

THE HISTORY OF DOWNTOWN

LAFAYETTE, LOUISIANA

TM

19th Century Acadian House



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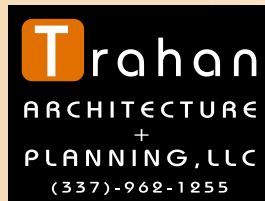
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History of the Development of Lafayette



LA SALLE TAKING POSSESSION OF LOUISIANA, A. D. 1682

Drawing is circa 1918, by J. N. Marchand.

It was a gift to The Historic New Orleans Collection by Mary Alma Riess. 2008.0242.3.3

The Early Years - A Background

The first European explorers to visit Louisiana came in 1528 when a Spanish expedition led by Panfilo de Narváez located the mouth of the Mississippi River.

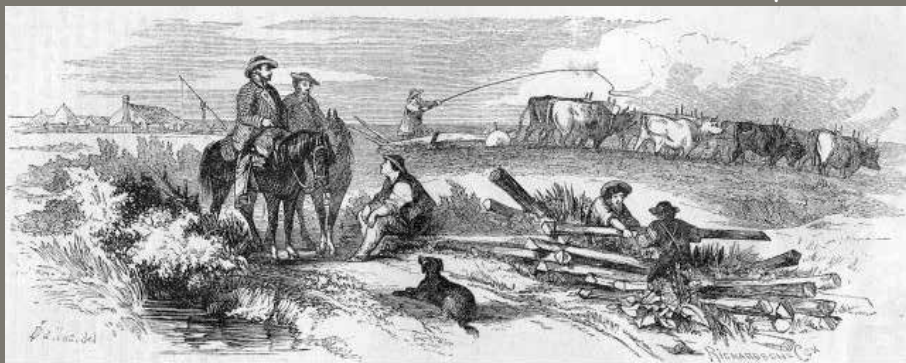
The French explorer Robert Cavelier de La Salle named the region Louisiana in 1682 to honor France's King Louis XIV. The first permanent settlement, Fort Maurepas (at what is now Ocean Springs, Mississippi, near Biloxi), was founded in 1699 by Pierre Le Moyne d'Iberville, a French military officer from Canada.

Prior to November 1762, when France ceded territory rights of Louisiana to Spain, the Attakapas Region was mostly inhabited by Native Americans of the Attakapa-Ishak and Chitimacha tribes. There were only a sparse number of traders, ranchers and smugglers of European descent.

Catholic Church records indicate that Acadians arrived in New Orleans in early 1764. Their family names were Cormier, Landry, Poirier, Olivier, Brazier, Richard, Deville, Degoutin, Coutrie, and others. Some moved on to find fertile land in the Attakapas region and beyond. Others settled along the Mississippi River west of New Orleans.

In early 1765, there were 4 families of Acadians, a total of 21 people, who settled on the western Attakapas frontier, and shortly thereafter 37 more Acadians arrived. Their leaders names were Joseph "dit Beausoleil" Broussard, Joseph Guilbeau, Jean Dugas, Olivier Thibodeau, Jean-Baptiste Broussard, Pierre Arseneau, and Victor Broussard.

Acadians settled mainly along the Bayou Teche between Saint Martinville and Breaux Bridge. Many of these Acadians moved after the Yellow Fever epidemic in June 1765. In March of 1766, 37 Acadians settled near present-day Broussard, Louisiana. They called it Cote Gelee, meaning frozen hill, because that winter was unseasonably cold.



Center for Louisiana Studies, <http://cls.louisiana.edu>

"Breaking Prairie" 1855 Image from Harper's Magazine

Initial Acadian settlements in the Attakapas region were located close to the Lafayette Regional Airport between the city of Lafayette and the town of Broussard along the west bank of the Bayou Tortue.

Throughout the late 18th century, traveling around the undeveloped Attakapas region was limited to waterways and rough trails. Since the Bayou Vermilion through Lafayette at the time was full of fallen trees and other natural obstacles, it was not navigable by any vessel large enough to carry sizable cargo. The Pinhook Bridge area became a place where traders unloaded their boats and waited local transportation by horse and travois, and later wagons. They delivered to nearby ranches and traded with the local Native Americans and fur trappers.



1925 Photo of Vermilion Bayou North of the Pinhook Bridge
Photo is courtesy of Louis J. Perret, Lafayette Parish Clerk of Courts

According to the book, “Louisiana Place Names of Indian Origin: A Collection of Words” by William A Read, the name Pinhook is believed to have been derived from the Choctaw word, “Pinashuk” meaning Basswood or Linden tree. It is said that there was a large Linden grove along the Vermilion Bayou in present-day Bendel Gardens Subdivision. The Linden tree provided Native Americans with useful medicine and was also used as a perfume.



1921 Photo of Vermilion Bayou's Pinhook Bridge
Photo is courtesy of Louis J. Perret, Lafayette Parish Clerk of Courts

On the Old Spanish Trail, at Pinhook Bridge where it crosses the Bayou Vermilion, there was a small rustic building serving as an inn and restaurant. According to Harry Lewis Griffen's book, "The Attakapas Country," The Inn was a gathering place for transporting materials and goods from the Bayou Vermilion onto local hired wagons for delivery at nearby plantations. The location of that inn is believed to be at present-day Café Vermilionville.



Circa 1835 Café Vermilionville, National Register Historic Property

Both the French and Spanish officials granted lands freely along the bayous Carencro and Vermilion. In 1800, Napoleon Bonaparte re-acquired the territory of Louisiana from Spain before selling the territory to the United States in 1803. The area we know now as Lafayette Parish was a portion of the plains called the Attakapas Region. It included present-day St. Landry, St. Martin, Vermilion, Iberia and Lafayette Parishes.



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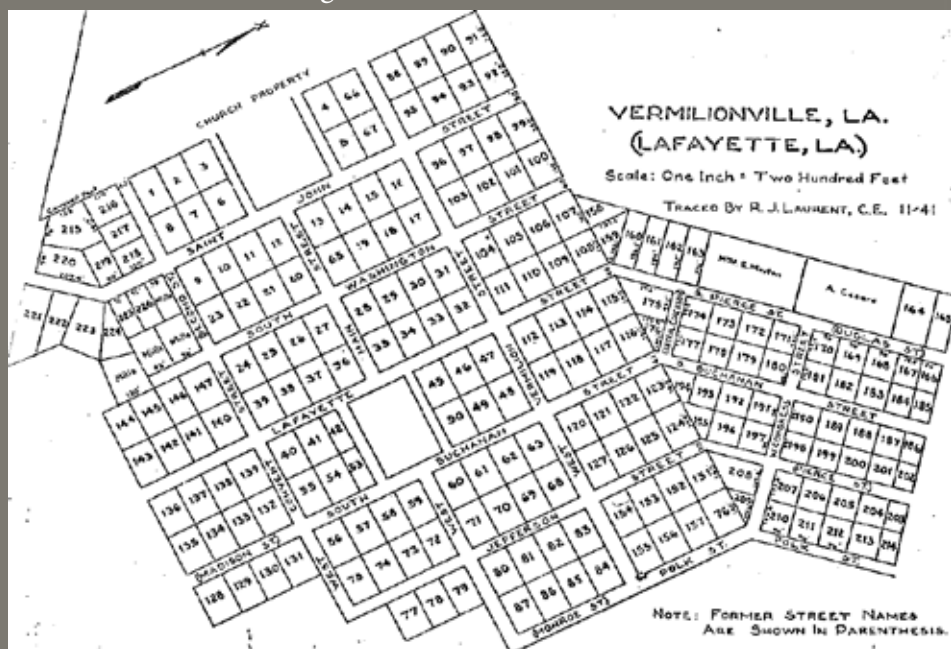
Depiction of Le Grand Dérangement de les Acadiens (the Great Deportation of the Acadians) in 1755, courtesy of Dudley J. Leblanc

1803 Louisiana became part of US, and Americans began to immigrate to the village of Vermilionville from the eastern seaboard and southeastern states in search of inexpensive fertile land. In many cases people discovered the area by stopping on their journey to Texas. American families such as the Baileys the Mudds and the Campbells settled in Vermilionville and brought with them skills and technology that encouraged urban growth.

In January of 1823, Louisiana Legislature carved Lafayette Parish from the western portion of Saint Martin Parish. It included present-day Vermilion and Acadia Parishes, and extended west to the Mermentau River and south to the Gulf of Mexico.

By 1820, the Population of Attakapas County numbered over 12,000 people. One of the several large and increasingly affluent families in the area was that of Jean Mouton.

Mouton's father, Salvador, had come to St. James Parish as an exiled Acadian. Around 1760, as a young man, Jean came to the Attakapas country and settled north of Pinhook Bridge on the banks of the Vermilion.



Jean Mouton's Development - 1824 Vermilionville

Jean Mouton found there was an increasing demand for space in the seat of Lafayette Parish. He created from his property, a new development adjacent to the church and designed around a Court House Square. The new development consisted of 156 lots, each measuring 96 x 140 feet, with dirt roads aligned in a north-south grid and named for US Presidents.

By the 1830s Lafayette Parish had developed a unique profusion of small plantations, which helped to make things favorable for the development of an urban middle class.

On smaller plantations it was not feasible to employ the necessary skilled laborers such as blacksmiths, wheelwrights, and carpenters on a full time basis. Therefore, the need for merchants, skilled artisans and craftsmen grew.



Jean Mouton's circa 1800 Maison Dimanche (Sunday House) used by the family before and after Mass at nearby Saint John the Evangelist Catholic Church

By 1835, Americans immigrating to the area increased the population in Vermilionville, and as such, the Police Jury began to build roads and also new courthouse building.

An American, Dr. Francis Sterling Mudd became one of the best known doctors in town, and William Bailey in partnership with Eraste Mouton, operated the village newspaper, which later became today's "Advertiser".

The growth of the middle class in Vermilionville was accelerated by the influx of immigrants from Germany, France and Ireland through the Port of New Orleans between 1840 and 1850.

Pierre Gerac arrived from France and set up the Gerac Cotton Gin at Vermilionville. Michel Eloï Girard born in France became a prominent attorney in Vermilionville. Jewish merchants such as the Plonskeys, Levys, Falks, and Wises found Lafayette to be a warm and friendly place, and being familiar with the French language and culture, they found it easy to establish mercantile outlets.

Town of Vermilionville had a unique atmosphere for the area. It was ripe with opportunity for middle class material advancement due to the increasing need for products services and skills.

In 1884, the town of Vermilionville changed its name to Lafayette, Louisiana. It had grown to 2,106 people based on the Census of 1890, which was more than double the population of the previous ten years. There are a few buildings from that time that still exist today.

William Brandt House – 1820 (built as overseer's house)
Alexandre Mouton House, c. 1825 (expanded to residence)
Café Vermilionville, c. 1835
Sans Souci, c. 1840 (operated as an inn)
Dr. J.D. Trahan House, c. 1869
Lafayette Hardware Store, c. 1880
Maison Revillon, c. 1880
Caffery House, c. 1886
Caillouet House, c. 1886
Grado Building, c. 1890 (built as a residence)
Garfield House, c. 1890
Old City Hall, 1898

Tour begins
and ends at

**WILLIAM
BRANT
HOUSE**
614 Madison St
at W. Congress

8



8. Old Guaranty
Building

7



7. Maurice Heymann
Building
*Lafayette Science
Museum*

6



6. Heymann Food Store
*Children's Museum of
Acadiana*

9



9. Southern Bell
Telephone
Exchange

10



10. Dr. J. D. Trahan
House

1



1. William Brant
House

2



2. Evangeline Hotel

3



3. Lafayette Train Depot
Rosa Parks Transportation Center

4



4. Garfield House

5



5. Caffery House



UPPER DOWNTOWN HISTORIC PROPERTY ☆ HISTORIC TOUR ROUTE --- HISTORIC REGISTER RETAILER

VISIT THE
SAINT JOHN LIVE OAK
CIRCA 1540



SAINT JOHN RECTORY



OSCAR DAIGLE HOUSE

*"A House For Eliza:
The Real Story of the Cajons"*
by Constance Marjorie is a book
written about the family who
built this house.

ROUTE --- HISTORIC REGISTER RETAILER



CLAYTON
MARTIN
HOUSE



VISIT
**SAINT JOHN
CATHEDRAL
MUSEUM**



Mon.-Thurs.
9am-4pm
Friday morning
1st Sunday morning
each month

**MAISON
REVILLON**



ALEXANDRE MOUTON HOUSE

Visit Lafayette Museum
Tues.-Sat. 10am-4pm

S WASHINGTON ST



**POCHÉ
BUILDING**

LAFAYETTE
CITY-PARISH
COURTHOUSE

W MAIN ST



OLD CITY HALL

S BUCHANAN ST



**LAFAYETTE
HARDWARE**

W MAIN ST

VISIT
**PAMPLONA
TAPAS
RESTAURANT**



Tues.-Fri.
11am-11pm
Saturday
5pm-11pm

VISIT
**GENERAL J. ALFRED
MOUTON STATUE**



SECOND CITY HALL



GRADO BUILDING



CHARGOIS HOUSE

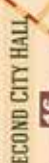


HOPE LODGE

CRAGO BUILDING



SECOND CITY HALL



GRADO BUILDING



CHARGOIS HOUSE



HOPE LODGE



CRAGO BUILDING



SECOND CITY HALL



TRIBUNE BUILDING

CHARGOIS HOUSE



CRAGO BUILDING



SECOND CITY HALL



CHARGOIS HOUSE



HOPE LODGE



CRAGO BUILDING



SECOND CITY HALL



**SANS SOUCI
FINE CRAFTS
GALLERY**

TRIBUNE BUILDING



CHARGOIS HOUSE



CRAGO BUILDING



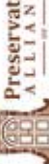
SECOND CITY HALL



CHARGOIS HOUSE



HOPE LODGE



CRAGO BUILDING



**SANS SOUCI
FINE CRAFTS
GALLERY**

TRIBUNE BUILDING



CHARGOIS HOUSE



CRAGO BUILDING



SECOND CITY HALL



CHARGOIS HOUSE



HOPE LODGE



CRAGO BUILDING



**SANS SOUCI
FINE CRAFTS
GALLERY**

TRIBUNE BUILDING



CHARGOIS HOUSE



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SECOND CITY HALL



CHARGOIS HOUSE



HOPE LODGE



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**Preservation
ALLIANCE**
of
LAFAYETTE

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WILLIAM BRANDT HOUSE

614 Madison Street

NATIONAL REGISTER PROPERTY

Local Historic Property #56

Built: circa 1870

Style: Greek Revival

Designated: March 20, 2003

Greek Revival is the style of this circa 1870 structure, named for William Brandt, the then Notary Public and Court Recorder for the town of Vermilionville. Mr. Brandt purchased the property in 1859 and remodeled it to its present look. Prior to being remodeled, the structure was built at its present location as a two-room Acadian cottage. It was an overseer's residence on Charles Mouton's Plantation, now a bed and breakfast called Bois des Chênes. Experts estimate it was built before 1820. Current owner and historian, Sonya LaComb-Boudreaux, discovered several clues during restoration work confirming the front of the house originally faced what is now West Congress Street. The current side hall entrance is the former front gallery, or porch. Around 1880, the entire roof was re-constructed to its present configuration, and a new front gallery was added, creating the Greek Revival façade that exists today. It is one of the very few surviving 19th century Greek Revival style structures in Lafayette Parish.



Circa 1800 Smoke House

Circa 1825 Alexandre Mouton House

Circa 1800 Maison Dimanche

ALEXANDRE MOUTON HOUSE
LAFAYETTE MUSEUM
 1122 Lafayette Street
 NATIONAL REGISTER PROPERTY
 Local Historic Property #2
 Built: circa 1800
 Style: French Colonial
 Designated: November 1, 1990

Alexandre Mouton House was built by Jean Mouton, founder of Vermilionville. He was one of the first settlers of Southwest Louisiana. He owned vast amounts of property in the area, including where Downtown Lafayette now exists. Jean donated land for both the Lafayette Parish Courthouse as well as Saint John the Evangelist Catholic Church. Alexandre Mouton House was first built as a one-room “Sunday house” or “maison Dimanche”, in French. It was used by Jean and his family while they were in town, especially to attend Catholic Mass. Around 1825, the main house was expanded into a full-time residence by Jean’s son, Alexandre Mouton, who served as State Representative, State Senator, and Louisiana’s 12th Governor. The building is now home to Lafayette Museum; owned and maintained by “Les Vingt Quatre”, a group of cultural and civic-minded ladies, whose original members saved the building from demolition in 1954.



CAFÉ VERMILIONVILLE

Formerly VERMILIONVILLE INN

1304 West Pinhook Road

NATIONAL REGISTER PROPERTY

Local Historic Property #13

Built: circa 1835

Style: Greek Revival

Designated: February 7, 1991

Café Vermilionville was built as the first inn of the area, well before the small town of Vermilionville was developed. It was the site where traders gathered, having traveled by boat to the Vermilion Bayou landing near Pinhook Bridge, to trade with both Native Americans and fur trappers. Given the fact that waterways were the chief means of transportation at the time, several businesses developed around the site. Salesmen came by boat to lodge at the inn, and the scene included numerous hired horses and buggies ready to take their goods throughout the surrounding towns to do business. The inn became a center for commercial and social interaction for the area then called the Attakapas Prairie. After being restored in 1954 by Horace B. Rickey, Sr., the building has served several uses. Many remember when the building was “Judge Roy Beans Saloon”. Today, the building is enjoyed as one of Lafayette’s finest restaurants, and it is architecturally cherished as one of only five two-story French Colonial structures remaining in Lafayette Parish.



SANS SOUCI

**219 East Vermilion Street
Local Historic Property #58**

Built: circa 1840

Style: Commercial Vernacular

Designated: March 20, 2003

The Sans Souci building may be the oldest commercial building surviving in Lafayette's downtown area. While the actual construction date is not known, the building's long history within the community is certain. Built by Richard Chargois, an early business leader in Lafayette, it remained in the Chargois family until 1943. At the time of its construction, the property was located on the outskirts of Lafayette and the building welcomed guests as the Lafayette Inn. It was also a carpenter's store, a grocery market, a tinsmith shop, and housed Lafayette's first post office and newspaper. This memorable wooden building is named for the Sans Souci Bookstore, opened in 1943 by the woman who established the UL Lafayette campus library, Ms. Edith Garland Dupre. Today it serves as the home of Sans Souci Fine Crafts Gallery. Renovations were completed in 2001, and the structure now resides in the urban park that was built around it and shares its name.



DR. J. D. TRAHAN HOUSE

814 South Washington Street

Local Historic Property #21

Built: 1869

Style: French Creole

Designated: June 6, 1992

Dr. J.D. Trahan was a pharmacist for General Alfred Mouton during the Civil War. Dr. Trahan and his wife, Rose Alice Larribeau, bought this property from Joseph Breaux in 1869. After studying medicine at Tulane University, Dr. Trahan returned to Lafayette and built this structure for his new bride. Dr. Trahan's son, Dr. Anatole Trahan, bought the house from his siblings after his father's death. Doctor Anatole Trahan was Lafayette's seventh mayor, and one of the founders of the city's first in-patient hospital, Lafayette Sanitarium, the forerunner to Lafayette General Hospital.



LAFAYETTE HARDWARE STORE

121 West Vermilion Street

NATIONAL REGISTER PROPERTY

Local Historic Property #11

Built: circa 1890

Style: Italianate Revival

Designated: February 7, 1991

This late nineteenth century structure, located in the heart of the downtown commercial district is a rare find. The building is significant because it stands as a museum piece, retaining all of its original pressed metal ornamentation and a completely unaltered shop front. Much of the building's interior also remains original. Buildings with façades like this one were used on many smaller-town commercial buildings, and were often associated with successful business ventures. Commercial buildings like the Lafayette Hardware Store once competed with one another for adornment and esteem. Today, the building is home to MBSB Group, a professional firm offering master planning and architectural design services.



MAISON REVILLON

Formerly “Daigle House”

**1012 South Washington Street
NATIONAL REGISTER PROPERTY
Local Historic Property #95**

Built: circa 1880

Style: Greek Revival

Designated: September 19, 2013

Maison Revillon, a Greek Revival cottage, was built by Jules Revillon. The house is situated in the same block where Jules' father, Joaquim Revillon's feed and farm equipment store was located. Jules was a well-known merchant and builder in Lafayette during the later 1800s and was a significant participant in civic affairs. Around 1840, Jules and his wife arrived here from France. They became grandparents of Lafayette's Mrs. Paul Krauss. Krauss family members are known to have recounted stories handed down by Jules' father Joaquim, about his close friendship with Napoleon Bonaparte. Maison Revillon is architecturally significant within the context of Lafayette Parish because it is an impressive example of a Creole galleried cottage that retains its original Greek Revival form and detailing. It is one of only eight structures of similar style that retains its original entablature and Doric posts, and is one of only two examples of a Creole cottage featuring Greek Revival dormers with pediments and pilasters.



CAFFERY HOUSE
223 Garfield Street
Local Historic Property #25
Built: circa 1886
Style: French Colonial
Designated: December 1, 1993

This large, stately home is one of the last survivors of the residential part of downtown Lafayette. It was built for Charles D. Caffery, who was United States Ambassador for twenty-five years, and served as Mayor of the village of Lafayette between 1901 and 1905. Caffery House was restored in 1993 by Mr. & Mrs. Barry J. Sallinger. It is an excellent example of an historic residence preserved for use in an urban setting. At the time this house was constructed, there were several large homes located in the immediate vicinity on what was formerly Parkerson family property. The neighborhood, known as Mansion Row, was considered to be on the outskirts of town. After 1881, the railroad was completed between New Orleans and Houston, and the area evolved into a more commercial use.



CAILLOUET HOUSE

120 Caillouet Place

Local Historic Property #17

Built: circa 1896

Style: French Colonial

Designated: March 26, 1992

This house was built by Annette Burguieses Caillouet (1859-1956), owner of the “Alice B” and “Alice C” Plantations in Iberia Parish. The house originally faced Jefferson Street. That part of Jefferson Street was mostly residential until the turn of the 20th century, when Lafayette’s commercial district began to expand southward. Caillouet House was moved approximately 100 feet and turned to face a new side street, Caillouet Place. Typical of French Colonial structures in South Louisiana, it was built to withstand a hot, humid climate. The house is made of solid seasoned cypress with edge-grain cut pine floors, still in place today. Like many homes built before mechanical air conditioning, tall ceilings were designed to keep heat away from living spaces. The twelve-foot ceilings on the first floor and nine-foot ceilings on the second floor kept the living space cooler.



GRADO BUILDING
631 Jefferson Street
Local Historic Property #74
Built: circa 1890
Style: Commercial Vernacular
Designated: May 15, 2008

Grado Building was once a residence in the heart of the town of Vermilionville, now Downtown Lafayette. When it was built, the 600 block of Jefferson Street was mostly residential. By 1915, when brothers Leonardo and Vincenza Grado purchased the property, civic and commercial uses had begun to outnumber residential uses. The Grados converted the Creole cottage into a commercial structure, and the property has remained in the Grado family since that time. The building is associated with a number of successful Lafayette businesses that began operations there, most notably Paul's Jewelry, Chris' Po-Boys, and presently, Pamplona Tapas Restaurant and Bar. Happily, all are avid supporters of Lafayette's historic preservation efforts.



GARFIELD HOUSE
402 Garfield Street
Local Historic Property #83
Built: 1890
Style: American Foursquare
Designated: February 17, 2011

The Garfield House was constructed in the late 1800s, and although the lot was located blocks away from the center of Vermilionville at the time, it was considered the “outskirts” of town. The building’s tiny lot size appealed to the more simple design of the American Foursquare style. Although very much a Foursquare, Craftsman-style house, it has both Victorian and post-Victorian elements as well. The two-story polygonal bay window, two-story gallery, and multi-level roof line are more reminiscent of the earlier Victorian styles. Current owners, Angelle Gooding and her husband, Jeremiah Gooding, have carefully restored the house to its original design. The building is now home of Esprit de Coeur, an event and catering facility.



OLD CITY HALL (LA VIEILLE MAIRIE)

217 West Main Street

NATIONAL REGISTER PROPERTY

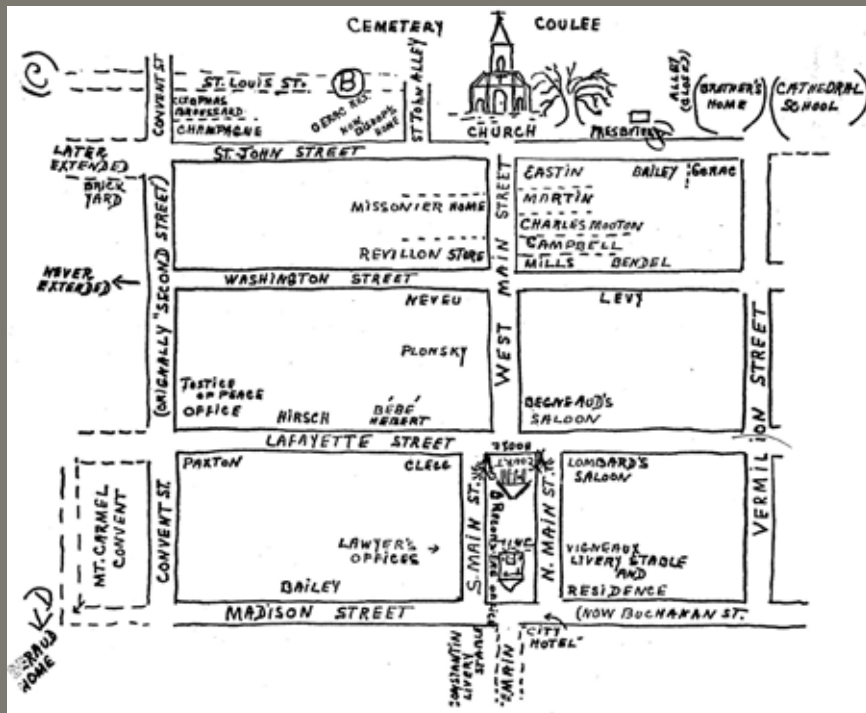
Local Historic Property #4

Built: 1898

Style: Italianate Revival

Designated: November 1, 1990

This small Italianate structure was first built as the home site for the former Bank of Lafayette. It was built by George Knapp, a notable architect who built many structures in early Lafayette. In 1905, the Bank of Lafayette out-grew this building and built what is now known as the Old Guaranty Bank Building, seen on page 22 of this book. In 1906, the Old City Hall building was sold to the town of Lafayette, and it served as the seat of city government for thirty-three years. The original foundations of the two small jail cells used throughout the early 1900s are located behind the building.



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.

History of Mills Addition: Before 1856, across Congress Street from Public Library Main Branch was the town limits. At that time, it was not uncommon to settle disputes with a duel of fists. As it was illegal to fight within town limits, the area became known as "Fightingville". Around 1820, the historic property known as William Brandt House was built there when the property was part of Charles Mouton's Plantation. It was the overseer's residence.

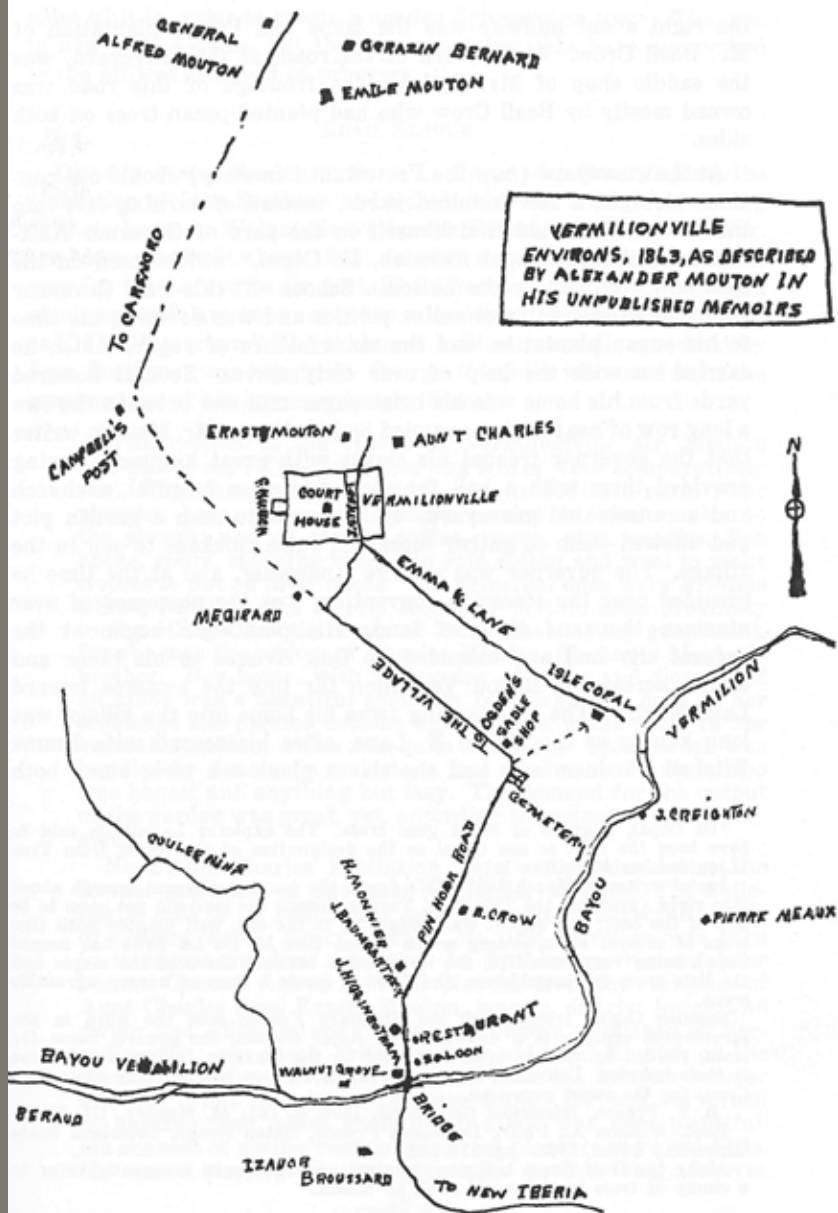
By 1856 Mills Addition was developed as an upscale suburb of Downtown Lafayette. Also, residences continued to be built, filling the lots of Jean Mouton's original development and beyond, along Garfield Street and in the area around Keller's Bakery.



1857 Old Hope Lodge #145

Photo is courtesy of Louis J. Perret, Lafayette Parish Clerk of Courts

Between 1850 and 1880 the town of Vermilionville grew from a population of 173 people to a total of 866 people. During that same time period, the population of Lafayette Parish grew from 6,547 to 13,235 people. In 1880, the railroad was completed between New Orleans and Lafayette, which was the largest contributing factor for the population growth at that time.



1863 Map of Vermilionville Environs

"The Attakapas Country- A History of Lafayette Parish, Louisiana" by Harry Lewis Griffin, Copyright 1959. Pelican Publishing Company, Gretna, LA.

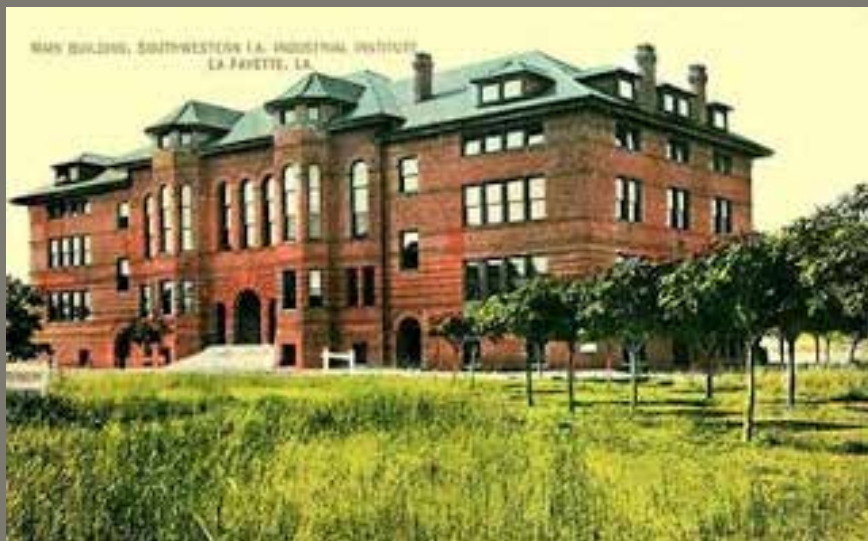
By 1880, The area along Garfield Street between Jefferson Street and Johnston Streets was an upscale residential neighborhood, and known as “Mansion Row” – (Caffery House 1886 and Garfield House built around 1890) The area was considered to be on the outskirts of town. In 1898 the Bank of Lafayette built the Old City Hall building. The Lafayette Hardware Store building was built two years later.

Before 1900 Everything outside of downtown, (beyond University Avenue, Simcoe Street and Johnston Street) was rural, agricultural land, with small plantations belonging to the descendants of the original recipients of Spanish land grants and a few who purchased property after the Civil War. Small plantations were owned by families with the names of Mouton, Girard, Daigle, Broussard, Martin, Breaux, Billeaud, Reeves, Crow, Creighton, Beraud, Bernard, Leblanc, and Montgomery, and others.



1916 Southern Pacific Railroad Office - Corner of Jefferson and Cypress Streets
Photo is courtesy of Louis J. Perret, Lafayette Parish Clerk of Courts

The Industrial Revolution spurred economic growth in most parts of the civilized world. The arrival of the steam locomotive to Vermilionville in 1880, propelled the town from a small frontier village to a fast-growing center of commerce and distribution.



Postcard - 1902 Martin Hall Southwest Louisiana Industrial Institute

Postcard is courtesy of an Anonymous Donor to the Preservation Alliance of Lafayette

Southwestern Louisiana Industrial Institute (SLII) was founded in 1900 which spurred Lafayette's population growth again. Many people moved from rural agricultural occupations to urban businesses connected with SLII, the railroad, distribution services, and selling products and services to Lafayette's growing population.

The wave of construction that occurred between 1900 and 1910, was evidence of Lafayette's fast growth. The following downtown buildings from that time period are still standing today:

Moss Building – 1906

Old Guaranty Bank – 1905

Clayton Martin House – 1905

Levy Brothers Store (Now Teche Drugs) – 1907

Between 1900 – 1910 Seventeen (17) new subdivisions were developed in Lafayette surrounding present-day downtown.



J. ARTHUR ROY HOUSE
1204 Johnston Street
NATIONAL REGISTER PROPERTY
Local Historic Property #22
Built: 1901
Style: Eastlake
Designated: November 5, 1992

This structure is owned by the University of Louisiana at Lafayette. The Lafayette community is grateful for the University's efforts to preserve their historically-important properties. A rare find in Lafayette due to its ornate trim, this Victorian, Eastlake structure is the only one on the local historic register featuring a two-story polygonal bay under gabled roof, and it is one of only two homes featuring a two-story gallery. It is also the only structure in the city of Lafayette that features a decorative panel between floors. The house was built by J. Arthur Roy who foresaw the advantage of living near the University, and who served on the University's Board of Trustees and executive committee. The contractor was George Knapp, and the architect was Arthur Van Dyke.



MOSS BUILDING
557 Jefferson Street
Local Historic Property #19
Built: 1906
Style: Commercial
Designated: June 6, 1992

The Moss Building was once the economic center of a fast-growing Lafayette. Dr. Nathaniel P. Moss built the building for his pharmacy and drug store at the corner of Jefferson and Vermilion Streets. The building remained the center of local activity for most of the early 20th century. Many prominent businessmen in Lafayette were awarded their first job at Dr. Moss' pharmacy. Among them were Mike Donlon, Ray Cornay, J. R. Domengeaux, Jr., and Joseph Francis. 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 a renewed vitality, the Moss Building plays an important role again, housing the professional offices of Broussard & David, LLC.



OLD GUARANTY BANK

500 Jefferson Street

NATIONAL REGISTER PROPERTY

Local Historic Property #3

Built: 1905

Style: Neoclassical

Designated: November 1, 1990

Old Guaranty Bank Building is Lafayette's only historic commercial structure built in the Beaux Arts Neoclassical style. It stands out as a unique property, because most downtown buildings at the time were either French Colonial style houses or commercial storefront buildings with a parapet façade. Built in 1905 for the old Bank of Lafayette, it served its longest term as downtown Lafayette's Guaranty Bank building. Today, this Beaux Arts Neoclassical style building is home to Jefferson Street Pub and includes apartments on the second floor.



CROW GIRARD HOUSE

217 West University Avenue

NATIONAL REGISTER PROPERTY

Local Historic Property #27

Built: 1900

Style: Queen Anne Revival

Designated: December 1, 1993

This structure was built by Crow Girard and is one of the finest Queen Anne homes in Lafayette. Crow Girard was a member of one of early Lafayette's influential families. Crow and his mother, Maxime Crow Girard, donated land for the University of Louisiana at Lafayette. The Girard family also donated the property Girard Park. In 1900, when Crow Girard built this house, he was nearly 40 years old and had achieved success in business; having received a law degree from Tulane University in 1884. Crow Girard and his wife, Roberta Kennedy Girard, were widely respected for their volunteer activities among social, civic, educational and religious circles in Lafayette.



CLAYTON MARTIN HOUSE

416 West Main Street

Local Historic Property #30

Built: 1905

Style: Eastlake

Designated: May 4, 1994

J. Edward Martin built this home for his residence in 1905 using timbers from an earlier mercantile building located on the lot. It was designed by George Knapp, architect, and 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, who had lived in the home for many years as a tenant. The structure is a fine example of the late Victorian Queen Anne Revival movement called the Eastlake Style. This Louisiana version of Eastlake architecture has fourteen-foot ceilings and floor-to-ceiling windows on the first floor. Both floors are built around central hallways, and two chimneys serve back-to-back fireplaces. The front gallery wraps around the left side of the structure and is supported by delicate, turned posts with lace-like brackets. The gallery includes an Eastlake style spindlework frieze and turned balusters. The building is presently owned and occupied by Lafayette Sheriff's Department.

Built in 1907, the Levy Brothers Store housed men and women clothing. It was located on the corner of Jefferson and Congress. The second floor was occupied by the White Front Hotel.



1907 Levy Brothers's Store shown on right - Photo taken in 1940
Photo is courtesy of Louis J. Perret, Lafayette Parish Clerk of Courts

In 1900 Francis Sterling Mudd bought property from Charles Mouton Plantation and developed Sterling Grove.

In 1905 George T. Hedges from Cedar Rapids, Iowa purchased property from Dr. Felix Girard and developed Elmhurst Park Subdivision which is located next to the University.



Postcard - 1900 Sterling Avenue

Postcard is courtesy of an Anonymous Donor to the Preservation Alliance of Lafayette

ELMHURST PARK (and Vicinity)

Crow Girard House, 1900

J. Arthur Roy House, 1901

Hohorst House, 1905

Martin House, 1907

Yandle House, c. 1907

1304 St. John Street House, c. 1910

Frank Jeanmard House, c. 1910

John Montgomery House, c. 1910

Maurice Pollingue House, c. 1910

Oscar Daigle House, c. 1910 (1922 moved across University Ave.)

STERLING GROVE (and Vicinity)

Louis Bazin House, c. 1880 (moved to McComb after 1900)

John Nickerson House, c. 1891

Givens Townhouse, c. 1893

Greenhouse Senior Center, c. 1900

Hanley Gueno House, 1900

Barrios House, c. 1902

McFaddin House, c. 1904

Prudhomme Begnaud House, c. 1906

N. P. Moss School, 1926

Nickerson-Chappuis House, 1931

DEVELOPMENT BETWEEN 1910 AND 1930

Within the twenty years before 1930, development slowed to one half of the rate of the previous ten years, bringing another seventeen (17) new subdivision developments located at the edges of the 1900 to 1910 developments. Throughout the 1930s, only eight new subdivisions were developed.

With the Industrial Revolution came the automobile, the steam locomotive and a boom of economic growth throughout Europe and the US. Lafayette was no exception.

The train depot was built in 1911. Lafayette's first automobile dealership was built in 1920 and was owned by the Billeaud family. That building is now called the Poché Building on our historic register. The Grado Building, now Pamplona Tapas Restaurant and Bar, was converted to a commercial building in 1922, which exemplifies the expansion of Downtown from a residential & commercial mix, to fully commercial.



1922 Grado Building In the Process of Being Converted to a Commercial Building
Photo Courtesy of Michael Grado, whose Grandfather is Shown Standing with the Auto

DOWNTOWN & SURROUNDING AREA

St. John the Evangelist Cathedral, 1916

Hope Lodge #145 (Masonic Temple's new building), 1916

Poché Building, 1920

St. John Rectory, 1921

Most Holy Sacrament Convent, 1924

Mount Carmel Convent, 1846 (existing building built in 1924)

Maurice Heymann Building (Lafayette Science Museum), 1925

St. Mary's Orphanage, c. 1924

N. P. Moss School, 1925

Lafayette Middle School (originally High School), 1926



CATHEDRAL OF SAINT JOHN THE EVANGELIST

914 Saint John Street

NATIONAL REGISTER PROPERTY

Local Historic Property #9

Built: 1916

Style: Dutch Romanesque Revival

Designated: February 7, 1991

One of the most elaborate structures in Lafayette, Saint John The Evangelist Cathedral is designed using a seven-bay basilican plan with vaulted nave, and buttresses to support steel roof trusses. In 1909, Pastor of Saint John The Evangelist Parish, Father W. J. Teurlings, visited his parents in Holland, and met the architect, Mr. Cousin. The two discussed creating an impressive church in Lafayette, and within several months Mr. Cousin had completed construction documents. Father Teurlings hired Eugene Guillot of New Iberia to be the contractor, and by November, 1913, the first cornerstone was set. To minimize construction costs, many parishioners transported building materials in their wagons from the railroad depot to the site. Also of note on the property is Saint John Oak, one of the country's most impressive, centuries-old, live oak trees.



SAINT JOHN RECTORY
L'ANCIEN ÉVÊCHÉ
515 Cathedral Street
NATIONAL REGISTER PROPERTY
Local Historic Property #10
Built: 1921
Style: Spanish Revival
Designated: February 1, 1991

Saint John Rectory is one of the larger Spanish Revival style structures in Lafayette. This building stands on its own as an important part of the history of Lafayette outside of the fact that it was built next door to Saint John the Evangelist Cathedral. When the Cathedral was added to the local historic register, notice was also given to the Spanish exuberance of the rectory. Like the Cathedral next door, this building is also on the National Register of Historic Places. L'Ancien Évêché is the French name for the building, and it means former or old Bishop's house.



HOPE LODGE #145

116 East Vermilion Street

NATIONAL REGISTER PROPERTY

Local Historic Property #1

Built: circa 1916

Style: Gothic Revival

Designated: November 1, 1990

The original one-story lodge built on this site in 1857 was demolished and replaced by this building to provide for the growing membership of the Masonic Lodge. In 1916, this beautifully ornate, Gothic Revival style structure was built. Buildings of this style were quite rare for such a small town's central business district. The building was built by G.B. Knapp, Architect and A. Van Dyke, Contractor. Members of the Lodge were prominent citizens of this community; such as both the architect and contractor, Michel Girard, Onezime Mouton, Andre Martin, Dr. M. E. Saucier, John Stephan, Homer Mouton, John W. Faulk, Aimee Dufour, Jefferson Caffery, among others. Unlike in Europe at the time, Masons in the United States were considered more of a civic group than a religious organization.



**MOST HOLY SACRAMENT CONVENT
(AFFILIATED BLIND OF LOUISIANA)**

409 West Saint Mary Boulevard
Local Historic Property #32

Built: 1924

Style: Spanish Colonial Revival

Designated: July 6, 1994

Most Holy Sacrament Convent built for Roman Catholic Sisters of the Most Holy Sacrament, remained a convent, kindergarten, novitiate, and sisters' retirement home for sixty years. Exceptional Spanish Colonial Revival details on the building originally included Spanish tile roofing along with intricate brick banding and roman arched windows. Today, the entire complex contains 7 buildings totalling 70,000 square feet on the original 3.75 acres of park-like grounds. The building fronting Saint Mary Blvd., added in 1965, does a poor job of blending with the original Spanish Colonial Revival buildings and obscures the view of the 1924 structures. In 1990 the property was purchased for \$750,000 by the non-profit, Affiliated Blind of Louisiana, for use as a statewide center to assist and train the visually impaired.



MAURICE HEYMANN BUILDING

433 Jefferson Street

Local Historic Property #59

Built: 1925

Style: Commercial

Designated: May 15, 2003

The Maurice Heymann Building was built by one of Lafayette's most beloved and prominent business leaders for whom the building is named. He was inarguably one of the city's most influential business men, and his gift for ingenuity allowed citizens of Lafayette to enjoy the department store trend that was sweeping the rest of the nation at the time. By 1890, a new world of retailing had been created as department stores gained the market position across Europe and the U.S. as "universal" retail providers. Small general stores became department stores as small towns became cities. By 1925, Macy's in New York had doubled in size, and shopping at department stores had become a national pastime. Today, the Maurice Heymann Department Store building serves another engaging trend as Lafayette's Natural History Museum and Planetarium.



Saint Mary's Orphanage Main Building - Demolished



Saint Mary's Orphanage Girls Dormitory, circa 1924

SAINT MARY'S ORPHANAGE

605 West Saint Mary Boulevard

Local Historic Property #43

Built: circa 1924

Style: Spanish Revival

Designated: September 4, 1996

The structure existing on the site today was once part of a three-building complex. 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. St. Mary's Orphanage is worthy of note for its role initiating the historic preservation movement in Lafayette. When the main building of the complex was demolished in 1986 by Our Lady of Lourdes Hospital, the outcry from the community prompted the creation of the city's first Historic Preservation Ordinance, adopted in 1988.



N. P. MOSS SCHOOL
801 Mudd Avenue
Local Historic Property #39
Built: 1926
Style: Jacobean Revival
Designated: May 3, 1995

N. P. Moss School was built around the same time as its sister public school, Lafayette Elementary, to help ease the pressure on Lafayette schools caused by the increasing population growth experienced in Lafayette during the first quarter of the 20th century. The design of this school is included in the broad category of the English Style, as was the tradition for many education and civic buildings at the time. Such buildings were commonly broken into two subcategories: Collegiate Gothic and Jacobean Revival. Like Lafayette Elementary, N. P. Moss School includes palatial-like central pavilion and end pavilions connected by two hyphen wings. The style that most influenced the façade of N. P. Moss School, Jacobean Revival, remains a relatively uncommon style for Louisiana. In 2012, the Lafayette Parish School Board refurbished the building and renamed it to N. P. Moss Preparatory School.

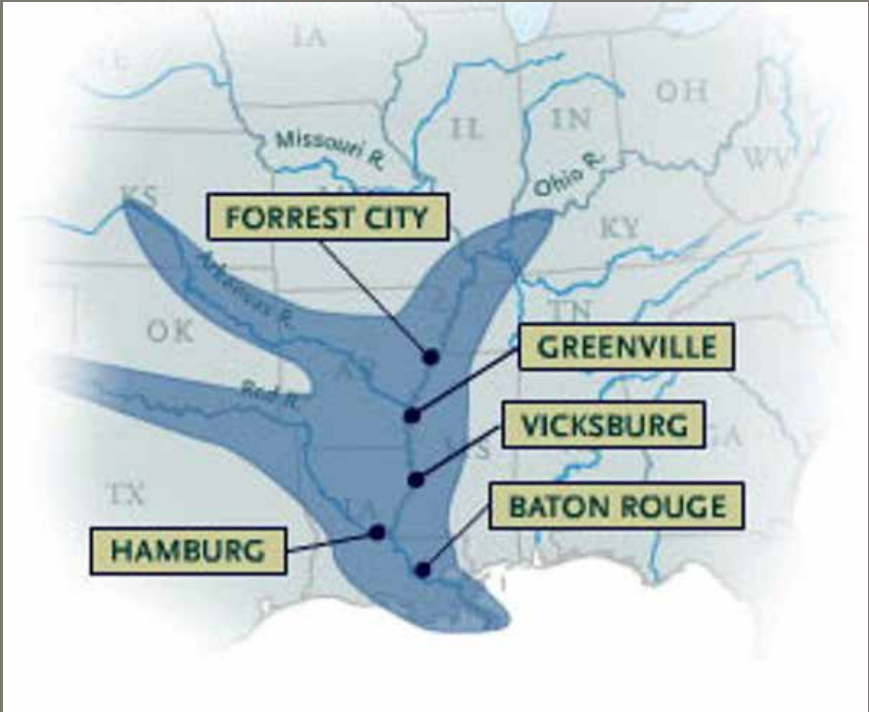


LAFAYETTE MIDDLE SCHOOL
Formerly LAFAYETTE HIGH SCHOOL
1301 West University Avenue
NATIONAL REGISTER PROPERTY
Local Historic Property #12
Built: circa 1926
Style: Collegiate Gothic
Designated: February 7, 1991

Like many institutional buildings of the early 20th century, this building was built in the style known as Collegiate Gothic. In-keeping with the trend at the time, designers of Lafayette Middle School copied the architectural example of large, Ivy-League universities such as Harvard and Yale. This is one of only two local buildings featuring palatial-like articulation consisting of a central pavilion and end pavilions connected by two hyphen wings. The other building with this type of articulation is the historic N. P. Moss School, found on page 58 of this book. Lafayette Middle School was originally Lafayette's second high school. Lafayette's first high school was located behind Lafayette's historic Second City Hall on Jefferson Street. It was demolished during the middle of the 20th century.

1927 MISSISSIPPI RIVER FLOOD

In 1927 the Mississippi River flood caused a large number of people to move to Lafayette, because surrounding rural areas became uninhabitable and non-traversable due to very high water and after waters receded, the mud. That year, Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph built a new building to accommodate the switchboard and telephone equipment required to handle the influx of people.



1927 Mississippi River Flood Map

<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/americanexperience/features/map/flood-maps/>

BUILDINGS BUILT DOWNTOWN AFTER THE FLOOD

Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Building, 1927

Evangeline Hotel, 1928

Tribune Building, 1928 (Built as Hadacol Building)



1927 Flood - House Under Water

Photo is courtesy of Louis J. Perret, Lafayette Parish Clerk of Courts



1927 Flood - Stuck in the Mud

Photo is courtesy of Louis J. Perret, Lafayette Parish Clerk of Courts



SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH BUILDING

100 Central Avenue

Local Historic Property #77

Built: 1927

Style: Commercial Vernacular

Designated: September 24, 2009

In 1927, Lafayette experienced fast growth and high demand for new technology. The telephone and this building were one of the results of that growth. In July 1927 construction began on the Old Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Exchange building of Lafayette after the city had tripled in population within a year, mostly due to the 1927 flood that displaced many people. The building was designed by architects Marye, Alger and Vineur with associate architect, R. Spencer. Construction was completed on the anniversary of Thomas Edison's birthday, February 11, 1928. The Telephone Exchange is located on the corner of Buchanan Street and Central Avenue. It was a modern facility like few others in southern Louisiana at the time. The structure remains architecturally unchanged on the exterior, appearing very much the same since its construction.



EVANGELINE HOTEL

302 Jefferson Street

NATIONAL REGISTER PROPERTY

Local Historic Property #96

Built: 1928

Style: Italian Renaissance Revival

Designated: September 19, 2013

Evangeline Hotel was built in 1928 by the Down Town Real Estate Corporation, which at the time was headed by A. C. Glassell, a major hotel investor in North Louisiana. For over 35 years after its initial opening, Evangeline Hotel was an integral part of Lafayette's business, social, civic and tourist activity. Being the largest, most modern hotel in town and located two blocks from the train depot, it was the place to stay during visits to the area. In fact, celebrities such as Elvis Presley and actor, Ronald Reagan, stayed at the hotel. In the late 1940's or early 1950's the hotel was expanded by about a third. In 1995 it was placed on the National Register of Historic Places. Today it serves as an independent living facility for the elderly.



TRIBUNE BUILDING

210 - 214 East Vermilion Street
Local Historic Property #82

Built: 1928

Style: Eclectic Revivalism

Designated: February 17, 2011

Tribune building was named for Tribune Printing, the long-term and much beloved tenant associated with the building. It was built by four-term Louisiana State Senator, Dudley J. LeBlanc, to bottle his famous Hadacol product. The building style was designed to resemble Italianate commercial structures that were popular in the late 1800s. The design included a mixture of styles. Eclectic mix of modern elements coupled with Italian Renaissance-like ornamentation, such as fanciful brickwork in contrasting patterns and relief panels gives the building its style designation. Eclecticism offered the flexibility to adapt and blend architectural elements freely between various historic styles and as such, offered creative appeal to 20th century clients and designers. Tribune Building is now home to friends of historic preservation: The French Press Restaurant, Hub City Cycles, and Geneterie Supply Co.



Center for Louisiana Studies, <http://cls.louisiana.edu>

1927 Lafayette Parish Court House

Photo is courtesy of UL Lafayette Center for Louisiana Studies

According to the 1930 Census, Lafayette's population had grown from 7,855 in 1920, to 14,635 in 1930. In October of 1929 the stock market crash marked the beginning of the Great Depression.

Maurice Heymann, a successful, Lafayette businessman, extended credit to many families so they could buy food.

Throughout the 1930s and 1940s as the economy struggled through the Great Depression and then began to recover, downtown continued to expand and increase in density toward University Avenue and Johnston Streets. Between 1930 and 1940, Only eight new subdivisions were developed in Lafayette.

BUILDINGS BUILT DOWNTOWN AFTER 1930:

Heymann Food Store, 1935

Lafayette Second City Hall, 1939

Borden's, 1940

Keller's Bakery, 1948



HEYMANN FOOD STORE
201 Congress Street
Local Historic Property #79
Built: 1935
Style: Art Deco
Designated: September 24, 2009

Mr. Maurice Heymann opened the Heymann Food Center in 1937 in the middle of the Great Depression, at a time when opening a business would have been difficult to finance. The Heymann Food Center was the largest grocery store in the area until the end of the 1980s. It was considered the first “Supermarket” in Lafayette. Mr. Heymann offered items below cost and on many occasions held customers’ checks until they were able to access their funds. During World War II, the Heymann Food Center actively participated in rationing and offered bonuses for returning empty bottles, cans and tubes. Today, the building serves as The Children’s Museum of Acadiana (CMA) , a hands-on participatory museum serving children and their families, schools, and community organizations by providing interactive exhibits, special services, performances, and workshops.



LAFAYETTE'S SECOND CITY HALL

735 Jefferson Street

Local Historic Property #71

Built: circa 1939

Style: Art Deco

Designated: August 16, 2007

Lafayette continued to grow throughout the 1930's and 1940's, and the need for a larger, more modern City Hall became evident. The City of Lafayette acquired property from the Lafayette School Board and built an Art Deco style City Hall in 1939. The Art Deco style became fashionable in Louisiana shortly after Governor Huey P. Long built the State Capitol in 1932. Inspired by the State Capitol building, the Lafayette community embraced a modern architectural style that signified the community's progressive nature.



KELLER'S BAKERY
1012 Jefferson Street
Local Historic Property #87
Built: 1948
Style: Modern
Designated: March 15, 2012

The Kellers were bakers in the Alsace region of France before they arrived in America in the 1760s. Mr. Victor Keller, the great grandfather of the current owner of Keller's Bakery in Lafayette, opened the first Keller's Bakery in Abbeville in 1885. Keller's in Lafayette opened in 1929 under the ownership of Victor's son and daughter-in-law, Fenwick and Eleanor Dyer Keller. In 1948 they built Keller's Bakery at 1012 Jefferson Street, and today the business and building are owned by Fenwick's grandson, Kenneth. Reminiscent of the Keller family's European roots, their residence is on the second floor. While the Modern style has many variants, architectural characteristics of the Keller's Bakery building are consistent with styles of the 1940s. Modern elements include the round and ribbon windows on the second floor, the multiple-level roof line, windows flush with the exterior building skin, and a form that follows the building's function, rather than historic precedent.

Tour begins
and ends at
**WILLIAM
BRANT
HOUSE**
614 Madison St
at W. Congress

8



8. Old Guaranty
Building

7



7. Maurice Heymann
Building
*Lafayette Science
Museum*

6



6. Heymann Food Store
*Children's Museum of
Acadiana*

9



9. Southern Bell
Telephone
Exchange

10



10. Dr. J. D. Trahan
House

1



1. William Brant
House

2



2. Evangeline Hotel

3



3. Lafayette Train Depot
Rosa Parks Transportation Center

4



4. Garfield House

5



5. Caffery House



HISTORIC TOUR ROUTE



UPPER DOWNTOWN HISTORIC PROPERTY

VISIT THE
SAINT JOHN LIVE OAK
CIRCA 1540



OSCAR DAIGLE HOUSE

"A House For Eliza:
The Real Story of the Cajons"
by Constance Marjorie is a book
written about the family who
built this house.

ROUTE - - - HISTORIC REGISTER RETAILER



CLAYTON
MARTIN
HOUSE



VISIT
**SAINT JOHN
CATHEDRAL
MUSEUM**

Mon.-Thurs.
9am-4pm
Friday morning
1st Sunday morning
each month



MAISON
REVILLON



ALEXANDRE MOUTON HOUSE

Visit Lafayette Museum
Tues.-Sat. 10am-4pm



POCHÉ
BUILDING

LAFAYETTE
CITY-PARISH
COURTHOUSE



VISIT
**PAMPLONA
TAPAS
RESTAURANT**

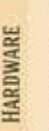
Tues.-Fri.
11am-11pm
Saturday
3pm-11pm



OLD CITY HALL



LAFAYETTE
HARDWARE



VISIT
**PAMPLONA
TAPAS
RESTAURANT**

Tues.-Fri.
11am-11pm
Saturday
3pm-11pm



GENERAL J. ALFRED
MOUTON STATUE



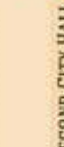
SECOND CITY HALL



HOPE LODGE



GRADO BUILDING



SECOND CITY HALL



GENERAL J. ALFRED
MOUTON STATUE



SECOND CITY HALL



TRIBUNE BUILDING



CHARGOIS HOUSE



FIRST
METHODIST
CHURCH



SECOND CITY HALL



GENERAL J. ALFRED
MOUTON STATUE



VISIT
**SANS SOUCI
FINE CRAFTS
GALLERY**

Tues.-Sat.
11am-4pm
to purchase
Historic
Register book



VISIT
**CENTERIE
SUPPLY CO.**

Tues.-Sat.
10am-6pm
Sunday
10am-3pm



FIRST
METHODIST
CHURCH



SECOND CITY HALL



JOHNSTON ST

EVERMILION ST

POLK ST

JEFFERSON ST

S BUCHANAN ST

LAFAYETTE ST

S WASHINGTON ST

ST. JOHN ST

W MAIN ST

W MAIN ST

W MAIN ST

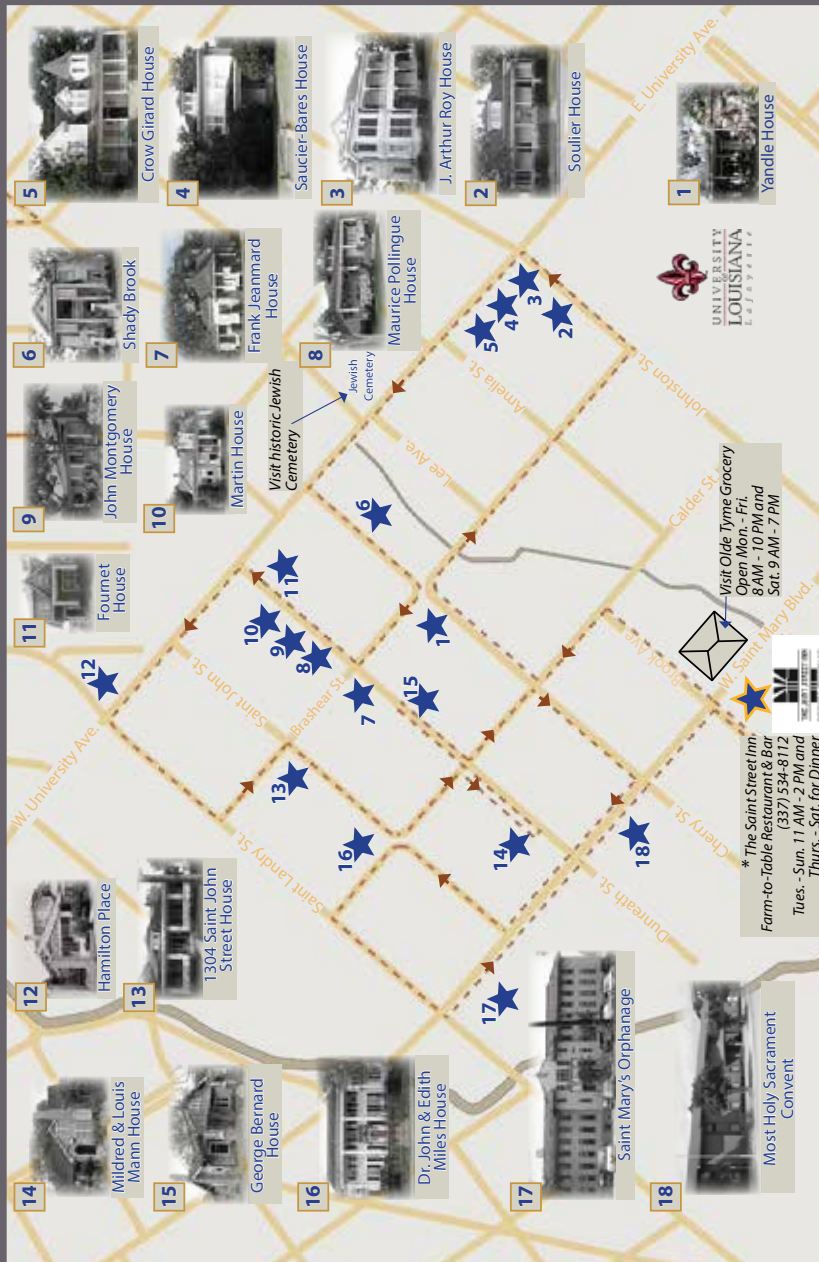
LEE AVE

E CONVENT ST

JEFFERSON ST

WWW.PRESERVINGLAFAYETTE.ORG





Tour begins and ends at
THE SAINT STREET INN*

ELMHURST PARK
HISTORIC NEIGHBORHOOD TOUR



YANDLE HOUSE
200 Cherry Street
Local Historic Property #15
Built: circa 1907
Style: Queen Anne Revival
Designated: May 2, 1991

Located in one of Lafayette's oldest neighborhoods, Elmhurst Park, this house was built around the turn of the twentieth century by Mr. Saint Cyr, a gentleman from Ohio. Later, it was purchased by Mr. Sylvester E. Yandle. Sylvester Yandle and his wife, Rose Marie Metscher from Germany, owned an ice cream and candy shop on Jefferson Street. The house remained in the Yandle family for approximately 40 years. After several subsequent owners and years of decline, the house was purchased and restored in 1988 by Mr. Cary Menard and his wife, Lucille Saucier Menard. There is a note of interest regarding the stained glass windows on the second floor. They were salvaged from the demolition site of old Saint John the Evangelist Catholic Church before the Cathedral was built in 1916. The house is now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Doucet. The Doucets are an early Acadian family whose members were significant to the settlement and development of Acadiana.



SOULIER HOUSE
1220 Johnston Street
Local Historic Property #28
Built: circa 1916
Style: Queen Anne Revival
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 his daughters, property adjacent to his house. Another of Mr. & Mrs. Roy's daughters, Mrs. Hawkins, received adjacent property on nearby Amelia Street. The Soulier House remained in the family until it was sold to the University in 1988. The structure includes elements of the "Free Classic" subtype of Queen Anne Revival style buildings, such as Doric columns on the front porch and glass transom above the main entrance. About 35 percent 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 Eclectic design movement.



SAUCIER-BARES HOUSE

205 West University Avenue

Local Historic Property #29

Built: 1917

Style: American Foursquare

Designated: January 5, 1994

Saucier-Bares House was built for Dr. Merrick Saucier in 1917. Dr. Saucier was one of the founders of the Lafayette Sanitarium, the forerunner to Lafayette General Medical Center. When Saucier-Bares House was built, it was located on the outskirts of town next to SLII, present-day University of Louisiana at Lafayette. 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 rare, honored distinction of being listed as an historic property by the National Society of Colonial Dames, the highly-esteemed society of women whose direct ancestors held positions of leadership in the Thirteen Colonies.



SHADY BROOK HOUSE
127 Cherry Street
Local Historic Property #37
Built: circa 1912
Style: Colonial Revival
Designated: February 1, 1995

Shady Brook House was built for Dr. R. D. Voorhies, a staff physician for the University of Louisiana at Lafayette, then called Southwestern Louisiana Industrial Institute (SLII). Dr. Voorhies and his family lived in the house for nearly fifty years. The house is located in historic neighborhood, Elmhurst Park Addition, developed in 1905 during a decade that experienced the fastest population growth in Lafayette's history. Due to the growth of SLII, having been newly established in 1898, and the growth attributed to completion of the railroad in 1881, Lafayette's population grew 92% between 1900 and 1910. Many years later, in 1988, Mr. and Mrs. Phil Martin restored the house to its original Colonial Revival grandeur, a grandeur expressed by the structure's classically-inspired entrance.



FRANK JEANMARD HOUSE

202 Dunreath Street

Local Historic Property #88

Built: circa 1910

Style: Queen Anne Revival

Designated: October 18, 2012

Frank Jeanmard House is named for the man who built the house and lived there throughout his life. He was the brother of the Diocese of Lafayette's first Roman Catholic Bishop, His Excellency, The Right Reverend Bishop Jules Jeanmard. Frank Jeanmard was President of, and was employed throughout the entirety of his career at Home Savings and Loan Association; which first opened in Lafayette in 1908 and is now operating as Home Bank. The house was designed for durability and is made almost entirely of tongue and groove cypress. The Jeanmard's youngest daughter, Anna Marie Jeanmard Thibeaux, recalls when her neighbors, knowing the durability with which the house was constructed, sought shelter during hurricanes at her parents' house. The house is a distinctively Queen Anne Revival style, very popular from the 1880s through the 1920s. Queen Anne Revival elements include the asymmetrical façade, multi-gabled roof line, wrap-around front porch, wrap-around sun room, and decorative window mullions. Another gem from the turn of the century can be found in the rear of the property, the original water trough used by the family's milk cow.



DR. JOHN & EDITH MILES HOUSE

614 Calder Street

Local Historic Property #70

Built: 1948

Style: Colonial Revival

Designated: September 21, 2006

Dr. John and Edith Miles' Colonial Revival house was built with salvaged lumber from the original French Creole structure on site and also with lumber taken from the old barracks discarded at Fort Polk. There is a bomb shelter located on the property that is still in tact today. The bomb shelter is one of the few built in Lafayette at the height of the Cold War era. Dr. John and Edith Miles House is one of the many historic properties in Elmhurst Park historic subdivision. In 1938, the property was sold to Edith de Gravelle Miles, Dr. Miles' wife. At that time it included a one-story French Creole structure facing Saint John Street. In 1948, the original house was completely reconfigured, the entrance was changed to face Calder Street, and the structure was enlarged to its present grandeur. The house remained in the Miles family until 1981.

Tour begins and ends at Greenhouse Senior Center. | Parking available at
SENIOR CENTER ART STUDIO
 Information available at Greenhouse Senior Center.
 Sterling Grove Historic Neighborhood Tour is 1.5 miles and takes about 45 minutes to walk.

STERLING GROVE
 on the NATIONAL HISTORIC REGISTER





GREENHOUSE SENIOR CENTER

110 N. E. Evangeline Thruway

Local Historic Property #18

Built: circa 1900

Style: Queen Anne Revival

Designated: March 26, 1992

The gingerbread gallery, bay window and asymmetrical design qualify this house as Queen Anne Revival Victorian. It was built by the railroad conductor, Adam T. Boyd, and was originally located on Jefferson Street at the Evangeline Thruway. In 1976, the structure was purchased by the City of Lafayette and moved to its present location to serve the needs of local senior citizens in the Lafayette community. An addition to the rear of the building served to enlarge the facility, while architectural elements, like new wood trim and banisters, were painstakingly recreated to match original elements.



PRUDHOMME-BEGNAUD HOUSE

**708 Jefferson Boulevard
Local Historic Property #68**

Built: circa 1906

Style: Colonial Revival

Designated: September 15, 2005

Prudhomme-Begnaud House, built by Gaston Mouisset to serve as Andrew Prudhomme's residence sometime between 1903 and 1906, was designed in the style considered at the time to be of truly American origin, Colonial Revival. Built during a time of extreme patriotism and a desire to romanticize the days prior to the Civil War, many Colonial Revival homes began to bear a striking resemblance to antebellum Greek Revival structures of the early to mid 1800's. In 1941 Mr. Prudhomme sold the house to Louis Begnaud. Mr. Louis Begnaud is well known as the founder of the Mellow Joy Coffee Company in Lafayette. Today, the Prudhomme-Begnaud House serves as an holistic mind/body wellness center called the Camelia House.



NICKERSON-CHAPPUIS HOUSE

631 East Simcoe Street

Local Historic Property #78

Built: 1931

Style: American Bungalow

Designated: September 24, 2009

Arguably one of the largest and most welcoming American Bungalow homes in Lafayette, this gem has the rare distinction of remaining for over 80 years in the family credited with its construction. Both the Nickerson and Chappuis families have significant histories in Lafayette. This beautiful Arts & Crafts style bungalow on Simcoe Street was built by John Cameron Nickerson and son-in-law, Wick B. Vernard, at their sawmill in McNary, near Alexandria, Louisiana. It was transported via water transport to Lafayette. Interestingly, Simcoe Street was named sometime between 1890 and 1901, for the Nickerson family's home town. John Cameron Nickerson, Sr. and his wife, Elizabeth Ransome Nickerson, moved to Lafayette in 1878 from Simcoe, Ontario, Canada when their son, John C. Nickerson, Jr. was 18 years old.



JOHN NICKERSON HOUSE
310 North Sterling Street
Local Historic Property #93
Built: circa 1891
Style: Queen Anne Revival
Designated: April 18, 2013

This beautiful Victorian style home was built circa 1891 on property that was originally part of the Charles Homer Mouton Plantation. It was built by John Nickerson, an architect from Simcoe, Ontario, Canada, on a two-acre tract located at what was then the edge of town. John Nickerson designed the structure and contracted two Canadian carpenters to build it. Simcoe Street was named by John Nickerson. John, his wife Elizabeth Ransome Nickerson, and their children were the home's original occupants. In 1900, John Nickerson's son, John Cameron Nickerson, married Isabelle Judice, whose family founded the Town of Scott. They became the second generation to occupy the house. 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 have all made many significant contributions to Lafayette's civic, cultural, educational, and economic development.



GIVENS TOWNHOUSE
324 North Sterling Street
Local Historic Property #85
Built: 1893
Style: Eastlake
Designated: March 15, 2012

Givens Townhouse was built by Sarah Lyle “Sallie” Torian. Sallie grew up on her family’s sugar plantations near Patterson, Louisiana during the 1800’s. She was married shortly after the Civil War and moved to Corpus Christi, Texas where her husband, John S. Givens, practiced law and served as a Judge. When her husband died in 1887, Sallie moved back with her three children to Lafayette to be close to her two brothers. After visiting Lake Charles, Sallie decided to build a replica of an Eastlake house she had seen there, a very popular style during the late 1800’s. Eastlake is a type of Queen Anne Revival Victorian architecture that achieved a picturesque look through irregularity, both in form and surface texture. Being a high-spirited expression, homes built in this style used “wild” silhouettes, such as multiple gables, bays, and balconies with turnings and pierced wood.



CHARLES MOUTON PLANTATION HOUSE

Bois de Chênes

338 North Sterling Street

NATIONAL REGISTER PROPERTY

Historic Property #6

Built: circa 1820

Style: French Creole

Designated: November 1, 1990

This structure was built by Charles Mouton (1797-1848). Charles Mouton was a son of Lafayette's founder, Jean Mouton (1754-1834). The house and property were once part of Jean's plantation of over 300 acres. Charles, also a planter, acquired the property from his father in 1818. He built the house just prior to his marriage in 1821 to Marie Julie Latiolais, daughter of Joseph Latiolais, a French Creole of La Pointe, Louisiana. Charles and Julie Mouton's son, Charles Homer Mouton, elected Louisiana Lieutenant governor in 1855, acquired the property in 1854 from his father's succession. Over the years, several neighborhoods have been carved from the once vast plantation. Today, the property is located within Sterling Grove National Historic District. Both home and property are in use as the historic bed and breakfast, Bois des Chênes, owned and operated by Charles Mouton descendent, Coerte A. Voorhies, Jr., and his wife, Marjorie Dehart Voorhies.



HANLEY-GUENO HOUSE
CHATEAU DU PARC
406 North Sterling Street
Local Historic Property #41
Built: circa 1900
Style: American Foursquare
Designated: April 3, 1996

A shoe salesman built this stately American Foursquare house after buying the property from Dr. Francis S. Mudd. However, the owner of most notoriety is Joseph Raoul Jeanmard, whose brother, Bishop Jules Jeanmard, lived in the house for about a year while construction of Saint John Cathedral took place. The Jeanmard family is also credited with being the first to bring azalea plants to Lafayette. Some of the oldest Azaleas in Lafayette can be found on this property. Hanley-Gueno House is named after the owners who occupied the house for over 35 years prior to 2007 and who carefully restored and maintained the house during that time. Hanley and Gueno are also well known for creating the Baroque Neapolitan crèche on permanent exhibit at Saint John Cathedral Museum.



BARRIOS HOUSE
(formerly SNODGRASS HOUSE)
415 North Sterling Street
Local Historic Property #44
Built: circa 1902
Style: Queen Anne Revival
Designated: September 4, 1996

Barrios House is located within the National Historic District, Sterling Grove, once part of the large plantation holdings of Charles Mouton. The structure is a fine example of Victorian architecture, a style made possible by industrialization in the late 19th century. Industrialization permitted many complex house components to be mass-produced and transported at relatively low costs. Victorian styles clearly reflect these changes with the extravagant use of complex shapes and ornate detailing. The grand scale of Barrios House is impressive, but not unusual for its time, as the turn of the twentieth century was a time of significant economic growth. Barrios House is named for the couple, Dr. & Mrs. William Barrios, who purchased the house in 1970 and restored it to its original grandeur.



McFADDIN HOUSE

351 Elizabeth Avenue

Local Historic Property #92

Built: circa 1904

Style: Queen Anne Revival

Designated: April 18, 2013

The property where this house is located was originally part of Charles Homer Mouton's Plantation. The house on this property is believed to have been built shortly after the property was purchased from George M. Snodgrass early in 1904 for \$300. Thomas T. McFaddin and Robert H. McFaddin were sons of Judge Theodore Alexander McFaddin, (1842-1916). Judge McFaddin was the first Justice of the Peace in the town of Vermilionville when that office first opened in 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Theodore A. McFaddin were also one of the original founding members of the Presbyterian Church of Vermilionville, organized in 1875. Robert H. McFaddin was an unmarried and well known owner of the corner grocery store that was located near Saint John Cathedral. Thomas T. McFaddin was married to Mary Eugenia Bradley, and they had no children.



LOUIS BAZIN HOUSE
210 North Magnolia Street
Local Historic Property #23
Built: circa 1880
Style: Queen Anne Revival
Designated: November 5, 1992

This house is named for local carpenter, Louis Bazin, who in 1898 moved an older Acadian style structure to his property in the then recently-developed McComb Addition Subdivision. Mr. Bazin added several rooms to the Acadian structure, giving the house its present look. The house is an interesting example of a Queen Anne Revival style home created from a former Acadian two-room house, a fairly common type of renovation made during the Victorian era. After many owners, and a great deal of care given by Daniel Peck and Richard Arlen Keaveney, the structure is now used as an attorney's office.

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