

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: Carter-Carraway House

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: 2973 N. First Street

City or town: Jena State: LA County: LaSalle

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria.

I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide ___X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

___A ___B ___XC ___D

Signature of certifying official/Title: Carrie Broussard, State Historic Preservation Officer **Date**

Louisiana Department of Culture, Recreation, and Tourism

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official: **Date**

Title : **State or Federal agency/bureau
or Tribal Government**

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this 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.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

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Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s)	<input checked="checked" type="checkbox"/>
District	<input type="checkbox"/>
Site	<input type="checkbox"/>
Structure	<input type="checkbox"/>
Object	<input type="checkbox"/>

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	_____	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
1	0	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic: Single dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Work in Progress

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Late Victorian: Queen Anne

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: _Wood siding, glass and wood (windows),
asphalt shingles _____

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 Carter-Carraway House at 2793 N. First Street in Jena, Louisiana, is located in the first block north of the LaSalle Parish Courthouse between E. Elwood and Sycamore Streets. The house was constructed by Jacob Wolfe Carter and Nancy Leslie O'Bannon Carter in 1916. The one-story Queen Anne cottage retains many of its original features on the exterior and interior including the 2/2 double hung wood windows, polygonal bay windows, wood siding, turned porch columns, gingerbread porch brackets, wood flooring, baseboards and molding, paneled wooden doors, wooden door and window frames. It also retains a majority of its original floor plan with minor changes to create additional bedrooms and bathrooms and a modern addition at the rear. Due to its historic integrity and rarity of the architectural style within Jena, the Carter-Carraway House is eligible for listing on the National Register.

Narrative Description

Setting

The Carter-Carraway house is located one block north of the LaSalle Parish Courthouse in Jena. The courthouse serves as the northern boundary of the historic (and current) commercial core of Jena, centered around Oak Street and encompassing two blocks north to the courthouse and two blocks south to Bradford Street. From east to west, the commercial core is roughly eight blocks long. Beginning with the block where the Carter-Carraway House sits is the historic residential area of Jena.

The house has residences to the north and east, and the LaSalle Parish School Board office directly across N. First Street. When first built, there were few residences in the area as this was one of the earlier buildings in Jena. By 1922, there were residences on the north, east, and west

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sides and for several blocks north. Today, some of these residences are still standing in varying degrees of alterations. Others have been lost over time for commercial buildings along E. Elwood (formerly Catahoula) and N. First Street. The Carter-Carraway House stands as one of the most intact historic homes in Jena.

Exterior

The façade faces west towards N. First Street. The one-story house has an asphalt shingle clad hipped roof with a front gable polygonal bay projection at the left side. The house has a full width hipped roof front porch that wraps around the right side of the house. Set on a foundation of brick piers with slatted wooden panels in between, the house is clad in drop lap wood siding on the façade and flush wood siding on the other elevations. The porch has a wooden floor and bead board ceiling. The former side and rear porch have been enclosed for interior space at the northeast corner and east elevation. A modern addition with a flat roof has been constructed behind the enclosed rear porch.

Façade (west elevation) See Photos 1, 7

The façade has a polygonal bay at the left side with a single 2/2 double hung wood window in each section. To the right of the bay is the single-entry door. A set of three 2/2 double hung wood windows sits to the right of the entry. The front porch has a deep overhang supported by turned wooden columns. The balustrade also has turned columns and a simple wooden handrail. Each of the turned columns has gingerbread corner brackets.

South Elevation See Photos 6-7

The south elevation has two single 2/2 double hung wood windows. To the right of this is a second entrance into the house. There is a second polygonal bay on this elevation with 2/2 double hung wood windows in the outer two bays and a single hung replacement window in the center bay. The former porch at the rear, which was enclosed, has a pair of 1/1 double hung wood windows. There is a single entry door at the modern addition and a patio to the east.

East (rear) Elevation See Photos 4-6

The rear elevation has a single 1/1 double hung wood window at the left side. The rest of this elevation features the modern addition with a set of paired doors onto the patio, a set of three 3/1 double hung wood windows, and a pair of 3/1 double hung wood windows.

North Elevation See Photos 2-4

The north elevation has no openings on the modern addition. At the former porch, there is a single 3/1 double hung wood window and a pair of smaller 3/1 double hung wood windows. The main part of the house has two pairs of 2/2 double hung wood windows and a single 2/2 double hung wood window nearest the façade.

Interior See Photos 11-25

The interior of the house retains the majority of its integrity near the front of the house. Upon entering the house, there is an entry hall with a bedroom to the left and a double width entry to a parlor to the right. Directly ahead is a modern wall for a bathroom. The double width entry has a pair of multi-light French doors with original hardware. This front parlor has original wood

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flooring, baseboards, and ceiling molding. A double width entry at the east wall of the parlor leads into a second parlor, currently being renovated into a modern kitchen. This room also retains its historic wooden floors, baseboards, and ceiling molding. A historic four panel wooden door provides access to the porch from this room. There is a door on the western wall that leads to a small hallway connecting to the bedrooms on the west side of the house.

There are two bedrooms on the west side of the house. Originally, these would have had a bathroom in between them. Currently, the space where the bathroom once was is being renovated into a larger bathroom with hall closets and a small hallway connecting the two bedrooms. Like the rest of the house, these rooms retain historic wood flooring, baseboards, and ceiling molding. The walls are plaster and ceilings are sheetrock. There is evidence in the rear bedroom of a later wall constructed between two of the windows in a group of three, so it was likely altered at an earlier date as well. In the hallway between the bedrooms and the kitchen is an entry to another bathroom and a built-in ironing board.

In the rear modern addition, there are 2 bedrooms, a bathroom, and an open living room/dining room/kitchen. As this is all modern construction, there are no historic materials present.

Assessment of Integrity

The Carter-Carraway House retains historic integrity of location, setting, materials, craftsmanship, design, feeling, and association. Its exterior and main public spaces on the interior are particularly intact. Despite some minor alterations to a portion of the interior floor plan, including the expansion of the bathroom and small hall on the left side and walling off of the front portion of the house from the rear to create two units, the house is still recognizable as a prime example of the Queen Anne form and style within Jena. Former residents of the home would easily recognize it. Thus, it is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

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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.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. 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

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1916

Significant Dates

1916

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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 Carter-Carraway House is significant at the local level under Criterion C, in the area of architecture, as a notable example of the Queen Anne style in Jena, Louisiana. The Carter-Carraway House is a rare example, in Jena specifically, of this architectural style as applied to vernacular cottages in Louisiana. The house is one of the oldest residential structures in Jena and speaks of the early years of Jena. Built by Jacob Wolfe (J.W.) Carter and his wife, Nancy Leslie O'Bannon Carter c. 1916, the house remained in the Carter family through 1956 when it was purchased by Thomas and Hilda Doughty Carraway. The period of significance for the house is 1916, the year it was constructed.

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

Brief History of LaSalle Parish

The earliest residents of what would become LaSalle Parish were Native Americans who referred to the area as Catahoula, meaning “bountiful waters.” The first white settlers were hunters and traders who arrived in the latter 1700s. Following the Louisiana Purchase in 1803, settlers moved along the bluffs of Catahoula Lake and the Little River.¹ Initially part of Rapides, then Catahoula Parish, LaSalle Parish was created in 1910 when Catahoula Parish, to the east, was divided roughly in half. Jena, the most centrally located and largest town in the parish was chosen as the parish seat. At that time, LaSalle Parish was noted as having fertile soil with sawmills and lumber businesses as the chief economic driver. A small portion of the parish was used for growing cotton with other agricultural emphasis placed on grain, truck farming, and stock raising.² At that time, the parish had 700 farms, and a population of 9,402.³

History of Jena

With the creation of LaSalle Parish, the town of Jena, with a population of roughly 700 residents, was named as the parish seat. The original town, Old Jena, was located two miles west of present-day Jena. The earliest settlers to the area arrived around 1802 when the Hemphill family built a home and post office along Hemps Creek. By the 1850s, Benjamin Baker, a Pennsylvania native, built a watermill along Hemps Creek where he milled corn meal and ginned cotton. The area around his mill great to be a trading stop for local farmers and had two general stores and a post office. In 1871, the post office department asked that “creek” and “bayou” be removed from the names of post offices. The new name chosen for the town was Jena, after Jena in Germany. The suggestion was welcomed and Jena was born. The first train, the Louisiana and Arkansas Railway, ran through the present-day Jena at the end of 1893 with the first passenger train coming in 1904.⁴ Buildings were constructed near this rail hub and the older Jena businesses moved to the current site because of its location along the railway, which ran between Hope, Arkansas, and Alexandria, Louisiana. At that time, Jena had roughly ten businesses, a bank, a printing office, hotels, depot, saw mill, a school, and several churches.⁵ The parish courthouse was completed in 1910 complete with a jail. A second jail was added by 1927.

¹ Lora D. Peppers. “LaSalle Parish.” Town of Jena Website.

<https://townofjena.com/documents/articles/lasalleparish.pdf>.

² L.M. Nelson, Sr. “The People Enthusiastic and Progressive in Building New Town and Developing the Country.” *The Times-Picayune*. Accessed via <https://genealogytrails.com/lou/lasalle/history.html>.

³ Alcee Fortier. “Louisiana Comprising Sketches of Parishes, Towns, Events. Volume II: Century Historical Association.” Accessed via <https://genealogytrails.com/lou/lasalle/history.html>.

⁴ “Our History.” Town of Jena website. <https://townofjena.com/history.html>.

⁵ L.M. Nelson, Sr. “The People Enthusiastic and Progressive in Building New Town and Developing the Country.” *The Times-Picayune*. Accessed via <https://genealogytrails.com/lou/lasalle/history.html>.

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The commercial core of Jena centered along Oak Street, which ran east/west with other tree-named streets to the north and south and numbered streets intersecting it. Between 1919 and 1929, Oak Street and the surrounding commercial blocks filled in significantly as seen on the Sanborn maps. By this time, Jena also had water and electric facilities, several filling stations, auto sales and services, bottling works, and numerous dwellings to the north and east of the commercial core. By 1949, the population was 1,500, with a peak population of 4,375 in 1980. At the most recent census, Jena had a population of 4,155.

History of the Carter-Carraway House

The Carter-Carraway House was constructed between 1913 and 1929 per historic deeds and Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps; thus a c. 1916 construction date is being used. A 1980 survey form noted the house as being constructed by I.A. Carter⁶; however, it was constructed by I.A.'s father, Jacob Wolfe Carter. J. Wolfe Carter was born in Arkansas in 1874 and married Nancy Leslie O'Bannon (Leslie) in 1898. Prior to coming to Jena, J.W. Carter was a professor at Mt. Lebanon College⁷ near Arcadia in Bienville Parish.⁸

When he first came to Jena, J.W. served as president of Jena High School prior to 1910. He was noted as the first local man to be named principal of the school. The school, with humble beginnings in 1868, had grown to a point at that time that an additional building was purchased to use as an annex to the school. The school would move to "new" Jena in 1912.⁹ In January of 1910, with the creation of LaSalle Parish, the new school board named W.E. Davis as president of the school and J.W. Carter as superintendent for the entire parish.¹⁰

A deed dated June 30, 1913, noted that land was purchased by Leslie Carter from S.B. Hanes, who had previously owned a large swath of land in this area of Jena, including the land that the courthouse was constructed on. The property was described as Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 of the Court House Addition. J.W. Carter served as superintendent at least through 1930 when an article noted that "former Supt. of Education" J. Wolf Carter gave an address at Summerville School.¹¹ The Carters moved to various other communities in north Louisiana including Roanoke, Natchitoches, Trout-Good Pine, and Aimoch, where J.W. served as principal. When the Carters were not residing in Jena proper, it is believed that they rented the house. When they returned to the Jena area, they moved back into the house.

By 1938, Carter had retired from education and focused on running a grocery store in downtown Jena. He had constructed a building on First Street next to the Bank of Jena in the

⁶ I.A. Carter was actually Alton Irving Carter, but it appears he went by Alton, I.A., or A.I. Carter.

⁷ Mt. Lebanon College was founded in 1852. It closed during the Civil War and after reopening following the war, it was moved to Pineville in 1906 and became Louisiana College.

⁸ "Jena Educator Buried Recently." *The Caldwell Watchman*. March 10, 1955. Accessed via www.newspapers.com.

⁹ "History of Jena High School." *The Jena Times*. March 10, 1949. Accessed via www.newspapers.com.

¹⁰ "School Principal Elected Parish Superintendent of Education." *The Town Talk*. January 5, 1910. Accessed via www.newspapers.com.

¹¹ Mrs. W. C. Stallcup. "Summerville." *The Jena Times*. May 29, 1930. Accessed via www.newspapers.com.

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early 1920s, which he had previously rented. Carter's Cash Store had a full and complete line of groceries with the slogan of "It pleases me to please you."¹² Carter's son, Turner, worked at the store and lived at the nominated property with his parents. The Carters also had a son, Alton, who was a teacher and postmaster, and another son, Charles. In 1950, Leslie passed away after a long illness.¹³ J.W. Carter passed away in 1955 at the age of 81.¹⁴ Sadly, their son, Turner, passed away the following year at the property.¹⁵ At this time, the property was sold to Thomas and Hilda Doughty Carraway. Thomas and Hilda were prominent business owners in Jena with Hilda owning and operating Carraway's Flower and Gift Shop from 1952 through the 1980s. The heirs of Hilda Doughty Carraway owned the property until it was sold to the current owner in 2009.

The Carter-Carraway House and Queen Anne Architecture

The following context on the Queen Anne Style is taken from the Louis S. Lozano House National Register nomination. It is italicized to show where the new context begins.

Introduced to North America in the early 1880s, the Queen Anne architectural style was the dominant style of domestic buildings, primarily in the southern and western states, until the early 1900s when it rapidly declined in popularity.¹⁶ The style's popularity can be attributed to many factors including industrial progress and the expansion of the nation's railroad system, the development of architectural pattern books, and the return of English educated American architects. The progress of the railroad especially enabled a change in how dwellings were constructed by expanding the availability of and access to materials.¹⁷ Along the same lines, access to the popular designs was made possible through pattern books. However, possibly most importantly, the popularity of the style is attributed to architectural students, such as Louisiana native Henry Hobson Richardson, bringing back the designs and ideas from England; "when he returned to the United States, Richardson brought with him the clarity and precision of European architectural scholarship spreading his knowledge and experience...Richardson would be credited with designing the first Queen Anne style home in the United States, known as the Watts-Sherman house.¹⁸ The style took hold differently around the country: In the northeastern states the style is mostly seen in resorts while the most elaborate examples are located in California and the 'cotton-rich' southern states.¹⁹ The

¹² "J.W. Carter Will Open Grocery Store October 1." *The Jena Times*. September 29, 1938. Accessed via www.newspapers.com.

¹³ "Funeral Held for Mrs. J.W. Carter, 73, on Tuesday Morning." *The Jena Times*. July 20, 1950. Accessed via www.newspapers.com.

¹⁴ "Funeral Services for J. Wolfe Carter Held at Jena Church." *The Catahoula News*. February 24, 1955. Accessed via www.newspapers.com.

¹⁵ "Turner O. Carter Found Dead at Home in Jena Due to 'Natural Causes'." *The Jena Times*. October 18, 1956. Accessed via www.newspapers.com.

¹⁶ Virginia McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*. Alfred Knopf: New York, 2013, pg. 350.

¹⁷ Valenzuela Preservation Studio. *Historic Context for the Queen Anne Architectural Style in Louisiana*. May, 2012. https://www.crt.state.la.us/Assets/OCD/hp/nationalregister/historic_contexts/QueenAnneFinal.pdf.

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, pg. 350.

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*Queen Anne style has definitive features but the style also developed into four distinct types: spindlework, Free Classic, half-timbered, and patterned masonry.*²⁰

*Included in the aforementioned southern states is Louisiana. "...the Queen Anne style serves as a visual reminder of the expansion of Louisiana's railroad and lumber industry, which were integral to its popularity, as well as to the accessibility of its decorative elements at all economic levels."*²¹ *After the Civil War the sugar and lumber industries of Louisiana started to rebound leading to prosperity in the small towns that dotted the state. And with Louisiana as one of the top three lumber producing states in the nation at the time, lumber was readily available.*²² *This prosperity in turn led to the availability of materials and opened up a new possibility in terms of construction, making the 'fashionable new architectural styles' more attainable.*²³ *One new construction type that came with the new access to lumber was the development balloon frame. The balloon frame allowed for a faster construction timeline as well as a more imaginative footprint over the typical heavy timber framing that Louisiana was accustomed to.*²⁴

*The Louisiana commercial districts developed full of brick, party-wall buildings and the surrounding neighborhoods saw styles such as Queen Anne and Colonial Revival for the first time. "The decorative work(s)...were easy to produce by the 1880s, since the specialized machines for making them had become inexpensive. Many sawmills, planing mills, and sash and blind factories manufactured them as prefabricated parts so that any carpenter or builder with an eye for the picturesque could assemble them into a configuration of his own choosing."*²⁵ *The Queen Anne style in Louisiana adopted aspects of the traditional houses and vice versa, making them unique in the nation. Applied detailing was utilized on existing houses to incorporate them into the movement while new construction was built with Queen Anne details but still utilized the traditional Louisiana building methods and forms including, for example, the shotgun house and raised basement. "In Louisiana, some Queen Anne homes reflected the owner's origin more than the place of construction."*²⁶ *Louisiana adopted both the multistory and single-story variety of the Queen Anne style, although the majority of Queen Anne style buildings in Louisiana are single story dwellings.*²⁷

Jena, Louisiana is a prime example of a small, northern Louisiana town that saw growth due to the expanding railroad and timber industry following the Civil War and growing exponentially in formerly rural northern Louisiana at the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th centuries. The Carter-Carraway House was built as a byproduct of the growing population

²⁰ Valenzuela, *Historic Context for the Queen Anne Architectural Style in Louisiana*.

²¹ *Ibid.*

²² *Ibid.*

²³ Jessie Poesch, and Barbara SoRelle Bacot, *Louisiana Buildings 1720-1940: The Historic American Buildings Survey*. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1997.

²⁴ Valenzuela, *Historic Context for the Queen Anne Architectural Style in Louisiana*.

²⁵ Valenzuela, *Historic Context for the Queen Anne Architectural Style in Louisiana*.

²⁶ *Ibid.*

²⁷ *Ibid.*

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in Jena, the popularity of pattern books, and the availability of wood from nearby lumber mills or transport of materials via rail.

Built c. 1916, the Carter-Carraway House fits directly into the popular time frame for the Queen Anne style in Louisiana, specifically as an example of the spindlework substyle as applied to a vernacular cottage form. Sometimes referred to as gingerbread detailing, spindlework characteristics include turned porch supports and ornamentation in porch balustrades or as a frieze under the porch roof. It can also be applied to gable ends or under cutaway bay window wall overhangs.²⁸ As noted previously, the Queen Anne style reflects the growth of the lumber industry in Louisiana and the expansion of the railroad in state, which increased from 652 miles in 1880 to over 5,500 miles by 1910.²⁹ All the turned and carved details found on the spindlework subtype would have been shipped into Jena via the railroad that ran directly through town.

The Carter-Carraway House is a particularly good example of a vernacular form of the Queen Anne style as applied to a cottage form with the spindlework details. As with many other styles, Louisianans applied the Queen Anne style to fit their regional needs, utilizing a common building form in the area and adding popular architectural details. In other states, the Queen Anne style was usually found on multi-story houses with steeply pitched roofs. In Louisiana, however, the most common form was a simple one or one-and-a-half story cottage with a hipped roof. This was chosen because hipped roofs helped to insulate the lower story from summer heat. The most detailed exterior also helped to hide that the interior of these houses was usually much simpler.³⁰ This is the case with the Carter-Carraway House which has many extant historic features, but none are as highly detailed as the exterior.

Another feature, common to Queen Anne Style houses in Louisiana, was the use of galleries on both small cottages and high-style residences. These obviously were a part of the state's architectural heritage and helped to provide shade for the houses. They often extended across the entire front of the house and sometimes wrapped around to one or both side elevations. The galleries or porches are where a majority of the Queen Anne details would be found.³¹ On the Carter-Carraway House, these details include the polygonal bays on the left side of the façade and right-side elevation, the turned posts, turned balustrade, and carved corner brackets.

Louisiana's Queen Anne architecture historic context breaks down the style even further into three subtypes: high-style resources, vernacular resources, and resources identified as works of master architects and/or buildings. These three subtypes were found throughout the state between the 1880s and mid-1910s. High style resources are those that were architect-designed or elaborately designed examples found in pattern books and are more commonly seen in the eastern United States. Examples of this style in Louisiana are most found in larger cities like

²⁸ Ibid, pg. 4-4.

²⁹ Ibid, pg. 4-7.

³⁰ Valenzuela, *Historic Context for the Queen Anne Architectural Style in Louisiana*

³¹ Ibid, pg. 4-11.

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New Orleans, Baton Rouge, or Shreveport, though some small former lumber towns may have an example or two that served as a showcase of the town's mill.

Vernacular resources, like the Carter-Carraway House, are regional house forms with applied ornamentation ordered through catalogs and assembled by local builders on site. Most vernacular resources have a simple ell plan with a projecting front bay and porch. Decorative elements were usually simplified versions of those found on the high style Queen Anne buildings and commonly took the form of spindlework and brackets along porches and cornice lines.³² This is what the Carter-Carraway House is, a prime example of a vernacular Queen Anne spindlework residence.

Lastly, the works of master architects and/or builders are exactly that. These are most often found in larger urban centers and were designed by architects such as Thomas Sully and Louis Lambert in New Orleans and William Drago in Monroe.³³ Per the historic context, both the high style and vernacular expressions of the Queen Anne Style are architecturally significant since they "represent the wide reaching extent of the style due to the railroad and timber industries in the state."³⁴ Furthermore, an earlier context of the style by Donna Fricker noted that Queen Anne houses in Louisiana "make an immense contribution to the character of our historic built environment."³⁵

The Carter-Carraway House is part of this historic built environment. It is a rare and intact example of the Queen Anne style within Jena. There are only two comparable residences in Jena that have similar characteristics to the property. The house at 2625 Oak Street is a 1.5 story Queen Anne house with polygonal bays on the façade and side elevation and spindlework details on the front porch. This house does retain some of its historic integrity, but it has had some exterior alterations including the replacement of the original wood siding with vinyl siding. The other comparable example is the house at 2883 N. First Street. This house has two polygonal bays on the façade, which are a common feature of Queen Anne cottages; however, the other details on the house are more Colonial Revival than Queen Anne. This house has also had its siding replaced with vinyl and a new front door with altered sidelights. This does not mean that these houses could not be significant to Jena's architectural heritage, but rather just show that the Carter-Carraway House is more intact architecturally. It retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, craftsmanship, association, and feeling, and is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C: Architecture at the local level.

³² Ibid, pg. 6-4.

³³ Ibid, pg. 6-5.

³⁴ Ibid, pg. 6-16.

³⁵ Donna Fricker. *Louisiana Architecture: A Handbook on Styles*. The Center for Louisiana Studies: Lafayette, LA, 1998, pg. 48.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Fortier, Alcee. "Louisiana Comprising Sketches of Parishes, Towns, Events. Volume II: Century Historical Association." Accessed via <https://genealogytrails.com/lou/lasalle/history.html>.

Fricker, Jonathan; Donna Fricker, and Patricia L. Duncan. *Louisiana Architecture: A Handbook on Styles*. The Center for Louisiana Studies: Lafayette, LA, 1998.

"Funeral Held for Mrs. J.W. Carter, 73, on Tuesday Morning." *The Jena Times*. July 20, 1950. Accessed via www.newspapers.com.

"Funeral Services for J. Wolfe Carter Held at Jena Church." *The Catahoula News*. February 24, 1955. Accessed via www.newspapers.com.

"History of Jena High School." *The Jena Times*. March 10, 1949. Accessed via www.newspapers.com.

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Carter-Carraway House
Name of Property

LaSalle Parish, LA
County and State

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- 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 # _____
- 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

Carter-Carraway House
Name of Property

LaSalle Parish, LA
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than 1 acre

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 31.686606 Longitude: -92.132471

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

See submitted boundary map. Described by the tax assessor as Lots 13, 14, & 15 of Block 2 of Court House Addition to town of Jena. The property is bounded by N. First Street to the west and neighboring properties to the south, east, and north.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries chosen reflect the historic footprint of the resource.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Jessica Richardson

organization: Richardson Preservation Consulting, LLC

street & number: 251 Linda Ave

city or town: Baton Rouge state: LA zip code: 70806

e-mail richpresconsulting@gmail.com

telephone: 225-937-6022

date: April 6, 2025

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.)

Carter-Carraway House

Name of Property

LaSalle Parish, LA

County and State

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, 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: Carter-Carraway House

City or Vicinity: Jena

County: LaSalle

State: LA

Photographer: Jessica Richardson

Date Photographed: February 24, 2025

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- 1 of 25: Façade, view east.
- 2 of 25: North elevation, view south.
- 3 of 25: Rear of north elevation, view southeast.
- 4 of 25: East elevation, view southwest.
- 5 of 25: East elevation, view west.
- 6 of 25: East and south elevation, view northwest.
- 7 of 25: South elevation, view northeast.
- 8 of 25: Porch detail, view south.
- 9 of 25: Porch detail, view north.
- 10 of 25: Porch detail, view east.
- 11 of 25: Entry hall, view west.
- 12 of 25: Entry hall looking into front parlor, view southeast.
- 13 of 25: Parlor looking towards entry hall, view northwest.
- 14 of 25: Parlor, view west.
- 15 of 25: Parlor, view southwest.
- 16 of 25: Kitchen, view south.
- 17 of 25: Kitchen, view west.
- 18 of 25: Bedroom, view west.
- 19 of 25: Bedroom, view northeast.
- 20 of 25: Bedroom, view east.
- 21 of 25: Bedroom, view west.
- 22 of 25: Bedroom, view north.
- 23 of 25: Bedroom, view northeast.
- 24 of 25: Hallway, view west.
- 25 of 25: Hallway, view southwest.

Carter-Carraway House
Name of Property

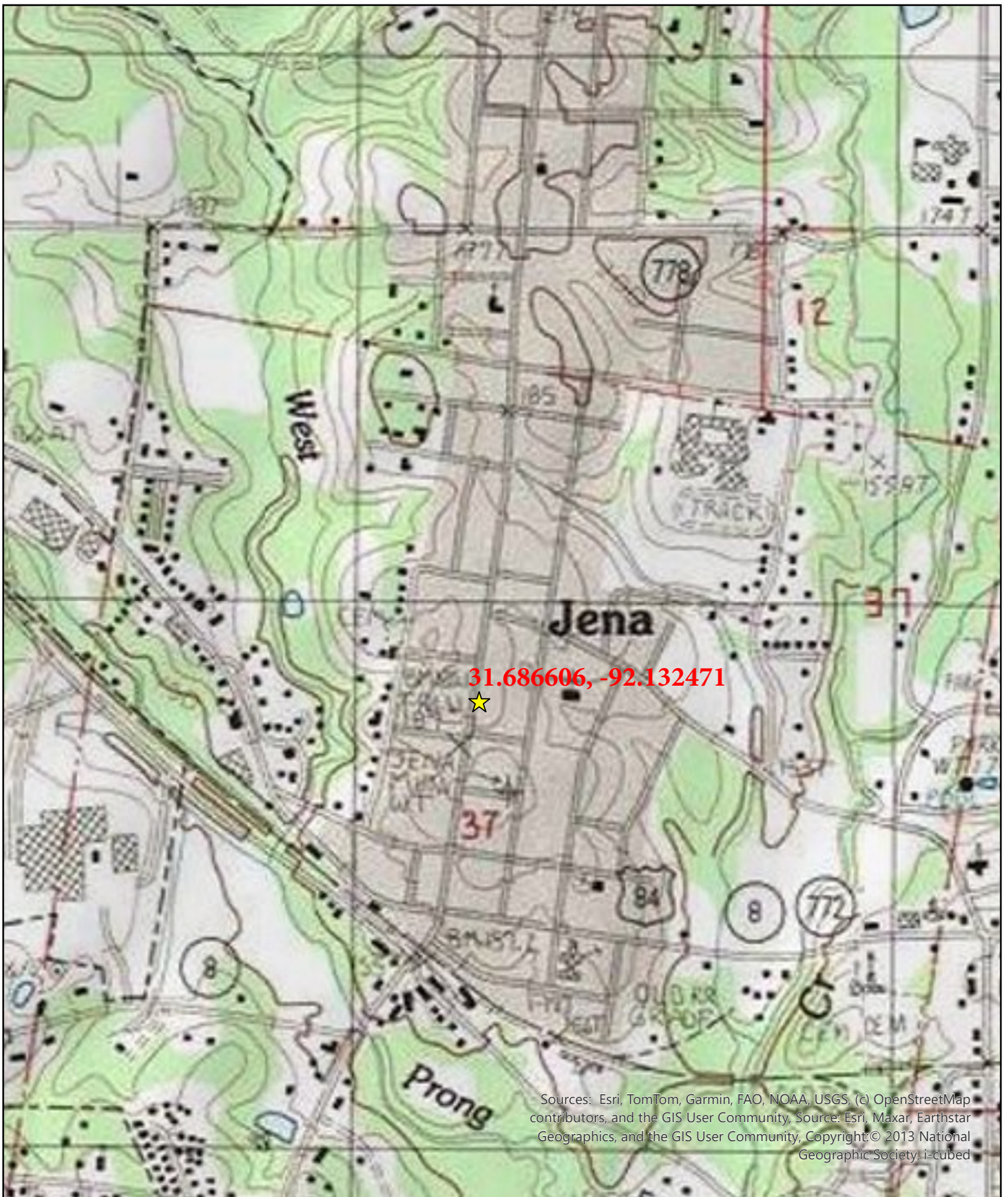
LaSalle Parish, LA
County and State

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for nominations 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.). We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for each response using this form is estimated to be between the Tier 1 and Tier 4 levels with the estimate of the time for each tier as follows:

Tier 1 – 60-100 hours
Tier 2 – 120 hours
Tier 3 – 230 hours
Tier 4 – 280 hours

The above estimates include time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and preparing and transmitting nominations. Send comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of the requirement(s) to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, National Park Service, 1201 Oakridge Drive Fort Collins, CO 80525.



Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, and the GIS User Community, Copyright © 2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed



Carter-Carraway House
LaSalle Parish
Topographic Map

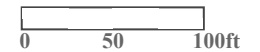
0 0.13 0.25 0.5 Miles

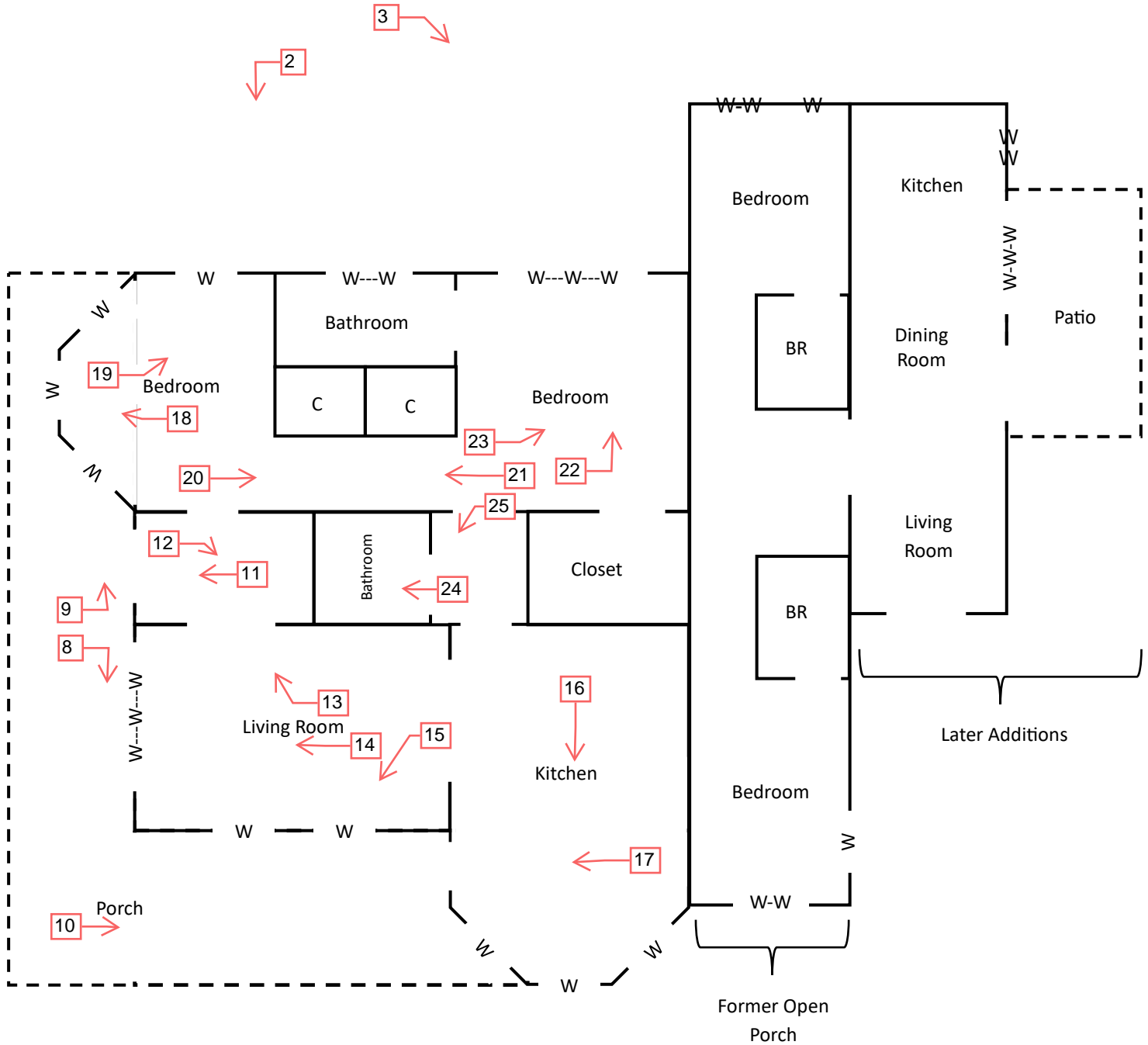
Carter-Carraway House, LaSalle Parish, LA

 Boundary



DISCLAIMER: Every reasonable effort has been made to assure the accuracy of the parcel and base map data presented. The LaSalle Parish Assessor makes no warranties, express or implied, regarding the completeness, reliability or suitability of the site data and assumes no liability associated with the use or misuse of said data. The Assessor retains the right to make changes and update data on this site at anytime without notification. The parcel data on the base map is used to locate, identify and inventory parcels of land in LaSalle Parish for assessment purposes only and is not to be used or interpreted as a legal survey or legal document. Additional data layers not originating in the Assessor Office are also presented for informational purposes only.





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Carter-Carraway House
 LaSalle Parish, LA
 Photo Key





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3









7







10







13











ACE
Family Hardware
(318) 992-8211

ACE
Family Hardware
(318) 992-8211



ACE
Family Hardware
(318) 992-8211







NICE
Family Hardware
(318) 992-8211

PERMA PIC
RESISTANT AIR INFILTRATION

Fa (3)

PERMA PIC
RESISTANT AIR INFILTRATION



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