Alexandria N/A not for publication

city, town Alexandria X vicinity of

state La code 22 parish Rapides code 079
~~county~~

3. Classification

| Category | Ownership | Status | Present Use |
|--|---|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district | <input type="checkbox"/> public | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture |
| <input type="checkbox"/> building(s) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private | <input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied | <input type="checkbox"/> commercial |
| <input type="checkbox"/> structure | <input type="checkbox"/> both | <input type="checkbox"/> work in progress | <input type="checkbox"/> educational |
| <input type="checkbox"/> site | Public Acquisition | Accessible | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence |
| <input type="checkbox"/> object | N/A in process | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted | <input type="checkbox"/> religious |
| | N/A being considered | <input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted | <input type="checkbox"/> scientific |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> no | <input type="checkbox"/> transportation |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> other: |

4. Owner of Property

name Inglewood Land & Development Company

street & number Route 2, Box 53

city, town Alexandria X vicinity of state LA 71302

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Rapides Parish Courthouse

street & number 701 Murray Street P. O. Box 952

city, town Alexandria state LA 71301

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title LA Historic Structures Survey has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1984 federal state county local

depository for survey records LA State Historic Preservation Office

city, town Baton Rouge state LA

7. Description

| | | | |
|---|--|---|---|
| Condition | | Check one | Check one |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent | <input checked="" 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 <u>N/A</u> |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair | <input type="checkbox"/> unexposed | | |

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Inglewood Plantation Historic District is a rural area consisting of two plantation houses and twenty-two support structures located along the east bank of Bayou Robert some six miles south of the City of Alexandria. Contributing elements range in date from 1836 to 1935. Because the complex contains only one intrusion, it is in a good state of integrity.

Inglewood is surrounded by flat cotton fields which stretch more or less to the horizon. Each plantation house has an informally landscaped front lawn and numerous live oaks. There are no alleys.

Inglewood Plantation achieved its present extent in 1927. In that year Inglewood and the adjacent Hardtimes Plantation were brought under single ownership, and management was centralized under a new enlarged Inglewood. A year later a new plantation headquarters was established with the construction of the present brick office and commissary.

Inventory

Inglewood Plantation House (1836)

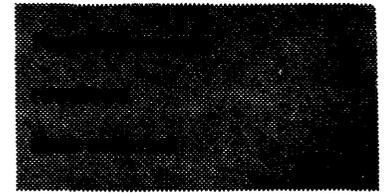
Apparently the date for Inglewood was found marked on a beam during a repair project many years ago. The beam is not visible today, and no one in the present generation of the family can remember where the beam is located. Nonetheless, the 1836 date is very reasonable given the architectural evidence.

The house has a symmetrical Creole plan, three rooms wide and two rooms deep, encompassed by a gallery on the front and sides. This is set under a large spreading roof with a gablet at each end. There are no cabinets. The front central room is larger than the others and connects with the room behind through pocket doors set in a large aedicule motif. There are three aedicule style mantels, one of which has fully round engaged Tuscan columns. Most of the principal openings have fully developed aedicule surrounds both inside and out.

In the 1850s the house was renovated and enlarged considerably. A galleried wing was added on each side, thus giving it an overall "C" shaped plan. Each wing had an independent hip roof, which added greatly to the complexity of the house's roofscape. The columns on the original house were replaced to match the new ones on the wings, a marble mantel was installed in the principal central room, and molded Italianate cornices were added. The north wing contains a large dining room with an elaborate pierced cornice and a large plaster ceiling panel formed of acanthus leaves. The present modern Rococo Revival ceiling medallion replaces an earlier one which was more complex. Despite all this elaborate plasterwork, the room has a plain aedicule style mantel.

In recent years there have been some minimal alterations, including the installation of closets and bathrooms and the construction of a large aedicule style opening in the rear central room of the original house. The only major change has been the addition of a deep glazed-in rear gallery. Because this is not visible from the front or sides of the house, its architectural impact has been minimal.

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7. Description (cont'd)

Hardtimes Plantation House (1878)

Constructed in 1878, the present Hardtimes apparently replaced an earlier house which burned. Its lines and features are very retardataire. In many ways Hardtimes resembles an early nineteenth century Creole house with its gallery on four sides, broad spreading hip roof and shallow arched dormers. But its complex and bold moldings give it away. The house is two rooms deep, and features an off-center hall with two rooms on one side and four on the other. At each end of the hall there is a grand entrance with transom and side lights inscribed in an aedicule motif. The two parlors connect by means of pocket doors set in a large aedicule motif. Major interior openings feature shoulder molded surrounds. Some of the aedicule motif mantels feature paneled pilasters.

In about 1900 an existing two room house was moved up to the rear of Hardtimes and connected by a breezeway. In 1970 the gallery on this wing and the rear gallery of the main house had to be rebuilt. As part of the project, the entire rear gallery was glazed in to form a family room. Also at that time a rear bedroom was converted for a modern kitchen. (The old mantel and woodwork were retained.) In our view, these changes should be regarded as minor. None of them have affected the principal views or the principal architectural features of the house.

The Privy

The brick privy has been restored for a poolhouse, and its present board and batten door looks rather new. The pitched roof structure features gable parapets and a multiple hole cypress commode. Family history indicates that the privy dates from the antebellum period. This could well be true, but it is difficult to verify given the utilitarian nature of the structure. Suffice it to say that it is clearly a nineteenth century building.

The Smokehouse

This building appears to be contemporaneous with the privy. It has the same brick construction and the same gable parapets. In 1927 the building received a brick extension which increased its overall length by a third.

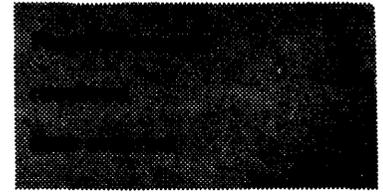
The Cotton House

This is a frame turn-of-the-century narrow gauge clapboard storage building with a gable roof. It contains twelve private compartments (six on a side), each with its own exterior access door. Each compartment was allotted to a tenant farmer and was used to store his cotton crop.

Tutor's House

This is a mid-nineteenth century stuccoed brick structure with two principal rooms. It features Greek Revival interior woodwork along with a single aedicule style mantel. Apparently it served as the residence of the tutor as well as the schoolroom. In the early twentieth century the building received a new roof,

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7. Description (cont'd)

a new porch, and a rear frame lean-to. Although these features changed the building's appearance, they are still within the historic period for the district.

The foregoing buildings are considered the most significant structures in the complex. There are also structures of secondary importance which include mainly barns and quarters houses. The age of most of these is verifiable because when Inglewood and Hardtimes Plantations were combined in 1927, an inventory of existing structures was taken. In addition, older residents of the area remember when some of the structures were built.

The Quarters

There are a total of nine quarters houses peppered throughout the district. Only one dates from before 1900. It is a frame galleried cottage with fallen porch roofs. The only mitigation for its deteriorated condition is that at this point it can be rescued and perhaps the tax incentive the Register will bring will make this possible. Documentation shows that all eight of the other quarters houses were in existence as of 1927. Seven of these are of the same galleried cottage design with two front doors. Larger examples have two front doors and two front windows. All have lean-to portions in the rear. One of the quarters house is unique for Inglewood, having a gabled porch instead of a gallery. All but one of the early twentieth century quarters houses have been re-sheathed in asbestos siding and fitted with metal windows. It should be noted, however, that it is very rare to find an early twentieth century quarters house in Louisiana which has not been similarly treated. In addition, the basic form and appearance of these buildings survives. They are still very obviously quarters houses.

The Barns

There are four barns on the property, all of which were in existence as of 1927. Three are conventional gable roofed barns, but one has a "Dutch" gambrel roof of midwestern design.

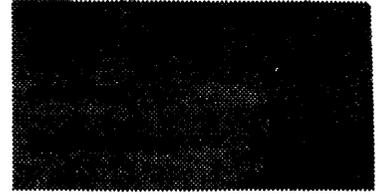
The Commissary

Built in 1928, the brick commissary resembles a small town commercial building of the period more than something one would find on a plantation. The parapeted structure has a central space with three front openings. There is also a side wing which contains the plantation office. The present fixed awning replaces an earlier one of similar design.

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7. Description (continued)

In addition to the aforementioned outbuildings, there is a 1935 water tower, a 1935 frame pumphouse, a c.1930 board and batten shed, and a c.1940 metal sided warehouse. The warehouse is listed as a non-contributing element because it is less than fifty years old. The others are listed as contributing elements because they date from Inglewood's historic plantation period. This period spans the three phases of plantation life and work -- slavery, sharecropping, and wage labor. The last phase began at Inglewood c.1900. Any building in the district over fifty years old at the time of this submission is listed as a contributing element.

TOTAL NUMBER OF CONTRIBUTING ELEMENTS: 23 (two plantation houses, one privy, one smokehouse, one cotton house, one tutor's house, nine quarters houses, four barns, one commissary, one water tower, one pumphouse, and one shed)

TOTAL NUMBER OF NON-CONTRIBUTING ELEMENTS: 1 (c.1940 metal sided warehouse)

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> economics | <input type="checkbox"/> literature | <input type="checkbox"/> sculpture |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699 | <input 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 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 | 1836-1935 | Builder/Architect | Builder for Hardtimes: William Harris Builder for Inglewood House: Charles Criterion A Mulhollan |
| Statement of Significance (in one paragraph) | | | |

Inglewood Plantation is of state significance in the area of agriculture because it is one of Louisiana's most important surviving cotton plantation complexes. It is one of a very limited number of surviving complexes, and among these it is significant because of its size and the rarity of some of the individual structures.

The plantation system which dominated Louisiana's cotton growing parishes was initially characterized by slave labor controlled by a centralized overseer or planter. After the Civil War the prevailing system shifted to sharecropping, wherein an individual farmer worked a tract of plantation land in return for a share of the crop. Often the farmer's share was placed under a crop-lien mortgage as security for credit purchases of food and supplies. Because of this lien, relatively few sharecroppers cleared more than \$20 or so a year in profit. But despite its drawbacks, sharecropping actually bolstered the state's plantation system, albeit in a modified form. For example, in 1900 there were more plantations and fewer small farms than there were in 1860. Although the sharecropping system persisted well into the twentieth century, Inglewood shifted to centralized farming using a manager and paid labor after 1900.

In the historic period, well over a third of Louisiana's parishes were devoted to cotton production, but little remains to represent the overall rural landscape that this created. Today cotton farming is largely mechanized, with massive machines housed under enormous metal canopies. Gone are the quarters houses, the mule barns, the old plantation stores, and the coterie of other support structures. A fair number of plantation houses remain in the cotton growing parishes, but relatively few retain any historic dependencies. Fewer still are parts of sizable agricultural complexes with ten or more buildings. Inglewood contains a total of twenty-one contributing support buildings which span the entire historic plantation period. There are probably only a handful of cotton complexes of comparable size and quality. Inglewood contains four barns and nine quarters houses, which is a larger number in each case than one usually finds, if indeed one finds any at all. Moreover, it retains an extremely rare example of a sharecropping cotton house. It also contains what is thought to be the cotton region's only pre-1900 brick privy and a very rare brick smokehouse. Finally, its commissary and office is of brick, which is unusual.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Conveyance Records, Rapides Parish.

1927 Inventory of Inglewood-Hardtimes Plantation. In possession of owner.

Interviews with former agricultural laborers at Inglewood-Hardtimes.

Hair, William Ivy. Bourbonism and Agrarian Protest. Louisiana State University Press, 1969.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property @98 acres

Quadrangle name Woodworth East, LA

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|---|---|---------|---|---|---|---|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 0 |
| Zone | | | Easting | | | | | Northing | | | | | | |

B

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|---|---------|---|---|---|---|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 8 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| Zone | | Easting | | | | | Northing | | | | | | |

C

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|------|---|---|---------|---|---|---|---|----------|---|---|---|---|---|--|
| 1 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | |
| Zone | | | Easting | | | | | Northing | | | | | | |

D

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|---|---------|---|---|---|---|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 0 |
| Zone | | Easting | | | | | Northing | | | | | | |

E

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|------|--|--|---------|--|--|--|--|----------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
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| Zone | | | Easting | | | | | Northing | | | | | | |

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| Zone | | | Easting | | | | | Northing | | | | | | |

G

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| Zone | | | Easting | | | | | Northing | | | | | | |

H

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|------|--|--|---------|--|--|--|--|----------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Zone | | | Easting | | | | | Northing | | | | | | |

Verbal boundary description and justification See enclosed plat map. Boundary lines were drawn to encompass the historic buildings at Inglewood. To have followed property lines would have meant including hundreds of acres of vacant land. The boundary line cuts in at the northeast to exclude a couple of modern sheds.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

| state | N/A | code | county | code |
|-------|-----|------|--------|------|
| state | | code | county | code |

11. Form Prepared By

name/title National Register Staff ASSISTED BY THE OWNER
Division of Historic Preservation

organization State of Louisiana date August 1987

street & number P. O. Box 44247 telephone (504) 922-0358

city or town Baton Rouge state LA 70804

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.

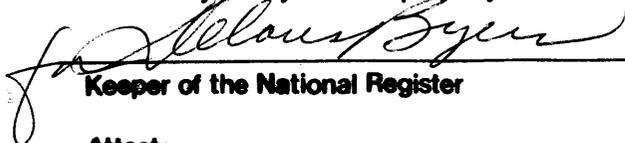
State Historic Preservation Officer signature


Robert B. DeBlieux

title State Historic Preservation Officer date December 15, 1987

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register


Keeper of the National Register

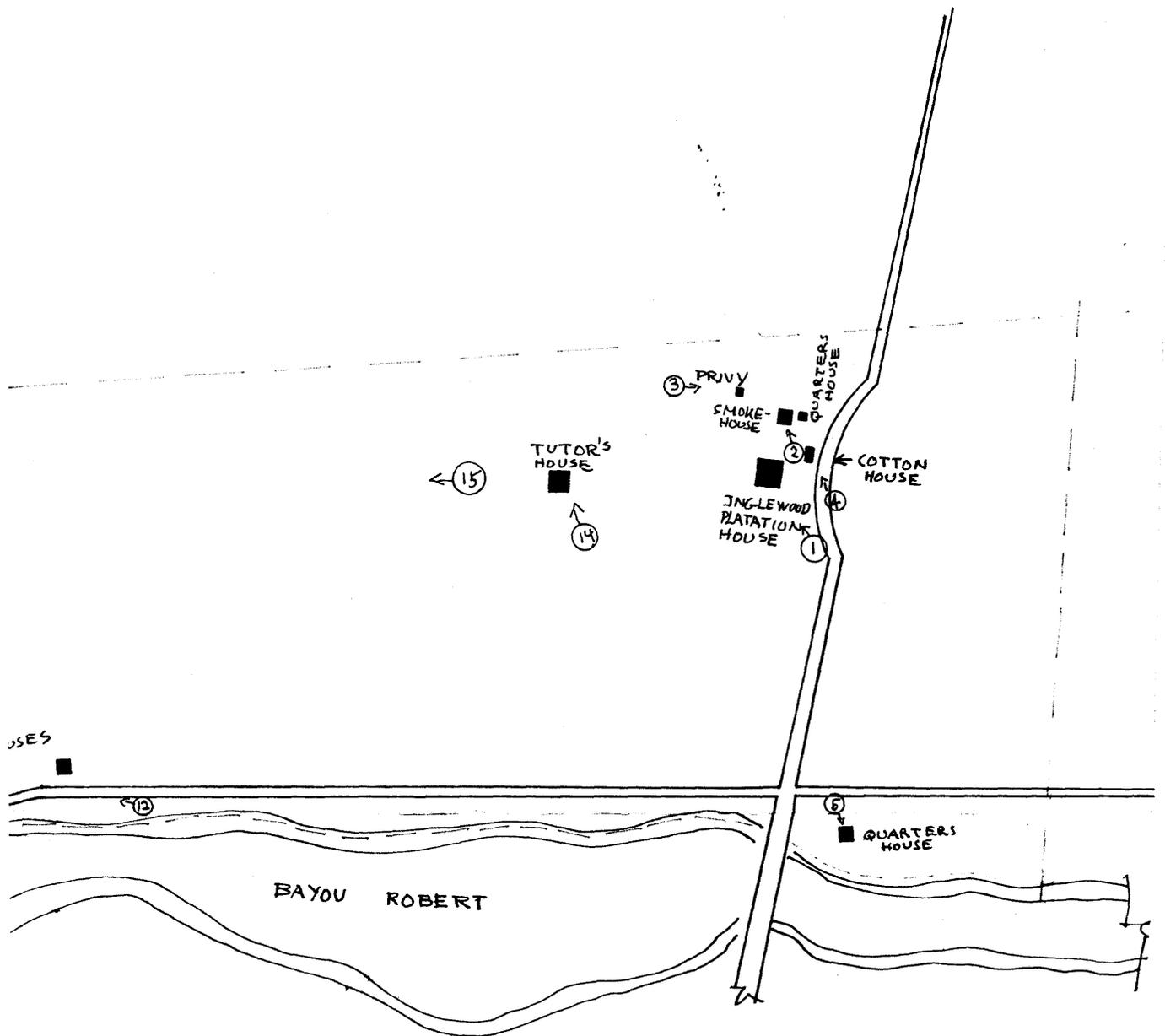
Entered in the
National Register

date 1-14-88

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration



INGLEWOOD PLANTATION HISTORIC DISTRICT
 RAPIDES PARISH, LA.
 SCALE 1"=200'

BOUNDARY

