

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 Delhi (Additional Documentation and Boundary Increase)

Other names/site number: N/A

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: Roughly bounded by Fourth Street to the north, Hall and Broadway Streets to the east, Louisiana and Tennessee Streets to the south, and Chicago and Race Streets to the west.

City or town: Delhi State: Louisiana County: Richland

Not For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐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:

X A B X C 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) ☐

District ☒

Site ☐

Structure ☐

Object ☐

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>77</u>	<u>34</u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u>1</u>	sites
<u>1</u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 22

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6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE / TRADE / specialty stores

COMMERCE / TRADE / financial institutions

COMMERCE / TRADE / department stores

RELIGION / religious facility

TRANSPORTATION / rail area

TRANSPORTATION/ highway

RECREATION AND CULTURE / movie theater

RECREATION AND CULTURE / sports facility

DOMESTIC / single dwellings

GOVERNMENT / city hall

INDUSTRY / waterworks

HEALTH CARE / clinic

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE / TRADE / specialty stores

COMMERCE / TRADE / financial institutions

RELIGION / religious facility

TRANSPORTATION / rail area

TRANSPORTATION/ highway

RECREATION AND CULTURE / sports facility

DOMESTIC / single dwellings

GOVERNMENT / city hall

HEALTH CARE / clinic

VACANT/NOT IN USE

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN / Victorian Eclectic

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS / Classical Revival

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS / Colonial Revival

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS / Commercial
Style

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS /

Bungalow/Craftsman

MODERN MOVEMENT / Ranch Style

MODERN MOVEMENT / Moderne

VERNACULAR

NO STYLE

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: _____

WOOD

BRICK

STUCCO

ASPHALT

ASBESTOS

CONCRETE

VINYL

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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

Delhi is located in Richland Parish in northwest Louisiana. Today, it is a town of approximately 2,600 residents and is the second largest town in the Parish after Rayville, the Parish seat. Delhi contains the Downtown Delhi Historic District which was placed on the National Register of Historic Places on March 14, 1997. This district is approximately 7 acres and encompasses the core of the historic commercial district on portions of West First Street, Broadway Street, and Depot Street and contains almost exclusively masonry party wall commercial buildings.

The proposed district expansion encompasses approximately 61 acres. The purpose of this Historic District Boundary Increase is to incorporate areas into the Downtown Delhi Historic District that the 1997 nomination did not include. The original nomination lists 21 contributing and 2 noncontributing buildings, nearly all of which are party wall commercial buildings. These contributing buildings range in construction date from ca.1895 to 1946, that date range referring to the oldest building date and the 50-year cut off as it was in 1997. The district expansion also extends the end date of the period of significance to 1965. The district was listed under Criterion A for its historical significance related to commerce on the local level. The district expansion is being nominated under Criterion A, for its historical significance related to commerce and to transportation on the local level, as well as Criterion C, for architecture.

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Narrative Description

The Current and Proposed Districts

The current historic district boundaries encompass buildings that primarily represent Delhi's commercial enterprises from the 19th century. This district, as outlined in that form, is along First Street to the north of the railroad tracks, and along Depot and Broadway Streets to the south of the tracks. There are primarily residential neighborhoods both north and south of this district that are within the proposed extended boundaries. The area to be added north of the existing district is almost entirely residential, including Charter, Chatham, Main, and Second Streets, as well as Martin Luther King Drive which in some cases has been renamed Race Street. The dominant building type in this north-of-Interstate 80 section is the midcentury Ranch style single family home, with several examples of other styles including Italianate and Craftsman. There is a fairly equal distribution of masonry and wood framed dwellings. Many of these buildings could be assigned a ca.1950 construction date and could be linked to Delhi's oil boom era. While in some cases details such as windows, doors and shutters have been altered, in general there is a high number of buildings with integrity. Also located in this area is the Miles-Hanna Historic House, which is individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places, and several historic service stations dating to the 1940s that retain their Moderne architectural details.

The area to be added to the south of the current district includes a row of early 19th century masonry party wall commercial buildings on Depot Street. While similar in character to those on First Street that were included in the 1997 nomination, these were excluded due to loss of integrity. Our recent survey found that while some character defining features have been altered, these commercial buildings retain many character defining features such as decorative brickwork. Furthermore, as of this assessment, many of these alterations now can be classified as having been made within the historic period of significance, having occurred before 1965. In reference to the row of commercial buildings on First Street, the 1997 nomination states:

“Despite the alterations to contributing elements outlined above, the Downtown Delhi Historic District still conveys its identity as a historic commercial center and hence its National Register eligibility. While the loss of the decorative cornices on #s 10, 12 & 13

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is a significant one in terms of their architectural character, it appears that this change occurred in the historic period. No one in the community can remember the buildings with the cornices. For example, two individuals who were adults in the early 1940s indicate that the cornices were no longer there at that time. Also, it should be noted that this is a common alteration in historic commercial buildings ~ and one that usually goes unnoticed without historic photos.”

Our recent survey found the commercial buildings on Depot Street to be in comparable character and integrity to those on First Street that are already included in the district. Of particular note in this section on Depot Street to be included in the expanded district is the E. W. Thompson Drug store, which has been operating at this location since 1873 and is still a community anchor (Figure 1, 2). On Broadway Street, the boundaries are extended south to capture the Delhi Fire Department and Delhi Municipal building, both deemed contributing midcentury civic buildings. The district boundaries were also extended slightly east of Broadway, to document the historic Delhi Waterworks building (105 Depot Street, Resource 42-00326)¹. On Oak Street, the Grid Modern Guaranty Bank building is included (spanning 112, 115 and 118 Oak Street, Resources 42-00371, 42-00372, 42-00373, also see Photo 9 of 11)². Several residential streets are included to the south of the existing district as well. Detroit, Cincinnati, and Chicago Streets contain primarily wood framed single family residences. Many of these are 1920s-1940s Craftsman cottages and bungalows or wood framed vernacular structures. Like the northern area, while in some cases windows, doors, and shutters have been altered, overall, the neighborhood retains its historic integrity and association with Delhi’s period of significance. These residences may be associated with the 1920s-era industries that were established in the southern section of Delhi, namely the livestock auction, and the brick yard. Also included in this area is the Delhi Municipal Baseball Field, which is individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places (210 Chicago Street, Resource 42-00317).

New District Boundaries

The proposed expanded district encompasses approximately one quarter of a square mile, or 61 acres. The southern boundary, on Louisiana Street, is placed to capture the Delhi Municipal

¹ Resource numbers correspond to Louisiana Historic Resource Inventory (LHRI) form numbers, which are cataloged in the attached Survey Inventory spreadsheet.

² Photo numbers correspond to photo key map and photo key log, attached to this submission.

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Baseball Field. South of Louisiana Street, a majority of buildings would be found to be non-contributing elements either due construction or alteration after the period of significance, to due to loss of integrity from alterations. The original nomination states: "The boundaries were chosen to exclude sections of the Delhi CBD which have concentrations of less than fifty-year-old buildings and/or concentrations of significantly altered older commercial buildings. As noted in Part 7, the buildings within the district boundaries represent about two-thirds of what was historically the Delhi CBD."³ By including the strip of party wall masonry commercial buildings on Depot Street, the district will now capture the entire historic business district of Delhi. (See Appendix for district maps).

First Street, and on the south side of the railroad tracks, Depot Street, comprise Delhi's commercial center. These buildings are primarily masonry party wall commercial buildings dating to the 1920s-1940s. Several former service stations are also located on First Street. These buildings are a mix of Moderne, Classical Revival, and Commercial Style. Several have been altered with the addition of awnings or alterations of transoms, but overall, they retain their integrity of workmanship, materials, feeling, association, location, setting and design.

The eastern boundary continues the boundary established by the 1997 nomination, but juts east in one area to capture the Delhi Waterworks Building south of the railroad tracks, and the historic service stations north of the railroad tracks.

The northern boundary includes a sampling of the residential house types and styles in the residential neighborhood north of downtown, stopping at Fourth Street to include the Miles-Hanna Historic House (505 Charter Street, Resource 42-00123) and several ca.1920 Craftsman bungalows, but excluding areas that have a greater proportion of vacant land. This portion of the district contains primarily wood-framed single family residences, with most dating from ca.1920. There are a few commercial buildings and a few multi-family residences. This residential area has a mix of architectural styles including Victorian Eclectic, Craftsman, and Ranch, and these homes generally retain integrity in workmanship, materials, feeling, association, location, setting,

³ Delhi Downtown Historic District National Register Nomination Form submitted 1997.

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and design. Several resources in this neighborhood were previously surveyed in the 1990s. As a natural result of the town's expanding commerce, these historic residences retain continuity and historical association with the adjacent commercial district. The boundary termination at Fourth Street is justified by a change in density is observable past Fourth Street. Between Chatham and Charter at Fourth a swath of vacant land begins, just past the contributing building at 312 Chatham Street. The street grid jogs to the west and then up to Fifth Street, where an even larger swath of vacant land begins. The suburban residential feel changes past this point. Historic aerial photographs show that while the area between First and Fourth Streets was developed into a suburban residential neighborhood by 1938, several large parcels of land north of Fourth Street were not developed until decades later. Therefore, those areas are not directly associated with Delhi's period of significance as established for this historic district boundary.

The western boundary north of the railroad tracks includes some of the best examples of Mid-century Ranch style residences on Martin Luther King/Race Street and the old bus station on West First Street (Figure 3, 808 West First Street, Resource 42-00378). The western boundary south of the railroad tracks captures the livestock exchange warehouse, a contributing element that is linked to an industry that was important to Delhi's commercial life in the lean pre-oil boom years of the 1930s. Beyond the livestock auction warehouse, the terrain changes notably, becoming less developed and more heavily wooded.

The new district boundary extends west to capture the National Register-listed Municipal Ballpark, and south to Louisiana Street to capture the residential district between Louisiana and Depot Streets. This residential area has primarily wood-framed single family homes which date to the ca.1945 period. While some have had alterations to their doors, windows and other features, most retain integrity of feeling, association, location, setting, and design, at minimum. The new district also includes the western end of Depot Street, to capture the E. W. Thompson drug store, a community anchor and historic business that has operated in this location since the 1870s.

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The proposed Downtown Delhi Historic District contains 135 resources, of which 100 are considered contributing and 35 are considered non-contributing. Of these contributing resources, 20 were already included in the 1997 district boundaries as contributing elements, and 2 are individually listed on the National Register. The 1997 district survey included 3 resources that were one-half of a duplex, and were not assessed as separate resources in the 2025 boundary expansion.

Per the 1997 National Register nomination, the inventory breakdown by construction period was as follows:

1997 District

Construction Period	Number of Resources	Percentage of District
ca.1890-1920	10	43%
1920-1945	10	43%
1945-1965	1	5%
Post 1965 (non-contributing)	2	9%
Total	23	100%

The below table displays the distribution of historic resources within the proposed expanded district, in comparison to the 1997 district:

2025 District Expansion

Construction Period	Number of Resources	Percentage of District
ca.1890-1920	36	27%
1920-1945	31	23%
1945-1965	35	26%
Post 1965	33	24%
Total	135	100%

Contributing vs. Non-Contributing determination

Non-contributing elements in the Delhi Historic District fall into one of two categories. Some, such as 517 East First Street, are ineligible because it was built after the period of significance (ca.1895-1965) and replaced an earlier structure. Others, such as 807 Main Street, were constructed within the period of significance but do not retain integrity.

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The following tables illustrate the proposed district expansion's proportions of contributing and non-contributing resources:

	Number of Resources	Percentage of District
2025 District Expansion		
Contributing and Individually Eligible	2	1.50%
Contributing	98	72.50%
Ineligible	35	26%
Previously included in district as contributing	18	13%
Previously included in district as non-contributing	2	2%
Not included in new district- part of a double	3	
Individually listed on the National Register	2	

Primary Architectural Styles in Delhi:

Late Victorian Styles (ca.1880-1910)

Several representations of Victorian styles are seen in Delhi. 802 Main Street is a contributing element. This is an example of the Victorian Eclectic style leaning towards Queen Anne. This style is identified by its steeply pitched roof of irregular shape, usually with a dominant front-facing gable, and turned wood ornament such as decorative shingles, brackets, porch supports and shingles. Extensive one-story porches are common and accentuate the asymmetry of the façade. At 505 Charter Street is the individually listed Miles-Hanna Historic House, another Victorian Eclectic, this one displaying elements of the East Lake Style, which is primarily distinguished from Queen Anne by a proliferation of turned spindle work.

Minimal Traditional: (ca.1935-50)

This style incorporates the form of traditional Eclectic houses, but lacks their decorative detailing, indicating a necessary compromise caused by the widespread economic hardship of the 1930s. Roof pitches are low or intermediate, eaves are close rather than overhanging. Often the most prominent stylistic feature is a large chimney and single front-facing gable, both nods to the more ornamented Tudor Eclectic style popular in an earlier era. Although most examples are one story, two-story examples are also seen. These houses were built in great number until after the World War II period. Examples in Delhi can be found at 202 and 205 Cincinnati Street, both

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with some restrained elements of the Craftsman style exhibited. Both are contributing elements to the district.

Ranch: (ca.1935-1975)

This style first gained popularity in California in the 1930s, becoming the dominant residential style in the rest of the county by the 1950s. Loosely based on Spanish Colonial precedents and Prairie modernism, Ranch houses are typified by asymmetrical one-story shapes with low-pitched roofs and moderate to wide eave overhangs. Commonly utilized detailing includes decorative wooden or iron porch supports and decorative shutters. Subtypes can be identified by the house's footprint, i.e. "L," "V," "T," "Linear," "U," or "Y." Examples of buildings associated with the Ranch type and style include 405 East Third Street and 412 East Third Street, both contributing elements to the district.

Craftsman: (ca.1905-1930)

Typical features of the Craftsman style include overhanging eaves, exposed rafter tails, knee braces or brackets, tapered columns usually set on large piers, paired and triple windows, multi-paned windows and side lights, and pier and arch assemblages. Craftsman style is virtually synonymous with the Bungalow form; however, elements of the Craftsman style were used on many different house types. In addition to Bungalows, many Shotguns feature prominent elements of the Craftsman style. The Bungalow form was adapted to smaller houses and this scaled-down type became a ubiquitous feature of residential neighborhoods. Some Bungalows are high-style Craftsman houses but most are builder homes with modest stylistic elements. 508 Charter Street, 513 Charter Street, 413 Charter Street all Craftsman Bungalows and all considered contributing elements.

Other/No Style

Buildings which lack a reference to any architectural style have been documented as "No Style." Buildings which have some elements of an architectural style but do not clearly adhere to any recognized style have been documented as "Other." While many of these are relatively modern buildings that are non-contributing, that is not always the case. 504 and 508 East First Street are

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both freestanding commercial buildings that have been assessed as “No Style,” because they are purely utilitarian, with no notable workmanship or design to associate them with a style. They are also both considered non-contributing elements due to being constructed or altered outside of the period of significance. The baseball field at 210 Chicago Street, however, despite having no architectural style, is individually listed on the NRHP due to its association with Delhi’s recreation history.

Colonial Revival (ca.1880-1955)

This broadly identified style may be applied to residential or commercial buildings. When applied to post-1955 buildings it may be categorized as Neo-Colonial Revival. Principal features that reference Colonial architectural styles include an accentuated front entryway, decorative crowns and/or pediments, decorative columns, fanlights or sidelights, a symmetrical façade, and multi-pane glazed windows. In Delhi, the principal subtype observed is a single story residential type such as the one at 712 Main Street.

Modern Movements

A variety of modern style can be observed in Delhi. There are several examples of Moderne service stations on East First Street, formerly the Dixie Overland Highway, at 501 and 509 East First Street, both contributing. The Moderne movement (1925-1940), which closely followed the Art Deco movement, is defined primarily by smooth, rounded exterior surfaces, a flat roofline, and geometric wall decoration. Other features may include glass block, metal balustrades, and casement, corner or ribbon windows. The service stations at 501 and 509 East First Street are examples of this style.

The complex of bank buildings on Oak Street contains several non-contributing late 1960s buildings, and one contributing mid-1960s building, 118-120 Oak Street, in the International Style. The International Style (1950-1975) is defined by modular and rectilinear forms, flat surfaces, functional or utilitarian design.

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Late 19th-Early 20th Century Commercial Types:

While some buildings are most easily identifiable by their style, others are more sensibly identifiable by their type. For example, Queen Anne and Craftsman style residences are most easily identifiable by their styles, which catch the eye with stylized details. Delhi's commercial buildings, by contrast, seem easiest to identify by their type, which is almost ubiquitously Commercial Row Building or Freestanding Commercial. The majority of the commercial buildings within the proposed district are solid masonry commercial party wall buildings, identified as Commercial Row Buildings (ca.1890-1940). These buildings are often bare of ornament, then identified as Commercial Style. Several, such as the former Coca-Cola Bottling plant at 115-117 Broadway Street, have Classical Revival details such as pilasters and capitals, and are therefore associated with the Classical Revival style. Their setting, location, materials and form associate them immediately with early 20th century commerce. Late 19th and 20th centuries commercial buildings in Delhi are typically one or two stories of masonry construction, with exterior walls being brick or stucco. Others, such as 610, 616 and 620 West First are Commercial Row Buildings in Commercial Style.

Survey Inventory Below

Res. No.	Resource ID	Street address	National Register Status	Type of Resource	Construction Date	Form	Style
1	42-00121	312 Chatham Street	Contributing to a Listed NR District or Eligible NR District	Building	ca. 1920	Bungalow	ungalow/Craftsman
2	42-00632	408 Chatham Street	Ineligible	Building	ca. 1970	Other	Other
3	42-00633	412 Chatham Street	Ineligible	Building	ca. 1970	Ranch	Other
4	42-00634	414 Chatham Street	Ineligible	Building	ca. 1970	Ranch	Other
5	42-00647	214 West Fourth Street	Ineligible	Building	Ca. 1975	Other	No Style
6	42-00649	305 West Fourth Street	Ineligible	Building	ca. 1975	Ranch	Ranch Style
7	42-00648	301 West Fourth Street	Ineligible	Building	ca. 1970	Ranch	Ranch Style
8	42-00646	211 West Fourth Street	Contributing to a Listed NR District or Eligible NR District	Building	Ca. 1950	Other	Colonial Revival
9	42-00628	312 Charter Street	Contributing to a Listed NR District or Eligible NR District	Building	ca. 1920	Double Shotgun	No Style
10	42-00629	404 Charter Street	Contributing to a Listed NR District or Eligible NR District	Building	ca. 1920	Bungalow	ungalow/Craftsman
11	42-00630	407 Charter Street	Ineligible	Building	ca. 1963	Other	Other
12	42-00631	409 Charter Street	Contributing to a Listed NR District or Eligible NR District	Building	ca. 1920	Bungalow	ungalow/Craftsman
13	42-00312	413 Charter Street	Contributing to a Listed NR District or Eligible NR District	Building	ca.1945	Bungalow	Craftsman
14	42-00123	505 Charter Street	Individually Eligible for Listing	Building	1892	Bungalow	Eastlake
15	42-00313	508 Charter Street	Contributing to a Listed NR District or Eligible NR District	Building	ca.1930	Bungalow	Craftsman
16	42-00125	513 Charter Street	Contributing to a Listed NR District or Eligible NR District	Building	ca.1920	Bungalow	Craftsman
17	42-00314	601 Charter Street	Contributing to a Listed NR District or Eligible NR District	Building	ca.1945	Freestanding Commercial	Commercial Style
18	42-00315	602 Charter Street	Ineligible	Building	ca.1970	Other	No Style
19	42-00387	610 West Third Street	Contributing to a Listed NR District or Eligible NR District	Building	ca. 1960	Ranch	Other
20	42-00357	625 Main Street	Contributing to a Listed NR District or Eligible NR District	Building	ca. 1945	Minimal Traditional/American Small House	Other
21	42-00358	703 Main Street	Contributing to a Listed NR District or Eligible NR District	Building	ca. 1920	Bungalow	Craftsman
22	42-00126	812 Main Street	Contributing to a Listed NR District or Eligible NR District	Building	ca. 1925	Bungalow	Craftsman
23	42-00361	808 Main Street	Contributing to a Listed NR District or Eligible NR District	Building	ca. 1945	Minimal Traditional/American Small House	Other
24	42-00366	712 Main Street	Contributing to a Listed NR District or Eligible NR District	Building	ca.1930	Bungalow	Colonial Revival
25	42-00359	704 Main Street	Contributing to a Listed NR District or Eligible NR District	Building	ca. 1953	Other	Gothic Revival
26	42-00132	802 Main Street	Contributing to a Listed NR District or Eligible NR District	Building	ca. 1900	Queen Anne Cottage	Queen Anne
27	42-00364	905 Main Street	Contributing to a Listed NR District or Eligible NR District	Building	ca. 1925	Bungalow	Craftsman
28	42-00362	811 Main Street	Contributing to a Listed NR District or Eligible NR District	Building	ca. 1920	Central-Hall	Colonial Revival
29	42-00360	805 Main Street	Contributing to a Listed NR District or Eligible NR District	Building	ca. 1955	Other	Colonial Revival
30	42-00365	713 Main Street	Contributing to a Listed NR District or Eligible NR District	Building	ca. 1945	Minimal Traditional/American Small House	No Style
31	42-00363	904 Main Street	Ineligible	Building	ca. 1945	Freestanding Commercial	No Style
32	42-00641	707 Main Street	Ineligible	Building	ca.1990	Other	No Style
33	42-00351	408 East Third Street	Contributing to a Listed NR District or Eligible NR District	Building	ca.1930	Ranch	Ranch Style
34	42-00352	412 East Third Street	Contributing to a Listed NR District or Eligible NR District	Building	ca. 1960	Ranch	Ranch Style
35	42-00350	405 East Third Street	Contributing to a Listed NR District or Eligible NR District	Building	ca.1930	Ranch	Ranch Style
36	42-00355	302 Hall Street	Ineligible	Building	ca.1970	Bungalow	No Style
37	42-00356	314 Hall Street	Ineligible	Building	ca.2010	Other	No Style
38	42-00349	126 East Second Street	Contributing to a Listed NR District or Eligible NR District	Building	ca.1945	Shotgun	Other
39	42-00348	213 East Second Street	Contributing to a Listed NR District or Eligible NR District	Building	ca.1945	Bungalow	Craftsman
40	42-00347	209 East Second Street	Contributing to a Listed NR District or Eligible NR District	Building	ca.1960	Four Square	Neo-Classical Revival
41	42-00338	518 East First	Contributing to a Listed NR District or Eligible NR District	Building	ca. 1945	Warehouse	Other
42	42-00340	428 East First Street	Contributing to a Listed NR District or Eligible NR District	Building	ca. 1945	Freestanding Commercial	Other
43	42-00346	504 East First Street	Ineligible	Building	2015	Freestanding Commercial	No Style
44	42-00345	508 East First Street	Ineligible	Building	ca.1960	Freestanding Commercial	No Style
45	42-00344	517 East First Street	Ineligible	Building	2010	Other	No Style

46	42-00343	509 East First Street	Contributing to a Listed NR District or Eligible NR District	Building	ca. 1945	Freestanding Commercial	Moderne
47	42-00341	431 East First Street	Contributing to a Listed NR District or Eligible NR District	Building	ca.1960	Freestanding Commercial	Other
48	42-00342	501 East First Street	Contributing to a Listed NR District or Eligible NR District	Building	ca. 1945	Freestanding Commercial	Moderne
49	42-00339	422 East First Street	Contributing to a Listed NR District or Eligible NR District	Building	ca. 1920	Other	Colonial Revival
50	42-00382	610 West Second Street	Contributing to a Listed NR District or Eligible NR District	Building	ca. 1955	Ranch	Ranch Style
51	42-00381	602 West Second Street	Contributing to a Listed NR District or Eligible NR District	Building	ca. 1920	Minimal Traditional/American Small House	Other
52	42-00386	510 West Second Street	Contributing to a Listed NR District or Eligible NR District	Building	ca.1960	Ranch	Ranch Style
53	42-00650	601 West Second Street	Contributing to a Listed NR District or Eligible NR District	Building	ca.1945	Bungalow	Other
54	42-00120	513 West Second Street	Contributing to a Listed NR District or Eligible NR District	Building	ca.1920	Wood Frame Other	Craftsman
55	42-00385	509 West Second Street	Contributing to a Listed NR District or Eligible NR District	Building	ca.1920	Bungalow	Craftsman
56	42-00383	405 West Second Street	Ineligible	Building	1983	Ranch	Ranch Style
57	42-00384	409 West Second Street	Ineligible	Building	1980	Other	No Style
58	42-00367	706 Martin Luther King/Race Street	Contributing to a Listed NR District or Eligible NR District	Building	ca. 1945	Minimal Traditional/American Small House	Other
59	42-00368	708 Martin Luther King/Race Street	Contributing to a Listed NR District or Eligible NR District	Building	ca. 1945	Minimal Traditional/American Small House	Other
60	42-00369	802 Martin Luther King/Race Street	Contributing to a Listed NR District or Eligible NR District	Building	ca. 1960	Ranch	Other
61	42-00370	804 Martin Luther King/Race Street	Contributing to a Listed NR District or Eligible NR District	Building	ca. 1960	Ranch	Other
62	42-00642	150 Railroad Street	Ineligible	Building	2018	Other	No Style
63	42-00644	1002 West First Street	Ineligible	Building	2021	Other	No Style
64	42-00645	1003 West First Street	Contributing to a Listed NR District or Eligible NR District	Building	ca.1945	Other	Other
65	42-00643	910 West First Street	Contributing to a Listed NR District or Eligible NR District	Building	ca.1970	Freestanding Commercial	No Style
66	42-00378	808 West First Street	Contributing to a Listed NR District or Eligible NR District	Building	ca.1945	Other	Colonial Revival
67	42-00376	807 West First Street	Ineligible	Building	ca. 1960	Other	No Style
68	42-00377	802 West First Street	Contributing to a Listed NR District or Eligible NR District	Building	ca.1945	Other	Commercial Style
69	42-00139	712 West First Street	Contributing to a Listed NR District or Eligible NR District	Building	ca.1930	Commercial Row Building Building	Classical Revival
70	42-00140	706 West First Street	Contributing to a Listed NR District or Eligible NR District	Building	ca.1930	Commercial Row Building Building	Other
71	42-00141	704 West First Street	Contributing to a Listed NR District or Eligible NR District	Building	ca. 1920	Commercial Row Building Building	Classical Revival
72	42-00142	702 West First Street	Contributing to a Listed NR District or Eligible NR District	Building	ca. 1920	Commercial Row Building Building	Classical Revival
73	42-00133	634 West First Street	Contributing to a Listed NR District or Eligible NR District	Building	ca.1910	Commercial Row Building Building	Classical Revival
74	42-00134	630 West First Street	Contributing to a Listed NR District or Eligible NR District	Building	ca.1910	Commercial Row Building Building	Commercial Style
75	42-00135	626 West First Street	Contributing to a Listed NR District or Eligible NR District	Building	ca.1910	Commercial Row Building Building	Commercial Style
76	42-00136	620 West First Street	Contributing to a Listed NR District or Eligible NR District	Building	ca. 1920	Commercial Row Building Building	Commercial Style
77	42-00137	616 West First Street	Contributing to a Listed NR District or Eligible NR District	Building	ca.1895	Commercial Row Building Building	Commercial Style
78	42-00138	614 West First Street	Contributing to a Listed NR District or Eligible NR District	Building	ca.1895	Commercial Row Building Building	Classical Revival
79	42-00380	610 West First Street	Contributing to a Listed NR District or Eligible NR District	Building	ca. 1920	Commercial Row Building Building	Commercial Style
80	42-00379	606 West First Street	Contributing to a Listed NR District or Eligible NR District	Building	ca.1940	Freestanding Commercial	Commercial Style
81	42-00639	523 Depot Street	Ineligible	Building	ca.1940	Freestanding Commercial	No Style
82	42-00638	521 Depot Street	Ineligible	Building	1983	Freestanding Commercial	No Style
83	42-00328	425 Depot Street	Ineligible	Building	ca. 1975	Freestanding Commercial	Modern
84	42-00327	415 Depot Street	Ineligible	Building	ca. 1975	Freestanding Commercial	Modern
85	42-00334	411 Depot Street	Contributing to a Listed NR District or Eligible NR District	Building	ca.1960	Freestanding Commercial	Other
86	42-00333	407 Depot Street	Contributing to a Listed NR District or Eligible NR District	Building	ca.1960	Commercial Row Building	Other
87	42-00332	405 Depot Street	Contributing to a Listed NR District or Eligible NR District	Building	ca.1960	Commercial Row Building	Other
88	42-00148	307 Depot Street	Ineligible	Building	ca.1920	Freestanding Commercial	Commercial Style
89	42-00331	302 Depot Street	Contributing to a Listed NR District or Eligible NR District	Building	ca.1910	Depot	Colonial Revival
90	42-00147	213 Depot Street	Contributing to a Listed NR District or Eligible NR District	Building	ca.1910	Commercial Row Building	Commercial Style
91	42-00146	211 Depot Street	Contributing to a Listed NR District or Eligible NR District	Building	ca.1910	Commercial Row Building	Commercial Style

92	42-00330	209 Depot Street	Contributing to a Listed NR District or Eligible NR District	Building	ca.1910	Commercial Row Building	Commercial Style
93	42-00145	207 Depot Street	Contributing to a Listed NR District or Eligible NR District	Building	ca.1910	Commercial Row Building	Commercial Style
94	42-00144	203 Depot Street	Contributing to a Listed NR District or Eligible NR District	Building	ca.1910	Commercial Row Building	Other
95	42-00329	201 Depot Street	Contributing to a Listed NR District or Eligible NR District	Building	ca.1910	Commercial Row Building	No Style
96	42-00326	105 Depot Street	Contributing to a Listed NR District or Eligible NR District	Building	ca. 1945	Warehouse	No Style
97	42-00371	112 Oak Street	Ineligible	Building	ca. 1967	Commercial Row Building Building	Other
98	42-00372	115 Oak Street	Ineligible	Building	ca. 1967	Other	Other
99	42-00373	118 Oak Street	Contributing to a Listed NR District or Eligible NR District	Building	ca. 1966	Freestanding Commercial	Commercial Style
100	42-00353	109 Elm Street	Contributing to a Listed NR District or Eligible NR District	Building	ca.1890	Commercial Row Building Building	Commercial Style
101	42-00299	111 Broadway Street	Contributing to a Listed NR District or Eligible NR District	Building	ca.1945	Freestanding Commercial	Other
102	42-00143	115 Broadway Street	Contributing to a Listed NR District or Eligible NR District	Building	ca.1910	Commercial Row Building Building	Classical Revival
103	42-00300	119 Broadway Street	Contributing to a Listed NR District or Eligible NR District	Building	ca.1945	Commercial Row Building	Commercial Style
104	42-00301	121 Broadway Street	Contributing to a Listed NR District or Eligible NR District	Building	ca.1945	Commercial Row Building	Commercial Style
105	42-00302	122 Broadway Street	Ineligible	Site	1990	Landscape Feature	Other
106	42-00304	124 Broadway Street	Contributing to a Listed NR District or Eligible NR District	Building	ca.1945	Freestanding Commercial	Other
107	42-00303	125 Broadway Street	Contributing to a Listed NR District or Eligible NR District	Building	ca.1930	Commercial Row Building	Commercial Style
108	42-00305	127 Broadway Street	Contributing to a Listed NR District or Eligible NR District	Building	ca.1930	Freestanding Commercial	Commercial Style
109	42-00306	201 Broadway Street	Contributing to a Listed NR District or Eligible NR District	Building	1952	Freestanding Commercial	Moderne
110	42-00307	203 Broadway Street	Contributing to a Listed NR District or Eligible NR District	Building	ca.1975	Warehouse	No Style
111	42-00308	204 Broadway Street	Contributing to a Listed NR District or Eligible NR District	Building	ca.1960	Freestanding Commercial	Other
112	42-00309	209 Broadway Street	Contributing to a Listed NR District or Eligible NR District	Building	ca.1970	Freestanding Commercial	International Style
113	42-00310	306 Broadway Street	Ineligible	Building	ca.1970	Other	Greek Revival
114	42-00311	310 Broadway Street	Contributing to a Listed NR District or Eligible NR District	Building	1952	Other	Greek Revival
115	42-00635	223 Chicago Street	Contributing to a Listed NR District or Eligible NR District	Building	ca.1938	Warehouse	No Style
116	42-00319	Chicago Street No Address	Contributing to a Listed NR District or Eligible NR District	Building	ca.1920	Wood Frame Other	Other
117	42-00317	210 Chicago Street	Individually Eligible	Structure	1948	Other	No Style
118	42-00316	205 Chicago Street	Contributing to a Listed NR District or Eligible NR District	Building	ca.1945	Double Shotgun	Craftsman
119	42-00318	211 Chicago Street	Contributing to a Listed NR District or Eligible NR District	Building	ca.1960	Warehouse	No Style
120	42-00636	223 Denver Street	Contributing to a Listed NR District or Eligible NR District	Building	ca.1940	Other	Other
121	42-00637	231 Denver Street	Ineligible	Building	1983	Other	No Style
122	42-00640	730 Louisiana Street	Ineligible	Building	2016	Other	No Style
123	42-00653	307 Georgia Street	Contributing to a Listed NR District or Eligible NR District	Building	ca.1962	Bungalow	Other
124	42-00354	207 Georgia Street	Ineligible	Building	ca.1975	Freestanding Commercial	No Style
125	42-00112	102 Detroit Street	Contributing to a Listed NR District or Eligible NR District	Building	ca. 1920	Double Shotgun	Craftsman
126	42-00335	104 Detroit Street	Contributing to a Listed NR District or Eligible NR District	Building	ca. 1945	Minimal Traditional/American Small House American Small Ho	Other
127	42-00336	108 Detroit Street	Ineligible	Building	ca. 1975	Other	No Style
128	42-00337	111 Detroit Street	Contributing to a Listed NR District or Eligible NR District	Building	ca. 1920	Minimal Traditional/American Small House American Small Ho	Other
129	42-00113	112 Detroit Street	Contributing to a Listed NR District or Eligible NR District	Building	ca. 1920	Bungalow	Craftsman
130	42-00375	513 Tennessee Street	Ineligible	Building	ca.1975	Bungalow	No Style
131	42-00374	509 Tennessee Street	Contributing to a Listed NR District or Eligible NR District	Building	ca. 1945	Minimal Traditional/American Small House	Other
132	42-00321	106 Cincinnati Street	Ineligible	Building	ca.1975	Freestanding Commercial	No Style
133	42-00322	202 Cincinnati Street	Contributing to a Listed NR District or Eligible NR District	Building	ca.1945	Minimal Traditional/American Small House	Craftsman
134	42-00323	204 Cincinnati Street	Contributing to a Listed NR District or Eligible NR District	Building	ca.1945	Minimal Traditional/American Small House	Craftsman
135	42-00324	206 Cincinnati Street	Contributing to a Listed NR District or Eligible NR District	Building	ca.1930	Bungalow	Craftsman

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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.)

COMMERCE
TRANSPORTATION

Period of Significance

1895-1965

Significant Dates

CA.1880 (completion of railroad through region)

1927 (Mississippi River flood)

CA.1930 (completion of highway)

CA.1945 (local oil boom)

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

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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 Delhi Historic District in Richland Parish is listed on the National Register on a local significance under Criterion A for Commerce, and this nomination will expand the district under Criterion A for Commerce, as well as Criterion A for Transportation, and Criterion C for Architecture. Downtown Delhi is significant under Criterion A because it played an important role as a commercial center for surrounding communities during several different historical periods: first, in the antebellum era, when cotton was the primary export, and later, in the late 19th through mid-20th centuries, when a variety of industries operated here. Delhi continued to be an important provider of goods and services into the modern era when suburban development and national chains supplanted many downtowns. The period of significance spans from ca.1895, the earliest known building date, to 1965, the approximate end of the era associated with growth from the region's oil boom. These buildings are important in telling a more complete story of Delhi's development and historic character. The majority of buildings within the proposed district have some alterations, but retain integrity and are determined to be contributing to the character of the historic district. The district has historical significance through its ties to Delhi's commercial and transportation history, visible today by its proximity to the railroad and U.S. Highway 80, the former Dixie Overland Highway, and its many commercial buildings which were constructed to serve these interests. The residential areas which abut the commercial center housed the many workers who contributed to Delhi's growth during this historical period. Both south and north of the commercial center, there is a high number of residential buildings that retain their architectural integrity, representing a variety of types and styles.

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

Period of Significance

The period of significance for the existing district was defined as 1895 to 1946 in the 1997 nomination. This nomination also extends the period of significance to 1965, while leaving the beginning date of the period unchanged as 1895. 1895 represents the date of the earliest extant buildings within the proposed district boundaries, which include the Miles Hanna House on Charter Street and the commercial building at 214 West Main Street. The 1890s represent Delhi's first economic growth period, which was facilitated by the completion of the railroad tracks which run through the town's center. While many of Delhi's historic residences date to ca. 1945, the extension of the late end of the period of significance allowed important mid-century commercial buildings such as the Oak Street bank to be included. Delhi experienced another great period of economic growth in the 1940s after the advent of the local oil industry, spurring growth through the 1950s and into the 1960s. Many of the older buildings that have been altered were altered within this period, and therefore do retain integrity and appropriateness within their historic setting. The Downtown Delhi Historic District has examples of resources with integrity from within the whole range of the period of significance, 1895-1965. Census data and historic records show that by the mid 1960s Delhi had entered a period of economic decline, brought on primarily by the diversion of traffic from state highways such as what is now First Street, to major national interstates. These historical changes are also evidenced in the architectural stock: after 1965, many fewer national styles are represented. The majority of buildings observed during survey that exhibit national styles such as Craftsman, Ranch or Queen Anne were constructed prior to 1965. Many buildings constructed after 1965 are found to be non-contributing and NRHP ineligible due to lack of integrity or lack of architectural distinction.

Developmental History

Delhi is laid out in a neat grid with the major streets running east-west, parallel to the railroad tracks. The main north-south street is Broadway Street which changes to Main Street after a slight cross over at the railroad tracks. The small town of Delhi in Richland Parish is surrounded

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by agricultural fields and wooded areas. The parish was founded in 1869, from portions of neighboring Ouachita, Franklin, Morehouse, and East and West Carroll Parishes. UNESCO World Heritage site Poverty Point is located about 15 miles north. Poverty Point is “one of the most significant archaeological sites in the world, dating back to about 1700 BCE, it represents the largest, most complex settlement of the Late Archaic period in North America.”⁴ Local indigenous civilizations were relocated multiple times in the 18th and 19th centuries due to European colonization.⁵

Early Europeans in the area were hunters, trappers and homesteaders. Delhi is located within the Tensas River Delta area which for millennia has deposited rich alluvial soil. Residents of the area have long benefited from access to both Bayou Macon and the Mississippi River. Delhi grew from the Deerfield plantation, a 2,000-acre cotton farming enterprise that early settler W. T. Oliver established about 1839, with its southern boundary at the present-day railroad tracks.⁶ Oliver also established a post office by the same name on Bayou Macon.

Development of the Railroad

The major engineering feature is the active railroad track, which runs through the middle of the existing downtown district along Depot Street. (Photo 3 of 11). Work on an east-west train route across northern Louisiana began in the 1850s, with tracks reaching Delhi in 1859, but only small sections were completed by the beginning of the Civil War.⁷ A railroad map from 1861 shows that the only train lines of any significant length at that time were from New Orleans to Des Allemandes, and from Vicksburg to Monroe.⁸ (Figure 4). The Vicksburg, Shreveport & Texas line, which stopped in Delhi and Rayville, proved strategically important to the Confederacy as a means of troop and supply conveyance to the Mississippi. Union forces destroyed sections of the track and associated structures along that route ca. 1863.⁹

⁴ Greenlee, Diana. “Poverty Point,” *64 Parishes*, November 19 2016. Accessible URL: <https://64parishes.org/entry/poverty-point>.

⁵ Dr. Mary Beth Trubitt, “Indian History in the Lake Ouachita Region,” for the Arkansas Archaeological Survey. Available URL: <https://archeology.uark.edu/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Ouachita-Indians.pdf>

⁶ Cheek, et al: 12

⁷ Cheek, et al: 13

⁸ Lloyd’s Railroad Map, 1861

⁹ Richland Parish Resources: 10

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Louisiana experienced immense railroad growth after the Civil War, with trackside property becoming extremely desirable. Towns with a depot thrived, while towns that the railroad passed by often simply faded away.¹⁰ It was not until the 1880s that the Vicksburg, Shreveport, and Pacific line completed the line across the state.¹¹ Rayville and Delhi, both on the railroad line, naturally emerged as centers of commerce for the local agricultural industries. Mangham, the only other town of any size in the parish, lies about fifteen miles to the south. After the completion of the railroad, the Deerfield post office was moved to Delhi, and the train depot was established there. Access to the railroad line was crucial for the survival of Louisiana towns in the Reconstruction period. Delhi undoubtedly thrived during this period due to the completion of the railroad line through the town. Although the portion through Delhi was completed before the Civil War, it wasn't until the entire network was built that the town saw the full advantage of it. The theme of transportation is significant to Delhi because the railroad undoubtedly helped the town to survive and thrive during the first portion of its period of significance.

In the 1890s Delhi experienced its first construction boom, during which many of the masonry commercial buildings on First Street and Depot Street were built. By the 1890s, Delhi was reported to have nine general stores, two drug stores, two livery stables, two hotels, a steam gin, a public school, and three churches. Six passenger trains, three east bound and three west bound, served the town each day during the height of the rail era in addition to freight trains.¹² It was officially incorporated as a village in 1900, and a town in 1919.¹³ Railroads in Louisiana reached their maximum growth in 1910, and then began a steep decline. By 1980 mainline trackage in Louisiana was less than 15% of what it had been in 1910.¹⁴ While no antebellum railroad related structures exist within the Delhi downtown, the still active train tracks, as well as the depot building which dates to a different historic period, still distinguish it as related to this important transportation history. The remarkably intact Colonial Revival ca.1910 depot building is

¹⁰ Smith et al: 55

¹¹ These tracks, still active, are now controlled by Missouri Pacific.

¹² Richland Memories: 81

¹³ Biographical and Historical

¹⁴ Vicksburg, Shreveport & Pacific Railroad Depot National Register Nomination Form, 1988.

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considered a noteworthy contributing element, for its association with Delhi's broad trends of transportation development. (Figure 5, Photo 4 of 11).

There are two church buildings within the bounds of the proposed district, both of them Baptist churches. Next to each other on Broadway Street, 306 Broadway appears a miniature version of the larger 310 Broadway, both in the Colonial Revival style. The congregation, originally called Deerfield Baptist Church, was formed in 1855 and they built their third church at 306 Broadway in 1927. The larger building at 310 Broadway was constructed in 1952. Around 1970, the small older church was demolished and replaced. (Figure 6 and 7, 306 and 310 Broadway, Resources 42-00310 and 42-00311).

Twentieth-Century Development

The chief export from the area was initially cotton, but diversified farming was extensive with corn, hay, sorghum, and a variety of vegetables, tree fruits and nuts grown in the rich alluvial soil. Lumbering, woodenware factories, and cottonseed mills also operated in the 19th century. In 1912, Mr. John Bishop built a cotton gin on the west side of Broadway Street, and it operated there until 1925 when Bishop built a new electric gin on Chicago Street where it remains today, rusted.¹⁵

Transportation, and the commerce that it brought, would continue to shape commerce and other comings-and-goings in Delhi for over a century. The Dixie Overland Highway/U.S. 80 was first conceived in 1927 by the American Association of State Highway Officials.¹⁶ Along with U. S. Highway 40, it was one of the first coast to coast highways, linking a series of state highways. (Figure 8). The highway had an immense effect on rural northern Louisiana, including Richland Parish and Delhi. Until the 1920s, most roads in Louisiana were gravel, and in poor condition. Between 1929 and 1936 Governor Huey P. Long constructed nearly 10,000 miles of roads in Louisiana, both gravel and paved.¹⁷ The Dixie Overland Highway through Delhi and Rayville

¹⁵ Broadway gin torn down in 1940s.

¹⁶ Richard F. Weingroff.

¹⁷ Smith, et al: 39

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was completed during this era, and hard-paved in 1929-1930. Highway 17 was paved in 1931.¹⁸

(Figures 9 and 10). Automobiles, at first seen as toys for the ultra-wealthy, began to take hold in

American culture, and by the mid century their impact was shaping urban development.

Structures associated with highway and interstate development, such as gas stations, repair shops, dealerships, and even insurance brokers became a part of the urban fabric, as did

convenience-associated businesses like fast food restaurants and roadside hotels. Access to personal vehicles with large trunks allowed for bigger shopping trips, spurring the development of supermarkets and hardware stores. Many buildings from this period of development are historically significant due to their association with the history of transportation in Louisiana.

Many states decommissioned Highway 80 as interstates replaced smaller highways in the 1960s-1990s.

Cotton, once Delhi's primary export, became less profitable in the twentieth century as grower's could no longer reap the benefit of an enslaved or sharecropper work force. Census data shows that Richland Parish was about two-thirds African American and one third white from 1890 to 1910, with those numbers changing to roughly half and half white by 1930, indicating that many African-Americans left the area during the 1920s.¹⁹

As the cotton industry faded, in the 1920s a brick factory operated at Louisiana and Ohio, and the Caldwell Stave Mill manufactured wooden barrels in the 1920s, near the present-day Junior High School. The Coca Cola Bottling Company operated at 115-117 Broadway until it closed in the 1930s.²⁰ In the attached building was a soda water manufacturer, both businesses utilizing the nearby water tower and Delhi Water Works building, which is included in the expanded boundaries. 115-117 Broadway was eventually purchased by Frank Earl and Blanche Maxwell. In 1942 Earl Maxwell purchased the old Coca Cola building and moved there.²¹ In the 1950s Earl Maxwell Jr. took over the business, and expanded and changed their name to Maxwell hardware and Lumber company, selling all manner of farm, shop and home supplies. The

¹⁸ Richland Memories: 81

¹⁹ Richland Parish Resources: 40

²⁰ Cheek, et al: 85

²¹ Richland Memories: 84

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Maxwell family also later purchased the near by burned out Cave Theater and remodeled it.²²

This building later housed the Macon Ridge Bank, medical offices, and a furniture store.²³

(Figures 11 and 12, Photo 5 of 11).

The E. W. Thompson drug store is another building of note. Delhi was devastated by a terrible yellow fever epidemic in 1878. According to a report published the following year, the town had a population of 250, of whom 168 fell ill and 34 died in a period of just three months.²⁴ Doctor George W. C. Trezevant and druggist E. W. Thompson served as resident physicians for the entire community. E. W. Thompson died in 1904. In 1936 his heirs sold the store to Neal McEacharn and Neal McEacharn Jr. and that family took over the store, owning it until 2023.²⁵ The first picture shows were put on in Delhi in 1924-1926, in a wood framed building on Elm Street behind the E. W. Thompson building.²⁶

Delhi was impacted by the 1927 flood, but did not see the devastation that some river towns did. People living in the Louisiana Delta Parishes were accustomed to high water years, but 1927 brought historic floodwaters from the Mississippi River, which filled the tributary Upper and Lower Tensas Basins, breaking through the levees and flooding the entire region. An estimated 25,000 people were displaced from 11 northeast Louisiana parishes. Delhi, located on the Macon Ridge, escaped relatively unscathed. Oral histories relate that when the levee broke in 1927 the water flooded the low lands, but Wisner, Gilbert, Crowville and Delhi, all on the Macon Ridge, did not flood. The refugee camp or "tent city" was west of town on Highway 80, south of the railroad track.²⁷ After waters subsided, refugee camps were established, with the largest one hosting 8,000 refugees in Delhi.²⁸

²² Richland Memories: 84

²³ Richland Memories: 102.

²⁴ John Parham Dromgoole, *Yellow Fever Heroes, Honors and Horrors of 1878*.

²⁵ Richland Memories: 112.

²⁶ Richland Memories: 114.

²⁷ Richland Memories: 109.

²⁸ Betty Jo Harris, *The Flood of 1927 and the Great Depression: Two Delta Disasters*

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The economy slowed in the following years. The Caldwell Stave Mill, Carbon Black factory, as well as the Box and Oar Factory, both went out of business in the 1930s economic depression. (Figure 13). One enterprise that kept Delhi afloat during these years was the livestock auction, which had been started by businessman Marvin Owen in the 1930s. The livestock auction barns, still intact on Chicago Street, south of downtown, were constructed ca.1940 and are still in use today for livestock auctions. (Figure 14A, 14B). The lumbering industry depleted in the 1930s, as well, as Louisiana's remaining forests dwindled. The livestock auction barns are considered a contributing element to Delhi's historic district.

The Mid-Century Oil Boom

A major change came in the 1940s when oil was discovered in the region.²⁹ A State of Louisiana resource survey stated:

The discovery and development of the Delhi and Big Creek oil fields in the eastern part of Richland Parish brought a large measure of prosperity to this section of the state. The town of Delhi is the principal beneficiary of the 'black gold' found in Richland Parish. Delhi has more than doubled in population. Several industries and contracting firms allied to or serving the oil industry have been established in Delhi. The businesses and many new dwellings and visible evidence of prosperity due to oil.³⁰

When Sun Oil Company came to Delhi in the early 1940s they brought many workers and immediately encountered a shortage of housing. Contractor Kelley Cooperage built three houses on Race Street for some of the company's first employees. As Sun Oil and Gulf Oil grew they eventually built "Sun Camp" neighborhood on the south side of town.³¹ A 1945 article in the Delhi-Dispatch announced an additional twelve residences to be built by Sun Oil "just south of town," along with a warehouse and pipe-yard.³² (Figure 15).

One of the most significant employers was the Delhi Gasoline Plant, operated by Sun Oil Company, which at its height produced 82,000 gallons of gasoline and petroleum products per

²⁹ Richland Memories: 81

³⁰ Richland Parish Resources: 93

³¹ Richland Memories: 85

³² *Delhi-Dispatch*, September 26, 1945: 1.

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day.³³ Many other businesses opened with the new prosperity brought by oil. Delhi's newspaper the *Delhi-Dispatch* was established in 1943, at first sharing their building with the Delhi branch of the Richland Parish Library.³⁴ Delhi Sheet Metal Works established in 1945,³⁵ and Delhi Ice and Fuel Co opened around the same time. The Martin Motor Company, Sehon-Cooksey Ford dealership, and Windham's auto service shop were all constructed on the outskirts of downtown, and a *Delhi-Dispatch* article also noted that "handsome" homes were being built around town.³⁶ Other businesses thrived, as well, from the local newspaper to additional auto service stations off the main drag of US 80/First Street (Figure 16 and 17). Another 1945 *Delhi-Dispatch* article proclaiming the signs of economic progress claimed \$200,000 was spent that year on construction of new residences, commercial buildings and repairs. In 1946 Ford, Bacon & Davis Contractors began construction on the Cave Theatre, which was advertised on "entirely fireproof," of "arched type metal construction."³⁷ The theater burned, and was completely rebuilt in 1952.³⁸ While little remains at the sites of many of these industrial enterprises, by including the residences occupied by these workers we can represent these parts of Delhi's early-mid 20th century history.

After the second world war, veterans utilizing funds from the new G.I. Bill added to the growth already happening in Delhi (Figure 18 and 19). Nationwide, as many as 22,000 new homes were built or sold to veterans using this bill.³⁹ The residential neighborhoods built primarily with the new resources found from that industry are the best representation that we have of that period of Delhi's history. Delhi also made infrastructure improvements during this period of prosperity. A 1946 *Delhi-Dispatch* article announced improvements made to municipal buildings as well as the waterworks building, water mains, sewer lines, and fire protection measures.⁴⁰

³³ Richland Parish Resources: 93

³⁴ Richland Parish Resources: 79, 94

³⁵ Richland Parish Resources: 96

³⁶ *Delhi-Dispatch*, November 7, 1945, reprinted June 19, 2003: 4.

³⁷ *Delhi-Dispatch*, August 7, 1946, reprinted February 13, 2003: 4.

³⁸ *Delhi-Dispatch*, March 12, 1952: 1.

³⁹ *Delhi-Dispatch*, December 3, 1947: 1.

⁴⁰ *Delhi-Dispatch*, February 27, 1946: 1.

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Twentieth Century Loss

Several important historic resources have been lost in Delhi since the town's economic decline began in the late 1960s. Historic aerial photographs show that until the late 1970s, there was a commercial strip on both sides of the railroad tracks, with buildings facing the south side of West First Street and the north side of Depot Street. Historic newspaper articles indicate that in this area was the Hall Hotel, a roadside hotel dating to the 1940s, a department store, a service station and a café. A general store called the Wilson Store once stood on Elm Street at Depot Street. This building was documented in 1950s historic photographs (Figure 20) and in a 1990s standing structure report. This early 20th century resource was demolished ca.2000. On Highway 80/First Street, where at least four Moderne mid century service stations once stood, today only three remain, and of these only one is currently occupied and maintained, at 802 West First Street (Resource 42-00377). (Figures 21 and 22). The loss of these important vernacular structures such as general stores underlines the utility of documenting and assessing the surviving resources in Delhi.

While some buildings have undergone alterations, in general the buildings are still true to their original design displaying much of the workmanship and historic materials used in their construction. In some instances, on the commercial buildings some of the detail is concealed behind modern facades, or covered by plywood, an easily reversible, non-permanent alteration. Non-sympathetic alterations have been observed on residential buildings as well, primarily in the form of the addition of vinyl siding and vinyl windows. While not ideal, these alterations reflect the continued use and occupancy of these structures, and they in general still retain their integrity despite alterations.

Significance

The Downtown Delhi National Register District is significant under Criterion A, for Commerce and for Transportation, for it's association with both the broad development of local businesses and multiple modes of transportation in Richland Parish. The historical association with commerce is represented both in the surviving commercial buildings, and in the residential

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neighborhoods which were largely developed in the early 20th century and inhabited by workers in Delhi's various industries. Delhi's commercial buildings are primarily party wall masonry buildings, ranging from one to two stories. While many of these buildings have been altered, in many cases these alterations were likely made within the period of significance, and the alterations do not detract from their character (Figures 23 and 24). The association with transportation is seen in the many buildings in Delhi which were associated with the automobile industry, such as service stations, dealerships, and repair shops. The introduction of the Dixie Overland Highway in the 1920s helped many incidental businesses such as restaurants and cafes stay afloat.

The district is also significant under Criterion C, for Architecture. While Delhi's commercial core grew during various periods of economic growth, the adjacent residential neighborhoods grew in conjunction. Delhi's commercial and residential areas are distinctly separated from each other, with the commercial center focused tightly around the railroad tracks, First Street (formerly Highway 80), and Broadway Street. The residential areas' proximity to the commercial core reflects the interrelated activities taking place in Delhi, i.e. the establishment of commerce alongside the establishment of adjacent residential areas. The residential styles observed in these areas include a variety of nationally recognized styles, primarily Craftsman, Ranch and Minimal Traditional. There are also examples of vernacular building practices that reflect multiple styles, such as the wood framed vernacular house at 601 West Second Street. A variety of styles may be observed in the commercial district as well, from Classical Revival to Moderne. In both the commercial and residential areas, a majority of the components that were surveyed were determined to possess integrity and to add to the district's character.

The Delhi District is found to be favorably comparable to other historic districts of similar size and age in the region. The Downtown Alexandria Commercial Historic District in Rapides Parish is locally significant under Criterion A and C. Its historic areas of significance include Commerce, with buildings that range in date from 1894 to 1968. The district represents the entire commercial core of Alexandria. Like Delhi, Alexandria experienced a building boom after the Civil War, with many of the present-day brick buildings erected in the 1890s. Like Delhi, the

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downtown area is surrounded by residential areas, where a majority of the contributing resources are midcentury.⁴¹ Alexandria was a center of commerce for Rapides Parish, benefitting from the railroad and timber industries, and also experienced a period of growth after World War II.

The Downtown Ruston Commercial Historic District is locally significant under Criterion A. Like Delhi, Ruston has a Vicksburg, Shreveport & Pacific Railroad Depot which is centered within the historic district downtown. Buildings are typically commercial row buildings, a type which is distinctive for late 19th and early 20th century townscapes. Many of Ruston's buildings have had some sort of storefront alteration. Some of these alterations occurred during Ruston's period of significance, and the phenomenon occurred among a wide enough group of buildings that it was found to not cause an individual building to be non-contributing, unless the alterations had completely altered the configuration and layout of the storefront.⁴²

The district boundary expansion intends to include several areas that are distinct from the existing district in that they represent different historic uses, different architectural styles, and different phases of Delhi's development. While the 1997 nomination focused on commercial buildings, the expanded district will include residential and industrial buildings. The expansion will also include commercial buildings that were excluded from the 1997 nomination, either because they did not then meet the 50-year criteria, or because their integrity was deemed insufficient, a judgment that is in some cases assessed differently today. The expansion of Delhi's historic district will add variety and tell a more complete story of the town's development. The interrelationship between the commercial and residential resources convey a visual sense of the overall historic environment in Delhi, as they grew and developed in conjunction with each other. The relationship between the residential and commercial resources in Delhi remains fundamentally unchanged since the period of significance, with the residential neighborhoods still populated by working and middle class families, and the commercial buildings still zoned for commercial activity, whether or not they are currently hosting operational businesses.

⁴¹ Downtown Alexandria Commercial Historic District.

⁴² Downtown Ruston Commercial Historic District.

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Conclusion

This nomination addresses the limitations of the 1997 nomination by providing both additional documentation and a boundary increase. Additional documentation includes a more substantial inventory with current photographs, written descriptions and an updated contributing status given for all resources within the proposed district boundary, including the 23 resources in the existing district. The boundary increase would add variety to the stock documented in the nomination, as well as provide a more cohesive boundary for the overall district.

The proposed expansion areas are mainly to the north and south of the existing district. The addition of these area will add 111 resources that were not previously listed in the National Register, bringing the district total to 135 resources including those previously listed. Of these 135 resources, 100 resources or 74% are considered contributing elements. Of those 100 resources, two are also individually listed on the NRHP.

The current National Register District focuses exclusively on Delhi's downtown, which is dense with late nineteenth through early twentieth century commercial buildings. A historic residential area surrounds the downtown district, which developed in different phases as a commercial center for the surrounding agricultural area. The boundary increase would include middle- and working-class housing and vernacular structures that were previously overlooked and capture additional commercial buildings and structures that have been assessed as contributing to Delhi's historic character. The expanded area will add architectural variety to the district and tell a more complete story of Delhi's commerce by connecting its businesses to its residents. Since its nomination in 1997, the existing downtown Delhi district has not visibly lost integrity. The existing district is significant under Criterion A with Commerce as its area of significance, and these Criterion and area of significance will apply to the expanded district. A majority of the resources surveyed retain integrity and are considered contributing to the district.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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Louisiana Department of Transportation Historic Highway Maps [Historic Highway Maps](#)

LSU_Hill Memorial Lib_Louisiana Railroad Depot Photo Colelction_D79 Folder 4

NETR Online Historic Aerials [Historic Aerials: Viewer](#)

Richland Parish Assessor [Map - actDataScout](#)

"Delhi Old Map," 1920. Richland Parish Courthouse, Clerk of Court's Office, Box 58.

"Supplement to Delhi Old Map," 1926. Richland Parish Courthouse, Clerk of Court's Office, Box 48.

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

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Other

Name of repository: Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation Standing Structure Surveys

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 61 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

Delhi Boundaries		
	Longitude	Latitude
1	-91.495124	32.460276
2	-91.49357	32.460295
3	-91.491899	32.46013
4	-91.491049	32.459489
5	-91.491058	32.458376
6	-91.490009	32.458095
7	-91.490612	32.456594
8	-91.492215	32.456367
9	-91.49224	32.455032
10	-91.492855	32.45427
11	-91.493589	32.454279
12	-91.495244	32.454707
13	-91.496609	32.455073
14	-91.496608	32.454181
15	-91.498973	32.454176
16	-91.498981	32.45747
17	-91.49706	32.457381
18	-91.497057	32.458452
19	-91.495704	32.458561
20	-91.495689	32.459103

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐

NAD 1927

or

☐

NAD 1983

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- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

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

The northern boundary of the district begins on Race/Martin Luther King Street just south of Trezevant. It captures both sides of West Second Street going east, travels north up Chatham Street to Third Street, and turning east captures both sides of Third Street to Hall Street. The eastern boundary captures the west side of Hall Street from Third to Second Street, then extends east to halfway through the block bounded by Hall, Second, Valley, and East First. The eastern boundary captures the north side only of East First from the districts eastern edge to Hall Street. Both sides of East First Street are captured as the boundary crosses the railroad tracks, capturing the waterworks and historic block of buildings on the east side of Broadway Street, and cutting in at Tennessee Street to capture only the west side of Broadway, and terminating at Louisiana Street.

The southern boundary begins at Broadway Street, traveling west around the church and then turning up Cincinnati Street to capture both sides of Tennessee Street to Chicago Street. The western boundary travels up Chicago Street, including the bleachers of the Municipal ball park, crossing the train tracks and meeting the westing boundary at Race/Martin Luther King Street.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The northern and southern boundaries of the district both represent areas where visual survey indicated that beyond the proposed boundaries, a much higher proportion of resources would likely be found to be non-contributing, either due to lack of integrity or due to being constructed too recently. On both the north and south boundaries, a slightly later initial development date led to much lower density areas beginning beyond the chosen boundaries. The eastern boundary jogs in to exclude the block bounded by Tennessee, Louisiana Broadway and Houston, as no contributing resources remain on this block and a lower density area begins beyond. The western boundary, marks a distinct differentiation between the industrial and residential neighborhood to the east, and a densely wooded area to the west.

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Nora Goddard
organization: Southkick-Rolf Historic Preservation Works LLC
street & number: 4516 Magazine Street
city or town: New Orleans state: LA zip code: 70115
e-mail ngoddard@southkickrolf.com, mduhon@southkickrolf.com
telephone: 214.668.5604
date: June 10, 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.)

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Additional Figures and Photos:

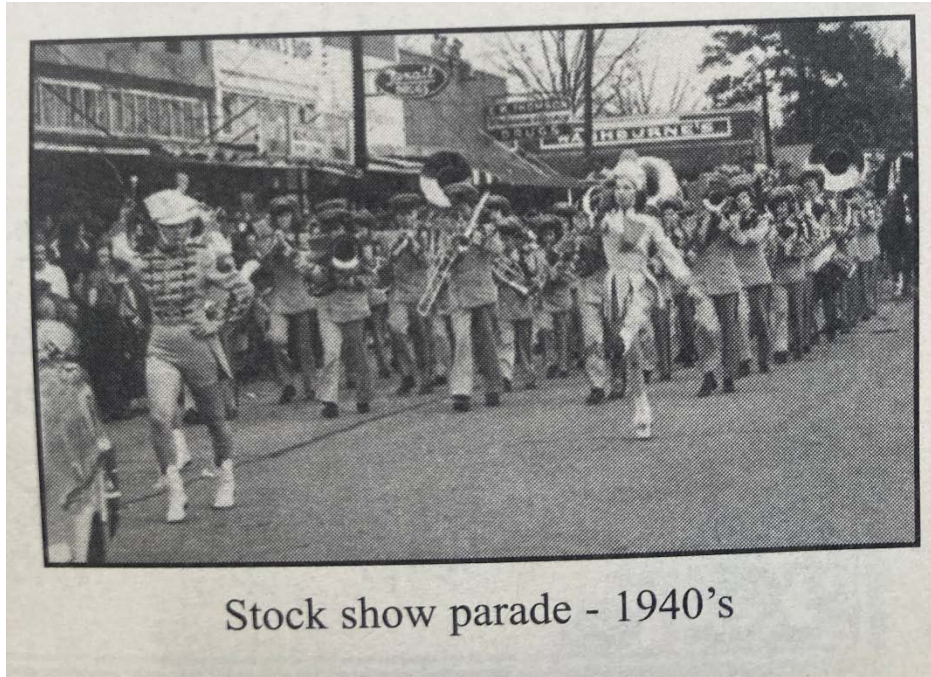


Figure 1 E. W. Thompson and Wilson Stores on Depot Street. *Richland Memories II* p153.

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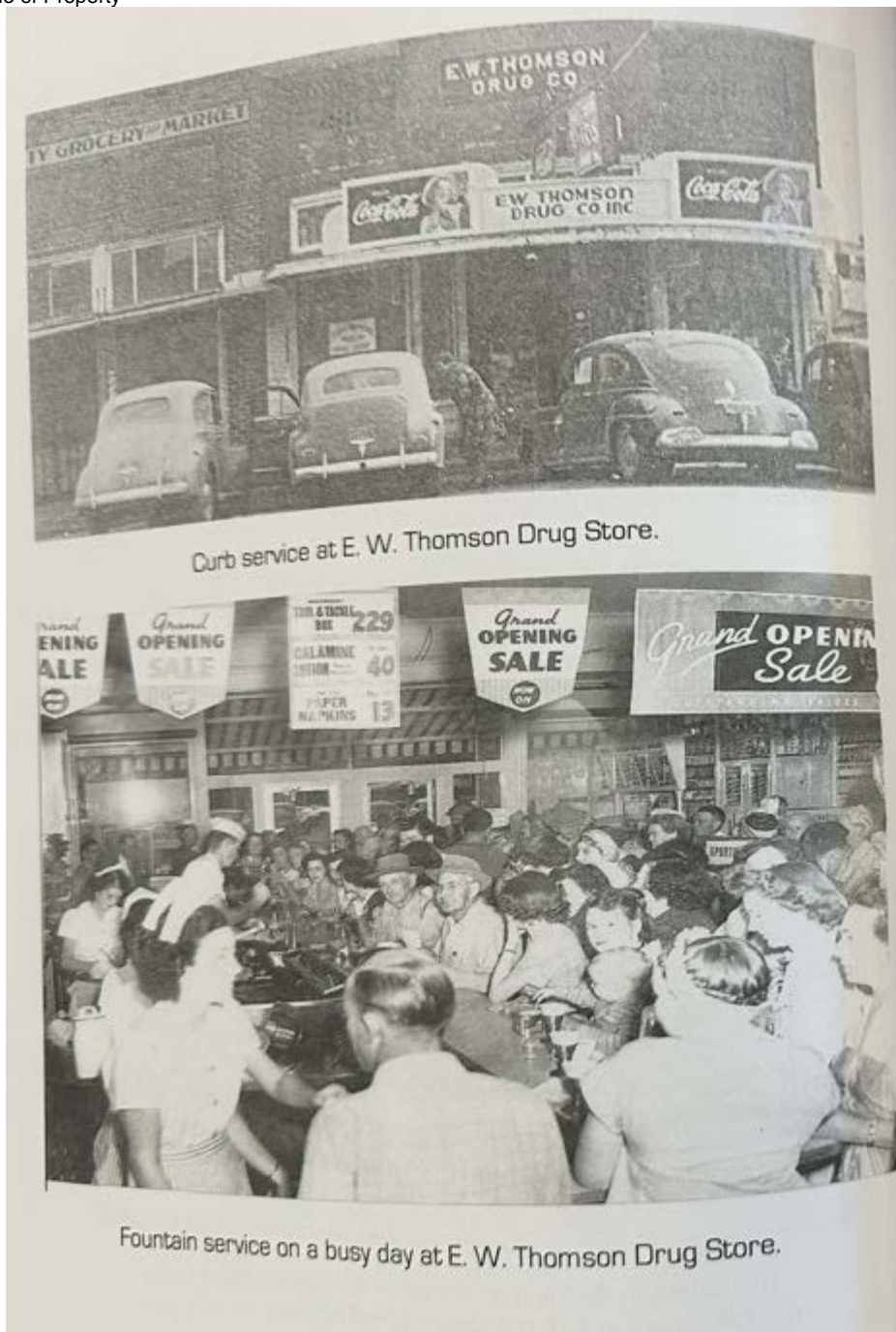


Figure 2 Ca.1950s photographs of the E. W. Thomson Store. Published in Cheek, p82.

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Figure 3 Bus station, ca1950, *Richland Parish Resources* p73.

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Figure 4 Lloyd's 1861 atlas depicting the extent of rail development in northeast Louisiana prior to the Civil War.

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Figure 5A The Delhi Depot, 1966. LSU Hill Memorial Library, Louisiana Railroad Depot Photo Collection, D79 Folder 4.

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Figure 5B An undated early 20th century photograph of Delhi's Depot, provided by the Delhi Chamber of Commerce.

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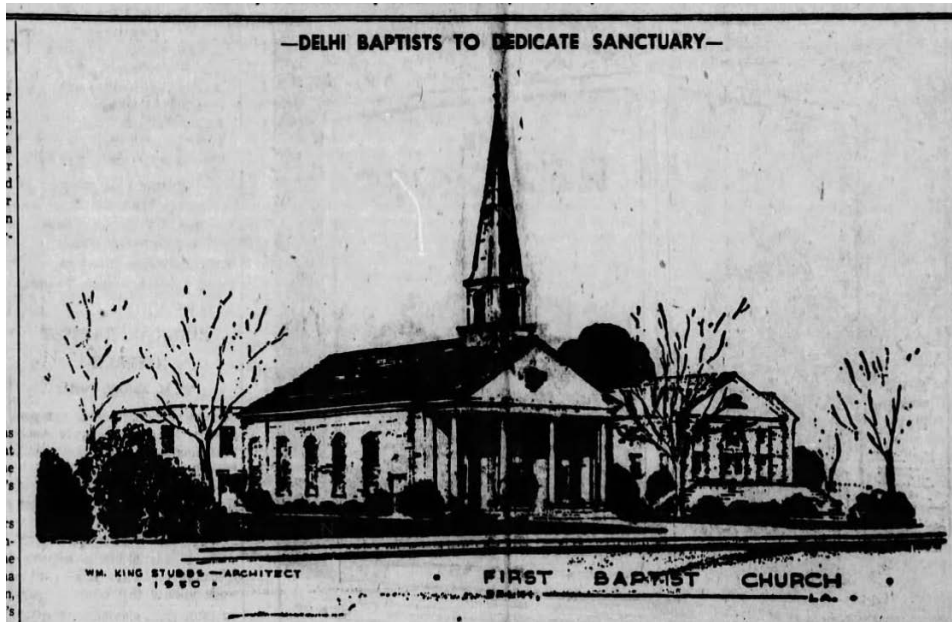


Figure 6 310 Broadway Street, 1952. *Delhi Dispatch*, April 2, 1952, p1.

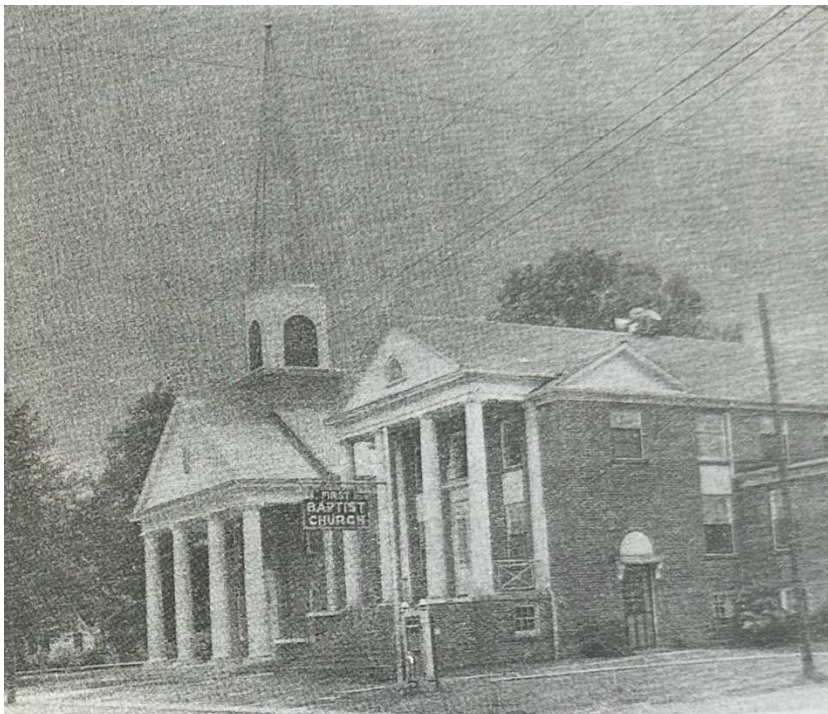


Figure 7 Broadway Street, ca1950, published in Cheek, page 121.

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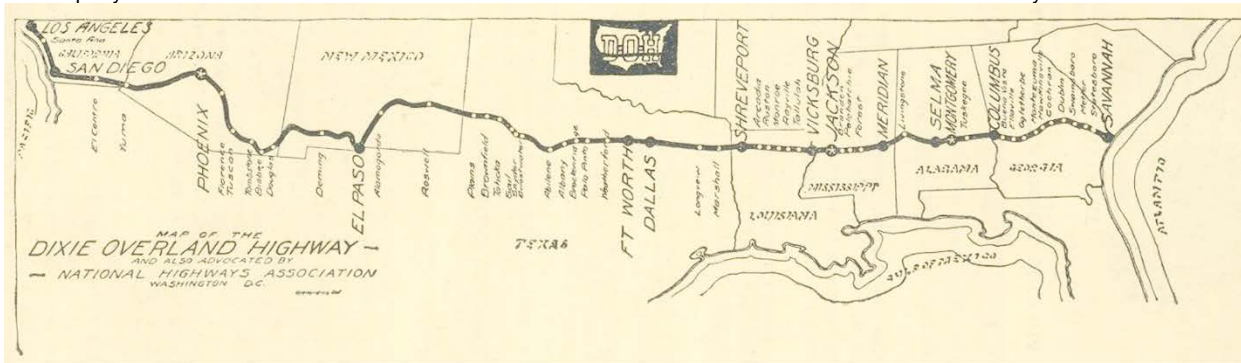


Figure 8 Dixie Overland Highway 1919.

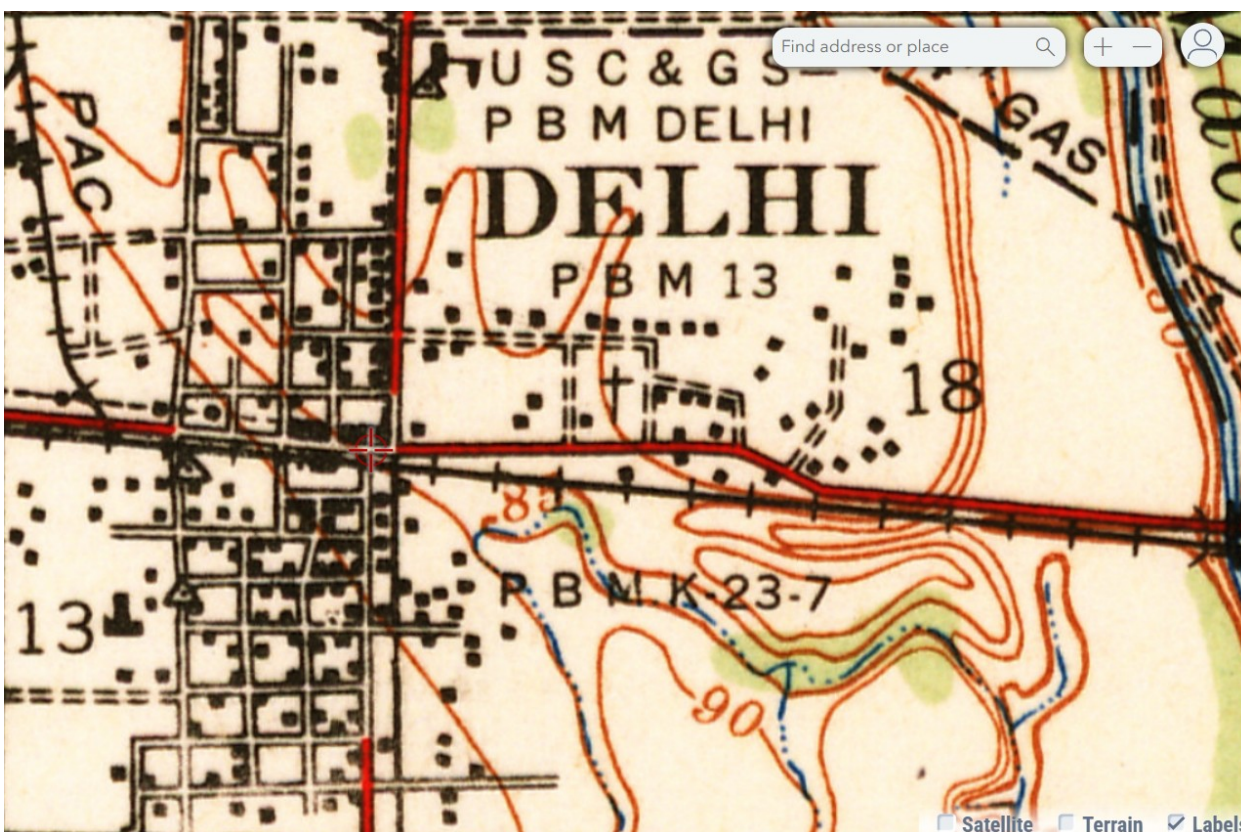


Figure 9 1935 USGS topographic map, Waverly Quadrangle, revised 1938. From TopoExplorer.

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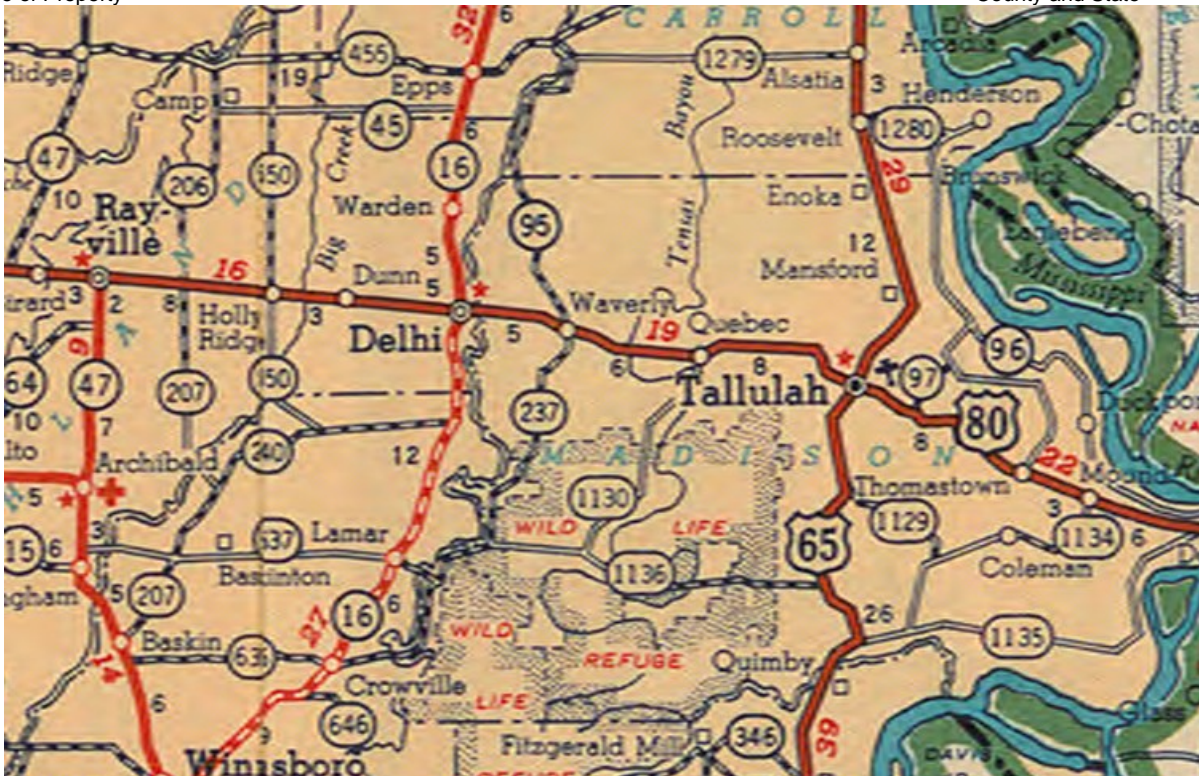


Figure 10 1930 LA DOTD highway map. From Louisiana Department of Transportation Historic Highway Map database.

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Figure 11 115-119 Broadway, ca1951 *Richland Parish Resources* p103.



Figure 12 115-119 Broadway, ca.1919. Louisiana State Library.

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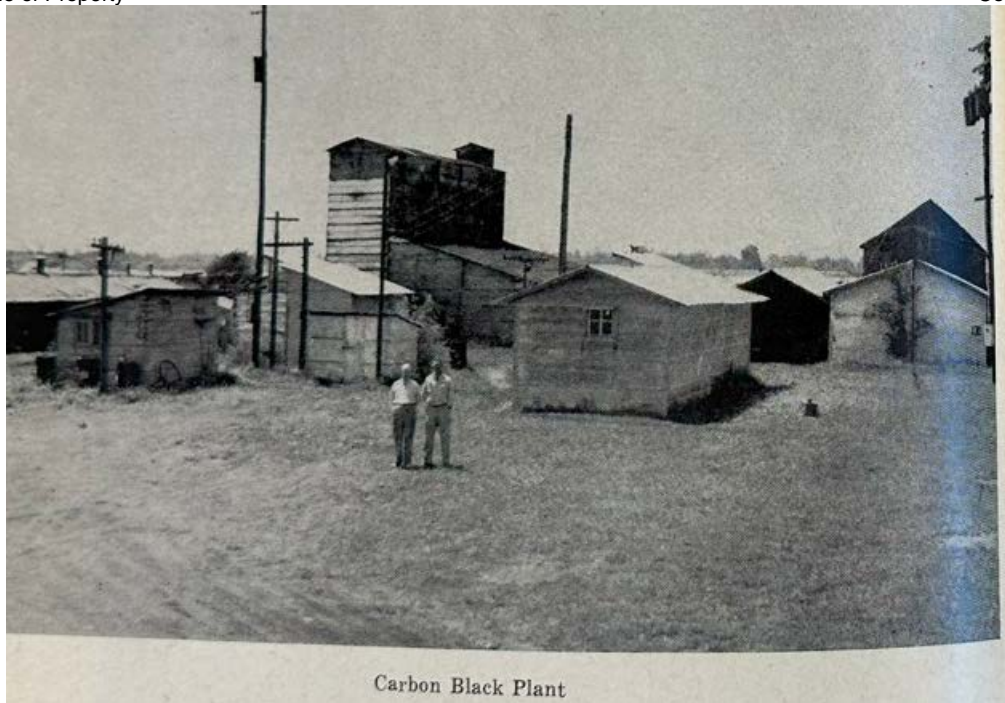


Figure 13 ca.1950 photograph of the carbon black factory, published in *Richland Parish Resources*, page 100.

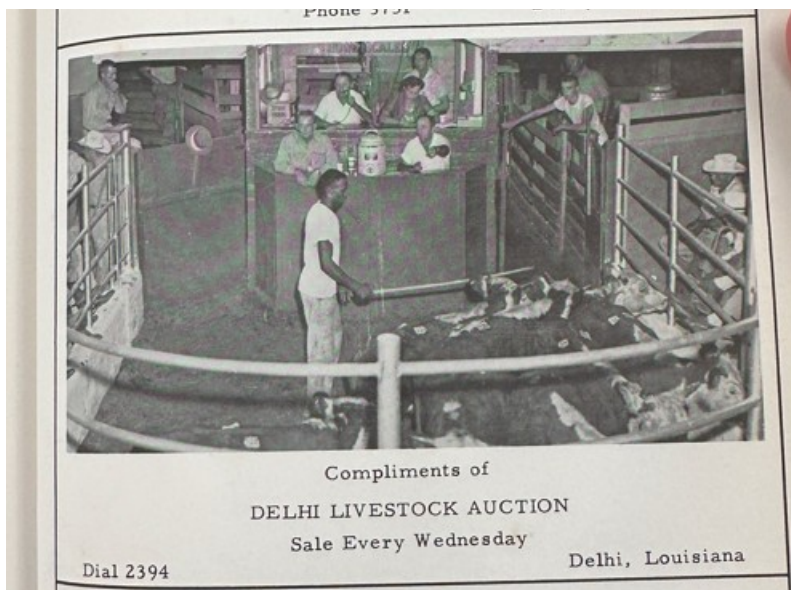


Figure 14A ca.1957 photograph of the Delhi livestock auction, *Arktos Yearbook*, 1957.

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1940's

Courtesy
H.

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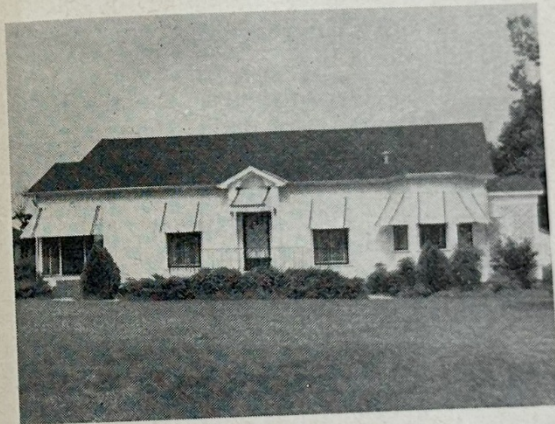
Figure 14B A series of undated historic photographs of the Delhi Livestock Auction barn, provided by the Delhi Chamber of Commerce.

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Homes for Workers at Sun Oil Plant



Home in Delhi



Home on Clear Lake

Figure 15 ca.1951 photographs of housing stock constructed to accommodate new residents after Delhi's 1940s oil boom. *Richland Parish Resources*, page 47.

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Figure 16 Advertisement for the bus service station at 802 West First Street. *Delhi Dispatch*, August 27, 1952, page 5.



Figure 17 Advertisement for the Delhi Dispatch and office supply, 121 Broadway, *Delhi Dispatch* June 4, 1952, page 2.

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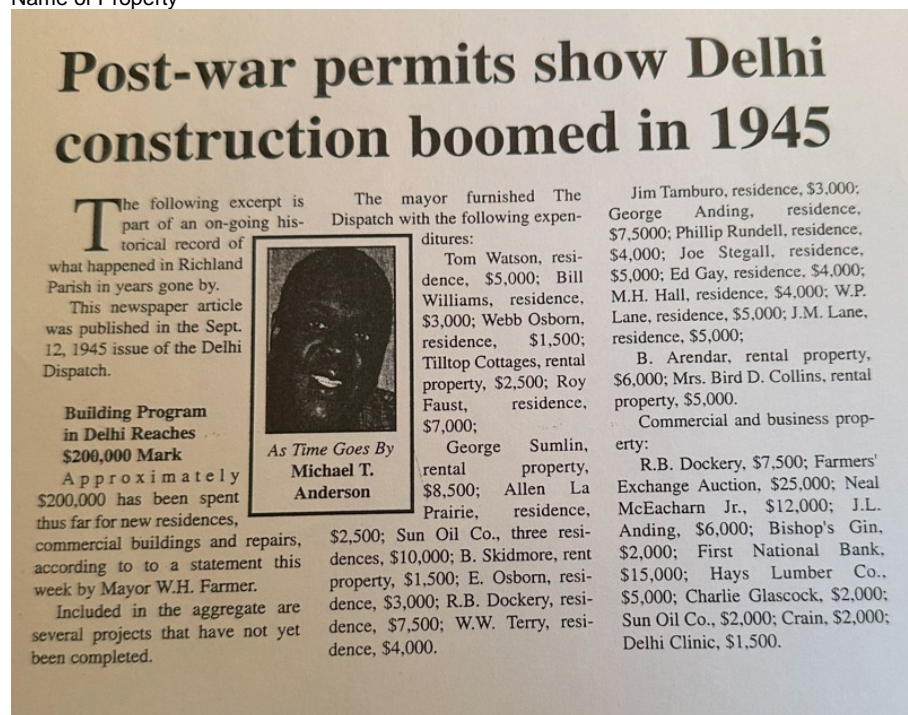


Figure 18 *Delhi Dispatch* September 12, 1945, reprinted September 25, 2003, page 7.

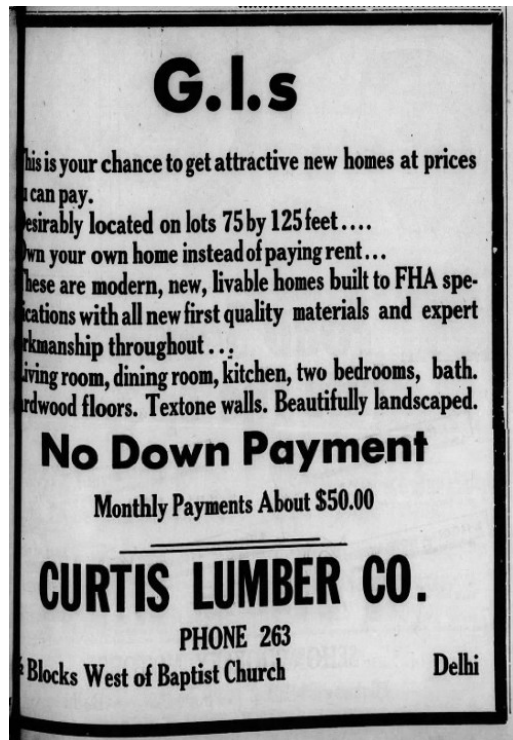


Figure 19 *Delhi Dispatch* January 28, 1948, page 3.

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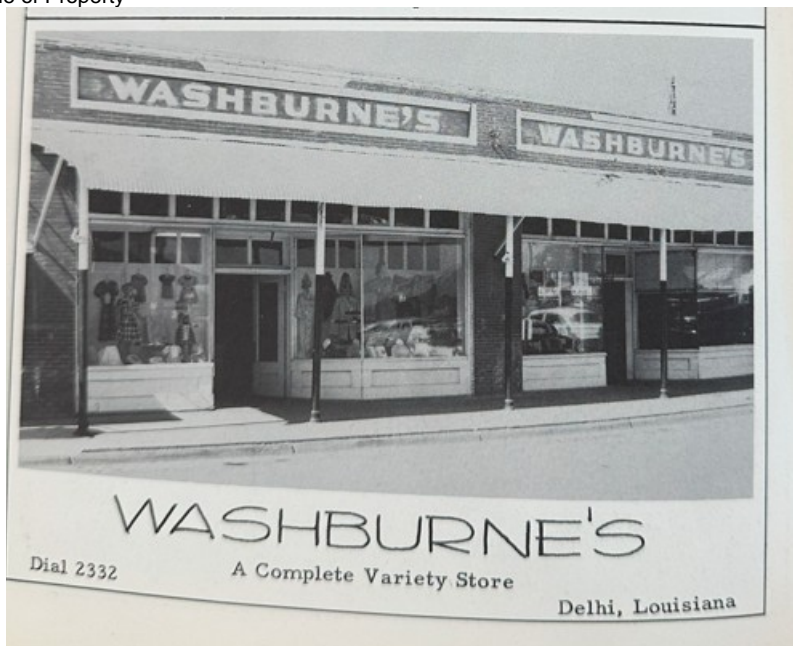


Figure 20 The now demolished historic store at 307 Depot, ca.1950, *Arktos* Yearbook, 1957.



Figure 21 1951 advertisement referring to the service station at 802 West First Street. *Delhi Dispatch*, June 6, 1951, p8.

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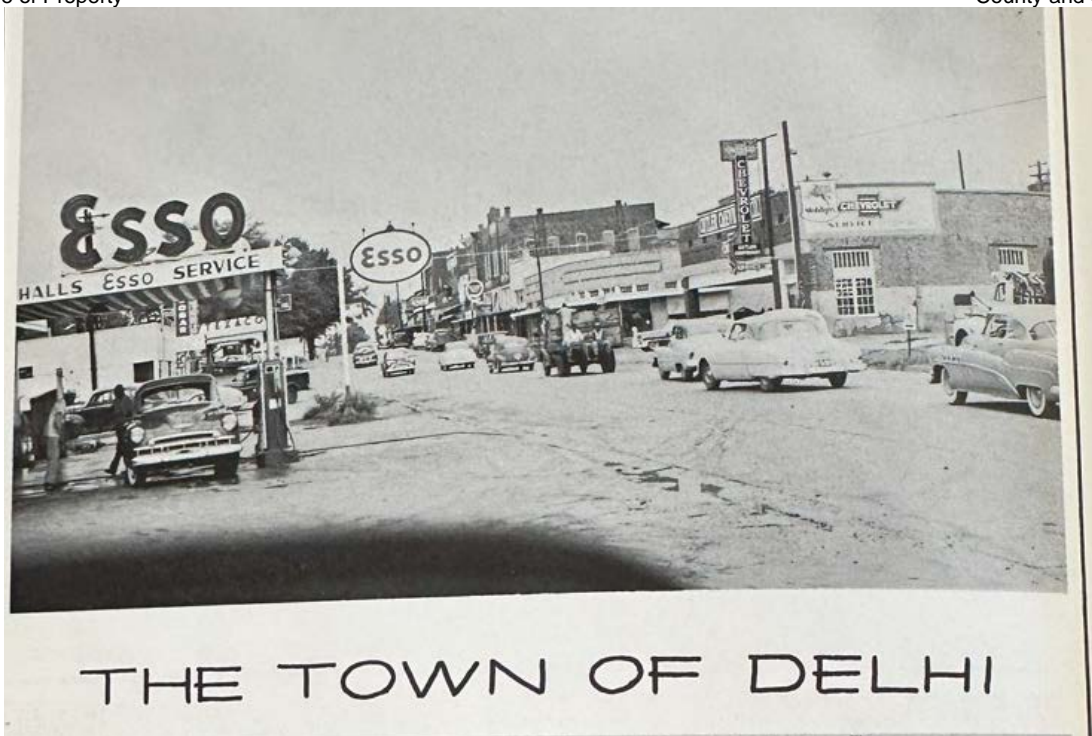
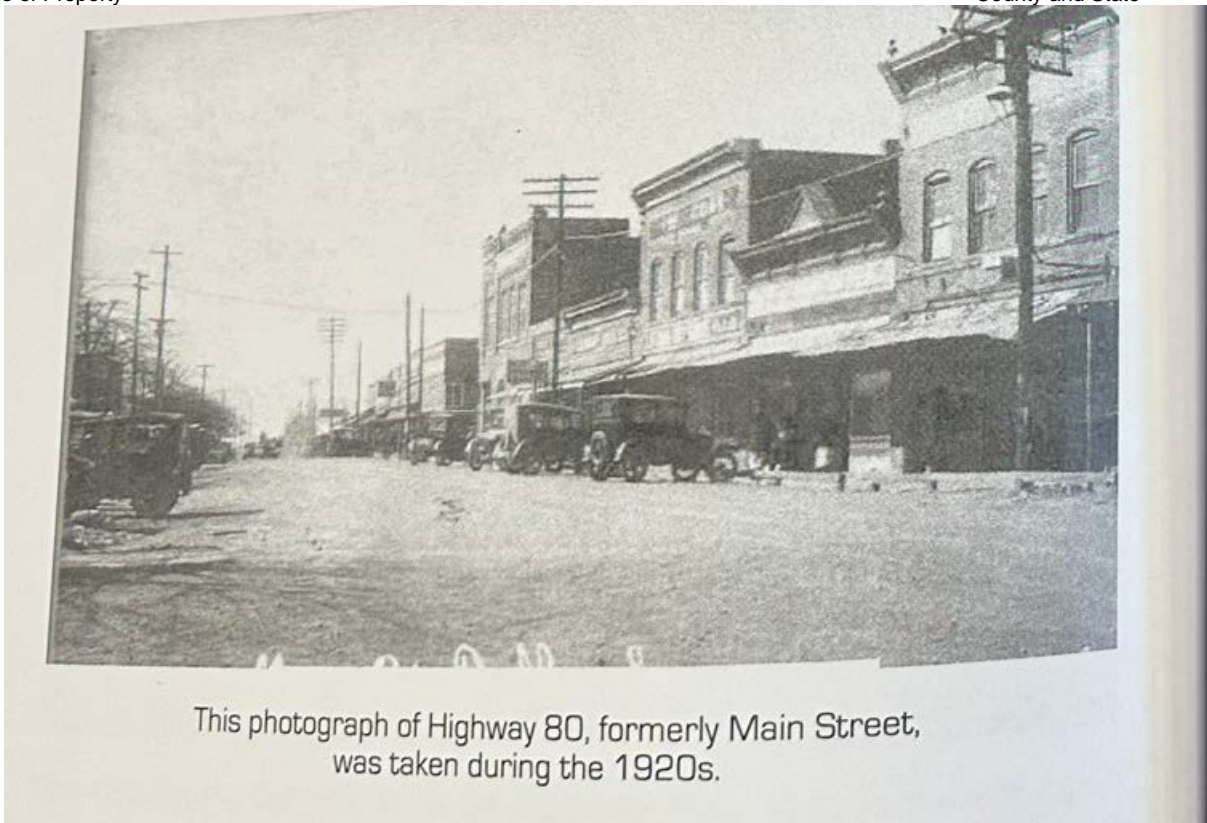


Figure 22 Historic service stations on East First Street, looking west, ca.1950. *Arktos* Yearbook, 1952.

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This photograph of Highway 80, formerly Main Street,
was taken during the 1920s.

Figure 23 West First Street, 1950s, Cheek page 88.

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Delhi, Bradley Bros - '04

Figure 24 West First Street, 2004. Illustration by Stan Routh.

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: Downtown Delhi Historic District

City or Vicinity: Delhi

County: Richland

State: Louisiana

Photographer: Southkick Rolf Preservation Works LLC: Nora Goddard, Michelle Duhon, Juliette Hotard, James Rolf.

Date Photographed: March 27, 2024 and February 19, 2025

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

Photo_1_of11_SW_Perspective_Facing_NE_700Block_Main_at_W_Third_St_Delhi_LA_RichlandParish.JPG

Photo_2_of_11_NE_Perspective_Facing_SW_713_Main_St_Delhi_LA_RichlandParish.JPG

Photo_3_of_11_SW_Perspective_Facing_NE_Streetscape_RR_tracks_at_Depot_St_Delhi_LA_RichlandParish.jpeg

Photo_4_of11_SW_Perspective_Facing_NE_Streetscape_Depot_at_Detroit_St_Delhi_LA_RichlandParish.JPG

Photo_5_of_11_NW_Perspective_Facing_SE_Streetscape_201_Depot_St_Delhi_LA_RichlandParish.JPG

Photo_6_of_11_NW_Perspective_Facing_SE_Streetscape_Depot_St_Delhi_LA_RichlandParish.jpg

Photo_7_of_11_NW_Perspective_Facing_SE_Streetscape_Elm_looking_S_Delhi_LA_RichlandParish.JPG

Photo_8_of_11_NE_Perspective_Facing_SW_Streetscape_Detroit_St_Delhi_LA_RichlandParish.JPG

Photo_9_of_11_S_Perspective_Facing_N_Streetscape_271_299_Georgia_St_Delhi_LA_RichlandParish.JPG

Photo_10_of_11_E_Perspective_Facing_W_Streetscape_W_Tennessee_St_Delhi_LA_LA_RichlandParish.JPG

Photo_11_of_11_SW_Perspective_Facing_NE_Streetscape_Broadway_at_Tennessee_St_Delhi_LA_RichlandParish.jpg

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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

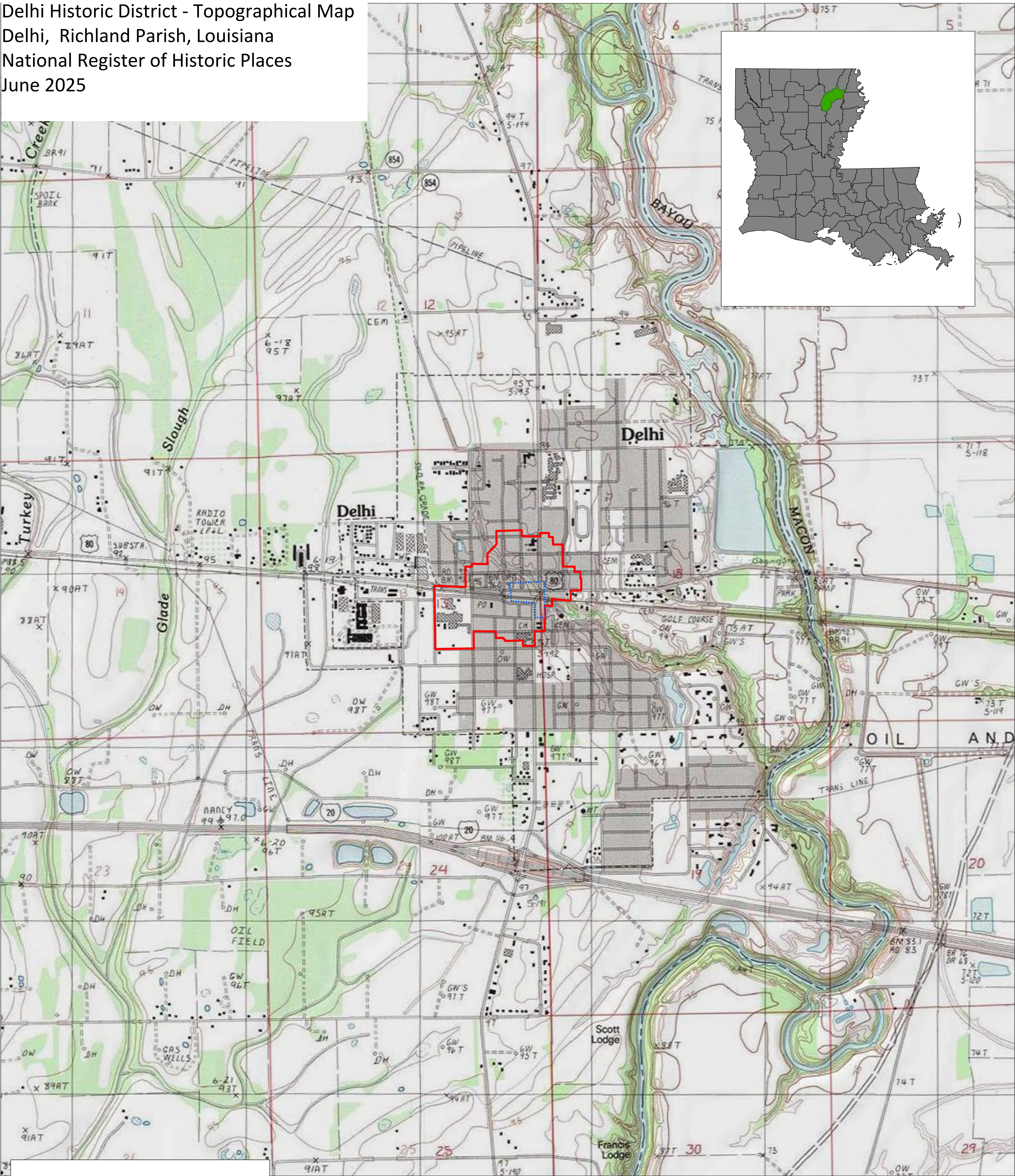
Tier 2 – 120 hours

Tier 3 – 230 hours

Tier 4 – 280 hours

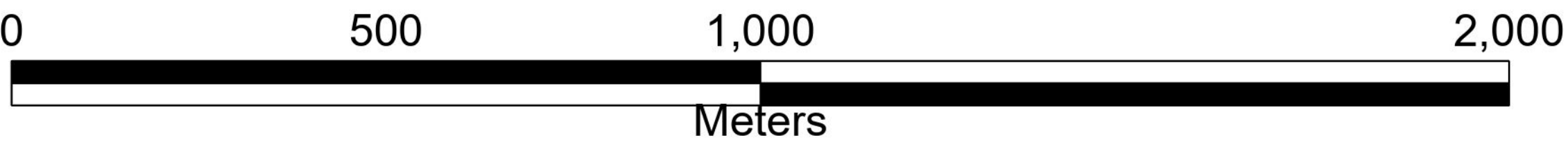
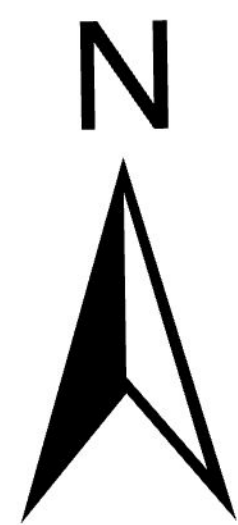
The above estimates include time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and preparing and transmitting nominations. Send comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of the requirement(s) to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, National Park Service, 1201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

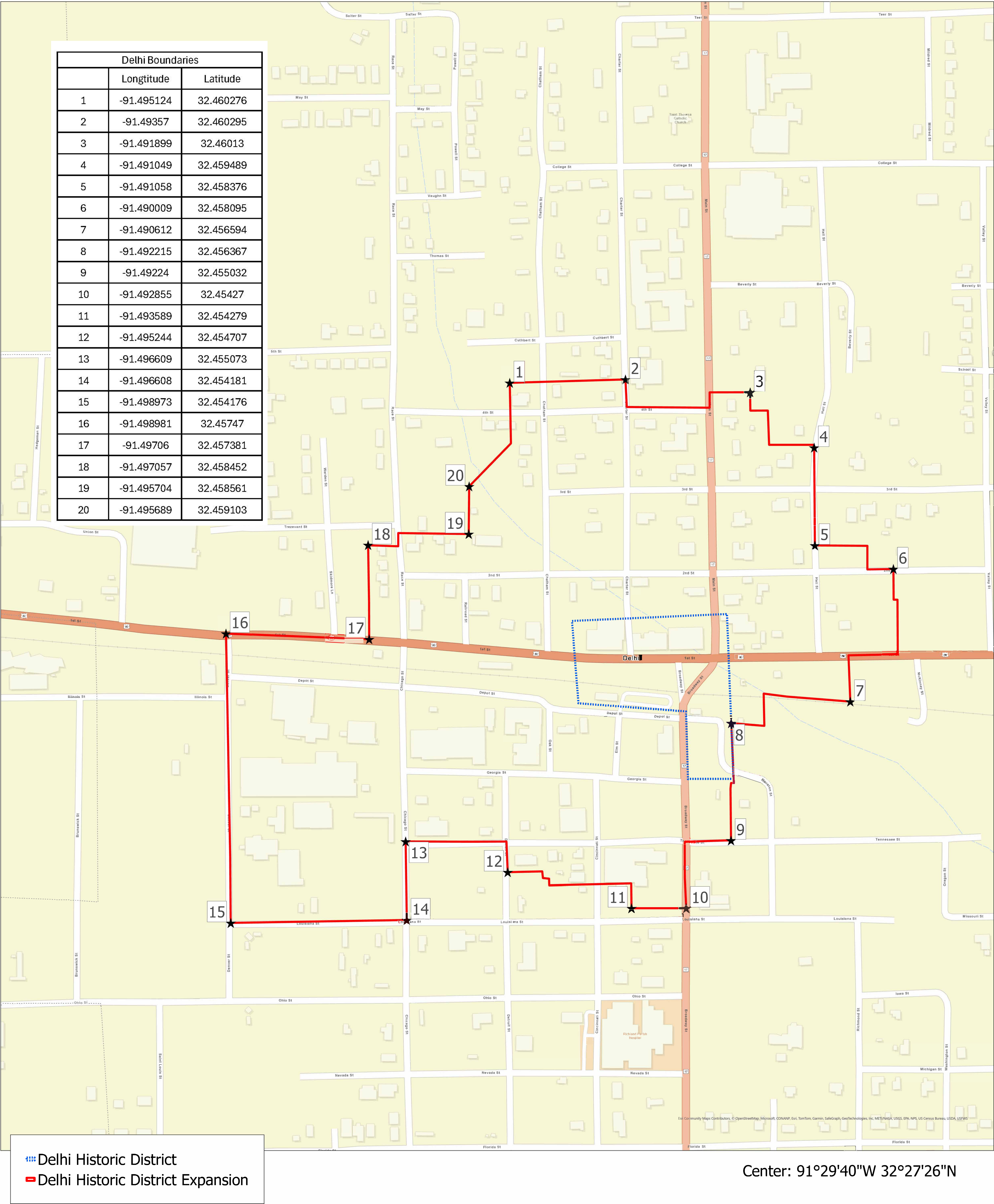
Delhi Historic District - Topographical Map
Delhi, Richland Parish, Louisiana
National Register of Historic Places
June 2025



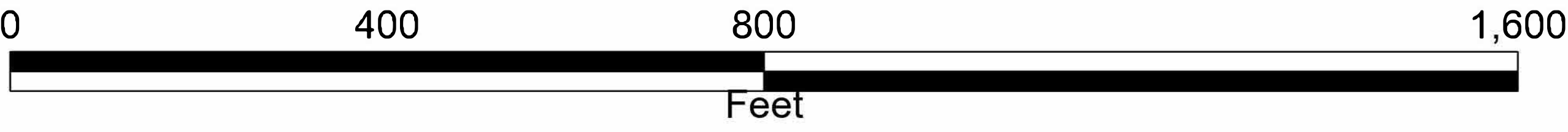
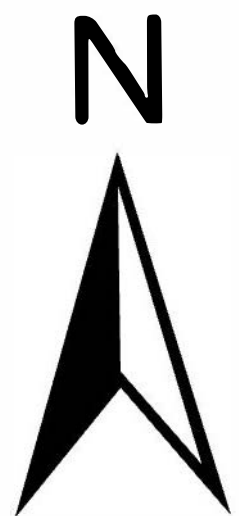
- Delhi Historic District
- Delhi Historic District Expansion

Center: 91°29'40"W 32°27'26"N

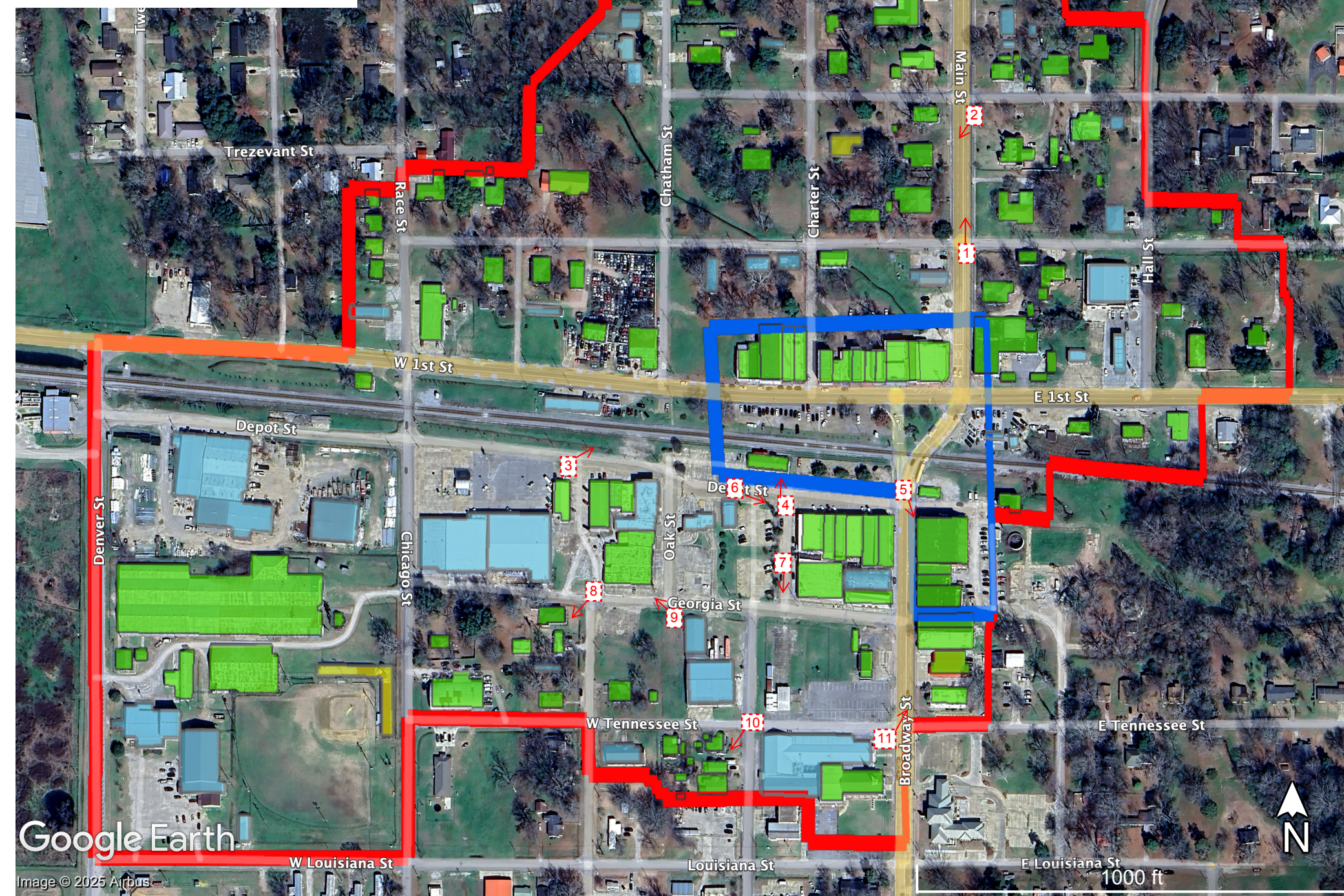




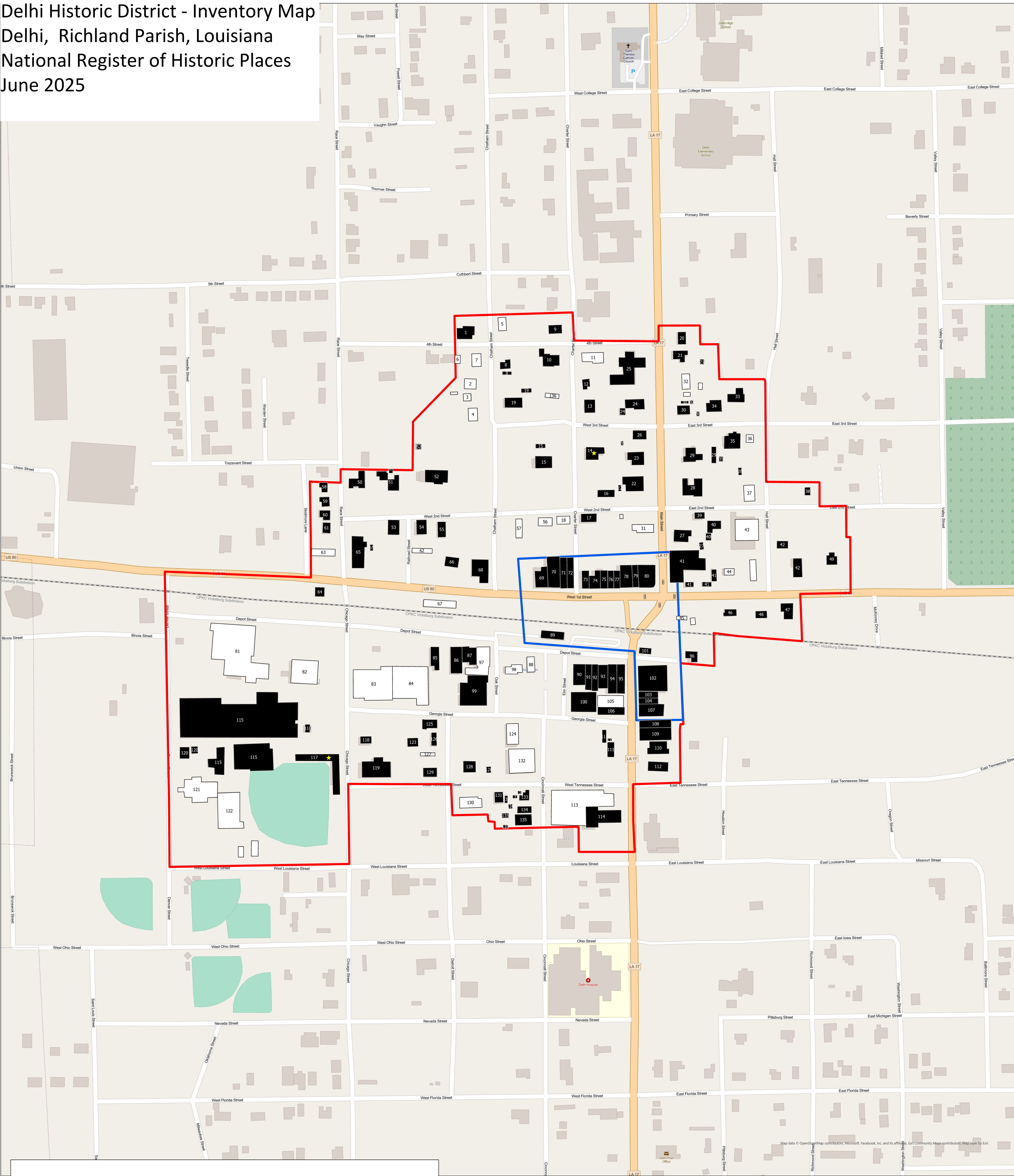
Delhi Historic District - Boundary Map
Delhi, Richland Parish, Louisiana
National Register of Historic Places
June 2025



Delhi Historic District - Photo Key
Delhi, Richland Parish, Louisiana
National Register of Historic Places
June 2025

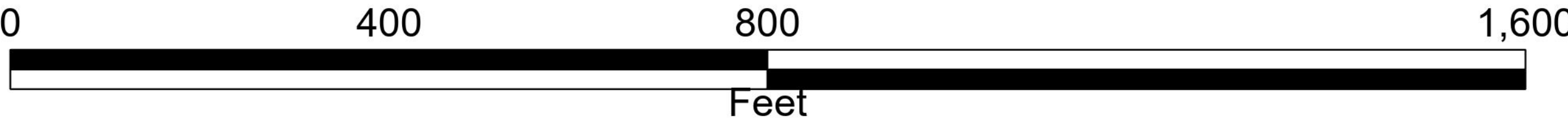
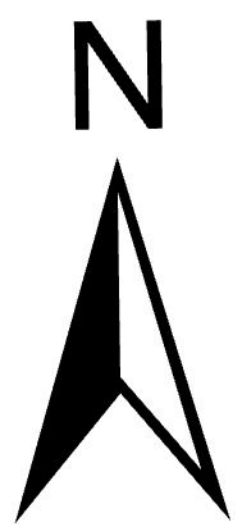


Delhi Historic District - Inventory Map
Delhi, Richland Parish, Louisiana
National Register of Historic Places
June 2025



- ★ Individually Listed
- Contributing to a Listed NR District or Eligible NR District
- Ineligible
- Delhi Historic District
- Delhi Historic District Expansion

Center: 91°29'40"W 32°27'26"N



W Third St Delhi LA

☉ 42°NE (T) ☉ 32.459075°, -91.492520° ±16ft



Delhi

03-27-2024

1

700 block Main

713 Main St Delhi LA

☀ 218°SW (T) ● 32.459153°, -91.492399° ±13ft



2
800 block Main

Delhi
03-27-2024



Delhi LA 71232

☀ 31°NE (T) ☉ 32.456267°, -91.494024°



201 Depot St Delhi LA

☀ 134°SE (T) ☉ 32.456371°, -91.492937° ±13ft



5

100 block Main

Delhi

03-27-2024

Delhi LA 71232

☀ 131°SE (T) ● 32.456572°, -91.493767° ±9ft



Delhi LA 71232

☀ 150°SE (T) ☉ 32.456435°, -91.493820°



Delhi LA 71232

☀ 235°SW (T) ☉ 32.455792°, -91.493961°



271–299 Georgia St Delhi LA

☀ 351°N (T) ● 32.455851°, -91.494494° ±13ft



Delhi

03-27-2024

9

100 block Oak

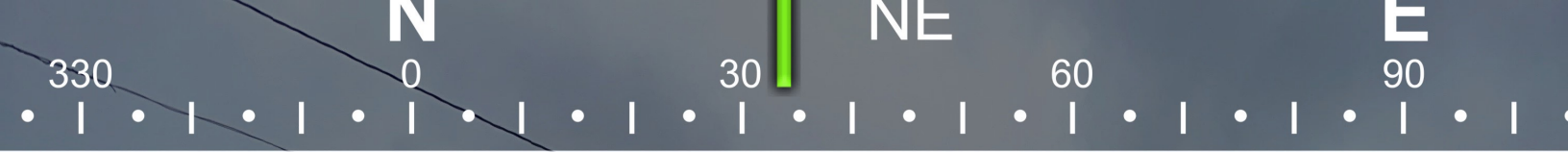
W Tennessee St Delhi LA

☀ 258°W (T) ● 32.455047°, -91.494000° ±13ft



10
200 block Cincinnati

Delhi
03-27-2024



☀ 34°NE (T) ● 32.454998°, -91.492998°



11

Broadway at Tennessee

Delhi
02-19-2025