#### **United States Department of the Interior**

National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

| 1. Name of Property                         |                        |  |
|---|------------------------|--|
| Historic Name: Downtown New Iberia C        | Commercial Histor      | ic District  |
| Other Names/Site Number: N/A                |                        |  |
| Name of related multiple property listing   | g: N/A                 |  |
|   |                        |  |
| 2. Location                                 |                        |  |
|   | Fulton St, W. Mai      | n St, Burke St, Weeks St, E. St. Peter St, W.  |
| St. Peter St. and Jefferson St.             |                        |  |
| City or town: New Iberia                    | State: LA_             | County: Iberia   |
| Not for Publication:                        | Vicinity: 🔲            |  |
| 2 State/Foderal Agency Contisted            | 4!                     |  |
| 3. State/Federal Agency Certifica           |                        | reconnection Act as arranded I haveby contify  |
|   |                        | reservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify igibility meets, meets the documentation |
| standards for registering properties in the |                        |  |
|   | •                      | CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property   |
| meets does not meet the National R          |                        | of IVI art oo. In my opinion, the property   |
| moots does not meet the National N          | logister officia.      |  |
| I recommend that this property be cons      | idered significant     | at the following level(s) of significance:   |
| ☐ national ☐ state ☐ local                  | na or o a org. mroarre |  |
|   |                        |  |
| Applicable National Register Criteria:      | A 🗌 B 🔲                | C □D   |
|   |                        |  |
|   |                        |  |
| $\mathcal{J}$                               | to PI                  | 8/22/17  |
| Signature of certifying official/Title:     | Cristin Sandara State  |  |
|   |                        |  |
| Louisiana Department of Culture, Re         | creation, and To       | <u>urism</u>   |
| State or Federal agency/bureau or Tr        | ribal Governmen        | t ·  |
|   |                        |  |
| In my opinion, the property   meets         | I does not meet th     | ne National Register criteria  |
| Theets                                      | _ does not meet ti     | ie National Negister Criteria.   |
|   |                        |  |
| Signature of commenting official:           |                        | Date   |
| orginature or commenting official.          |                        | Date   |
|   |                        |  |
| Title:                                      | State or Fede          | eral agency/bureau or Tribal Government  |
|   |                        |  |
|   |                        |  |
| 4. National Park Certification              |                        |  |

| Iberia Parish, LA |  |
|-------------------|--|
| County and State  |  |

| I hereby certify that the property is:            |
|---|
| entered in the National Register                  |
| determined eligible for the National Register     |
| determined not eligible for the National Register |
| removed from the National Register                |
| other explain:                                    |

## Signature of the Keeper

#### **Date of Action**

#### 5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply.)

| Х | Private          |
|---|------------------|
| Х | Public – Local   |
|   | Public – State   |
|   | Public – Federal |

### Category of Property (Check only one box.)

|   | Building(s) |
|---|-------------|
| Х | District    |
|   | Site        |
|   | Structure   |
|   | object      |

**Number of Resources within Property** (Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

| Contributing | Non-contributing |            |
|--------------|------------------|------------|
| 73           | 38               | Buildings  |
|              |                  | Sites      |
|              |                  | Structures |
|              |                  | Objects    |
| 73           | 38               | Total      |

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 10

#### 6. Function or Use

**Historic Functions** (Enter categories from instructions.): COMMERCE/TRADE: business, financial institution, professional, specialty store, department store; FUNERAL: mortuary, GOVERNMENT: post office; SOCIAL: civic, meeting hall;

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RECREATION AND CULTURE: theater, auditorium; TRANSPORTATION: rail-related

**Current Functions** (Enter categories from instructions.): DOMESTIC: multiple dwellings; COMMERCE/TRADE: business, professional, financial institution, specialty store, restaurant; RECREATION AND CULTURE: theater, museum; LANDSCAPE: park, parking lot, unoccupied land; EDUCATION: schools; VACANT/NOT IN USE

#### 7. Description

**Architectural Classification** (Enter categories from instructions.): No style; Late 19<sup>th</sup> and Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century Revival: Classical Revival, Spanish Colonial Revival; Late 19<sup>th</sup> and Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century American Movements: Commercial Style, Craftsman; Modern Movement: Moderne, International Style; Art Deco, Queen Anne, Italianate, Romanesque Revival, and Egyptian Revival

**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Concrete, slab on grade, raised wood floors, elevated slabs

walls: Brick, stone, stucco, cast iron

roof: Asphalt other: Glass

#### **Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

#### **Summary Paragraph**

The Downtown New Iberia Commercial Historic District is located along Bayou Teche in Iberia Parish and is bounded by Jefferson Street to the north, Fulton Street and Main Street to the east, Weeks Street to the south, and St. Peter Street to the west. The proposed district is the city of New Iberia's historic core and is 68.8 acres. It includes 120 buildings, of which 81 are contributing to the district with 7 of these buildings previously listed individually on the National Register and 39 are non-contributing, and 1 site. The buildings range from late 19<sup>th</sup> century to mid-century modern architecture and include a variety of commercial functions. The proposed district is recognizable as a cohesive grouping of historic buildings and retains its historic integrity as the commercial center for the city of New Iberia and the surrounding region. The district retains both its architectural and historic identity to qualify for the National Register under Criterion A as a center of commerce, recreation, and entertainment for the city of New Iberia and the surrounding rural parts of the parish. The district is an important representative of a late nineteenth and early to mid-twentieth century townscape.

#### **Narrative Description**

#### **Setting and General Background**

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The district is historically what would have been considered the cultural and commercial center of the region. The approximately 9 block district is arranged in a standard grid pattern with wider streets running east and west and the smaller secondary avenues running north and south. Adding emphasis to the district's grid pattern is the fact that LA 182, a state highway, bisects the district in half with one way streets heading in opposite directions. At the center of the Downtown New Iberia Commercial Historic District is a public square known as Bouligny Plaza (not within the boundaries as it was constructed outside of the period of significance and features large areas of parking). The nine block grouping of buildings is where all major stores, financial institutions, governmental buildings, entertainment venues, offices, and transportation centers were located signifying its regional importance for a rural region. Specific uses included hotels, banks, offices, social clubs, theaters, and mercantile shops.

Buildings in the district can be described as mostly commercial row type buildings and are representative of early twentieth century downtown commercial buildings. The proposed downtown historic district had experienced major fires in 1899. This event caused major destruction and damage requiring reconstruction of several city blocks. The commercial row building was constructed to maximize lot coverage. Buildings extended to the sidewalks or right of way and to the property line on either side with no separation from abutting buildings. The front facades became the buildings' main identifying feature. Commercial row buildings are normally found within dense commercial districts and main streets. Buildings within the district continuously front the primary east/west streets with openings and alley entrances on the north/south avenues.

The architectural styles located in the row of commercial buildings, as well as on the free-standing buildings in the district, include a variety of late 19<sup>th</sup> century and early 20<sup>th</sup> century styles: Georgian Revival, Romanesque Revival, Italianate Revival, Streamline Modern, Colonial Revival, Art Deco, Queen Anne, and Egyptian Revival. There are also many simply styled mid-century commercial buildings as well. While they are simply detailed, they are clearly recognizable as being from the middle of the 20<sup>th</sup> century and the period of significance. There are several landmark buildings within the city of New Iberia that have distinct architectural styles including the Old State Bank (Egyptian Revival), the Old Post Office (Georgian Revival) and the First Methodist Church building (Italianate Renaissance).

#### Integrity and Contributing / Non-Contributing Resources

Non-Contributing resources include buildings that are less than fifty years old and fifty-plus-year-old buildings that have been significantly altered. Decisions on non-contributing status due to alterations were made on a case by case basis based on the nature of the alterations and the visual strength of the surviving historic features. Typically, it is the storefront level that has been modified or totally replaced. For one and two story buildings with replaced storefronts, it is easier for alterations to be visibly dominant if they are notable and the upper façade is plain and does not have good integrity of material, design, and workmanship. By contrast, if that same building had a strongly detailed upper façade or a simple façade with good integrity of material, design, and workmanship, then it could be argued that it remained contributing.

Many of the buildings in downtown New Iberia have had some degree of storefront alteration. Some are original dating to the building's construction in the 1940's, 50's, or 60's, while many others are older buildings (show up on 1925 and 1931 Sanborn maps for most of the altered buildings) that had their storefronts updated during mid-century portion of the period of significance. As this was a phenomenon found among a wide group of buildings in this district, storefront alteration is not considered too great to render a building non-contributing unless it completely altered the configuration and layout of the storefront alteration. Its impact on contributing status is explained in each inventory entry.

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The non-contributing resources vary, but include one to five story buildings with small storefronts. Most of these are altered historic buildings. A small handful of the non-contributing resources were constructed within the last 20 to 30 years.

In conclusion, each building within the proposed district has been visually evaluated for alterations and renovations. The majority of the buildings are commercial row buildings with parapets and both flat and gable end roofs. Most of the buildings have altered storefronts to a degree, but retain enough historic features and characteristics to remain contributing. Individual inventory entries will note specific details that helped certain resources remain contributing or features that have been lost and rendered the resource non-contributing.

|                         | Building Inventory |                              |  |  |
|-------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|--|--|
| C Contributing Resource |                    |                              |  |  |
|                         | NC                 | Non-Contributing<br>Resource |  |  |

A note on East Main Street: Every building on the south side of Main Street between Iberia and Julia Streets was built after the fire of October 1899. Most of the block was rebuilt in 1900 but some of the construction went into 1901 because of a shortage of bricks. Note that the facades of the buildings from Iberia Street to Church Alley are aligned with the facades of those in the 100 block of West Main. The facades of buildings from Church Alley to Julia Street are set back from the street several feet more than those between Iberia Street and Church Alley. The reason for this was that after the fire, all property owners were asked to construct their new buildings a few feet further from the street so as to widen the distance between their buildings and those across Main Street. During the 1899 fire, heat from the burning buildings nearly caused the buildings across the street to burst into flame. Property owners from Julia to Church Alley went along with the proposal. Property owners from Church Alley to Iberia Street refused to do so. Property owners along Julia Street between St. Peter and Main were asked to do the same. All complied, except the New Iberia National Bank; therefore, its Julia St. facade is closer to the street than other buildings behind it.

| Building | Address | Street | Description | Building No.  |
|----------|---------|--------|-------------|---|
| No.      |         |        |             |   |
| 1        | С       | 300    | E Main      | THE OLD POST OFFICE c. 1903 (Current use: Schwing Insurance): One-story Georgian Revival building with arched fenestration and a columnar cupola. (located in the National Register East Main Residential District)   |
| 2        | С       | 109    | Weeks       | TEMPLE GATES OF PRAYER c. 1903. Jewish Synagogue whose congregation was organized on April 26, 1897. Onestory brick vaguely Romanesque building with half-timbered front gable. Listed on the National Register for Historic Places. One story addition at the rear of the building (located in the National Register East Main Residential District)   |
| 3        | С       | 223    | E Main      | THE PASCAL BUILDING (Law Offices): Structure built in 1889 by Auguste Pascal for use by Leon Dreyfus as a hardware store. Renovated 1982-1983. 2nd story façade dates from time of construction and bears the artisan "signature" of Alfred and Aristide Etie, New Iberia brick masons at the turn of the century. Decorative brickwork above 2nd story roofline is a restoration of the original. First floor facade brickwork and storefront added in 1983 renovation to simulate display cases |

|   |    |      |         | of original facade. The Pascal Building was originally used as a hardware store and was converted in 1912 as part of the Ford Dealership next door. (Listed individually on the National Register of Historic Places in 1985).  |
|---|----|------|---------|---|
| 4 | С  | 221  | E Main  | LEBLANC & BROUSSARD (Allain's Jewelry). Leblanc & Broussard Ford Dealership Circa 1912: The old Ford garage is composed of four separate structures. The first structure where the cars were fueled, their fluids were checked, and they were washed is the Pascal Building, described above. The second building, presently Allain's Jewelry Store, was the main Ford Dealership, where many Ford auto vehicles were sold. The storefront is currently recessed for parking. According to Sanborn maps, this was the stock room for the dealership. The upper floor features original features including five two over two wooden arch topped windows and a stepped parapet. The building was recently restored to its original 1912 interior architecture. This building is two stories with a mezzanine level sandwiched between the 1st and 2nd levels measuring about 25% of the overall floor area in size. There is an automobile elevator in the main building. The interior was an internal space to store automobiles and their parts. The third structure is the service department building which measures 80' x 100'. Here cars were serviced by a trained group of mechanics. This building and the adjacent radiator shop were both constructed at the same time in 1931 and are located to the rear of 221 E. Main St. The style of these buildings is much more industrial. The final and fourth building is the Ford Radiator Shop, which was located on the rear of the property adjacent to the Bayou Teche. See buildings 5 and 6 for more information on these two buildings. |
| 5 | С  | 221½ | E Main  | LEBLANC & BROUSSARD - SERVICE DEPARTMENT WAREHOUSE Constructed in 1931, this building is industrial in nature and has a set of double doors facing onto the empty lot next to Building #4. The main entrance attached to the parking lot faces Main Street and has a gable end with (2) large scale sliding glass and metal doors. There are large glass transom panels above these doors, which let natural light into the building.   |
| 6 | С  | 109  | N Weeks | LEBLANC & BROUSSARD SERVICE DEPARTMENT & RADIATOR SHOP: 1931 Circa. This building was constructed with similar materials as the service department warehouse and was renovated into the office of Paul J. Allain, Architect APAC. This structure was constructed at the same time as the service department in 1931. The building features multiple metal warehouse windows overlooking Bayou Teche. A modern tower has been constructed to the east of the building.   |
| 7 | NC | 211  | E Main  | THE MURRAY BUILDING (Landry, Watkins & Bonin Law Offices): This is an old building (ca. 1895) but the present   |

|    |    |     |        | facade dates from 1985.   |
|----|----|-----|--------|---|
| 8  | С  | 133 | E Main | façade dates from 1985.  THE DAVIS BUILDING ("Doc" Voorhies Wing): Built in 1892 by a Mr. Davis on land purchased from Leonidas Serret. Remained in the Davis family until 1930. There are photographs of this building dating back to 1895. The secondstory façade of the building has not been greatly altered (only the shutters on the windows have been removed). The second-story and pediment brickwork is probably the finest extant example of the artistry of Aristide and Alfred Etie, brick masons. The first floor facade has been greatly modified during the years, but was recently rehabilitated using historic photographs. The shed roof extending over the sidewalk and attached to the building between the first and second floors, and used for protection from the sun when this was a clothing store was removed sometime before 1930. Until at least 1938, the first-floor facade had 3 windows matching in style and size those still extant on the 2nd floor. The entrance has always been where it is presently located. The building has housed a liquor store, Mrs. Scharff and Sons clothing store, the Cozy Cafe, Gary's Drug Store, and Sears, Roebuck & Co., among |
| 9  | С  | 131 | E Main | others.  THE BAYOU TECHE MUSEUM (formerly the Dreyfus Building and later the Sport Center). A large wholesale grocery building that was partitioned in late 1929 or early 1930 to create two businesses. The façade was recently restored and features two central entries flanked by a picture storefront window. A flat awning covers the storefront and has single light transoms above. Recessed brick panels are located within the top of the facade and have decorative circles and vents. These are original features uncovered during a recent rehabilitation.   |
| 10 | С  | 129 | E Main | EVANGELINE THEATER (THE SLIMAN THEATER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS) formerly the Dreyfus Building. This was a large wholesale grocery building that was partitioned in late 1929 or early 1930 to create two buildings. The building contractor for the Evangeline was Eugene Guillot. The original walls of this building are quite old and date back to the era just after the fire of 1870 destroyed all structures in this block. The Evangeline Theater opened on April 19, 1930, and its present facade dates from the mid-1940s. The theater was restored in the 1990s and features Carrera class bulkheads, decorative stucco, a large marquee, and a vertical neon sign with "Evangeline" on it. The ticket booth is located in the center of the facade with double door entries on each side and movie poster displays on each end. (Individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places)  |
| 11 | NC | 11  | Bridge | THE DAILY IBERIAN (formerly the old newspaper office) now residential. The only historic feature that is evident is the stepped parapet. The rest of the storefront has been altered to   |

|    |    |     |        | feature two monolithic brick walls at each side with a recessed entry. This entry now has a residential style door as it is used as a residence. This building is non-contributing because of the alterations made to the storefront on this small one story building.   |
|----|----|-----|--------|--|
| 12 | NC | 129 | Burke  | This is a modern commercial building that was built after the period of significance.  |
| 13 | С  | 115 | E Main | THE CRYSTAL IMAGE, now "For the Little Ones Shoppe": A picture of these three buildings taken in October 1899 shows them to be one building having a uniform façade. A. Daigre's name (he was a merchant) appears on the building. The building is a simply styled commercial building with a stucco finish. The upper façade has a place for signage (currently painted over). The storefront was altered during the period of significance to a more typical flush mid-century layout and the materials are likely more modern. While the storefront is altered, it is not a significant negative change and the building is still recognizable as historic. |
| 14 | С  | 113 | E Main | PROVOST'S CAFÉ, formerly Armand's, Clementine's Fine Dining and now Bali Asian Cuisine. Originally, Provost's cafe was a long established New Iberia restaurant. Of note, the bar was floated by barge from an early bar located in Loreauville. Also, the wooden phone booth located inside is one of the earliest in New Iberia. The facade has a stepped parapet and is covered in stucco. The storefront has been altered and has a recessed central entry.  |
| 15 | С  | 111 | E Main | This building is a twin to 113 E. Main St and also has a stepped parapet, stuccos exterior, and recessed central entry.  |
| 16 | С  | 109 | E Main | This building appears in the 1899 photo mentioned above much as it does today. The storefront was altered during the historic period on the ground floor and has a recessed entry flanked by large plate glass windows. The second floor has three multi lite doors that provide access to the two story gallery. A flat roof covers the gallery and the building has a simple stepped parapet.  |
| 17 | NC | 107 | E Main | GORDON DOERLE (THE DUPERIER BLOCK): The second-<br>story facades of 107 and 103 remain much the same as they<br>were at the time of construction. 107 is historically significant in<br>that it served for a time as the Iberia Parish Courthouse before<br>the 1884 courthouse was built in the first block of West Main.<br>(This building was significantly altered on the interior and<br>exterior, including the addition of scored stucco to look like<br>stone and an ornate balcony, and is now a residence).  |

| 18 | С | 105 | E Main | THE COLEMAN BUILDING (THE DUPERIER BLOCK): These three (103, 105, 107 E Main) buildings were built by a member of the Duperier family almost immediately after the fire of 1870 and are probably some of the oldest buildings on Main St., if not the oldest (it is possible that some of the buildings on the south side of the 100-block of West Main St. are older). This particular building was altered during the period of significance. The storefront is now recessed and features two entry doors at each end with plate glass storefront windows in between. An awning covers the storefront. The upper portion of the facade is simple stucco and has three six over six double hung wood windows. These are original openings, but were shortened when the building was updated.   |
|----|---|-----|--------|---|
| 19 | С | 103 | E Main | DEROUEN FINANCIAL (THE DUPERIER BLOCK): These three buildings (including 103, 105, and 107 E. Main) were built by a member of the Duperier family almost immediately after the fire of 1870 and are probably some of the oldest buildings on Main St., if not the oldest (it is possible that some of the buildings on the south side of the 100-block of West Main St. are older). Of the three, this one is most intact. It has the original cast iron columns that are found on both levels. The windows on the ground floor storefront have been replaced, but within the original opening size. The same goes for the second floor windows. Decorative rondels are found along the cornice line.   |
| 20 | С | 101 | E Main | THE RENOUDET BUILDING (BoJangle's): Octave Renoudet built this building in the fall of 1898 as hardware store. At the time it was built, it was said to be the largest retail store in New Iberia. The first floor facing E Main St has three arched openings, which have double entry doors with transoms above. The second floor has three sets of double doors leading out onto the gallery. The Iberia St elevation is relatively untouched from construction save for a small elevator addition at the E. Main St corner. The first floor of this elevation has one set of double doors leading onto the restaurant's patio. There are three more arched doorways on the rear portion of the building. The second floor has three arched doorways leading onto the gallery as well as 8 arch topped windows. The façade is made of unpainted, bare brick while the side elevation is painted. The two story gallery covers the E Main St and about 1/3 of the Iberia Street elevation. |

| 21 | NC | 140  | W Main | CONOCO SERVICE STATION: In 1940 the Elk's Theater which had occupied this lot and the adjoining two was   |
|----|----|------|--------|---|
|    |    |      |        | demolished. The site was sold in three parcels. On this site was built a Conoco Service Station in 1942, which was still operating as such well into the 1960s. Thereafter, and before 1973, the building was renovated and enlarged to   |
|    |    |      |        | accommodate the offices of an architect. While one can see the form of a former service station behind the added grillwork, the exterior alterations done in 1973 hide these details from view. For these reasons, this building is non-contributing.   |
| 22 | С  | 144  | W Main | This building was built soon after the demolition of the Elks Theater, probably in 1941 because building materials were restricted for civilian use during World War II. The building has a ground floor corner entry with three two over two double hung windows making up the ground floor storefront area. Above that are two matching windows and a third above the corner entry. The building's facade is mostly red brick with decorative gray bricks used at the edges of the facade to add detail. The cornice line has small brackets adding detail to the overhanging cornice. The hipped roof has red tiles along the ridges.  |
| 23 | С  | 144A | W Main | OFFICE BUILDING: This building, located behind 144 W. Main St, was built soon after the demolition of the Elks Theater, c. 1941 because building materials were restricted for civilian use during World War II. Like 144 W. Main, this building also has a corner entry. It has replacement windows, within the original window opening, as the original lintel and headers and visible. It is a more simplified version of 144 W. Main St and the brick has been painted.   |
| 24 | NC | 146  | W Main | EVANGELINE LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING (Accounting Office) Probably built in the 1940s. The façade of the building was altered sometime in the 1970s to its current look with a second-story gallery added and is now used for retail and professional office space. Due to the age of the alterations, this building is non-contributing.  |
| 25 | С  | 150  | W Main | MCMAHON FURNITURE COMPANY (Davis Furniture Co.) Built in 1890 by Richard McMahon for a furniture store. Later was the Dauterive Furniture Co. and the Davis Furniture Co. The latter closed in the 1980s. According to the building owner, who has done extensive research on this building, "the building was thought of as a centerpiece of the Commercial Downtown New Iberia. This is evidenced by continual newspaper accounts regarding any improvements, additions or repairs done to the building during the early 1890s. For example, it was referred to as an 'extensive and mammoth' business and as having an 'elegant gallery built on the large handsome store.' The façade was updated in the 1950s, primarily with the addition of tile panels to the storefront. Today, these panels are still visible. There were also three transoms above each of the |

|    |   |     |        | three parts of the storefront, which are currently infilled with brick, though their outlines are clear. Other elements of the storefront are missing and currently boarded over. The second and third floors both have three sets of four doors in each bay leading out onto the gallery.   |
|----|---|-----|--------|--|
| 26 | С | 152 | W Main | THE SATTERFIELD BUILDING: Built by W.E. Satterfield in 1881. The building originally had an over-the-sidewalk two story gallery with cast iron decorations. The gallery was removed long ago. Originally the door to the building was the window to the left of the present entrance. The window to the right of the present entrance was the doorway to stairs to reach the second level. The most recent renovation (1983) produced the current facade when the openings were infilled with more modern, but historic looking, windows and doors within the original openings. In 1925, it was listed on Sanborn maps as a garage so the central opening on the facade was likely used for vehicle passage. The decorative brickwork includes arches over the storefront openings and a row of arches with raised bricks in a diamond pattern within the arches along the cornice. The corner has a diagonal brick pattern at the corner and the cornice has projecting brick dentils. The windows on the second floor appear to be metal replacement windows, but the three arch topped window openings are intact. These same windows are found on the side elevation facing Swain St. There is a narrow gallery along this elevation as well.                             |
| 27 | С | 200 | W Main | CHEVRON (GULF) SERVICE STATION. Louis Segura, a son of one of the original Spanish colonists, built a home on the corner of Main and Swain Streets. This house was for a long time known as the Max Mattes home. Segura moved away from the residence and the place was unoccupied for some time. Some of the later owners of this house were Pat Heirs, William Kramer who set up a bakery and a confectionary in the building, Charles Flockerize, and Max Mattes. In 1927, when the property was acquired by John R. Taylor, the old home was dismantled to make way for the Gulf Tire Station which remained until recently sold in early 2016. The building has three garage bays on the left hand side of the facade and the service station entrance is centrally located on the rest of the facade with two plate glass windows on each side. The corner is curved, a typical feature of early 20th century gas stations. A third plate glass window faces Swain St. There is a large awning overhanging where gas pumps likely were and it is supported by three simple round metal columns. A rear addition was put on the building in the mid-1970s. This building retains a high degree of integrity and is still easily recognizable as an early service station. |

| 28 | С | 214 | W Main | RIVIERE'S JEWELRY STORE (Fudge It): This was the site of Jannaro's Print Shop until about the end of World War II. After the war, the frame structure was demolished and this building and the one at 216 were built. Riviere's Jewelry occupied the store from the time was built until the 1980s. The storefront is typical of the 1940s and features a recessed, angled entry with display cases on each side. The entry doors are aluminum. The upper facade matched the building next door and was a simple stepped parapet of concrete block. Today, the upper facade is covered with some type of board in the same outline as the parapet.  |
|----|---|-----|--------|---|
| 29 | С | 216 | W Main | SLIM'S NEWS STAND (Sweet Interiors): See 214 W Main for background on site. Building occupied for many years by Slim's News Stand and later by the Carpenter's Union. Façade has the same stepped parapet as next door, but is in its original condition. Center entry is flanked by two plate glass windows that appear to be replacements within the original opening size. Angled awnings cover the openings.  |
| 30 | С | 220 | W Main | IBERIA STEAM LAUNDRY: Although the Iberia Steam Laundry occupied this building in the 1930s and 1940s, the building is much older and housed other businesses before the laundry. The building is seen in a picture of West Main St. taken in 1915, and it does not look new at the time. The facade was altered when after World War II, the building was occupied by Marine Electric Co. The facade was again altered in 1983 or 1984 when the Bank of Iberia headquarters moved into the building when the openings were infilled with modern windows. The building features a stylized parapet with a stepped detail above both halves of the building. The left half has a more detailed parapet with ogees and scroll forms and a half sphere top. The right side is a more simplified step. A flat awning covers the length of the building and is supported by historic cast iron columns. The main change to this building is the infill of the storefront windows, which does impact its integrity to a degree. However, enough original fabric remains with the awning and parapets to keep it contributing. |

| 31 | С  | 232 | W Main | THE STEINBERG BUILDING c.1880: This is an old structure probably dating back to the 1880s. In 1894, the bottom floor was the office and printing shop of the Weekly Iberian. Later, when telephone service came to New Iberia, the second floor was the telephone exchange. The building originally had a two-story gallery over the sidewalk. The alterations to the facade were made in the 1930s, which was about the same time that the bricks on the upper facade were plastered. It is likely that at this time or shortly thereafter, the second floor openings were shortened to casement windows as the gallery was no longer there. The 1930s storefront features decorative panels and a stylized shaped storefront system with rectangular windows at the left and a circular, connected window at the right. This storefront has achieved historic significance. The upper facade  |
|----|----|-----|--------|---|
| 32 | NC | 234 | W Main | still retains the original openings with shortened windows and has a stepped parapet.  SMALL COMMERCIAL BUILDING (Lucky Nails) est. 1940s. This small commercial building is relatively intact and features a single entry door with a large plate glass window to its right. The sides have been covered with corrugated metal. This building would be contributing except that a large decorative awning has been added to the front of the building. It is a large metal curving awning that is taller than the building and extends over the sidewalk. Its modern design and size completely overwhelm the small historic building. Should it be removed someday, its status could be changed. However, as it stands today, it is non-contributing.   |
| 33 | С  | 254 | W Main | THE AMERICAN DEPARTMENT STORE (Anthony's, Beall's & Stage Dept. Store) Mary Ann Avery Hanley built a home on the property in 1902. The current department store building was constructed in the mid-to-late 1950s. An original photo from the 1950s shows that the overall form and materials of the building are intact including the blank brick wall along the side elevation and the metal panels making up the upper façade and the large flat metal awning. Formerly, signage for the store was located on the metal panels. The storefront has been altered with the storefront windows infilled, but one can still tell where the windows were located. Additionally, the corner was a recessed entry and there are clear demarcations in the stucco showing where the current stucco relief panels end, which is where the recessed entry was. Besides the storefront changes, the building retains a high degree of integrity to its c. 1950 construction date. |

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| 34 | NC | 241          | W Main | ESSO SERVICE STATION: Originally the Magnolias stood on this site, facing Main Street. When the Magnolias was moved to face Jefferson St. in the early 1930s, an Esso Service Station was built here in connection with the Dodge automobile franchise. When the Dodge franchise moved after World War II, this building was altered and added to in order to service businesses that operated out of it. Remnants of the original station can be seen in the curved brick wall at the center of the building, but the other parts of the original station have either been lost or covered by non-historic materials.  |
|----|----|--------------|--------|---|
| 35 | NC | 235          | W Main | CHEVROLET, THEN DODGE FRANCHISE (DeCourt office): This building dates back at least to the early years of the 19th century. The building has always served two businesses, one at 235 West Main and one at 233 West Main. 235 West Main was for years the Chevrolet dealership and then the Dodge dealership until after World War II. 233 West Main was for many years a hardware store run by J.S. Davis' father. It has housed a paint and wallpaper business since the 1940s. While the building itself is quite old, the façade has been more recently updated. The façade is now covered in stucco and has a central entry as well as an entry on the left side. Other façade details include modern storefront windows. Metal awnings have also been added. Because of these alterations, this building is non-contributing.               |
| 36 | С  | 225 &<br>213 | W Main | HEBERT'S HOTEL: (Beau Soleil Restaurant & Catering, Guidry's Cake Shop) The first floor is currently a restaurant, second floor was the Hebert family home which later became the Hebert Hotel. Note: the original painted brick hotel signage is still present on the side elevation facing the parking lot. This building has a high degree of historic integrity. The entry at 225 features glass block storefront windows with multi lite transoms above divided by a flat awning that spans the length of the whole building. The entry is centrally located between the two windows. The left side of the facade has a recessed central entry with plate glass windows on each side. The transoms are currently covered over. The second floor has not been altered and features 5 pairs of 4 over 1 (vertical lights) double hung windows. |
| 37 | NC | 209          | W Main | FREDERICK HOTEL ANNEX (The Francois Building): This building was an addition to the Frederick Hotel which stood in front of it, but is no longer standing today. Construction of this annex dates from between 1945 and 1950. While the building was built within the period of significance, it has been altered several times outside of the period of significance to its current look. Because the alterations took place outside of the period of significance, this building is non-contributing.   |

| 38 | NC | 203 | W Main | THE SPECIALTY STORE (Main Mall): This building is at least 100 years old. It was a large department store (Mistrot's) at the turn of the century. For many years, beginning in the 1920s or earlier, it was The Specialty Store. The façade of the building has been repeatedly altered to update the appearance of the building. Today, it does not retain any historic features on the  |
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|    |    |     |        | exterior and is made up of modern materials including stucco,   |
| 39 | С  | 145 | W Main | vinyl windows, and a stylized metal awning system.  TAYLOR'S DRUG STORE: (vacant) This building was built by John Taylor in 1907 when he moved his drug store from the Masonic Bldg. to here. This was an empty lot when Taylor bought it for his store. It is a two-story Romanesque Revival style commercial building. The drugstore's primary Romanesque feature is the treatment of the second floor windows on its two public faces with arched tops and the decorative brickwork along the cornice. The corner of the building is even more stylized with the decorative brickwork and has a castellated feature making the corner taller and more prominent than the rest of the building. The windows are one over one double hung wood windows on the second floor. The first floor has arch topped transoms on the side facing French Street. The storefront has a corner entry and original glass display windows with wood panels above and below. A side entry along W. Main provides access to the second floor. (Individually listed on the National Register since January 22, 1996). |
| 40 | NC | 203 | W Main | HANDLEMAN'S: This building was built in the 1890s (brickwork was probably done by the Etie brothers). The houses a department store known as Noah's Ark. The first-floor level of the façade has been altered several times for various commercial uses. Handleman's was the last department store to occupy the building, probably down to the late 60s or early 70s. Currently, the bottom 2/3 of the façade has been infilled with modern brick and a recessed entry. Only the top 1/3 of the historic façade remains, which is decorative brickwork. Because of the extent and inappropriate design of the storefront infill, this building is non-contributing.  |
| 41 | С  | 143 | W Main | BAYOU ART GALLERY (Armentor's Jewelry): This small facade retains many original elements with the only alterations being the removal of a portion of the engaged brick columns for a more modern display case. It dates from the 1870s. The block did not burn in the fire of 1899 and was an important commercial part of Main Street because it was located across the street from the courthouse and city hall. For such a small building, the facade is highly decorative and includes three arches over the storefront. Engaged columns at each side frame the building and the two center engaged columns likely extended further down originally. The cornice is also highly   |

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|    |   |     |        | decorative and features brackets and inset panels.  |
| 42 | NC  | 141 | W Main | This building is likely an older building that has been extensively updated. The storefront resembles a mid-century layout with an angled recessed entry, but the materials are more modern. The upper façade is covered with a large sign block and stucco above. Because of the alterations, this building is non-contributing.   |
| 43 | С   | 137 | W Main | ARMENTOR'S JEWELRY STORE: This building is an older building that was updated within the period of significance. It has a recessed, angled storefront entry with display cases with hexagonal windows on each side. Above the storefront is a large stucco section with signage painted on it. Above that is original stucco and decorative dentil details along the parapet, which is angled from the center section down to each side.  |
| 44 | С   | 131 | W Main | ABDALLA'S DEPT. STORE: This area of the old Abdalla's Dept. Store once was the main entrance into the department store, which included lady's ready-to-wear, lingerie, and men's clothing (additional departments were housed in neighboring buildings). The large department store also included a shoe boutique and bridal department. The angled recessed entry is an original feature as is the terrazzo with "Abdalla's" in it. The large awning is also original and the railing atop the awning is a recent addition for safety. The metal panels that adorn the façade are also original. The only other alterations are the addition of columns on the second floor that were added to help support the roof and the replacement of the storefront windows. While the windows were replaced with the current arched windows in stucco, neither the storefront configuration nor the main entry doors with glass block sidelights have not been altered. Despite the added railing, columns, and storefront windows, this building looks much as it did when it was built in the mid-1960s. |
| 45 | С   | 127 | W Main | NAPOLEON'S ON THE TECHE/ABDALLA'S DEPT. STORE: This area of the old Abdalla's Dept. Store is now a downtown bar and through the wrought iron gates at the left side of the facade is a townhouse where the owner/investor resides. While the design of this building differs from the building it was added onto (at 131 W Main), according to local sources, this building   |

|    |    |     |        | has not changed, except for the signage, from how it looked when it was built as a gift boutique in the late 50s or early 60s.   |
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| 46 | SC | 123 | W Main | This older building was extensively updated and the only historic features that appear to date from the period of significance are the ground floor storefront layouts. The left side has an angled recessed storefront with terrazzo flooring and a built-in planter. The right side has a deeply recessed entry with the store's name in the terrazzo. The display cases on the right side have been infilled with stucco and modern windows. The second floor has been completely altered with stucco and residential style entries (as it is used for apartments) and a two story gallery has been added to the building. For these reasons, it is non-contributing. |
| 47 | C  | 119 | W Main | PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK (Poncio's) This building dates from 1911. Its façade has remained untouched since construction, and is unique in style since it is New Iberia's only example of Egyptian Revival Architecture. The main alteration of note is the storefront, which is now recessed behind the original columns. The rest of the facade features original stone columns on both floors, one over one double hung wood windows, and many decorative elements such as dentils, egg and dart molding, arches, and modillions. (Individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places since 2006).  |
| 48 | NC | 113 | W Main | COMMERCIAL BUSINESS: (Bourbon Hall). This is an older historic building that has been updated more recently with in appropriate features including the removal of the first floor storefront for a recessed seating area and the alteration of a second floor opening for a flush front door. There are two historic windows on the second floor, but all other historic details appear to have been altered or covered. A two story gallery is on the building that has a new flat metal roof. For these reasons, it is non-contributing.   |
| 49 | NC | 111 | W Main | CHAMBER OF COMMERCE: This is also an older historic building that has been significantly altered to render it non-contributing. The current façade is stucco (or modern stucco panels such as EIFS) with three sets of double doors providing entrance into the building. It is clear that all materials on the storefront are modern as well as the overall design.   |
| 50 | С  | 109 | W Main | This streamline modern building features three polygonal display windows with entry doors in between. It has black Carrera glass on the storefront with yellow horizontal lines adding a touch of detail on the sides of the storefront and above the signage. It also has terrazzo floors in the entry areas. This building retains a high degree of integrity.   |

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| 51 | С | 107 | W Main | THE MODEL COMPANY (KANE 1240AM Radio): This building was probably built or remodeled about the turn of the 19th century because the brickwork on the upper façade bears the hallmark of the Etie brothers. It features decorative dentils along the cornice line, a 'frame' around the top part of the windows, and cross hatches on each side of the windows on the second floor (also found next door at 105 W. Main). There are three sets of double one over one wood windows on the second floor as well. The storefront was altered, likely during the period of significance, to a more mid-century design. It is a stepped diagonal recessed entrance with the store name in the terrazzo floor. The display cases are intact.   |
|----|---|-----|--------|--|
| 52 | С | 105 | W Main | This building also features decorative brickwork like that found at 107 W Main. It is a one story commercial building with an altered storefront that has three arched openings and recessed entries. While the storefront has been altered, it does not negatively impact the overall historic character of the building. The upper facade retains its projecting stucco band above the storefront as well as the inset panels with brick dentils and decorative cross hatching on each side.   |
| 53 | С | 101 | W Main | THE GOUGENHEIM BLDG., THE HUGONIN BLDG., MORGAN & LINDSEY: This building was built by Charles Gougenheim about 1893. It is historic in that it served as the fire break in the 1899 fire because it had brick walls and a tin roof that could not burn. The front and Iberia St. side had a second-story gallery which was removed from the building sometime in the late 1940s. For several years after the Elks' Theater was demolished in 1940, the upper floor of this building was the Elks Lodge. The facade of the building retains much of its original look, particularly on the second floor level. In a historic photography from c. 1940, the storefront had been altered to a more mid-century design with polygonal bay display windows and tile bulkheads. Today, the storefront is recessed and has five columns separating the façade into bays. While the storefront is not historic, it is of a sympathetic design. All other features on the building directly match the historic photo. The two story gallery has had an updated rail installed to meet code, but it matches the historic one's design. |

| 54 | C  | 102 | E Main | BOWAB'S (Fusion Photography): This building and the next two were built at the same time as a "block" in 1893. After the fire of 1899 the exterior walls of this building remained standing and the structure was rebuilt on those walls. The ornamentation on this building is original (and was used on the next two buildings as well). The lower facade of this building was updated in the 1930s and is historically significant as an intact example of an Art Deco storefront. The entire facades of the next two buildings have been altered; however, the facade of 104 E Main also dates from the early 1930s/1940s. Details on the facade of 102 include black Carrera glass, a stepped, angled, recessed entry with terrazzo flooring and the store's name, and a central arch above the storefront for the store name. Behind this, the ceiling is coved to add height to the entry area. The cornice dates to the earlier era and has a dentil/rondel pattern. Along Iberia St, the building has five arched openings - two are completely infilled with stucco, on has two transoms, a third has a window and transom, and the last one has a rear entry and storefront system. The arches are separated by scored engaged columns and the cornice detail on the main facade wraps around the side. This building retains a high degree of integrity. |
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| 55 | С  | 104 | E Main | CREIMS (Sister's) c. 1893. See 102 East Main for background. The lower façade of this building has been the same as it is now since the early 1930s. It features an angled, recessed entry with terrazzo flooring that has a sun pattern. The display cases are intact. The upper portion of the facade is stucco and has radiating lines on it surrounding the store signage. It has a tall ceiling height in the entry area and a decorative ceiling from which the light fixture hangs.   |
| 56 | NC | 106 | E Main | BOOKS ALONG THE TECHE: This is an older historic building that has been significantly altered, likely in the last 20-30 years. It is hard to tell what it ever looked like historically. The façade has a central recessed entry measuring the width of the entry door and two large, narrow plate glass windows on each side of the door. The façade is finished in modern multi-colored brick and the upper façade is finished with painted shingles. The alterations to this building are too great and it is non-contributing.   |

| 57 | С | 108 | E Main | BABINEAUX'S SHOES: formerly KK'S CAKERY & CAFÉ: This  |
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| 57 | C | 108 | E Main | is an older one-story commercial building that has a few alterations. The storefront layout dates to the period of significance and has a typical mid-century recessed, angled entry with terrazzo flooring. The upper facade is stucco and has a central angled projection at the parapet. A decorative stucco band traces the parapet with a center keystone. A modern metal shed awning has been added to the front and is supported by three metal columns. This is the main alteration that took place outside of the period of significance. While this   |
|    |   |     |        | is a prominent feature on the building now, it does not negatively impact the overall historic character of this building and it is thus, contributing.   |
| 58 | С | 110 | E Main | ACKAL'S DEPARTMENT STORE (Scott Breaux Photography): Upper façade remains the same as when it was built at the beginning of the 19th century. Lower half was altered in the 1930s/1940s, but has gained historic significance. The storefront is stepped, angled, and recessed, and has terrazzo flooring. The display cases are also intact. Above the storefront is one large multi lite transom running the length of the building. Cast iron columns frame the storefront. The upper portion of the facade has a central panel outlined in projecting bricks topped with a decorative band of brickwork. The two ends of the building both have a projecting brick section as well.   |
| 59 | C | 112 | E Main | WORMSER'S DEPARTMENT STORE: 112 and 116 E Main have historically been connected on the interior. 112 started out life as three brick party wall buildings dating to the late 19 <sup>th</sup> or early 20 <sup>th</sup> centuries, but in 1932, Justin Wormser purchased them and removed the party walls to create one large space. At this time, the facades were updated in the Moderne style. This building features "Wormser's" in large letters in the center of the building above a large display case. Mirrors are on each side of the signage and are recessed above the two entries. The recessed entries have terrazzo flooring and are flanked by stepped, angled display cases. The signage is framed by a band of stucco and the words "Smart Ladies' Wear" in typical moderne style font. A vertical hanging sign projects from the upper facade, which is simply detailed with stucco. (Listed on the National Register since 1995). |
| 60 | С | 116 | E Main | WORMSER'S DEPARTMENT STORE: 112 and 116 E Main are connected on the interior since 1966. This building started as an older historic building that Justin Wormser purchased and joined to 112 E Main St in 1966. This explains why each building has their own unique moderne façade. 116's facade includes a recessed central entry with a stepped arch of sorts above. Large plate glass display windows flank the entrance. A neon "Wormser's" sign sits above the entrance. The parapet is highly detailed in a modernistic take on the Mediterranean  |

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|    |    |     |        | Revival style. (Listed on the National Register since 1995).   |
| 61 | С  | 120 | E Main | This simply designed commercial building dates to the early 1950s, which is evident in its storefront design. The one story building has a recessed entry flanked by large display windows. The bulkheads are pink terrazzo. The upper façade is plain to leave room for signage. Even though it is a very simple building, this building does date to the period significance and the commercial significance of the district.  |
| 62 | С  | 122 | E Main | This building is almost a twin to #62. The main difference is that the recessed entry is shallower and the bulkheads are a white material, not terrazzo. It currently has a large cloth awning in the blank upper façade. Even though it is a very simple building, this building does date to the period significance and the commercial significance of the district.  |
| 63 | NC | 124 | E Main | Formerly, this was the location of the old State Bank. In 1897, J. Paul Suberbielle and others organized the State Bank of New Iberia, which was reorganized into the State National Bank. In the 1970s, the building was demolished and replaced with the current building clad in brown brick. The building sits back from street with a large open courtyard in front. The façade is divided into 7 bays and is two stories. The columns dividing each bay are brick and have a projecting detail. Because this building was constructed outside of the period of significance, it is non-contributing.                 |
| 64 | NC | 138 | E Main | This building also stands where the former State Bank was. It appears that the roof of an older building is still in place (when viewed from above), but the rest of the older building has been completely covered and added on to in modern concrete and aggregate panels. Because of its non-historic alterations and materials, it is non-contributing.  |
| 65 | NC | 204 | E Main | THE LEBOURGEOIS BLOCK: These are three old buildings probably dating from the late 1880s or early 1890s. A picture taken in 1895 shows the buildings, then known as the Segura Block. References in the local newspaper to the Segura Block go back to the beginning of the 1890s. The buildings survived the fire of 1899 even though those behind them burned. The present facade was altered in the early 2000s with a third story added along with an outdoor patio on the roof. Because of these later alterations, which also included changes to the second floor and first floor storefront, this building is non- |

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| 66 | NC | 206 A/B | E Main | COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS: As with many other buildings in the district, this is an older commercial building that was updated by a former owner in the 1970s. The brick veneer was added and includes three arches and recessed storefront. As the alterations were done outside of the period of significance, this building is non-contributing.   |
| 67 | С  | 210     | E Main | THE BAZUS BUILDING: The building dates from the turn of the 19th century. It first served as a hotel. It is seen in pictures taken in 1902. The upper façade remains much the same as when built, except for the fact that the second-story gallery has been removed. It has two one over one windows and the central opening appears to have been infilled and was likely a door leading out onto the gallery. The header is still in place. An arched gable window vent sits in the point of the gable. Decorative stucco bands detail the cornice line. The lower facade has been altered and appears to date to the period of significance based on the materials and design. It has a central recessed entry with plate glass display windows on each side. The bulkheads are adorned with small tiles. The display cases themselves are angled at the entry and have butt glazing. |
| 68 | NC | 222     | E Main | BANK: This building was built in the mid-1930s to house the Chevrolet dealership. For years the Main & Weeks St. corner of the building ran at an angle from Main to Weeks in order that there could be an unobstructed view of the post office from the commercial district. The corner was filled in when in the late 1970s People's Bank moved here. It was at that time that the present facade was applied to the building. It is currently made up of archways on each street facing façade with a projecting eyebrow detail and recessed vestibule entry. As the changes were done outside of the period of significance, this building is non-contributing.  |
| 69 | NC | 120     | Weeks  | PAUL'S FLOWER SHOP (annex) built in 1970: This small white building has no distinct style and as it was built outside of the period of significance, it is considered non-contributing.  |
| 70 | С  | 110     | Weeks  | PAUL'S FLOWER SHOP, built in 1958: This small red brick building has a corner entry with double doors. Two plate glass windows are located along Weeks Street and also facing onto the parking lot. While simply detailed, it is clear that this building is a historic commercial building. An awning covers the storefront and the building has a simple brick cornice of a row of headers.  |

| 71 | С | 121 | Julia | DAUTERIVE UNDERTAKING PARLOR: Re-built after the fire  |
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|    |   |     |       | of 1899. This uniquely styled building has a central projection that has a hipped roof and three tall, vertical stain glassed windows below. A half circle awning covers the main entry, which is recessed. On each side of the entry, there are two small stained glass windows matching those on the central projection. To the right, there is a large opening with wooden garage doors in it, likely for pulling a vehicle in (as this served as an undertaker's parlor). To the right of this, there are two more stained glass windows. The parapet above the garage opening curves down to meet that of the wall above the windows for a small architectural detail. To the left of the main projection are the aforementioned windows and a single entry door with semicircular awning above. There are four engaged columns, two around the door and two on the other side of a large display window. This portion of the facade, as well as the part immediately to the right of the central projection, has a false front facing gable as the roof behind it is flat. |
| 72 | С | 122 | Julia | The buildings at 122, 132, 136, and 138 Julia Street form a cohesive half block of very intact historic buildings. 122 is different from the other three in that its parapet does not feature a stylized curving detail, but rather has four columns, with the outer two being shorter than the two center ones. The brick in between the outer column and center columns has a slight curved detail and the central parapet panel is a simple rectangle with a brick dentil detail. The storefront appears to be in a somewhat historic layout with a large arched opening in the center with multi lite transom and plate glass window below. There is an entrance at the far left and a single window at the far right. Stucco has been added to the facade. The stucco is new and the outer two openings are altered, but overall, this building is clearly historic. A metal awning covers the storefront.  |
| 73 | С | 132 | Julia | Formerly a harness shop, repository stables, and an undertaking establishment, now considered one of the oldest group of brick buildings. The three buildings (132, 136, 138) are united via their parapets and through a brick arch detail that outlines all of the arch topped openings on each elevation. However, they are each three separate individual buildings. The parapet on each has a rounded top with angled sides and each storefront is divided with the use of an engaged column that projects above the roofline. The cornice line has a brick dentil pattern on each building. 132 in particular has three simple arches below the cornice and a metal awning overhanging the storefront. The actual storefront is likely a replacement, but appears to date from the historic period as it uses double hung wood windows. The storefront is finished with stucco below the awning and painted brick above.   |

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| 74 | С | 136 | Julia      | As previously mentioned, this building is united to 132 and 138 stylistically, but is its own individual building with its own address. In particular, this building has three arched openings, all original. The one on the far left has a display window with wooden bulkhead and two lite transom above. The other two feature narrow double doors with transoms above. A metal awning, located just below the cornice, overhangs the storefront of 136 and 138 Julia.  |
|----|---|-----|------------|--|
| 75 | С | 138 | Julia      | As previously mentioned, this building is united to 132 and 136 stylistically, but is its own individual building with its own address. In particular, this building has two arched openings, all original. The one on the right has a display window with wooden bulkhead and two lite transom above. The other features a narrow double door with transom above. There is also a corner display window on this building that has a two lite transom above and wooden bulkhead below. A metal awning, located just below the cornice, overhangs the storefront of 136 and 138 Julia.  |
| 76 | С | 125 | E St Peter | BAYOU BINDERY - built c. 1940. This house is a small Cape Cod style building that was built for use an office per the 1931-1952 Sanborn maps. It has an H shaped plan with a small projecting front porch. The entry door is arch topped with a fanlight transom. To each side of the entry, there is a single 4 over 2 vertical light double hung window. The roof has diamond shaped shingles.   |
| 77 | С | 123 | E St Peter | On the 1931-52 Sanborn map, this building is listed as the telephone exchange. It has a Colonial Revival style with a recessed entry. The opening to the entryway is a brick arch. To each side of the entry are two six over six double hung windows with a single wooden panel below each window.  |
| 78 | С | 115 | E St Peter | On the 1931-52 Sanborn map, this building is listed as an office building. It is quite an eclectic styled building and looks more like a little cottage. The front door has an arched fanlight transom and a polygonal bay window to the left. The bay window has a central Palladian style window with multi lite casement windows below. The other two sides of the bay window have a single multi lite window topped by wooden panels. The main roofline is a clipped front facing gable and there is a decorative vent just below the clipped gable. The building itself appears to be constructed of a blond stone. The rear elevation has large metal multi lite casement windows. |

|    |   |     | T = 2. =   | 1=   |
|----|---|-----|------------|--|
| 79 | С | 111 | E St Peter | Built c. 1940, this two story commercial building has five six over six double hung windows on the second floor. Above the windows is an inset panel centrally located in the red brick. The parapet is stepped. The storefront has a central double door entry providing access to the second floor. To the left is a large display window. To the right is an angled, recessed, entry to the ground floor business. It does not appear that this building has been altered much, if at all, since being constructed.   |
| 80 | С | 103 | E St Peter | This building shows up on the 1931-1952 Sanborn map so it was extant during the period of significance. At that time, it housed four separate businesses much as it does today. It is a very simple commercial building with four entrances (one currently covered with signage) and four plate glass windows. The fenestration pattern is D/W/D/W/D/W/D/W. A simple metal awning covers the two storefronts at the far left. Each door has a single two lite transom above it.  |
| 81 | С | 101 | E St Peter | SUCROSE FRAME SHOPPE – While the exact history of this building is unknown, it is estimated that it was constructed in the late 1890s. The storefront has likely been altered and has two square plate glass windows and an entry door at the right side. The second floor has two two-over-two arch topped windows flanking a central square headed window. The upper parapet has the most detail on the building with inset panels and dentils. The side elevation, which is street-facing as well, has five two over two arch topped windows on the second floor. The first floor has two more plate glass windows like those on the façade and two single entry doors at the rear of the elevation.  |
| 82 | С | 102 | W St Peter | HIMEL MOTOR SUPPLY, formerly Parole Office. On the 1952 Sanborn maps, this is a one story filling station. After 1952, the existing building was constructed in the early 1960s and is a 2 story building. The main portions of the street-facing storefronts are brick veneer with transom windows above. The second floor features aluminum ribbon windows and metal panels above and below. All of the materials are typical mid-century building materials. A simple metal awning covers the storefront areas on both street-facing elevations. At the far left of the building is an older two-story section. This has historically been part of the building and predates the portion of the building previously described. It was built sometime between 1931 and 1952. It has an entry door at the far left of the ground floor with two large plate glass windows to the right. A flat metal awning covers the storefront. The second floor has four 6/6 double hung wood windows. It is clad in a simple stucco and has a simple banded cornice. |

the Craftsman style. Since this is being listed as a commercial district, this building would is not contributing as it does not

FIRST UNITED METHODIST CHURCH OFFICE. This building

as added after 1952 per the Sanborn maps, but was built prior to 1966, during the period of significance. It is simply designed and has two central entries with replacement doors. On each side of the doors, there is a large plate glass window and a half height brick bulkhead. A slim, flat, metal awning overhangs the front. There are two built in planter beds beneath each window.

relate to the commercial area of significance.

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| 83 | С  | 142 | W St Peter | Currently used as a bank, this was listed as a restaurant on the 1931-1952 Sanborn maps. It was later used as a bus station. It is relatively unaltered since then and is clearly recognizable as a streamline modern style building. The main façade curves to the parking lot side and three elevations have a variation of a semicircular canopy. The entrances on two streets and from the parking lot have decorative brick 'columns' to delineate their locations. The entrance on French Street has been infilled with a large plate glass window within the original opening size. The same has been done along W. St Peter St.  |
|----|----|-----|------------|--|
| 84 | С  | 218 | W St Peter | Currently used as a hotel, the 1931-1952 Sanborn maps show this as a store and apartments. Portions of the small one story addition at the front right were in place in 1952 and it appears that some of that addition, likely the store, have been removed since then to reveal more of the house behind it. This two story building is clad in brick with a front facing clipped gable. The gable is clad in wood siding and has a multi lite arched window just beneath the clipped gable. A central door in the gable is flanked by four windows to make this a unit. The facade has a polygonal bay located just to the right of the center of the building. It has three windows on the first floor, and three windows on the second floor with the central window being a small stained glass transom. There are two more windows on the second floor to the left of the bay and one to the right. There is also another window on the first floor located to the left of the front door, which is next to the bay. The second floor has a wooden gallery and the first floor has a half width front porch with the small one story addition located to the far right. There are several small one story buildings at the rear of the property that appear to be built as additions and ancillary buildings for the hotel/apartments. |
| 85 | NC | 222 | W St Peter | GIBBENS ATTORNEY: Sanborn maps show this historically used as a dwelling. The house itself is historic and designed in   |

W St Peter

| 87 | С  | 119 | Jefferson  | FIRST UNITED METHODIST CHURCH OF NEW IBERIA: A one-story stucco-over-masonry Italian Renaissance style building with a two-story front corner bell tower. Erected in 1891, the original Gothic Revival building suffered serious fire damage to its spire, slate roof and underlying roof structure. However, the congregation repaired and rebuilt the church to its present appearance. The property includes a 1939 education building and a 1960 education building. (Individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places).   |
|----|----|-----|------------|---|
| 88 | С  | 245 | W St Peter | SALON LEROUGE This is a two story building clad in wood or aluminum siding that has a front facing gable corrugated metal roof with exposed rafter tails. There is a lattice gable vent, two windows on the second floor, and a recessed storefront entry with plate glass windows on each side. The storefront windows are likely replacements, but the doors appear to be historic or at least historically appropriate. The side elevation of this building has no windows on the first floor and two sets of double two over two wooden windows.  |
| 89 | NC | 249 | W St Peter | DEROUEN CLEANERS. This building is a historic building, but the only discernible historic features that are left are the upper 1/3 of the façade – a stepped parapet – and the rear portion of the side elevation, which has five metal warehouse style windows. The stucco on this rear portion is rougher and likely the original finish. The stucco on the rest of the building looks newer and has been painted to match the original as closely as possible. The main façade facing W. St. Peter has a central set of double entry doors and is flanked by a residential style window on each side. The windows have unpainted wooden shutters. There is one more window to match on the side street facing elevation. An angled metal awning covers the main façade as well as half of the side street facing elevation. Because of the alterations to this building, it is non-contributing. |

| JENNARO STORE (The Frank Tea & Spice)   |
|---|
| od processor. This building was historically an   |
| pice company complex. Many of the original  |
| were all interconnected to the corner store   |
| intact with varying degrees of alterations. The   |
| he most highly decorated of all of the buildings  |
| e face of the business. It features a dentilated  |
| vith a flat awning below that is supported by   |
| lumns. The W. St. Peter St. facade has, from  |
| ets of French doors, a window to match the  |
| d a third set of French doors. Above each is a  |
| and a decorative stucco arch. At the corner is  |
| ay window with paneled bulkheads below that the Iberia Street elevation. On this side, there    |
| s of doors matching those on the other street   |
| Behind this the facade steps back and there   |
| ped six over six double hung wood windows.  |
| tretches back towards the railroad, there are a   |
| use additions, many of which were in place at   |
| at are a mix of industrial materials such as  |
| d brick with glass block windows. Next to the   |
| eter elevation, the facade again steps back to  |
| eighboring residences and features a central  |
| oors. The doors are topped by two three lite  |
| stucco arch. There is one six over six window   |
| wo to the right. This building retains a high y for both its high decorative store building and |
| re at the rear of the property.   |
| THEATER: New Iberia's last downtown   |
| n November 1937 and closed in 1985 until a  |
| n. It's presently home to the Iberia Performing   |
| e theater is a two story Italian Renaissance  |
| uilding. It has angled corners with 8 lite metal  |
| ws on each level. The main facade between   |
| ers has a large marquee in the center with  |
| Below the marquee, the storefront has four  |
| g the right side of the elevation and a single  |
| w on the left. There are four move poster s well. The second floor has two casement             |
| ne marquee. This part of the facade, which is a   |
| storefront is stucco) features alternating bands  |
| ader courses with five stretcher courses in   |
| he facade some relief. Just below the cornice,  |
| of soldier courses, is a decorative band of tile.   |
| ree lite transoms spaced evenly in the center   |
| a second soldier course below. There are also   |
| e angled corners at this same level. This   |
| high degree of integrity.   |
|   |

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|----|----|--------|--------|--|
| 92 | С  | 120    | Iberia | On the 1931-1952 Sanborn maps, this is listed as a paint store. It had a second floor gallery as well, which is clear from the central set of French doors on the second floor. A single two over two double hung arch topped window is on each side of the French doors. A decorative metal shed roof covers the French doors. Above the shed roof is an arched gable vent. The storefront is currently covered for the most part with plywood. There are two doors on the storefront at each end. Despite the loss of the gallery and covered storefront, it is clear this is a historic building.   |
| 93 | С  | 109    | Iberia | This two story commercial building is only labeled as a store on the 1931-1952 Sanborn map. The storefront has three wide arched openings. The central one is labeled as the entrance on Sanborn maps and shows that it cuts through the whole building perhaps for driving vehicles through to the rear or for providing passage to the businesses via the arcade. Today, this central opening has been infilled with a recessed entry. The design of the infill is sensitive and fits the style of the building and includes two angled entries with two plate glass windows in between topped by multi lite transoms. The other two arched openings on each side have large fanlight transoms with three plate glass windows below. It is likely the plate glass windows are an alteration as they are not the same width as the fanlight transoms. A two story gallery is located on the front of the building. There are five openings on the second floor arranged W/W/D/W/D. The building's cornice is very simply detailed with a curve at each end. Despite some minor storefront alterations, this building is clearly recognizable as historic. |
| 94 | С  | 111-13 | Iberia | This building, with the address of 111-13 Iberia Street, has been interconnected since at least 1952 as two related stores. There are two entrances with the one on the left being an angled recessed entrance with display cases on each side. The right hand entrance is a simple recessed entry with display cases on each side. All of the display cases have black tile bulkheads. A metal awning covers the entire storefront and has an arched detail over the right hand entrance. In addition to the display cases, there are two more sets of storefront windows to the right of the right hand entry. All storefront openings (a total of five bays), have three four lite transoms and an inset panel above. The upper façade is stucco and the parapet has a simple molding.  |
| 95 | NC | 115    | Iberia | MULLIGAN'S (BAR). This is an older commercial building that has been renovated in the last twenty years to its current façade configuration, which includes two entries with applied molding to create "columns" and a sign block. As the alterations  |

are of a recent vintage, this building is non-contributing.

| 96  | NC | 115 | French          | ABDALLA'S ANNEX - HOUSE OF CACHE (Ladies Retail). It is unclear when the building took on its current look, but it is considered non-contributing because of its modern (within the last 20 years) design. It features a central entry door flanked by a double set of windows on each side. The entire façade is   |
|-----|----|-----|-----------------|---|
| 97  | NC | 111 | French          | plain stucco.  ABDALLA'S ANNEX - LARC ENTERPRISES. This building, like #96, is non-contributing as it is unclear when it got its current look, but it is clearly more modern. It features a central recessed entry flanked by an arch topped residential style windows and a single square headed window on each side. The façade is covered in modern stucco.  |
| 98  | С  | 101 | Burke           | IBERIA INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION: This building was constructed in the late 1950s. It is a two story commercial style building with a stepped parapet. The ground floor storefront includes a central double door entry flanked by plate glass windows on each side (currently with plywood covering the windows). A metal shed awning covers the ground floor and is supported by four slender posts. The second floor has two window openings, both with replacement windows. Despite the replacement windows, this building is recognizable as a historic commercial building and is contributing. |
| 99  | С  | 107 | Burke           | BED & BREAKFAST: While the building dates to the 1940s, Google street view images compared to the current façade show that this formerly small commercial building has been renovated into a small bed and breakfast. The existing façade has hewn wooden columns, a modern residential window, and corrugated metal infill. The red brick framing the façade is original. Because of the inappropriate renovations done to this small commercial building, it is non-contributing.   |
| 100 | С  | 109 | Burke           | This building is present on the 1931-1952 Sanborn maps and is a simply designed commercial building with stepped parapet. The storefront has a central double door entry with large plate glass windows on each side. While it is simply detailed, this building still retains a high degree of integrity dating to its c. 1940 construction date.  |
| 101 | С  | 114 | Church<br>Alley | This is a two story red brick building, built at the same time as its neighbor, 116 Church Alley. The brick veneer for each façade is integrated. Both buildings were built c. 1960, when the entirety of Church Alley was redeveloped to be a sort of "mall". This building has a d/w/w/d storefront. The windows are replacements, but the window opening size has not changed. The second floor has a Juliette balcony with a set of French doors with sidelights.   |

| 102 | С        | 116    | Church          | This is a one story, blonde brick building, built at the same time  |
|-----|----------|--------|-----------------|---|
|     |          |        | Alley           | as its neighbor, 114 Church Alley. The brick veneer for each façade is integrated, thus giving the clue that they were built at the same time, c. 1960 when the entirety of Church Alley was redeveloped to be a sort of "mall". It features an angled façade with a fin wall next to the entry door and a large picture window. A metal awning covers the storefront. It is a simply designed commercial building, but does date from the period of significance, retains historic integrity, and is contributing.   |
| 103 | С        | 113    | Church<br>Alley | This one story commercial building shows up on the 1931-1952 Sanborn maps as having two stores. It has a fenestration pattern of D/W/D/W/D/W. The first window from the left is a large plate glass window. The other two are historic metal casement windows. The doors are multi lite and wood paneled. The red brick building has a side facing gable. The side elevation, which is open to a parking lot, also has the same metal casement windows.   |
| 104 | C        | 121    | Church<br>Alley | This former dental office, built between 1931 and 1948, is an eclectic style building similar to #78. It is a one story building made of yellow brick with a cross gable roof. The main entrance has two entry doors, covered by a cat slide metal awning. To the left of the main entry, which projects slightly from the façade, is a multi-lite metal casement window. The side elevation has another metal casement window and an exterior spiral stair leading to the second floor. This building is contributing as it retains a high degree of historic integrity. |
| 105 | С        | 125    | Church<br>Alley | This building shows up on the 1931-1952 Sanborn map so it was extant during the period of significance. It has a corner entry with a single door. There are two one over one double hung wood windows on façade. It has a hipped roof. While simply detailed, this building retains its historic integrity dating to c. 1940.   |
| 106 | С        | 108-12 | Church<br>Alley | COMMERCIAL SPACE The entirety of Church Alley was redeveloped c. 1960 (save for 125 Church Alley, which was already in place c. 1940) for a "mall" of sorts. This is one simply designed brick office building with three separate entries with concrete stoops and wrought iron handrails. The doors are replacements, within the existing door frame, with a simple transom above. All three also have a metal or cloth awning over the door.   |
| 107 | C (Site) | 109    | N weeks         | NEW IBERIA SHIPWRECK: The type of vessel of which the New Iberia Shipwreck is an example, the flat-bottomed, western river steamboat, was of critical importance to the economic and social history of the Bayou Teche region, providing a major transportation link for moving people and a variety of manufactured and agricultural products in and out of the southwest part of the state. Transportation by water was the main link to the broader world for Southwest Louisiana from the   |

|     |    |      |              | time prior to European contact into the early twentieth century.   |
|-----|----|------|--------------|--|
|     |    |      |              | (Listed on the National Register of Historic Places)   |
| 108 | C  | 131A | W Main       | ABDALLA'S DEPT. STORE (formerly the Abdalla's Gift Shop): This area of the old Abdalla's Dept. All three sections of Abdalla's (three separate buildings) were developed at the same time, in the early 1960s, and all were designed in clearly different styles to not only function as, but also look like, three separate stores. This particular section was designed in a very mid-century style (the neighboring buildings were designed in a historic revival and mid-century style). This building in particular has a recessed, angled entry vestibule with an overhanging roof. The storefront itself is entirely made of an aluminum and glass storefront. There are two slender columns supporting the overhanging roof. |
| 109 | С  | 247  | W. St. Peter | ST PETER STREET BARBER SHOP. This is a very simply styled, but clearly historic, commercial building. It has a metal   |
|     |    |      |              | awning over the sidewalk that is connected to #88. There is a  |
|     |    |      |              | single entry door and a plate glass window on the storefront.  |
|     |    |      |              | The upper façade is wood siding. While simple, this building is typical of a small scale commercial building from the early 20 <sup>th</sup>   |
|     |    |      |              | century and is contributing.   |
| 110 | С  | 3    | Bridge St.   | This former warehouse building is today used as a residence.  Based on the 1931 and 1952 Sanborn maps, this was a large  |
|     |    |      |              | coffee roasting warehouse extending to the corner, but sometime after 1952, half of it was torn down. There is a narrow one story addition extending from the warehouse into the now empty lot next door. On the Burke Street elevation, an arched opening, now infilled with brick, is visible. There are five engaged brick columns dividing the elevation into four bays. There is a single entry with a small overhang on the Bridge Street elevation, While this building is used as a resident today, it is considered contributing as it was historically used as a warehouse and coffee roasting facility.   |
| 111 | NC | 120  | Weeks St.    | This is a two story resident in the Colonial Revival style. It has a central entrance with sidelights and fanlight transom. The entry is flanked by a set of double windows and a set of French doors. A full width front porch is supported by four square brick columns. The second floor has a large shed gable, almost the full width of the house, with three sets of double windows. While this house is certainly historic, it is non-contributing to the district as it does not relate to the district's commercial significance.   |
| 112 | NC | 209  | E St Peter   | This is a two story residence with a front two story gallery, now  |
|     |    |      |              | enclosed on the second floor. It is a historic house, but it is considered non-contributing to the district as it does not relate  |
|     |    |      |              | to the district's commercial significance.   |
| 113 | NC | 102  | W St Peter   | This is a one story residence in a simplified Italianate style. It has a single multi lite entry door and two two-over-two wood  |
|     |    |      | 1            | That a single main he chiry door and two two-over-two wood   |

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|     |    |                     | 1                |  |
|-----|----|---------------------|------------------|--|
|     |    |                     |                  | windows on its façade. It has a side porch and polygonal bay on the left hand side of the home. It is considered non-contributing because it is a residence and does not relate to the district's commercial significance.   |
| 114 | NC | 120                 | W St Peter       | This is a 2 story residence with a central arched entry flanked by two two-over-two wood windows on each side. There are two large dormers on the side gable roof and a two story gallery on the right hand side. This building is considered non-contributing because it is a residence and does not relate to the district's commercial significance.  |
| 115 | С  | 132                 | W St Peter<br>St | This apartment building is considered non-contributing because it was constructed after the period of significance. It is a simply designed two-story building with multiple door openings covered over with board and batten shutters.  |
| 116 | NC | 122                 | French St        | This is a one-story residence with a central entry with sidelights and transom above. A single window flanks each side of the entry door. It has a full length side gabled front porch supported by four sets of slender double columns. It is considered non-contributing because it is a residence and does not relate to the district's commercial significance.  |
| 117 | NC | 202                 | W. St. Peter     | Brick house next to 117 that faces onto W. St. Peter – address????  This is a two-story brick residence with a one story carport on the left side of the building. The ground floor has two polygonal bays on each side of the main entry. The second floor has three equally spaced windows. All windows and doors have metals awnings over them. The root is hipped and covered in red tile. This building is historic, but is non-contributing as it is a residence and does not relate to the district's commercial significance.  |
| 118 | С  | 115                 | Jefferson        | The Magnolias, individually listed on the National Register in 1979 for architectural significance. The façade of the house is four bays wide, with two central front doors on each floor. These front doors communicate with a massive two-story pedimented portico which, though it is more or less correctly proportioned, is only one bay wide. This unusual one-bay portico was evidently a solution to the problem of pulling a Greek Revival pavilion design out of the traditional four bay Acadian house. The scroll saw brackets and balcony balustrade were added in the late 19th century. The house occupies its original site, but in 1929, was turned 90 degrees so that it now faces Jefferson St instead of Main St. The house is non-contributing to the district as it does not relate to the district's commercial significance. |
| 119 | NC | Northwest<br>of 115 | Jefferson        | This is a one-story residence with a side gable roof, modern wood front porch, and a central entry with a set of double 3/1 (vertically arranged) wood windows on each side. (This building is part of the same property as #35 and does not have its own  |

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|     |    |      |        | separate address with the city, hence the address as "Northwest of 115" Jefferson).  |
|-----|----|------|--------|--|
| 120 | NC | 146A | W Main | This building is a small apartment building that is part of the same ownership as 146 W. Main St. However, it is an entirely separate building used as apartments for the accountants who work at 146 W. Main. It is non-contributing as if it is an older warehouse style building that has been extensively altered and no longer has historic integrity. It is a one-story cinder block building with a corrugated metal gable end. It has a multi lite (vertically arranged) window, a single entry door, and a small single lite window on the elevation facing the bayou.  |
| 121 | NC | 109  | French | This is a two story split level building that appears to be historic, though its original use is unknown. It has been renovated to include a one car garage on the ground floor, a stained glass window a half story above the garage on the right (hence calling it split level), and a set of French doors with a Juliette balcony over the garage door. It is the same height as the two story building next door (Taylor's Drug Store). The top floor has two windows, one a 6/6 double hung wood window and the other a stained glass window. A fanlight transom is found in the gable end. The building roof is cross gabled and there is a side projection on the right side. The building has several historic 6/6 windows on the side elevations. However, the building is non-contributing as it is used as a residence today, but more importantly, the façade has been altered in appropriately and no longer retains historic integrity, particularly with the addition of a residential garage door. |

## 8. Statement of Significance

**Applicable National Register Criteria** (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

| Х | Α | Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the  |
|---|---|--|
|   |   | broad patterns of our history.   |
|   | В | Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.  |
|   | С | Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction. |
|   | D | Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history  |

#### **Criteria Considerations:**

|  | Α | Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes |
|--|---|---|
|--|---|---|

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| В | Removed from its original location  |  |  |  |
|---|---|--|--|--|
| C | A birthplace or grave   |  |  |  |
| D | A cemetery  |  |  |  |
| Е | A reconstructed building, object, or structure                            |  |  |  |
| F | A commemorative property  |  |  |  |
| G | Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years |  |  |  |

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions.): Commerce,

Entertainment/Recreation

Period of Significance: 1870-1967

Significant Dates: 1870, 1899

Significant Person (Complete only if Criterion B is marked above): N/A

Cultural Affiliation (only if criterion D is marked above): N/A

Architect/Builder (last name, first name): Guillotte, Eugene; Etie Brothers Brick Masons

**Period of Significance (justification)**: These dates cover the earliest date of buildings constructed through 1967, the 50 year cutoff. This area, throughout all of that time period and into today, has always been a significant commercial area in New Iberia.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary): N/A

**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Downtown New Iberia Commercial Historic District is locally significant under Criterion A in the areas of commerce and entertainment/recreation because it is the commercial and entertainment center of the city and surrounding area. The downtown area provided goods, services, and entertainment to the city of New Iberia and the Iberia Parish. The approximate 9 block grouping contained all essential retail, entertainment, governmental, and transportation related uses within walking distance. The proposed period of significance is 1870-1967. The dates for period of significance were chosen because construction of some of the earliest buildings in the district began in the 1870's marking the beginning of the district's emergence. Both the fire of 1899 and the downtown revitalization project in 1974 named Operation Impact removed significant architectural structures, which were either modernized or torn down to make way for downtown parking facilities. While the downtown revitalization project took place in 1974<sup>1</sup>, the end of the period of significance is the current 50 year cutoff, 1967. Downtown New Iberia's Commercial

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Operation Impact was enacted to compete with urban malls and roadside shopping centers.

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Historic District continues to attract investors and visitors alike and is a place where culture and entertainment is flourishing.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

#### **Historic Background**

New Iberia, known as the Queen City of the Teche, is among Louisiana's oldest towns, having been founded in 1779 by a band of Spanish settlers under the direction of Don Francisco Bouligny and originally named "New Iberia". It was incorporated in 1839 as the "Town of Iberia", and in 1847, the charter was amended and the name changed to New Iberia. When Iberia Parish was created in 1868, New Iberia was selected to be the parish seat. During the antebellum period, the town achieved importance as a port due to the flourishing steam boat trade on the Bayou Teche. The railroad arrived in town in 1879 and the steamboat industry entered a period of decline. During the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, New Iberia's economy was based on such industries as sawmills, a sash and blind factory, a shingle mill, brick factories, a foundry, rice mills, the emerging automobile industry, and as a financial banking center.

Despite the town's age, very few historic resources survive from before the late nineteenth century. New Iberia's central business district is one of the largest in the Acadiana region, but unfortunately the historic building stock has suffered over the years. Numerous historic buildings have been demolished to make way for new development and parking. For example, in the 1970's, a whole block was removed to make room for a bayou side park and parking lot. Today roughly 120 historic buildings survive, with 81 considered contributing and 39 non-contributing.

# Criterion A: Commerce and Entertainment/Recreation: New Iberia as a Center of Commerce in Iberia Parish

#### New Iberia as a Center of Commerce in Iberia Parish.

The proposed district is locally significant under Criterion A because the approximately 9 block area was the center of commerce, entertainment, tourism, and activity for visitors and residents of New Iberia and the surrounding region. The city has survived flooding, disease, industrial and economic downturns, fires, civil war, decline of the steamboat, decline of mass transit, the redefinition of shopping, and the enhancement effort to the existing centers of commerce within the parish.<sup>2</sup>

The city that would become New Iberia was settled by 1788 and had over two hundred residents. Thirty years later, there were six houses, a merchandise store, and a saloon in the downtown area. As an important connection between New Orleans and the western part of the state, New Iberia flourished and grew through the subdivision of surrounding plantations.<sup>3</sup> Agriculture was the

<sup>2</sup> The emergence of a proposed Interstate I-49 north/south section should have a positive impact on the further growth and development of the city's proposed historic district. Iberia Parish has become a tourism hub; therefore, improvements to the road system will allow tourist visitors to make daily trips to see the local attractions. The East Main National Register Historic district is connected to this proposed district as well as the Bayou Teche corridor recently designated as a National Paddling Trail by the Department of Interior.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Anne Butler and Henry Cancienne. *Main Streets of Louisiana*. University of Louisiana at Lafayette Press: Lafayette, 2012, pg. 129

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predominant economic driver throughout the South, including in New Iberia. The Industrial Revolution also impacted New Iberia as the invention of the steamboat meant that New Iberia continued to be a transportation and trading hub along the Bayou Teche. Cotton, rice, and more importantly in the New Iberia area, sugar cane, were the primary crops grown in the New Iberia area (and are still grown today). After Iberia Parish was created in 1868, and New Iberia named the parish seat, the railroad and burgeoning lumber industry helped the city to grow thanks to new sawmills, planning mills, shingle mills, and sash and door factories. Not only did New Iberia now have bayou traffic, but the city was also a major railroad hub.

Along with the economic downtown during Reconstruction, floods, freezes, labor shortages, yellow fever epidemics, and fires in 1870 and 1899 all had significant impacts on the downtown New Iberia area. Because of the recurring building loss, the existing building stock were constructed of masonry with metal roofs versus the earlier wooden buildings. Today, a few of the older structures remain, but the majority of buildings date after 1899. These buildings functioned as anything and everything a town like New Iberia would have needed – banks, theaters, drug stores, office buildings, and hotels to name a few.

As time went on, other industries began to grow in the area, particularly the oil and gas field, and positively impacted the economy and downtown's continued growth. Beginning in 1917, when Little Bayou Oil Field was opened nearby, the Port of Iberia continued to grow connecting to the Gulf of Mexico and the Intracoastal Waterway. This prosperity continued through the 1980s, when the economy and oil industry plummeted. This had a significant impact on the downtown area with the loss of many buildings and businesses. Fortunately, at the same time, the mayor and local property owners began to implement phased improvements for the commercial district. With the creation of a local historic district and becoming a Main Street community in the early 1990s, the downtown area of New Iberia started having new life. Historic buildings in the downtown core were rehabilitated and brought people back to downtown New Iberia.<sup>5</sup> Today, the downtown core is once again a vibrant and thriving district.

#### Conclusion

The town of New Iberia has responded to the predominant industries in the past, present, and future. Many of the manufacturing and industrial structures built as a result of the past and present history still remain as examples of commercial, industrial, and agricultural buildings. The region boasted such industries as salt, spices, sugar, and oil. History records a food processing industry, furniture making, paper mills, ports, and foundries. New Iberia has always been a commercial center as well as something of a manufacturing town. As transportation and communication have improved, especially in the first half of this century, some forms of local industry have declined and disappeared entirely. Such a fate, however, has not visited the commercial sector. From the initial commercial activity of the town, Murphy Store, at the beginning of the nineteenth century, the commercial development of New Iberia has been steady. Now, nearly two hundred years later, that development has been sustained and become impressive.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Glenn R. Conrad, *New Iberia*, *Second Edition (Essays on the Town and Its People*. Lafayette: The Center for Louisiana Studies, The University of Southwestern Louisiana: Lafayette, 1976, 1986.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Butler and Cancienne, pg. 131-132.

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The Downtown New Iberia Commercial Historic District was vitally important during the period of significance as the commercial and entertainment center of the city and for the surrounding area. It provided places for residents and the travelling public to bank, shop, access professional services, served as a transportation hub, and offered entertainment at the theaters, restaurants, and other recreational buildings. The proposed district continues to be the center of commerce for New Iberia and the surrounding region.

## **Developmental History/Additional historic context information**

See above.

## 9. Major Bibliographical Resources

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Anne Butler and Henry Cancienne. *Main Streets of Louisiana*. University of Louisiana at Lafayette Press: Lafayette, 2012.

Carroll Martin Photo Collection, Iberia Parish Library.

- "Commercial Types in Georgia." Georgia Alliance of Preservation Commissions Architecture Helpful Links.

  <a href="http://www.georgiashpo.org/sites/uploads/hpd/pdf/commercial\_types.pdf">http://www.georgiashpo.org/sites/uploads/hpd/pdf/commercial\_types.pdf</a>. Accessed May 5, 2017.
- Conrad, Glenn R., *New Iberia, Second Edition (Essays on the Town and Its People.* Lafayette: The Center for Louisiana Studies, The University of Southwestern Louisiana: Lafayette, 1976, 1986.
- Fricker, Donna; Jonathan Fricker, and Patricia L. Duncan. *Louisiana Architecture: A Handbook of Styles*. Lafayette: The Center for Louisiana Studies, 1998.
- Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Collection. State Library of Louisiana. July 1885, June 1892, July 1895, August 1899, October 1903. September 1904, February 1909, February 1925, March 1931, June 1948, and August 1952.

\_\_\_\_\_

# Previous documentation on file (NPS):

| x preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been | requested |
|--|-----------|
| previously listed in the National Register                             |           |
| previously determined eligible by the National Register                |           |
| designated a National Historic Landmark                                |           |
| recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #                       |           |
| recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #                     |           |

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| recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey #   |
|--|
| Primary location of additional data:   |
| State Historic Preservation Office Other State agency Federal agency Local government University Other Name of repository: |
| Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A  |
| 10. Geographical Data  |

Acreage of Property: 68.87 acres

# **Latitude/Longitude Coordinates**

Datum if other than WGS84:\_\_\_\_\_

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 30.009068 Longitude: -91.820261 2. Latitude: 30.006482 Longitude: -91.817531 3. Latitude: 30.004952 Longitude: -91.815754 4. Latitude: 30.004142 Longitude: -91.816161 5. Latitude: 30.003609 Longitude: -91.816520 6. Latitude: 30.003440 Longitude: -91.816520 7. Latitude: 30.003442 Longitude: -91.817789 8. Latitude: 30.007198 Longitude: -91.822845 Longitude: -91.823310 9. Latitude: 30.007198 10. Latitude: 30.008051 Longitude: -91.823310

## **Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundaries of the Downtown New Iberia Commercial Historic District are delineated on the submitted district map. Beginning at Lat/Long point 1 (30.009068, -91.820261) in the northwest corner of the district, proceed southeast along Fulton Street to the rear property line of Resource 31. Proceed along the rear property lines of Resources 21-30 and 120 to the southern property line of Resource 21. Proceed southwest to Main Street. Proceed southeast on Main Street to the northern property line of Resource 20. Then proceed northeast along this property line to the Bayou Teche. Follow Bayou Teche to the southern property line of Resource 3. Proceed southwest to Main Street. At Main Street, head southeast to the southern property line of Resource 1. Proceed southwest along the southern property line of Resource 2. Follow the southern property line of Resource 2 to the western property line of Resource 2 and proceed northeast to Weeks Street. Follow Weeks Street southwest to St. Peter Street. Proceed northwest

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along St. Peter Street to the southern property line of Resource 88. Follow the southern property line of Resource 88 to the rear property lines of Resources 89, 109, and 88. Follow the rear property lines of these three resources to Jefferson Street. Proceed southwest along Jefferson Street to the railroad tracks. Follow the railroad tracks northwest to the northern property line of Resource 90. Follow the northern property lines of Resource 90 back to St. Peter Street. Proceed southeast on St. Peter Street to Jefferson St. Proceed northeast on Jefferson Street back to the point of origin.

# **Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries chosen encompass the historic downtown commercial core of New Iberia including the most cohesive grouping of historic commercial buildings remaining in the city.

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Jane Braud, Director of Planning and Zoning, and Paul Allain, Architect

organization: N/A

street & number: 457 E. Main St., Suite 404

city or town: New Iberia state: LA zip code: 70560

e-mail: jbraud@cityofnewiberia.com

telephone: 337-369-2330

date: May 2017

#### **Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- Maps: A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- Additional items: (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

## **Photographs**

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 3000x2000 at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

## Photo Log

Name of Property: Downtown New Iberia Commercial Historic District

City or Vicinity: New Iberia County: Iberia Parish

State: LA

## Downtown New Iberia Commercial Historic District

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Name of Photographer: Jane Braud Date of Photographs: May 2017

Note: Addresses in photo descriptions are listed in the same order as the resource numbers.

- 1 of 62: Old Post Office, Resource #1, 300 E Main Street; camera facing south.
- 2 of 63: Resources 3 and 4; 223 and 221 E. Main St; camera facing northeast.
- 3 of 63: Resource 68, 222 E. Main St; camera facing south.
- 4 of 63: Resource 67, 210 E. Main St; camera facing southwest.
- 5 of 63: Resource 7, 211 E. Main St; camera facing northeast.
- 6 of 63: Resources 65 and 66, 204 and 206 E. Main St; camera facing south.
- 7 of 63: Resources 8, 9, 10; 133, 131, 129 E. Main St; camera facing east.
- 8 of 63: Resource 64, 138 E. Main St; camera facing west.
- 9 of 63: Resources 61 and 62, 120 and 122 E. Main St; camera facing southwest.
- 10 of 63: Resources 13, 14, 15, and 16; 115, 113, 11, and 109 E. Main St; camera facing northeast.
- 11 of 63: Resources 58 and 57, 110 and 108 E. Main St; camera facing southwest.
- 12 of 63: Resources 56, 55, and 54; 106, 104, and 102 E. Main St; camera facing west.
- 13 of 63: Resource 53, 101 W. Main St; camera facing west.
- 14 of 63: Resources 18, 19, and 20; 105, 103, and 101 E. Main St; camera facing northeast.
- 15 of 63: Resources 52, 51, and 50; 105, 107, and 109 W. Main St; camera facing west.
- 16 of 63: Resources 49, 48, 47, and 46; 111, 113, 119, and 123 W. Main St; camera facing west.
- 17 of 63: Resources 47 and 46; 119 and 123 W. Main St; camera facing southwest.
- 18 of 63: Resource 108, 131A W. Main St; camera facing southwest.
- 19 of 63: Resource 45, 127 W. Main St; camera facing southwest.
- 20 of 63: Resource 44, 131 W. Main St; camera facing southwest.
- 21 of 63: Resource 43, 137 W. Main St; camera facing southwest.
- 22 of 63: Resources 41 and 40, 203 and 143 W. Main St; camera facing southwest.
- 23 of 63: Resources 21, 22, and 24; 140, 144, and 146 W. Main St; camera facing northeast.
- 24 of 63: Resource 39, 145 W. Main St; camera facing southwest.
- 25 of 63: Resources 26 and 25, 152 and 150 W. Main St; camera facing east.
- 26 of 63: Resource 37, 209 W. Main St; camera facing southwest.
- 27 of 63: Resource 27, 200 W. Main St; camera facing north.
- 28 of 63: Resources 27, 28, 29, and 30; 200, 214, 216, and 220 W. Main St; camera facing northeast.
- 29 of 63: Resource 30, 220 W. Main St; camera facing northeast.
- 30 of 63: Resource 36, 225/213 W. Main St; camera facing southwest.
- 31 of 63: Resource 35, 235 W. Main St; camera facing west.
- 32 of 63: Resources 31 and 32, 232 and 234 W. Main St; camera facing north.
- 33 of 63: Resource 33, 254 W. Main St; camera facing north.
- 34 of 63: Resource 87, 119 Jefferson St; camera facing east.
- 35 of 63: Resource 90, 301 W. St. Peter St; camera facing west.
- 36 of 63: Resource 89, 249 W. St. Peter St; camera facing south.
- 37 of 63: Resources 88, 109, and 89; 245, 247, and 249 W. St. Peter St; camera facing southwest.
- 38 of 63: Resource 86, 232 W. St. Peter St; camera facing northeast.
- 39 of 63: Resource 85, 222 W. St. Peter St; camera facing northeast.
- 40 of 63: Resource 84, 218 W. St. Peter St; camera facing northeast.
- 41 of 63: Resource 83, 142 W. St. Peter St; camera facing northeast.
- 42 of 63: Resource 82; camera facing east.
- 43 of 63: Resource 82, 102 W. St. Peter St; camera facing west.

### Downtown New Iberia Commercial Historic District

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44 of 63: Resource 94, 111-13 Iberia St; camera facing east.

- 45 of 63: Resource 92, 120 Iberia St; camera facing northwest.
- 46 of 63: Resources 93 and 95, 109 and 115 Iberia St; camera facing southeast.
- 47 of 63: Rear of Resource 54, 102 E. Main St; camera facing east.
- 48 of 63: Resource 81, 101 E. St. Peter St; camera facing northeast.
- 49 of 63: Resource 80, 103 E. St. Peter St; camera facing northeast.
- 50 of 63: Resources 79 and 78, 111 and 115 E. St. Peter St; camera facing northeast.
- 51 of 63: Resource 78, 115 E. St. Peter St; camera facing northeast.
- 52 of 63: Resources 77 and 76, 123 and 125 E. St. Peter St; camera facing northeast.
- 53 of 63: Resource 106, 108-12 Church Alley; camera facing west.
- 54 of 63: Resource 105, 125 Church Alley; camera facing east.
- 55 of 63: Resources 102 and 101, 114 and 116 Church Alley; camera facing northwest.
- 56 of 63: Resources 75, 74, 73, and 72; 138, 136, 132, and 122 Julia St; camera facing north.
- 57 of 63: Resources 72, 73, 74, and 75; 122, 132, 136, and 138 Julia St; camera facing west.
- 58 of 63: Resource 71, 121 Julia St; camera facing south.
- 59 of 63: Resource 98, 101 Burke St; camera facing northeast.
- 60 of 63: Resource 100, 109 Burke St; camera facing northeast.
- 61 of 63: Resource 11, 11 Bridge St; camera facing south.
- 62 of 63: Resource 70, 110 Weeks St; camera facing northwest.
- 63 of 63: Resource 6, 109 N. Weeks St; camera facing southeast.

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# **Historic Figures**



Figure 1. The Gougenheim (Resource #53), c. 1893. Image courtesy of the Iberia Parish Library, Carroll Martin Collection.

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Figure 2. Resource #54 at center after the 1899 fire. Image courtesy of the Iberia Parish Library, Carroll Martin Collection.

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# Name of Property



Figure 3. Downtown New Iberia during the early 20th century; Image courtesy of the Iberia Parish Library, Carroll Martin Collection.

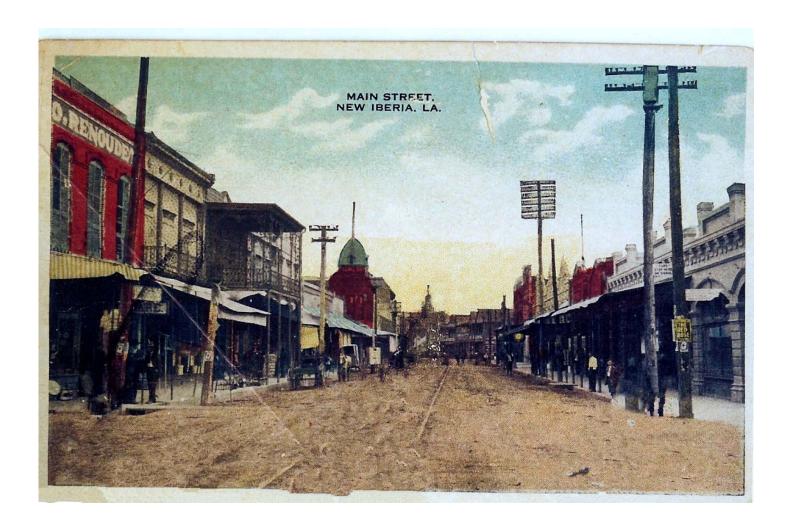


Figure 4. Resource #54 at right and Resources 20, 19, and 18 at left. Historic postcard image courtesy of the author.

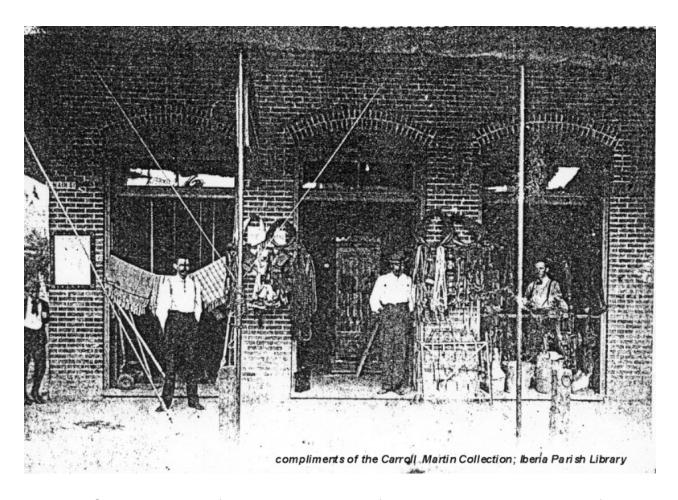


Figure 5. Close-up image of Resource #20's storefront c. 1898; Image courtesy of the Iberia Parish Library, Carroll Martin Collection.



Figure 6. Resource 33 in the 1950s; Image courtesy of the Iberia Parish Library, Carroll Martin Collection.

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Figure 7. Resources 8, 9, and 10 on the right c. 1930; Image courtesy of the Iberia Parish Library, Carroll Martin Collection.

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement**: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.