

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 PropertyHistoric name: Opelousas Historic District (AD & Boundary Increase I)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. LocationStreet & number: Roughly bound by U.S. Highway 190 East (West Vine Street/Ronald Reagan Highway) to the south, South Railroad Avenue to the west, West Grolee Street to the north, and South Academy Street to the east.City or town: Opelousas State: Louisiana County: St. LandryNot 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

Opelousas Historic District AD &
Boundary Increase I

Name of Property

St. Landry Parish, LA

County and State

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 they apply.)

Private:

☒

Public – Local

☒

Public – State

☐

Public – Federal

☐

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s)

☐

District

☒

Site

☐

Structure

☐

Object

☐

Opelousas Historic District AD &
Boundary Increase I

Name of Property

St. Landry Parish, LA

County and State

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>281</u>	<u>11</u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u>2</u>	sites
<u>13</u>	<u>14</u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>253</u>	<u>69</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 5

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE / TRADE: business

COMMERCE / TRADE: professional

COMMERCE / TRADE: specialty stores

COMMERCE / TRADE: financial institutions

COMMERCE / TRADE: department stores

TRANSPORTATION: rail area

TRANSPORTATION: highway

RECREATION AND CULTURE: movie theater

DOMESTIC: single dwellings

DOMESTIC: multiple dwellings

GOVERNMENT: city hall

GOVERNMENT: courthouse

INDUSTRY: data center

Opelousas Historic District AD &
Boundary Increase I

Name of Property

St. Landry Parish, LA

County and State

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE / TRADE: business

COMMERCE / TRADE: professional

COMMERCE / TRADE: specialty stores

COMMERCE / TRADE: financial institutions

TRANSPORTATION: highway

RECREATION AND CULTURE: movie theater

DOMESTIC: single dwellings

DOMESTIC: multiple dwellings

GOVERNMENT: city hall

GOVERNMENT: courthouse

INDUSTRY: data center

VACANT/NOT IN USE

Opelousas Historic District AD &
Boundary Increase I

Name of Property

St. Landry Parish, LA

County and State

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions.)

MID-19TH CENTURY: Early Romanesque Revival, Greek Revival, Gothic Revival

LATE-VICTORIAN: Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Eastlake, Romanesque, Renaissance Revival

LATE-19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival, Neo-Classical Revival, Tudor Revival

LATE-19TH/EARLY-20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style, Bungalow/Craftsman

MODERN MOVEMENT: Moderne, Art Deco, International, Brutalism

OTHER

Materials (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property:

WOOD: Weatherboard, Shingle, Plywood/particle board

BRICK

STONE: Granite

METAL: Aluminum, Cast iron

STUCCO

ASBESTOS

CONCRETE

CERAMIC TILE

GLASS

SYNTHETICS: Vinyl

OTHER

Opelousas Historic District AD &
Boundary Increase I

Name of Property

St. Landry Parish, LA

County and State

Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

The purpose of this National Register nomination is to update the period of significance and expand the current historic district boundaries of the Opelousas Historic District listed on the National Register in 1989. The boundary increase correlates with the historic district period of significance update to 1975 updating to the present 50-year guideline and Opelousas' historical commercial expansion. Along with the update is a new inventory and a new historic district map (see next section for details). The existing National Register district includes commercial and governmental buildings generally characterized by one- and two-story commercial buildings with additional larger landmark buildings dating to the late-19th and early 20th centuries. The main thoroughfares in Opelousas are U.S. Highway 190 eastbound (East and West Vine Street) and westbound (East and West Landry Street), and U.S. Highway 182 northbound (North and South Union Street) and southbound (North and South Union Street). U.S. I-49 borders the eastern side of town, with U.S. Highways 357 (South Bullard Road) and 3043 (Grandnigo Road) to the west. Landry and Main Streets have always served as the historic commercial thoroughfares in Opelousas. In the late-19th century, commercial railroad development began on the west side of town diverting north and south followed by residential expansion. In the early-20th century, commercial and residential development continued westward following the newly constructed U.S. Highway 190.

Narrative Description

Current and Proposed Districts

Listed on the National Register May 2, 1989, the current Opelousas Historic District included 21 buildings on three blocks in downtown Opelousas centered around the St. Landry Parish Courthouse. The nomination included 18 contributing buildings (of which two were previously listed individually on the National Register) and 3 non-contributing buildings. The 18 contributing elements range in date from circa 1840 to 1939 and exhibit styles from Greek Revival to Art Deco, commonly dominant in brick with shared masonry walls. The Opelousas Historic District Additional Documentation & Boundary Increase I encompasses 292 buildings, 3 sites, and 27 structures including the 21 resources in the original district listing. Approximately 253 of the buildings are considered contributing and 69 are non-contributing with the extended period of significance through 1975. The 1989 Opelousas Historic District inventory includes contributing and non-contributing buildings but does not mention structures such as the 1920 Victory Column (Resource I.D. 49-00336) or the 1886 Courthouse Bell (Resource I.D. 49-00337). Updating the period of significance for the current district and the district expansion will extend resource

Opelousas Historic District AD &
Boundary Increase I

Name of Property

St. Landry Parish, LA

County and State

typologies to include buildings, sites, and objects in accordance with the National Register Bulletin 15.¹ Five structures (see Resource I.D.s 49-00336 to 49-00340) within the existing Opelousas Historic District were recorded during the resurvey. It should be noted that these objects, three contributing and two non-contributing, are within the St. Landry Courthouse Square, in which the 1939 St. Landry Courthouse (Resource I.D. 49-00008) was considered one of three non-contributing buildings in the 1989 National Register nomination due to the 50-year guideline.

Boundary Increase Area

The area to be added is roughly bound by Highway 190 East (West Vine Street/Ronald Reagan Highway) to the south, South Railroad Avenue to the west, West Grolee Street to the north, and South Academy Street to the east.

Architectural Styles within the Boundary Increase Area

Architectural styles in the boundary increase area include those in the mid-19th century: Early Romanesque Revival, Greek Revival, Gothic Revival; late-Victorian: Gothic, Queen Anne, Romanesque; Late-19th and 20th century revivals: Colonial Revival, Classical Revival, Tudor Revival; late-19th and early-20th century American movements: Commercial, Bungalow/Craftsman; modern movements: Moderne, Art Deco; and Other. The majority of the buildings in the boundary increase are Commercial Row style buildings (see the boundary increase inventory for further discussion of each building).

Contributing/Non-contributing Resources

Determination of contributing and non-contributing status for all resources was determined based on a district-wide evaluation of the seven levels of criteria for the National Register, comprising: location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Contributing resources were determined to maintain integrity in the majority of those seven aspects of integrity.

Non-contributing resources were determined to lack the historic integrity within the seven aforementioned. The methods of evaluation used in determining loss of integrity included evaluation of the seven levels of criteria towards evaluating buildings identified in historic aerial photographs, historic maps, historic newspapers, and historic photographs, and applying them to what was identified in the field survey. Alterations considered impactful to the contributing status of a building include design, such as façade remodels, non-historic additions that disguise the original, enclosed openings, and other permanent or excessive non-historic alterations to the historic design, fenestration, materials and proportions. Finally, age of building was also important as the 50-year age mark was necessary for eligibility. This method was applied consistently across all resources.

¹ "How to Define Categories of Historic Properties," National Register Bulletin 15, 4.

Opelousas Historic District AD &
Boundary Increase I

Name of Property

St. Landry Parish, LA

County and State

Resources by Construction Period

The following tables provide architectural development over time by decade and the percentage of total resources in the 1989 and 2025 Opelousas Historic District surveys. The first table shows a total of 21 buildings compared to the 322 buildings, sites, objects, and structures included in the 2025 Boundary Increase I.

In reference to the 1989 National Register nomination, the following inventory is categorized by construction period:

Resources by Construction Period, 1989 Nomination		
Construction Dates	Number of Resources	Percentage of District
circa 1820-1890	4	19%
1891-1939	14	67%
After 1939 (intrusions)	3	14%
Total	21	100%

The table below displays the distribution of historic resources within the proposed expanded district. A partial survey was completed in 2022 by AT&T, while surveys for this nomination were conducted from 2023 to 2024. Approximate numbers are as follows:

Resources by Construction Period, 2025 Boundary Increase I		
Construction Dates	Number of Resources	Percentage of District
1820-1830	1	>1%
1831-1840	0	0%
1841-1850	1	>1%
1851-1860	2	>1%
1861-1870	2	>1%
1871-1880	1	>1%
1881-1890	10	3%
1891-1900	25	8%
1901-1910	30	9%
1911-1920	20	6%
1921-1930	60	19%
1931-1940	25	8%
1941-1950	40	12%
1951-1960	40	12%
1961-1970	20	6%
1971-1975	5	2%
1976-2025 (intrusions)	40	12%
Total	322	100%

Opelousas Historic District AD &
Boundary Increase I

Name of Property

St. Landry Parish, LA

County and State

Primary Architectural Styles in the Opelousas Historic District

The 1989 district nomination does not provide detailed information regarding the various architectural styles within the Opelousas Historic District. The following section gives a detailed description of the architectural styles and typologies within the new proposed period of significance.

The city of Opelousas was founded in 1720 as one of the first colonial cities in French Louisiana. Regretfully, the earliest buildings constructed in Opelousas no longer exist with the earliest building, the Wier House, individually listed at 305 East Bellevue Street, dates to c.1820 built in the Federal style. The architectural styles in the following sections give general time periods referencing *A Field Guide to American Houses* (Lee and Virginia Savage McAlester, 2022), *New Orleans Houses: A House-Watcher's Guide* and *Historic Buildings of the French Quarter* (Lloyd Vogt, 1985 and 2002), and *Louisiana Buildings 1720-1940: The Historic American Buildings Survey* (Jessie Poesch and Barbara SoRelle Bacot, eds., 1997). While McAlester gives a general time period of national architectural trends, it should be acknowledged that these trends in Opelousas generally started and ended later than other regions in the U.S., referring to local time periods such as New Orleans or Louisiana more accurate to development trends in Opelousas.

Greek Revival (1830-1850)

Greek Revival style dates nationally between 1825 and 1860 and between 1830 and 1850 locally. The architectural style is based on Classical Greek architectural forms, particularly Greek temple forms from antiquity. Many Greek Revival forms include a quiet silhouette against the sky with or without an entry porch with columns ranging from full-height, partial height (i.e., a first-story portico), or absent. Architectural elements include low-pitched roofs, flat-headed openings, smooth stucco walls, often scored, recessed elaborate entrances often with a narrow transom and sidelights, and windows with large lights of glass—six-over-six with a sill or nine-over-twelve full-length.² Examples of Greek Revival style buildings included in the Opelousas Historic District Boundary Increase I include the shotgun residence at 132 West Bellevue Street, built 1885-1892 (Photo __), and the freestanding commercial building at 129 West Landry Street, built in 1845 (Photo __).

Italianate (1840-1880)

Italianate style dates nationally between 1840 and 1885, and locally between 1840 and 1880, based on picturesque Tuscan farmhouses. Domestic buildings are typically two to three stories commonly featuring a cupola or tower and low-pitched roof with a moderate to deep overhang supported by decorative brackets. Windows are tall and narrow, typically arched or curved above.³ Examples of Italianate style buildings in the Opelousas Historic District Boundary Increase I include the commercial Sandoz Law Firm building at 117 West Landry Street, built between 1907-1912 (Photo __), and the Landau Building-Sandoz Law Firm building at 113 West Landry Street, built between 1899-1907 (Photo__).

² Virginia McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, Alfred Knopf: New York, 2013, 247-264.

³ Ibid, 282-302.

Opelousas Historic District AD &
Boundary Increase I

Name of Property

St. Landry Parish, LA

County and State

Italian Renaissance (1850-1930)

Italian Renaissance style dates between 1850 and 1930 with a similar date for local trends. Identifying features include low-pitched hipped roofs (sometimes flat) with ceramic tile roof coverings, widely overhanging eaves, decorative brackets, rounded arches above first story windows and doors with columns or pilasters flanking the entrance.⁴ Two examples of Italian Renaissance architecture in the Opelousas Historic District Boundary Increase I include 511 East Landry Street, built between 1900-1927 (Photo ___), and the freestanding commercial building at 123 South Main Street, built in 1930 (Photo ___).

Queen Anne (1880-1910)

Hailing from England as a reaction to the late-19th century Industrial Revolution, the Queen Anne style dates roughly between the same year at the national and local levels from 1880 to 1910. This Victorian-era style has a steep-pitched and irregularly shaped roof, irregular plan, and massing in form, polychromatic with textures and structural expressions including exterior wooden wall shingles and spindle work, stained/leaded glass, and patterned masonry.⁵ Examples of Queen Anne architecture in the Opelousas Historic District Boundary Increase I include the individually listed St. Landry Lumberyard Company building at 215 North Railroad Avenue, built c. 1890 (Photo ___), and the Veazie-Pavy Queen Anne house at 130 West Vine Street, built in 1905 (Photo ___).

Eastlake (1880-1915)

Eastlake is named after Charles Locke Eastlake, author of *Hints on Household Taste* (1869), which is based on wooden interior designs of the Arts and Crafts movement. The architectural style dates between 1880 and 1915. Eastlake is similar characteristically to Queen Anne style defined by three-dimensional “gingerbread” millwork, seen locally in middle-class to low-income housing, especially the shotgun.⁶ Although few in number, there are two examples of Eastlake architecture in the Opelousas Historic District Boundary Increase I which include the freestanding commercial Leonce Roos building at 265 North Main Street, built between 1896 and 1899 (Photo ___), and a second freestanding commercial building at 204 North Main Street, built between 1880 and 1885 (Photo ___).

Colonial Revival (1885-1940)

Colonial Revival dates nationally between 1880 and 1955, and locally between 1885 and 1940. Generally, there are three phases: Early Phase (1885-1900) which closely references Queen Anne stylistic qualities and New England colonial heritage; Middle Phase (1900-1930) where designs become more symmetrical, square or rectangular in plan, and truer in style and form to original colonial prototypes; and late-phase (1930-1940) tending to have simpler styles and size as a result

⁴ Ibid, 496-499.

⁵ Ibid, 344-370.

⁶ Ibid, 336.

Opelousas Historic District AD &
Boundary Increase I

Name of Property

St. Landry Parish, LA

County and State

of the Great Depression. In Louisiana, architectural characteristics may include classical columns, large single panes of glass, narrow siding, side porches, Union Jack patterned porch railings, exposed red brick masonry, and large dormers.⁷ Two examples of Colonial Revival architecture in the Opelousas Historic District Boundary Increase I include the double gallery house at 529 East Vine Street, built between 1927 and 1948 (Photo ____), and the commercial row building at 120 West Bellevue Street, built between 1927 and 1948 (Photo ____).

Tudor Revival (1910-1930)

Tudor Revival dating between 1890 and 1940 nationally, and between 1910 and 1930 locally. The architectural style draws inspiration from English Queen Anne styles and forms including typically steep-pitched side-gabled roofs with intersecting cross-gables and irregular, complex massing featuring half-timbering with either brick masonry or stucco infill. Other defining details include Tudor arches, projecting bays, elaborate chimneys that might include decorative chimney pots.⁸ Although few in number, there are two examples of Tudor Revival architecture in the Opelousas Historic District Boundary Increase I which include the wood frame vernacular building at 332 South Main Street, built between 1927 and 1948 (Photo ____), and a the second Minimal Traditional/American Small House at 217 North Court Street, built between 1927 and 1948 (Photo ____).

Neo-Classical Revival (1895-1955)

Neo-Classical Revival style dates between 1895 and 1955 with the primary feature of a full-height porch on the façade with columns in either the Ionic or Corinthian order supporting a pediment, front-gabled roof, or full-façade porch. Door surrounds are influenced by Georgian, Federal, and Greek Revival styles, and a broken pediment above the entrance or windows is a distinct feature of Neo-Classical Revival.⁹ Two examples of Neo-Classical Revival architecture in the Opelousas Historic District Boundary Increase I include the Old Union Bank building at 105 South Court Street, built in 1911 (Photo ____), and the Jacobs Home at 232 South Liberty Street, built circa 1920 (Photo ____).

Craftsman (1905-1935)

The Craftsman style is associated with low-pitched, gabled roofs with wide overhangs, typically with roof rafters exposed, and decorative exposed beams. The style is strongly associated with the bungalow form, and the primary exterior materials are dashed stucco, tapestry brick, rock-faced concrete block, or stone.¹⁰ Examples of Craftsman architecture in the Opelousas Historic District Boundary Increase I include the bungalow house at 623 East Landry Street, built circa 1930 (Photo ____).

⁷ McAlester, 408-432. & Vogt, *New Orleans Houses: A House-Watcher's Guide*, 119-126.

⁸ McAlester, 448-460. & Vogt, *New Orleans Houses: A House-Watcher's Guide*, 137-140.

⁹ McAlester, 434-446.

¹⁰ McAlester, 566-758. & Vogt, *New Orleans Houses: A House-Watcher's Guide*, 141-147.

Opelousas Historic District AD &
Boundary Increase I

Name of Property

St. Landry Parish, LA

County and State

___), and the St. Rita Infirmary double-shotgun building at 517 South Main Street, built between 1920 and 1927 (Photo ___).

Art Deco (1920-1940)

The Art Deco style began in the decorative arts as a reaction to Art Nouveau and considered a combination between Beaux Art historical ornamentation and Bauhaus philosophy. The 1925 Paris Fair marked the end of Art Deco in Europe and the beginning in the United States. Characteristics include a strong vertical emphasis with a smooth wall surface (usually stucco) with towers and/or protrusions, zigzag, chevron, and other geometric patterns. Art Deco style is commonly seen in public and commercial buildings such as the St. Landry Courthouse.¹¹ Examples of Art Deco architecture in the Opelousas Historic District Boundary Increase I include the St. Landry Parish Courthouse at 118 South Court Street, built in 1939 (Photo ___), and the Abdalla's Department Store commercial row building at 108 East Bellevue Street, built between 1930 and 1948 (Photo ___).

Moderne (1920-1940)

Moderne (or Art Moderne) dates between 1920 and 1940 and is considered a modernistic style. Like Art Deco, Moderne typically has smooth stucco walls, but more simplified typically with a flat roofline, rounded corners, and horizontal grooves, lines, or balustrades. Glass block windows are common as they are small round windows. The Dezauche Main Office and Warehouse is one of the best local examples of this style.¹² Two examples of Moderne architecture in the Opelousas Historic District Boundary Increase I include the Delta Theatre at 120 Market Street, built in 1934 (Photo ___), and the Dezauche and Son warehouse building at 318 South Railroad Avenue, built circa 1930 (Photo ___).

International Style (1925-present)

International style dates from 1925 to present originally influenced by modern artist movements of the early 20th century and German architects fleeing Nazi Germany during the Second World War. Artistic movements of influence include cubism, fauvism, primitivism, abstractism, expressionism, de stijl, et cetera. Simplicity is the defining factor with structural integrity second with smooth exterior walls, flat roofs, glass block and corner windows, and asymmetrical facades.¹³ Although this style occurs infrequently, there are two examples of International Style architecture in the Opelousas Historic District Boundary Increase I which include the building at 307 East Landry Street, built between 1958 and 1969 (Photo ___), and the freestanding commercial building at 411 East Landry Street, also built between 1958 and 1969 (Photo ___).

¹¹ McAlester 580-585.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ McAlester, 616-627. & Vogt, *New Orleans Houses: A House-Watcher's Guide*, 160-163.

Opelousas Historic District AD &
Boundary Increase I

Name of Property

St. Landry Parish, LA

County and State

New Formalism (1950-1970)

New Formalism dates between 1950 and 1970. Characteristics include slender attenuated arches to a box-like form to give the appearance of a high-style appearance.¹⁴ Although this style is less common than other modern styles in Opelousas, the Catalyst Bank is an example located at 235 North Court Street, built between 1958 and 1969 (Photo ____), as is the Opelousas Police Department at 318 North Court Street, built c.1960 (Photo ____).

Brutalism (1950-1990)

Brutalism dates between 1950 and 1990, The architectural style began as an aesthetic philosophy of exposing building materials, particularly concrete and metal structural elements. This style emphasizes bulky angular designs with minimal emphasis on glass windows. Rarely found in residential architecture, Brutalism is typically seen in civic buildings throughout the United States.¹⁵ In Opelousas, the St. Landry Parish Sheriff's Office, built in 1974, is the only contributing Brutalist building throughout the survey and district expansion (Photo ____).

Intrusions – Post-1975

In the previous nomination, all resources constructed before 1939 were considered an intrusion. The resurvey shows there are many buildings constructed after 1939 and 1975, the current 50-year guideline.

SURVEY INVENTORY

See attached.

¹⁴ McAlester, 655.

¹⁵ Ibid, 664.

Boundary Increase Inventory – Working Database

[Note: Inventory highlighted in blue indicates a recent survey performed by AT&T]

Inventory #	LHRI #	Historic Name	Street	National Register Status	Type of Resource	Construction Date	Date of Alterations	Form	Style
1	49-00007	St. Landry Parish Sheriff's Office	108 South Market Street	Contributing	Building	1974	-	Other	Brutalism
2	49-00008	St. Landry Parish Courthouse	118 South Court Street	Contributing	Building	1939	c.2022	Other	Art Deco
3	49-00020	J.B. Sandoz Building	320 North Main Street	Contributing	Building	1953	-	Freestanding Commercial	Other
4	49-00052	-	222 West North Street	Contributing	Building	1948-1958	-	Freestanding Commercial	No Style
5	49-00053	-	318 West North Street	Contributing	Building	1958-1969	-	Freestanding Commercial	No Style
6	49-00054	-	324 West North Street	Contributing	Building	1935-1950	-	Minimal Traditional/ American Small House	No Style
7	49-00056	Women's Club Library	530 Wallior Street	Contributing	Building	1958-1969	-	Freestanding Commercial	Colonial Revival
8	49-00060	-	316 West Bellevue Street	Contributing	Building	c.1948	-	Other	Colonial Revival
9	49-00061	-	324 West Landry Street	Non-contributing	Building	1970-1978	-	Other	Colonial Revival
10	49-00062	-	309 West Bellevue Street	Contributing	Building	1927-1948	-	Other	Craftsman
11	49-00063	Delta Theatre	120 Market Street	Contributing	Building	1934	1955, 1990	Other	Moderne
12	49-00064	-	214 West Landry Street	Contributing	Building	1899-1907	-	Freestanding Commercial	No Style
13	49-00065	-	222 West Landry Street	Contributing	Building	1948-1958	c.1970	Other	Other
14	49-00066	-	306 West Landry Street	Contributing	Building	1927-1948	-	Other	No Style
15	49-00067	-	131 South Liberty Street	Non-contributing	Building	1958-1969	-	Freestanding Commercial	No Style
16	49-00068	-	226 North Market Street	Contributing	Building	1921-1927	-	Bungalow	Craftsman
17	49-00069	Catalyst Bank	235 North Court Street	Contributing	Building	1958-1969	-	Freestanding Commercial	New Formalism

Inventory #	LHRI #	Historic Name	Street	National Register Status	Type of Resource	Construction Date	Date of Alterations	Form	Style
18	49-00070	-	221 North Court Street	Contributing	Building	1927-1948	-	Freestanding Commercial	No Style
19	49-00071		217 North Court Street	Contributing	Building	1927-1948	-	Minimal Traditional/ American Small House	Neo-Classical Revival
20	49-00072	-	203 North Court Street	Contributing	Building	1948-1958	-	Freestanding Commercial	No Style
21	49-00073	-	125 North Court Street	Contributing	Building	1899-1907	-	Freestanding Commercial	Moderne
22	49-00074	-	115 North Court Street	Contributing	Building	1948-1958	-	Freestanding Commercial	No Style
23	49-00075	-	107 North Court Street	Contributing	Building	1927-1948	-	Freestanding Commercial	No Style
24	49-00076	-	117 North Court Street	Contributing	Building	1927-1948	-	Commercial Row Building	No Style
25	49-00077	-	100 West Bellevue Street	Contributing	Building	1927-1948	-	Commercial Row Building	No Style
26	49-00078	-	102 West Bellevue Street	Contributing	Building	1927-1948	-	Commercial Row Building	No Style
27	49-00079	-	106 West Bellevue Street	Contributing	Building	1960-1969	-	Commercial Row Building	No Style
28	49-00080	-	108 West Bellevue Street	Contributing	Building	1970-1978	-	Commercial Row Building	No Style
29	49-00081		110 West Bellevue Street	Contributing	Building	1970-1978	-	Commercial Row Building	No Style
30	49-00082		112 and 116 West Bellevue Street	Contributing	Building	1899-1907	-	Commercial Row Building	Other
31	49-00083	-	120 West Bellevue Street	Contributing	Building	1927-1948	-	Commercial Row Building	Colonial Revival

Inventory #	LHRI #	Historic Name	Street	National Register Status	Type of Resource	Construction Date	Date of Alterations	Form	Style
32	49-00084	-	138 West Bellevue Street	Contributing	Building	1860-1885	-	Commercial Row Building	Colonial Revival
33	49-00085	-	140 West Bellevue Street	Contributing	Building	1915	-	Commercial Row Building	No Style
34	49-00086	-	126 West Bellevue Street	Contributing	Building	1958-1969	-	Commercial Row Building	No Style
35	49-00087	-	128 West Bellevue Street	Contributing	Building	1948-1958	-	Commercial Row Building	No Style
36	49-00088	-	132 West Bellevue Street	Contributing	Building	1885-1892	-	Shotgun	Greek Revival
37	49-00089	-	134 West Bellevue Street	Contributing	Building	1927-1948	-	Commercial Row Building	No Style
38	49-00090	-	108 North Market Street	Contributing	Building	1950-1958	-	Commercial Row Building	No Style
39	49-00091	-	110 North Market Street	Contributing	Building	1950-1958	-	Commercial Row Building	No Style
40	49-00092	-	117 East Landry Street	Contributing	Building	1950-1958	-	Commercial Row Building	No Style
41	49-00093	-	158 East Landry Street	Contributing	Building	1950-1958	-	Commercial Row Building	No Style
42	49-00094	-	127 East Landry Street	Contributing	Building	1912-1921	-	Commercial Row Building	No Style
43	49-00095	St. Landry Parish Bank & Trust Company	170 East Landry Street	Contributing	Building	1900-1907	1955	Other	Other

Inventory #	LHRI #	Historic Name	Street	National Register Status	Type of Resource	Construction Date	Date of Alterations	Form	Style
44	49-00096	-	120 South Main Street	Contributing	Building	1930-1948	-	Commercial Row Building	No Style
45	49-00097	-	124 South Main Street	Contributing	Building	1930-1948	-	Commercial Row Building	No Style
46	49-00098	Abdalla's	112 South Main Street	Contributing	Building	1921-1927	1953	Commercial Row Building	Other
47	49-00099	Abdalla's Department Store	108 East Bellevue Street	Contributing	Building	1930-1948	-	Commercial Row Building	Art Deco
48	49-00100	Abdalla's	East Bellevue Street	Contributing	Building	1930-1948	-	Commercial Row Building	No Style
49	49-00101	H. Bodemuller Building	126 East Bellevue Street	Contributing	Building	1930	-	Commercial Row Building	No Style
50	49-00102	-	120 East Bellevue Street	Contributing	Building	1948-1958	-	Commercial Row Building	No Style
51	49-00103	Abdalla's Department Store	123 East Bellevue Street	Contributing	Building	1948-1958	-	Commercial Row Building	No Style
52	49-00104	Abdalla's	East Bellevue Street	Contributing	Building	1948-1958	-	Commercial Row Building	No Style
53	49-00105	Old Union Bank Building	105 South Court Street	Contributing	Building	1911	-	Other	Neo-Classical Revival
54	49-00106	-	109 South Court Street	Contributing	Building	1948-1958	-	Commercial Row	No Style
55	49-00107	-	111-113 South Court Street	Contributing	Building	1921-1927	-	Commercial Row Building	No Style
56	49-00108	Lacombe Building - Old Rexall New Drug Store	128 South Court Street	Contributing	Building	1905	-	Commercial Row Building	Italianate
57	49-00109	J.W. Low Store	121-A South Court Street	Contributing	Building	1948-1958	-	Freestanding Commercial	No Style
58	49-00110	-	103 East Bellevue Street	Contributing	Building	1950-1958	-	Other	Other
59	49-00111	-	128 North Court Street	Contributing	Building	1958-1969	-	Freestanding Commercial	No Style

Inventory #	LHRI #	Historic Name	Street	National Register Status	Type of Resource	Construction Date	Date of Alterations	Form	Style
60	49-00112	Abdalla's Furniture Store	111 North Main Street	Contributing	Building	1947	-	Freestanding Commercial	Art Deco
61	49-00113	J.P. Abdalla's Fashion Mart	123 North Main Street	Contributing	Building	1965	-	Freestanding Commercial	No Style
62	49-00114	-	205 North Main Street	Contributing	Building	1958-1969	-	Commercial Row Building	No Style
63	49-00115	-	211 North Main Street	Non-contributing	Building	1958-1969	-	Commercial Row Building	No Style
64	49-00116	-	213 North Main Street	Non-contributing	Building	1958-1969	-	Commercial Row Building	No Style
65	49-00117	-	217 North Main Street	Non-contributing	Building	1970-1978	-	Freestanding Commercial	No Style
66	49-00118	-	221 North Main Street	Non-contributing	Building	1958-1969	-	Freestanding Commercial	No Style
67	49-00119	-	249 North Main Street	Non-contributing	Building	1948-1958	-	Freestanding Commercial	No Style
68	49-00120	Opelousas Sanitarium	North Main Street At East Grolee St	Contributing	Building	1907-1912	-	Freestanding Commercial	Italianate
69	49-00121	Chase Bank	234 North Court Street	Non-contributing	Building	1970-1978	-	Other	Other
70	49-00122	KSLO Building	216 North Court Street	Contributing	Building	1947	-	Other	No Style
71	49-00123	-	204 North Court Street	Contributing	Building	1899-1907	-	Freestanding Commercial	Italianate
72	49-00124	-	222-224 North Main Street	Contributing	Building	1958-1969	-	Freestanding Commercial	No Style
73	49-00125	Leonce Roos Building	265 North Main Street	Contributing	Building	1896-1899	1921-1958	Freestanding Commercial	Eastlake
74	49-00126	-	204 North Main Street	Contributing	Building	1880-1885	-	Freestanding Commercial	Eastlake
75	49-00127	-	222 North Main Street	Non-contributing	Building	1948-1958	c.2000	Freestanding Commercial	No Style
76	49-00128	-	118 North Main Street	Contributing	Building	1899	-	Freestanding Commercial	No Style

Inventory #	LHRI #	Historic Name	Street	National Register Status	Type of Resource	Construction Date	Date of Alterations	Form	Style
77	49-00129	-	110 South Main Street	Contributing	Building	1892-1986	-	Freestanding Commercial	No Style
78	49-00130	-	115 South Main Street #A	Contributing	Building	1921-1927	-	Commercial Row Building	No Style
79	49-00131	-	115 South Main Street #B	Contributing	Building	1860-1885	-	Commercial Row Building	No Style
80	49-00132	-	117 South Main Street	Contributing	Building	1860-1885	-	Commercial Row Building	No Style
81	49-00133	-	123 South Main Street	Contributing	Building	1930	-	Freestanding Commercial	Italian Renaissance
82	49-00134	-	129 South Main Street	Contributing	Building	1927-1948	-	Commercial Row Building	No Style
83	49-00135	-	131 South Main Street	Contributing	Building	1927-1948	-	Commercial Row Building	No Style
84	49-00136	-	135 South Main Street	Contributing	Building	1896-1899	-	Commercial Row Building	Italianate
85	49-00137	-	East Landry Street	Contributing	Building	1927-1948	-	Commercial Row Building	No Style
86	49-00138	-	213 East Landry Street	Contributing	Building	1958-1969	-	Commercial Row Building	No Style
87	49-00139	-	East Landry Street	Contributing	Building	1958-1969	-	Commercial Row Building	No Style
88	49-00140	-	219 East Landry Street	Contributing	Building	1958-1969	-	Commercial Row Building	No Style
89	49-00141	Wier House	305 East Bellevue Street (Wier Building)	Individually Listed	Building	1820	-	Other	Other
90	49-00142	-	337 East Landry Street	Non-contributing	Building	1958-1969	-	Freestanding Commercial	No Style
91	49-00143	-	117 South Union Street	Contributing	Building	1927-1948	-	Freestanding Commercial	No Style
92	49-00144	-	307 East Landry Street	Contributing	Building	1958-1969	-	Other	formal Style
93	49-00145	-	411 East Landry Street	Contributing	Building	1958-1969	-	Freestanding Commercial	International Style
94	49-00146	-	511 East Landry Street	Contributing	Building	1900-1927	-	Other	Italian Renaissance

Inventory #	LHRI #	Historic Name	Street	National Register Status	Type of Resource	Construction Date	Date of Alterations	Form	Style
95	49-00147	-	521 East Landry Street	Contributing	Building	1900-1927	-	Bungalow	Craftsman
96	49-00148	-	525 East North Street	Contributing	Building	1900-1927	-	Bungalow	No Style
97	49-00149	Terracina & Lupo Grocery Store	430 East Grolee Street	Contributing	Building	1880	-	Freestanding Commercial	No Style
98	49-00150	Pap's Tourist Court	337 West Landry Street	Contributing	Building	1956	1948-1958	Other	No Style
99	49-00151	-	337 West Landry Street	Contributing	Building	1935-1948	-	Freestanding Commercial	No Style
100	49-00152	-	315 West Landry Street	Contributing	Building	1948-1958	-	Freestanding Commercial	No Style
101	49-00153	-	205 West Landry Street	Non-contributing	Building	1970-1978	-	Freestanding Commercial	Other
102	49-00154	-	220 South Market Street	Non-contributing	Building	1958-1969	-	Ranch	Colonial Revival
103	49-00155	-	232 South Market Street	Contributing	Building	1921-1927		Bungalow	Craftsman
98	49-00156	-	308 West Vine Street	Contributing	Building	1880-1900	-	Gable-Ell	Other
99	49-00157	-	233 South Liberty Street	Non-contributing	Building	1958-1969	-	Freestanding Commercial	No Style
100	49-00158	-	311 West Vine Street	Contributing	Building	1948-1958	-	Freestanding Commercial	No Style
101	49-00159	Burleigh House	322 South Market Street	Contributing	Building	1907-1912	-	Wood Frame Vernacular	Other
102	49-00160	Veazie-Pavy House	130 West Vine Street	Contributing	Building	1905	-	Queen Anne House	Queen Anne
103	49-00161	-	215 South Market Street	Contributing	Building	1912-1921	-	Gable-Ell	No Style
104	49-00162	The Palace Café	135 West Landry Street	Contributing	Building	1954	-	Other	Other
105	49-00163	Homère Mouton Law Office	133 West Landry Street	Contributing	Building	1858	-	Other	No Style

Inventory #	LHRI #	Historic Name	Street	National Register Status	Type of Resource	Construction Date	Date of Alterations	Form	Style
106	49-00164	-	129 West Landry Street	Contributing	Building	1845	-	Freestanding Commercial	Revival
107	49-00165	-	125 West Landry Street	Contributing	Building	1949-1958	-	Commercial Row Building	Other
108	49-00166	Old Greco Building	123 West Landry Street	Contributing	Building	1921-1927	-	Commercial Row Building	No Style
109	49-00167	-	121 West Landry Street	Contributing	Building	1912-1921	-	Commercial Row Building	No Style
110	49-00168	Sandoz Law Firm	117 West Landry Street	Contributing	Building	1907-1912	-	Commercial Row Building	Italianate
111	49-00169	Landau Building – Sandoz Law Firm	113 West Landry Street	Contributing	Building	1899-1907	-	Commercial Row Building	Italianate
112	49-00170	Parish Trust & Savings	103 West Landry Street	Contributing	Building	1928-1935	-	Commercial Row Building	No Style
113	49-00171	-	230 South Court Street	Contributing	Building	1950-1958	-	Freestanding Commercial	No Style
114	49-00172	-	234 South Court Street	Contributing	Building	c.1880	-	Queen Anne House	Queen Anne
115	49-00173	-	116 West Vine Street	Contributing	Building	1930-1948	-	Freestanding Commercial	No Style
116	49-00174	Shute Building	102 East Landry Street	Contributing	Building	1924	-	Commercial Row Building	No Style
117	49-00175	Aaron Jacobs Buildings	106 East Landry Street	Contributing	Building	1916	-	Commercial Row Building	No Style
118	49-00176	Aaron Jacobs Buildings	108 East Landry Street	Contributing	Building	1916	-	Commercial Row Building	No Style
119	49-00177	Dietlein-Savoy Building	East Landry Street	Contributing	Building	1906	-	Commercial Row Building	No Style
120	49-00178	St. Landry Bank and Trust Co.	132 East Landry Street	Contributing	Building	1978	c.1990	Freestanding Commercial	Other
121	49-00179	-	215 South Main Street	Contributing	Building	1940-1948	-	Freestanding Commercial	Other
122	49-00180	-	324 South Court Street	Contributing	Building	1958-1969	-	Freestanding Commercial	Other

Inventory #	49-00182	-	332 South Main Street	Contributing	Building	1927-1948	-	Wood Frame Vernacular	Tudor Revival
123	49-00181	-	223 South Main Street	Non-contributing	Building	1970-1978	-	Freestanding Commercial	No Style
124	49-00183	-	119 East South Street	Contributing	Building	1958-1969	-	Wood Frame Vernacular	No Style
125	49-00184	-	126 East Vine Street	Contributing	Building	1960-1969	c.2008	Other	Other
126	49-00185	-	116 East Vine Street	Contributing	Building	1927-1948	-	Wood Frame Vernacular	Other
127	49-00186	-	303 South Court Street	Contributing	Building	1927-1948	-	Bungalow	Craftsman
128	49-00187	-	318 South Court Street	Contributing	Building	1970-1978	-	Freestanding Commercial	No Style
129	49-00188	-	324 South Court Street	Contributing	Building	1958-1969	-	Freestanding Commercial	Other
130	49-00189	-	322 South Court Street	Contributing	Building	1958-1969	-	Freestanding Commercial	Colonial Revival
131	49-00190	-	119 West Vine Street	Contributing	Building	1927-1948	-	Bungalow	Craftsman
132	49-00191	-	313 South Market Street	Contributing	Building	1907-1912	-	Queen Anne House	Queen Anne
133	49-00192	-	306 East Landry Street	Non-contributing	Building	1948-1958	-	Warehouse	No Style
134	49-00193	-	701 South Walnut Street	Contributing	Building	1927-1948	-	Other	Colonial Revival
135	49-00194	-	330 East Landry Street	Contributing	Building	1960-1969	-	Freestanding Commercial	Other
136	49-00195	-	East Vine Street	Contributing	Building	1927-1948	-	Warehouse	No Style
137	49-00196	-	428 East Landry Street	Non-contributing	Building	1970-1978	-	Other	Colonial Revival
138	49-00197	Mama's Fried Chicken	508 East Landry Street	Non-contributing	Building	1970-1978	-	Other	Other
139	49-00198	-	528 East Landry Street	Non-contributing	Building	1970-1978	-	Other	No Style
140	49-00199	-	529 East Vine Street	Contributing	Building	1927-1948	-	Double Gallery House	Colonial Revival

Inventory #	LHRI #	Historic Name	Street	National Register Status	Type of Resource	Construction Date	Date of Alterations	Form	Style
141	49-00200	-	608 South Market Street	Contributing	Building	1910-1930	-	Freestanding Commercial	No Style
142	49-00201	-	505 South Court Street	Contributing	Building	1870-1910	-	Wood Frame Vernacular	Other
143	49-00202	-	513 South Court Street	Contributing	Building	1900-1927	-	Bungalow	Craftsman
144	49-00203	-	535 South Court Street	Contributing	Building	1970-1978	-	Freestanding Commercial	Other
145	49-00204		536 South Main Street	Contributing	Building	1900-1927	-	Warehouse	No Style
146	49-00205	-	504 South Main Street	Contributing	Building	1880-1910	-	Pyramidal Cottage	Queen Anne
147	49-00206	-	631 South Main Street	Contributing	Building	1900-1930	-	Creole Cottage	No Style
148	49-00207	-	613 South Main Street	Contributing	Building	1880-1910	-	Queen Anne House	Queen Anne
149	49-00208	-	608 South Union Street	Contributing	Building	1958-1969	-	Freestanding Commercial	No Style
150	49-00209	-	620 South Union Street	Contributing	Building	1900-1925	-	Bungalow	Craftsman
151	49-00210	-	628 South Union Street	Contributing	Building	1927-1948	-	Bungalow	Craftsman
152	49-00211	-	634 South Union Street	Contributing	Building	1900-1925	-	Other	No Style
153	49-00212	-	537 South Main Street	Contributing	Building	1880-1910	-	Pyramidal Cottage	Queen Anne
154	49-00213	-	523 South Main Street	Contributing	Building	1927-1948	-	Bungalow	Craftsman
155	49-00214	St. Rita Infirmary	517 South Main Street	Contributing	Building	1920-1927	-	Double Shotgun	Craftsman
156	49-00215	-	524 South Union Street	Contributing	Building	1958-1969	-	Freestanding Commercial	No Style
157	49-00216	-	538 South Union Street	Contributing	Building	1928-1948	-	Freestanding Commercial	No Style
158	49-00217	-	421 South Main Street	Non-contributing	Building	1970-1978	-	Freestanding Commercial	No Style

Inventory #	LHRI #	Historic Name	Street	National Register Status	Type of Resource	Construction Date	Date of Alterations	Form	Style
163	49-00266	-	105 West Landry Street	Contributing	Building	c.1910	-	Commercial Row Building	Commercial
164	49-00267	The Palace Café (gazebo)	135 West Landry Street	Non-contributing	Structure	c.2015	-	Other	Other
165	49-00268	The Palace Café (shed)	135 West Landry Street	Non-contributing	Structure	c.2010	-	Other	Other
166	49-00270	Pap's Tourist Court	337 West Landry Street (Porte Cochere Office)	Contributing	Structure	1962	-	Other	No Style
167	49-00271	Pap's Restaurant and Motel Office	349 West Landry Street	Contributing	Building	1962	c.1999	Freestanding Commercial	Other
168	49-00272	-	405 West Landry Street	Contributing	Building	c.1948	-	Other	No Style
169	49-00273	Dixie Barber Shop	443 West Landry Street	Contributing	Building	c.1940	c.1945, c.2020	Other	Commercial Style
171	49-00274	Bowman's Barber Shop	435 West Landry Street	Contributing	Building	c.1907	c.1922, c.1947, c.2022	Commercial Row Building	Commercial Style
172	49-00275	-	431 West Landry Street	Contributing	Building	c.1899	c.1907, c.1927, c.2022	Other	Commercial Style
173	49-00276	Wilson's Quick Stop	206 South Railroad Ave	Non-Contributing	Building	c.1981	-	Freestanding Commercial	Other
174	49-00277	Ronald's Auto Repair	216 South Railroad Ave	Non-Contributing	Building	c.1984	-	Freestanding Commercial	No Style
175	49-00278	Dezauche and Son	318 South Railroad Ave	Contributing	Building	c.1930	-	Warehouse	Moderne
176	49-00279	Dietlein & Jacobs Grocery Co. Ltd.	416 South Railroad Ave	Contributing	Building	c.1908	-	Warehouse	No Style
177	49-00280	Dezauche Feed & Seed Store	506 South Railroad Ave	Contributing	Building	c.1933	-	Warehouse	No Style
178	49-00281	Sheriff Swords-John Fakouri Home	306 South Liberty Street	Contributing	Building	c.1907	-	Queen Anne House	Queen Anne

Inventory #	LHRI #	Historic Name	Street	National Register Status	Type of Resource	Construction Date	Date of Alterations	Form	Style
179	49-00282	Sheriff Swords-John Fakouri Home	306 South Liberty Street (Garage)	Contributing	Structure	c.1927	-	Other	No Style
180	49-00283	-	307 South Liberty Street	Contributing	Building	1930	-	Bungalow	Craftsman
181	49-00284	-	429 West Vine Street	Contributing	Building	c.1960	-	Freestanding Commercial	No Style
182	49-00285	-	420 West Vine Street	Contributing	Building	c.1905	-	Bungalow	Craftsman
183	49-00286	-	218 South Liberty Street	Contributing	Building	c.1955	-	Other	No Style
184	49-00287	Jacobs Home	232 South Liberty Street	Contributing	Building	c.1920	-	Other	Neo-Classical Revival
185	49-00288	-	434 West Landry Street	Contributing	Building	c.1920	c.1948, c.2011	Commercial Row Building	Commercial Style
186	49-00289	-	426 West Landry Street	Contributing	Building	c.1948	-	Commercial Row Building	Commercial Style
187	49-00290	-	420 West Landry Street	Contributing	Building	c.1935	-	Commercial Row Building	Commercial Style
188	49-00291	-	406 West Landry Street	Contributing	Building	c.1945	-	Other	Other
189	49-00292	-	338 West Landry Street	contributing	Building	c.1930	-	Bungalow	Craftsman
	49-00293	-	338 West Landry Street (Garage)	Contributing	Building	c.1955	-	Other	No Style
190	49-00294	Old Lassalle – Boudreaux Home	332 West Landry Street	Contributing	Building	1891	-	Other	Other
191	49-00295	-	222 West Landry Street (Shed)	Non-contributing	Structure		-	Other	Other
192	49-00296	Old City Hall – Opelousas Town Market	131 West Bellevue Street	Contributing	Building	1888	-	Freestanding Commercial	Neo-Classical Revival
193	49-00297	Utility Building	101-block South Market Street	Non-contributing	Building	c.1990	-	Other	No Style
194	49-00298	Exhibition Building	100-block West Landry Street	Non-contributing	Building	c.2005	-	Other	No style

Inventory #	LHRI #	Historic Name	Street	National Register Status	Type of Resource	Construction Date	Date of Alterations	Form	Style
195	49-00299	St. Landry Parish Jail Annex	108 South Market Street	Contributing	Building	c.1935	c.2011	Commercial Row Building	Commercial Style
196	49-00300	Old Federal Building	131 South Court Street	Contributing	Building	1893	1933	Other	Romanesque
197	49-00304	-	100-block East Bellevue Street	Non-contributing	Structure	c.1981	-	Bridge	No Style
198	49-00309	American Bank & Trust Opelousas Operations Center	321 East Landry Street	Non-contributing	Building	c.1990	-	Freestanding Commercial	Commercial Style
199	49-00310	Doran & Cawthorne Building	529 East Landry Street	Non-contributing	Building	2023	-	Other	Other
200	49-00311	-	603 East Landry Street	Contributing	Building	c.1950	-	Commercial Row Building	Commercial Style
202	49-00312	-	623 East Landry Street	Contributing	Building	c.1930	-	Bungalow	Craftsman Style
203	49-00313	-	629 East Landry Street	Non-contributing	Building	2005	-	Other	Other
204	49-00314	-	633 East Landry Street	Non-contributing	Building	c.1990	-	Other	No Style
205	49-00316	-	713 1/2 East Landry Street	Contributing	Building	c.1950	-	Other	Other
206	49-00317	-	721 East Landry Street	Contributing	Building	c.1925	-	Other	Other
207	49-00318	-	731 East Landry Street	Non-contributing	Building	c.1990	-	Freestanding Commercial	No Style
208	49-00319	-	730 East Landry Street	Contributing	Building	c.1940	-	Freestanding Commercial	Other
209	49-00320	-	710 East Landry Street	Contributing	Building	c.1930	-	Bungalow	Craftsman
210	49-00321	-	704 East Landry Street	Contributing	Building	c.1940	c.2008	Other	No Style

Inventory #	LHRI #	Historic Name	Street	National Register Status	Type of Resource	Construction Date	Date of Alterations	Form	Style
211	49-00322	-	608 East Landry Street	Contributing	Building	c.1940	-	Freestanding Commercial	Commercial Style
212	49-00323	-	406 East Landry Street	Contributing	Building	c.1910	-	Queen Anne House	Queen Anne
213	49-00324	-	406 East Landry Street (office)	Contributing	Building	c.1940	-	Freestanding Commercial	Commercial Style
214	49-00325	-	353 East Landry Street	Contributing	Building	c.1940	-	Freestanding Commercial	Commercial Style
215	49-00326	-	316 East Landry Street	Contributing	Building	c.1940	-	Other	Other
216	49-00327	Opelousas Firehouse & Museum	109 South Union Street	Contributing	Building	c.1940	-	Other	Other
217	49-00328	-	109 South Union Street (rear building)	Contributing	Building	c.1960	-	Other	No Style
218	49-00334	-	106 West Bellevue Street	Contributing	Building	c.1950	-	Commercial Row Building	Commercial Style
219	49-00341	-	201-block West North Street (electrical building)	Contributing	Building	c.1969	-	Other	No Style
220	49-00342	-	201-block West North Street (shed)	Non-contributing	Structure	c.2000	-	Other	No Style
221	49-00344	-	125 North Market Street	Contributing	Building	c.1960	-	Freestanding Commercial	Classical Revival
222	49-00345	-	209 North Market Street	Contributing	Building	c.1950	-	Freestanding Commercial	Other
223	49-00346	-	128 West North Street (Bldg. 1)	Contributing	Building	c.1890	-	Wood Frame Vernacular	Other
224	49-00347	-	128 West North Street (garage)	Contributing	Structure	c.1912	-	Other	No Style
225	49-00348	-	130 North Market Street	Contributing	Building	c.1930	-	Bungalow	Craftsman
226	49-00350	-	204 North Court Street	Contributing	Building	1903	-	Freestanding Commercial	Italian Renaissance
227	49-00352	-	113 East North Street	Contributing	Building	c.1960	-	Freestanding Commercial	No Style

Inventory #	LHRI #	Historic Name	Street	National Register Status	Type of Resource	Construction Date	Date of Alterations	Form	Style
228	49-00353	Opelousas Police Department	318 North Court Street	Contributing	Building	c.1960	-	Other	New Formalism
229	49-00354	Opelousas City Court Building	127 East Grolee Street (Opelousas City Court Building)	Contributing	Building	1907	-	Other	Other
230	49-00356	Opelousas Public Library	212 East Grolee Street (Opelousas Public Library)	Contributing	Building	c.1970	-	Other	Other
231	49-00357	-	124 East Grolee Street	Contributing	Building	c.1910	-	Freestanding Commercial	Other
232	49-00358	-	304 South Market Street	Contributing	Building	c.1910	-	Bungalow	Craftsman
233	49-00359	-	308 South Market Street	Contributing	Building	c.1895	-	Gable-Ell	Queen Anne
234	49-00360	St. Landry Parish Sheriff's Training Office	133 North Market Street	Non-contributing	Building	c.1980	-	Freestanding Commercial	Other
235	49-00361	-	121 North Market Street	Contributing	Building	c.1925	-	Bungalow	Craftsman
236	49-00362	-	128 West North Street (Bldg 2)	Contributing	Building	c.1925	-	Bungalow	Craftsman
237	49-00363	-	125 North Court Street (shed)	Non-contributing	Structure	c.2010	-	Other	No Style
238	49-00364	-	109 West Vine Street	Contributing	Building	c.1955	-	Freestanding Commercial	Other
239	49-00365	-	217-221 North Court Street (shared garage)	Non-contributing	Structure	c.2000	-	Other	No Style
240	49-00366	-	215 South Railroad Ave	Non-contributing	Building	c.1990	-	Freestanding Commercial	No Style
241	49-00367	-	324 West Vine Street	Contributing	Building	c.1940	-	Gable-Ell	Other
242	49-00368	-	329 West Vine Street	Contributing	Building	c.1950	-	Ranch	Other

Inventory #	LHRI #	Historic Name	Street	National Register Status	Type of Resource	Construction Date	Date of Alterations	Form	Style
243	49-00369	-	318 West Vine Street	Contributing	Building	c.1950	-	Minimal Traditional/ American Small House	No Style
244	49-00370	-	317 West Vine Street	Contributing	Building	c.1910	-	Bungalow	Craftsman
245	49-00371	-	317 West Vine Street (garage)	Contributing	Structure	c.1960	-	Other	No Style
246	49-00373	-	229 West Vine Street (Mobile Home Park)	Contributing	Site	c.1975	-	Other	No Style
247	49-00374	-	217 West Vine Street	Contributing	Building	c.1940	-	Bungalow	Craftsman
248	49-00375	-	213 West Vine Street	Contributing	Building	c.1940	-	Bungalow	Craftsman
249	49-00376	-	303 South Court Street (shed)	Contributing	Building	c.1940	-	Other	Craftsman
250	49-00377	-	216 West Vine Street	Non-contributing	Building	c.2009	-	Freestanding Commercial	No Style
251	49-00378	-	216 West Vine Street (Secondary Building)	Contributing	Building	c.1968	-	Freestanding Commercial	Other
252	49-00379	-	210 East Vine Street	Non-contributing	Building	c.2005	-	Freestanding Commercial	Other
253	49-00380	-	231 South Main Street	Non-contributing	Building	c.2000	-	Freestanding Commercial	No Style
254	49-00381	St. Landry Parish District Attorney's Office	231 South Union Street	Contributing	Building	c.1968	-	Other	Other
255	49-00382	-	316 East Landry Street (Shed)	Contributing	Building	c.1940	-	Other	No Style
256	49-00383	-	406 East Landry Street (Shed)	Contributing	Building	c.1910	-	Other	No Style
257	49-00384	-	248 South Walnut Street	Contributing	Building	c.1920	-	Bungalow	Craftsman
258	49-00385	-	248 South Walnut Street (Shed)	Non-contributing	Building	c.2015	-	Other	No Style

Inventory #	LHRI #	Historic Name	Street	National Register Status	Type of Resource	Construction Date	Date of Alterations	Form	Style
259	49-00387	-	300 West Vine Street	Contributing	Building	c.1905	-	Gable-Ell	Queen Anne
260	49-00388	-	318 West Vine Street (Prefab Shed 1)	Contributing	Building	c.1950	-	Other	No Style
261	49-00389	-	318 West Vine Street (Shed 2)	Contributing	Structure	c.1950	-	Other	No style
262	49-00390	-	229 South Railroad Avenue	Non-contributing	Building	c.1980	-	Other	No Style
263	49-00391	-	315 North Main Street	Contributing	Building	c.1925	-	Bungalow	Craftsman
264	49-00392	-	405 North Main Street	Contributing	Building	c.1925	-	Warehouse	Commercial Style
265	49-00393	-	315 North Main Street (secondary)	Contributing	Building	c.1925	-	Warehouse	Commercial Style
266	49-00394	-	204 North Union Street	Non-contributing	Building	c.1990	-	Freestanding Commercial	Commercial Style
267	49-00395	-	249 North Main Street	Contributing	Building	c.1925	-	Commercial Row Building	Commercial Style
268	49-00396	-	212 East Grolee Street (shed)	Non-contributing	Building	c.1975	-	Other	No Style
269	49-00397	-	123 East Landry Street (Ruins of Building)	Non-contributing	Building	c.1915	-	Commercial Row Building	Other
270	49-00399	Bayou Tesson Bridge	301-block West Landry Street	Contributing	Structure	c.1925	-	Bridge	Other
271	49-00400	Southern Pacific Railroad - Alexandria Branch	500-block West Landry Street	Non-contributing	Site	1881	-	Other	No Style
272	49-00401	-	206 South Railroad Street (gas Station awning)	Non-Contributing	Building	c.1981	-	Other	No Style
273	49-00402	-	232 South Liberty Street (Carport)	Contributing	Structure	c.1960	-	Other	No Style
274	49-00403	-	222 West Landry Street (Carport 1)	Contributing	Structure	c.1960	-	Other	No Style

Inventory #	LHRI #	Historic Name	Street	National Register Status	Type of Resource	Construction Date	Date of Alterations	Form	Style
275	49-00404	-	222 West Landry Street (Carport 2)	Non-contributing	Structure	c.2000	-	Other	No Style
276	49-00405	-	731 East Landry Street (carport)	Non-contributing	Structure	2007	-	Other	No Style
277	49-00406	-	731 East Landry Street (gas Station awning)	Non-contributing	Structure	c.1990	-	Other	No Style
278	49-00407	-	528 East Landry Street (gas Station awning)	Contributing	Structure	c.1970	-	Other	No Style
279	49-00408	-	109 South Union Street (water well with covering)	Contributing	Structure	c.1970	-	Other	No Style
280	49-00409	-	316 East Landry Street (carport)	Contributing	Structure	c.1970	-	Other	No Style
281	49-00410	-	318 West Vine Street (Carport 1)	Non-contributing	Structure	c.1990	-	Other	No Style
282	49-00411	-	318 West Vine Street (Carport 2)	Non-contributing	Structure	2008	-	Other	No Style
283	49-00412	-	229 South Railroad Ave (Carport 1)	Non-contributing	Structure	c.1980	-	Other	No Style
284	49-00413	-	229 South Railroad Ave (Carport 2)	Non-contributing	Structure	c.1980	-	Other	No Style
285	49-00415	St. Landry Lumberyard Co. (office building)	215 North Railroad Avenue	Individually Listed	Building	c.1890	-	Other	Queen Anne
286	49-00414	St. Landry Lumber Co. (northwest warehouse)	215 North Railroad Avenue	Individually Listed	Building	c.1912	-	Warehouse	No Style
287	49-00416	St. Landry Lumber Co. (west warehouse)	698 West Bellevue Street	Non-contributing	Building	c.2004	-	Warehouse	No Style

Inventory #	LHRI #	Historic Name	Street	National Register Status	Type of Resource	Construction Date	Date of Alterations	Form	Style
288	49-00417	St. Landry Lumber Co. (central west)	215 North Railroad Avenue	Non-contributing	Building	c.2005	-	Warehouse	No Style
289	49-00418	St. Landry Lumber Co. (middle warehouse)	215 North Railroad Avenue	Non-contributing	Building	c.2005	-	Warehouse	No Style
290	49-00419	St. Landry Lumber Co. (central east)	215 North Railroad Avenue	Non-contributing	Building	c.2005	-	Warehouse	No Style
291	49-00420	St. Landry Lumber Co. (southwest warehouse)	100 North Washington Street	Non-contributing	Building	c.2000	-	Warehouse	No Style
292	49-00421	St. Landry Lumber Co. (southeast warehouse)	215 North Railroad Avenue	Non-contributing	Building	c.2000	-	Warehouse	No Style
293	49-00371	Mouton House – Old Governor’s Mansion	231 North Liberty Street	Individually Listed	Building	c.1850	2016	Other	Greek Revival
294	49-00422	-	603 West Bellevue Street	Contributing	Building	c.1907	-	Queen Anne House	Queen Anne
295	49-00423	-	603 West Bellevue Street (outbuilding)	Contributing	Building	c.1907	-	Other	No Style
296	49-00424	-	615 West Bellevue Street	Contributing	Building	c.1927	-	Bungalow	Craftsman
297	49-00425	-	615 West Bellevue Street (out building)	Non-contributing	Building	c.1990	-	Other	No Style
298	49-00426	-	619 West Bellevue Street	Contributing	Building	c.1927	-	Bungalow	Craftsman
299	49-00427	-	619 West Bellevue Street (outbuilding)	Non-contributing	Building	c.2005	-	Other	No Style
300	49-00428	-	625 West Bellevue Street	Contributing	Building	c.1927	-	Bungalow	Other
301	49-00429	-	631 West Bellevue Street	Contributing	Building	c.1927	-	Bungalow	Craftsman

Inventory #	LHRI #	Historic Name	Street	National Register Status	Type of Resource	Construction Date	Date of Alterations	Form	Style
302	49-00301	Rozas Home	209 North Liberty Street	Individually Listed	Building	1939	-	Other	Colonial Revival
303	49-00351	Rozas Home	209 North Liberty Street (outbuilding)	Individually Listed	Building	1939	-	Other	No Style
304	49-00352	Rozas Home	209 North Liberty Street (shed)	Non-contributing	Building	c.2000	-	Other	No Style
305	49-00430	Pierre Guidry Lumber	107 Madella Street	Non-contributing	Building	c.1990	-	Warehouse	No Style
306	49-00302	-	702 South Railroad Avenue	Contributing	Building	c.1960	-	Warehouse	No Style
307	49-00349	-	504 West Landry Street	Non-contributing	Building	c.2022	-	Warehouse	No Style
308	49-00344	-	710 West Landry Street	Non-contributing	Building	c.1990	-	Warehouse	No Style
309	49-00265	-	530 West Vine Street	Non-contributing	Building	c.1990	-	Warehouse	No Style
310	49-00303	-	628 South Railroad Avenue	Contributing	Building	c.1950	-	Freestanding Commercial	No Style
311	49-00305	-	616 South Railroad Avenue (memorial)	Non-contributing	Site	c.2015	-	Other	No Style
312	49-00306	-	616 South Railroad Avenue	Contributing	Structure	c.1975	-	Other	No Style
313	49-00307	-	614 South Railroad Avenue	Contributing	Structure	c.1967	-	Other	No Style
314	49-00308	-	614 South Railroad Avenue (shed)	Contributing	Building	c.1969	-	Other	No Style
315	49-00329	-	606 South Railroad Avenue	Contributing	Building	c.1960	-	Freestanding Commercial	No Style
316	49-00330	-	550 South Railroad Avenue	Contributing	Building	c.1940	-	Freestanding Commercial	No Style
317	49-00331	-	550 South Railroad Avenue (rear)	Contributing	Building	c.1940	-	Other	No Style
318	49-00332	-	575 South Railroad Avenue	Contributing	Building	c.1945	-	Warehouse	No Style
319	49-00333	-	512 South Railroad Avenue	Contributing	Building	c.1945	-	Freestanding Commercial	Commercial Style

320	49-00343	-	506 South Railroad Avenue	Contributing	Building	c.1945	-	Freestanding Commercial	Commercial Style
321	49-00386	Opelousas Compress Co.	707 West Bellevue Street	Contributing	Building	c.1925	-	Warehouse	No Style
322	49-00269	-	534 West Vine Street	Non-contributing	Building	c.2000	-	Warehouse	No Style

Opelousas Historic District AD &
Boundary Increase I

Name of Property

St. Landry Parish, LA

County and State

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

Opelousas Historic District AD &
Boundary Increase I
Name of Property

St. Landry Parish, LA
County and State

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMERCE

Period of Significance

1820-1975

Significant Dates

1821 – Opelousas becomes an incorporated city. Earliest surviving building, the Wier House (Resource 49-00141) at 305 East Bellevue Street.

1862 – Opelousas was briefly established as the capital of Louisiana during the Civil War's Union occupation of Baton Rouge

1881 – The Southern Pacific Railroad construction completed in Opelousas

1920 – Introduction of the sweet potato to farmers trading in Opelousas

1926 – Completion of U.S. Highway-190 through Opelousas

1946 – The Yambilee Festival promoting the sweet potato industry and Creole cultural heritage

Mid-1970s – the Federal Highway Administration approved Interstate-49

Significant Person (Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Opelousas Historic District AD &
Boundary Increase I

Name of Property

St. Landry Parish, LA

County and State

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.)

This is a proposal to increase the boundary and period of significance for the Opelousas Historic District in St. Landry Parish, listed on the National Register in 1989 with a previous period of significance ending in 1939. This boundary increase is predicated on additional documentation to the district updating the period of significance to 1975. The existing National Register district includes commercial buildings and is generally characterized by one- and two-story commercial buildings with some larger landmark commercial buildings from the early 20th century. The proposed district expansion encompasses a broader scope along the main thoroughfares of Opelousas heavily along U.S. Highway 190 running eastbound and westbound, Main Street running southbound and Union Street running northbound, roughly capped Railroad Avenue to the west, Grolee Street to the north, Vine Street to the south, and Academy Street to the east. U.S. Highway-190, originally Landry and Vine Streets, served as the historic commercial thoroughfare in Opelousas since its establishment as part of the original U.S. highway system in 1926. As the 20th century entered the 1950s through the 1970s, commercial growth on St. Landry and Vine Streets grew north past the St. Landry Parish Courthouse. By the construction of Interstate-49 between Opelousas and the small town of Washington, LA from 1981 to 1984, businesses began moving east, adjacent to the interstate. Similarly, the removal of the historic railroad line circa 1990 means there is a logical encapsulation of the historic core of Opelousas between Interstate-49 and the railroad in terms of the period of significance of historic construction.

The Opelousas Historic District in St. Landry Parish is listed on the National Register at the local level under Criterion C for Architecture. This nomination will expand the district under Criterion A for Commerce. Downtown Opelousas 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 and sugar were the primary export, and later, in the late-19th through mid-20th centuries, when a industries (particularly in sweet potato/yam and lumber) operated here. Opelousas 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 circa 1820, the earliest known building construction date, to 1975, the approximate end of the era associated with growth from the region's economy. These buildings are important in telling a more complete story of Opelousas' development and historic character. Many buildings within the proposed district have some alterations but retain integrity and are determined to contribute to the character of the historic district. The district has historical significance through its ties to Opelousas' commercial and transportation history, visible today by its proximity to the former railroad line, U.S. Highway-190, Interstate-49, and its many commercial buildings which were constructed to serve these interests. Transportation and commercial development is also unusual in Opelousas as it is not near a waterway and shows multiple stages of development reflecting trade and industry throughout history. Opelousas is unique in that its land-based transportation development over its inception

Opelousas Historic District AD &
Boundary Increase I

Name of Property

St. Landry Parish, LA

County and State

with heightened development present in built environment. The residential areas which abut the commercial center housed the many workers who contributed to Opelousas' growth during this historical period. Both south and north of the commercial center and outside the proposed boundary, there is a high number of residential buildings that retain their architectural integrity, representing a variety of types and styles reflecting growth periods of commerce.

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 circa 1840 to 1939 (the 50-year mark at the date of the 1989 nomination). This nomination also expands the period of significance between 1820 and 1975. 1820 corresponds with the date of the earliest extant building within the proposed district boundaries, the Wier House (Resource I.D. 49-00141) located at 305 East Bellevue Street (Photo 1) which is also the date that Opelousas was incorporated as a city in the parish. Opelousas served as at the Capital of the Louisiana in 1862, sparking construction of several buildings in the historic core. The Southern Pacific Railroad arrive in Opelousas in the 1880s spurring warehouse construction on the west side of the city beginning the lumber boom to other major cities, as well as residential development east of the railroad along Vine Street. The city was again advanced with the construction of U. S. Highway-190 in 1926 connecting Opelousas to Texas and through Louisiana. This caused an expansion of the built environment in the form of fast food/diners, service stations, and roadside motels. Agricultural growth from the 1920s to the 1950s came with the Louisiana Sweet Potato and the onset of the annual Yambilee Festival from 1946 to 2012. The Opelousas Historic District has examples of resources with integrity from within the full range of the period of significance, circa 1820 to 1975. Aerial photographs show that by the mid-1970s Opelousas had entered a period of economic decline, brought on primarily by the diversion of traffic from state highways such as what is now Landry and Vine Streets, to major national interstates such as Interstate-49 east of Opelousas. These historical changes are also evidenced in the architectural stock after 1975, many fewer national styles are represented. The majority of buildings observed during the survey that exhibit national styles such as Freestanding Commercial were constructed prior to 1975. Many buildings constructed after 1975 are found to be non-contributing and National Register of Historic Places ineligible due to lack of integrity or lack of architectural distinction.

Developmental History

The city is laid out on a street grid with the St. Landry Parish Courthouse Square at its core surrounded by historic commercial and administrative buildings. To the south of the square is the two-lane U.S. Highway 190 (Ronald Reagan Highway) running east and west. Architectural, administrative, commercial, and transportation developments reflect historical movements as they relate to agriculture, industry, and culture.

The city of Opelousas is located within the central southwest region of St. Landry Parish and named for the prominent band of the Appaloua (Opelousa) of the Indigenous Attakapa people

Opelousas Historic District AD &
Boundary Increase I

Name of Property

St. Landry Parish, LA

County and State

that settled the region.¹⁶ First accounts of French traders in central Louisiana date to circa 1690. In 1699 when France declared their reign over La Louisiane (French Louisiana), the region occupied mainly by the Appaloua became known as Opelousas Territory.¹⁷ In 1720, French Colonial officials established Poste des Opelousas (Opelousas Post) which became a major trading center for the region. Located slightly north of the present-day city of Opelousas in present-day Washington, Louisiana, the post served as one of the few overland stopping points centered between Natchitoches and New Orleans. It is important to note that unlike other early colonial posts in French Louisiana, the Opelousas Post was not established along a waterway. The post was considered the “nucleus for a network of roads” extending in various directions, including the Spanish Trace, or Lower Road (known as the La Bahía Road in Texas), connecting the Opelousas Post to the Sabine River, and from Opelousas eastward to the Mississippi River.¹⁸ In efforts to establish the territory and develop the land, land grants were distributed to French soldiers and settlers. Land parcels were also sold to French settlers by local Indigenous people. The first Africans to arrive at the Opelousas Post were three men enslaved by Jean Joseph LeKintrek and Joseph Blanpain. The five men settled in Opelousas in the 1740s following a partnership between LeKintrek and Blanpain whose business involved trade with the local Appaloua people.¹⁹

When the Acadians arrived from the north in 1763, France had already ceded the colony to Spain the year before which would not become official until 1765. At this time, the Opelousas Post became the governmental hub for southwest Louisiana. While Spanish settlers moved into the region, land was distributed to Acadians for cultivation and raising livestock²⁰ as they began creating their own rural settlements. This was met with opposition by French colonists who provided the land with the intent of the Acadians building a village from which they would travel to work the land and tend to the cattle. The first record of free people of color at the Opelousas Post dates from 1766, and by 1769, approximately 100 families lived at the post.²¹ Alongside Acadian livestock grazing, plantation agriculture was prevalent as the soil and climate provided optimal growing conditions, particularly for cotton and sugar. Plantations in St. Landry Parish were owned by white and free people of color who used slave labor to cultivate, harvest, and

¹⁶ “St. Landry Parish,” United States Census Bureau, <https://data.census.gov/all?q=st+landry+parish>, accessed July 12, 2025.

¹⁷ Carola L. Hartley, “History of Imperial St. Landry Parish,” LAGenWeb, accessed July 12, 2025, <http://www.theusgenweb.org/la/stlandry/history.html>.

¹⁸ Early French settlements were largely along waterways such as the Mississippi River, Lake Pontchartrain, and the Gulf Coast apart from the Natchitoches, Opelousas, and Attakapas posts.

Susan Barrett Smith, et al., “Transportation in Louisiana,” R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., May 2012, 2. R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., “Transportation in Louisiana,” Prepared for The Office of Cultural Development, Department of Culture, Recreation, and Tourism, May 2012, 27.

¹⁹ Jim Bradshaw, *A Pictorial History of South Louisiana: Our Acadia, Lafayette, LA*, Thompson South Louisiana Publishing, 1999.

²⁰ Acadian settlers were given cattle and land to work for six years, and if successful, would be given a portion of the livestock and land following the six-year agreement.

²¹ Jim Bradshaw, *A Pictorial History of South Louisiana: Our Acadia, Lafayette, LA*, Thompson South Louisiana Publishing, 1999.

Laura Ewen Blokker, “The African American Experience in Louisiana,” Prepared for the State of Louisiana Department of Culture, Recreation, and Tourism, May 15, 2012.

Opelousas Historic District AD &
Boundary Increase I

Name of Property

St. Landry Parish, LA

County and State

process these monocrops and relied on nearby urban centers for trade and transportation connections. Plantation agriculture and associated commerce dominated and shaped St. Landry Parish development until the Civil War.²²

Between 1780 and 1820, settlers along the Atchafalaya River, the Attakapas and Pointe Coupée Territories, the island of Sainte-Domingue, the U.S. Eastern Seaboard, and Upper South moved into the region. These settlers included Acadian (Cajun) refugees²³ from Novia Scotia, Canada; white, free people of color, and enslaved people displaced from the Saint-Domingue slave revolts (also known as the Haitian Revolution); and French, Spanish, African, African American, and Anglo-American settlers making up the Creole ethnic heritage, a people descended from the colonizers of south Louisiana.

On April 10, 1805, Opelousas County was established, later renamed St. Landry Parish after the foundation of the Catholic Church Parish in Opelousas Territory circa 1767. At the time of establishment, Opelousas County was the largest parish in the state that included roughly half of the Opelousas Territory bound by Rapides and Vernon Parishes to the north, the Atchafalaya to the east, Lafayette and St. Martin Parishes to the south, and the Sabine River to the west. Since then, six other parishes have been formed from the Opelousas Territory, including Acadia, Allen, Beauregard, Calcasieu, Evangeline, and Jefferson Davis Parishes.²⁴

Opelousas has historically served as an important governmental role and maintained the parish seat since 1806. Later that year, the first courthouse was erected in the present-day Courthouse Square which is also within the current boundaries of the Opelousas Historic District. In 1821, the city was officially incorporated and remains the third oldest city in the state.

Antebellum to Civil War to Reconstruction

Likely the earliest documentation of a road contract development in the state of Louisiana is a contract agreement between judges George King of St. Landry and William W. of Pointe Coupée Parish and contactor William B. Jackson signed December 5, 1811. The contract describes plans for a road to be laid out between Opelousas and Baton Rouge detailing historic landmarks and bridges along the route. This road was to be 10 feet wide with trees marked at every mile, or post mile markers if no trees present.²⁵

The first brick paved “footpaths” (sidewalks) in Opelousas were along each side of Main Street from Grolee Street to Vine Street, on each side of Bellevue and St. Landry Streets between Main and Court Streets, and the “square number eleven on Court Street.” The sidewalks were to be paid for by the property owners whose lot shared the length of the proposed sidewalk and was enforced

²² Ibid.

²³ Following the British expulsion of French Canadians in Novia Scotia in 1763, the French government promised the refugees farmland in French Louisiana similar to what they left behind in the northern colony.

²⁴ Carola L. Hartley, “History of Imperial St. Landry Parish,” LAGenWeb, accessed July 12, 2025, <http://www.theusgenweb.org/la/stlandry/history.html>.

²⁵ “Road Contract Baton Rouge-Here, Signed 1811,” *Daily World*, November 3, 1955.

Opelousas Historic District AD &
Boundary Increase I

Name of Property

St. Landry Parish, LA

County and State

by neighborhood ordinance to be complete by October 1839.²⁶ There is no physical evidence that these remain.

During the early-19th century, agriculture drove the local economy with livestock, cotton, and tobacco as the primary products. Following the invention of the cotton gin in 1793, the Louisiana cotton boom was soon to follow. Adjacent to the plantations in Opelousas, warehouses and cotton gins were established along with general stores, doctor's offices, furniture repair shops, butchers, dry goods shops, mercantile stores, and hotels dominantly located in the squares surrounding the courthouse.²⁷

Architectural trends remained mostly wooden-framed and either one or two stories in height. However, by the 1850s brick masonry structures were becoming more frequent. Also, during the mid-19th century, cultural activities gave rise to new spaces. Of these included the Opelousas Varieties, an opera house that hosted traveling vaudeville acts and performances, and larger hotels such as the Eagle and Union hostel balls.²⁸ These buildings are no longer extant.

During the Civil War, Baton Rouge fell to Federal forces in 1862, at which time the Louisiana state capital temporarily moved inland to Opelousas before transferring to Shreveport in January of 1863.²⁹ Although the original 1806 courthouse was destroyed by fire in the mid-19th century.

Racial tensions escalated following the end of the Civil War. In 1868, the Louisiana Constitution established a bill of rights that gave Black men the right to vote among other rights to public services. A white teacher from Ohio, Emerson Bentley, came to Opelousas to help back the education of newly freed Black men at the Freedmen's School. Bentley was forcefully removed from the school by members of the Knights of the White Camelia (a white supremacist group) and publicly tortured him. A massacre quickly broke out claiming approximately 200 Black lives and 50 white lives. Political measures were taken, and over the next nine years, the Republican Party responsible for the white supremacists backing, were eliminated from election.

Development of the Railroad

Although St. Landry Parish was settled early in the colonial era with a prosperous growing population and commercial development, transportation was difficult when reaching larger landlocked settlements such as Opelousas. Eventually, Washington and Porte Barre became the major river ports for St. Landry Parish after opening for steamboat traffic. Washington served not only as a port, but a jumping point for western land travel dispersing trade goods including livestock and supplying surrounding plantation owners with a human labor force of enslaved

²⁶ "An Ordinance," *Opelousas Gazette*, August 11, 1838.

²⁷ Carola Lillie Hartley, "A Look at Opelousas in the 1840s, *Daily World*, July 5, 2019, <https://www.dailyworld.com/story/news/local/2019/07/05/look-opelousas-1840-s/1659750001/>.

²⁸ Ibid.

²⁹ R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., "Transportation in Louisiana," Prepared for The Office of Cultural Development, Department of Culture, Recreation, and Tourism, May 2012, 52.

Opelousas Historic District AD &
Boundary Increase I

Name of Property

St. Landry Parish, LA

County and State

people.³⁰ Few railroad lines were established outside of New Orleans before the Civil War. By the 1850s, beginning attempts to connect St. Landry Parish by railroad were in progress. However, conflict during the Civil War and Reconstruction slowed this progress until the 1880s. The railroad came as far north as Lafayette where it continued west, resulting in settlements in the southeastern part of the parish, further expanding as rice cultivation flourished. The railroad did not reach Opelousas until the 1880s.³¹ Once established, the new form of transporting goods sent the city into another economic boom which dramatically reshaped the landscape of the city through circa 1940. The circa 1930 Dezauche Feed & Seed Store at 506 South Railroad Avenue is a remnant of this era (Resource 49-00280, Photo 2). As a result, more buildings were constructed with brick masonry and iron facades, and larger warehouses developed along the tracks west of the city center followed by domestic expansion. The majority of the historic buildings at the city center date to this time period mainly along Landry and Main Streets, and many of the extant warehouses along Railroad Avenue are from this historic period.³²

It is during this railroad era that builders such as Charles “Charley” D. Stewart significantly excelled in the construction of Opelousas. Stewart was a contractor and builder who began his career in St. Landry Parish about 1885 building a larger number of prominent business structures, bridges, public buildings and houses. Some of his surviving examples in the Opelousas Historic District include (part) the Opelousas Market House built in 1888, which was redesigned in 1932 for use as the Opelousas Old City Hall (131 W Bellevue St) and listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Stewart is also known for the 1894 built wooden buildings for the St. Landry Cotton Oil Company and brick equipment building on Railroad Avenue outside the boundary of the district. Stewart is buried at the St. Landry Church Cemetery in Opelousas.

Early- to Mid-20th Century Development

The St. Landry Lumber Company was opened along the north end of the Southern Pacific Railroad during the Louisiana lumber boom dating to the late-19th to early-20th century with Queen Anne architectural features common of the era. During this time, central Opelousas commercial corridors expanded greatly with the majority of buildings in the Freestanding Commercial form. Lumberyards became established in Opelousas as late at 1935, such as C.B. Lumber Yard, providing lumber and building materials on West Vine Street.³³ In 1989, the St. Landry Lumber Company was successfully added to the National Register of Historic Places.³⁴ Other significant

³⁰ Carola Lillie Hartley, *Opelousas Tales*, Opelousas, LA: Bodemuller, The Printer, Inc., 2014.

Vaughan B. Baker and Jean T. Kreamer, *Louisiana Tapestry: The Ethnic Weave of St. Landry Parish*, Lafayette, LA: University of Southwestern Louisiana, 1982.

³¹ R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., “Transportation in Louisiana,” Prepared for The Office of Cultural Development, Department of Culture, Recreation, and Tourism, May 2012, 49.

³² Laurel L. Bartlett and Dina M. Bazill, “Historic Standing Structure Survey of Commercial Buildings Within the Opelousas Historic District and the Opelousas Historic District Boundary Expansion,” Prepared for AT&T Mobility, LLC, April 2025, 11.

³³ Advertisement, *Daily World*, November 3, 1955, 112.

³⁴ National Register Staff, “St. Landry Lumber Company,” May 1989, <https://www.crt.state.la.us/8959b7b5-fc6b-4661-9563-5a336f02f5a2>.

Opelousas Historic District AD &
Boundary Increase I

Name of Property

St. Landry Parish, LA

County and State

warehouses along the former railroad here include the circa 1930 Dezauche and Son warehouse at 318 South Railroad Avenue (Resource 49-00278, Photo 3).

In 1926, U.S. Highway-190, a highway connecting east Texas through Louisiana, came through Opelousas (Figure 1). The Highway stretched westbound on historic Landry Street, while eastbound stretched on Vine Street. Popular bus lines, such as the Stewart's Stage Lines (operating from 1919 to 1929) was a pioneering bus line throughout St. Landry Parish and surrounding parishes with many drivers out of Opelousas such as W.T. "Bill" Stewart. While the bus line remained independently owned for many years, it was eventually sold to the Greyhound Bus System.³⁵ U.S. Highway-190 through Opelousas was a destination for bus tour groups such as these.

Oil discovery adjacent to Opelousas in the 1920s and 1930s was yet another prosperous gain for the city.³⁶ Popularity of U.S. Highway-190 in Opelousas was advanced by the Louisiana oil boom during the 1930s and 1940s which supported the development of road transportation and development through the parish. This along with the construction of U.S. Highway-190 spawned the development of service stations, autobody shops, and mechanic suppliers that largely developed along the new highway. As a result of the highway and increased traffic, the built environment along Vine and Landry streets sought to include service stations for automobiles such as the station at 405 West Landry Street (Resource 49-0027, Photo 4) or the 1922-built and 1955 remodeled LaFleur Buick Company and filling station at 406 West Landry Street (Resource 49-00291, Figure 6), and passenger-friendly amenities like fast food/diners and motels such as the circa 1956 Pap's Tourist Court at 337 West Landry Street (Resource 49-00150, Photo 5). Pap's Courts run by husband-and-wife team Pap and Judy Ducharme, along U.S. Highway 190 westbound identified the opportunity to host Opelousas people's business associates, friends and relatives, offering a mid-century modern motel, restaurant and pool (Figures 9 and 10).³⁷ Other economic boosters included the 1947 Falstaff beer distribution center located at 116 West Vine Street (Resource 49-00173, Figure 8).

Segregation in Jim Crow South restricted travel for people of color throughout Southern United States. According to an article in *64 Parishes*, "The great music legends of the Motown era passed through [Opelousas] performing for audiences—Black and white. Of course, for these musicians finding lodging wasn't as easy as booking a gig. At the height of the Jim Crow era, Black musicians, regardless of their fame, could not sleep in white spaces. They had to find Black-owned hotels or residences where they could safely spend the night, which could be challenging in rural places like Opelousas."³⁸ As a result, the national travel guide, *The Negro Motorist Green Book*,

³⁵ "Stewart's Stage Lines," *Daily World*, November 3, 1955, 136.

³⁶ Laurel L. Bartlett and Dina M. Bazill, "Historic Standing Structure Survey of Commercial Buildings Within the Opelousas Historic District and the Opelousas Historic District Boundary Expansion," Prepared for AT&T Mobility, LLC, April 2025, 13.

³⁷ Advertisement, *Daily World*, November 3, 1953,

³⁸ Kara St. Cyr, "Safe Haven: Reflections on Louisiana Green Book Sites," *64 Parishes*, March 22, 2023, <https://64parishes.org/safe-haven>.

Opelousas Historic District AD &
Boundary Increase I

Name of Property

St. Landry Parish, LA

County and State

was created in 1937 to keep traveling people of color “from running into difficulties, embarrassments and to make his trips more enjoyable.” The travel guide included “Tourist Homes,” or private homes offering rooms for rent. Included on the list in Louisiana was Mrs. Beulah Giron on S. Lombard Street in Opelousas (Figure 11).

The current historic 1939 Art Deco courthouse maintains the historic integrity of the site as a focal point for local government, side the current historic district.³⁹ After the 1939 courthouse was established, city officials organized a police force, and several churches were erected. Apart from the governmental and religious sites, most early architecture fell under the vernacular category of simple wooden structures that have all but vanished while only a few antebellum structures remain.⁴⁰

The economic development of the late-19th and early-20th centuries is apparent in the historical landscape of the commercial corridor. Banks, retail stores, and public service buildings were constructed using modern architectural styles such as Art Deco and Moderne. As commerce and industry prospered in Opelousas, diversity in retail and entertainment expanded to include Freestanding Commercial stores, restaurants and theatres, such as the circa 1925 building housed by the Abdalla Department Store at 112 South Main Street (Resources 49-00098, Photo 6), pharmacies such as Rexall Drug Company located in the old Lacombe Building at 128 South Court Street (Resource 29-00108) the 1954 Palace Café at 135 West Landry Street (Resource 49-00162), and the 1934 Delta Grand Theatre at 120 Market Street (Resource 49-0006, Photo 7).⁴¹ Also during the early-20th century came the rise of prominent entrepreneurs of color. Black-owned businesses including barbershop, liquor store grocery stores, and tailors developed such as the small, connected buildings of the Terracina family at 431 to 443 West Landry St (Resource 49-00274 and Resource 49-00275, Photo 8).⁴²

Mid- to Late-20th Century Development

In 1946, the Yambilee Festival was founded by J. W. “Bill” Low and Feliz Dezauche, a yam shipper and processor, as a local was to honor the local sweet potato industry. The Yambilee Festival which drew large crowds, featured a variety of activities including a parade, pageant, Zydeco and other local music performances, carnival rides, and a black pot cook-off. It eventually grew into a community event deeply rooted in the history and culture of St. Landry Parish. According to the archives of the Louisiana State University’s AgCenter, popular agricultural crops include corn, cotton, sugarcane, rice, soybeans, as well as meat and seafood such as crawfish and

³⁹ Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, “Opelousas, Louisiana,” Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, accessed July 13, 2025, <https://www.achp.gov/preserve-america/community/opelousas-louisiana>.

⁴⁰ National Register Staff, “Opelousas Historic District,” National Register Nomination Form, February 1989, <https://www.crt.state.la.us/c29a01b8-565f-4156-acd0-f7902ce4cd8a>.

⁴¹ Laurel L. Bartlett and Dina M. Bazill, “Historic Standing Structure Survey of Commercial Buildings Within the Opelousas Historic District and the Opelousas Historic District Boundary Expansion,” Prepared for AT&T Mobility, LLC, April 2025, 12.

⁴² Carola Lillie Hartley, *Opelousas Tales*, Opelousas, LA: Bodemuller, The Printer, Inc., 2014.

Opelousas Historic District AD &
Boundary Increase I

Name of Property

St. Landry Parish, LA

County and State

beef.⁴³ One of the earliest and pop well-known promoters of this industry during the mid-20th century was Felix Dezauche (Figure 2). In addition to planting and selling produce in Opelousas, he actively travelled with musicians to promote the yam industry and other products. Such an example is Rene Fontenot who hosted a music program on the KLCO radio network, known as the voice of St. Landry Parish from 1956 to 2010. According to an article in the *Daily World*, Fontenot would travel with the Dezauche family and play guitar in the Red Bird Yams band.⁴⁴

According to an article in *St. Landry Now* magazine, “In the 1950s decade as part of the Association of Commerce the retail merchants in downtown Opelousas formed the Opelousas Retail Merchants Committee/Association. The group worked together to promote each other and to promote shopping in the downtown.”⁴⁵ Toward the end of the decade, national stores were built in downtown (Figure 6).

The 1956 National Interstate and Defense Highways Act provided funding for four-lane highways and interstate systems in St. Landry Parish completed in the 1960s and 1970s contributing to another wave of commercial development.⁴⁶ The city center remained the economic core through the 1960s and mid-century architectural trends followed. As a result of the national shopping center trends beginning in Opelousas in the early-1950s, surface parking lots became primary importance for successful centers beginning in Opelousas in the 1960s. Surrounding large stores like the Abdalla’s Furniture Store at 105 N Main Street (Resource 49-00185, Figure 7), and the circa 1948 Big Ben Furniture Department Store at 215 South Main Street (Resource 49-00179, Photo 9), mass demolition of smaller buildings near the stores on the square or adjacent squares were made to accommodate surface parking lots. According to an article in the *Daily World*, traffic concerns surmounted and in 1965, one-way streets in downtown Opelousas were established – a feature that still exists today (Figure 5). Other changes to the built environment during this time were demolishing early-20th century buildings that felt dated, and replacing them with mid-century modern architectural styles, such as the brick buildings at 170 East Landry Street, built by the St. Landry Parish Bank & Trust Company in 1955 (Resource 49-00095, Photo 10, Figure 3). Other buildings were remodeled in this mid-century modern style, such as the former circa 1890 R. Mornhinveg & Son Jewelry Store at 110 South Main Street (Resource 49-00129, Figure 4).

In 1950 local architect Clayton J. D’Avy, Jr. (1920-2008) came home from college as a licensed architect and became the locally-professed first architect of Opelousas.⁴⁷ From the 1950s to the 1970s, D’Avy and his predecessors designed a large number of mid-century modern buildings

⁴³ LSU AgCenter, “St. Landry Parish, Agriculture & Natural Resources, Crops,”

http://lsuagcenter.com/portals/our_offices/parishes/st%20landry/features/anr/crops.

⁴⁴ *Daily World (Opelousas, Louisiana)*. “KSLO’s Rene Fontenot dies.” Tuesday, February 9, 2010, page 1.

⁴⁵ “Downtown, Part 2 – From Boom to Doom,” *St. Landry Now*, February 22, 2023.

⁴⁶ Laurel L. Bartlett and Dina M. Bazill, “Historic Standing Structure Survey of Commercial Buildings Within the Opelousas Historic District and the Opelousas Historic District Boundary Expansion,” Prepared for AT&T Mobility, LLC, April 2025, 9.

⁴⁷ FindAGrave.com, “Clayton Joseph D’Avy, Jr.” 1920-2008.

<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/26414126/clayton-joseph-d'avy>

Opelousas Historic District AD &
Boundary Increase I

Name of Property

St. Landry Parish, LA

County and State

within the proposed Opelousas Historic District that contribute to the architecture of the district. D'Avy practiced with A. E. "Manny" Veltin from 1958 to 1983 along his son, Donal from 1979 to 1993. The following historic buildings within the proposed Opelousas Historic District were confirmed to be designed by him or later by his firm according to historic newspaper articles.

- 1951 Brown's Furniture Store (215 S Main St)
- 1952 St. Landry and Marksville National Farm Loan Association (222 W North St)
- 1955 Planter's Trust & Savings Bank (103 E Bellevue St)
Association of Commerce (109 W Vine St)
- 1957 Doctor's Office (209 N Market St)
- 1958 The Inn (411 E Landry St)
- 1967 Elks Lodge No. 1048 (204 N Union St) (D'Avy & Veltin)
- 1978 St. Landry Parish Jail (108 S Market St) (D'Avy & Veltin)

Other buildings in the mid-century modern style include the Opelousas Post Office & Federal Building, designed by Robert L. Stephan in 1964 (231 S Union St).

In 1971, St. Landry Parish was officially designated part of Acadiana, a region of southcentral Louisiana recognized for its unique cultural heritage.⁴⁸ Fast food/diners continued to pop up along the major thoroughfares through this period that highlighted local recipes, such as the popular c. 1975 Mama's Fried Chicken building at 508 East Landry Street designed a post-modern architectural style (Resource 49-00197, Photo 11) and the circa 1970 remodeled Dairy Queen at 222 West Landry Street (Resource 49-00065, Photo 12). Between its founding in 1946 to its last running year in 2012, the Yambilee Festival had helped establish Opelousas as a Creole cultural heritage destination in Louisiana (Figure 12). At the festival and annual, local pride and promotion of Opelousas' influences to music, arts, and culture moved to establish the city as the "Zydeco Capital of the World." Murals, statues and historical markers in downtown reflect that history.⁴⁹ For example, the building at 161 East Landry Street features a mural on the west side of the building by artist Tony Wimberly, depicting life in St. Landry Parish in the early-1800s (Resource 49-00177, Photo 13); and the old Delta Grand Theater at 120 South Market Street features a "Welcome to Opelousas" postcard mural on the south side of the building by eight local artists, depicting highlights of Opelousas' history in culture, food, history, wildlife, music and agriculture (Photo 14). By 1989, the core of Opelousas was successfully listed on the National Register of Historic Places. According to an article in the *Daily World*, a vigil commemorating the 153rd anniversary of the Opelousas Massacre of 1868 was hosted in Opelousas by the St. Landry Parish NAACP.⁵⁰

⁴⁸ Ibid.

⁴⁹ Laurel L. Bartlett and Dina M. Bazill, "Historic Standing Structure Survey of Commercial Buildings Within the Opelousas Historic District and the Opelousas Historic District Boundary Expansion," Prepared for AT&T Mobility, LLC, April 2025, 13.

⁵⁰ Bobby Ardoin, "Vigil to Commemorate Anniversary of Opelousas Massacre," *Daily World*, October 1, 2021.

Opelousas Historic District AD &
Boundary Increase I

Name of Property

St. Landry Parish, LA

County and State

Criterion of Significance

The Opelousas Historic District is locally significant under Criterion A for Commerce. The district is significant because of its commercial contribution locally to St. Landry Parish or more broadly to southcentral Louisiana between 1820 and 1975, the period of significance. Opelousas was incorporated as a city in 1821 and was briefly the capital of Louisiana during the Civil War, establishing its significance in the city early on. Opelousas became the center for trade of goods and was heightened by the development of the railroad and U.S. Highway-190 which connected Opelousas to Texas markets. Transportation and commercial development is also unusual in Opelousas as it is not near a waterway and shows multiple stages of development reflecting trade and industry throughout history. Opelousas is unique in that its land-based transportation development over its inception with heightened development present in built environment. The Opelousas Historic District was the primary location of commerce for the parish up until the mid-1970s when approval was made for the construction of the modern Interstate-49. Constructed between 1981 and 1984, it diverted traffic and modern commercial development east of Opelousas. Nearby downtowns such as Washington north of Opelousas and Sunset and Grand Coteau south of Opelousas in St. Landry Parish were much smaller and were largely developed on other patterns of commerce. While Washington, Sunset and Grand Coteau offered their residents commercial options, Opelousas was the center of agricultural trade, shopping, government, and transportation, making it an outlier among other nearby towns. This was ultimately highlighted by the Opelousas hosting the annual Yambilee Festival from 1946 to 2012. The festival represented a cultural pride and honor of the agricultural fruits that helped shape the city beginning in the 1920s. As a result, the city was host to other cultural heritage tools that shaped its identity including music and art. Therefore, Opelousas Historic District is eligible under Criterion A for Commerce.

The Opelousas Historic District is locally significant under Criterion C for Architecture. Opelousas' commercial core grew during various periods of economic growth the commercial center focused tightly around the railroad tracks along Railroad Avenue, Highway-190, Main Street and Union Streets, which established the current proposed boundary. The commercial core reflects the interrelated activities taking place in Opelousas, including shops, banks, restaurants, institutional buildings and government buildings. The introduction of U.S. Highway-190 in 1926 helped many incidental businesses such as fast food/diners and roadside motels set up in Opelousas. As a result of the district's relationship with the road, many buildings in the district are historic service stations, dealerships, and repair shops. The commercial forms and styles observed in these areas include a variety of nationally recognized styles, primarily Freestanding Commercial form, Moderne, and Mid-Century Modern. Locally, the concentration of these buildings surpassed towns such as Washington, Sunset or Grand Coteau. 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. On a residential scale, there are also examples of vernacular building practices such as the wood framed Eastlake, Center hall house. On a commercial scale, Classical Revival to Moderne was prominent.

The district displays a heavy concentration of extant buildings designed by locally significant historic builders and architects prominent in southcentral Louisiana. Contractor and builder

Opelousas Historic District AD &
Boundary Increase I

Name of Property

St. Landry Parish, LA

County and State

Charles “Charley” D. Stewart came to prominence in the late 1880s through 1912 for his reliable construction of bridges, such as the Old Long Bridge in Washington, Louisiana. Stewart also built many other public buildings and homes in Opelousas, Washington and other areas of St. Landry Parish and southwest Louisiana during the 1880s, 1890s and early 1900s. Surviving examples in the Opelousas Historic District include the Old City Hall. His work represent a local significance in construction before the age of architects, where contractors and builders were hired for the design of the built environment. Opelousas Historic District reflects works of the city’s first architect Clayton J. D’Avy, Jr. and his predecessors A.E. “Manny” Veltin and his son Donald. The architects’ local significance was the construction of many churches, schools, banks, residences and commercial and industrial buildings throughout South and Central Louisiana. The proposed Opelousas Historic District contains no less than seven (7) confirmed buildings designed by D’Avy, Veltin and Donald. The architects contribute to the district in that they introduced mid-century modern architecture to the city of Opelousas. While these builders and architects works have been identified elsewhere, the Opelousas Historic District was a heavily concentrated area where they were sought, hired and their work maintained.

The Opelousas Historic District is found to be favorably comparable to other historic districts of comparable size and age in the region. The Downtown Alexandria Commercial Historic District in Rapides Parish is locally significant under Criteria 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 Opelousas, Alexandria experienced a building boom with the construction of the railroad, with many of the present-day brick buildings erected in the 1890s. Like Opelousas, the downtown area is surrounded by residential areas, where a majority of the contributing resources are mid-century.⁵¹ Alexandria was a center of commerce for Rapides Parish, benefitting from the railroad and lumber industries, and also experienced a period of growth after World War II.

The district boundary expansion includes several areas that are distinct from the existing district in that they represent different historic uses, different architectural styles, and distinct phases of Opelousas’ development. While the 1989 nomination focused on governmental and law buildings, the expanded district will include industrial and various residential buildings. The expansion also includes commercial buildings that were excluded from the 1989 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 the Opelousas Historic District will add variety and tell a more complete story of the city’s development. The interrelationship in the commercial corridor conveys a visual sense of the overall historic environment in Opelousas, as they grew and developed in conjunction with each other.

⁵¹ Downtown Alexandria Commercial Historic District.

Opelousas Historic District AD &
Boundary Increase I

Name of Property

St. Landry Parish, LA

County and State

Conclusion

This nomination addresses the limitations of the 1989 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 21 resources in the existing district. The additional documentation also provides justification for the extension of the period of significance from 1820 to 1975. A period of significance that best encompasses the earliest known resource through the logical conclusion of major commercial activities in the core of the town. The boundary increase adds a variety to the stock documented in the nomination, as well as providing a more cohesive boundary for the overall district.

The proposed expansion areas are north, south, west, and east of the existing district. The addition of these areas will add approximately 324 resources that were not previously listed in the National Register, bringing the district total to 345 resources including those previously listed. Of these 345 resources, 314 resources or 89% are considered contributing elements. Of those 345 total resources, seven are also individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

The proposed Opelousas Historic District expresses the largest number of intact historic buildings that fed the commercial development of St. Landry Parish between 1820 and 1975, the proposed period of significance. The district is locally significant as a historic hub of commercial trade in St. Landry Parish, while also serving as a unique cultural region in southcentral Louisiana. The current National Register District focuses exclusively on Opelousas courthouse square which is dense with late 19th through early 20th century commercial buildings. A historic commercial corridor extends through the downtown district, which developed in distinct phases as a commercial center for the surrounding agricultural, industrial, and commerce areas. The boundary increase would include resources that were previously overlooked and capture additional commercial buildings and resources that have been assessed as contributing to Opelousas' historic character. The expanded area will add architectural variety to the district and tell a more complete story of Opelousas' commerce by connecting its businesses. The expansion also includes the locally significant buildings still extant by its historic and first builders and architects. Since its nomination in 1989, the existing Opelousas district has not visibly lost its integrity. The existing district is eligible under Criterion C with Architecture as its area of significance. 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, non-sympathetic alterations have been observed. For example, some architectural details on commercial buildings are concealed behind modern facades, or covered by plywood; while on residential buildings, historic windows, doors and siding were replaced with non-historic materials such as vinyl. While not ideal, these alterations reflect architectural trends nationally felt in cities across the country. This proposal intends to also add Criterion A in the area of Commerce to the expanded district for being the local center of business and trade in southcentral Louisiana thanks to the historic trading post, railroad and Highway-190.

Opelousas Historic District AD &
Boundary Increase I
Name of Property

St. Landry Parish, LA
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. "Opelousas, Louisiana." Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. <https://www.achp.gov/preserve-america/community/opelousas-louisiana>.

Ancestry.com. Accessed June-September 2025. <https://www.ancestry.com/>.

"An Ordinance." *Opelousas Gazette*, August 11, 1838.

Bartlett, Laurel L. and Bazill, Dina M. "Historic Standing Structure Survey of Commercial Buildings Within the Opelousas Historic District and the Opelousas Historic District Boundary Expansion." Prepared for AT&T Mobility, LLC, April 2025.

Blokker, Laura Ewen. "The African American Experience in Louisiana." Prepared for the State of Louisiana Department of Culture, Recreation, and Tourism, May 15, 2012.

Bradshaw, Jim. *A Pictorial History of South Louisiana: Our Acadia*, Lafayette, LA: Thompson South Louisiana Publishing, 1999.

Cyr, Kara St. "Safe Haven: Reflections on Louisiana Green Book Sites." 64 Parishes, March 22, 2023. <https://64parishes.org/safe-haven>.

Daily World, November 3, 1953.

FindAGrave.com. Accessed June-September 2025. <https://www.findagrave.com/>

Goodwin, R. Christopher, & Associates, Inc. "Transportation in Louisiana." Prepared for The Office of Cultural Development, Department of Culture, Recreation, and Tourism, May 2012.

Hartley, Carola Lillie. "A Look at Opelousas in the 1840s." *Daily World*, July 5, 2019. <https://www.dailyworld.com/story/news/local/2019/07/05/look-opelousas-1840s/1659750001/>.

Hartley, Carola L. "History of Imperial St. Landry Parish." LAGenWeb. <http://www.theusgenweb.org/la/stlandry/history.html>, 2003.

HistoricAerials.com. Accessed June-September 2025. <https://www.historicaerials.com/>.

Opelousas Historic District AD &
Boundary Increase I

Name of Property

St. Landry Parish, LA

County and State

McAlester, Virginia, and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York, 2022.

National Register Staff. "Opelousas Historic District." National Register Nomination Form, February 1989. <https://www.crt.state.la.us/c29a01b8-565f-4156-acd0-f7902ce4cd8a>.

Newspapers.com. Accessed June-September 2025. <https://www.newspapers.com/>

Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from New Orleans, Orleans Parish, Louisiana. Sanborn Map Company.

"St. Landry Parish." United States Census Bureau.
<https://data.census.gov/all?q=st+landry+parish>.

Vogt, Lloyd. *New Orleans Houses: A House-Watcher's Guide*. New Orleans, 1985.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other

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

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

Opelousas Historic District AD &
Boundary Increase I
Name of Property

St. Landry Parish, LA
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property approximately 130 acres

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84 (enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1, Latitude: 30.536078	Longitude: -92.090565
2, Latitude: 30.528068	Longitude: -92.089304
3, Latitude: 30.532332	Longitude: -92.088071
4, Latitude: 30.531531	Longitude: -92.075150
5, Latitude: 30.532499	Longitude: -92.074975
6, Latitude: 30.533769	Longitude: -92.080320
7, Latitude: 30.536827	Longitude: -92.080314
8, Latitude: 30.537036	Longitude: -92.082280
9, Latitude: 30.534525	Longitude: -92.085013
10, Latitude: 30.534713	Longitude: -92.086591
11, Latitude: 30.536745	Longitude: -92.086447
12, Latitude: 30.537012	Longitude: -92.088464

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

Roughly bound by U.S. Highway 190 East (West Vine Street/Ronald Reagan Highway) to the south, South Railroad Avenue to the west, West Grolee Street to the north, and South Academy Street to the east.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The northern boundary represents the historic core of Main and Union Streets through its commercial corridor. The southern boundary represents the influence of U.S. Highway-190 from 1926 to 1975 until it abuts a suburb. The western boundary along Railroad Avenue reflects the district's relationship to the railroad economy in the late 19th century. The eastern boundary represents the construction of Interstate-49 as a gap of construction in the late-20th century.

Opelousas Historic District AD &
Boundary Increase I

Name of Property

St. Landry Parish, LA

County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Kelly Calhoun, MPS, Architectural Historian
organization: Calhoun Preservation, LLC
street & number: 2225 Forrest Place NW
city or town: Atlanta state: Georgia zip code: 30318
e-mail: kelly@calhounpreservation.com
telephone: (817) 676-6679

name/title: Lauren Vagts, MSHP, Architectural Historian
organization: Arcadia Preservation, LLC
street & number: 7819 St. Charles Ave.
city or town: New Orleans state: Louisiana zip code: 70118
e-mail: laurenvagts@gmail.com
telephone: (402) 202-7559
date: July 15, 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.)

Opelousas Historic District AD &
Boundary Increase I

Name of Property

St. Landry Parish, LA

County and State

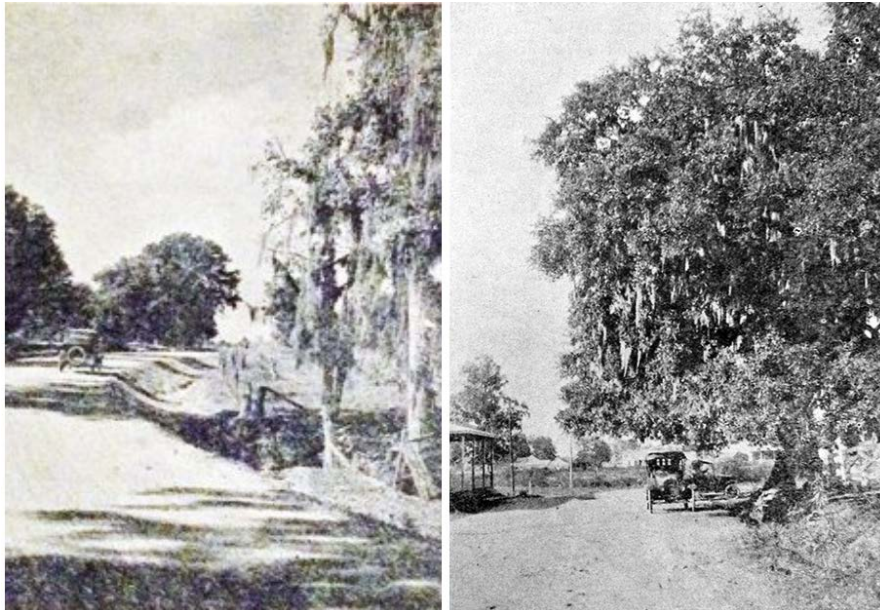


Figure 1. Evangeline Highway, now Highway 190, is pictured soon after it was opened in the late 1920s. Left: The road to Eunice to the west of Opelousas. Right: The road to Baton Rouge to the east of Opelousas. (Carola Lillie Hartley collection.) Source: Hartley, Carola Lillie. "Downtown, Part 2 – From Boom To Doom." *St. Landry Now*. February 22, 2023.



Figure 2. *Clarion-News* (Opelousas, Louisiana). "First Car of Parish Yams To Move Soon." Thursday, July 5, 1945, page 7.

Opelousas Historic District AD &
Boundary Increase I

Name of Property

St. Landry Parish, LA

County and State



Figure 3. *Daily World*. "Some History of St. Landry Parish from the 1690s on" November 3, 1955.

R. MORNHINVEG & SON
110 S. Main St. Eugene J. Chachere, Owner Phone 3411
"Your Jewelers Since 1873 - That's Your Guarantee" Opelousas, La.

R. Mornhinveg & Son was established March 10, 1873 by Remi Mornhinveg and was originally called "Mornhinveg Jewelry Emporium." Dr. Lorenzo Mornhinveg, son of the founder, became a partner and "R. Mornhinveg & Son" was the new name chosen. Dr. Mornhinveg attended watch making school for two years in Canada after learning the business from his father.

Gene Chachere, who began working as an employee of the firm when a young boy, learned the watch business from Mr. Remi and Dr. Lorenzo. He became manager, eventually a partner, and now is sole owner.

Mr. Chachere, who is sometimes called "Mr. Mornhinveg," is proud to point out that R. Mornhinveg & Son has served the public for four generations. He has been with the firm 48 years.



Figure 4. Building located at 110 S. Main Street. *Daily World*. "Some History of St. Landry Parish from the 1690s on" November 3, 1955.

Opelousas Historic District AD &
Boundary Increase I

Name of Property

St. Landry Parish, LA

County and State



Figure 5. Hartley, Carola Lillie. "Downtown, Part 2 – From Boom To Doom." *St. Landry Now*. February 22, 2023. Caption: "Feature Photograph: Landry Street in downtown Opelousas in c.1956, when the commercial center was at its best. But that was not to last."



Figure 6. 406 W. Landry Street. *Daily World*. "Some History of St. Landry Parish from the 1690s on" November 3, 1955.

Opelousas Historic District AD &
Boundary Increase I
Name of Property

St. Landry Parish, LA
County and State



Figure 7. 131 West Bellevue Street. *Daily World*. "Some History of St. Landry Parish from the 1690s on" November 3, 1955.



Figure 8. 116 West Vine Street. *Daily World*. "Some History of St. Landry Parish from the 1690s on" November 3, 1955.

Opelousas Historic District AD &
Boundary Increase I
Name of Property

St. Landry Parish, LA
County and State



Figure 9. Pap's Court postcard, undated. Circa 1956. Source: Carola Lillie Harley Collection.



Figure 10. Postcard. Pap's Motel and Restaurant c. 1960s.

Opelousas Historic District AD &
Boundary Increase I

Name of Property

St. Landry Parish, LA

County and State

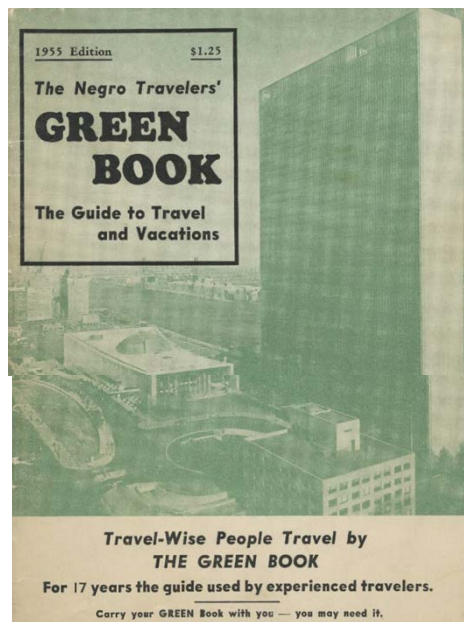


Figure 11. A 1955 Green Book. “The Negro Travelers’ Green Book: The Guide to Travel and Vacations.” Source: The Historic New Orleans Collection.

Opelousas Historic District AD &
Boundary Increase I

Name of Property

St. Landry Parish, LA

County and State



Figure 12. 1965 images from the Yambilee Festival. Source: Hartley, Carola Lillie. "Downtown, Part 2 – From Boom to Doom." *St. Landry Now*. February 22, 2023. Caption: "Opelousas held a 250th Anniversary celebration in downtown Opelousas and other areas of town in 1970, drawing thousands of visitors to the one of Louisiana's oldest cities."

Opelousas Historic District AD &
Boundary Increase I

Name of Property

St. Landry Parish, LA

County and State

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Opelousas Historic District

City or Vicinity: Opelousas

County: St. Landry Parish

State: Louisiana

Photographer: Calhoun Preservation, LLC: Kelly Calhoun & Melanie Lee LeBeouf, City of Opelousas Tourism

Date Photographed: June 2024 (Although photos are more than a year old, they still accurately reflect the current appearance of the district.)

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

Photo_1_of_14_SouthElevation_Facing_N_305_Bellevue_St_Opelousas_LA_StLandryParish.JPG.

Photo_2_of_14_WestElevation_Facing_E_506_S_Railroad_Ave_Opelousas_LA_StLandryParish.JPG

Photo_3_of_14_WestElevation_Facing_E_318_S_Railroad_Ave_Opelousas_LA_StLandryParish.JPG

Photo_4_of_14_NEPerspective_Facing_SW_S_405_W_Landry_St_Opelousas_LA_StLandryParish.JPG

Photo_5_of_14_NorthElevation_Facing_S_337_W_Landry_St_Opelousas_LA_StLandryParish.JPG

Photo_6_of_14_WestElevation_Facing_E_112_S_Main_St_Opelousas_LA_StLandryParish.JPG

Opelousas Historic District AD &
Boundary Increase I

Name of Property

St. Landry Parish, LA

County and State

Photo_7_of_14_WestElevation_Facing_E_120_S_Market_St_Opelousas_LA_StLandryParish.JPG

Photo_8_of_14_NWPerspective_Facing_SE_431_435_W_Landry_St_Opelousas_LA_StLandryParish.JPG

Photo_9_of_14_WestElevation_Facing_E_215_S_Main_St_Opelousas_LA_StLandryParish.JPG

Photo_10_of_14_SWPerspective_Facing_NW_170_E_Landry_St_Opelousas_LA_StLandryParish.JPG

Photo_11_of_14_NWPerspective_Facing_SE_508_E_Landry_St_Opelousas_LA_StLandryParish.JPG

Photo_12_of_14_SEPerspective_Facing_SW_222_W_Landry_St_Opelousas_LA_StLandryParish.JPG

Photo_13_of_14_NWPerspective_Facing_SE_161_E_Landry_St_Opelousas_LA_StLandryParish.JPG

Photo_14_of_14_SouthElevation_Facing_N_120_S_Market_St_Opelousas_LA_StLandryParish.JPG

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.

Opelousas Historic District - Topographical Map
Opelousas, St. Landry Parish, Louisiana
National Register of Historic Places
July 2025



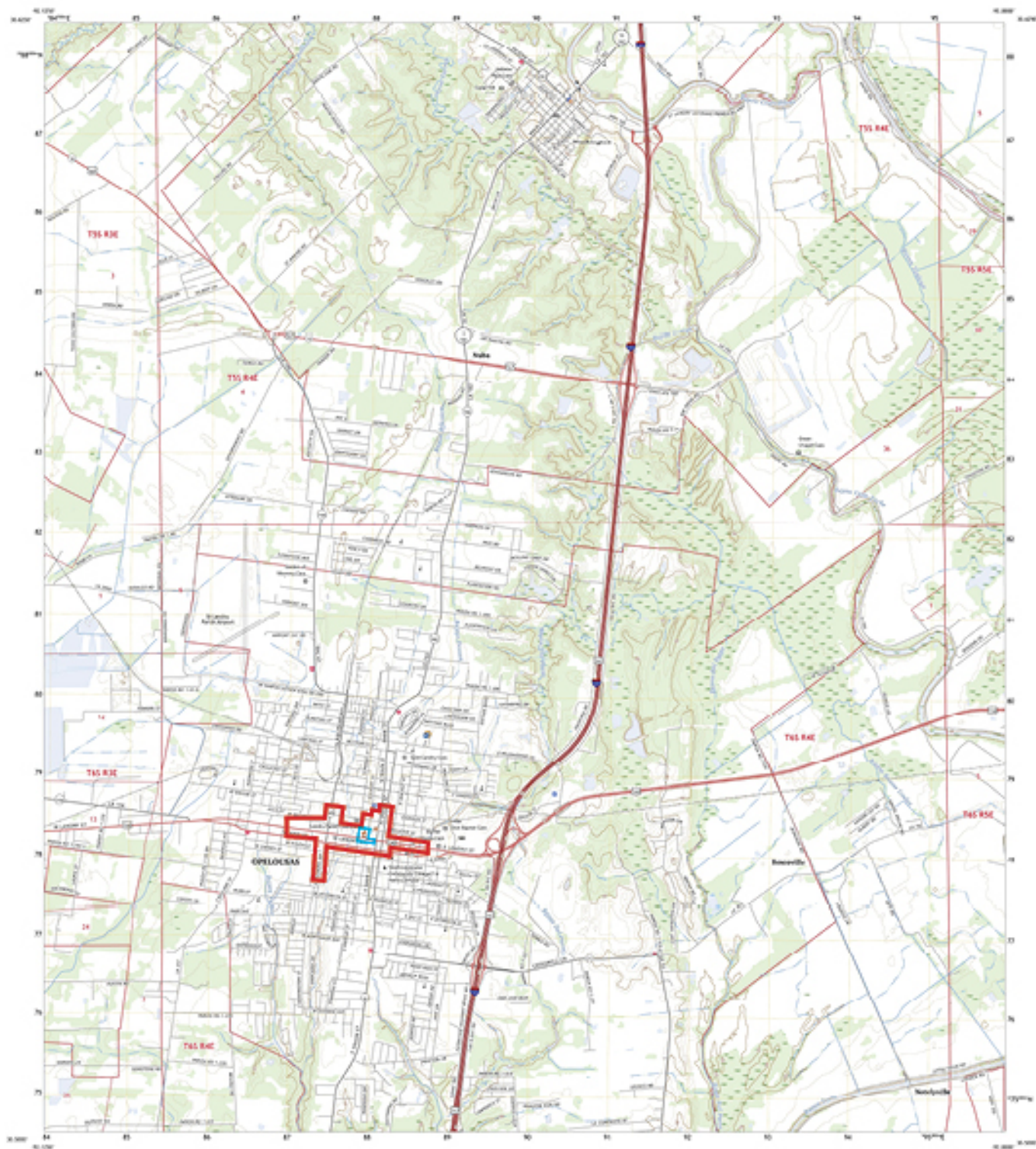
- Opelousas Historic District
- Opelousas Historic District Expansion



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY



OPELOUSAS QUADRANGLE
LOUISIANA - SAINT LANDRY PARISH
7.5-MINUTE SERIES



Produced by the United States Geological Survey
This product is a derivative of the 7.5-minute
topographic map of Opelousas, Louisiana, 1971
edition, published by the United States Geological Survey
under the authority of the Secretary of the Interior.
The map is published in digital and print formats.
The map is published in digital and print formats.

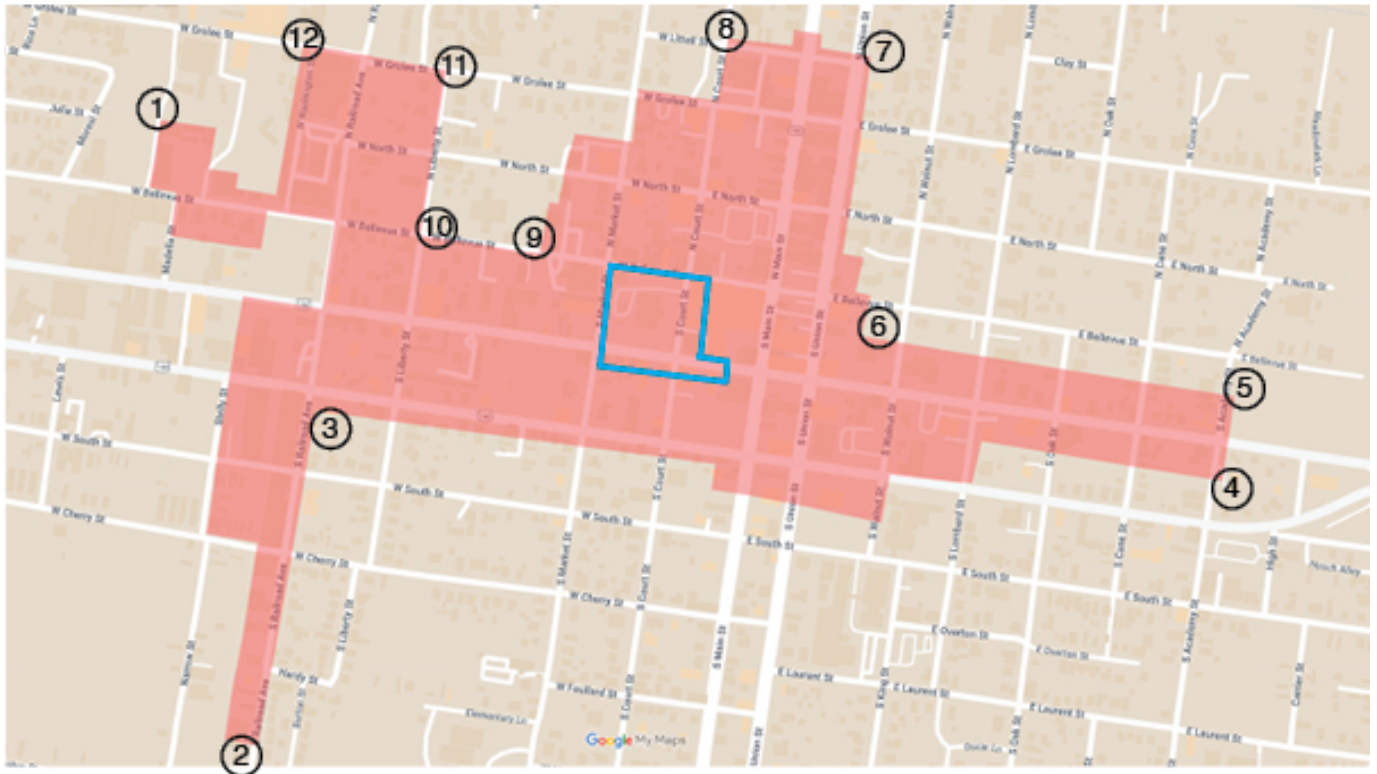


SCALE 1:24,000
1 inch = 2,000 feet
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300 301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 344 345 346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377 378 379 380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400 401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 409 410 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 420 421 422 423 424 425 426 427 428 429 430 431 432 433 434 435 436 437 438 439 440 441 442 443 444 445 446 447 448 449 450 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 479 480 481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489 490 491 492 493 494 495 496 497 498 499 500 501 502 503 504 505 506 507 508 509 510 511 512 513 514 515 516 517 518 519 520 521 522 523 524 525 526 527 528 529 530 531 532 533 534 535 536 537 538 539 540 541 542 543 544 545 546 547 548 549 550 551 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 559 560 561 562 563 564 565 566 567 568 569 570 571 572 573 574 575 576 577 578 579 580 581 582 583 584 585 586 587 588 589 590 591 592 593 594 595 596 597 598 599 600 601 602 603 604 605 606 607 608 609 610 611 612 613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620 621 622 623 624 625 626 627 628 629 630 631 632 633 634 635 636 637 638 639 640 641 642 643 644 645 646 647 648 649 650 651 652 653 654 655 656 657 658 659 660 661 662 663 664 665 666 667 668 669 670 671 672 673 674 675 676 677 678 679 680 681 682 683 684 685 686 687 688 689 690 691 692 693 694 695 696 697 698 699 700 701 702 703 704 705 706 707 708 709 710 711 712 713 714 715 716 717 718 719 720 721 722 723 724 725 726 727 728 729 730 731 732 733 734 735 736 737 738 739 740 741 742 743 744 745 746 747 748 749 750 751 752 753 754 755 756 757 758 759 760 761 762 763 764 765 766 767 768 769 770 771 772 773 774 775 776 777 778 779 780 781 782 783 784 785 786 787 788 789 790 791 792 793 794 795 796 797 798 799 800 801 802 803 804 805 806 807 808 809 810 811 812 813 814 815 816 817 818 819 820 821 822 823 824 825 826 827 828 829 830 831 832 833 834 835 836 837 838 839 840 841 842 843 844 845 846 847 848 849 850 851 852 853 854 855 856 857 858 859 860 861 862 863 864 865 866 867 868 869 870 871 872 873 874 875 876 877 878 879 880 881 882 883 884 885 886 887 888 889 890 891 892 893 894 895 896 897 898 899 900 901 902 903 904 905 906 907 908 909 910 911 912 913 914 915 916 917 918 919 920 921 922 923 924 925 926 927 928 929 930 931 932 933 934 935 936 937 938 939 940 941 942 943 944 945 946 947 948 949 950 951 952 953 954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970 971 972 973 974 975 976 977 978 979 980 981 982 983 984 985 986 987 988 989 990 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1007 1008 1009 1010 1011 1012 1013 1014 1015 1016 1017 1018 1019 1020 1021 1022 1023 1024 1025 1026 1027 1028 1029 1030 1031 1032 1033 1034 1035 1036 1037 1038 1039 1040 1041 1042 1043 1044 1045 1046 1047 1048 1049 1050 1051 1052 1053 1054 1055 1056 1057 1058 1059 1060 1061 1062 1063 1064 1065 1066 1067 1068 1069 1070 1071 1072 1073 1074 1075 1076 1077 1078 1079 1080 1081 1082 1083 1084 1085 1086 1087 1088 1089 1090 1091 1092 1093 1094 1095 1096 1097 1098 1099 1100 1101 1102 1103 1104 1105 1106 1107 1108 1109 1110 1111 1112 1113 1114 1115 1116 1117 1118 1119 1120 1121 1122 1123 1124 1125 1126 1127 1128 1129 1130 1131 1132 1133 1134 1135 1136 1137 1138 1139 1140 1141 1142 1143 1144 1145 1146 1147 1148 1149 1150 1151 1152 1153 1154 1155 1156 1157 1158 1159 1160 1161 1162 1163 1164 1165 1166 1167 1168 1169 1170 1171 1172 1173 1174 1175 1176 1177 1178 1179 1180 1181 1182 1183 1184 1185 1186 1187 1188 1189 1190 1191 1192 1193 1194 1195 1196 1197 1198 1199 1200 1201 1202 1203 1204 1205 1206 1207 1208 1209 1210 1211 1212 1213 1214 1215 1216 1217 1218 1219 1220 1221 1222 1223 1224 1225 1226 1227 1228 1229 1230 1231 1232 1233 1234 1235 1236 1237 1238 1239 1240 1241 1242 1243 1244 1245 1246 1247 1248 1249 1250 1251 1252 1253 1254 1255 1256 1257 1258 1259 1260 1261 1262 1263 1264 1265 1266 1267 1268 1269 1270 1271 1272 1273 1274 1275 1276 1277 1278 1279 1280 1281 1282 1283 1284 1285 1286 1287 1288 1289 1290 1291 1292 1293 1294 1295 1296 1297 1298 1299 1300 1301 1302 1303 1304 1305 1306 1307 1308 1309 1310 1311 1312 1313 1314 1315 1316 1317 1318 1319 1320 1321 1322 1323 1324 1325 1326 1327 1328 1329 1330 1331 1332 1333 1334 1335 1336 1337 1338 1339 1340 1341 1342 1343 1344 1345 1346 1347 1348 1349 1350 1351 1352 1353 1354 1355 1356 1357 1358 1359 1360 1361 1362 1363 1364 1365 1366 1367 1368 1369 1370 1371 1372 1373 1374 1375 1376 1377 1378 1379 1380 1381 1382 1383 1384 1385 1386 1387 1388 1389 1390 1391 1392 1393 1394 1395 1396 1397 1398 1399 1400 1401 1402 1403 1404 1405 1406 1407 1408 1409 1410 1411 1412 1413 1414 1415 1416 1417 1418 1419 1420 1421 1422 1423 1424 1425 1426 1427 1428 1429 1430 1431 1432 1433 1434 1435 1436 1437 1438 1439 1440 1441 1442 1443 1444 1445 1446 1447 1448 1449 1450 1451 1452 1453 1454 1455 1456 1457 1458 1459 1460 1461 1462 1463 1464 1465 1466 1467 1468 1469 1470 1471 1472 1473 1474 1475 1476 1477 1478 1479 1480 1481 1482 1483 1484 1485 1486 1487 1488 1489 1490 1491 1492 1493 1494 1495 1496 1497 1498 1499 1500 1501 1502 1503 1504 1505 1506 1507 1508 1509 1510 1511 1512 1513 1514 1515 1516 1517 1518 1519 1520 1521 1522 1523 1524 1525 1526 1527 1528 1529 1530 1531 1532 1533 1534 1535 1536 1537 1538 1539 1540 1541 1542 1543 1544 1545 1546 1547 1548 1549 1550 1551 1552 1553 1554 1555 1556 1557 1558 1559 1560 1561 1562 1563 1564 1565 1566 1567 1568 1569 1570 1571 1572 1573 1574 1575 1576 1577 1578 1579 1580 1581 1582 1583 1584 1585 1586 1587 1588 1589 1590 1591 1592 1593 1594 1595 1596 1597 1598 1599 1600 1601 1602 1603 1604 1605 1606 1607 1608 1609 1610 1611 1612 1613 1614 1615 1616 1617 1618 1619 1620 1621 1622 1623 1624 1625 1626 1627 1628 1629 1630 1631 1632 1633 1634 1635 1636 1637 1638 1639 1640 1641 1642 1643 1644 1645 1646 1647 1648 1649 1650 1651 1652 1653 1654 1655 1656 1657 1658 1659 1660 1661 1662 1663 1664 1665 1666 1667 1668 1669 1670 1671 1672 1673 1674 1675 1676 1677 1678 1679 1680 1681 1682 1683 1684 1685 1686 1687 1688 1689 1690 1691 1692 1693 1694 1695 1696 1697 1698 1699 1700 1701 1702 1703 1704 1705 1706 1707 1708 1709 1710 1711 1712 1713 1714 1715 1716 1717 1718 1719 1720 1721 1722 1723 1724 1725 1726 1727 1728 1729 1730 1731 1732 1733 1734 1735 1736 1737 1738 1739 1740 1741 1742 1743 1744 1745 1746 1747 1748 1749 1750 1751 1752 1753 1754 1755 1756 1757 1758 1759 1760 1761 1762 1763 1764 1765 1766 1767 1768 1769 1770 1771 1772 1773 1774 1775 1776 1777 1778 1779 1780 1781 1782 1783 1784 1785 1786 1787 1788 1789 1790 1791 1792 1793 1794 1795 1796 1797 1798 1799 1800 1801 1802 1803 1804 1805 1806 1807 1808 1809 1810 1811 1812 1813 1814 1815 1816 1817 1818 1819 1820 1821 1822 1823 1824 1825 1826 1827 1828 1829 1830 1831 1832 1833 1834 1835 1836 1837 1838 1839 1840 1841 1842 1843 1844 1845 1846 1847 1848 1849 1850 1851 1852 1853 1854 1855 1856 1857 1858 1859 1860 1861 1862 1863 1864 1865 1866 1867 1868 1869 1870 1871 1872 1873 1874 1875 1876 1877 1878 1879 1880 1881 1882 1883 1884 1885 1886 1887 1888 1889 1890 1891 1892 1893 1894 1895 1896 1897 1898 1899 1900 1901 1902 1903 1904 1905 1906 1907 1908 1909 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2025 2026 2027 2028 2029 2030 2031 2032 2033 2034 2035 2036 2037 2038 2039 2040 2041 2042 2043 2044 2045 2046 2047 2048 2049 2050 2051 2052 2053 2054 2055 2056 2057 2058 2059 2060 2061 2062 2063 2064 2065 2066 2067 2068 2069 2070 2071 2072 2073 2074 2075 2076 2077 2078 2079 2080 2081 2082 2083 2084 2085 2086 2087 2088 2089 2090 2091 2092 2093 2094 2095 2096 2097 2098 2099 2100 2101 2102 2103 2104 2105 2106 2107 2108 2109 2110 2111 2112 2113 2114 2115 2116 2117 2118 2119 2120 2121 2122 2123 2124 2125 2126 2127 2128 2129 2130 2131 2132 2133 2134 2135 2136 2137 2138 2139 2140 2141 2142 2143 2144 2145 2146 2147 2148 2149 2150 2151 2152 2153 2154 2155 2156 2157 2158 2159 2160 2161 2162 2163 2164 2165 2166 2167 2168 2169 2170 2171 2172 2173 2174 2175 2176 2177 2178 2179 2180 2181 2182 2183 2184 2185 2186 2187 2188 2189 2190 2191 2192 2193 2194 2195 2196 2197 2198 2199 2200 2201 2202 2203 2204 2205 2206 2207 2208 2209 2210 2211 2212 2213 2214 2215 2216 2217 2218 2219 2220 2221 2222 2223 2224 2225 2226 2227 2228 2229 2230 2231 2232 2233 2234 2235 2236 2237 2238 2239 2240 2241 2242 2243 2244 2245 2246 2247 2248 2249 2250 2251 2252 2253 2254 2255 2256 2257 2258 2259 2260 2261 2262 2263 2264 2265 2266 2267 2268 2269 2270 2271 2272 2273 2274 2275 2276 2277 2278 2279 2280 2281 2282 2283 2284 2285 2286 2287 2288 2289 2290 2291 2292 2293 2294 2295 2296 2297 2298 2299 2300 2301 2302 2303 2304 2305 2306 2307 2308 2309 2310 2311 2312 2313 2314 2315 2316 2317 2318 2319 2320 2321 2322 2323 2324 2325 2326 2327 2328 2329 2330 2331 2332 2333 2334 2335 2336 2337 2338 2339 2340 2341 2342 2343 2344 2345 2346 2347 2348 2349 2350 2351 2352 2353 2354 2355 2356 2357 2358 2359 2360 2361 2362 2363 2364 2365 2366 2367 2368 2369 2370 2371 2372 2373 2374 2375 2376 2377 2378 2379 2380 2381 2382 2383 2384 2385 2386 2387 2388 2389 2390 2391 2392 2393 2394 2395 2396 2397 2398 2399 2400 2401 2402 2403 2404 2405 2406 2407 2408 2409 2410 2411 2412 2413 2414 2415 2416 2417 2418 2419 2420 2421 2422 2423 2424 2425 2426 2427 2428 2429 2430 2431 2432 2433 2434 2435 2436 2437 2438 2439 2440 2441 2442 2443 2444 2445 2446 2447 2448 2449 2450 2451 2452 2453 2454 2455 2456 2457 2458 2459 2460 2461 2462 2463 2464 2465 2466 2467 2468 2469 2470 2471 2472 2473 2474 2475 2476 2477 2478 2479 2480 2481 2482 2483 2484 2485 2486 2487 2488 2489 2490 2491 2492 2493 2494 2495 2496 2497 2498 2499 2500 2501 2502 2503 2504 2505 2506 2507 2508 2509 2510 2511 2512 2513 2514 2515 2516 2517 2518 2519 2520 2521 2522 2523 2524 2525 2526 2527 2528 2529 2530 2531 2532 2533 2534 2535 2536 2537 2538 2539 2540 2541 2542 2543 2544

Opelousas Historic District
Longitude and Latitude Coordinates Map
 Opelousas, St. Landry Parish, Louisiana
 National Register of Historic Places
 July 2025



- Opelousas Historic District
- Opelousas Historic District Expansion
- Coordinate

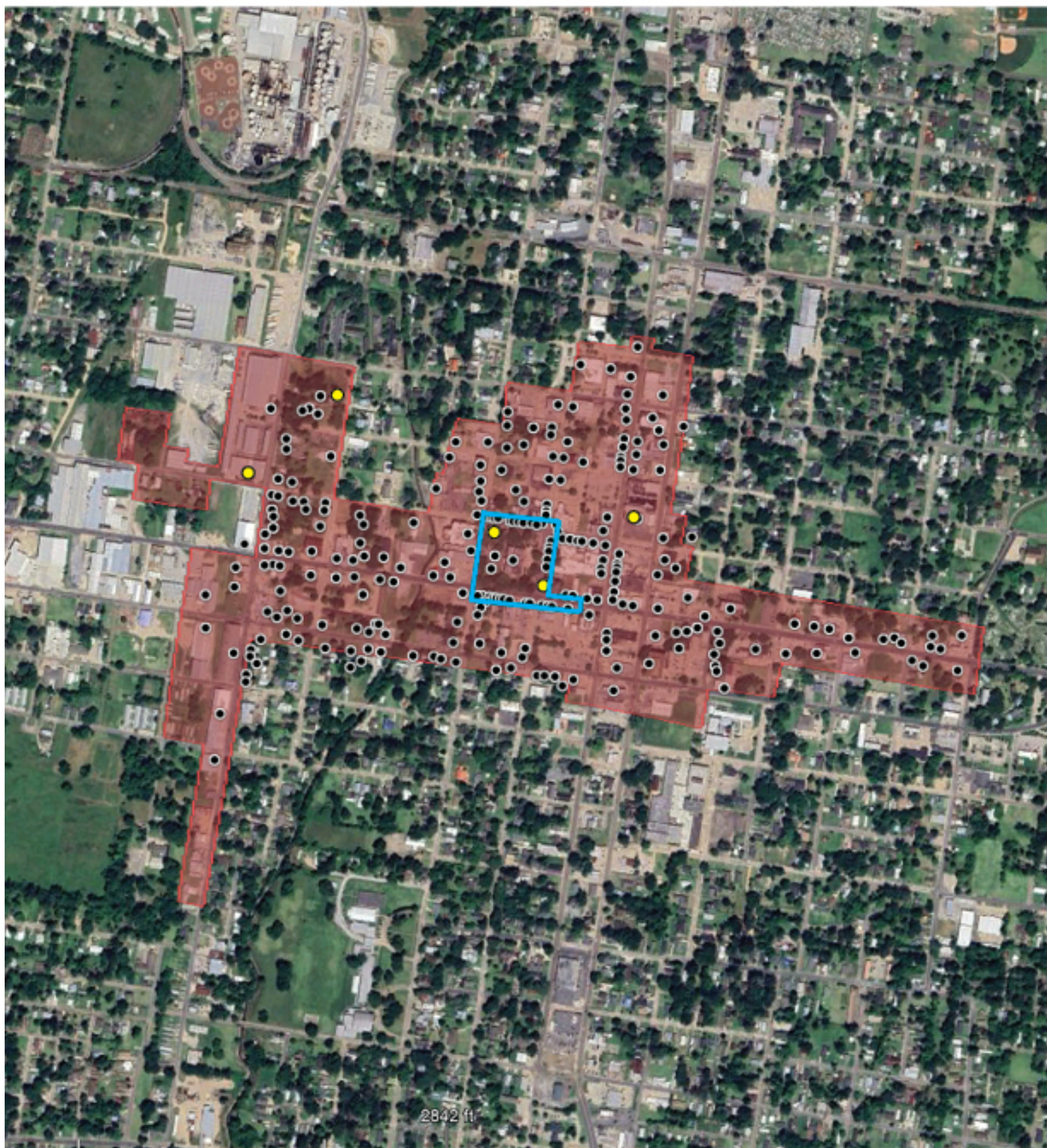


Number	Latitude Coordinate	Longitude Coordinate
1	30.536078	-92.090565
2	30.528068	-92.089304
3	30.532332	-92.088071
4	30.531531	-92.075150
5	30.532499	-92.074975
6	30.533769	-92.080320
7	30.536827	-92.080314
8	30.537036	-92.082280
9	30.534525	-92.085013
10	30.534713	-92.086591
11	30.536745	-92.086447
12	30.537012	-92.088464

**Opelousas Historic District
Resource Inventory Location Map**
Opelousas, St. Landry Parish, Louisiana
National Register of Historic Places
July 2025



-  Opelousas Historic District
-  Opelousas Historic District Expansion
-  Resource Coordinate
-  Individually Listed NR



Opelousas, St. Landry Parish, Louisiana
National Register of Historic Places
July 2025



-  Opelousas Historic District
 Opelousas Historic District Expansion
 Photo Number Correspondance

