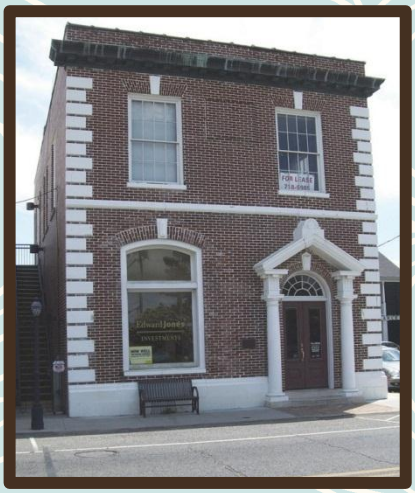
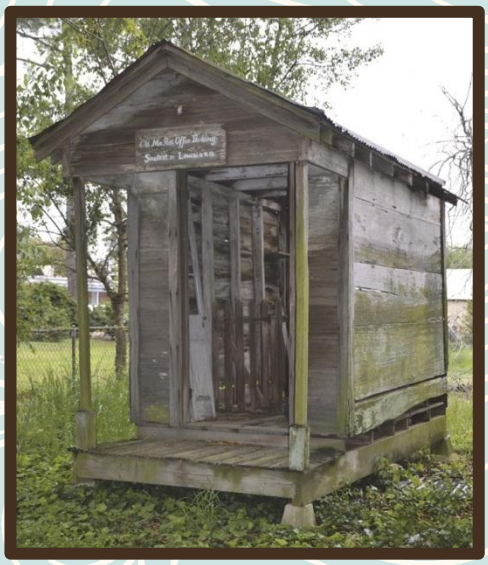












2013 Historical District Architectural Inventory



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BRIEF HISTORY

OF THE

CITY OF NEW ROADS, LOUISIANA

The City of New Roads has been since 1847 the seat of government for Pointe Coupee Parish, Louisiana. One of the oldest settlements in the Mississippi River Valley, the Pointe Coupee area has a history of permanent settlement since 1720, first by French colonists. Africans were brought into the community by 1731 to form the labor force of the region's agricultural enterprises. Subsequent ethnicities to inhabit the area were the Spanish (though relatively few

in number) and, after the change to American domination, peoples of English, German, Irish and Italian ancestry.

The city takes its name from the *Chemin Neuf* (French for New Road) built by Spanish authorities to link the earlier settlements on the Mississippi River with those established beginning in the 1750s on the linking the oxbow lake of *Fausse Riviere* (False River), which was before 1722 was likewise the main channel of the Mississippi. In 1805, the southern part of the New Road was switched from present-day St. Mary St. to New Roads St. Until 1822, the public road along False River (now the corridor of False River Dr., W. Main St., E. Main St. and Patin Dyke Rd.) and the New Road (present-day New Roads St.) were the only public thoroughfares in the area.

Properties along False River, as on the Mississippi River, were surveyed, bought and sold in the French "long lot" system, in which most parcels have relatively narrow widths along the water front and run back a distance of 40 arpents (approximately 1.5 mile). As agricultural properties, these parcels usually featured the landowner's and laborers' houses, farm buildings and vegetable and ornamental gardens near the *Chemin Public* or public road leading along False River, fields of cotton, sugar cane and/or corn behind and, to the rear, the *cypriere* or cypress swamp from which building material and firewood was procured by each prospective property owner.

The elevation of the City of New Roads gradually falls from a high of 35 to 37 feet above Gulf level along the roadway of False River Dr.-Main St.-Patin Dyke Rd. to a low of 25 feet above Gulf at the northern city limits. This drop in elevation has been most observable in times of flood, due to failures in the Mississippi River levees and/or overbanking of False River and the Portage Canal immediately north of the city. For this reason, structures, residential, commercial and public, have usually been built elevated some distance above ground level. (Note: Levee breaks submerged the entirety of New Roads in 1867, 1882 and 1884. The 1890 levee failures sent water as far south as Second St. In the flood of 1912 (the region's deadliest and most devastating), floodwaters were retarded by the Texas & Pacific Railroad embankment, sparing the City south of the railroad, but flooding the area north of the railroad by one to 10 feet of water. The last levee failure to affect New Roads, that of 1927, was less severe and its waters were contained north of the railroad as well.)

In 1822 a free woman of color named Marie Catherine Depau and familiarly known by the nickname *La Fille Gougis* (Gougis' daughter), opened a six-block, 20-lot subdivision of the front of her False River plantation, bordered on the east by the New Road, and began to sell the lots. This was the genesis of the town of *Chemin Neuf* or New Road (originally rendered in the singular). Original names of the streets and their current designations are, south to north: *Rue du Commerce* (now W. Main St.), *Rue du Jackson* (First Street), *Rue de la Promenade* (W. Second

St.) ; and, east to west: *Rue du Pont Neuf* (New Roads St.), *Rue de L'Independence* (Richy St.) and *Rue du Marche* (St. Mary St.)

The establishment of the first St. Mary of False River Catholic Church immediately east of the Gougis subdivision in 1823, the building of the Pointe Coupee Parish Courthouse to the east of the New Road in 1848 and the establishment, meanwhile, of homes and business places between these two public buildings resulted in the shift of importance from the original Pointe Coupee settlement on the Mississippi to New Roads.

The community was variously known in its earliest years as New Road and St. Mary. When the first post office opened in 1858, it was named False River, Louisiana. The post office was closed in 1861. The community was first incorporated as the Town of New Roads by legislative act of 1875, but the incorporation lapsed some few years thereafter. In 1878, the post reopened, under the name of S. Mary's, Louisiana. In 1879, it changed to New Roads, Louisiana. In 1894 the community was incorporated again, as the Town of New Roads, though the name was sometimes mistakenly rendered as New Rhodes for several years thereafter.

Throughout the 19th century, the community of New Roads was limited to that area bounded by the present-day Julien Poydras Museum and Arts Centre on the west and the east side of the Courthouse square on the east, the four blocks of the Gougis subdivision north of W. Main St. and that part of New Roads St. between Main St. and St. Mary Cemetery. To the south, the town was limited by False River and to the north, west and east by agricultural fields.

In 1899, the Texas & Pacific Railroad built a branch line, from Addis to Ferriday, Louisiana, running behind the town of New Roads, just to the north of St. Mary Cemetery. The establishment of rail service and the development of industries along the railroad, including brickworks, cotton gins, ice and bottling factories, led to a growth in population and the necessity for additional housing. Accordingly landowners, of their own initiative, began to subdivide their French long lot agricultural properties and develop them into blocks and lots for sale. New Roads' north-south streets run with some system of regularity, with only a few not crossing the railroad embankment. East-west connecting streets, however, were opened rather haphazardly and each running only a few blocks. In the year 2013, the False River Dr.-Main St.-Patin Dyke Rd. corridor is the only thoroughfare running east-west through the entire city.

A chronology of the opening of some of the major streets in the oldest section of the City of New Roads subsequent to the establishment of the Texas & Pacific Railroad is as follows:

1899: Landowner Helene Richy Voirin opens streets and bocks between present day W. Second, Elm, New Roads and St Mary Sts. and sells lots. Present-day and prior designations for streets in this area are: present-day St Mary St. (formerly known in turn as Demouy St. and Church St.); present-day Richy St. (once alternately known as Railroad St., as it led to the railroad depot):

present-day New Roads St. (once alternately known as Cemetery St.); Third St. (originally Augusta St., for Mrs. Voirin's nephew Auguste Richy); present-day Fourth St. (originally Helena St., for Mrs. Voirin's personal name);present-day W. Fifth St. (originally Gutton St., for St. Mary Church pastor Rev. J.P. Gutton); present-day Sixth St. (originally Jansen St., for Archbishop J.W.A. Jansen); and present-day Elm St. (originally Railroad Ave South).

1900: Landowner and merchant Henry Demouy sells to Rush Alexander and Ivy W. Barksdale: 70 arpents, more or less, bounded south by St. Mary Church, west and east by Joseph Richy, less the railroad right of way, and Alexander and Barksdale divided the tract into blocks and lots and began to sell them. In 1903, they deeded to the Town of New Roads the 71' wide thoroughfare running through the development, known as Poydras Ave. and alternately as Grand Ave.), the cross streets (present day W. Second, Third, Fourth, W. Fifth and Sixth Sts.), first two blocks of St. Mary St. and Gutton Ave. (alternately known as Grand Ave., and now First St. between St. Mary and Poydras Sts.).

1900: Landowner and merchant Joseph Richy, who had acquired much of the former Olinde-LeCoq plantation, opens thereupon Napoleon St., running from Poydras Ave. to present-day Olinde St. At the western end of Napoleon, landowner Beauregard Olinde develops a "quarter" area of rental houses, some shotgun and others Creole cottage in design on both sides of the street. This area is dubbed the "Red Stick Quarter" for a red pole Olinde used as a signal to indicate that he was at his office in a warehouse on present-day Olinde St.

1900: Courthouse St., later known as Court St., opened by landowner Mrs. Francoise Samson St. Dizier.

1902: Joseph Richy, who had acquired much of the former Samson-Lejeune plantation, sells therefrom to New Roads Oil Mill & Mfg. Co. an eight-arpent tract bounded north by railroad, and a 20' strip running from False River to the oil mill tract for use as a public street (now Community St.) and a 10' strip adjoining the street on its east side for use as a electric tram way for transport of cotton seed unloaded by barge at False River wharf at foot of the street for conveyance to the mill.

1903: Helene Richy Voirin, sister of Joseph Richy above, opens blocks, lots and streets from present-day St. Mary to New Roads St, from railroad to Eleventh St. Name changes through the years: Katt St. now Plum St; Tenger St. (named for Olivier "Tenger" Bouligny) now Fazende St.; Claiborne St. (for Dr. Ruffin Claiborne) and Crow St. now Parent St. (as it led to Simeon Parent moss gin once in block bounded by Parent, Texas, Poydras and Jackson Sts.; LeCoq St. (for LeCoq family) now Eleventh St.

1903: Joseph Richy opens development bounded west by Francois Lejeune property, east by Jean Baptiste Cazayoux property , south by False River and north by railroad. Streets opened included Lejeune St (now Park Ave.); Morel St. (now Lejeune St.); another Lejeune St. (later Community Park Dr., now Community St.); and Peach St.. To east of Cazayoux property was opened Pear St. (now Oak St.).

1903: Landowner and businessman P.V. Rougon sells to L.R. Harrell a tract measuring : 3 ½ by 40 arpents, bounded west by St. Dizier property and east by Francois Lejeune property, less three St. Dizier-owned lots on E. Main St. Harrell then begins to subdivide tract and sell lots, reserving a 34' strip as public street (Pennsylvania Ave.) and a 36' strip as public street (now North Carolina Ave.) The two avenues were joined by a cross street (now LaCour St.). Harrell also develops a "quarter" area of approximately 50 rental houses, mostly in shotgun style, in the area bordered on the south by E. Fifth St., north by a line behind the houses which front upon Railroad Ave, west by a line behind the houses fronting on Pennsylvania Ave., and east by a line running behind the houses fronting on North Carolina Ave. Singletary St. runs from E. Fifth St. to a point north of Railroad Ave.

NEW ROADS'

ARCHITECTURAL TYPES

Pointe Coupee Parish, of which New Roads is governmental seat and largest municipality, contained in the year 2013 approximately 60 structures dating from the antebellum (pre 1861) period, many of which are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. One, nationally famous Parlange Plantation Home, located on False River Rd. approximately five miles below downtown New Roads, is also distinguished as a National Historic Landmark.

Many of Pointe Coupee's old homes, churches, schools, commercial and governmental buildings are renowned for their architectural, historical and cultural value. Owing to the great age of the community, and despite the ravages of flood, fire, wartime invasion and the

disregard of some citizens for anything "old," numerous fine examples of Creole vernacular architecture survive, the oldest dating from the latter 18the century. The city and parish contain a larger number of turn-of-the-century Eastlake style residential buildings as well as homes having traditional Creole floor plans and major attributes to which Eastlake ornamentation was added, either at time of construction or at a later date.

Some of the 19th century and early 20th century building modes common in New Roads and vicinity follow:

Creole cottages: The classic Creole cottage features two principal rooms – sitting room and master bedroom – set side by side with a chimney between servicing the fireplaces that open into each room, one door for each room opening onto a four-columned, front gallery, a range of three smaller rooms to the rear, the whole covered by a gable end roof with ridgeline set parallel to the street. The building is usually set from a couple to several feet above ground on brick pillars. Framing is generally of cypress timbers, the space between the studs in the older homes usually being filled with *bousillage* (mud and moss plaster) and the whole covered by plaster and/or paneling on the interior surface and weatherboard on the exterior. This mode of residential architecture was common from French colonial times until about 1910, though most postbellum (post Civil War) houses were of balloon frame construction, without the *bousillage* wall insulation.

Creole great houses: The classic Creole plantation owner's residence, this type is essentially an elongated Creole cottage, from three to five rooms wide and set above a brick above-ground "basement" or service story. As in the case of the Creole cottage, there is generally no interior hallway, with rooms opening one into the other and all opening onto the gallery/galleries.

Shotgun buildings: A plentiful building type in New Roads for commercial as well as residential purposes, the shotgun is ideal for construction on narrow lots, with its relatively deep depth and narrow façade. In its elemental form, the residential "shotgun house" is two or three rooms deep, to which core additional rooms may be added to the rear and/or sides.

A variation is the "double shotgun" or duplex, which is essentially two shoguns set side by side with a center wall separating the two units.

Center-hall houses: Rare for Pointe Coupee Parish and New Roads in antebellum times, this style became much more prevalent about 1900. This "American" style of galleried home, the core of which is a center hallway flanked by two back-to-back rooms on either side, usually has a gable end roof with ridgepole running perpendicular to the street. About 1930, several of these structures were modified, as were other New Roads residences, by the addition of a shed dormer.

Eastlake houses: The most fanciful of New Roads' residences, the largest of these houses are generally raised approximately five feet above ground while smaller houses are set lower to the surface. They are essentially center-hall houses, with the addition of bay rooms and windows, rounded corners, turrets, multiple rooflines, turned wood columns, friezes of piercework panels and spindles, spandrels and milled brackets. Interior fireplaces are often of "catty corner" placement, with two or more back to back fireplaces being serviced by a single chimney.

Nineteenth century two-story commercial buildings: Similar in concept and design to the Creole townhouse of New Orleans, though normally built in wood, this building type consisted of a lower story devoted to commercial purposes and an upper floor which was similarly open and used as a public hall or divided into offices and/or apartments, the openings of each floor fronting on a two-story or "double deck" gallery. In rare cases, the balustrades of the upper galleries were of cast iron grillwork rather than the more prevalent wooden spindles.

Early 20th century public buildings: New Roads' public buildings generally reflect the styles prevalent during the periods in which they were built. In this case, most date from the turn-of-the-century to the mid 1920s and, therefore, are examples of Romanesque, Gothic and Classical Revival architecture.

ARCHITECTURAL INVENTORY

WEST MAIN STREET



116: Gosserand Building: built 1936. First floor originally housed Weill's Department Store and, subsequently, Vee's 5 & 10 Center store, both South Louisiana chain stores. Building owned by City of New Roads.



124: Graugnard-Richy Building: built 1850s as Graugnard general merchandise store; subsequent occupants included Richy general merchandise store, first location of parish's first bank (Bank of New Roads, in 1899), first location of parish's first chain store (American Department Store, in 1930). Oldest commercial building in Pointe Coupee Parish; plastered brick, two-story building with upper balcony, metal shutters and iron bars on lateral windows; last of 11 known New Roads commercial buildings to have upper balconies and one of only two known to have balcony iron grillwork. First floor façade originally had two entrances (as on upper balcony), but these removed and replaced with central entrance flanked by large window on each side in 1903. Interior suffered three known fires: in 1934 and twice in later 20th century. First concrete sidewalk in City installed at first floor entrance in 1903.



211: built 1939 as second location of American Department Store; presently City Hall; brick commercial structure whose late 20th century renovations include closure of W, Main St. entrance and addition of exterior porch along east side.



217: built 1935 as location of Western Auto chain store; brick commercial structure subsequently home to a succession of ladies' apparel stores; one of two downtown stores to retain interior hardwood floor and one of four to retain projecting bay-like display windows.



237: original, northeastern portion built 1906 as Town of New Roads Waterworks Plant with bricks from New Roads Brickyard; expanded 1909 for accommodation of Town Electricity Plant; expanded to west in 1930s for Town Fire Department; crenelated cornice.



348: St. Mary of False River Catholic Church: construction began 1904 and completed 1907; funds unavailable for originally proposed interior ornamentation and spire steeple; crowning balustrade completed 1929; Gothic revival architecture; Theodore Brune of New Orleans, architect; main portal tympanum sculpture by Angelo Lachin; interior stained glass windows in sanctuary by F.X. Zettler of St. Louis, Missouri (1921) and in lateral walls by Emil Frei of Munich, Germany (1937-1940); brick vault beneath Blessed Sacrament Altar holds remains of Marie Pourciau, benefactress of the first St. Mary Church in 1823.



Gutton Monument, immediately in rear of church: erected in 1901 in St. Mary Cemetery in memory of church pastor Rev. J.P. Gutton; moved to present site in 1970s.



St. Mary Rectory, immediately to west of church: built 1924. Caribbean-inspired architecture. Front galleries enclosed 1960s.



Immediately across West Main Street from St. Mary Church and Rectory: *Place de La Croix* (French for Cross Square): public square mentioned as early as 1850s; site marked in 19th century by large wooden cross which served as beacon for ferry boats and well as worshippers arriving at church by water transport.



500: Julien Poydras Museum and Arts Center: built 1924 as Poydras High School. Beaux Arts architecture. Martin Shepard of New Orleans, architect.



On southern Poydras grounds: Poydras Monument: erected 1891 to enclose remains of philanthropist Julien Poydras, whose remains were moved here from Old St. Francis of Pointe Coupee Cemetery then crumbling into the Mississippi River.



On northwestern Poydras grounds: Mix Post Office: built circa 1918 to serve suburban Mix community on False River Road; moved to present site in 1990s.



544: built circa 1900 as Dr. A.P. Fillastre's dentistry office; originally, located at sidewalk but moved back when it became a residence



608: built 1900 as primary department of Poydras Academy then operating immediately to east; moved to present site and converted into residence after new school was completed in 1924.



659: King Theatre Building: built 1949 by Lance Lemoine; two story brick structure with theatre and shops below, apartments above; last of six theatre buildings in City.



752: built 1897 for Beauregard Olinde family; craftsman details added 1930s.



1007: Creole cottage built with materials salvaged from first St. Mary Church of False River in 1907; subsequently remodeled, including enclosure of front gallery, in mid-20th century.



1107: home to Auguste Pourciau, Sr. family from mid-19th to early 20th centuries; *bousillage* (mud and moss filler) walled antebellum structure; subsequently remodeled, included enclosure of front gallery, in late 20th century.



1202: built 1901 for P.E. Berthier family; raised, center hallway house.



1201: built for Ferd C. Claiborne with materials salvaged from first St. Mary Church of False River in 1907; Cotswold-inspired architecture

FALSE RIVER DRIVE



1302: built 1901 for Mr. and Mrs. Antonio Marquez; classical revival, raised structure



1304: built circa 1810 for Etienne Major family; bousillage walled structure which originally stood above *colombage* (brick between posts) first story; first story removed and upper story lowered by 1850s; building remodeled and expanded to rear circa 1950’ heavily damaged by Hurricane Gustav in 2008. Building listed as Albin Major House, for subsequent owner, on National Register of Historic Places.

NAPOLEON STREET

















Nos. 469, 505, 509, 543, 637 and 665 Napoleon St. and 100 and 101 Olinde Quarter in rear: Last survivors of what was originally known as the Red Stick Quarter, these eight 1900-1910 vintage Creole and shotgun style cottages were built by landowner and businessman Beauregard Olinde as rental units and renovated and maintained as such by his heirs.

WEST FIFTH STREET



841; built 1886 for Beauregard Olinde family at original site at 734 W. Main St.; moved 1940 to northeast corner Olinde and Napoleon Sts., moved to present location 1980s.

SIXTH STREET



221: built circa 1905; once owned by A. Bondy family; Eastlake cottage.

PARENT STREET



304: built circa 1905; Creole cottage long home to Boudreaux-Stadekar families; believed to be oldest building on Parent St.

NEW ROADS STREET



151: built 1890 for J.O. Delage family; Creole floor plan with exterior Eastlake ornamentation.



208: Fanciful gabled, Eastlake central hallway house; south portion is Creole cottage to which remainder of structure was added in 1891 for J.P. Gosserand family; upper level gable doorways once had balconies.



329: built 1899 for I.G. Morgan family; Eastlake style with profuse fenestration.



East side 500 and 600 blocks: St. Mary Cemetery: opened 1865; also contains remains and markers dating from 1818-1892 moved here from Old St. Francis Cemetery which crumbled into the Mississippi River during 1888-1892. Notable above-ground tombs include those of Ternant, Samson, Lieux, Cazayoux, Bouanchaud and Rosso families and that of St. Vincent de Paul Society.



652: built in 1936 for Lieux Chevrolet Company



808: St. Augustine Church: built 1923; classical revival architecture



807: built early 1900s for Albert Pourciau family; Creole cottage, subsequently renovated.



810: built 1932 as St. Augustine School



812: built 1951 as Holy Ghost Convent



1001: commercial building, dedicated 1963 as Rivers Frederick Library, a branch of the Pointe Coupee Parish Library System named in honor of a pioneer African-American physician and native Pointe Coupeaan



1005: built 1950 as New Roads High School as first high school for African-American students since discontinuation of Pointe Coupee Industrial and High School on False River Dr. in 1903

RICHY STREET



213: built circa 1920 for Savinien Pourciau family; bay at northeast corner moved here from 1900-vintage Leliot LeBeau residence on False River Road upon its demolition circa 1970.



315: built circa 1900 for John L. Vignes family; Eastlake ornamentation, including fish scale siding on curved exterior.



329: built circa 1900 for Hilary Vignes family; center hallway house with colonial revival exterior details.



401: built circa 1902 for Ivy W. Barksdale; home of Lejeune Academy circa 1970; two-story fanciful Eastlake structure.



405: Samson-Claiborne House: built circa 1835; moved to this site circa 1980 from original location at northwest corner E. Main St. and Pennsylvania Ave; Creole-Anglo home with central hallway.



526: core of building built 1882 as Poydras School of New Roads at northwest corner New Roads and First Sts.; moved to this location in 1957.



604: built circa 1900 as Russo Saloon; originally two stories with upper balcony; upper floor removed 1930s after conversion to Norman Major Grocery; one of few buildings in 600 block of Richy St. not to be damaged or totally destroyed in fire of March 19, 1909.



653: built 1909 as B. Olinde & Sons wholesale grocery; brick structure with arched windows.



805: built circa 1910; long home to Desormes family; Creole cottage, façade subsequently altered.

POYDRAS STREET



128: built 1951 as Livonia Lodge Masonic temple to replace older, two-story, frame Masonic Temple & Opera House building of 1905.



204: built circa 1910 for Raymond Maggio family; gable fronted, central hallway house with Eastlake exterior details.



207: built 1903 for Dr. Adolph Tircuit family; raised Queen Anne Eastlake house with rounded corner.



303: built 1903 for Judge W.C. Carruth family; raised Queen Anne Eastlake house with cylindrical turret.



302: built circa 1905 for Semple Morgan family; raised Eastlake house.



306: built 1904 for Ernest Morgan family; center hallway home; porches once wrapped entirely around structure.



417: built 1903 for Ivy W. Barksdale family; long home to J.P. Jewell, Jr. family; classical exterior details.



508: built circa 1910 for S.N. Garrett family; Eastlake style.



600: built circa 1910 for Russo family; later owned by Nelson family; originally two story Eastlake residence of which upper floor was subsequently removed.



605: built circa 1905; long home to Joseph Elias Didier family; Eastlake cottage.

EAST MAIN STREET



102: built 1909 for First National Bank; long home to Hebert Jewelry Store; two-story brick with classical revival features and quoined corners; bricks from New Roads Brickyard.



108: built 1918 for Satterfield Motor Company; later home to succession of discount department stores; plaster covered brick commercial structure with exterior pilasters and arched cornice.



110: built 1922 by Ernest Morgan as location of New Roads Post Office, replacing earlier, frame post office building of 1904; in 1954 became shoe department of contiguous Morgan's Department Store; brick building with exterior pilasters .



118: built 1939 for Morgan's Department Store; brick structure with trio of projecting display windows, interior hardwood floors, mezzanine and basement, replacing earlier, frame store of 1900.



154: built 1903 as office for Dr. Ruffin Claiborne; attorneys' offices since 1913; Eastlake style with bay.



155: originally two adjacent buildings built circa 1901, the eastern building, with projecting display windows, for John L. Vignes as New Roads Drug Store, and the western portion for A. Bondy Fancy Grocery; Russo family joined the buildings and added canopy over sidewalk supported by four iron curbside columns in 1921; subsequent owners removed and re-installed the center partition according to tenants' needs; building renovated and canopy removed in 1981.



163-169: built 1940 for Lester Hebert as second location of Central Drugs Store (No. 169) and Barber Shop (No. 163); subsequently home to Sonnier Pharmacy. Two story brick building by E.E. Rabalais & Sons, replacing earlier, single story frame building of 1900. Note: Successive barbers have operated on site of No. 163 continuously since 1900.



201: Pointe Coupee Parish Courthouse: front portion built in 1902, Romanesque Revival architecture; A.J. Bryan & Co. of Jackson, Mississippi, architects, and M.T. Lewman & Co. of Louisville, Kentucky, contractors; bricks from New Roads Brickyard. Rear annex built in 1939 by Sciambro & Massino and E.E. Rabalais & Sons under Federal Works Agency of the Public Works Administration. Listed on National Register of Historic Places; buildings replace earlier, classical revival courthouse and jail of 1848.



210: built circa 1875 as Francois Lieux Saloon and Billiards; one of few remaining shotgun commercial buildings in city; original frame façade subsequently veneered in brick.



303: built 1890 as furniture department of LeBeau & St. Dizier general merchandise store; subsequent location of first library in parish, the Adrienne Lawrence Library and Reading Room, in 1910; subsequent location of founding of Morning Treat Coffee Company in 1926; shotgun type commercial building.



308: built 1884 as Evariste Sanchez Hotel, acquired by Quinn family in 1885 and known as City Hotel, replacing circa 1850 hotel and coffee house building; frame, single story, central hallway building with exterior Eastlake details.



336: built circa 1890 as office for Attorney/Judge Robert Semple; shotgun type commercial building.



424: built circa 1905 for Emile Jewell family; Creole cottage with Eastlake exterior ornamentation.



438: built circa 1920 as a duplex rental unit; building was pre-fabricated and purchased from Sears, Roebuck & Co.



503: built circa 1905 for Hewitt Bouanchaud family; center hallway home.



507: Lejeune House; built circa 1820 for Francois Samson family as main house of cotton plantation; main story of *bousillage* above brick basement; classical revival exterior details and interior paneling and coffered ceiling of *salon* added circa 1835 by contractor Francois Averiant; possible renovations in 1856-1857 as well; listed on National Register of Historic Places.



708 (in rear of): Creole cottage originally on Patin Dyke Rd. and long home to St. Romain family; moved to present site circa 2000.



803: built circa 1905 for Kearney Family; center hallway house.



909: Creole structure to which Eastlake additions and ornamentation added circa 1890 for Jean Baptiste Cazayoux family.



907: built 1914 for Sheriff Lamartine Bouanchaud family; Martin Shepard of New Orleans, architect; three level residence with exterior classical revival details; first house in Pointe Coupee Parish to have furnace.



913: front portion is two circa 1850 Creole cottages added end to end for Judge Alcide Bouanchaud family in 1880.



807: built 1886 for Joseph Lejeune family; broad, center hallway house.

EAST SECOND STREET



123: built circa 1900; once home of Miss Marie LeBlanc; Creole cottage with bay,



120: built circa 1902 as Parish Jailor's residence and originally located at rear of Pointe Coupee Parish Courthouse and Jail; Creole cottage; moved to this location in 1939

MILL STREET



101: built circa 1910 for Alonzo McFarland family; center hallway house with wraparound gallery.



206: built circa 1910; long home to Jewell family; center hallway house with Eastlake exterior ornamentation.



301: New Roads Oil Mill, later Southern Cotton Oil Company, seed house: built 1900. Now owned by City of New Roads.

EAST FIFTH STREET



211: built circa 1910 as Sebastian Corrente grocery store, subsequently Emile Pourciau's "Black Store" and Lindsly Grocery.



Built circa 1910; long home to Wilfred Roy family; Creole cottage.



307: built circa 1910; long home to Jules Cazayoux, Sr. family; Eastlake style.

RAILROAD AVENUE





312 and 313: two surviving units of Harrell Quarter rental properties, built circa 1905

COURT STREET



113: built 1898 for Amelcar LeBlanc family; center hallway house; pavilion on grounds was originally cover for Parish Jail well



304: built circa 1900 for Alcide Bondy family; Creole floor plan with exterior Eastlake ornamentation.

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE



113 : built 1912 for Hazilda Samson LeBeau; raised Eastlake style.



112: built 1870s at original location on Patin Dyke Rd.; moved to present site post 1903; Creole cottage



206: built 1905 as First United Methodist Church; frame, Gothic revival structure with belfry.



210: built circa 1908 and subsequently remodeled 1920s for Elmo LaCour family; modified Creole cottage style.



301: built circa 1905 for Mrs. Antonia Roy family; Creole cottage with Eastlake exterior ornamentation and bay.



402: built about 1905; Eastlake cottage; one of several houses on Pennsylvania and North Carolina Aves. built by Bertha Lumber Co.



406: built 1893 at original location on False River Dr. for newly-married Mr. and Mrs. J.W. Seibert;; moved to present location 2000; exuberant Eastlake cottage with multiple bays.

SINGLETARY STREET



built circa 1910 for St Paul Methodist Church, which congregation was founded in 1869



615: built circa 1905 for A.G. Singletary family by contractor Octave Laurent; subsequently home of Felix Lindsly family, Mr. Lindsly being developer of upper Singletary St.; Creole floor plan.

NORTH CAROLINA AVENUE



107: built circa 1905; once home of Leon Joseph family; Eastlake style.



111: built circa 1903 for L. R. Harrell family; Mr. Harrell was developer of North Carolina and Pennsylvania Aves. and the Harrell Quarter around intersection of Railroad Ave. and Singletary St.; raised, center hallway house.



204: built circa 1905 for Jones family, who operated boarding house therein; raised, center hallway house.



207: built circa 1905 for H.A. Fitzhugh family; steeply-pitched gable Eastlake style.



300: built circa 1910 for Justin Patin, contractor who built several homes on North Carolina and Pennsylvania Aves. and False River Dr. distinctive for their large single dormers; raised, center hallway house.

LEJEUNE STREET



208: Creole cottage, property of First United Methodist Church.

PEACH STREET



104: built 1903 for J.A. Cazayoux family on original site at northeast corner of E.. Main and Peach Sts.; moved to present site mid-1900s; Eastlake cottage.



109: built 1902 by O. St. Dizier & Co. as rental unit on original site at northeast corner E. Main and Oak Sts.; moved to present site 1930s; Creole cottage with Eastlake exterior ornamentation.

OAK STREET



120: central core is circa 1840 Pierre Boiteux family Creole cottage of *bousillage* and cypress frame construction originally located on False River Dr.; moved to present location early 21st century.