

LAFAYETTE LOUISIANA

HISTORIC REGISTER



**LAFAYETTE
PARISH** ★ ★ ★
BICENTENNIAL

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Lafayette Parish Bicentennial 1823 - 2023

The Vermilion Poste des Atakapa, located on the banks of the Bayou Vermilion near today's Pinhook Bridge was the original location of the settlement that became the seat of Lafayette Parish in 1823. It began as an early trading post for centuries before Europeans arrived in this area. Since the bayou was mostly impassable north of today's Pinhook Bridge, the landing point became a natural trading place for the local First Peoples, The Ishak (Atakapa), Canneci (Lipan Apache), Chahta (Choctaw), and Sitimaxa (Chitimacha). The Vermilion Bayou landing at this place was the beginning of the main route to the Gulf of Mexico, and by the middle of the 1700s, Europeans were well aware of the major intersection located at today's Pinhook Bridge, formed by the Bayou Vermilion and the overland trail used by Spaniards between Florida and Texas.



The small trading post, also called Petit Manchac de Vermilion, was a resting place for travelers at a time when most travel was on the Vermilion, and people transferred to and from land at that place. Sometime after British influence ended with the Revolutionary War in 1783, the name of the small post and settlement changed to Pinhook, which is believed to be a derivation of the Choctaw word, "Pinsahuck". The word means Linden tree, which is said to have been widely used by Indigenous people for its medicinal and fragrant qualities and was understood to have grown in uncharacteristically large quantities along the bayou near today's Pinhook Bridge.

By 1860, several small establishments conducted business along the trail from Pinhook landing post to the little village that would become the seat of Lafayette Parish. Along this route, businesses flourished by providing products and services to travelers and the surrounding farms and ranches. Jim Higginbotham was located near the Pinhook Bridge. He had a lumberyard, a sawmill, a wood working shop, and a shipping warehouse. He made wagon wheels, hickory chairs with rawhide seats, spinning wheels, and other similar articles. Next to Higginbotham was Baumgartner's place, where one could purchase cisterns and barrels. Farther along Pinhook Road, was William Butcher's billiard parlor and saloon and next door to Butcher was Louis Granges restaurant, famous for its chicken pies. Close to South College Road, on the property where Café Vermilionville is now located, was the home of Henry Monnier. Near Demanade Boulevard, was the home and plantation of Basil Crow,



Mural by Robert Dafford

and at the end of Pinhook Road, turning onto what is now West University Avenue, was Mr. Ogden's saddle shop. In 1884, New Orleans annexed an adjacent village called Lafayette, which allowed the people of Lafayette Parish to finally change the name of their Parish Seat from Vermilionville to Lafayette. By then, the town had a railroad stop, it had a growing population, and it had become a long-established center of trade. The Parish of Lafayette had become a hub of the surrounding Atakapa Prairie region, now part of Acadiana. During its 200 years as a Parish in Louisiana, Lafayette has grown from a population of around 5,600 to over 244,000 people. Search Lafayette1823.org in your web browser, for more details about the Lafayette Parish Bicentennial celebration.

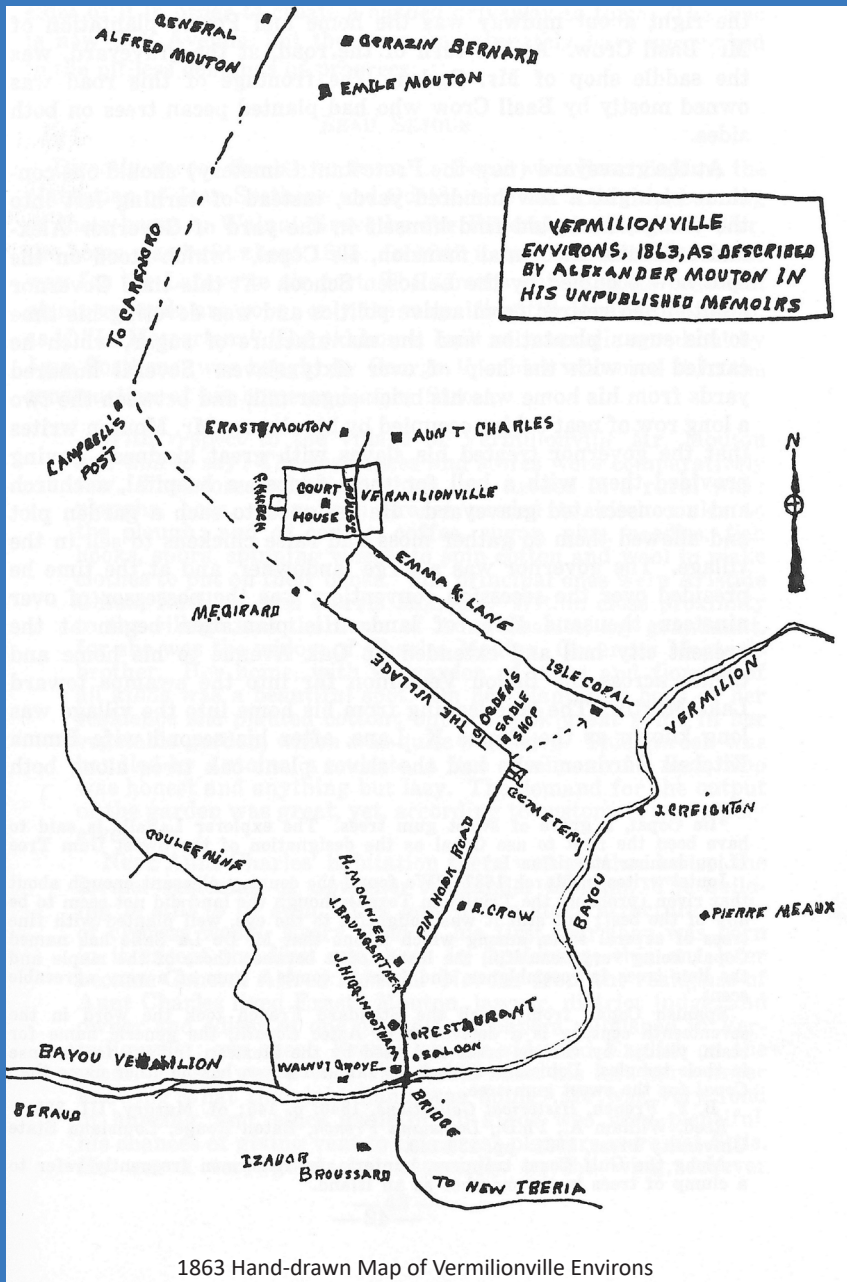
A Brief History of Acadiana

Before European influence, the population of Southwest Louisiana consisted mainly of the indigenous Ishak (Atakapa), Canneci (Canneci Tinne Lipan Apache), Chahta (Choctaw), and Sitimaxa (Chitimacha) peoples. It was not until 1541 that the Indigenous peoples of the lower Mississippi Delta region first encountered Europeans in any noticeable numbers. European influence was negligible until 1682 when France colonized Louisiana under King Louis XIV, and for the next 100 years, the population of European settlers was not large. By 1720, South Louisiana had become home to small groups of Spanish, French, and other Europeans working as ranchers, trappers and traders. The region was named for the Ishak people, and the word used was, "Atakapa", which was the Choctaw word for man-eater, a deceptive word on the part of the Choctaw to discourage trade competition with Europeans.

By 1800, the three largest population groups were Spanish settlers, French refugees from Nova Scotia, now called Acadians, Indigenous peoples, and Africans. Acadians were brought to Southwest Louisiana to raise cattle and to clear and cultivate the fertile river-bottom land. Some were given Spanish land grants to cultivate the land along the various rivers, bayous, and lakes. Indigenous who were not enslaved, cultivated the land and traded with the mainly Spanish settlers. Spanish ranchers used enslaved Indigenous from Red River valley for "cowboy" labor. Enslaved Africans were brought to this area for work on Louisiana plantations. For several decades, the Catholic Acadians, deported by the British, made up the largest European-heritage population. Additional French and other Europeans settled in and around the Atakapa Prairie and along the Vermilion Bayou in greater numbers after 1785.

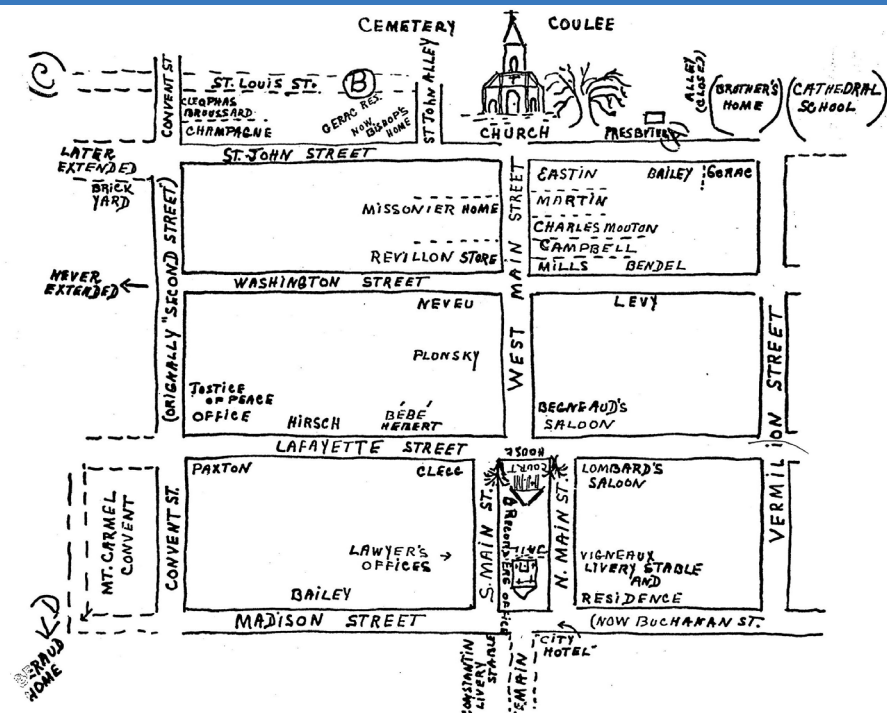
"Des Americans" began to settle in Vermilionville after 1803. More Europeans arrived between 1820 and 1870; Germans searched for affordable land, Irish escaped famine, and more French citizens arrived for land and religious freedom. Families from the West Indies, Middle East, and Asia also arrived in smaller numbers. A resilient Creole culture was formed by the diverse mix of Indigenous and immigrant peoples. They shared skills and technologies amid the farms and ranches before the Civil War. Due to the relative small size of plantations near Vermilionville, a natural demand for smiths, carpenters, craftsmen, and artisans developed. This resulted in the growth of a sizeable and flourishing, diverse middle class with numerous economic opportunities.

Ancient ways of the Indigenous, African, Acadian, as well as Lebanese, European and Asian peoples mixed to form local traditions. The Indigenous, Acadian and African cultures emerged as the more prolific influences that created the basis for today's local observances. A religious-based calendar of feasts and observances, a commitment to family ties, a penchant for helping neighbors in need, a passion for what the land produces with a culinary mix of homeland recipes, and an abundance of music and dancing, is evidence of the authenticity of the Acadian and Creole cultures seen today.



1863 Hand-drawn Map of Vermilionville Environs

From *The Attakapas Country: A History of Lafayette Parish*, by Harry Lewis Griffin, © by Harry Lewis Griffin and reprinted. Used by permission of the publisher, Pelican Publishing. www.pelicanpub.com



MAP OF VERMILIONVILLE ABOUT 1880

A. Vestiges of this alley still exist; it was closed by municipal ordinance when Judge O. C. Mouton's property was sold to church authorities; the alley led to Judice (Souvenir) plantation.

B. This was a continuation of street leading to church from Convent Street. Former proprietors (Geracs — now Bishop's home) and Cleophas Broussard (later Labbe and now Champagne property) enclosed same and obliterated it.

C. Old road to Hohorst, Mrs. Hazard Eastin and elsewhere.

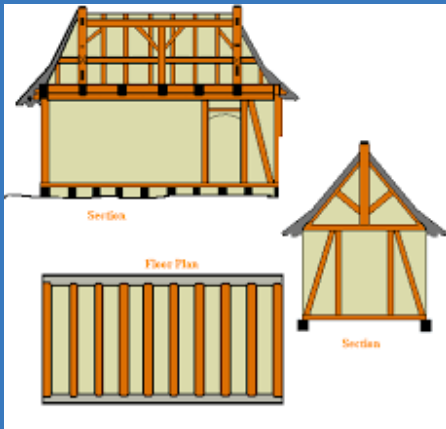
D. Old road to Lee Avenue, finally to Tin Can Alley (now College Avenue in front of Southwestern) and then to Pin Hook Road, leading to Cote Gelee and points east.

Map of Vermilionville About 1880

From *The Attakapas Country: A History of Lafayette Parish*, by Harry Lewis Griffin, © by Harry Lewis Griffin and reprinted. Used by permission of the publisher, Pelican Publishing. www.pelicanpub.com

Historic French Acadian Wall Construction

Colombage Framing and Bousillage Infill



Colombage framing

Colombage refers to a type of wall construction that uses half timbers or posts for height and diagonal bracing with infill for lateral strength. The construction method is typical in early French Acadian buildings. **Bousillage** refers to the type of wall infill made with mats of mud and moss hung on wooden rungs that are placed between half timbers or posts.

Bousillage infill in South Louisiana is made with a mixture of the area's typically clay soil by adding water to form mud and Spanish moss or horse hair to add strength. It was adopted by Acadian French settlers in the Gulf Coast region for buildings in the hot and humid climate. In similar climates around the globe, indigenous people built dwellings made with



Bousillage infill hung on rungs between posts

light-weight materials forming well-ventilated huts. Acadian French settlers were accustomed to using heavy timbers and stone to form massive walls that would retain heat. In South Louisiana, they raised their buildings off the ground to address the region's damp soil and adopted bousillage infill to substitute for stone or brick between timbers. With these adaptations, and with the addition of deep porches to protect walls from sun and rain, the interior rooms of these early dwellings remained cool in summer and warm in winter.

Creation of the LHPC

Lafayette Historic Preservation Commission

The Lafayette Historic Preservation Commission was created in September, 2023 for the following purposes:

1. To provide for designation of historic landmarks and historic districts worthy of protection.
2. To stimulate revitalization of business districts and historic neighborhoods and to protect and enhance local historical and aesthetic attractions to tourists and thereby promote business.
3. To establish uniform procedures for the protection, enhancement and perpetuation of places, districts, sites, buildings, structures, and works of public art having a special historical, cultural or aesthetic significance, interest or value.

The following pages include Lafayette City and Parish historic resources that have been found by the Lafayette Historic Preservation Commission to represent the area's unique culture and history. Property owners are encouraged to protect these resources by designating them as Lafayette Historic Landmarks and Lafayette Historic Districts.



Hope Lodge #145

1916 • Gothic Revival • 116 East Vermilion Street

National Register of Historic Places Published January 21, 1983

Lafayette Historic Register Number 001 Designated November 1, 1990

On August 15, 1857, former Louisiana Governor, Alexandre Mouton donated the property on which the Masonic Hope Lodge #145 built its first building. In 1916, the original single-story lodge was demolished and replaced by this two-story Gothic Revival building to provide for the growing membership for the temple of "Hope Lodge No. 145 F. & A. M." which stands for "Free and Accepted Masons". Buildings of this style were rare for a small town like Lafayette was in 1916. The building was designed by local architect, G.B. Knapp and constructed by local contractor, A. Van Dyke. Both were members of the lodge. Some of the other more prominent lodge members listed in the 1916 membership records are Michel Eloi Girard, Onezime Mouton, Andre Martin, Dr. M. E. Saucier, John Stephan, Homer Mouton, John W. Faulk, Aimee Dufour, and Jefferson Caffery.



Alexandre Mouton House

c. 1850 • Greek Revival • 1122 Lafayette Street

National Register of Historic Places Published June 18, 1975

Lafayette Historic Register Listing 002 Designated November 1, 1990

Alexandre Mouton House was originally built by Jean Mouton, Alexandre's father, who was born in Nova Scotia in 1755. He was an early settler in Southwest Louisiana and founded the town of Vermilionville in 1824. The first building on this property was a one-room Acadian house. Today, it is connected to the rear of the main house by an open walkway. The main house began as a two room, single-story, bousillage-constructed French Acadian Cottage which was modified around 1820 by Jean's son, Alexander Mouton. Alexandre added three rooms to the rear of the single-story structure and lived in the house until around 1836, when the construction of his plantation home, Isle Copal, was completed. In the middle of the 1800s Alexandre Mouton's land holdings included over 20,000 acres, approximately 60% of the size of Lafayette city limits in 2020. Alexandre became Governor of Louisiana in 1843. After changing ownership a few times, the house was purchased in 1849 by physician, William G. Mills, who added the second and third floors and cupola. In 1890, the house was purchased by Dr. Percy Girard. After the death of Dr. Girard's widow in the late 1940s, the house was empty for over 10 years and was under threat of demolition. In 1954, a group of twenty-four, civic-minded ladies who called themselves, Les Vingt-Quatre, purchased the house and adapted it for use as the Lafayette Museum. Thanks to Les Vingt-Quatre, the museum is still in operation.



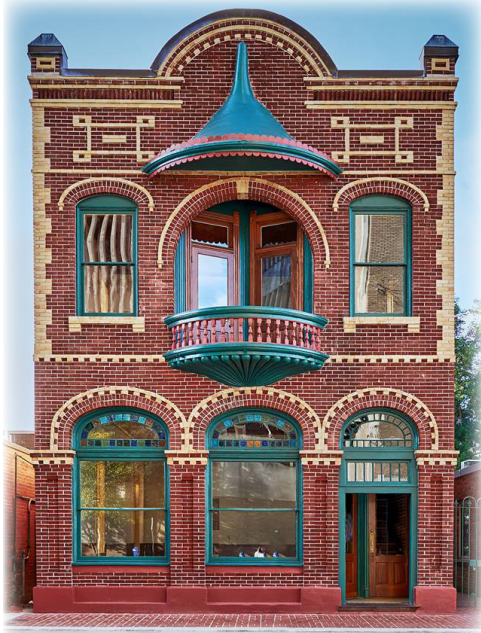
Old Guaranty Bank

1905 • Classical Revival • 500 Jefferson Street

National Register of Historic Places Published July 12, 1984

Lafayette Historic Register Listing 003 Designated November 1, 1990

The Old Guaranty Bank building is architecturally significant within the context of downtown and Lafayette Parish, because it is the only commercial building lining Jefferson Street with Classical Revival architectural elements. It is also the only historic commercial building in Lafayette Parish that features a classically designed domed pavilion entrance. Other classical revival elements that are normally not found in Lafayette include the ornate brackets under the cornice at the parapet, the lower-story windows with arched transoms, and the flanking Tuscan columns on pedestals. It was built in 1905 for the original Bank of Lafayette, which first opened in 1898 at 217 West Main Street. The 217 West Main Street building is featured in this book on page 4. The Old Guaranty Bank building served its longest use as the downtown branch for Guaranty Bank. Today, it has been adapted to fit current demand as a mixed use building that includes a popular local tavern at street level, and residential apartments on the second floor.



Old City Hall - La Vieille Mairie 1898 • Queen Anne • 217 West Main Street

National Register of Historic Places Published June 10, 1975

Lafayette Historic Register Listing 004 Designated November 1, 1990

This small Queen Anne building was first built for the original Bank of Lafayette in 1898. The building was built by George Knapp, a notable Lafayette architect, who built many buildings in early downtown Lafayette. By 1905, the Bank of Lafayette had outgrown this building and constructed a new building on Jefferson Street. It's known now as the Old Guaranty Bank building at 500 Jefferson Street and is featured on page 3 in this book. In 1906, the building was sold to the town of Lafayette, and it remained the seat of city government, "La Vieille Mairie", for thirty-three years. The city's early public library was in this building in the form of a few bookcases in a corner. Also, the city jail was housed on site in the rear yard throughout the early 1900s. Foundations of the two small jail cells can still be seen at the property's back property line at the rear courtyard.



First United Methodist Church

1925 • Classical Revival • 703 Lee Avenue

National Register of Historic Places Published June 21, 1984

Lafayette Historic Register Listing 005 Designated November 1, 1990

First United Methodist Church is among only a handful of remaining buildings in Lafayette Parish built in the Classical Revival style. In 1924, funds were raised to construct this building, largely with the generous assistance of patron, Mrs. Elisabeth Denbo-Montgomery. She was a local philanthropist and the daughter of the original owners of the Denbo-Montgomery House, featured on page 54 of this book. Several early members of the First United Methodist Church were also prominent civic leaders in Lafayette, including Eloi Girard, Harold Demanade, J. J. Davidson, Jr., and the Ben P. Paxton families. The earlier church building, constructed around 1858 on the corner of South Washington and Congress Streets had pews, pulpit, altar chairs, and pump organ that are now used in the Classical Revival Church building. The pews are in the balcony and in the choir loft, and remaining items enjoy the same use as in the former church.



Charles Mouton Plantation

c. 1820 • French Creole • 338 North Sterling Street

National Register of Historic Places Published June 9, 1980

Lafayette Historic Register Listing 006 Designated November 1, 1990

This house was built by Charles Mouton (1797-1848), son of Lafayette founder, Jean Mouton (1754-1834). It was built on property that was once part of Jean's plantation of over 300 acres. Charles acquired the property from his father in 1818. He built the house just prior to his marriage to Marie Julie Latiolais in 1821. Charles and Julie's son, Charles Homer Mouton, was elected Louisiana Lieutenant governor in 1855. He acquired the property in 1854 from his father's succession. This French Creole Louisiana raised cottage design is a prime example of the South Louisiana Acadian adaptation of the French building type for the sub-tropical, wet climate of South Louisiana. As early as the 1890s four additional large homes were built along North Sterling Street. These properties had rear yards that extended back to Moss Street. They are featured in this book as the Hanley-Gueno House, built c. 1902, shown on page 41; the Givens Townhouse, built in 1893, shown on page 85; Givens Cottage, built in 1897, shown on page 114; and John Nickerson House, built circa 1891, shown on page 93. Mouton's remaining property was subdivided into commercial and residential lots within the two decades immediately following the turn of the 20th century.



Alexandre Latiolais House

c. 1790 • French Creole • 900 East Butcher Switch Road

National Register of Historic Places Published May 9, 1985

Lafayette Historic Register Listing 007 Designated February 7, 1991

The Alexandre Latiolais House is one of the oldest buildings still in use in Lafayette Parish today, and is one of the most significant properties on the historic register. Very few structures from this time period remain in their original residential use. The Latiolais House is a well-preserved example of the French Creole Cottage that was commonly built in South Louisiana during the 1700s. The house features the wall construction technique using colompage framing with bousillage infill. A description of this construction type can be found at the beginning of this book. Cypress wood was used for the framing. Posts, sills, beams and joists were connected with mortise and pegs, and wall frames were constructed on the ground and lifted into place. Bousillage was then used to fill the spaces between posts. The Alexandre Latiolais House features a floor plan that includes fireplaces on the interior of the structure. Later French Creole building adaptations feature fireplaces located on exterior walls, which allows heat to more easily escape to the exterior during the warmer daylight hours.



Jean Baptiste Mouton House

c. 1835 • French Creole • 3310 Sidney Martin Road

National Register of Historic Places Published November 8, 1984

Lafayette Historic Register Number 008 Designated February 7, 1991

This building is listed on the National Register as the Sidney Martin House. On the Lafayette Historic Register, the building is named for its first owner and builder, Jean Baptiste Mouton. Jean Baptiste Mouton was the first son of Lafayette's founder, Jean Mouton. The house is one of only four, original French Creole Louisiana Raised Cottage plantation homes remaining in Lafayette Parish, that includes a full double story and attic. The property was once part of Jean's plantation, and it was bequeathed to Jean Baptiste to allow him to make his living as a planter. He died three years later. Jean Baptiste's was widowed in 1831, three years before his father died. His second wife, Elizabeth Tabasse Andrews, whom he married shortly before this house was completed, reared the children from Jean Baptiste's first marriage in this house. She lived in the house for approximately 55 years, surviving all of Jean Baptiste's children. In 1919, major modifications were made to the 2nd story roofline and front columns. Thankfully, subsequent owners, Frank and Rita Preston, restored the building to its original condition. Today the property is in use as a single-family private residence in a suburban neighborhood.



Saint John the Evangelist Cathedral

1916 • Romanesque • 914 Saint John Street

National Register of Historic Places Published July 27, 1979

Lafayette Historic Register Listing 009 Designated February 7, 1991

The site of Saint John the Evangelist Cathedral is on property that was donated in 1821 by Jean Mouton, before the town was incorporated. The site served as a church and social center for the rural community between Saint Martinville Parish and Parish of Saint Charles at Grand Coteau. Originally, the building was a small wooden church that looked like a tiny chapel by today's standards. By 1900, the congregation was large enough to warrant a traditional Cathedral building. Father Teurlings who was Pastor at the time, decided to construct Lafayette's first brick church, and in 1909 when he returned to Holland to visit his parents, he engaged a Dutch Romanesque-trained architect to provide a design and drawings. Once funding was established for construction, Father Teurlings hired Eugene Guillot of New Iberia as general contractor, and by November of 1913, the first cornerstone was set. To minimize costs, parishioners transported building materials using their personal horse-drawn wagons from the railroad depot to the site. Construction took over 2 years to complete. Just north of the Cathedral building, the Saint John Oak provided shade for horses and surreys. Today, its branches span 145 feet across, almost as large as the Cathedral is long.



Saint John Rectory - L'Ancien Évêché

1921 • Romanesque • 515 Cathedral Street

National Register of Historic Places Published July 27, 1979

Lafayette Historic Register Number 010 Designated February 7, 1991

When Saint John Rectory was built, it was designed to reflect the architecture of the Cathedral next door, using Romanesque elements such as the Renaissance arcade, the quoin details at the chimney corners, as well as aesthetics using plaster, masonry and tile. Translated, L'Ancien Évêché means "the old Bishop's residence". L'Évêché, was commissioned by Bishop Jules Jeanmard, the first bishop of Lafayette. He commissioned architects, Burton and Bendernagel from New Orleans, and by 1921, the building was completed. Reproductions of the diocesan coat of arms can be seen on either side of the main doorway arch, which faces the Cathedral building. Just above, crowning the roofline under a cross, hangs Bishop Jeanmard's coat of arms. In the garden of L'Évêché, there is a replica of the shrine of Our Lady of Lourdes that dates back to the early 1920s. Bishop's apartments, guest rooms, and a chapel were built on the second floor, while diocesan offices were designed for the first floor. In 1964, after the completion of the diocesan administrative offices at 1408 Carmel Drive, L'Évêché, also became a residence for parish clergy at Saint John the Evangelist Cathedral.



Lafayette Hardware Building

c. 1890 • Victorian • 121 West Vermilion Street

National Register of Historic Places Published June 14, 1984

Lafayette Historic Register Number 011 Designated February 7, 1991

The Lafayette Hardware Building is located in the heart of the downtown Lafayette. It's the one of the oldest and beautifully preserved, commercial historic buildings in Lafayette. Property tax records indicate that it was built by the Hopkins family just prior to 1890. Over the years, several businesses of notoriety have operated within the building: R. B. Hopkins Pharmacy, Levy Brothers General Merchandise, A. J. Coburn Plumber, the local telephone exchange until 1928, and from 1915 to the mid-1980s, the Lafayette Hardware Company. The building's historic significance is related to the fact that the building retains all of its original pressed metal ornamentation and a completely unaltered shop front. Most of the building's interior also remains original. Historically, ornamental façades like the one on this building, were associated with successful business ventures. Commercial buildings like Lafayette Hardware, once used such ornamentation to compete with one another for esteem. Long-term owners, the family of Dr. Daniel W. Voorhies, are to be commended for their exceptional care of this building over the years.



Lafayette Middle School

1926 • Collegiate Gothic • 1301 West University Avenue

National Register of Historic Places: Published June 14, 1984

Lafayette Historic Register Number 012 Designated February 7, 1991

Like many institutional buildings of the early 20th century, Lafayette Middle School Building was built in the style known as Collegiate Gothic, a type of Gothic Revival design. William T. Nolan was the architect for the building, and his design was typical for local schools built during this time. He used the architectural example of Ivy-League universities such as Harvard and Yale. There are two other local school buildings that were built within three years after Lafayette Middle School was built, and they were also designed in the Collegiate Gothic style. N. P. Moss School, now known as Dr. Raphael A. Baranco Elementary School, was built in 1929, and it is featured on page 39 of this book. Judice Middle School, also built in 1929, is featured on page 91 of this book. The design of Lafayette Middle School uses a palatial-like expression, consisting of a central pavilion and two end pavilions, connected by hyphen wings. It was originally built as Lafayette's second high school. Lafayette's first high school, which was built on the southeast corner of Jefferson and East Main Streets, was demolished early in the 20th century because of foundation failure issues that were not financially feasible to repair at the time.



Café Vermilionville

c. 1835 • French Creole • 1304 West Pinhook Road

National Register of Historic Places Published July 13, 1983

Lafayette Historic Register Number 013 Designated February 7, 1991

This building, also known as Vermilionville Inn, is a two-story, briquette-entre-poteaux (brick-between-posts) building located near the Vermilion River at Pinhook Bridge. When the building was built, it was a residence in a rural setting. Despite several minor additions, the building retains its architectural integrity. It was built at the site where traders gathered, the ancient trading post called the Vermillion Poste des Atakapa. Before Louisiana became part of the United States, the trading post was called Le Petit Manchac, meaning "the little back door". Later, the name was changed to Pinhook. Traders were mostly Indigenous as well as ranchers, trappers and smugglers. Smugglers used the Vermilion River to avoid paying tariffs imposed at landings in more developed areas. Indigenous and European traders and trappers used the landing because it was the place where travelers transferred from water to land transportation to transport material goods to and from surrounding ranches, plantations and farms. Early on, several businesses developed near this location, including a small lumber mill, a restaurant and a saloon. Today, the building is well known and cherished as Café Vermilionville, an award-winning restaurant.



Good Hope Hall

c. 1880 • Cultural Resource • 300 Stewart Street

Lafayette Historic Register Number 014 Designated February 7, 1991

Good Hope Hall was known originally as “True Friends Hall”, a mostly non-white settlement of pre-Civil War Vermilionville. Oral history remembers the non-enslaved Indigenous and Creole families who offered sanctuary and compassion to many newly-emancipated Blacks as they made the heroic struggle for economic survival after the Civil War. Families like the Martins, James, Moutons, Figaros and Cocos were some of the Pre-Civil War free non-whites living in Freetown. They played an important benevolent role after the end of legal slavery, by helping former slaves who struggled to adjust to their so-called freedom. For many years, Good Hope Hall served as the central location and meeting place for this benevolence. It was the home of the True Friends Society, a group that provided services and care to those in need. The Good Hope Society was the name of the official organization that purchased the building in 1910 from Isaac B. Bendel, brother of Henri Bendel. This hall was the place for wedding receptions, celebrations, entertainment, and Catholic Mass on Sundays. By the 1920s, it had become one of the great jazz halls of America featuring musicians from across the country, including Louie Armstrong and Fats Pinchon.



Yandle House

c. 1911 • Queen Anne • 200 Cherry Street

Lafayette Historic Register Number 015 Designated May 2, 1991

The Yandle house was moved in 1911, from downtown at 419 Jefferson Street to Elmhurst Park neighborhood. Mr. Sylvester R. Yandle arrived from Kansas City, Missouri in 1898. He worked for a company that sold horses and mules to the many rice farmers migrating at that time from the Midwest and Northwest to Southwest Louisiana. Yandle arrived with the animals on railroad cars, and after selling them, he decided to stay in Lafayette. He wrote home, sending for his childhood sweetheart, Rosemarie Mattie Metscher, to join him in Lafayette. To make a living, the newly-married couple made and sold cakes and candies out of a tent on Jefferson Street. When their business increased, they moved into a proper building and lived in a house at the rear of their shop. The business expanded to become a popular confectionery and ice cream parlor, and in 1911, the Yandles moved this Jefferson Street residence to its present location in Elmhurst Park. The Yandle House includes stained glass windows on the second story that were salvaged from the wooden Saint John the Evangelist Catholic Church that was demolished the same year the house was moved. The family lived in Elmhurst Park for approximately 40 years.



Chargois House

c. 1915 • Cultural Resource • 309 Polk Street

Lafayette Historic Register Number 016 Designated January 16, 1992

This building was the home of Mr. Joseph Castille Chargois, Sr. and Mrs. Marie Louise Judice Chargois. Mr. Chargois was well known for having operated Chargois Springs, the first and only spring-fed swimming pool in Lafayette. It was located on Chargois property near the Surrey Street Vermilion River Bridge. The pool was a favorite recreation spot in Lafayette until 1927 when the spring stopped flowing. Later, this house became a recreational hub for young adults. It was the gathering place for many social and civic meetings and was the beginning of organized recreation in Lafayette. Mrs. Louise Chargois founded a boys and girls club called the Rosebuds with organized games, field trips, dances, and other civic and recreational activities scheduled throughout the summer months. She became known as the “Mother of Recreation”, because her club was the catalyst for the formation of the Lafayette Playground Association in 1929. The Association was formed with the help of Mrs. Frank Debaillon, Miss Inez Neyland, Mr. Paul Blanchet, Mr. Charles Gimmer, Dr. L. O. Clark, Mr. Maurice Heymann, Mrs. Crow Girard, Mr. Paul Krauss, Sr., Mr. J. Maxim Doucet, Mr. J. E. Davis, and others. Lafayette’s Chargois Park is named in honor of Mrs. Louise Chargois.



Caillouet House

c. 1911 • Modified French Creole • 120 Caillouet Place
Lafayette Historic Register Number 017 Designated March 26, 1992

This house was built by Annette Burguières Caillouet (1859-1956), who was the owner of the “Alice B” and “Alice C” Plantations in Iberia Parish. It is a simple dwelling, built with old-growth, seasoned cypress and edge-grain cut, pine floors, both of which remain in good condition today. Prior to 1900, when much of Jefferson Street was still residential, the house faced Jefferson Street. Once Lafayette’s downtown commercial district began to expand southward, after nearby Southwest Louisiana Industrial Institute opened for classes in 1898, demand for commercial frontage on Jefferson Street increased. Sometime around 1926, Caillouet House was moved one hundred feet away from Jefferson Street and turned to face the new side street, Caillouet Place. The move created a new commercial lot along Jefferson Street. The house was built for indoor comfort to compensate for the warm, humid climate. Like many homes built before mechanical air conditioning, tall ceilings were designed to direct warmer air away from inhabited space near the floor. First floor ceilings are twelve feet tall, and second floor ceilings are nine feet tall. Multiple, tall windows augment the tall ceilings, allowing for air to flow through the space.



Greenhouse Senior Center

c. 1900 • Eastlake • 110 NE Evangeline Thruway Street
Lafayette Historic Register Number 018 Designated March 26, 1992

The spindle work along the eaves of the front gallery, the bay window, and the asymmetrical layout qualify this house as Eastlake, a style of late-Victorian architecture. It was built close to the turn of the 20th century on Jefferson Boulevard at Magnolia Street by railroad conductor, Adam T. Boyd. In 1969, in preparation for construction of the northbound section of the Evangeline Thruway, the structure was moved a few hundred feet back, to its present location. It now serves the needs of local senior citizens of the surrounding neighborhoods. An addition to the rear of the building served to adapt the facility for its new use. Deteriorated architectural elements such as wood trim and balusters, were painstakingly recreated to match the original details.



Moss Building

c. 1906 • Commercial • 557 Jefferson Street

Lafayette Historic Register Number 019 Designated June 6, 1992

In 1906, the Moss Building was built at the economic center of Lafayette at a time when the local drug store counter was the place to enjoy a soda, conduct business, or just keep up with the latest news. Dr. Nathaniel P. Moss' pharmacy and drug store remained the center of local activity for most of the early 1900s. Many prominent businessmen in Lafayette were awarded their first jobs at Dr. Moss' pharmacy. Among them were Judge J. R. Domengeaux, Jr., Joseph Francis, Mike Donlon, and Ray Cornay, who was the developer of Saint Streets neighborhood. For many years, local young ladies would arrive early to get a window seat at the pharmacy's soda fountain tables in order to "see and be seen". Today, as Downtown Lafayette enjoys more updated versions of social interactions such as live music, local art studio tours, and diverse culinary venues, the Moss Building remains an integral part of Downtown's vitality. It retains its prominence of place, being located in the center of downtown activity, and it has been successfully adapted into commercial office space.



Oneziphore Comeaux House

c. 1890 • Victorian • 1905 Verot School Road

Lafayette Historic Register Number 020 Designated June 6, 1992

This house was built by Mr. Oneziphore Comeaux as his family residence, and it remained in the Comeaux family until 1952. The house is currently a Bed & Breakfast called “T’Frere’s House Bed and Breakfast” or “A La Maison de T’Frere”. Mr. Oneziphore Comeaux was the youngest of seven children. For that reason, he was nicknamed “Petit Frere”, which is French for “little brother”. Some people have reported this house to be haunted, noting unusual, but friendly “happenings” throughout the house. These happenings have been not only reported by owners, but have also been substantiated by many visitors.



Dr. J. D. Trahan

1869 • Greek Revival • 814 South Washington Street
Lafayette Historic Register Number 021 Designated June 6, 1992

Dr. John D. Trahan was born Dec. 27, 1842, the son of Edmond and Emilie (Ducharme) Trahan, both natives of Lafayette Parish, and descendants of French settlers of Nova Scotia who immigrated to southwestern Louisiana in the latter part of the 18th century. Dr. Trahan was a pharmacist for General Alfred Mouton during the Civil War, and in 1867, he received a medical degree at Tulane University. Trahan and his wife, Rose Alice Larribeau were married in 1868, and bought the property on Washington Street from Joseph Breau in 1869. Dr. Trahan's practice extended as far as 75 miles from Lafayette, with most of the traveling being done on horseback. He practiced medicine for 47 years in the parish of Lafayette. During an epidemic of yellow fever, in 1867, Dr. Trahan was untiring in attending to his patients and contracted the disease, but escaped death. In 1873-74 he served as a member of the legislature, and in 1895 he was elected a member of the Lafayette City Council. In 1898, Dr. Trahan was appointed to the board of Louisiana State Medical Examiners, serving 4 years. Dr. J. D. Trahan's son, Dr. Anatole Trahan, joined his father's practice in 1882. Anatole also served as Lafayette Mayor in 1911.



J. Arthur Roy House

1901 • Eastlake • 1204 Johnston Street

National Register of Historic Places Published June 14, 1984

Lafayette Historic Register Number 022 Designated November 5, 1992

This building is owned by the University of Louisiana at Lafayette. The Lafayette community is grateful for the efforts made by the University in rehabilitating their historically-important properties. The Roy House is an architecturally significant Eastlake style structure that features a double story gallerie and double story polygonal bay, situated under a gabled roof. The decorative paneled band between floors is also a rare feature, unique in Lafayette to the Roy House. The building's contractor was George Knapp, and the architect was Arthur Van Dyke. It was built as a family home by J. Arthur Roy, who foresaw the advantage of living near the University. Roy served on the University's Board of Trustees and the Executive Committee for many years. In 1986, Mrs. J. Arthur Roy's Estate sold the house and property to the University for \$197,400. Recently, the Center for Louisiana Studies has rehabilitated the building, making interior refurbishments, heating and cooling system upgrades, structural and plumbing repairs, interior and exterior painting, as well as improved accommodations for accessibility.



Louis Bazin House

c. 1880 • Eastlake • 210 North Magnolia Street

Lafayette Historic Register Number 023 Designated November 5, 1992

This house is named for a local carpenter, Louis Bazin, who in 1898 moved a French Acadian style house to this property, which is located within the 1880 McComb Addition Subdivision. Mr. Bazin added several rooms to the Acadian structure, giving the house its present Eastlake Victorian look. The change in appearance and form was a common style conversion made at a time when the popularity of Victorian architecture became widespread. In the late 1960s, neighborhood residential streets were reconstructed into U. S. Highway 167, named the Evangeline Throughway. Many nearby homes, including this one, fell into disrepair. After several changes in ownership, Daniel Peck and Richard Arlen Keaveney rehabilitated and adapted the house into commercial use as professional office space.



Levy-LeBlanc House

1880 • Cultural Resource • 111 Michael Allen Blvd.

Lafayette Historic Register Number 024 Designated December 2, 1992

The Levy-LeBlanc House is a modified Victorian house originally built on the east side of South Washington Street between West Vermilion and West Main Streets. The significance of this building relates to the original owner, Lazarus Levy, who emigrated from Germany in 1852 at age 15. He was a veteran of the Civil War and was wounded at the Battle of Shiloh, incurring injuries that lasted for the remainder of his life. In 1865 he married Miss Frimmit (translated as Flora) Plonsky. After the birth of their first two or three children, they moved to Vermilionville and acquired property on South Washington Street where they built a general merchandise store and this house. The Levy family is noted for their economic success and positive impact on Lafayette's development history. In 1897, Lazarus and Flora's sons, Victor and William, opened a general merchandise store in the Lafayette Hardware Store building at 121 West Vermilion Street. That building is featured on page 11 of this book. Ten years after that, they built Levy Brothers Department Store, the double story, white glazed brick building on Jefferson Street at the corner of East Congress. It still bears the Levy Brothers logo and year, 1915.



Caffery House

c. 1886 • French Colonial • 223 Garfield Street

Lafayette Historic Register Number 025 Designated December 1, 1993

This large, stately home is one of the last survivors of the residential part of downtown Lafayette. It was built by Charles Duval Caffery, who served as Mayor of Lafayette between 1897 and 1900. Charles was married to Mary Parkerson, and they built this house in time for the arrival of their first son, Jefferson Caffery. Jefferson was a distinguished American diplomat for over twenty-five years. Caffery House was restored in 1993 by Mr. & Mrs. Barry J. Sallinger. It remains an excellent example of how an historic residence can be preserved for use in an urban setting. At the time this house was constructed, there were several large homes located in the immediate vicinity of what was formerly Parkerson family property. During the late 19th century, this block of Garfield Street became known as Mansion Row and was still on the outskirts of town. Once the railroad was completed between New Orleans and Houston in 1890, the adjacent, undeveloped parcels became prime industrial and commercial real estate.



Cypress House

c. 1900 • Queen Anne • 203 Myrtle Place

Lafayette Historic Register Number 026 Designated December 1, 1993

Cypress House was moved in 1928 from its original site one block away between Azalea and Hibiscus Streets. In 1959, Ewing and Beverly Latimer purchased the house and expertly restored it to its original condition. During restoration, the Latimers discovered the delicate spindle work supporting the gallery had been encased, and to their delight, were able to remove the covering without damaging the earlier, original posts. Cypress House is a fine example of the Queen Anne style home, so very popular at the turn of the century in South Louisiana. The Queen Anne elements of Cypress House include an asymmetrical front gallery with delicate spindle work columns, slender French doors and windows with transoms, and Victorian gingerbread detailing at the gables.



Crow Girard House

1900 • Queen Anne • 217 West University Avenue

National Register of Historic Places Published June 14, 1984

Lafayette Historic Register Number 027 Designated December 1, 1993

This house was built by Crow Girard, a member of one of Lafayette's early families. In the late 1880s, Crow Girard and his mother, Maxime Crow Girard, donated twenty-five acres that became the early college campus for UL Lafayette. The Girard family also donated the property for Girard Park in 1934. The property on which Elmhurst Park Historic Neighborhood now exists, once belonged to attorney Basil Catryl Crow (1800-1872) and his wife, Maximilian Brashear (1804-1888), who were Crow Girard's maternal grandparents. Their daughter, Maxime A. Crow, married Michel Eloi Girard, Jr., who was the son of Michael Eloi Girard, Sr. of Sauverai, France and Anastasie Mouton of Saint James, Louisiana. Mr. and Mrs. Basil Crow bequeathed the land that now comprises Lafayette subdivisions, 1901 Girard Addition and 1905 Elmhurst Park Addition, to their daughter and son-in-law shortly after their marriage. Crow Girard, like his father, Michael Eloi, Jr., received his law degree from Tulane University. In 1900, when he and his wife, Roberta Kennedy Girard, built this house, Crow was nearly 40 years old and had achieved notable financial success in Lafayette. They were both well known for their civic generosity.



Soulier House

c. 1916 • Queen Anne • 1220 Johnston Street
Lafayette Historic Register Number 028 Designated January 5, 1994

Soulier House was built by Mr. and Mrs. Emile Soulier around 1916. Mrs. Soulier was the daughter of J. Arthur Roy, whose house was located next door. As was the common practice in those days, Mr. Roy gave to each of his daughters, property adjacent to his house. The Soulier House remained in the family until it was sold to UL Lafayette in 1988. The structure includes elements of the “Free Classic” subtype of Queen Anne architecture, with defining elements such as the classical columns on the front porch and the glass transom above the main entrance. About 35% of Queen Anne houses used classical elements as a departure from the more fanciful spindle work and delicate cornice trim. The departure was prevalent after 1890 and influenced the early Colonial Revival houses of the subsequent Revivalism design movement.



Saucier-Bares House

1917 • American Foursquare • 205 West University Ave.

NSCD XVII Century Designated October 24, 1992

Lafayette Historic Register Number 029 Designated January 5, 1994

Saucier-Bares House was built for Dr. Merrick Saucier, one of the founders of the Lafayette Sanitarium, which was the forerunner to Oschner Lafayette General Medical Center. When the Saucier-Bares House was built, it was located near the outskirts of town, and close to the gateway for UL Lafayette's original campus. It was constructed of solid cypress and contains a fully-enclosed basement. In 1982, the house was purchased from Dr. Saucier's daughter by Wendell Bares, who has since restored the home to its original condition. Bares' maternal grandmother, Josephine Oxford, was a collateral descendant of Martha Washington. As such, the house now has the honored distinction of being listed as an historic property by the Reverend Obadiah Holmes Chapter of the National Society of Colonial Dames 17th (NSCD XVII) Century. NSCD XVII Century is an organization of women who are lineal descendants of an ancestor who lived and served prior to 1701 in one of the original colonies of the present United States of America. They are devoted to preserving the memory of those who settled in the United States of America prior to 1701.



Clayton Martin House

1905 • Eastlake • 416 West Main Street

Lafayette Historic Register Number 030 Designated May 4, 1994

J. Edward Martin built this home in 1905 using timbers from an earlier mercantile building located on the same lot. The house was designed by George Knapp, one of early Lafayette's prolific architects, and was constructed by the A. E. Mouton Lumber Company. Mrs. John Villere, formerly Miss Viviane Martin, inherited the home from her father, and later sold it to her brother, J. Clayton Martin. Before the sale, Clayton had lived in the home for many years as a tenant. The house is a fine example of the late Victorian era Eastlake architectural style. Its design is typical to South Louisiana's version of Eastlake architecture with 14-foot ceilings on the first floor and floor-to-ceiling windows at the front gallery. Both floors are built around central hallways, and both chimneys serve double sided fireplaces. The gallery roof is supported by delicate turned posts with lace-like brackets, and Eastlake spindle work frieze and balusters adorn the front of the gallery. The building is presently owned and occupied by Lafayette Sheriff's Department.



Rene Delhomme House

1904 • Eastlake • 120 East Third Street

Lafayette Historic Register Number 031 Designated May 4, 1994

Destroyed by fire in 1012

Mr. Rene Delhomme, the founder of Lafayette's Delhomme Funeral Home, built this house in 1904 when he married Helen Marie Gerac. Helen was the daughter of Pierre Gerac, a partner in Gerac Brothers General Merchants Company in Lafayette. Pierre was a native of Sauveterre, France, born 1837. He was the son of a planter in France, Pierre and Mary (Bellau) Gerac. Helen Marie Gerac was born to Frances Chavez from Mexico. The Rene Delhomme's were married in February, 1905 at Saint John the Evangelist Catholic Church. In 1921, Rene founded the Delhomme Funeral Home in Lafayette. Their Eastlake style house was a popular style during the early 1900s, a time of economic prosperity in Lafayette. The railroad through Lafayette had been completed in 1890, and classes had begun in 1898, at the predecessor to UL Lafayette. The Industrial Revolution brought technological advances that allowed lumber mills to produce massive amounts of reasonably-priced architectural elements, which in turn made highly adorned houses like this one affordable to many. Unfortunately, this house has been demolished after being destroyed by fire in 2012.



Most Holy Sacrament Convent

1924 • Cultural Resource • 409 West Saint Mary Blvd.

Lafayette Historic Register Number 032 Designated July 6, 1994

Most Holy Sacrament Convent was built for Roman Catholic Sisters of the Most Holy Sacrament as their mother convent in Lafayette. The building and grounds included the sisters' kindergarten, novitiate house, and sisters' retirement home for sixty years. Exceptional Spanish Revival details adorn the building, including Spanish tile roofing, intricate brick detailing, and roman arched windows. The entire complex includes 7 buildings totaling 70,000 square feet on 3.75 acres of serene, park-like grounds. The grounds are original to the 1924 development. The building that fronts Saint Mary Boulevard was added around 1969 and hides the Spanish Revival Buildings behind it. The property remains culturally and historically significant, not only for its century-old gardens, but also as one of many examples of the important social and civic services accomplished by the Roman Catholic Church throughout much of Lafayette's early history. In 1990, the property was purchased by Affiliated Blind of Louisiana, a non-profit that provides training and support to the visually impaired.



1304 Saint John Street House

c. 1911 • Shingle Craftsman • 1304 Saint John Street
Lafayette Historic Register Number 033 Designated July 6, 1994

This well-preserved Craftsman Bungalow features a fully-shingled porch enclosure. It is the only one of this type that exists in Lafayette. The house was built by Samuel J. Leblanc and Gabrielle Guchereaux Leblanc around 1911 on property that was purchased from George T. Hedges, the developer of historic Elmhurst Park Subdivision. The Shingle style is a distinctly American development in Victorian architecture. Since the cost of shingle siding is slightly above the means of the average homeowner, the style quickly became noted as a high-fashion style and has remained relatively rare. It is now a highly-prized architectural attribute. The Shingle Craftsman style was first made popular in New England, mostly at seaside resorts. Architects, McKim, Mead and White, and Architects, Peabody and Stearns were the two notable firms during the late 1800s that helped to popularize the Shingle Craftsman style. They received large-scale commissions for “seaside cottages” from wealthy clients in such places as Newport, Rhode Island and in the village of East Hampton at Long Island. Shingle-style residences have become beloved and well-protected historic assets across the United States.



L. O. Clark House

1927 • Spanish Revival • 112 Clark Court

Lafayette Historic Register Number 034 Designated October 5, 1994

L. O. Clark House was originally constructed with a Spanish tile roof, and therefore Spanish Revival is considered the more prominent style of this house. It was designed with an eclectic mix of English Cottage and Spanish Revival elements. It was the first home built in Arbolada and was built by one of Arbolada's four original developers. Arbolada was a subdivision inspired by the "garden cities" of England in the late 19th century. It was the first fully-designed and fully-planned development in Lafayette. The subdivision covenants specified design parameters, and prohibited the removal of existing trees. It also imposed a minimum cost of construction. The subdivision was originally planned as a development of homes with Spanish Revival and English Cottage themes. However, the Great Depression of 1929 resulted in bankruptcy for the developers, and therefore only the first four homes were built with the developers' vision. Dr. L. O. Clark, Lafayette's first board-certified surgeon, envisioned this small subdivision to be a neighborhood for doctors, professors, and other professionals. The other three houses are featured in this book on pages 69, 73, and 86.



Jeanmard House

1907 • Queen Anne • 306 South Pierce Street
Lafayette Historic Register Number 035 Designated October 5, 1994

In 1917, Lafayette dentist, Dr. Henry A. Jeanmard, purchased this house from Mr. Mathias G. Meyers who built the house and was the only occupant for the first 10 years. Meyers was originally from Pennsylvania, and moved to Lafayette to work for the Cotton Oil Company. The Jeanmard family is associated with the history of the house, because they remained in the house for more than 40 years. This house is a perfect example of a stately and picturesque Queen Anne style house, which was suitable for the very fashionable, Mills and Hopkins Addition Subdivisions. Mills Addition, recorded in 1856, was the first residential expansion for the town of Vermilionville and became a sought-after location for stately homes like this one. This house is in the Hopkins Addition, developed in 1903 as an extension of the neighborhood of stately homes. Queen Anne architectural elements include the asymmetrical, steeply-pitched roof lines, multiple cross gables, asymmetrical façades, the bay window, decorative glazing, and decorative spindle work on the front porch.



Walter Franklin Mills House

1910 • American Foursquare • 312 South Pierce Street
Lafayette Historic Register Number 036 Designated October 5, 1994

Walter Franklin Mills House was built by Mr. Mathias Meyers, the same person who built the Jeanmard House next door. It was designed in accordance with the more progressive style of the times, the American Foursquare. The style was part of the American Arts and Crafts Movement in architecture. While many homes built in Lafayette in the late nineteenth century were designed in the Victorian style, using ornamentation to achieve a picturesque look, Craftsman styles were considered a more “honest” architecture that featured cleaner lines and a focus on function rather than decoration. It emerged as the more progressive style by the early twentieth century. This property is located in the Hopkins Addition, developed in 1903 as an extension of Lafayette’s first upscale residential subdivision. Among the numerous early owners of this property, Walter Franklin Mills is the one who would have been most remembered as being associated with this house. He was a former railroad worker who lived in the house for many years. He also operated a mechanical repair shop at the rear of the property. Thanks to the exceptional care by current owners, Ken and Andrea Veron, and previous owner, Peter Scalisi, the house remains in beautiful condition.



Shady Brook House

c. 1912 • Classical Revival • 127 Cherry Street

Lafayette Historic Register Number 037 Designated February 1, 1995

Shady Brook House was built for Dr. Robert D. Voorhies, a staff physician for Southwestern Louisiana Industrial Institute (SLII), predecessor to UL Lafayette. Dr. Voorhies and his family lived in this house for nearly fifty years. Elmhurst Park Subdivision was developed between 1905 and 1907 when Lafayette experienced a population growth of 92% within 10 years. Elmhurst Park's resident population shifted 50 years later, when new construction, air conditioning, brick homes, and modern appliances enticed residents into new subdivisions in nearby Bendel Gardens, Greenbriar, and Comeaux Place. Elmhurst Park properties became rentals for students and student organizations. Many structures suffered a decline in maintenance and value during that time. In 1988, Mr. and Mrs. Phil Martin restored Shady Brook to its original, neoclassical look, and a renewed interest in the subdivision soon followed. Today, most of Elmhurst Park's historic properties have been rehabilitated. The quality of historic structures and the subdivision's proximity to both the UL Lafayette campus and downtown have made Elmhurst Park Subdivision a desirable place to live.



Martin House

1907 • Modified Queen Anne • 112 Dunreath Street
Lafayette Historic Register Number 038 Designated May 3, 1995

Mr. Joseph Guidroz built the Martin House in 1907. The house derives its name from its longest and most well-known owners, Mr. F. Lloyd Martin and Mrs. Elizabeth Hawkins Martin, who purchased the home in 1917 and occupied it for fifty-four years. The Martin House serves as a conversation starter on the adaptability of older structures for modern needs. In the 1980s, a local architect modernized the house by enclosing the front porch, updating the kitchen and modifying the large attic into an upstairs room with a back deck. Although the work was done tastefully, historic building rehabilitation guidelines do not encourage enclosing a front porch or making architectural modifications to front façades. Modifications should be made to the rear and the sides of the house, where they are not visible from the street. These guidelines have become nationally-accepted for historic preservation, restoration, and rehabilitation, and they are outlined in detail by the United States Secretary of the Interior's National Park Service. The National Park Service also provides specifics on how to properly maintain bricks using lime mortar, maintain wooden windows, roofing, and other historic building elements.



N. P. Moss School

1926 • Collegiate Gothic • 801 Mudd Avenue
Lafayette Historic Register Number 039 Designated May 3, 1995

N. P. Moss School was built close to the same time as Lafayette Middle and Judice Middle Schools. One year after it opened, the grounds served as a temporary tent city for those who were left homeless after the Mississippi River Valley Flood of 1927. In the 1930s, it was the first school in Lafayette Parish to offer a school lunch program, and during the 1940s, students and faculty actively worked together on hometown projects to support World War II efforts abroad. Projects included a Victory Garden, scrap metal collecting, rolling first aid bandages, and selling war bonds and stamps. The school was originally named for Dr. Nathaniel Peter Moss, a native of Lafayette Parish, born in 1864. Dr. Moss was the son of A. J. Moss and Octave Cornay Moss. He became a merchant at age 18, and after studying medicine under Dr. Francis Sterling Mudd, he entered medical school at Tulane University graduating in 1887. He returned to Lafayette to practice medicine and operate Moss Pharmacy. The Moss Pharmacy building is featured on page 19 of this book. In 2019, this school was renamed for Raphael A. Baranco, a prominent civic leader and the first black member of Lafayette Parish School Board.



Eloi Girard House

1935 • Tudor • 500 East University Avenue

Lafayette Historic Register Number 040 Designated November 1, 1995

In 1935, Michael Eloi Girard, III built this house on a portion of his family's land. Michael was the nephew of Crow Girard, who was the son of Michel Eloi Girard, Jr. and Maxime Crow Girard. The land was bequeathed to Michael and Maxime by her parents, Basil Catryl Crow and Maximilian Brashear. Both the Crow and Brashear families can trace their ancestries to Maryland's Benjamin Brashear, a Huguenot refugee from France circa 1637. Brashear is considered to be the same name as Brasseur, Brassieur and Brasseur. The design of Eloi Girard House belongs to the Revivalism Era which was popular during the early 20th century. It was built to resemble an English Tudor cottage. It was designed by architect, Frederick Nehrbass and was completed shortly after the Girard family donated the land for Girard Park. The uneven exterior brick courses, a feature specifically asked for by Mr. Eloi Girard, is part of the charm of this house. The uneven bricks come from "clinker" bricks typically rejected by brick makers. They were made by Mike Baker Brick beehive kilns. Clinker bricks have been baked too close to the heat, become misshapen and exceedingly durable. The house is the home of beloved local artist, Francis Xavier Pavy and his wife, Cathi.



Hanley-Gueno House

c. 1902 • Italianate • 406 North Sterling Street
Lafayette Historic Register Number 041 Designated April 3, 1996

A shoe salesman, Minor Meriwether, built this stately, Italianate house after buying the property from Dr. Francis S. Mudd in 1901. In 1903, Joseph R. Jeanmard, brother of Bishop Jules B. Jeanmard, purchased the house for his family home. Joseph and family lived there for 65 years. Bishop Jeanmard lived in the house during the construction of Saint John Rectory, between 1917 and 1921. The Jeanmard family is credited with being the first to bring azalea plants to Lafayette, and some of the oldest Azaleas in Lafayette can still be found on this property. Much later, in 1968, Frank Hanley, a music professor, and Mr. Jeffrey Gueno, an interior designer, rehabilitated the house, carefully restoring the historic Italianate elements. Hanley and Gueno lived in the house for almost 40 years. They are also well known for creating the Baroque Neapolitan crèche that is still on permanent exhibit at Saint John the Evangelist Cathedral Museum. It took 30 years to purchase figurines, made in the 1700s by Italian artisans, and building the nativity scene and surrounding sets. The characters depict the Nativity scene as it would have looked during in the midst of daily life in Naples, Italy in the 1700s.



Dauterive House

1919 • Modified Foursquare • 117 Caillouet Place
Lafayette Historic Register Number 042 Designated March 3, 1996

Like the Caillouet House located across the street from this property, the Dauterive House faced Jefferson Street when it was built. In 1945, after Jefferson Street became more commercial and less residential in use, Dauterive House was relocated next door to the original lot and turned to face the side street. It was originally designed during the Craftsman Movement as an American Foursquare, popular during the early 1900s. It was built by Mr. Saint Paul Bourgeois as a wedding present for his daughter, Hilda Bourgeois, when she married Mr. Laurent Joseph Dauterive. Two years prior to their marriage, Mr. Dauterive established Dauterive's Furniture in Lafayette. The store remained a successful and prominent business for most of the 20th century. This house has 2.5 stories, and is constructed entirely of antique cypress with solid, double-maple wood flooring. It was the Dauterive's home for 31 years before being adapted for commercial office space. In 2021 was further adapted into a health care clinic.



Saint Mary's Orphanage Building

1924 • Spanish Revival • 605 West Saint Mary Blvd.

Lafayette Historic Register Number 043 Designated September 4, 1996

The history of Saint Mary's Orphanage goes back to 1924, when the home was established by Bishop Jules B. Jeanmard to care for orphans in the community. The one remaining historic building on the site today, was once part of a complex of three orphanage buildings. St. Mary's Orphanage is also significant for its role in the creation of the Lafayette Preservation Commission. In 1986, when the two main buildings of the complex were demolished by Our Lady of Lourdes Hospital, a large outcry from the community prompted the creation of Lafayette's first Historic Preservation Ordinance, adopted in 1988. The nonprofit organization, Preservation Alliance of Lafayette, was also created in response to the demolition of these beloved buildings.



Barrois House

c. 1902 • Queen Anne • 406 North Sterling Street

Lafayette Historic Register Number 044 Designated September 4, 1996

Barrois House was built by George M. Snodgrass on property he bought in 1899 from Mrs. Martha T. Greig. It was once a part of the large plantation holdings of Charles Mouton. Mr. Snodgrass moved from Corning, Iowa with his wife and one son. He built the house by himself in under 3 years. During that time, he and his family lived in the barn, which they had also built themselves. Snodgrass then exchanged the 3 acres on which this house was built for a piece of land on North Pierce Street, located in what was then, an upscale residential neighborhood, Mills Addition. The 3 acres then became Snodgrass Addition subdivision. Barrois House is a fine example of Queen Anne Victorian architecture. The ornate Queen Anne style was made possible by industrial era technical advancements in millwork production. For the first time, was possible to produce turned wood and other wooden architectural elements at low cost and in high volume. These advancements enabled middle-income families to afford the embellishments and adornments which were previously only afforded by homes of the wealthy. The grand scale of the Barrois House is impressive but not uncommon for the time when it was built.



Dr. Frederick R. Tolson House

c. 1905 • Modified Foursquare • 1108 Johnston Street
Lafayette Historic Register Number 045 Designated December 3, 1997
Moved in 2010

Dr. Frederick Rudolph Tolson built this house around 1905 at 1108 Johnston Street to serve as his family home. In September, 2000, the structure was scheduled for demolition to make room for the Ascension Episcopal School parking lot. With publicity provided by the Lafayette Preservation Commission, a buyer surfaced, and the house was moved. Unfortunately, the new owners did not re-build the house. They were able to use portions of the house to re-create another house with an architectural style that does not resemble the original house. The value of this historic structure includes the old growth lumber with which many early 20th century houses were built. United States Secretary of the Interior's National Park Service publishes information about how to properly reconstruct historic buildings using correct methods and proper materials. These standards help owners retain the value of their architecturally-significant buildings. Lafayette's citizens and visitors owe a large debt of gratitude to the owners of historic properties who have thoughtfully maintained the value of their historic buildings.



La Maison Française

c. 1920 • Classical Revival • 1511 Johnston Street

Lafayette Historic Register Number 046 Designated December 3, 1997

La Maison Française, was named, “The French House”, by UL Lafayette, after they acquired the house and property in 1955. For many years, the building was used as the "Center for the Edification of the French Language and Acadian Culture". The house was designed by Henri Bendel. He built it for his sister, Louise Bendel Meyer and her husband, and he lived in the house during the construction of his own home at the corner of Marguerite Boulevard and Bendel Road. Bendel children, Sam, Henri, Isaac, Fanny, Rose Lena, and Louise were the children of William Louis Bendel and Mary Plonsky Bendel. William died in 1874 when Henri was six years old. Mary Bendel was an astute businesswoman who owned and operated a retail furniture outlet, a drug store, a dry goods store, and an undertaking parlor in Vermilionville. In 1878 she married Mr. Benjamin Falk who owned a dry goods store and the popular Falk’s Opera House that was located on Washington Street between West Vermilion and West Main Streets. Henri Bendel was well known for his skills in design, branding and marketing. His ladies accessories shop first opened in Greenwich Village and later in New York City's fashion district. It became nationally known for its Parisian fashions.



Whittington Guerniere House

1915 • Greek Revival • 2250 Johnston Street

Lafayette Historic Register Number 047 Designated December 3, 1997

Whittington-Guerniere House was built in 1915 by owners, Mary Whittington and her husband, Mr. Gaston Guerniere, on Whittington family property. It was built in the Neoclassical style, made popular by Chicago's Columbian Expedition of 1836. The Whittingtons were one of Lafayette's early families, settling in Vermilionville around 1803. The family emigrated to Baltimore Maryland in 1634 from Gloucestershire, England. The first Whittington to come to Vermilionville was James A. Whittington. By Maryland law, he would not inherit family property because he was not the first-born son. As such, he was prescribed to a life of working for his older brother. Instead, he chose to travel to Vermilionville to make a living by farming. He purchased a large track of land surrounding this house. At the same time Whittington arrived in Vermilionville, Isabelle Serianne Sellers arrived in Saint Martinville. She was part of a group of French Colonists on their way from New Orleans who narrowly escaped an attack by outlaws. Young Whittington heard there were ladies in the group who were eligible for marriage and quickly made his way to meet them. Isabelle caught his interest, and they were married soon afterwards.



Dr. Charles Hamilton House

c. 1920 • Craftsman Bungalow • 100 Hamilton Place
Lafayette Historic Register Number 048 Designated October 7, 1998

Judge Orther Charles Mouton, son of Charles Homere Mouton, purchased this property in 1919 and built a sizable Craftsman style home designed by architect, George B. Knapp. It was modeled after the California Craftsman style, a trending style that made a intentional shift away from the ornate decorative elements on Victorian homes. Judge Mouton's daughter, Marie Ruth, known as "Tante Ruth", married Dr. Charles E. Hamilton in 1920, and the couple moved to Hamilton Place shortly after their marriage. They lived there for over 50 years. As early as 1913, when he was only 23 years old, Dr. Charles Hamilton began his medical practice, making house calls on horseback. He traveled often and as far away as Coulee Croche near Cankton, LA. After serving in the World War I, Hamilton resumed his practice in Acadiana. In 1920, at age 30, Hamilton formed a medical doctor partnership in Lafayette that would be the beginning of a new concept of providing patients with medical group consultation for no additional cost. Hamilton's idea of group consultation was an innovative improvement in health care that benefited the people of Lafayette. The medical group was named Hamilton Medical Group in his honor.



Pollingue-Brown-Town House

1927 • Spanish Revival • 323 East University Avenue
Lafayette Historic Register Number 049 Designated October 7, 1998

Pollingue-Brown-Town House is a Spanish Revival residence that also combines decorative elements from both the Italianate and Federalist styles. It serves as a good example of the eclectic designs of the Revivalism architectural movement which was fashionable in the United States around the turn of the 20th century. Pollingue-Brown-Town House is located across from UL Lafayette at Hebrard Boulevard on East University Avenue. The building name honors the original three owners, those who are most associated with the history of the house. Maurice Pollingue, Piano Professor at the University, built the house as his family home in 1927. Prior to his building this house, he built a family home in Elmhurst Park neighborhood, featured on page 99 of this book. The second owner, Robert E. Brown, was UL Lafayette's Head of Athletics during the 1940s. The third owner was Joseph Harrell Town, brother of Albert Hays Town, the beloved Louisiana architect noted for developing the "Louisiana Style" that gained so much popularity in the 20th century. The Town family was well known for their success as builders, architects and artists. Joseph Harrell Town owned the house from 1950 to 1997.



Groheim

1927 • Tudor • 204 Versailles Boulevard

Lafayette Historic Register Number 050 Designated October 7, 1998

Groheim was built for Mr. J. Alfred Mouton, II and his wife, Irene Barry Mouton. Mouton was a significant real estate developer and prominent businessman in Lafayette. His financial influence helped shape Lafayette's growth throughout the first half of the twentieth century. He is credited for the development of 1928 Souvenir Heights Subdivision using the property inherited from his maternal grandmother, Mrs. Gertrude Scranton Justice. The house was built with labor and materials provided by J. Alfred Mouton's cousins, P. J. Voorhies and J. B. Mouton, the original owners of the well-known Lafayette firm, J. B. Mouton Construction, LLC. Many of the original "Governor Mouton Camellias" and large Live Oak trees still grace the property. In 1996, Mouton heirs sold Groheim to the owner for whom it is now named, William Carl Groh, III, a Lafayette native and internationally-known painter. He is highly regarded for his portrait paintings, including the portrait of His Eminence, Cardinal Avery Dulles, S. J. and also the portrait of former President of France, Jacques Chirac. Mr. Groh's masterpieces have been featured at Sotheby's and are hung in notable galleries like the Smithsonian National Portrait Gallery.



Whitfield House

c. 1910 • Acadian Cottage • 305 Failla Road

Lafayette Historic Register Number 051 Designated June 7, 2000

Whitfield House was built by Ambroise Begnaud around 1910. After only a couple of years, Mr. Begnaud sold the house to Blanchard Whitfield. The house remained in the Whitfield family for 86 years, and it was a well-recognized French Acadian Cottage landmark on Moss Street for most of the 20th century, located at 401 Sophie Street. It was known as “the Whitfield farmhouse behind N. P. Moss School”. During recovery efforts from the devastating, Great Mississippi River Flood of 1927, the house was used as a shelter and a field hospital. In 1998 the house was moved to prepare the Moss Street farm property for a low-income housing development. Mr. & Mrs. Joseph Young moved the house to its present location on Failla Road, and have kept the original historic design of the house intact.



Poché Building

1920 • Commercial • 201 West Vermilion Street
Lafayette Historic Register Number 052 Designated June 27, 2000

The Poché Building was built in 1920 to house the locally-owned Billeaud Motor Company. It remained in use as an automobile dealership until 1948. In 1996, the building's new owners, Poché Prouet Associates, LLC restored and repurposed the building into commercial office space. Poché Prouet Associates is well known in Lafayette for their experience in historic building construction projects. They are responsible for historic rehabilitation projects that have placed several downtown buildings in danger of demolition because of deterioration, back in to commercial use. Buildings such as Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Exchange Building the Tribune Building, featured in this book on pages 77 and 82, respectively, are examples of their work. In addition to the buildings listed on the Lafayette Historic Register, Poché Prouet is also responsible for rehabilitating the Cal-Chlor Corporate Headquarters Building at 627 Jefferson Street, the 1933 Tsunami's Restaurant building at 412 Jefferson Street, and the 1919 Cathedral Carmel School and related buildings at 848 Saint John Street.



Maison des Marais

c. 1914 • Cajun Prairie Queen Anne • 1300 Dugas Road
Lafayette Historic Register Number 053 Designated February 21, 2002

This house style is called the “Cajun Prairie” version of the Queen Anne style that became popular in South Louisiana starting in the waning years of the 19th century. The former abundance of this particular style reflects South Louisiana’s fondness for the house type, which features a one-and-a-half-story rambling interior floor plan with an “attached” front porch, a front-facing chamfered bay with windows, and an asymmetrical roofline with steeply pitched gables. Around the turn of the century, this style became the go-to “upgrade” to Acadian Cottage style homes. The Acadian Cottage version of Maison des Marais was said to have been erected in 1870 and was a well-known landmark of the area. “Maison des Marais”, if translated into English, means “house on the pond” or “marsh house”. This house, on 20 arpents land, formerly owned by Adam Chaisson and his wife, Adeline Hebert Chaisson, was purchased in 1914 by the sharecropping farmer, Mr. Joseph Saul Hebert. Researchers estimate that the house was remodeled shortly afterwards. The house remained in the family of Joseph Saul Hebert until the year, 2001, when Randy and Judy Hardy purchased and rehabilitated the house.



Denbo-Montgomery House

1898 • Cultural Resource • 106 Verlander Circle
Lafayette Historic Register Number 054 Designated July 11, 2002

This house is named after the Denbo-Montgomery family. It was built at 1106 Lafayette Street, downtown Lafayette, and was occupied by the family until 2001, when the property was sold to Lafayette's First Baptist Church for a parking lot. The Denbos and Montgomerys were prominent Lafayette families during the first half of the twentieth century. Mrs. Denbo's daughter, Elisabeth Denbo-Montgomery, was born in the house the year that the house was built, and she lived there until her death in 2001. The subsequent owner, Mrs. Kolleen Bowen Verlander, purchased the house and the apartment house behind it, to save the buildings from demolition. She moved it to her property at Girard Park Drive, located immediately south of the park. Mrs. Verlander learned through research, that John Kennedy Toole, Pulitzer Prize winning author, had lived in the apartment as a guest of Mrs. Denbo-Montgomery, before the house was moved. Toole lived there in 1959 and 1960 while teaching at UL Lafayette.



Hohorst House

1905 • American Foursquare • 112 Azalea Street
Lafayette Historic Register Number 055 Designated February 20, 2003

This house is a perfect example of the uniquely American Foursquare style house, which was part of the Craftsman architectural movement. It was built by Henry Herman Hohorst in 1905, on property he subdivided later, into the neighborhood, 1938 Hohorst Addition. The house remained in the Hohorst family for ninety-six years. In 2002, after the house had been empty for several years, major rehabilitation work was done to save the neglected building. A new addition was made to the rear of the house, which is not visible from the street. The front façades, visible from the street, retain their historic integrity. Henry Hohorst was a native of Galveston who moved to Lafayette around 1883. He was active in Lafayette's civic affairs and served on the City Council and later served as Lafayette Parish Assessor.



William Brandt House

c. 1870 • Greek Revival • 614 Madison Street

National Register of Historic Places Published June 20, 2002

Lafayette Historic Register Number 056 Designated March 20, 2003

This house sits on the original Charles Mouton Plantation property. Notary Public and Court Recorder for the town of Vermilionville, William Brandt, purchased the property in 1859, and reconstructed the house into a Greek Revival style townhouse in 1870. Prior to being remodeled, the building was an overseer's residence built in the form of a two-room Acadian Cottage. The Charles Mouton Plantation house is located at 338 North Sterling Street, less than a mile away. It is featured in this book on page 6. Experts estimate the overseer residence was built around 1820, sometime before the main plantation house was built. Subsequent owners have discovered several clues during restoration work, confirming that the front of the house originally faced what is now West Congress Street. The former front gallery on the two-room Acadian Cottage now serves as the current side hall entryway. Around 1870, the entire roof was reconstructed to its present configuration, and a new front gallery was added, creating the Greek Revival façade that exists today. Although this type of reconstruction is not unique, it is one of a very few 19th century Greek Revival buildings that are still in existence in Lafayette Parish.

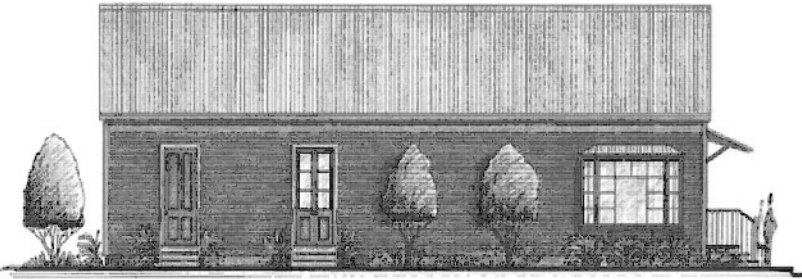


Lafayette Train Depot

1911 • Craftsman • 100 Lee Avenue

Lafayette Historic Register Number 057 Designated April 17, 2003

The Lafayette Train Depot is an iconic, early 20th century, Craftsman style building, that was replicated throughout the United States, including Lafayette. The Craftsman style was a standard style that was used for depot buildings across the nation at that time. It was a national way-finding concept, and was selected in part, because the design was efficient and inexpensive to build. The building's historical significance is not only related to its architecture, but also because of the development changes that happened in Lafayette's downtown due to the location of the depot. Commercial activity in Downtown Lafayette increased significantly once the rail line was completed in 1898. The resulting commercial downtown development shifted northward toward the depot and away from the former center, which was at Lafayette's Parish Courthouse square. The new railroad stop required new housing and several new commercial buildings needed to support rail freight businesses. In 1998, after a fire almost destroyed the depot, the building was fully restored and has become part of the Rosa Parks Transportation Center, Lafayette's multi-modal transportation building complex.



Sans Souci Building

c. 1840 • Cultural Resource • 219 East Vermilion Street
Lafayette Historic Register Number 058 Designated March 20, 2003

The Sans Souci building may be the oldest commercial building in Lafayette's downtown area. While the actual construction date is not known, the building has a long history within the community. At the time of its construction, the property was on the outskirts of town, and it welcomed guests to town as the Lafayette Inn. It later served as Lafayette's first post office. Over the years it was home to a restaurant, a carpenter's store, a grocery market, a tinsmith shop, a cobbler, and a newspaper publisher. It was built by Richard Chargois, who was an early business leader in Lafayette. It remained in the Chargois family until 1940. In 1940, Mrs. Frederick Nehrbass purchased the property, saving the building from demolition. She rehabilitated the building and opened an antiques store. In 1943, Mrs. Nehrbass opened the Sans Souci Bookstore with the help of Ms. Edith Garland Dupré, founder of UL Lafayette's Dupré Library. The bookstore remained in operation for several decades. In 2001, the building became home to Louisiana Crafts Guild, and in 2022, the Lafayette Public Trust Financing Authority, the building's owner, funded a restoration project to ensure the long-term health of the building.



Maurice Heymann Building

1925 • Commercial • 433 Jefferson Street

Lafayette Historic Register Number 059 Designated May 15, 2003

Maurice Heymann Building is named for the person who built the building, one of Lafayette's most beloved and prominent business leaders. Around 1916, just after Mr. Heymann arrived in Lafayette, he opened a fine men's clothing and dry goods store at 444 Jefferson Street, which is located across Jefferson street. In 1925, he opened Lafayette's first "department store" in the 433 Jefferson Street building. Maurice Heymann and his legacy, is respected and valued for his business insights. His forward-thinking acumen allowed Lafayette citizens an early taste of the late 19th century trend in shopping that was sweeping the rest of the nation in larger cities. By 1890, the department store achieved a top market position across Europe and in the U.S. The older general stores began to transition into larger department stores as small towns grew into larger cities. By 1925, Macy's in New York had doubled in size, and shopping at department stores had become a national pastime for people living in larger cities. The Maurice Heymann Department Store operated from 1925 through 1990. Today, the Maurice Heymann Building provides local citizens with another engaging pastime, serving as the Lafayette Science Museum.



Armand Broussard House

c. 1790 • French Creole • 300 Fisher Road

Lafayette Historic Register Number 060 Designated February 17, 2005

The Armand Broussard House is part of the Vermilionville Historic Village. It has been preserved as an authentic, early Louisiana French Creole house type. The house is one of the largest examples of colombage and bousillage construction still in existence. It was first built at Fausse Point in Saint Martin Parish, and it is one of the oldest existing French Creole buildings in Southwest Louisiana. At the time it was built, it was considered a large family home. The Armand Broussard House was built with all of the extra amenities available in the wilderness of Southwest Louisiana in the late 18th century. Some of these amenities include the deep front porch with chamfered posts and a floor plan featuring more than two rooms wide across the front, with each room having direct access to the front porch. Houses like this one were built with a shallow depth to maximize air flow through the house. The cornices and wood trim on windows, doors and at the edges of each wall, as well as wainscoting and chair rails are amenities that suggest the owners had some prosperity. Also, the “cabinets”, the name for small rooms that enclose either side of the rear porch, were also considered amenities for the more affluent.



Louis Arceneaux House

c. 1840 • French Creole • 300 Fisher Road

Lafayette Historic Register Number 061 Designated February 17, 2005

The Louis Arceneaux House served as the main building of a large cattle ranch near Carencro, Louisiana, known as “Beau Bassin”. It was owned by Louis Arceneaux, whose father was Louis Perrault (Pierre) Arseneault (Arceneaux), born in 1731 at Point Beausejour in Beaubassin, Acadie, Nova Scotia. The house is a French Creole style dwelling developed by early French settlers for interior comfort amid the hot and humid climate. It was built using colombage and bousillage wall construction, with fireplaces located on exterior walls. Early French Creole homes were originally built in the same manner as farm houses in France and Nova Scotia. However, in the Gulf Coast region, cold nights often turn into warm days, and as is the case with the Louis Arceneaux House, fireplaces were placed on exterior walls so heat could escape more rapidly as the sub-tropical sun warmed the house. This later adaptation of French Creole architecture became widespread as Acadian settlers came to understand the Gulf Coast climate. In 1988, the Louis Arceneaux House was donated and moved to Vermillionville Historic Village by Louis Arceneaux’s descendant, Dr. Thomas Arceneaux. The house has not been changed since its construction over 180 years ago.



Joseph Firnberg House

c. 1860 • French Creole • 300 Fisher Road

Lafayette Historic Register Number 062 Designated June 16, 2005

Joseph Firnberg house was originally located near downtown Opelousas. At the time it was built, Opelousas was the center of commerce for the region and was a much larger town than Lafayette. This single-story, French Creole house is an excellent example of the typical urban dwelling found on Main Street in the towns across early Acadiana. Urban French Creole cottages were built close to the street and included a steep gable roof with the ridge running parallel to the street. The Joseph Firnberg House features a chimney at the center of the ridge that serves two fireplaces, one in each main room. Both rooms open directly onto the expansive front porch with doors that included transoms above and windows with sills at floor level. Near the turn of the 20th century, a bathroom and kitchen were added to the rear of the house, positioned on either side of the structure to maintain architectural balance. Such additions were commonly associated with financial success. In 1988, Dr. Roy Boucvalt purchased this house and a few years later, he donated it to Vermilionville Historic Village.



Joseph Buller House

c. 1807 • French Creole • 300 Fisher Road

Lafayette Historic Register Number 063 Designated June 16, 2005

The Joseph Buller House was built at Prairie Ronde near Ville Platte, Louisiana, on land acquired by the Buller Family by right of settlement and occupancy. Joseph Marcel Buhler, was the son of Johan Buhler of Germany and Marie Willen or "Watson" of Ireland. Joseph was born in Louisiana around 1781. The style of the house is typical for small cottages in rural South Louisiana in the early 19th century. It is believed to have once been a single room cottage with large galleries across the front and back. The rear flanking bedrooms would have been added as cabinets on the rear porch, as needed and when resources became available. A central portion of the rear porch was left open to allow air to funnel through the interior for comfort in warm weather. The Bullers owned the house from the time of its construction until the late 1970s. It was moved in 1988 to Vermilionville Historic Village.

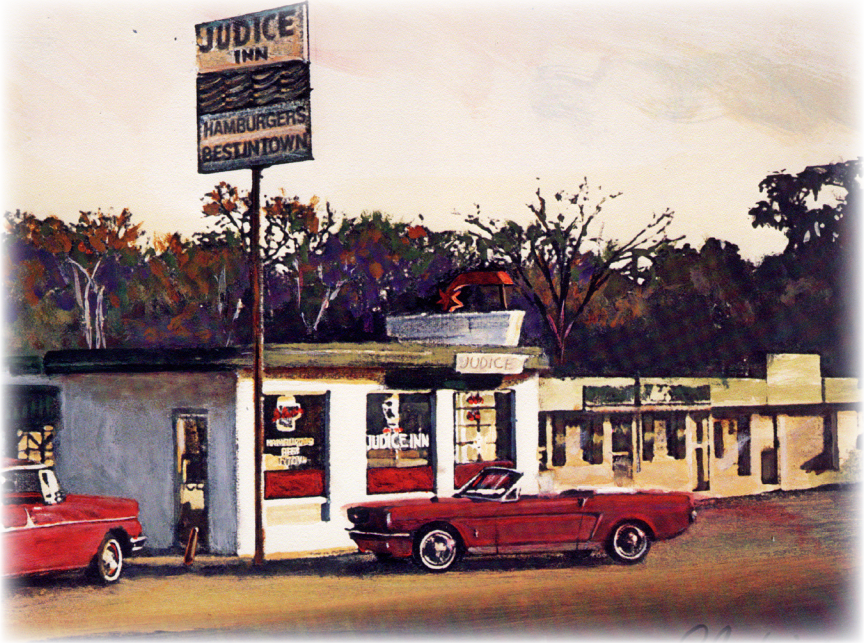


La Grange Family House

c. 1830 • French Creole • 300 Fisher Road

Lafayette Historic Register Number 064 Designated September 15, 2005

The size and profile of this small outbuilding is an iconic Acadian French Creole building of South Louisiana. Acadian French Creole architectural features include a steep gable roof with a ridge running parallel to the front façade, tall ceilings, and a deep front porch with a narrow, steep stairway, providing access to the attic from the outside. It is built on brick foundation piers to lift the dwelling from the damp ground and to allow air to flow underneath the floor, creating a cooler interior. A fireplace is located on the exterior of the building at the side wall. This dwelling was originally built by the La Grange family of St. Landry Parish, and remained on La Grange family property for well over one hundred years. In 1984, the house was sold and moved within Grand Coteau to be used as an artist's studio. Four years later, Vermilionville Museum purchased the structure and moved it to the Vermilionville Historic Village. Today, it serves as an example of a priest's living quarters or "Le Presbytère" typically found on a family farm in the early 1800s.



Judice Inn

1947 • Auto Era Modern • 3134 Johnston Street

Lafayette Historic Register Number 065 Designated September 15, 2005

Judice Inn is a Modern style building, built as a hamburger restaurant next to the old highway leading to Abbeville, Louisiana. It was an Auto Era roadside building, built by the Judice brothers, Marc and Alcide Judice. It was built on Judice family property in 1947, at the southern edge of Lafayette's city limits. With the help and support of their wives, Pearl Cormier Judice and Gladys Bourque Judice, the brothers opened the business while they worked at full-time jobs elsewhere. The diner soon became a popular social scene for college students and professionals. It remains a local favorite, regarded by many as the "best hamburger in town since 1947". Judice family members have worked there over the years and often return to visit, sometimes lending a hand during busy hours. It is not unusual to be waited on by a lawyer, doctor, banker, engineer, or other professional when the restaurant is busy. Modern architectural elements of this building can be seen in the chrome coping and rounded edges at the roof eaves, the large plate glass windows at the street, and the tapering brick parapet wing wall at the diner's front entrance.



Oscar Daigle House

c. 1910 • Queen Anne • 512 West Convent Street

Lafayette Historic Register Number 066 Designated September 15, 2005

Mr. Oscar Daigle, son of former Louisiana Senator, François Daigle, built this house. It is a good example of the quintessential “Louisiana Prairie Queen Anne” style dwelling. The Eastlake trim at the front porch was added more recently. According to Daigle family members, the southern edge of the François Daigle Plantation was located near the intersection of North University Avenue and West Congress Street. Daigle's property extended north to just beyond Interstate 10 at Moss Street and westwardly to the town of Scott. Senator François Daigle also owned plantation property that extended beyond Scott to the Mermentau River. Oscar, being the only surviving child, was able to sustain his wife, Eliza Landry Daigle, and his 17 children for many years, by selling much of his father's plantation property in exchange for household income. The Oscar Daigle House was originally built where Lafayette City Hall now stands, at 705 West University Avenue, and it was later moved across University Avenue to West Convent Street for a more convenient walk to Saint John the Evangelist Cathedral.



Couret House

c. 1832 • French Creole • 300 Flores Court

Lafayette Historic Register Number 067 Designated September 15, 2005

Couret House was named for Clemance Bernard Couret, the granddaughter of the initial owner. This French Creole house has two histories. First, the top portion was originally built close to the Vermilion River near Pont des Mouton Road. It was built by Jean Louis Bernard around the year 1790. It was a single-story, French Creole house with colombage and bousillage wall construction. It featured deep galleries at both the front and rear, similar to the Alexandre Latiolais house shown in this book on page 7. The second history begins around 1832, when Jean Louis' son, Gerazin Bernard, inherited the building and the surrounding farmland. He moved the building to its present location and elevated it to the second story, constructing a masonry first floor. This is what is known as the Louisiana Raised Creole Cottage. The walls of the first floor are twelve to eighteen inches thick *brique-entre-poteaux*, which means "brick between posts" wall construction. Both the raised cottage concept and the thick masonry walls at the bottom floor are architectural elements adapted by early French Acadian settlers to keep floodwaters out of the main living space and to allow the interior to remain cool in the hot humid climate.



Prudhomme-Begnaud House

c. 1906 • Victorian • 708 Jefferson Boulevard

Lafayette Historic Register Number 068 Designated September 15, 2005

The Prudhomme-Begnaud House was designed in the Colonial Revival style, a style considered to be of truly American origin. The Colonial Revival architectural movement peaked during the post World War II period in the United States, a time of enthusiastic patriotism. The style was enlivened by the desire to romanticize the era of United States history that occurred around the time of the American Revolution. The popular sentiment at that time included a fascination with homes built by early settlers of English, Dutch, Spanish and French origin. Many Colonial Revival homes in South Louisiana were built to resemble antebellum Greek Revival structures of the early 1800s. Prudhomme-Begnaud House was built by Gaston Mouisset to serve as Andrew Prudhomme's residence sometime between 1903 and 1906. In 1941, Mr. Prudhomme sold the house to Louis Begnaud, who was the founder of Mello Joy Coffee Company. Mello Joy originated in 1936 in Downtown Lafayette and has continued operations within Lafayette's downtown district, to the present day. Today, the Prudhomme-Begnaud House is home to the holistic mind & body wellness center, called the Camellia House.



Carver House

1929 • Tudor • 114 Florida Court

Lafayette Historic Register Number 069 Designated June 15, 2006

Carver House is one of the four original houses built in Arbolada Subdivision. It was named for the original homeowner, Mrs. C. Ralph Carver, who was the sister of Dr. L. O. Clark. Dr. Clark was one of the four developers of the subdivision, whose house is featured in this book on page 34. The style of the house resembles the picturesque look of an old-world European cottage, consistent with the developer's vision. The other two houses are featured in this book on pages 73 and 86. Arbolada is Lafayette's first development designed to create a sense of "place". Although the original theme was Spanish Colonial Revival, all Colonial Revivalism styles were accepted. Spanish street names, a fountain at the entrance, streets lined with palm trees and neighborhood restrictions were each intended to enhance the romantic look of the subdivision. Five years after Arbolada property was purchased for development, the Great Depression hindered real estate sales throughout the country. As a result, it took a few decades for the lots in Arbolada to sell. Today, the neighborhood is also valued for its proximity to the University, and the street layout, which provides a quiet environment by restricting access to 2 locations.



Dr. John & Edith Miles House 1948 • Neoclassical • 614 Calder Street

Lafayette Historic Register Number 070 Designated September 21, 2006

Dr. John and Edith Miles' Colonial Revival house was built with salvaged lumber from the original French Creole structure that was located on the site and with additional lumber taken from barracks that were discarded at Fort Polk. Dr. John and Edith Miles House is one of several well-maintained historic properties in Elmhurst Park Historic Neighborhood. In 1938, the property was sold to Dr. Miles' wife, Edith de Gravelle Miles. At that time, there was only a single-story French Creole structure facing Saint John Street on the property. In 1948, the original house was completely reconfigured, the entrance was changed to face Calder Street, and the structure was enlarged to its present size. A bomb shelter that is still intact today, was also built on the property. It is one of a number of underground shelters in Lafayette, all of which were built during the post-World War II, Cold War era in response to a prevailing fears of missile attacks by the Communist country, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The house remained in the Miles family until 1981.



Lafayette Second City Hall

1939 • Art Deco • 735 Jefferson Street

Lafayette Historic Register Number 071 Designated August 16, 2007

In 1939, the construction of a second city hall building for Lafayette was made possible with funding from the Federal Public Works Administration, one of President Roosevelt's New Deal Agencies. The property was acquired from the Lafayette School Board specifically for this project. It had been the site of Lafayette's first public high school building, which had recently been replaced due to foundation failure. The site of the new City Hall location signifies Lafayette Central Business District's expansion southwardly toward the University and the city's expansion further south along Johnston Street and along Jefferson Street, East toward Pinhook Road. During the previous century, the city's Business District had shifted northwardly away from the Parish Courthouse and Saint John Cathedral toward the railroad depot. When the Second City Hall building was built, The State of Louisiana had recently built its new Art Deco Capitol building and Lafayette followed suit, selecting the contemporary, Art Deco style for their city hall building. The Art Deco style of Lafayette's city Hall Building was designed to project a forward-thinking business image.



Emelie Judice Mouton House

1908 • Cultural Resource • 215 Versailles Boulevard

Lafayette Historic Register Number 072 Designated March 20, 2008

Despite the modifications that obscure the architectural significance of this house, the overriding significance is about the location and the importance attributed to the Judice and Mouton family members associated with the house. The location marked the entrance to Souvenir Plantation, a post-Civil War agricultural estate owned by Dr. G. W. Scranton, that was developed in 1928 into Souvenir Heights subdivision. Gertrude Scranton Judice bequeathed this property to her daughter, Emelie Alix Judice, when the property was known as Souvenir Plantation. Emelie was the wife of Jean Alfred Mouton, Sr., the grandson of former Governor Alexandre Mouton. Emelie built the house in 1908 and it served as the family home for several generations. Jean Alfred Mouton's forebearers played a significant role in the development the original town of Vermilionville, and both the Mouton and Scranton-Judice families were instrumental in furthering the progress of Lafayette Parish economy and education. In the late 1920s, the house was rotated away from the end of Souvenir Gate to face the newly-built street, Versailles Boulevard. The house undoubtedly possesses one of the largest turrets in Lafayette.



Cunningham House

1926 • Spanish Revival • 120 Clark Court

Lafayette Historic Register Number 073 Designated April 17, 2008

The Cunningham house is named after the original owner, Mrs. Lillian Avey Cunningham. It's one of the original four houses in Arbolada, all of which were designed to evoke an Old World European aesthetic called the Revivalism style. Because Arbolada is Lafayette's first "planned" neighborhood and was initially designed with a Revivalism theme, Tudor, Spanish Colonial and other Colonial Revival styles were the only acceptable home designs. Also accepted were homes like this one, which is a mix of elements from two or more European aesthetics. These styles are referred to as Eclectic Revivalism. Cunningham house has windows and a chimney resembling those of an Old English cottage with Spanish Revival decorative motifs on the walls and over the windows as well as a stucco finish. It originally included Spanish tile roofing. Other houses in this neighborhood with Revivalism styles are the L. O. Clark House, the Carver House and the Dr. Louis B. Long House. These are featured in this book on pages 34, 69, and 86, respectively. Arbolada's original developers were Dr. L. O. Clark, Mr. Ben Williams, Mr. Albert S. Storm, and Mr. Orrin B. Hopkins. In 1924, they purchased the Arbolada property from Mr. Crow Girard for \$13,000.



Grado Building

1922 • Spanish Revival • 631 Jefferson Street

Lafayette Historic Register Number 074 Designated May 15, 2008

The original house contained within this building was moved from the former estate of August Monnier, located around today's Café Vermilionville on West Pinhook Road. In 1880, one of Monnier's six children, Emilie Monnier Falk, wife of Israel Falk, exchanged her inherited tract of land for this downtown lot, where the Grado Building now exists. Records suggest that Emilie moved a single-story Victorian cottage from the Monnier estate to downtown sometime around 1890. At the same time, that part of Jefferson Street began to change in character from a mixture of residential and commercial buildings into Lafayette's Central Business District. By 1915, when Leonardo Grado and his son, Pellegrino, became owners of the property, it was the only dwelling remaining on the block. In 1922, Pellegrino Grado added a brick wing to the right side of the front porch of the original dwelling and converted the cottage into a mixed-use building, combining both residential and commercial uses under one roof.



Circa 1901 House

c. 1901 • Modified Victorian • 523 Saint Julien Avenue
Lafayette Historic Register Number 075 Designated September 17, 2008

This small Victorian dwelling was originally built on Second Street by the Southern Railroad Company for a resident named Mrs. Quinlan. It was designed in the typical Victorian layout with simple, Victorian architectural adornment. The design shows how industrialization, the mass production of wooden architectural adornments, and the ability to economically transport the architectural fabrications via railroad, changed the type of house construction that could be afforded by the working middle class. In 2005, this house was moved to its present location by a new owner. After the move, the house was rehabilitated and furnished with many reproduction fixtures, carefully matching the Victorian decor. The exterior color scheme of pastel pink and cream is characteristic of this type of Victorian architecture. Original windows, exterior doors, claw-foot bathtub, and wooden floors were carefully retained during the building's rehabilitation.



Fournet House

1919 • Craftsman • 111 Dunreath Street

Lafayette Historic Register Number 076 Designated April 16, 2009

Mr. Joseph S. Voorhies constructed this house in 1919, and within 3 months he sold it to Mr. Oswald Fournet and his wife, Eva Marie Fournet. The house remained the Fournet family home for 68 years. It was constructed with catalogue-purchased materials, called a "kit home" or "mail order home". Construction components arrived by train, typically in 2 box cars. It came complete with instructions, plans, pre-cut materials, supplies and hardware. The concept of manufactured housing of this kind was considered to be modern in the early 20th century and was popular across the United States. Kit homes were produced in large quantities to keep costs low which made new houses financially accessible to more people. The manufacturer of the Fournet House kit home was Aladdin Homes, a Bay City, Michigan company. In 1906, they were the first to sell kit houses in the United States. Many consider Sears as the innovator of the modern tract home and the stimulus for many of the early large suburban neighborhoods throughout the United States. However, Sears did not enter the kit house market until 1908, and later, Montgomery Ward, Harris Homes of Chicago, Ready Built House Company and Robinson's followed.



Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph 1928 • Commercial • 100 Central Street

Lafayette Historic Register Number 077 Designated September 24, 2009

In 1927, Lafayette experienced an increasingly high demand for the big trend in new technology of that time, the telephone. Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Exchange Company had to expand its switchboard from a back room in the Lafayette Hardware Building at 121 West Vermilion Street, to a larger space. They built this modern building in the architectural fashion of the Chicago School, now called the “Commercial” style. Lafayette had tripled in population within a year, largely due to the 1927 flood, which left rural areas uninhabitable for years. Flood refugees became newcomers to Lafayette, and they needed telephones. Construction took a very short six months, and as it happened, the building was completed on Thomas Edison’s birthday, February 11, 1928. At that time, it was considered to be a large and modern, commercial building for Lafayette. Architecturally, the building remains unchanged on the exterior. On the interior, the space has been adapted for use as commercial office space. It is now houses, among other businesses, offices for the firm that rehabilitated the building, Poché Prouet Associates, LLC.



Nickerson-Chappuis House

1931 • Craftsman • 631 East Simcoe Street

Lafayette Historic Register Number 078 Designated September 24, 2009

This bungalow is one of the largest and most well-preserved, iconically Craftsman houses in Lafayette. It also has the distinction of belonging to the family credited with its construction for over 80 years. The house was built by John Cameron Nickerson and son-in-law, Wick B. Vennard, at the Vennard sawmill in McNary, Louisiana. It was then moved via water transport to Lafayette. Around 1890, John Cameron's father, John Nickerson, built the house next door at 310 North Sterling Street. Simcoe Street was named sometime between 1890 and 1901 for the Nickerson family's home town, Simcoe, Ontario, Canada. John Nickerson and his wife, Elizabeth Ransome Nickerson, moved from Simcoe, Ontario to Lafayette in 1878 when their son, John Cameron Nickerson, was 18 years old. John Cameron married Bella Judice, daughter of Alcide Judice, who was the founder of Scott, Louisiana. Both parents of this marriage were large planters in the post-slavery era, and John Cameron was a planter as well as a business man and civic leader. He was one of the first men in the area to become active in the oil industry. Several streets in Lafayette bear names from the Nickerson family, who developed large parcels of land near both ends of Simcoe Street.



Heymann Food Center

1935 • Art Deco • 201 East Congress Street

Lafayette Historic Register Number 079 Designated September 24, 2009

Mr. Maurice Heymann opened the Heymann Food Center in 1937 during the middle of the Great Depression, at a time when opening a new business would have been impossible for most people. Heymann Food Center was the largest grocery store in the Lafayette area at the time it opened, and it remained the most economical choice for grocery shopping until the end of the 1980s. Mr. Heymann offered items at below cost and on many occasions during the depression years, deferred customers' payments until they were able to deposit funds into their bank accounts. During World War II, the Heymann Food Center actively participated in the United States rationing program, through which Americans were asked to conserve on everything that was needed to provide supplies to US soldiers. Rationed items included medicines, food, gasoline, clothing, tires, and all objects made with metal. During that time, Heymann Food Center offered generous bonuses for returning empty bottles, cans and tubes. Today, the Heymann Food Center building serves as The Children's Museum of Acadiana, a hands-on participatory museum serving families, schools, and community organizations.



Colomb-Chauvin House

1921 • Craftsman • 424 East Vermilion Street

Lafayette Historic Register Number 080 Designated September 16, 2010

The Colomb-Chauvin House is a single-story Craftsman style Bungalow, made popular by the American Arts and Crafts movement in California in the early 1900s. Characteristic elements of the Craftsman style are the wide gabled roof line, overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails, and a deep, full-width front porch, supported by wood columns on square concrete piers. This historic home is constructed mostly of cypress, including the siding on the exterior façades. It derives its name from the Colomb family and the Chauvin family, who were the original owners through 2013. In 1920, Union Pacific Railroad engineer, Lewis Henry Colomb , at age 23 years, personally oversaw construction of the house using local carpenters. After Lewis' accidental death, Mrs. Olma Colomb and the couple's eight children, lived in the house for 61 years. In 1981, Albert Chauvin, Jr., purchased the property and maintained it in good condition for 32 years.



Moss House

c. 1904 • Victorian • 212 Saint Charles Street
Lafayette Historic Register Number 081 Designated October 21, 2010

In the late 1800s, throughout the United States, small neighborhoods were developed around railroad stations to address the residential needs resulting from the rapid growth of the railroad industry. At the beginning of rail service through Lafayette, the land immediately north of Lafayette's train depot was subdivided into McComb, Parkerson, and Nickerson Addition subdivisions. Moss House was one of the first houses built in the Nickerson Addition subdivision. In 1936, the house was purchased by Jefferson Moss. In 1947, it was purchased by his nephew, Alfred "A. J." Moss, Jr., and it remained in the Moss family until 2003. A key feature of the Victorian architectural style is the abundant use of embellishments such as the pierced aprons on all gables and the fish scale siding on the larger dormer window. The original raised wooden porch has been replaced with a concrete pad, and the Doric style porch roof supports were added later. Despite these modifications, the Moss House retains integrity of location, setting, materials, workmanship, design, feeling, and association.



Tribune Building

1928 • Craftsman • 206-214 East Vermilion Street

Lafayette Historic Register Number 082 Designated February 17, 2011

The historic name, "Tribune Building" was selected for the Tribune Printing plant which was owned by Clifford Gaubert and was most associated with this building. The building was originally built by 4-term Louisiana State Senator, Dudley J. LeBlanc. He built it to house and bottle his famous Hadacol medicinal product which became wildly popular during the alcohol prohibition years lasting between 1920 and 1933. The building was designed to resemble the Italianate commercial structures that were popular in the late 1800s. An eclectic mix of modern elements coupled with Italian Renaissance-like ornamentation, such as fanciful brick relief panels in contrasting patterns, created a unique appearance. Eclecticism in architecture was introduced in the late 1800s, as architects sought to create a unique design by drawing from multiple historic architectural precedents. Clifford Gaubert purchased the building in 1949 to house his printing plant operations. He added the Midcentury style neon sign shortly thereafter.



Garfield House

c. 1890 • American Foursquare • 402 Garfield Street
Lafayette Historic Register Number 083 Designated February 17, 2011

The Garfield House was designed in the American Foursquare, Craftsman architectural style, perfect for the tiny lot size on which it was built. Several Victorian architectural elements, still very much in fashion at the time, are also present in this house design. Victorian elements include the double-story polygonal bay window and the double-story gallery on the left and the asymmetrical roofline. Craftsman elements include the tapered columns, the exposed rafter tails and the low pitch of the roof. The Garfield House was built as a family residence by Mr. Jules Revillion, who bought the property from former Louisiana Governor, Alexandre Mouton in 1883. Mr. Revillon's widow, Josephine, sold the house in 1906, for \$3,000, to Bruno Corona. In 1919, Numa and Cora Langlins Bernard purchased the house, and after their three children were grown, Widow Cora Bernard converted their home to a boarding house. For decades it was a successful enterprise given the close proximity to the railroad. In 1945, Emelie Mouton purchased the house and kept the boarding house business, renaming it Maison Mouton. Presently it is used as an events venue with short term accommodations.



Saint Ann's Infirmary

1937 • Spanish Revival • 1317 Jefferson Street

Lafayette Historic Register Number 084 Designated February 17, 2011

Saint Ann's Infirmary is significant to Lafayette's history because of the benevolent medical service it has provided for residents in Freetown and the Lafayette community. It was founded in 1937 by the Saloom family, and it has had the distinction of being the oldest, continuously-run medical facility in Lafayette. Saint Ann's Infirmary is located in the Freetown-Port Rico National Register Historic District. It was the first medical facility in Lafayette to accept African-American patients, and Lafayette's first African-American pharmacist, Dr. Butler, supplied the medicine and medical supplies for the facility. The historic residence of Kaliste Saloom, Sr. and his wife, Asma Boustany Saloom is located next door at 1331 Jefferson Street. The Infirmary building remained in the Saloom family until 1999, it was sold for \$200,000, to the Lafayette Community Health Care Clinic. Later, in 2016, when the non-profit clinic was dissolved, the property was donated to Lafayette General Foundation. The building's Spanish Revival style elements include the Roman arches at the openings, the exterior horizontal molding along the front façade, and the decorative treatment at the pedimental parapet that delineates the front entrance.



Givens Townhouse

1893 • Eastlake • 324 North Sterling Street

Lafayette Historic Register Number 085 Designated March 15, 2012

Givens Townhouse was built by Sarah “Sallie” Lyle Torian, widow of Judge John Slye Givens (1835–1887). Sallie was the daughter of Dr. Thomas Torian of Halifax County Virginia and Agnes Glenn Bethel, daughter of a wealthy planter in North Carolina. When Sallie was 10 years old, her family suffered a tragic financial loss and moved to Saint Mary Parish, Louisiana to live with Agnes’ brother, Pinckney Bethel. Uncle Pinckney was a wealthy planter who owned several large sugar plantations and sugar mills along the Bayou Teche near Patterson, Louisiana. The Torian children lived the usual life of wealthy southern planter families, spending the “opera season” in New Orleans and visiting the resort hotel at Isles Dernières during the summer. Sallie was married 7 years after the Civil War ended, moving to Corpus Christi, Texas where her husband, John S. Givens, practiced law and later served as a Judge. In 1893, after the death of her husband, Sallie and her children moved back to Lafayette to be close to her two brothers, William Bethel Torian and Walter Scott Torian. The house features Eastlake detailing such as the multiple bays and gables, spindle work, fish scale siding, pierced wood detailing, and the double bay façade under a gable roof with a double gallery.



Dr. Louis B. Long House 1929 • Tudor • 115 Florida Court

Lafayette Historic Register Number 086 Designated March 15, 2012

Dr. Louis Bernard Long and his wife, Jeanne Comeaux Long, built this home at the very beginning of the Great Depression, in late 1929. It is one of the original homes built in Arbolada Addition, the first "planned" residential development in Lafayette. The home was designed by architect, Frederick J. Nehrbass, and constructed by J. B. Mouton, the longest-operating contractor in Lafayette. The Tudor style house is a good example of the "Revivalism" architectural movement. The house draws heavily on Medieval English precedents, featuring a steeply-pitched, front-facing, multi-gabled roofline thickly-cased windows, multiple small window panes, a prominent entrance gable, a four-centered arch at the front door, a prominent front chimney and ornamental, false half-timbering. Revivalism in America became a trend in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. By the late 1800s, the ornate excesses of the Victorian and Edwardian styles were becoming passé. In the early 1900s, people began migrating from rural areas into cities, and new homes were being built in suburbs. Prominent architects teamed with home builders to offer affordable home plans in a variety of revivalism styles to a wider segment of the population.



Keller's Bakery

1948 • Commercial • 1012 Jefferson Street

Lafayette Historic Register Number 087 Designated March 15, 2012

The Kellers were bakers and vintners in the Alsace region of France before they arrived in the United States. Mr. Victor Keller opened the first Keller's Bakery in Abbeville in 1884, and his son, Florian, operated the bakery after him. In 1899, Florian's son, Felician, moved to Crowley to operate Keller's Bakery with his cousin, Louis Keller. In 1929, another son, Fenwick Keller, opened Keller's bakery in Lafayette with his young wife, Eleanor Dyer Keller. The bakery was first located on Jefferson Street near East Main Street, and in 1948 they relocated to this newly-constructed building. As was the norm for most bakers, the family lived above the bakery. The building was designed in the Commercial style with influences from the Art Moderne architectural movement, popular in the 1940s. Elements include the round window, the horizontal line of windows turning the corner on the second floor, the multiple-level roofline, window frames that are set flush with the exterior building façade, and a building form designed to emphasise a simple geometry. Fenwick's children began helping with the bakery when they were young. In time, the second son, Kenneth Gregory Keller, began managing the business, and in 2004, he became sole owner.



Frank Jeanmard House

c. 1910 • Victorian • 202 Dunreath Street

Lafayette Historic Register Number 088 Designated October 18, 2012

Frank Jeanmard House is named for the man who built the house. He and his family owned the house for 101 years. Frank Jeanmard, brother of Bishop Jules Jeanmard, was President of Home Savings and Loan Association, which first opened in Lafayette in 1908 and now operates as Home Bank. Mr. Jeanmard was employed there for the entirety of his career. He built this family home for durability by constructing the walls, floors and ceilings using tongue and groove cypress. The Jeanmard's youngest daughter, Anna Marie Jeanmard Thibeaux, recalls that her neighbors sought shelter during hurricanes at her parents' house, knowing the durability with which the house was built. The house is designed using Victorian architectural elements such as the asymmetrical façade, multi-gabled roofline, wrap-around front porch, corner sun room, and decorative window trim. When the property was sold to John Azar in 2011, he found on the property, the original water trough used by the family's animals. Like many of Lafayette's early subdivisions, Elmhurst Park was intended for suburban life when it was customary for people to own chickens and a milk cow and also a horse instead of an automobile.



Maison Acadienne

c. 1850 • Acadian Cottage • 300 Fisher Road

Lafayette Historic Register Number 089 Designated February 21, 2013

This building originated on a plantation near Carencro, owned by Francois and Antoine Emile Mouton. It is a perfect example of a double-pen, French Creole style Acadian Cottage, using colombage and bousillage wall construction. It is believed to have originally been built for use as slaves' living quarters. Firm evidence confirms the building was later used as a schoolhouse for the Mouton children and surrounding neighbors. Both the Guidroz and Bernard family children attended the school, and one of its teachers was Alexandre Barde. In 1861, Barde wrote the legendary book about the history of the committee of vigilantes of Attakapas Territory in the District of Orleans, "Histoire des Comités de Vigilance aux Attakapas". In 1954, Judge Orther Mouton's daughter, Mrs. Charles E. Hamilton, also known as Tante Ruth, purchased the building and moved it to her property at 700 West University Avenue to serve as an Acadian Museum. The building was rehabilitated, and the museum was opened in time for the 1965 Bicentennial Commemoration of the Acadian's Expulsion from Nova Scotia. In 1989, the building was donated to Vermilionville Historic Village and was carefully restored to the condition of the original building.



Dr. Thomas B. Hopkins House

c. 1914 • Craftsman • 317 South Pierce Street

Lafayette Historic Register Number 090 Designated March 21, 2013

This house has been most notably associated with Dr. Thomas Benjamin Hopkins (1832 - 1922). He was a dedicated physician throughout Acadiana from 1866 until the time of his death in 1922. He received his medical training at Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia. In 1866, after serving in the Civil War, he moved to Vermilionville from Claiborne Parish, Louisiana with his father-in-law, Dr. John Bailey Kennedy. Together they purchased approximately 200 arpents of land. Dr. Hopkins and his sons developed the surrounding 40 arpents, beginning in the early 1900s, into an early suburb of downtown Lafayette called, Hopkins Addition. Dr. Hopkins' heirs reported that this house originated as a circa 1815 bousillage house that was moved to the town of Vermilionville around 1850, from Bosco, Louisiana by its previous owner, Mr. Ursin Patin. The house originally faced West Simcoe Street in the next block. In 1914, the house was moved again, one half block north, across West Simcoe Street to its present location. Dr. Hopkins had decided to build a fashionable Craftsman style house on his property at 403 South Pierce Street, and as was the custom at the time, he remodeled the house and enlarged it to fit his needs.



Judice Middle School

1929 • Collegiate Gothic • 2645 South Fieldspan Road
Lafayette Historic Register Number 091 Designated March 21, 2013

The original Judice High School, now called Judice Middle School, was named for Mr. Alcide Judice, a businessman from Scott who contributed to various causes in Lafayette Parish, most notably education. One of his goals was to provide better schools in the rural parts of Lafayette Parish. He transformed rural schools from the one-room school house style to a modern building such as this one, at a time when transportation to the school was provided by horse-drawn wagons. For rural students, breaks from school were scheduled to coincide with planting and harvesting schedules on surrounding farms. Other breaks were provided at the beginning of a particular hunting season. In the early 20th century, designs for public school buildings were often inspired by Ivy League university buildings, and which is why the style is called Collegiate Gothic. The design of Judice Middle School uses architectural imagery, blending Renaissance architecture with traditional Jacobean English elements and embellishments. The influences of these styles can be seen in the double-story pilasters, the symmetrically arched brickwork, openwork parapets, and ornamental details such as urns, scrolls, straps, and lozenges.



McFaddin House

c. 1904 • Victorian • 351 Elizabeth Avenue

Lafayette Historic Register Number 092 Designated April 18, 2013

McFaddin House is built in Snodgrass Addition Subdivision which was originally part of Charles Mouton's Plantation and is now part of Sterling Grove National Register Historic District. The house on this property was built shortly after Thomas Theodore McFaddin purchased the property from George M. Snodgrass in early 1904. He purchased lots 14 and 16, which is the property along Chopin Street that extends from Elizabeth Avenue to the Evangeline Thruway. The purchase price for the property was \$300. Thomas T. McFaddin lived in the house with his wife, Mary Eugenia Bradley of Selma Alabama. Many years after Thomas' death, his brother, Robert H. McFaddin, purchased the property from Thomas' widow, and he lived there until 1963. Thomas and Robert were sons of Judge Theodore Alexander McFaddin (1842-1916) who was the first Justice of the Peace in the town of Vermilionville, an office that first opened in 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Theodore A. McFaddin were also some of the original founding members of the Presbyterian Church of Vermilionville, organized in 1875. Robert H. McFaddin was unmarried and the proprietor of a corner grocery store that was located near Saint John Cathedral.



John Nickerson House

c. 1891 • Victorian • 310 North Sterling Street
Lafayette Historic Register Number 093 Designated April 18, 2013

This Victorian style building was the second home built in Sterling Grove National Register Historic District. The first home was Charles Mouton Plantation house, featured on page 6 of this book. John Nickerson House was named after the architect who built the house after moving here from Simcoe, Ontario, Canada in 1890. His family lived in this house for several generations. Nickerson and his wife, Elizabeth Ransome, arrived in Lafayette after John's successful trip to California during the Gold Rush. He purchased a two-acre tract at the edge of town, designed the house, and built it with the help of two carpenters brought with him from Canada. In 1900, John Nickerson's son, John Cameron Nickerson, married Isabelle Judice, whose father, Alcide, founded the Town of Scott. Alcide also was a Lafayette Parish School Board Member for many years, and the first President of the Board. John and Isabelle's daughter, Bella Nickerson, married World War II Veteran, Richard Chappuis, and their family became the third and fourth generations to live in the house. The Nickerson, Judice, and Chappuis families made significant contributions to civic, educational, economic and social developments throughout Lafayette Parish.



John Montgomery House

c. 1910 • Eclectic • 120 Dunreath Street

Lafayette Historic Register Number 094 Designated April 18, 2013

This house was built by John McKenzie Montgomery (1886-1944) who married Nora Feray (1886-1978) of Abbeville. John was the son of Samuel James Montgomery (1829-1909), a Civil War veteran who in 1867 purchased Loudon Plantation, located southwest of town at the site of today's Lafayette High School and S. J. Montgomery Elementary campuses. In 1868, Samuel married Anastasia Breaux (1847-1896) of Lafayette. The seventh of their ten children, John McKenzie, was a pharmacist who operated Doucet Pharmacy in downtown Lafayette throughout most of the early 1900s. The John Montgomery house features a common mix of architectural features, suggesting that it was modified during its early years. The asymmetrical roof is typical of the Victorian era, and the expansive front porch and prominent fire place are typical of the Craftsman style. The front porch columns were tapered, half masonry, Craftsman columns before they were replaced in more recent years. Architecturally, the house retains its original windows, doors, tongue and groove construction, and other period detailing. Additional historic significance is tied to the continuous ownership by family members of the original owners.



Maison Revillon

c. 1880 • Greek Revival • 1012 South Washington Street

National Register of Historic Places Published June 14, 1984

Lafayette Historic Register Number 095 Designated September 19, 2013

Maison Revillon is an excellent example of a Creole galleried cottage that retains its original Greek Revival form and detailing. Elements of the style include newel posts with simple style cap and entablature, shoulder moulding on doors and windows, symmetrical façade, and dormers with a pediment top and pilasters. It was built by Jules Revillon, who was a merchant and a builder and who was well known for his participation in civic affairs throughout Lafayette in the late 1800s. Jules and his father, Joachim, ran a feed and farm equipment store between 1850 and 1900 at South Washington and West Main Streets. In 1829, Joachim arrived in Lafayette from Pierreclos, France at the age of 24. He systematically purchased property that encompasses most of the block where this house sits. Around 1867, his second son, Jules, married Marie Antoinette Josephine Revillon, who was then living in France. He built this house for their expanding family. They had a son and five daughters. Only one daughter, Julie, remained in Lafayette. She was married to Paul Krauss, Sr., who was born in the Alsace-Lorraine region and arrived in Lafayette in 1893. Julie and Paul Krauss opened a jewelry business that operated in Lafayette for three generations.



Evangeline Hotel

1928 • Italianate • 302 Jefferson Street

National Register of Historic Places Published March 16, 1994

Lafayette Historic Register Number 096 Designated September 19, 2013

Evangeline Hotel was built in 1928 by the Downtown Real Estate Corporation, operated by A. C. Glassell, Jr., a prominent hotel investor from Shreveport, Louisiana. Evangeline Hotel was an integral part of Lafayette's business, social, civic and tourism activity for over 35 years. Being the largest and most modern hotel at the time, and also being located a short block from the train depot, it was the most popular place for visitors in Lafayette to stay. Celebrities such as Elvis Presley and Ronald Reagan were once guests at the hotel. Around 1950, an expansion was built at the rear of the building, and in 1960, the building was modified again. When downtown suffered an economic decline in the early 1970s, the hotel was left abandoned. In 1995 the building was rehabilitated into an independent living facility for the elderly and placed on the National Register of Historic Places. The project received prior approval from the Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation for the adaptive reuse renovations in order to receive commercial rehabilitation tax credits. The tax credits are designed to encourage the redevelopment of income-producing historic buildings in Louisiana's Downtown Development Districts and Cultural Districts.



Saint Paul Convent

1919 • American Foursquare • 518 Hopkins Street
Lafayette Historic Register Number 097 Designated May 15, 2014

Saint Paul Convent was built in 1919 by the Sisters of the Holy Family religious order. The historic significance of this building includes the contributions made to black education by Sisters order which was founded by Marie Henriette Delille (1813-1862). Delille was a fourth-generation free woman of color in New Orleans and her order contributed significant funds to build and operate this convent. Around 1829, Henriette Delille was inspired by French Sister, St. Marthe Fontier, of the Dames Hospitalières. Henriette and two friends, Josephine Charles, and Haitian-born Juliette Gaudin began to preach the Christian gospel to slaves and free people of color in New Orleans. In 1836, before it was legal for a non-white religious order to exist, Henriette and her friends joined a congregation of Sisters, which became the first convent for non-white women in New Orleans. In 1855, they formed the Sisters of the Holy Family, and expanded to Lafayette in 1903. They taught a classical education curriculum to Lafayette's Black children. Classical academic subjects included college preparatory education and music. Prior to this time, schools for Black students taught only basic domestic work and manual labor jobs.



Good Hope Chapel

1950 • Romanesque • 301 East Convent Street

Lafayette Historic Register Number 098 Designated May 15, 2014

In 1950, Our Lady of Good Hope Chapel was built by the first Black Catholic Church Parish, Saint Paul the Apostle Church. It was built to accommodate Mass services that were being held in Good Hope Hall at the time. Since 1911, Saint Paul Parish has served Black Catholics living in the areas of Freetown-Port Rico, and La Place neighborhoods. The history of Freetown-Port Rico neighborhood is of significant importance to the development of Lafayette, beginning many years before the town of Vermilionville was incorporated. When Attakapas County was a part of the District of Orleans and under French and Spanish rule, it was legal for slaves to purchase their freedom in exchange for either work or goods. Free, non-white communities like Freetown-Port Rico, emerged throughout the Southern states. After the end of the Civil War, those who had long-ago settled in the contiguous neighborhoods of Freetown, Port Rico and Cropaudville were able to assist former slaves with their knowledge on how to survive as a free person. Most of the non-white "Freetown" families were Africans, Indigenous Peoples, and people from the Caribbean. Some of their surnames were Martin, James, Mouton, Figaro, Coco, Taylor and Celestine.



Maurice Pollingue House

c. 1910 • Craftsman • 126 Dunreath Street

Lafayette Historic Register Number 099 Designated June 19, 2014

Maurice Pollingue House was named for the man who built this traditional Craftsman residence. Maurice Ignace Pollingue was born in 1875 in Saint Landry Parish. He was the son of Maurice Pollingue, Sr., who was born in France in 1833 and who served as First Lieutenant during the Civil War in Vermilion Parish's 18th Regiment. Maurice, Jr. moved into this house in Elmhurst Park around 1910 with his wife, Pearl, and their five-year-old daughter. He taught piano at the new technical college, the predecessor to UL Lafayette. The college was called Southwest Louisiana Industrial Institute. The subdivision, Elmhurst Park, was developed a few years after the Institute was established in 1898. It was a conveniently-located residential subdivision with direct access to campus. By 1910, streets were paved, lots were sold, and houses were built. This Craftsman house is arguably one of the best examples of all surviving craftsman residences in Lafayette. The windows, roofline, porch balustrades, columns, building massing and building form are in original condition, thanks to former owners, Dave and Holly Thomas, who carefully rehabilitated the building to its original design.



George Bernard House

c. 1919 • Craftsman • 221 Dunreath Street

Lafayette Historic Register Number 100 Designated June 19, 2014

George Bernard built this house as a family residence after residing in a smaller house on the same property for six years. In 1913 he purchased two lots and the smaller house, and in 1919 he purchased five additional lots and built this Craftsman bungalow. The house has the customary, low-pitched gabled roof with triangular-shaped roof supports and features an expansive front porch with tapered wood columns on masonry piers. Other Craftsman-style elements include the slatted windows at the main gable and the trellis-covered side porch. An addition was made to the front right side, and the front windows and doors were recently changed. However, these modifications were done with a close equivalency of period materials and using similar construction methods. Because the house is relatively unchanged from its original appearance, it remains an good example of the style of house built in the early 1900s by Lafayette residents living in historic Elmhurst Park Subdivision.



Louis & Mildred Mann House

1937 • English Cottage • 314 Dunreath Street

Lafayette Historic Register Number 101 Designated June 19, 2014

In 1937 Louis Marks Mann arrived in Lafayette and built this house for his wife, Mildred Pons Mann, and their 5 year old son, Louis Benjamin Mann. Louis Marks Mann moved from New Orleans to open a new Lafayette Auto Parts store. The store was located downtown in the historic, Lafayette Hardware Building featured in this book on page 11. Louis operated the Lafayette Auto Parts store until his death in 1948. Later, his son, Louis Benjamin Mann, married Elaine Louviere, the daughter of Larry J. Louviere. Mr. Louviere was the owner of Louisiana Motors located at “six corners”, where Jefferson Boulevard, Park Avenue, Simcoe and Surrey Streets intersect. Louisiana Motors was owned and operated for a total of seventy-two years inclusively by Louis Benjamin Mann, Larry J. Louviere, and his son Larry T. Louviere. Elaine Louviere Mann founded Elaine Mann School of Dance in Lafayette. She taught dance for forty years during the latter half of the 20th century. The Louis & Mildred Mann House has been occupied by the Mann family since its construction. The original construction and all subsequent work on the house was done by four generations of Ducharme brothers, who own and operate Ducharme Brothers Construction Company in Lafayette.



Lafayette Wholesale Grocery

c. 1926 • Commercial • 333 Monroe Street

Lafayette Historic Register Number 102 Designated February 19, 2015

After 1880, many businesses opened near the newly-built railroad depot. Lafayette Wholesale Grocery Company Warehouse is significant because it is one of the few remaining buildings of its type, that represents Lafayette's transformation as it grew from a small frontier village to a modern center of distribution and services for the Atakapa region. This masonry and timber building is historically significant because it typifies the commercial style warehouses built in Lafayette during the early 20th century. Lafayette Wholesale Grocery Building was built on property that had been sold by the Lafayette Lumber Company. Today, it serves as "live-work" apartments for artists. Architect Glenn Angelle carefully designed details to respect and showcase the historic elements of the building. Careful placement of new construction allows the original structure to remain visible. A modern storefront entrance fits the geometry of the original warehouse door at that opening. A narrow overhead door, used in the original building, has no use today, but remains in place as an historic aesthetic.



Mike & Andree Stansbury House

c. 1958 • Midcentury Modern • 600 North Locksley Dr.
Lafayette Historic Register Number 103 Designated November 19, 2015

The Mike & Andree Stansbury House is one of Lafayette's early Midcentury Modern residences, significant within the context of architectural history throughout the United States, because it characterizes the technological advancements in construction materials as well as the two decades of economic prosperity that followed after World War II. Mid-twentieth century Lafayette was transformed by the oil and gas industry, and the resulting influx of newcomers, increased demand for new houses and new commercial buildings. Several architects in Lafayette embraced Midcentury design concepts, but only a relatively few clients were comfortable with commissioning a Midcentury Modern style building. According to Dave Weinstein, a California Midcentury Modern Art and Architecture blogger, Lafayette can boast of an unusually large number of Midcentury Modern residences for a town of its size and its location. Mike and Andree Stansbury were successful entrepreneurs, progressive modern artists, and world travelers. They embraced the Modern Movement in both art and architecture and were actively involved in the design of their residence. Architect, Don O'Rourke, was commissioned for the design of their home.



Lafayette Lumber Building

c. 1958 • Art Deco • 130 South Buchanan Street

Lafayette Historic Register Number 104 Designated November 16, 2017

Lafayette Lumber Company was the successor to Vordenbaumen Lumber Company, which began operating in the mid 1800s on Hopkins Street. Early in the 1900s, the company was purchased by P. J. and Fred Voorhies and was renamed. Around 1925, Lafayette Lumber Company moved from its original Hopkins Street location two blocks away, to this larger site owned by Fred Voorhies. After World War II ended, Lafayette's economic growth as the center for distribution of goods and services, and later as a regional center for the oil and gas industry advanced Lafayette Lumber Company's business. Around 1958, they expanded at this site, and they built this new building in the progressive, Art Deco style. Art Deco takes its name from the "Exposition Internationale des Arts Decoratifs" which was held in Paris in 1925 and was influenced by newly-developed building materials and technologies of the modern era. Art Deco elements of the Lafayette Lumber Building include a prominent front corner entrance with a stepped, low relief parapet, a curved concrete block setback, flanked by smooth concrete columns and capped with a projecting curved canopy, smooth glazed brick, and large window openings arranged in linear fashion with concrete string courses.



James Domengeaux House

c. 1922 • Craftsman • 1403 Saint John Street

Lafayette Historic Register Number 105 Designated November 16, 2017

This Craftsman bungalow is an excellent example of the type of residence built in Elmhurst Park in the early 1900s. The Craftsman architectural style is an American domestic style inspired by the Arts and Crafts Movement that began in the late 1800s. It was the most predominant style built between 1905 and 1930, during a period of significant population growth in Lafayette. The Domengeaux House is one of many properties contributing to the historic significance of Lafayette Register Neighborhood, Elmhurst Park, which is located immediately west of UL Lafayette's main campus. Both subdivisions, 1901 Girard Addition and adjacent 1905 Elmhurst Park Addition, are collectively referred to as Elmhurst Park. This house is most associated with James Domengeaux who lived in the house with his wife, Eleanor St. Julien between 1935 and 1963. James' mother, Marie Marthe Mouton Domengeaux, widow of Judge Jerome R. Domengeaux also lived in the house for a time. James Domengeaux was former U.S. Representative for Louisiana's 3rd congressional district from 1941 to 1949, and he is well known for being the founder of the Council for the Development of French in Louisiana (CODOFIL).



Coca-Cola Bottling Plant

c. 1947 • Modern • 1506 Cameron Street

Lafayette Historic Register Number 106 Designated November 16, 2017

The Coca Cola Bottling Plant is part of a group of buildings located at “Four Corners” historic commercial center, situated at the intersection of two primary highway corridors existing in Lafayette before the 1960s. The Four Corners area served as the gateway to Lafayette from before the mid 1800s to the late 1960s, and remains a gateway to the city today. Four Corners was one of three main retail centers for Lafayette’s early suburbs, especially between 1940 and 1960. Some of the historic subdivisions that were served by Four Corners were the 1927 West End Heights, 1928 Souvenir Heights, 1928 Comeaux Place, 1928 Cornay Additions, also called the Saint Streets, and 1947 Oak Lawn Subdivision. The Coca-Cola Bottling Plant building is built with steel and brick and included office space, a bottling plant, and a warehouse. It is the only remaining historic building complex still standing at Four Corners commercial center. The Modern architectural elements of the main building include simple geometric massing, an asymmetrical front façade, and a horizontal focus which is achieved with bands of windows on both floors, windows turning one corner, coupled with projecting horizontal concrete window sills and headers.



Saint Julien-Fournet Law Office

c. 1912 • Cultural Resource • 207 West Main Street
Lafayette Historic Register Number 107 Designated July 19, 2018

This building was originally a small French Creole building that included tall ceilings and a porch across the front façade. In 1911, Mr. Joseph Gilbert St. Julien (1872-1954) purchased an empty lot from Basil Crow and built the French Creole building. In 1918, Mr. Jean Jacques Fournet (1880-1966) entered into partnership with St. Julien, and the two practiced law from this building for several decades. St. Julien was a descendant of Louis D'Erneville de St. Julien, the younger son of Sir Captain D'Erneville de St. Julien, a loyalist in France in the 16th century. Captain D'Erneville's landholdings in Bordeaux were confiscated by Robespierre, and the family was executed. Louis and his older brother were the only family members to escape France, and they did so by disguising themselves as sailors. Almost 100 years later, in 1904, Louis' great-grandson, Joseph Gilbert St. Julien, was elected to the State legislature. In 1908 he was elected clerk of court for Lafayette Parish, and he was elected mayor of Lafayette in 1927. Jacques Fournet and family were well known for their 75 acre farm, Morning Glory Dairy Farm, which operated between 1927 and early 1940s at the NE corner of Johnston Street and South College Road.



Martin Hat Shop

c. 1942 • Cultural Resource • 312 Stewart Street

Lafayette Historic Register Number 108 Designated August 16, 2018

The Martin Hat Shop is one of the longest-operating, Creole-owned and operated businesses in Freetown, and it at one time enjoyed the reputation of being one of the best hat repair shop in the country. The hat shop building was built by John Martin, Sr., who learned how to clean, block and make hats in 1915 New Orleans. He returned to open a hat shop located at 115 Cypress Street near the train depot. He married Yolande Roy and had three children, Marjorie, John, Jr. and Alice. The original shop burned twice from fires that started in the clothes pressing area, and after the second fire, Martin built this shop between his house and the home of his grandmother, Philomene Francois Victor. In 1951, John Martin, Jr. married Thelma Goodie from Maurice. From that time on, Thelma worked in the hat shop with her husband and father-in-law, John, Sr. Thelma did the sewing while John, Jr. did the blocking and cleaning. In 1976, after both John, Sr. and John, Jr. had passed away, Thelma was encouraged by friends and business associates to continue operating the business. She taught herself how to make a hat from scratch and how to clean and block hats. She became well known for the superb quality of her work and her exceptional customer service.



John and Thelma Martin Residence
c. 1884 • French Creole • 314 Stewart Street
Lafayette Historic Register Number 109 Designated August 16, 2018

From at least 1880, the Martin family has owned the property where this house sits. By the time John Martin, Sr. registered for the military during World War I in June of 1917, he was twenty-one years old and was listed as a “hatter and a barber” living on Martin family property on Stewart Street with his young wife, Yolande Roy Martin, and their newborn, Marjorie. The couple’s first and only son, John Martin, Jr., was born around 1920. He was educated at Saint Paul school by the Sisters of the Holy Family. It was the first Catholic high school for Blacks in Lafayette Parish, and the first to teach classical academics instead of the lower domestic skills that were traditionally offered to Black children during that time of racial intolerance and injustice. Years later, after serving in World War II, John, Jr. learned the hat trade from his father, and by 1946 he purchased half of the hat shop business. The Martin Hat Shop is featured on the previous page 108 of this book. In 1952, John, Jr. and his wife, Thelma, purchased this house from John Martin, Sr. The house remains in the Martin family to date.



Saint Paul Bell

c. 1884 • Cultural Resource • 326 South Washington St.
Lafayette Historic Register Number 110 Designated August 16, 2018

In 1884, Black parishioners paid to have this bell forged as a gift to Lafayette's only Catholic church, to remind White members of Saint John Church that they were also to be considered fully-participating members. Later, in 1910, Reverend Teurlings, at a meeting with Black parishioners of Saint John Church regarding the building of a new Saint John Cathedral, asked about their preference in seating arrangements. He asked if "Colored People" would prefer to be seated in the rear as was the custom, or would they like a side aisle, or would they like to have a place upstairs. According to Father Teurlings, a woman stated, "There is one thing we would like, but there's no use talking about that." After being encouraged to speak, the woman said, "Oh Father, if we could only have a church of our own." Shortly thereafter, Father Teurlings succeeded in convincing New Orleans Archbishop Blenk that Lafayette's Black Catholics should have their own Parish, and in 1911, Saint Paul the Apostle Parish was formed. Parishioners of Saint John Church returned the bell for use at the new Black Church. The bell signifies the nature of the relationship between White and Black parishioners of Lafayette's Roman Catholic Church at the turn of the 20th century.



Saint Paul Rectory

c. 1914 • Cultural Resource • 326 South Washington St.
Lafayette Historic Register Number 111 Designated August 16, 2018

Saint Paul Rectory was built with funds donated by Saint Katharine Drexel, heiress and foundress of the Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament religious order. Katharine Drexel was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania in 1858. Her father, Francis Anthony Drexel, was a financier and business partner of J.P. Morgan. In addition to their great wealth, her parents were known for their philanthropic endeavors. Drexel traveled throughout the United States with her parents, and during their travels, she was moved by the difficult circumstances faced by the Indigenous and Blacks across the country. By the time she was 27 years old, Drexel's parents had died, and she began to use her inherited wealth to help these groups. After three and a half years of training, Mother Drexel and her order opened a boarding school in Santa Fe. A string of foundations followed, and by 1942, the order had a system of Black Catholic schools, mission centers, and rural schools. Bigots harassed her work, even burning a school in Pennsylvania. Nevertheless, during her life she established 145 missions, 49 elementary schools and 12 high schools. She visited Lafayette in early 1914 and donated the funds to build this rectory. Today, her order continues its missionary and educational work.



La Fonda Restaurant

Est 1957 • Cultural Resource • 3809 Johnston Street
Lafayette Historic Register Number 112 Designated August 16, 2018

The remodel and new façade of this building was designed in 1973 by Hal N. Perkins, Jr., a notable architect in Lafayette, Louisiana, known mostly for his Modern style buildings. At a very young age, Hal Perkins received career advice from architect, George Bernard Knapp, who designed several buildings in Lafayette between the late 1800s and the early 1900s. While Hal Perkins attended architecture school, he was also creatively inspired by Midcentury Architect, Frank Lloyd Wright. It was during the automobile-era architectural movement of the mid 20th century that La Fonda Restaurant achieved its early popularity in Lafayette. It achieved particular significance as a place to see and be seen during a period of the oil and gas industry's significant growth. For decades, the restaurant achieved notoriety throughout Acadiana and beyond. Today, La Fonda is a cultural icon, having enjoyed long-term successful operations, and representing the economic prosperity of the Midcentury era in Lafayette. Hal Perkins is also credited with the designs of Our Lady of Fatima Catholic Church, St. Jules Catholic Church, the Carmelite Monastery on Carmel Drive, the 5 story bank building at 700 Saint John Street and the Paul Azar Residence at 100 Beverly Drive.



Nickerson-Parkerson Neighborhood 1902-1968 • Lafayette Register Neighborhood

Lafayette Historic Register Number 113 Designated December 20, 2018

The period of historic significance for this neighborhood is between the years of 1902 and 1968. It comprises all of 1902 Nickerson Addition and parts of 1903 Parkerson Addition, 1880 McComb Addition, and 1915 Lee Addition subdivisions. It also includes the neighborhood situated between Park Ave, Mudd Avenue, East Simcoe Street and Moss Street which was never formally developed into a subdivision. The boundaries include over 80% historic structures, most of which were built between 1928 and 1940. The neighborhood exemplifies significant periods of Lafayette's cultural, economic and social heritage, beginning as a middle-income neighborhood addressing the needs of working class Whites, as Lafayette grew from an agricultural town to a regional hub for commerce and trade. It also codifies the cultural changes brought about by the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Toward the end of this neighborhood's period of historic significance, integration of schools and new building technologies enticed many White families to move south of downtown. As property values became more affordable, there was a distinct shift in demographics. It is now one of Lafayette's more racially diverse neighborhoods.



Givens Cottage

1897 • Modified Queen Anne • 318 North Sterling Street
Lafayette Historic Register Number 114 Designated December 20, 2018

Givens Cottage was built by Sallie Torian Givens for her daughter, Louise Slye Givens, when Louise married Baxter Clegg in 1897. In 1916, Louise was persuaded by college President, Dr. Edward L. Stephens, to become the first full-time librarian at Southwestern Louisiana Industrial Institute. She worked there until her retirement in 1939. This building is a contributing structure in Sterling Grove National Historic District, and it further codifies details about the District's history, specifically the families who lived on this block of North Sterling Street at the turn of the 20th century. In 1893, Sallie purchased the property at 324 and 318 North Sterling Street from Martha Greig Mudd, wife of Dr. Francis Sterling Mudd for \$925.00. The purchase consisted of three arpents of land next to the Charles Mouton Plantation home, then owned by Dr. J. B. Mudd. It was this sale that initiated the dedication of the street as North Sterling Street. The Givens Cottage was originally built as an Eastlake style house with beaded spindles, scroll-sawn cutouts and spindle-style turned wood posts. Sometime in the early 1900s, the Eastlake detailing was removed to achieve a more Craftsman appearance, which was the popular architectural style of the time.



Walter & Ann Dobie House

1958 • Midcentury Modern • 7 Oak Glen Drive
Lafayette Historic Register Number 115 Designated August 15, 2019

Walter and Ann Dobie House was designed by architect Dave Perkins at a time when the oil and gas industry emerged as a source of significant population growth in Lafayette. Typical of most of Dave Perkins' architecture, this dwelling embodies distinguishing characteristics of Midcentury Modern architecture. Dave Perkins' iconic Midcentury architectural elements include a multilevel flat roof with abundant use of skylights, generous exterior windows, exposed slender roof trusses, slender posts, and ribbons of clerestory windows placed immediately under the roof deck. Perkins' signature design elements also include the use of sliding glass panels, vertical wood siding and an exterior color palette of dark grey and rich cream accented by slivers of bright orange. The 1950s brought technological advancements in steel manufacturing allowing Midcentury features to become economically feasible. Light, open spaces designed with expansive panes of glass maximized natural light and sweeping views of the exterior. Dave Perkins also designed several modern residences in Bendel Gardens and the 2nd floor addition to Girard Park Recreation Center Building, which is featured on page 117 of this book.



Lafayette War Memorial Building

1955 • Midcentury Modern • 2100 Jefferson Street

Lafayette Historic Register Number 116 Designated August 15, 2019

Lafayette Parish War Memorial Building Complex was constructed on land granted by Spain to René Trahan on May 4, 1776. Half of the land grant was sold several times, and on September 2, 1816, it was sold to Vermilionville founder, Jean Mouton Sr. A portion of that land became what is now known as Freetown-Port Rico National Historic District. Within Freetown, the property at 2100 Jefferson Street was sold by Leopold Weill on April 3, 1945, to the Parish of Lafayette for \$40,000. In 1955, Lafayette Parish contracted prominent Louisiana Architect, A. Hays Town, to build a public health unit. Hays Town's original design included two rectangular, adjoining, two-story, wings situated in an "L" formation, facing Jefferson Street and West Pinhook Road with an outdoor courtyard opening onto Coolidge Street and General Mouton Avenue. The Lafayette Parish War Memorial building was constructed with concrete clad steel square-profile columns supporting the roof and second floor. Generous expanses of fixed glass windows in a repeating geometry of square openings on each floor gives the building its Midcentury Modern architectural classification.



Girard Park Property & Midcentury Buildings 1957-1965 • Midcentury Modern • 500 Girard Park Dr. Lafayette Historic Register Number 117 Designated August 15, 2019

In the fall of 1863, the Union Army, used Girard Park, a portion of land owned by Basil Crow and his wife, Maximillian Brashear, as a site to dig the breastworks needed to protect Pinhook Bridge from Confederate Troops. In 1934, descendants of their daughter, Maxime Crow and her husband Michael Eloi Girard, donated the 35 acre plot of land to the City of Lafayette with the intention that it be used as a park. The 1957 Midcentury recreation center and outdoor restroom buildings were designed by architect, Robert L. Stephan. The recreation center was later expanded by Dave Perkins in 1965. Perkins' second floor addition to the recreation center, shown in the top photo above, includes his signature, Midcentury Modern architectural features. Examples are the thin, exposed structural elements and the use of large expanses of glass. Stephan's restroom accessory buildings are distinctively Midcentury Modern designs that feature exposed, tapered column and beam structural units as a design aesthetic. Lafayette's economic growth during the middle of the 20th century is responsible for the uncharacteristically large quantity of exceptional Midcentury modern architecture and is due in large part to Lafayette's successful Oil Center.



Curtis A. Rodemacher Power Plant

1951 • Modern • 2100 Jefferson Street

Lafayette Historic Register Number 118 Designated September 19, 2019

Construction of the Curtis A. Rodemacher Plant was completed in 1951. The building is significant because it exemplifies the substantial growth occurring in Lafayette in the first half of the 20th century, and the intention on the part of Lafayette to be seen as desirable place from which oil and gas companies could conduct business. In 1950, census data reported that Lafayette's population had increased 43% between 1940 and 1950. It was also expected that the rate of population growth in Lafayette would further increase within the coming decade. In 1949, the City of Lafayette purchased this property from Dr. Louis Leonpacher. At that time, the property was located on the edge of town in an area where residential and industrial growth had occurred at a steady pace. The new Curtis A. Rodemacher Plant would be able to provide electricity to the city's entire population. It was reported that the new plant would save Lafayette approximately \$60,000 per year, beginning in 1951. The Curtis A. Rodemacher building is typical of post-World War II Modern architecture designed for industrial use. The building is constructed of steel and brick and uses a mix of materials as the building's aesthetic. Polished granite marks the front entrance.



Davidson Memorial Methodist Church

1947 • Cultural Resource • 710 Jefferson Boulevard
Lafayette Historic Register Number 119 Designated November 21, 2019

The Davidson Memorial Methodist Church Building was a decommissioned chapel at Louisiana's Camp Claiborne, and it was moved to its present location in 1947. It was likely built around 1940. The historic significance of Davidson Memorial Church includes the fact that it represents a sizeable population increase in north Lafayette at the beginning of the 20th century. Between 1910 and 1940, Lafayette's urban population had more than doubled in size, and several neighborhoods just north of the railroad tracks began to increase in density. However, waiting for trains caused considerable delays to daily travel, since there were no "underpass" or "overpass" at railroad crossings at the time. Most trains stopped at the freight and passenger depots, blocking key roadways for long intervals. For car travel, especially to church services on Sundays, trains posed a serious challenge. In 1941, First United Methodist Church members from the congregation at 703 Lee Avenue, formed a new congregation to serve the population living north of the tracks. Mr. J. J. Davidson, Sr. and his wife, Lilla May Kennedy Davidson, were an important part of the leadership for the new congregation. The church was named in their honor.



Howard Monies House

c. 1949 • Midcentury Ranch • 201 Saint Landry Street
Lafayette Historic Register Number 120 Designated July 16, 2020

The Howard Monies House was built in Elmhurst Park by United States Navy veteran, Howard Allen Monies. Howard and his father, Marcelino Monies, owned a successful sheet metal business in the area for most of the 20th century. Several church steeples and crosses in Acadiana were fashioned by Monies Metal Works. Howard's father was born in Barcelona in 1880 into a family of several generations of artisans who worked with metal. Howard was born in Lafayette in 1908, and he married Agnes Avant in 1929. Their house was originally built with wood siding. Brick veneer was added within ten years of construction, a customary modification of that time. The Howard Monies House was one of the last historic homes built in Elmhurst Park during its period of historic significance. American Ranch style home construction in the United States was prevalent between 1940 and 1970. The significance of this house also includes copper and bronze adornments that were hand made by Monies. Examples are the gutters and down spouts, awnings, bay window trim, and rooftop weather vane. Ranch style metal front porch supports were designed to mimic tree-trunks with vines that are typically found on a working ranch house.



Elmhurst Park Neighborhood

1901-1958 • Lafayette Register Neighborhood

Lafayette Historic Register Number 121 Designated July 16, 2020

Elmhurst Park Historic Neighborhood was part of the vast land holdings of Basil Catryl Crow and Maxime Brashear, both of whom trace their ancestries to French Huguenot refugees in early Maryland and Nantes, France. They gifted the land that encompasses Elmhurst Park neighborhood to their daughter, Maxime, and her husband, Michael Eloi Girard. Girard was the son of Anastasie Mouton of Saint James Parish, Louisiana and Michael Eloi Girard of Baigne, France. In 1901, the Girard family developed Girard Addition and later sold 30 acres to George T. Hedges from Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Hedges then developed Elmhurst Park Subdivision. Early Elmhurst Park neighbors are familiar names in Lafayette's history, such as Joel L. Fletcher, James D. Parkerson, and Stella and Mable Roy who lived on Amelia Street. Clarence Alliet, Leopold Weill, Sr., Louise Couret, Edgar G. Mouton, George Doucet, P. J. and Henry Voorhies, and Gilbert St. Julien lived on Saint John Street. John M. Montgomery, Frank Jeanmard, Gussie Plonsky, Oswald Fournet, Thomas DeClouet and Frank Debaillon lived on Dunreath Street, and Arthur Yandle, Donald Labbe, Claude B. Gouaux, Edith Garland Dupre, Manning F. Billeaud, Jr., and John W. Faulk lived on Cherry Street.



Allen and Claudia Billeaud House

c. 1925 • Cultural Resource • 208 Cherry Street

Lafayette Historic Register Number 122 Designated October 15, 2020

The significance of the Allen and Claudia Billeaud House includes the pattern of events leading up to the purchase of this property and the construction of this house. It is centered on the family of French-born Jean-Pierre Billeaud, his son Martial Billeaud, Sr. and sons who are associated with the success of sugar cultivation in South Louisiana. The Jean-Pierre Billeaud family history exemplifies the economic and cultural context that is shared by many immigrants to Lafayette Parish, and who were able to create significant wealth within a few generations. Jean-Pierre moved to Vermilionville from France in 1832 where he continued his wheelwright trade. Within 25 years, his son, who was 2 years old when he arrived in Louisiana, continued his father's wheelwright trade and began leasing land to grow sugar cane. After the end of the Civil War, Martial Billeaud, Sr. continued to lease and purchase land, enlarging his sugar production business as funds allowed. Martial Billeaud, Jr. and his brothers continued the business, eventually producing up to 40,000 tons of cane annually by 1913. In 1924, a son of Martial Jr., Allen Billeaud, married Claudia Voorhies, and they built this house shortly thereafter.



Trinity Christian Methodist Episcopal Church

1954 • Midcentury Modern • 604 Lee Avenue
Lafayette Historic Register Number 123 Designated October 15, 2020

Trinity Christian Methodist Episcopal (CME) Church is the first all-Black church, founded in Vermilionville. On May 3, 1872, former Governor Alexander Mouton donated the lot behind this church, at 315 Polk Street, to the CME Church of Vermilionville, for the purposes of “aiding in the promotion and morality among the [Black] population of the Parish”. The donated property was to be used exclusively for the erection of a church, parsonage or public school. The first church, a small, wood-frame building, was built on the lot shortly thereafter. In 1954, a Modern building was built on this adjacent property that was purchased by the church in 1883 for \$100. This building is a fine example of Modern church architecture, with a form that directly relates to the function of the building. Other characteristics include geometric massing, simple unadorned finishes, and an emphasis on both horizontal and vertical geometry. The CME Church, was first organized on December 16, 1870, in Jackson, Tennessee by 41 former slaves. Composed primarily of African Americans, the CME Church is a branch of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a Wesleyan branch, established in America by Whites in 1784.



Central Fire Station

1965 • Modern • 300 East Vermilion Street

Lafayette Historic Register Number 124 Designated December 17, 2020

Lafayette's first fire station was built on this site sometime between 1914 and 1920 on property purchased from the Chargois family who lived on this block. This Central Fire Station building is part of the Lafayette Central Business National Register Historic District also called, "Le Centre". The 1965 building was designed by Modernism architect, Hal Norwood Perkins, Jr., a partner of the firm, Perkins Lagroue Architects. The building was designed under Mayor J. Rayburn Bertrand, who was best known for his leadership during the years of unprecedented growth in Lafayette, and who served from 1960 to 1972. It was during his administration that Lafayette was recognized as Louisiana's fastest growing city, and also as a trailblazer in economic development and both civic and cultural advancement. The Lafayette Central Fire Station building is an example of Lafayette's municipal Modern architecture. Characteristic design elements include the juxtaposition of prominent vertical and horizontal lines, a building form that follows the function of the building, and exposed, unadorned structural elements that create a "truth in architecture" aesthetic. In 2021, the sculptural concrete roof structure was covered in standing seam metal.



American Legion Post 69 Building & Property 1969 • Midcentury Ranch • 1501 Surrey Street

Lafayette Historic Register Number 125 Designated February 18, 2021
Rescinded February 15, 2022

Three significant histories are associated with this site. It is a place where early Indigenous People gathered; it is the site of Chargois Springs that once flowed from the Chicot Aquifer; and it was the home of Stanley Martin-Felix Ducrest American Legion Post 69, established in 1920. Indigenous People's artifacts have been found in several areas surrounding this site. Therefore, it is understood to be a place where First Peoples frequented and lived. In the middle of the 1890s, Joseph Albert Chargois began operating a recreation spot at the cold water, spring-fed pool that once existed there. In 1920, the American Legion Post 69, built a small building on a portion of this site. The Post was first named for Stanley Martin, "boy soldier", Lafayette's first World War I casualty. The name of the Post was later changed to include Felix Ducrest, Lafayette's first World War II casualty. In 1968, the Post commissioned Dave Perkins, FAIA, to design the Midcentury Ranch style building shown in the photo above. In 2022, the building and property were removed from the Lafayette Historic Register by Lafayette Consolidated Government in order to replace the building with a necessary retention pond to help relieve flooding in nearby River Oaks Subdivision.



Herbert Heymann House

1970 • Louisiana • 111 Girard Park Drive, Number 28
Lafayette Historic Register Number 126 Designated June 17, 2021

Herbert Heymann House was designed by A. Hays Town, Master Architect. Town practiced in the southern United States between 1926 and 2005. During the later years of his career, he designed mostly single family residential homes and developed a unique regional vernacular residential style for South Louisiana. Architecturally, Herbert Heymann House is an intact example of A. Hays Town's signature South Louisiana architectural style, heavily influenced by Spanish and French colonial architecture and Town's unique interpretation of South Louisiana construction. Herbert Heymann House features Town's rich French Creole-inspired architectural elements such as classical proportions and symmetry, tall ceiling heights, double galleries across the front façade, traditional wood windows and doors, shady courtyards, and a prolific use of old brick, weathering with the elements on the exterior and hand waxed with beeswax on the interior. The house is named for its original owner, Herbert Heymann, son of Oil Center developer Maurice Heymann and Germaine Rosenthal Heymann. Herbert made significant contributions to Lafayette's recreation, sports, and education, especially at his alma mater, UL Lafayette.



Louis J. & Amelia Arceneaux House

1877 • Greek Revival • 134 Rose Lane

National Register of Historic Places Published October 11, 2022

Lafayette Historic Register Number 127 Designated November 17, 2022

The Louis J. & Amelia Arceneaux House was originally built by Louis Pierre Arceneaux as a French Acadian house. It was modified by Louis Joseph and Amelia Arceneaux into a Greek Revival style house almost 100 years later. A duplicate of the original French Creole house, built by the same Louis Pierre Arceneaux, is currently on display at Vermilionville Historic Village and is featured in this book on page 61. Both houses were built around the late 1790s. Later, sometime around 1877, this house was moved to its present location, off of Louis Arceneaux Road and modified. Louis Pierre Arceneaux who married Anne Bergeron, was born in Beaubassin, Nova Scotia, Canada in October, 1731. He was among the group of several Acadians, families of French-Catholic heritage, farming and raising cattle in Nova Scotia and expelled by the British in 1755. After the expulsion, they began a relocation to St. James Parish in South Louisiana. This group of Acadian ranchers subsequently signed an agreement with cattleman, Antoine Bernard D'Auterive of Spanish Colonial Louisiana, to raise cattle Near New Iberia. Louis Pierre Arceneaux later moved to the vicinity of Carencro in 1787. Several of Louis Pierre Arceneaux's descendents remain on the property.



A. Hays Town Building at Hilliard Art Museum

1967 • Louisiana • 101 Girard Park Drive

Lafayette Historic Register Number 128 Designated November 17, 2022

The Hays Town Building at the Hilliard Art Museum is an example of the later career stylings of Master Architect, A. Hays Town. The design is indicative of Town's rich Creole-inspired style of architecture with signature elements such as classical proportions and symmetry, tall ceiling heights, generous double galleries across each façade, classical, monumental Doric columns, traditional wood windows and doors, and the use of old brick. Town is well known for employing unique facets of colonial Louisiana methods and materials. Originally, the exterior was highlighted by an unusual pale pink color, popular with French Creole Louisianians in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The color is made by first crushing old red brick and then mixing the brick dust with the paint base. In a few years the softly glowing pink fades to the desired light shade. Other examples of Town's methods include the empire style sunburst motif on the library fireplace, hand carved by a local craftsman from Breaux Bridge, Louisiana, the 225,000 salvaged bricks from the circa 1901 Martin Hall building on campus, and the salvaged slate tiles from ballast material of French Colonial era New Orleans sailing ships.



Menachim Aveilim Cemetery

1890 • Historic Cemetery • 1207 Lee Avenue

Lafayette Historic Register Number 129 Designated November 17, 2022

The land for Menachim Aveilim Cemetery, whose name means "Comforting the Mourning", was donated by Alexandre Mouton in 1869. The site features marble and granite headstones and artistic sculptures in a setting of historic Live Oaks, Azaleas and Camellias enclosed by the original wrought iron fence. The marble angel and mourning woman, pictured above, graces the grave of Mary Plonsky Bendel Falk, the mother of Henri Bendel. Mary Plonsky and her spouse, Benjamin Falk, also buried here, were two of the foremost business persons in Vermilionville during the mid to late 1800s. To organize a graveyard society, a meeting was held at Falk's Opera House. In attendance were Benjamin Falk a Russian-born successful merchant, Solomon Wise, a Polish-born Vermilion River steamboat operator, Joseph Wise, a Polish-born store owner, Gustave Godchaux, a French-born lumber dealer, Jacob Isaacs, a German-born merchant, Joseph Plonsky, a Prussian-born dry goods merchant, Gus Schmulen, a dry-goods merchant, Isaac Bendel, a philanthropist and land developer, and Abraham Haas. More information and a map of Menachim Aveilim Cemetery can be found on the Temple Shalom website at <https://www.templeshalomlala.org/cemetery>.



Temple Shalom

1973 • Modern • 603 Lee Avenue

Lafayette Historic Register Number 130 Designated November 17, 2022

Temple Shalom is one of the oldest active synagogues in Louisiana, and it has achieved historic significance far beyond its architectural merit. In the early 1800s, people of the Jewish faith began to emigrate in from Europe and Eastern Europe to Vermilionville. They found a warm, friendly atmosphere of opportunity for their skills, products, and services in a growing, French-speaking town. The congregation, Rodeph Shalom, was founded in 1869 and has worshiped at the 603 Lee Avenue location since 1889. Due to the generosity of the congregation, the building also served as a temporary location for Baptist services between 1902 and 1910. Charter members of the 1889 temple were Lafayette's most prominent Jewish citizens, Leon Plonsky, Lazarus Levy, Benjamin Falk, Solomon Wise, Joseph Wise, Abraham Haas, Hyman Lieberman, and Mervine Kahn. In addition to its cultural significance, the building retains a significant portion of its original architecture, and the Modern style addition, designed in 1973 by Meleton Pierce Architects, has achieved historic significance as well. Lafayette's Jewish population is responsible for a considerable number of philanthropic achievements that have left unquestionable positive impacts on Lafayette.



Maurice Heymann House

1937 • American Revivalism • 600 E Saint Mary Blvd
Lafayette Historic Register Number 131 Designated April 20, 2023

The Maurice Heymann House was designed in 1936 by master architect, A. Hays Town, during the influence of the American Revivalism Period of architecture, prevalent in the United States between 1880 and 1940. The American Revivalism style, also called the Eclectic Movement in American architecture, was influenced heavily by the country estate homes of rural areas like Provence and Normandy, France, after World War I. The Heymann house was specifically designed to reflect the French provincial architecture of the region of France where Mrs. Germaine Rosenthal Heymann was born. The significance of this building is not only architectural, but also because of the association of its original owner. Maurice Heymann is well-known for his generosity and compassion for the people of Lafayette who struggled financially. He offered food on credit to many during the decades following the Great Depression. He donated property to both the City of Lafayette and the University during his lifetime. Heymann's most lasting impact on Lafayette was his development of the Heymann Oil Center in 1952.



Alexander & Truman Neighborhood

1947-1974 • Lafayette Register Neighborhood

Lafayette Historic Register Number 132 Designated May 18, 2023

Alexander & Truman Neighborhood represents a significant part of the long history of Civil Rights for Black families in Lafayette Parish. It was one of the first residential subdivisions intentionally developed by people of color. This neighborhood holds specific significance due to the late date for the development of a segregated Black neighborhood, and the inadequate sizes of most of the homes. Alexander Additions were developed on former agricultural land owned by Alexander Arceneaux heirs and partitioned in 1941. In 1946 and 1947 Alexander Addition subdivisions were recorded in the Lafayette Parish Courthouse by Paul Davis, husband of Mary Louis Thomas, Marshall Alexander (Arceneaux), husband of Emma Foote, Eva Alexander (Arceneaux) wife of Arthur Carter and Arthur Carter. Commercial buildings within the neighborhood include a culturally-significant grocery store called Wa-Wa's, named after the owner, Wallace Mouton. Most residences began as moderate, 600 square-foot shotgun or minimal traditional forms, designed with a Craftsman architectural pallet. Many have been modified, and these modifications have become part of the historic significance due to the inadequate size of the original homes..

Historic Register Sites Maps

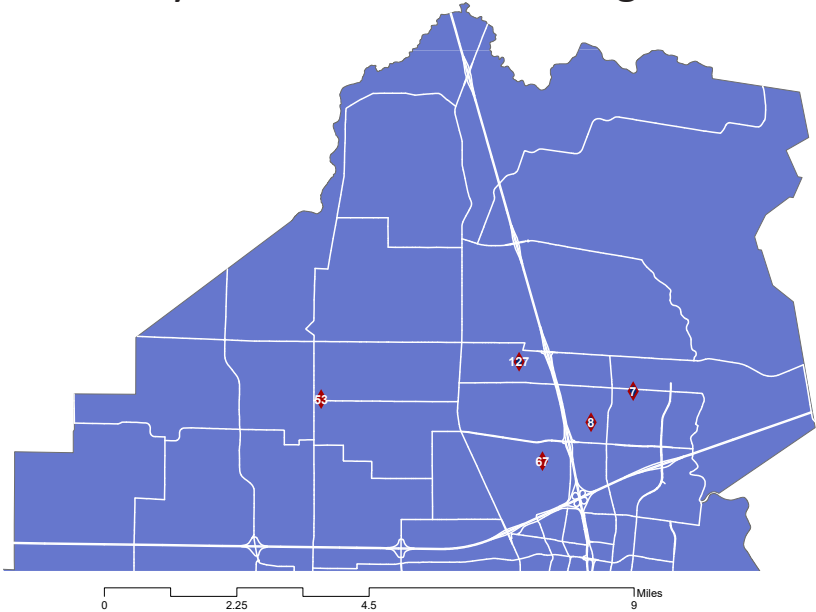
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Mills Kennedy Hopkins	Map 12

Lafayette Parish Historic Register Sites



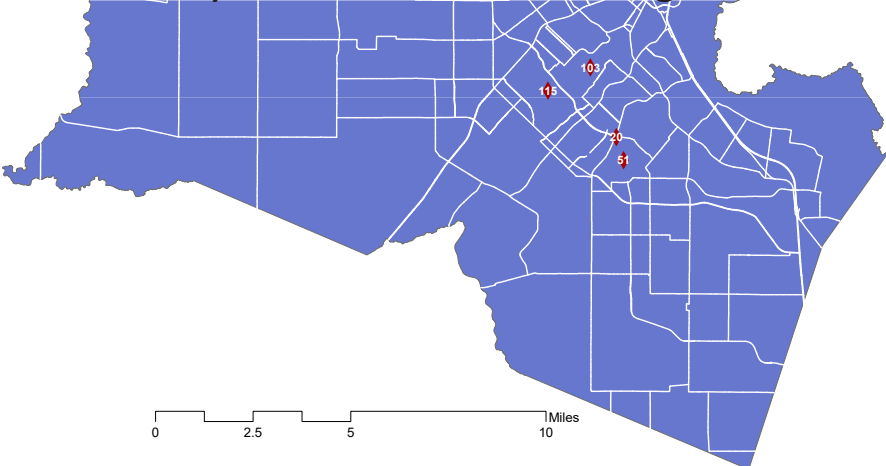
Map 1

North Lafayette Parish Historic Register Sites



7	Alexandre Latiolais House	900 E Butcher Switch Rd	French Creole	circa 1790
8	Jean Baptiste Mouton House	310 Sidney Martin Rd	French Creole	circa 1835
53	Circa 1900 House	1300 Dugas Rd	Queen Anne	circa 1900
67	Couret House	300 Flores Ct	French Creole	1836
127	Louis J and Amelia Arceneaux House	134 Rose Ln	Greek Revival	1877

South Lafayette Parish Historic Register Sites



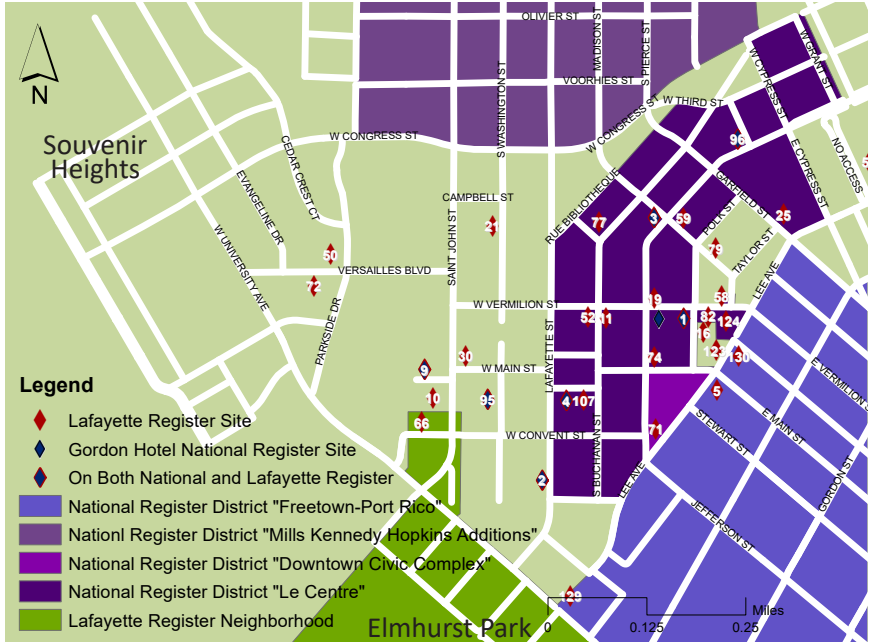
20	Oneziphore Comeaux House	1905 Verot School Rd	Victorian	circa 1880
51	Whitfield House	305 Failla Rd	Acadian Cottage	circa 1910
103	Mike & Andree Stansbury House	600 N Locksley Dr	Midcentury Modern	1962
115	Walter & Ann Dobie House	7 Oak Glen Dr	Midcentury Modern	1958

Central Lafayette Area Maps



- 1 Downtown
- 2 Sterling Grove and Nickerson-Parkerson
- 3 Vermilionville and River Road
- 4 Freetown-Port Rico
- 5 UL Lafayette and Oil Center
- 6 Elmhurst Park
- 7 Johnston Street Mid City
- 8 Four Corners and Souvenir Gate
- 9 Mills Kennedy Hopkins
- 10 Alexander & Truman

Downtown



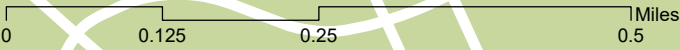
1	Hope Lodge #145	116 E Vermilion St	Gothic Revival	1916
2	Alexandre Mouton House	1122 Lafayette St	Greek Revival	circa 1810
3	Old Guaranty Bank	500 Jefferson St	Classical Revival	1905
4	Old City Hall	217 W Main St	Queen Anne	1898
5	First United Methodist Church	703 Lee Ave	Classical Revival	1925
9	Saint John Cathedral & Property	914 Saint John St	Romanesque	1916
10	Saint John Rectory	914 Saint John St	Romanesque	1921
11	Lafayette Hardware Store	121 W Vermilion St	Victorian	circa 1890
16	Chargois House	309 Polk St	Cultural Resource	1915
19	Moss Building	557 Jefferson St	Commercial	1906
21	Dr JD Trahan House	814 S Washington St	Greek Revival	circa 1869
25	Caffery House	233 Garfield St	French Colonial	circa 1886
30	Clayton Martin House	416 W Main St	Eastlake	1905
50	Gröheim	204 Versailles Blvd	Tudor	1927
52	Poché Building	203 W Vermilion St	Commercial	1920
57	Lafayette Train Depot	100 Lee Ave	Craftsman	1911
58	Sans Souci	219 E Vermilion St	Cultural Resource	circa 1840
59	Maurice Heymann Building	433 Jefferson St	Commercial	1925
66	Oscar Daigle House	512 W Convent St	Eastlake	circa 1910
71	Lafayette's Second City Hall	735 Jefferson St	Art Deco	1939
72	Emelie Judice Mouton House	215 Versailles Blvd	Cultural Resource	1908
74	Grado Building	631 Jefferson St	Spanish Revival	circa 1890
77	Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Exchange	100 Central St	Commercial	1927
79	Heymann Food Center	201 E Congress St	Art Deco	1935
82	Tribune Building	212 E Vermilion St	Commercial	circa 1928
95	Maison Revillon	1012 S Washington St	Greek Revival	circa 1880
96	Evangeline Hotel	302 Jefferson St	Italianate	1928
107	Saint Julien-Fourmet Law Office	217 W Main St	Cultural Resource	1898
123	Trinity Christian Methodist Episcopal Church	604 Lee Ave	Midcentury Modern	1954
124	Central Fire Station	300 E Vermilion St	Midcentury Modern	1965
129	Menachim Aveilim Cemetery	1207 Lee Ave	Historic Cemetery	1890
130	Temple Shalom	603 Lee Ave	Modern	1974

Sterling Grove and Nickerson-Parkerson



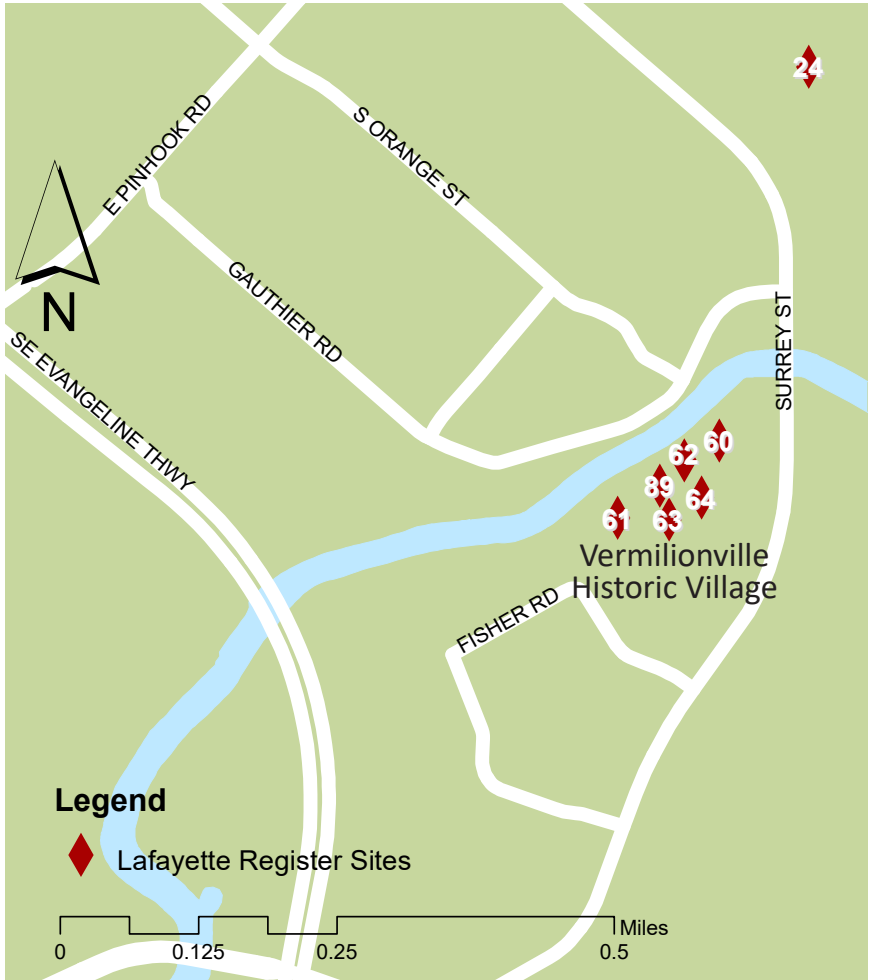
Legend

- ◆ Lafayette Register Sites
- ◆ On Both National and Lafayette Register
- Lafayette Register Neighborhood "Nickerson-Parkerson"
- National Register District "Sterling Grove"



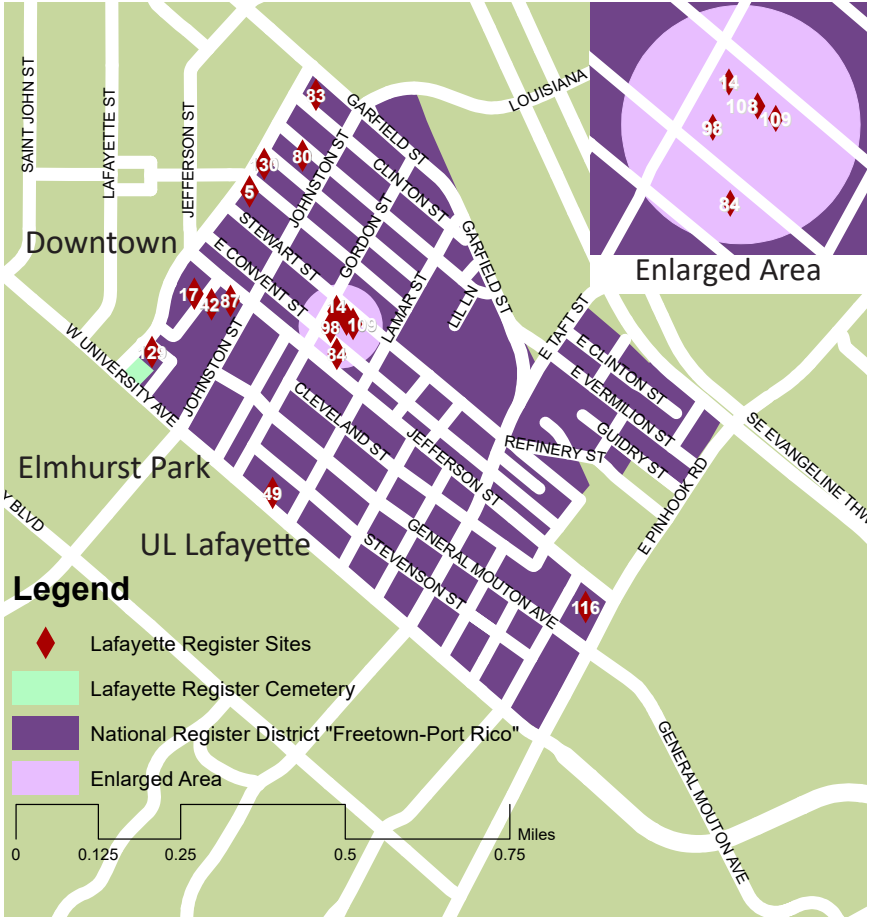
6	Charles Mouton Plantation House	338 N Sterling St	French Creole	circa 1820
18	Greenhouse Senior Center	110 NE Evangeline Thwy	Modified Eastlake	circa 1900
23	Louis Bazin House	210 N Magnolia St	Eastlake	circa 1880
39	NP Moss School	801 Mudd Ave	Collegiate Gothic	1925
41	Hanley-Gueno House	406 N Sterling St	Italianate	circa 1900
44	Barrois House	411 N Sterling St	Queen Anne	circa 1902
68	Prudhomme-Begnaud House	708 Jefferson Blvd	Victorian	circa 1906
78	Nickerson-Chappuis House	631 E Simcoe St	Craftsman Bungalow	1931
81	Moss House	212 Saint Charles St	Victorian	circa 1910
85	Givens Townhouse	324 N Sterling St	Eastlake	1893
92	McFaddin House	351 Elizabeth Ave	Victorian	circa 1904
93	John Nickerson House	310 N Sterling St	Victorian	circa 1891
113	Nickerson-Parkerson	118 Saint Charles St	Historic Neighborhood	1902-1968
114	Givens Cottage	318 N Sterling St	Modified Queen Anne	1897
119	Davidson Memorial Methodist Church	710 Jefferson Blvd	Cultural Resource	1947

Vermilionville and River Road



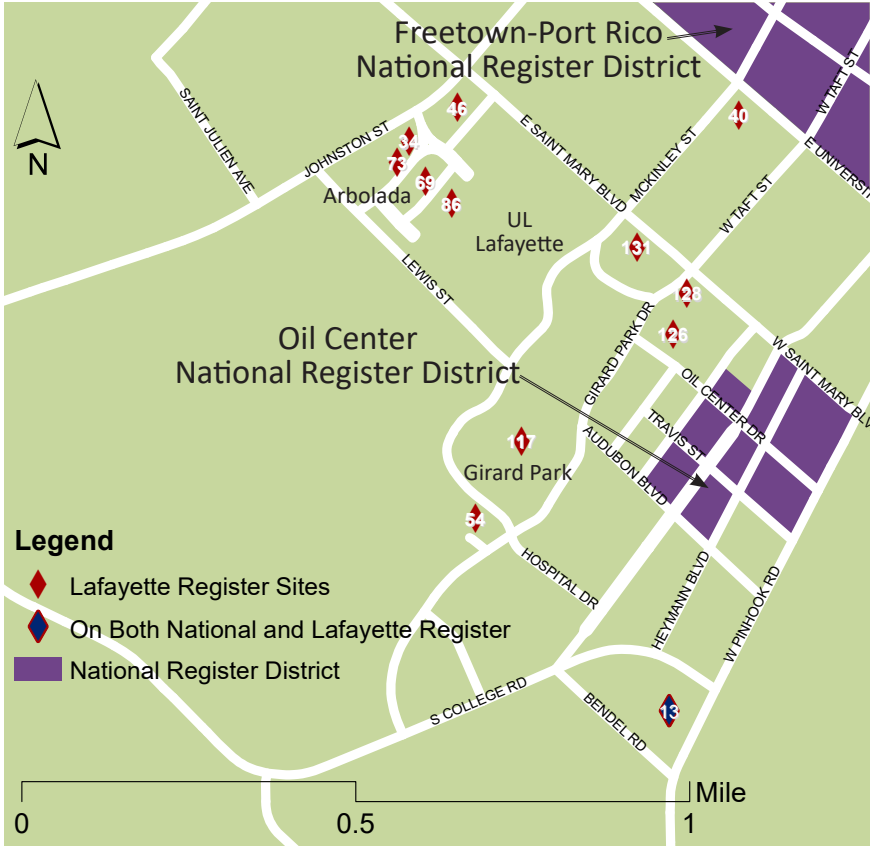
24	Levy-Leblanc House	111 Michael Allen Blvd	Cultural Resource	circa 1900
61	Louis Arceneaux House	300 Fisher Rd	French Creole	circa 1840
60	Armand Broussard House	300 Fisher Rd	French Creole	circa 1790
63	Joseph Buller House	300 Fisher Rd	French Creole	circa 1807
62	Joseph Firnberg House	300 Fisher Rd	French Creole	circa 1860
64	LaGrange Family House	300 Fisher Rd	French Creole	circa 1830
89	Maison Acadienne	300 Fisher Rd	French Creole	circa 1850

Freetown- Port Rico



5	First United Methodist Church	703 Lee Ave	Classical Revival	1925
14	Good Hope Hall	300 Stewart St	Cultural Resource	circa 1880
17	Caillouet House	120 Caillouet Pl	Modified French Creole	circa 1896
42	Dauterive House	117 Caillouet Pl	Modified Foursquare	1919
49	Pollingue-Brown-Town House	323 E University Ave	Spanish Revival	circa 1927
80	Colomb-Chauvin House	424 E Vermilion St	Craftsman Bungalow	1921
83	Garfield House	402 Garfield St	American Foursquare	circa 1890
84	Saint Anne's Infirmary	1317 Jefferson St	Spanish Revival	1937
87	Keller's Bakery	1012 Jefferson St	Modern	1948
98	Good Hope Chapel	301 E Convent St	Romanesque	1950
108	Martin Hat Shop	312 Stewart St	Cultural Resource	circa 1942
109	John & Thelma Martin House	314 Stewart St	Creole Cottage	circa 1884
116	Lafayette Parish War Memorial Building	2100 Jefferson St	Midcentury Modern	1955
129	Menachim Avellim Cemetery	1207 Lee Ave	Historic Cemetery	1890
130	Temple Shalom	603 Lee Ave	Modern	1974

UL Lafayette and Oil Center

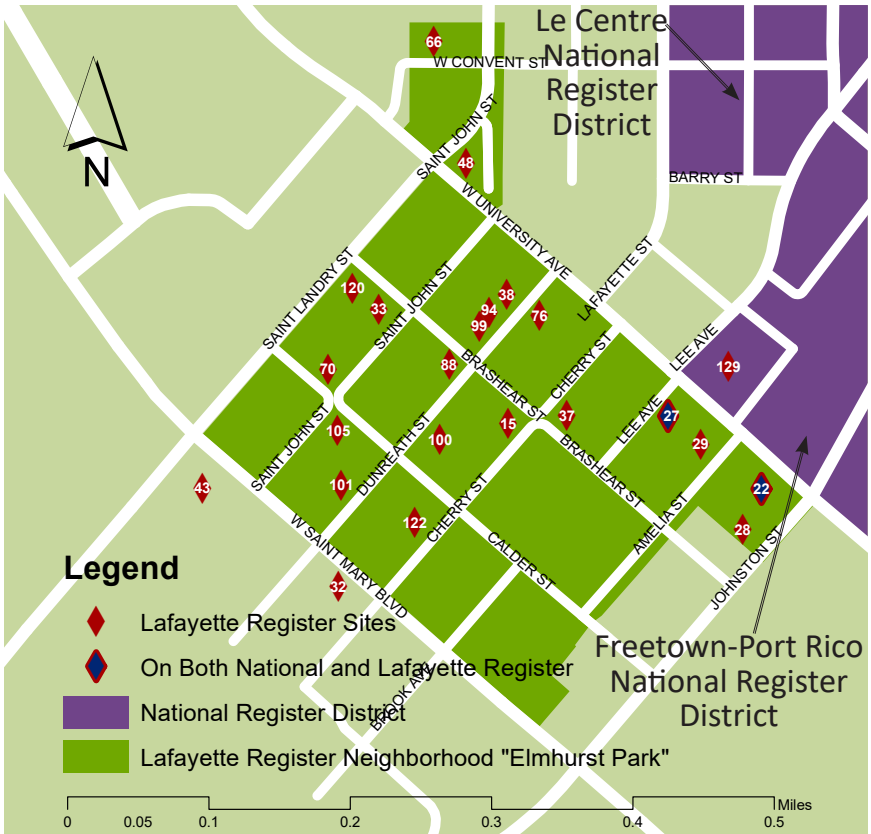


Legend

- ◆ Lafayette Register Sites
- ◆ On Both National and Lafayette Register
- National Register District

13	Café Vermilionville	1304 W Pinhook Rd	French Creole	circa 1811
34	LO Clark House	112 Clark Ct	Spanish Revival	1927
40	Eloi Girard House	500 E University Ave	Tudor	1935
46	La Maison Acadienne Française	1511 Johnston St	Classical Revival	circa 1920
54	Denbo-Montgomery House	106 Verlander Cir	Cultural Resource	1898
69	Carver House	114 Florida Ct	Tudor	1929
73	Cunningham House	120 Clark Ct	Spanish Revival	1926
86	Dr Louis B Long House	115 Florida Ct	Tudor	1929
117	Girard Park & Midcentury Buildings	500 Girard Park Dr	Midcentury Modern	1957 & 1965
126	Herbert Heymann House	111 Girard Park Dr #28	Louisiana	1970
128	A. Hays Town Building	101 Girard Park Dr	Louisiana	1967
131	Maurice Heymann House	600 E Saint Mary Blvd	American Revival	1937

Elmhurst Park



15	Yandle House	200 Cherry St	Queen Anne	circa 1907
22	J Arthur Roy House	1204 Johnston St	Eastlake	1901
27	Crow Girard House	217 W University Ave	Queen Anne	1900
28	Soulier House	1220 Johnston St	Queen Anne	1916
29	Saucier-Bares House	205 W University Ave	American Foursquare	1917
32	Most Holy Sacrament Convent	409 W Saint Mary Blvd	Cultural Resource	1924
33	1304 Saint John Street House	1304 Saint John St	Craftsman Shingle	circa 1910
37	Shady Brook House	127 Cherry St	Classical Revival	circa 1912
38	Martin House	112 Dunreath St	Modified Queen Anne	1907
43	Saint Mary's Orphanage	605 W Saint Mary Blvd	Spanish Revival	circa 1925
48	Dr. Charles Hamilton House	100 Hamilton Pl	Craftsman Bungalow	circa 1920
66	Oscar Daigle House	512 W Convent St	Queen Anne	circa 1921
70	Dr. John & Edith Miles House	614 Calder St	Classical Revival	1948
76	Fournet House	111 Dunreath St	Craftsman	1919
88	Frank Jeanmard House	202 Dunreath St	Victorian	circa 1910
94	John Montgomery House	120 Dunreath St	Eclectic	circa 1910
99	Maurice Pollingue House	126 Dunreath St	Craftsman Bungalow	circa 1910
100	George Bernard House	221 Dunreath St	Craftsman Bungalow	circa 1919
101	Louis & Mildred Mann House	314 Dunreath St	Bungalow	1937
105	James Domengeaux House	1403 Saint John St	Craftsman Bungalow	1922
120	Howard Monies House	201 Saint Landry St	American Ranch	circa 1949
121	Elmhurst Park	200 Cherry St	Historic Neighborhood	1901-1958
122	Allen & Claudia Billeaud House	308 Cherry St	Cultural Resource	circa 1925
129	Menachim Aveilim Cemetery	1207 Lee Ave	Historic Neighborhood	1890

Johnston Street Mid City



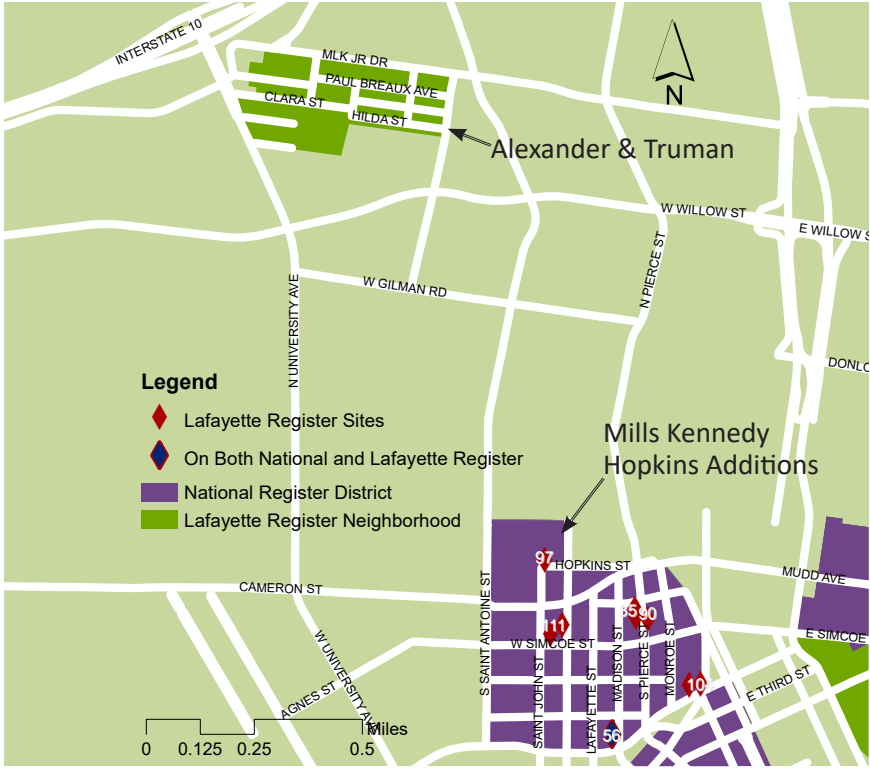
47	Whittington-Gueniere House	2250 Johnston St	Greek Revival	1915
65	Judice Inn	3134 Johnston St	Auto Era Modern	1947
112	La Fonda Restaurant	3908 Johnston St	Cultural Resource	Est. 1957

Four Corners and Souvenir Gate



12 Lafayette Middle School	1301 W University Ave	Collegiate Gothic	1926
26 Cypress House	203 Myrtle Pl	Queen Anne	circa 1900
47 Whittington-Gueniere House	2250 Johnston St	Greek Revival	1915
55 Hohorst House	112 Azalea St	American Foursquare	1905
75 Circa 1901 House	523 Saint Julien Ave	Modified Victorian	circa 1901
106 Coca-Cola Bottling Plant	1506 Cameron St	Midcentury Modern	circa 1947

Alexander & Truman/Mills Kennedy Hopkins



132 Alexander & Truman 200 Clara Street Historic Neighborhood 1947-1974

Mills Kennedy Hopkins Additions Enlarged



35	Jeanmard House	306 S Pierce St	Queen Anne Revival	1907
36	Walter Franklin Mills House	312 S Pierce St	American Foursquare	1910
56	William Brandt House	614 Madison St	Greek Revival	circa 1870
90	Dr Thomas B Hopkins House	317 S Pierce St	Craftsman	circa 1902
97	Saint Paul Convent	518 Hopkins St	American Foursquare	1950
102	Lafayette Wholesale Grocery Warehouse	333 Monroe St	Commercial	circa 1926
104	Lafayette Lumber Building	130 S Buchanan St	Art Deco	1947
110	Saint Paul Bell	326 S Washington St	Cultural Resource	1884
111	Saint Paul Rectory	326 S Washington St	Cultural Resource	circa 1910

Historic Register Listing Index by Property Name

Name	Address	Page #
1304 Saint John Street House	1304 Saint John St	33
A Hays Town Building at Hilliard Art Mus	101 Girard Park Dr	128
Alexander & Truman Neighborhood	200 Clara St	132
Alexandre Latiolais House	900 E Butcher Switch Rd	7
Alexandre Mouton House	1122 Lafayette St	2
Allen & Claudia Billeaud House	308 Cherry St	122
American Legion Post 69	1501 Surrey St	125
Armand Broussard House	300 Fisher Rd	60
Barrois House	411 N Sterling St	44
Café Vermilionville	1304 W Pinhook Rd	13
Caffery House	223 Garfield St	25
Caillouet House	120 Caillouet Pl	17
Carver House	114 Florida Ct	69
Chargois House	309 Polk St	16
Charles Mouton Plantation	338 N Sterling St	6
Circa 1901 House	523 Saint Julien Ave	75
Clayton Martin House	416 W Main St	30
Coca-Cola Bottling Plant	1506 Cameron S	106
Colomb-Chauvin House	424 E Vermilion St	80
Couret House	300 Flores Ct	67
Crow Girard House	217 W University Ave	27
Cunningham House	120 Clark Ct	73
Curtis A Rodemacher Power Plant	200 West Pinhook Rd	118
Cypress House	203 Myrtle Pl	26
Dauterive House	117 Caillouet Pl	42
Davidson Memorial Methodist Church	710 Jefferson Blvd	119
Denbo-Montgomery House	106 Verlander Cir	54
Dr. Charles E. Hamilton House	100 Hamilton Pl	48
Dr. Frederick R. Tolson House	840 Bourque Rd	45
Dr. J.D. Trahan House	814 S Washington St	21
Dr. John & Edith Miles House	614 Calder St	70
Dr. Louis B Long House	115 Florida Ct	86
Dr. Thomas B Hopkins House	317 S Pierce St	90
Elmhurst Park	Historic Neighborhood	121
Eloi Girard House	500 E University Ave	40
Emelie Justice Mouton House	215 Versailles Blvd	72
Evangeline Hotel	302 Jefferson St	96
First United Methodist Church	703 Lee Ave	5
Fournet House	111 Dunreath St	76
Frank Jeanmard House	202 Dunreath St	88
Garfield House	402 Garfield St	83

Historic Register Listing Index by Property Name

Name	Address	Page #
George Bernard House	221 Dunreath St	100
Girard Park Property & Buildings	500 Girard Park Dr	117
Givens Cottage	318 North Sterling St	114
Givens Townhouse	324 N Sterling St	85
Good Hope Chapel	301 E Convent St	98
Good Hope Hall	300 Stewart St	14
Grado Building	631 Jefferson St	74
Greenhouse Senior Center	110 NE Evangeline Thwy	18
Groheim	204 Versailles Blvd	50
Hanley-Gueno House	406 N Sterling St	41
Herbert Heymann House	111 Girard Park Dr # 28	126
Heymann Food Center	201 E Congress St	79
Hohorst House	112 Azalea St	55
Hope Lodge #145	116 E Vermilion St	1
Howard Monies House	201 Saint Landry St	120
J Arthur Roy House	1204 Johnston St	22
James Domengeaux House	1403 Saint John St	105
Jean Baptiste Mouton House	310 Sidney Martin Rd	8
Jeanmard House	306 S Pierce St	35
John and Thelma Martin Residence	314 Stewart St	109
John Montgomery House	120 Dunreath St	94
John Nickerson House	310 N Sterling St	93
Joseph Buller House	300 Fisher Rd	63
Joseph Firnberg House	300 Fisher Rd	62
Judice Inn	3134 Johnston St	65
Judice Middle School	2645 S Fieldspan Rd	91
Keller's Bakery	1012 Jefferson St	87
L. O. Clark House	112 Clark Ct	34
La Fonda Restaurant	3809 Johnston St	112
La Maison Française	1511 Johnston St	46
Lafayette Central Fire Station	300 E Vermilion St	124
Lafayette Hardware Store	121 W Vermilion St	11
Lafayette Lumber Building	130 S Buchanan St	104
Lafayette Middle School	1301 W University Ave	12
Lafayette Second City Hall	735 Jefferson St	71
Lafayette Train Depot	100 Lee Ave	57
Lafayette War Memorial Building	2100 Jefferson St	116
Lafayette Wholesale Grocery	333 Monroe St	102
LaGrange Family House	300 Fisher Rd	64
Levy-Leblanc House	111 Michael Allen Blvd	24
Louis & Mildred Mann House	314 Dunreath St	101

Historic Register Listing Index by Property Name

Name	Address	Page #
Louis Arceneaux House	300 Fisher Rd	61
Louis Bazin House	210 N Magnolia St	23
Louis J. & Amelia Arceneaux House	134 Rose Ln	127
Maison Acadienne	300 Fisher Rd	89
Maison des Marais	1300 Dugas Rd	53
Maison Revillon	1012 S Washington St	95
Martin Hat Shop	312 Stewart St	108
Martin House	112 Dunreath St	38
Maurice Heymann Building	433 Jefferson St	59
Maurice Heymann House	600 E Saint Mary Blvd	131
Maurice Pollingue House	126 Dunreath St	99
McFaddin House	351 Elizabeth Ave	92
Menachim Aveilim Cemetery	1207 Lee Ave	129
Mike & Andree Stansbury House	600 Locksley Dr	103
Moss Building	557 Jefferson St	19
Moss House	212 Saint Charles St	81
Most Holy Sacrament Convent	409 W Saint Mary Blvd	32
N.P. Moss School	801 Mudd Avenue	39
Nickerson-Chappuis House	631 E Simcoe St	78
Nickerson-Parkerson	Historic Neighborhood	113
Old City Hall	217 W Main St	4
Old Guaranty Bank	500 Jefferson St	3
Oneziphore Comeaux House	1905 Verot School Rd	20
Oscar Daigle House	512 W Convent St	66
Poché Building	201 W Vermilion St	52
Pollingue-Brown-Town House	323 E University Ave	49
Prudhomme-Begnaud House	708 Jefferson Blvd	68
Rene Delhomme House	120 E Third St	31
Saint Ann's Infirmary	1317 Jefferson St	84
Saint John Rectory	515 Cathedral St	10
Saint John the Evangelist Cathedral	914 Saint John St	9
Saint Julien-Fournet Law Office	207 West Main St	107
Saint Mary's Orphanage Complex	605 W Saint Mary Blvd	43
Saint Paul Bell	326 South Washington St	110
Saint Paul Convent	518 Hopkins St	97
Saint Paul Rectory	326 South Washington St	111
Sans Souci	219 E Vermilion St	58
Saucier-Bares House	205 W University Ave	29
Shady Brook House	127 Cherry St	37
Soulier House	1220 Johnston St	28
Southern Bell Telephone Building	100 Central St	77

Historic Register Listing Index by Property Name

Name	Address	Page #
Temple Shalom	603 Lee Ave	130
Tribune Building	206 - 214 E Vermilion St	82
Trinity Christian Methodist Episcopal Church	604 Lee Ave	123
Walter & Ann Dobie House	7 Oak Glen Dr	115
Walter Franklin Mills House	312 S Pierce St	36
Whitfield House	305 Failla Rd	51
Whittington-Guerniere House	2250 Johnston St	47
William Brandt House	614 Madison St	56
Yandle House	200 Cherry St	15

Historic Register Listing Index by Property Address

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7 Oak Glen Dr	Walter & Ann Dobie House	115
100 Central St	Southern Bell Telephone	77
100 Hamilton Pl	Dr. Charles E. Hamilton House	48
100 Lee Ave	Lafayette Train Depot	57
101 Girard Park Dr	A. Hays Town Building at Hilliard Art Mus	128
106 Verlander Cir	Denbo-Montgomery House	54
110 NE Evangeline Thwy	Greenhouse Senior Center	18
111 Dunreath St	Fournet House	76
111 Girard Park Dr. #28	Herbert Heymann House	126
111 Michael Allen Blvd	Levy-Leblanc House	24
112 Azalea St	Hohorst House	55
112 Clark Ct	L. O. Clark House	34
112 Dunreath St	Martin House	38
114 Florida Ct	Carver House	69
115 Florida Court	Dr. Louis B. Long House	86
116 E Vermilion St	Hope Lodge # 145	1
117 Caillouet Pl	Dauterive House	42
120 Caillouet Pl	Caillouet House	17
120 Clark Court	Cunningham House	73
120 Dunreath St	John Montgomery House	94
120 E Third St	Rene Delhomme House	31
121 W Vermilion St	Lafayette Hardware Store	11
126 Dunreath St	Maurice Pollingue House	99
127 Cherry St	Shady Brook House	37
130 S Buchanan St	Lafayette Lumber Building	104
134 Rose Ln	Louis J & Amelia Arceneaux House	127
200 Cherry St	Yandle House	15
200 W Pinhook Rd	Curtis A. Rodemacher Power Plant	118
201 E Congress St	Heymann Food Center	79
201 Saint Landry St	Howard Monies House	120
201 W Vermilion St	Poché Building	52
202 Dunreath St	Frank Jeanmard House	88
203 Myrtle Pl	Cypress House	26
204 Versailles Blvd	Groheim	50
205 W University Ave	Saucier-Bares House	29
206-214 E Vermilion St	Tribune Building	82
207 W Main St	Saint Julien-Fournet Law Office	107
210 N Magnolia St	Louis Bazin House	23
212 Saint Charles St	Moss House	81
215 Versailles Blvd	Emelie Judice Mouton House	72
217 W Main St	Old City Hall	4

Historic Register Listing Index by Property Address

Address	Name	Page #
217 W University Ave	Crow Girard House	27
219 E Vermilion St	Sans Souci	58
221 Dunreath St	George Bernard House	100
223 Garfield St	Caffery House	25
300 E Vermilion St	Lafayette Central Fire Station	124
300 Fisher Rd	Armand Broussard House	60
300 Fisher Rd	Louis Arceneaux House	61
300 Fisher Rd	Joseph Firnberg House	62
300 Fisher Rd	Joseph Buller House	63
300 Fisher Rd	La Grange Family House	64
300 Fisher Rd	Maison Acadienne	89
300 Flores Ct	Couret House	67
300 Stewart St	Good Hope Hall	14
301 E Convent St	Good Hope Chapel	98
302 Jefferson St	Evangeline Hotel	96
305 Failla Rd	Whitfield House	51
306 S Pierce St	Jeanmard House	35
308 Cherry St	Allen & Claudia Billeaud House	122
309 Polk St	Chargois House	16
310 N Sterling St	John Nickerson House	93
310 Sidney Martin Rd	Jean Baptiste Mouton House	8
312 S Pierce St	Walter Franklin Mills House	36
312 Stewart St	Martin Hat Shop	108
314 Dunreath St	Louis & Mildred Mann House	101
314 Stewart St	John and Thelma Martin Residence	109
317 S Pierce St	Dr. Thomas B. Hopkins House	90
318 North Sterling St	Givens Cottage	114
323 E University Ave	Pollingue-Brown-Town House	49
324 N Sterling St	Givens Townhouse	85
326 S Washington St	Saint Paul Bell	110
326 S Washington St	Saint Paul Rectory	111
333 Monroe St	Lafayette Wholesale Grocery	102
338 N Sterling St	Charles Mouton Plantation	6
351 Elizabeth Ave	McFaddin House	92
402 Garfield St	Garfield House	83
406 N Sterling St	Hanley-Gueno House	41
409 W Saint Mary Blvd	Most Holy Sacrament Convent	32
411 N Sterling St	Barrois House	44
416 W Main St	Clayton Martin House	30
424 E Vermilion St	Colomb-Chauvin House	80
433 Jefferson St	Maurice Heymann Building	59

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500 Girard Park Dr	Girard Park Property & Buildings	117
500 Jefferson St	Old Guaranty Bank	3
512 W Convent St	Oscar Daigle House	66
515 Cathedral St	Saint John Rectory - L' Ancien Évêché	10
518 Hopkins St	Saint Paul Convent	97
523 Saint Julien Ave	Circa 1901 House	75
557 Jefferson St	Moss Building	19
600 E Saint Mary Blvd	Maurice Heymann House	131
600 Locksley Dr	Mike & Andree Stansbury House	103
603 Lee Ave	Temple Shalom	130
604 Lee Ave	Trinity Christian Methodist Episcopal Church	123
605 W Saint Mary Blvd	Saint Mary's Orphanage Complex	43
614 Calder St	Dr. John & Edith Miles House	70
614 Madison St	William Brandt House	56
631 E Simcoe St	Nickerson-Chappuis House	78
631 Jefferson St	Grado Building	74
703 Lee Avenue	First United Methodist Church	5
708 Jefferson Blvd	Prudhomme-Begnaud House	68
710 Jefferson Blvd	Davidson Memorial Methodist Church	119
735 Jefferson St	Lafayette's Second City Hall	71
801 Mudd Avenue	N.P. Moss School	39
814 S Washington St	Dr. J.D. Trahan	21
840 Bourque Rd	Dr. Fredrick R. Tolson House	45
900 E Butcher Switch Rd	Alexandre Latiolais House	7
914 Saint John St	Saint John the Evangelist Cathedral	9
1012 Jefferson St	Keller's Bakery	87
1012 S Washington St	Maison Revillon	95
1122 Lafayette St	Alexandre Mouton House	2
1204 Johnston St	J. Arthur Roy House	22
1207 Lee Ave	Menachim Aveilim Cemetery	129
1220 Johnston St	Soulier House	28
1300 Dugas Rd	Maison des Marais	53
1301 W University Ave	Lafayette Middle School	12
1304 Saint John St	1304 Saint John Street House	33
1304 W Pinhook Rd	Café Vermilionville	13
1317 Jefferson St	Saint Ann's Infirmary	84
1403 Saint John St	James Domengeaux House	105
1501 Surrey St	American Legion Post 69	125
1506 Cameron S	Coca-Cola Bottling Plant	106
1511 Johnston St	La Maison Française	46

Historic Register Listing Index by Property Address

Address	Name	Page #
1905 Verot School Rd	Oneziphore Comeaux House	20
2100 Jefferson St	Lafayette War Memorial Building	116
2250 Johnston St	Whittington-Guerniere House	47
2645 S Fieldspan Rd	Judice Middle School	91
3134 Johnston St	Judice Inn	65
3809 Johnston St	La Fonda Restaurant	112
Historic Neighborhood	Alexander & Truman	132
Historic Neighborhood	Elmhurst Park	121
Historic Neighborhood	Nickerson-Parkerson	113

LAFAYETTE LOUISIANA

HISTORIC REGISTER



**LAFAYETTE
PARISH** ★★★
BICENTENNIAL