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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

RECEIVED 2280

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

AUG 21 2015

Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

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

1. Name of Property

Historic Name: Jones, Henry, Cottage
Other Names/Site Number: N/A
Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

2. Location

Street & Number: 2409-2411 D'Abadie Street
City or town: New Orleans State: LA County: Orleans
Not for Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets, 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 ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register Criteria.

I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:
☐ national ☐ state ☒ local

Applicable National Register Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D

Phil Boggan 8/14/15

Signature of certifying official/Title: Phil Boggan, State Historic Preservation Officer **Date**

Louisiana Department of Culture, Recreation, and Tourism

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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 Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

___✓ entered in the National Register
___ determined eligible for the National Register
___ determined not eligible for the National Register
___ removed from the National Register
___ other, explain: _____

10-6-2015

Signature of the Keeper **Date of Action**

5. Classification

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

X	Private
	Public – Local
	Public – State
	Public – Federal

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

X	Building(s)
	District
	Site
	Structure
	object

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

Contributing	Non-contributing	
1		Buildings
		Sites
		Structures
		Objects
1	0	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions.): Domestic: Single Dwelling

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions.): Vacant/Not in Use; Work in Progress

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions.): Mid-19th Century: Other – Creole Cottage

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
foundation: Brick Piers
walls: Wood
roof: Asphalt shingles
other:

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 Henry Jones Cottage is located at 2409-11 D'Abadie Street in New Orleans, Orleans Parish, Louisiana. It is a four room, galleried Creole Cottage constructed c. 1855. Built by Henry Jones, a free person of color, the cottage is a one and a half story house clad in wood siding with a façade of four evenly spaced openings. Located just outside of the Esplanade Ridge Historic District, this house features decorative turned gallery columns, Queen Anne style frieze and spandrels (added by Mr. Jones c. 1880), lap siding on the façade, six over six and four over six wood windows, arched façade openings, and detailed cornices on the façade openings. While the interior has lost the plaster walls, the floor plan has only received minor changes to the rear portion and retains the significant characteristics that make this home a Creole Cottage. The interior and exterior integrity of this home is intact and thus, it is eligible for listing on the National Register.

Narrative Description

Jones Cottage, in the Historic Seventh Ward of New Orleans and in the Bayou Road African American Heritage Cultural District, is a four-room, galleried house in traditional Creole Cottage style, an iconic home style for the Black/Creole free people of color population in Louisiana pre-Civil War. The home, which is on the north side of D'Abadie St., has two additions made to the back of the structure, one seeming to be from around the turn-of-the-century or earlier, and the other from within the last 30 years.

Creole Cottages of this style, set-back from the street and with full-length openings, are extremely rare in this important historical and cultural neighborhood. There are almost no other examples of traditional-style Creole Cottages with turned columns and delicate woodwork in the entire city of New Orleans. The original two lots purchased by Henry Jones are still connected and in the original format of the original development, and the home's distance from the street is very unique in the area. The home includes four fireplaces with original 1855 brickwork and large cypress beams, as well as original barge board construction in the turn-of-the-century addition.

The delicate frieze and spandrels of pierced work and turned columns of the gallery suggest a post-Civil War building date; however, such decoration from the Queen Anne building style could have been added to the façade during a renovation, when the segmental-arched openings and drop-siding were perhaps applied to an 1850's façade. The mid-century date is suggested by the set-back, galleried house, built low to the ground with four full-length openings, as well as by the 1855 Henry Jones property purchase.

Front façade (see photos 17 and 18)
The front façade is virtually unchanged from its original mid-1800's appearance, other than a different roof material being used. The façade consists of four bays with the two outside openings being doorways. The two center openings are full length windows consisting of a double sash four over six lite. The original windows are in place, but the original doors are gone. Two doors flank the windows. The openings feature decorative surrounds and were topped with a decorative molding, whose ghost outline is still visible. The two outside openings have arched transoms. The two center openings have French door screen doors protecting the windows. The overhanging roof is supported by three turned columns. Between the columns is decorative lacework. Three steps lead to the porch on each side. A historic photo from the early 1970s shows this configuration in place. The façade is clad in wooden cove siding.

Right Elevation (see photos 17 and 19)
The right elevation features a fenestration pattern of window, door, window, and window. Based on Sanborn maps dating to 1895, the house consisted of four rooms originally, with a small extension off the back of one room on each side. By 1951, there was another small extension off the rear, which has been altered since then to be the width of the entire house when originally, it was inset some. The three windows are six over six wood windows. The door is a single door with one lite transom above. There is one window on the second floor centrally located in the gable. This elevation is clad in wood siding as well.

Rear Elevation (see Photo 19)
The rear elevation is a simple blank wall of the rear shed addition, which was either built new or the earlier rear addition was expanded after 1951. The gable window of the original house is visible at the second floor. It has simple wooden board shutters.

Left Elevation
This elevation has four windows on the first floor. It is clad in wood siding. There is one window in the gable of the second floor.

Interior (see Photos 1-16, 20-22)
The floorplan of the cottage consists of a main four room core, which is typical of Creole cottages, with two rooms located directly behind these. In this house, the four front rooms form a square and are interconnected with doorways. Fireplaces, totaling 4, remain on the center wall of each of the front two rooms and feature simple mantles. The interior plaster has been removed to expose the wall studs and the brick of the fireplaces. Simple door and window surrounds are still in place as well as some of the original baseboards.

Just behind the front two rooms on the right side, there is a set of historic stairs leading to the second floor (see Photos 3, 10, 20). Originally, there would have been a second room at the rear mirroring this room. This room's size has been altered some to be slightly smaller than the room with the stairs.

The left hand side room here has been enlarged towards the rear of the building to form one long room (see Photos 9 and 21).

The walls in the room with the stairs are vertical board walls, likely finished with a cheesecloth or wallpaper. More of the original baseboards are intact towards this section of the first floor. The ceiling finish in this room is also intact and consists of simple wooden boards. Behind this room is the first addition added sometime between 1908 and 1937. It appears that this room was added for a kitchen and bathroom. Finally, behind this space is the most recent addition. The original exterior siding can be seen where this section was added on (see Photo 12).

The historic stairs that lead to the second floor end at a small landing (see Photo 13). To the left is a large space with two rooms over the front rooms of the house (see Photos 15 and 16). To the right is a smaller room located in the gable end of the rear of the house (see Photo 14). It appears that the partitions creating these rooms are of more recent construction. It was likely that originally, this would have just been one large room either used as bedrooms or storage.

Alterations and Integrity

The first addition that was made to the building was likely made by the Jones family, who still owned the house, around the turn of the century, between 1908 and 1937, when building with barge board was popular in the area. Another small inset rear addition was either built new, or the earlier addition was expanded on, sometime after 1951. Based on the construction with plywood, it is likely it is much newer than that. On the interior, the main alteration to date is the fact that the original plaster is not in place and then, the floor plan changes associated with the rear additions. The main four room core with the single room located behind it where the stairs are located is intact. On the exterior, all of the columns, clapboard, windows, and woodwork that contribute to the structure's significance remain intact. The house retains its integrity of location, setting, feeling, association, design, and craftsmanship. Its integrity of materials has been affected to a small degree with the loss of the interior wall materials. With this in mind, this leads one to believe that, other than the most recent addition, which is small and affects the integrity of the structure very little, were Henry Jones to visit the site today, he would easily recognize his house.

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.
x	**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:

	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

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions.): Architecture

Period of Significance: 1855

Significant Dates: 1855

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

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

Architect/Builder (last name, first name): N/A

Period of Significance (justification): The period of significance reflects the believed date of construction of the Jones Cottage as an official exact date cannot be found. It is know that it was constructed after 1850, when Henry Jones purchased the land and based on its form and style, was likely constructed shortly thereafter.

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

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

Jones Cottage is locally significant under Criterion C: Architecture as a good example of a Creole Cottage, reflecting an important era of construction and architecture in the city of New Orleans, and as one of the last surviving structures from an earlier period of development, Faubourg Gueno. The period of significance for the Jones Cottage is 1855, which is when it is believed, based on property transfers and architectural form and style, that this house was constructed.

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

This building is a four-room, galleried house in a traditional Creole Cottage style, an iconic home style for the Black/Creole/ free people of color population in Louisiana pre-Civil War. The rural-style cottage dates from c. 1855, when on March 30, before A. Bienvenue, André Gregoire sold two lots, each 30 feet facing d'Abadie Street to Henry Jones, a free male of color, for $140. The residence remained in the Jones family until 1926, when the succession of M. A. Jones sold the house "in that part formerly known as Faubourg Gueno designated as 4 and 5 of square 36 on plan made by N. Fouché, Dated March 27, 1848, deposited in the office of Amedée Ducatel as plan number 3 in book number 3 (CDC number 163681, July 28, 1926)."

The seventy-five-year continuous ownership by a single black family (built by a free man of color) marks this house as an unusual and historically significant site in the Tremé/Faubourg Gueno area.

This is one of the only remaining original structures from the original development of the "Faubourg Gueno" area.

History of Faubourg Gueno

The area that is now called Tremé used to be part of a suburb called Faubourg Gueno. This land was originally owned by Pierre Joseph Delisle dit Duparc, an infantry captain and Commissaire des Nations Indiennes (he was an interpreter) in the 1740s. He had “a cow farm on the Road going to Bayou St. Jean near the Washerwomen’s Bridge.” (see the bridge on the above map near the words “Faubourg St. Jean.”) When Duparc passed away in 1775, his c hildren controlled a large portion of the land along Bayou St. John and Bayou Road. His children leased and sold the land over time. In 1802, Pierre Gueno purchased portions of Duparc’s lands, which became the Pierre Gueno plantation. It is labeled such on the Zimpel map from 1833 (see Figures 2 and 3).

Close up view of the Zimpel map showing the lands of Pierre Gueno in 1833, which would later become Faubourg Gueno. Image courtesy of the Historic New Orleans Collection.

Gueno further increased his holdings by purchasing land from Pedro Dulcido Barran and Carlos Montreuil in 1803. Lastly, he expanded his large plantation by purchasing land from Madame Huchet de Kernion (see the land next door on the 1833 map). Gueno’s collection of land represented the single largest *habitation* along the Road to the Bayou at that point in 1815.[1]

Gueno would establish a major brickyard and house on the land. The bayou near the “Briquiterie” became known as Bayou Guesnon (Gueno). The entirety of his land measured 48 city blocks. In 1821, Gueno died leaving his holdings to his wife, Felicite Francoise Loubie and his 5 children. In 1835, the heirs of Gueno sold the land and Faubourg Gueno was laid out. More than 50 purchasers bought portions of the land creating small farms and single lots. One square was even laid out for the specific purpose of a public promenade. In addition to the small farms and single lots, some suburban estates developed. These farms and estates would continue to be seen in Faubourg Gueno into the 20th century.

As Faubourg Gueno developed, people like Henry Jones purchased lots and built homes. Many of the early homes, like the Jones Cottage, were designed in the Creole style with small Creole cottages as farmhouses. As time passed, some of these buildings, like the Jones Cottage, were updated with the popular styles or were demolished and rebuilt anew. *New Orleans Architecture, Volume VI: Faubourg Tremé and the Bayou Road* states:

> “As a whole, the Faubourg Gueno of the late nineteenth century reflects architecture exemplifying Italianate and Victorian versions of the villa type cottage, galleried townhouses, and twentieth century bungalows intermixed with the gamut of shotgun variations.”[2]

The Jones Cottage would fall under Faubourg Gueno’s architectural stock that is a cottage with Victorian detailing added when the Victorian style was popular. Today, the majority of the surrounding area, that was also part of Faubourg Gueno, contains mostly twentieth century bungalows with the Jones Cottage standing out as one of the remnants from Faubourg Gueno’s early years of development.

[1] Roulhac Toledano and Mary Louise Christovich. *New Orleans Architecture, Volume VI: Faubourg Tremé and the Bayou Road*. Gretna: Pelican Publishing Company, 2003; pg. 37-39.
[2] Ibid, pg. 41.

Criterion C: Architecture –Creole Cottage

The following context for French Creole architecture is taken from the Haydel-Jones House National Register nomination, written in 2010:

> French Creole or French Colonial style architecture is one of the nation's three major colonial architectural traditions. The other two are the British Colonial as exemplified by the saltbox houses of New England and a later generation of "Georgian" houses, and the Spanish Colonial as seen in the missions of California and the Southwest. The French Creole building tradition was developed in the French territory of Orleans in the lower Mississippi Valley. There are, to be sure, examples found in the St. Louis, Missouri, and Mobile, Alabama, areas, also early French colonial outposts. But the overwhelming majority of the surviving examples of this style are in Louisiana, and these buildings are now unequivocally identified with the state's architectural tradition. Indeed, the style in its several forms has come to represent the quintessential Louisiana colonial house.
> The lower Mississippi Valley was claimed for France in 1683, but it was not until some 35 years later that the city of New Orleans was founded. There were several indigenous American tribes in the area, and the early European settlers were predominately French. As early as 1721, a number of Germans also arrived in the colony and this contingent settled upriver from the city in what came to be known as the German Coast. Through a further admixture of African people, both free and enslaved, and later Spaniards, a French speaking cultural mélange emerged and came to be known as "French Creole." In modern usage, Louisianians often distinguish between Creoles of Color, those people of mixed French, African, Spanish and Native American heritage, and other people (also called Creoles) who are descendants of European settlers, mainly French and Spanish. This combination of cultures is all the richer for this mix. Creole architecture reflects the concept of mixture which defines the Creoles themselves.

In the second half of the eighteenth century, French speaking Acadians settled in southwestern Louisiana and also adopted this building style. The tradition continued to dominate local architecture well into the nineteenth century. Although France sold Louisiana to the United States in 1803, Anglo-American elements did not immediately impact the Creole building tradition. Pure French Creole houses were built as late as the 1830s. Eventually, however, central halls appeared in otherwise French Creole houses.

The French Creole tradition contains four types of buildings:

1. The Creole cottage, a galleried one-story house of small to moderate size of which there are three sub-types:
   a. Those with small, hall-less floor plans, only two or three rooms wide. A front gallery and a rear *cabinet/loggia* range usually parallel this group of rooms.
   b. Larger cottages with hall-less floor plans more than three rooms wide. These also feature front galleries and rear *cabinet/loggia* ranges. Such houses were sometimes created by enclosing one or more side galleries to create additional rooms.
   c. Those with central halls flanked by front and rear rooms on each side, front galleries are present, but sometimes the *cabinet/loggia* ranges are missing. This type reflects the impact of Anglo-American architecture upon the Creole building.
2. The larger raised Creole plantation house, a pre-Greek revival two story dwelling (of which the lower story is an above-ground basement) that represents the apex of Louisiana's Creole architecture. This house has front galleries at both levels. The State Historic Preservation Office estimates that perhaps only 30 of these houses remain standing.

3. The Creole town house, common to more populated areas like New Orleans and Natchitoches.
4. The *pigeonnier,* a small tower-like outbuilding with upper-floor nesting boxes for pigeons whose nestlings, squab, were considered a delicacy.

Although Creole dwellings once dominated the rural landscape of central and southern Louisiana, perhaps only 300-400 examples of these buildings remain standing outside of New Orleans. Of these, the majority are small and moderately sized one story cottages. There are currently 11 resources listed on the National Register in Orleans Parish with significance under Creole Architecture.

- George W. Cable House, listed in 1967 (Creole cottage)
- Faubourg Marigny Historic District, listed in 1974 (Creole townhouses and cottages)
- Gallier House, listed in 1974 (Creole townhouse)
- Nicholas Girod House, listed in 1970 (Creole townhouse)
- Hermann-Grima House, listed in 1974 (Creole townhouse)
- Jackson Square, listed in 1967 (uncertain why it was listed under Creole Architecture)
- LeBeuf Plantation House, listed in 1993 (raised Creole plantation house)
- Madame John's Legacy, listed in 1970 (Creole townhouse)
- Merieult House, listed in 1972 (Creole townhouse)
- Pitot House, listed in 1971 (raised Creole plantation house)[3]

Of these 11 listings, only the George Cable House and the Faubourg Marigny History District fall under the Creole cottage category. Faubourg Marigny represents one of the original neighborhoods of the city of New Orleans. The Jones Cottage is located in another one of these early suburbs of the city, Faubourg Gueno. The Cable House, c. 1874, is listed for its significance as associated with Cable, a well know author of the 19th century. It is defined as a Creole cottage in its nomination, but when looking at images of it, it really fits more with the raised Creole plantation house, although its construction dates it to after the Greek Revival style was popular. It is a much larger building than the Jones Cottage and really represents a different class of home, while the Jones Cottage reflects more of a middle class vernacular take on the Creole cottage form.

Architectural characteristics of the Creole cottage style include:

1. A spreading hipped or gabled umbrella roof, perhaps with a Norman truss roof system.
2. Heavy braced timber frame walls with *briquette-entre-poteaux* or *bousillage* infill.
3. Raised above ground on brick piers.
4. A full length front gallery, sometimes decorated as an outdoor room.
5. Four rooms arranged symmetrically with two small *cabinets* in the rear (and a stair to access the attic, typically used as a bedroom)
6. Chamfered gallery columns or *colonnettes* with lamb's tongue stops, French doors, exposed ceiling beams (sometimes beaded), and wraparound mantels.
7. A hall-less Creole floor plan with a *cabinet/loggia* range and (if the house is multi-storied) an exterior staircase (located under the gallery in the earliest examples) leading to the *premier etage* (upper-level primary living space).
8. Two other peculiarities which often appear are an asymmetrical floor plan and placement of the *colonnettes* without regard to the position of the exterior French doors.

[3] National Register of Historic Places, Haydel-Jones House, Edgard, St. John the Baptist Parish, Louisiana, #100000886.

The Jones Cottage is unmistakably a French Creole cottage, particularly in form. The characteristic elements of this style found in the house include:

- A foundation consisting of piers to elevate the house above grade
- A hall-less, asymmetrical, floor plan
- An open gallery across the front of the house;
- A high, gabled umbrella roof
- Exterior French doors
- Four room plan with stair to access the attic bedroom

Several of the major distinguishing characteristics of this style, including the typical Creole cottage roof pitch, the hall-less four room floor plan, and the full length gallery, are found on the Jones Cottage. The building has also retained several of its French doors and window sashes. The wood siding is intact as well. The building was likely updated sometime between 1870-1910 to reflect the popular Queen Anne detailing as is found on the façade today. The form of the house, inside and out, though is unmistakably Creole. The added spindles, lace detailing, and decorative French door lintels reflect the changing architectural styles.

Creole cottages like the Jones Cottage are significant within the city of New Orleans because they contribute to the city and state's identification with the French Creole tradition and reflect the apex of architecture during the colonial period. The Jones Cottage stands out because it exhibits many elements of the style and remains in good condition. It also helps to tell the story of the development of this neighborhood from a rural faubourg with farms and plantations to a higher density part of modern New Orleans.

Developmental History/Additional historic context information

See above.

9. Major Bibliographical Resources

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

Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Collection, State Library of Louisiana: 1895-96, 1908-09, 1937-51.

Toledano, Roulhac, and Mary Louise Christovich. *New Orleans Architecture, Volume VI: Faubourg Treme and the Bayou Road*, Gretna: Pelican Publishing Company, 2003. Print.

National Register of Historic Places, Haydel-Jones House, Edgard, St. John the Baptist Parish, Louisiana, #10000886

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

__x_ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
____ previously listed in the National Register
____previously determined eligible by the National Register
____designated a National Historic Landmark
____ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #_____
____recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

____ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

_x__ State Historic Preservation Office
____ Other State agency
____ Federal agency
____ Local government
____ University
____ Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): ___N/A_____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: less than 1 acre

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
Datum if other than WGS84:_____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)
1. Latitude: 29.979406 Longitude: -90.017421

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)
Legally described as "Square 1340, Lots 4 and 5 measuring 60x122". The boundaries of the property are shown on the attached imagery map as a red dashed line.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)
The boundaries chosen reflect the historic boundaries associated with the property dating to the property transfer to Henry Jones in 1855.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Raymond Fuenzalida III
organization:
street & number: 1729 N. Gayoso St
city or town: New Orleans state: LA zip code: 70119
e-mail: raymondfuenzalida@gmail.com
telephone: 504-722-8030
date: July 8, 2015

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

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

Photo Log

Name of Property: Jones, Henry, Cottage
City or Vicinity: New Orleans
County: Orleans Parish
State: LA
Name of Photographer: Jessica Richardson
Date of Photographs: July 28, 2015

1 of 22: View front second room on right side looking towards front wall; camera facing west.
2 of 22: View from second room on left side looking towards front right corner; camera facing south.
3 of 22: View from front right room looking towards the rear of the house; camera facing northeast.
4 of 22: View of western interior wall; camera facing northwest.
5 of 22: View of front left corner; camera facing west.
6 of 22: View of eastern interior wall; camera facing southeast.
7 of 22: View of right side of the front wall; camera facing southwest.
8 of 22: View of left side of the front wall; camera facing southwest.
9 of 22: View from later addition towards rear of the house; camera facing northeast.
10 of 22: View of third room, where the stairs are located; camera facing south.
11 of 22: View of rear additions; camera facing east.
12 of 22: View of final rear addition showing original exterior siding in place; camera facing northwest.
13 of 22: View from attic looking down the stairs; camera facing southeast.
14 of 22: View looking towards rear attic space; camera facing northeast.
15 of 22: View of front attic space; camera facing southeast.
16 0f 22: View of front attic space; camera facing northwest.
17 of 22: View of façade and eastern elevation; camera facing north.
18 of 22: View of façade; camera facing east.
19 of 22: View of rear and eastern elevations; camera facing west.
20 of 22: View of stairs and doorways connecting each side of the house, includes views of barge board walls; camera facing west.
21 of 22: View from final rear addition looking towards the front of the house; camera facing southwest.
22 of 22: View from final rear addition looking towards first rear addition and stair room; camera facing west.

Figure 1. Map of Faubourg Gueno – blue dot shows location of the Jones Cottage within Faubourg Gueno. Image courtesy of *New Orleans Architecture, Volume VI: Faubourg Treme and the Bayou Road.*

Figure 2. Zimpel map, 1833, showing the city of New Orleans. Image courtesy of the Historic New Orleans Collection.

Figure 3. Close up view of the Zimpel map showing the lands of Pierre Gueno in 1833, which would later become Faubourg Gueno. Image courtesy of the Historic New Orleans Collection.

Figure 4. Image from the 1970s showing the Jones Cottage in the background. Image courtesy of flickr.

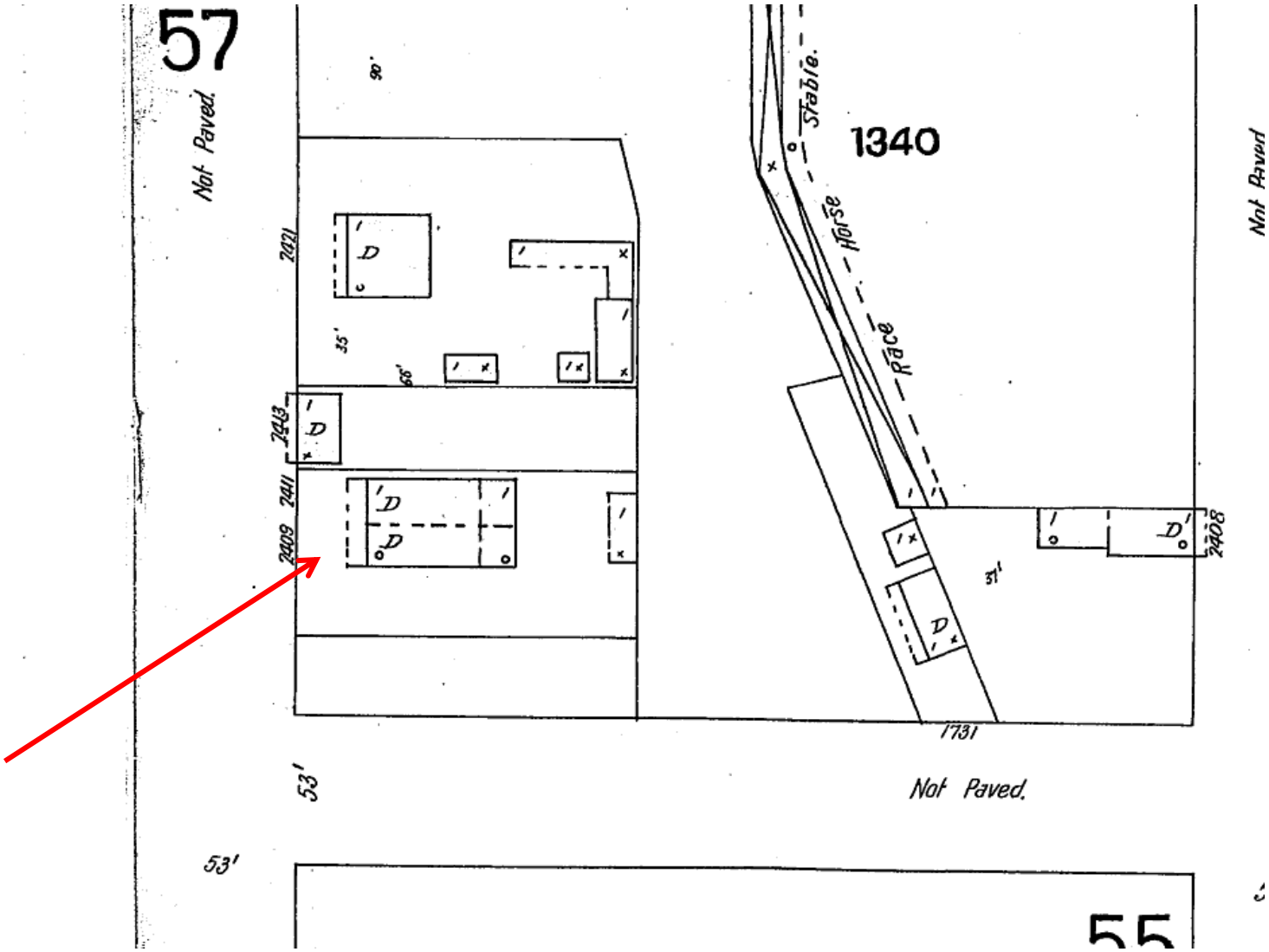


Figure 5. 1895-86 Sanborn Map. Arrow points to the Jones Cottage. Image courtesy of the State Library of Louisiana Sanborn map collection. Jones Cottage

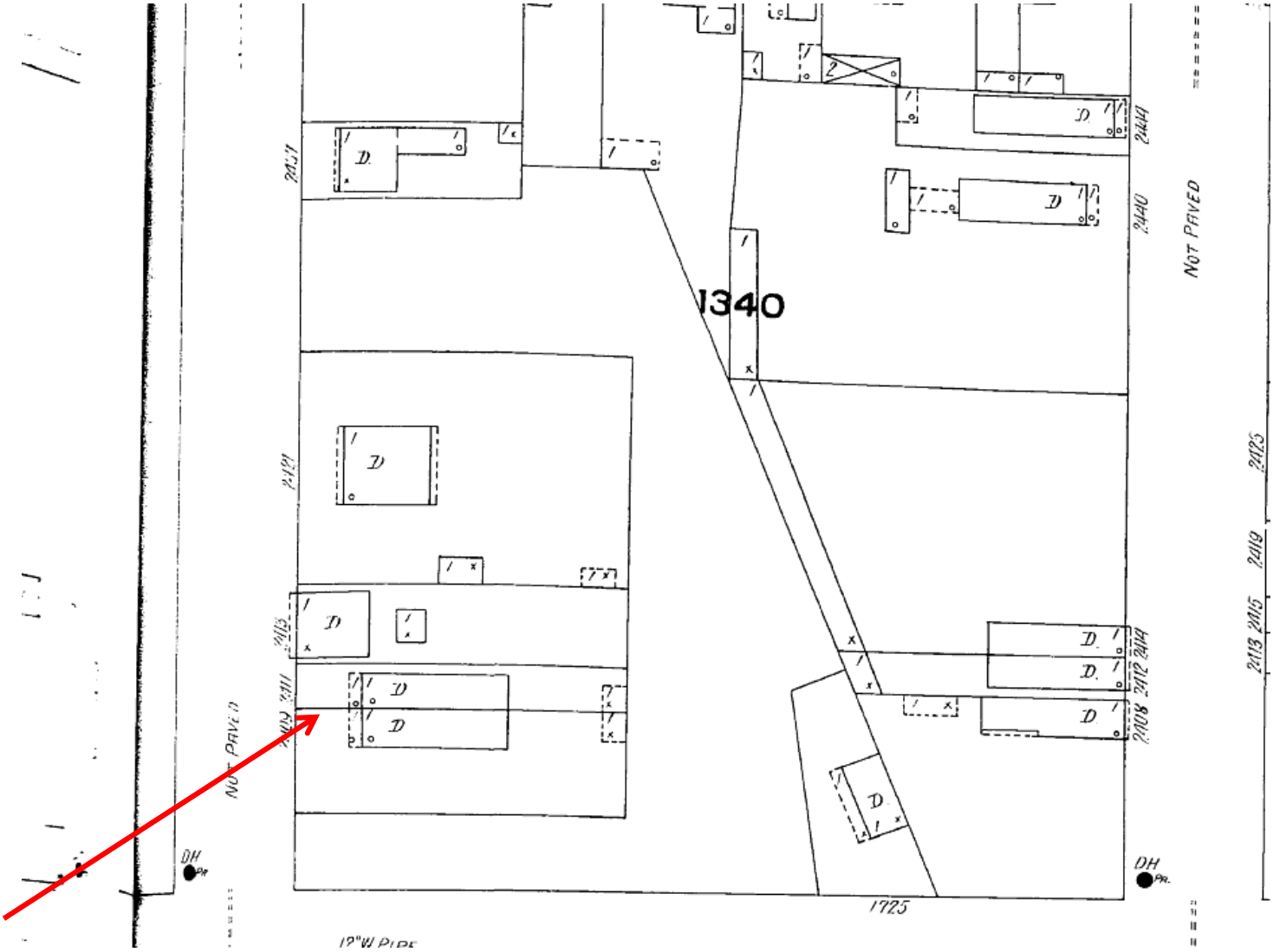


Figure 6. 1908-09 Sanborn Map. Arrow points to the Jones Cottage. Image courtesy of the State Library of Louisiana Sanborn map collection.

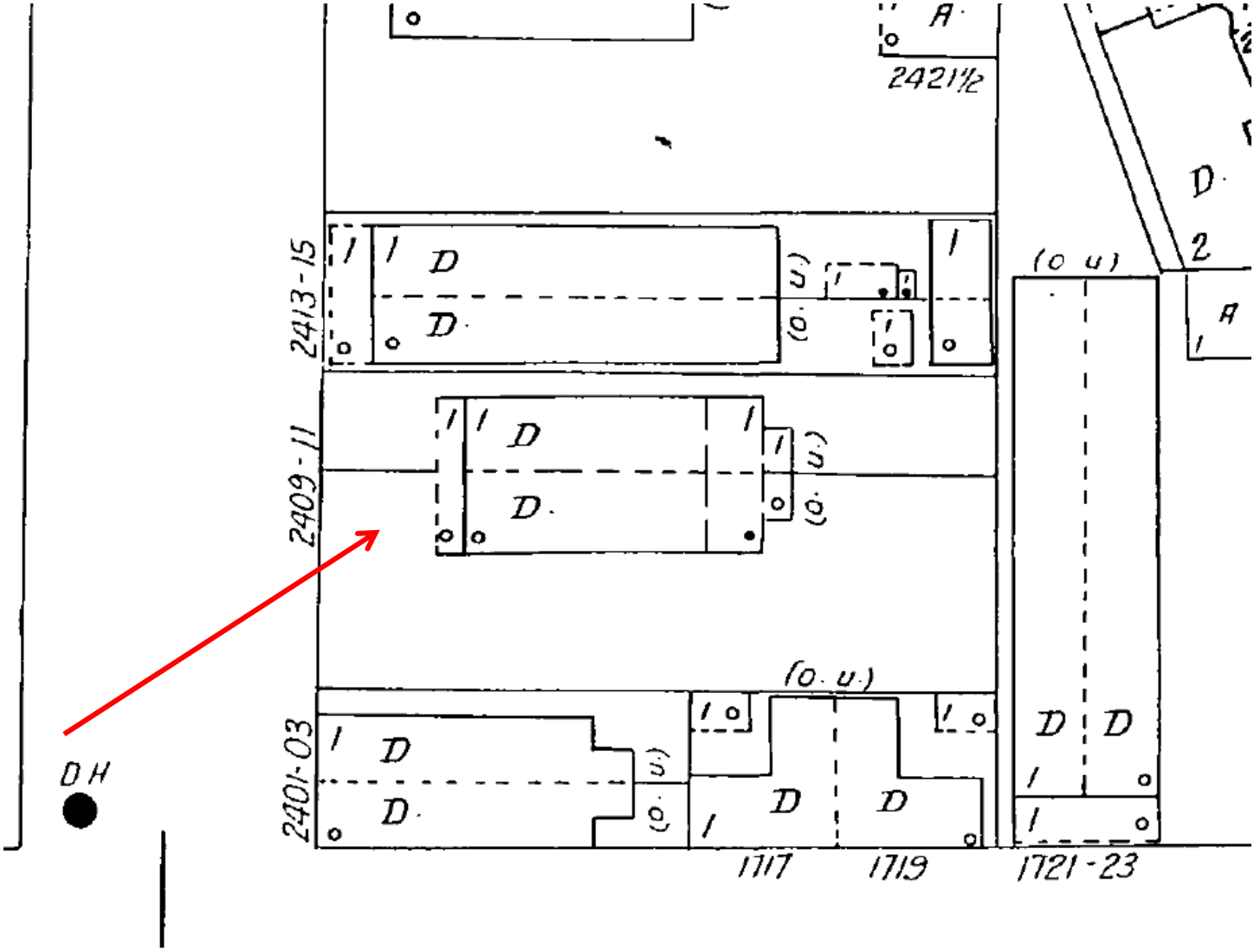


Figure 7. 1937-51 Sanborn Map. Arrow points to the Jones Cottage. The addition to the house was added sometime after 1951. Image courtesy of the State Library of Louisiana Sanborn map collection.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

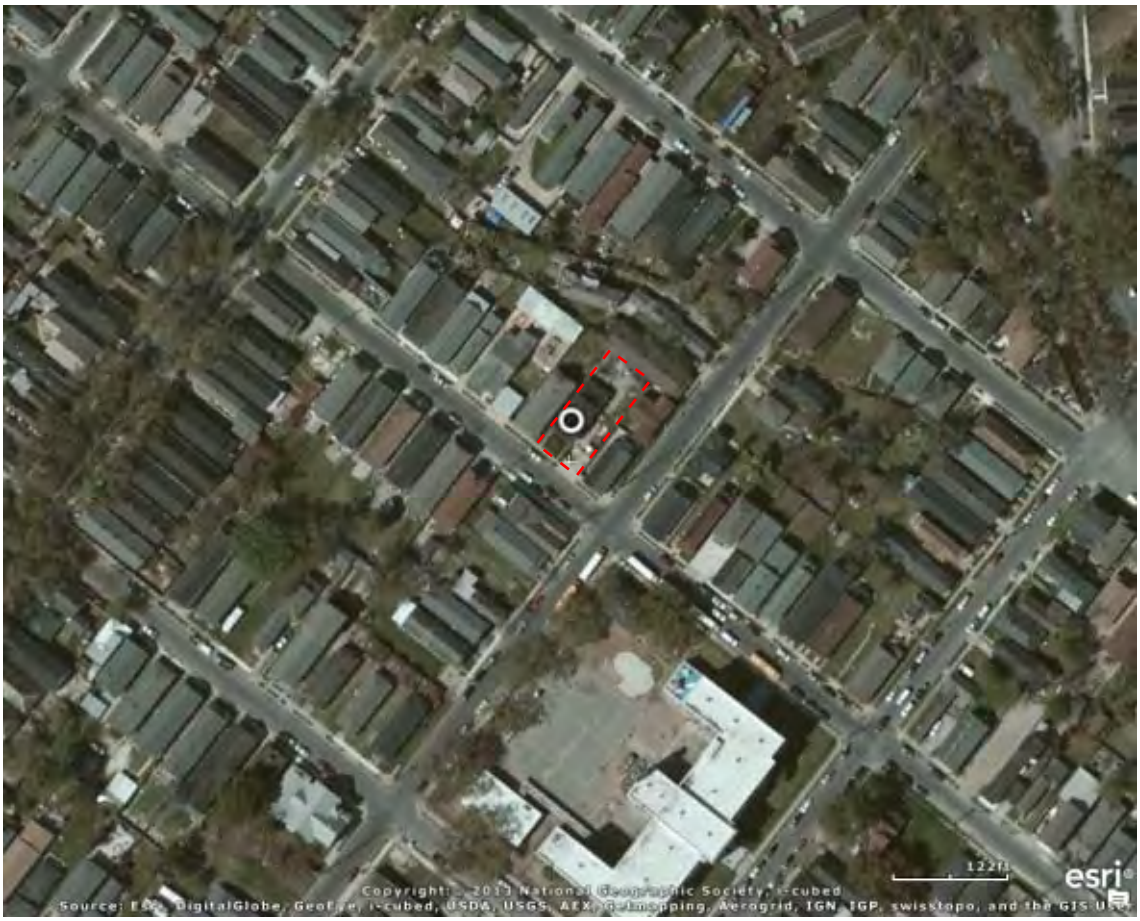
Jones, Henry, Cottage, Orleans Parish, LA

Latitude: 29.979406 Longitude: -90.017421

Jones, Henry, Cottage, Orleans Parish, LA

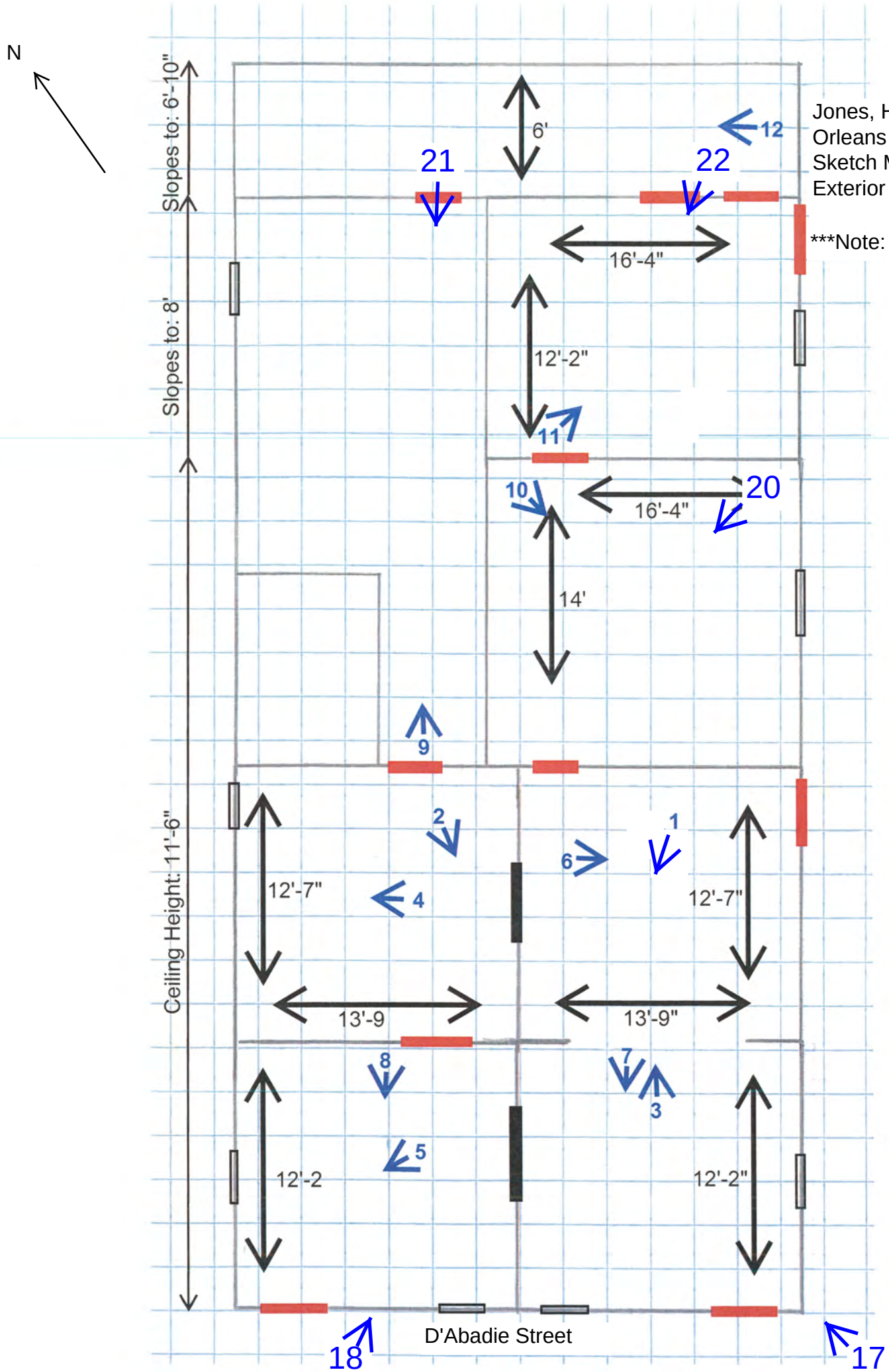
Latitude: 29.979406 Longitude: -90.017421

Jones, Henry, Cottage, Orleans Parish, LA



Latitude: 29.979406 Longitude: -90.017421

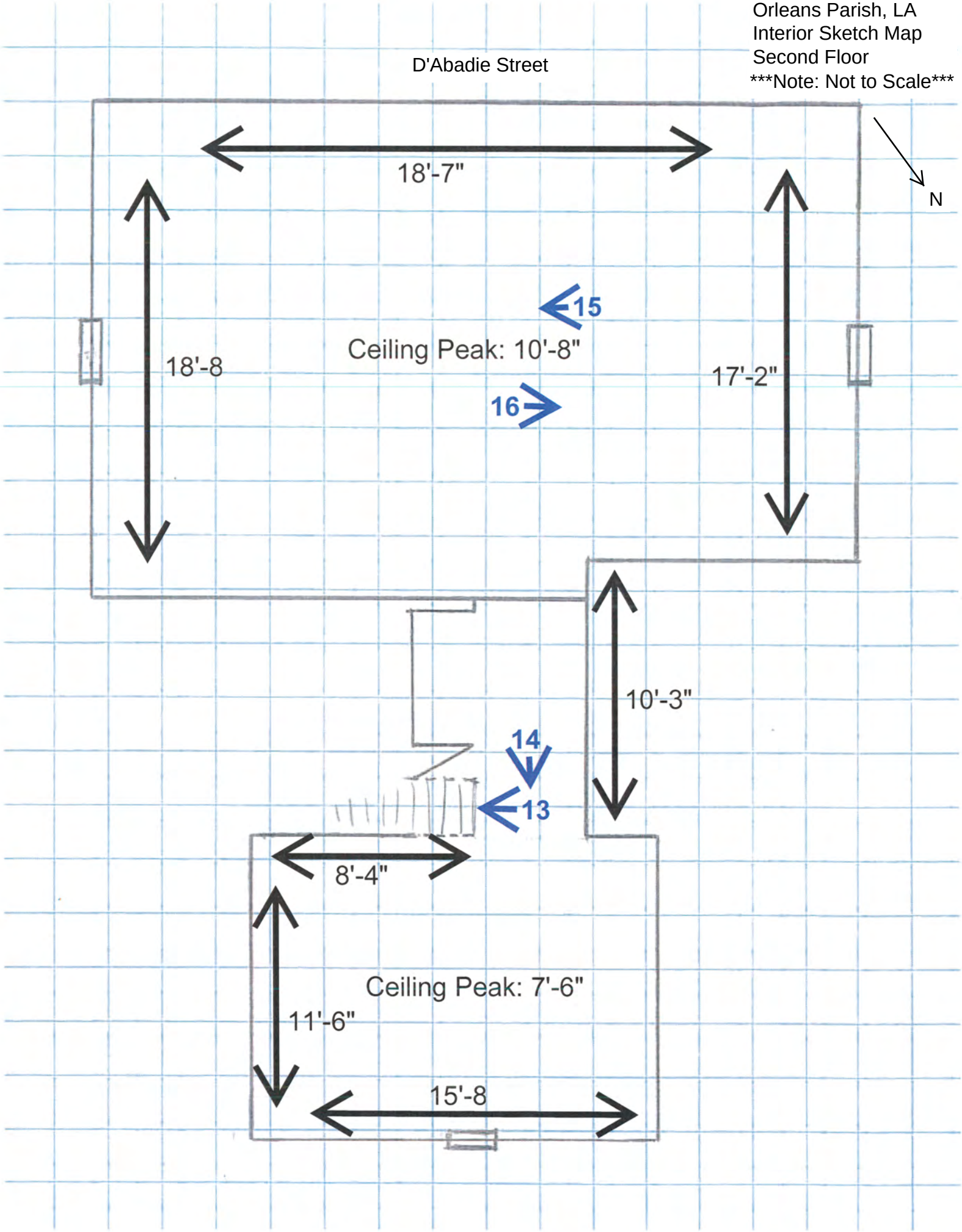
- - - - - - - - Boundary



Jones, Henry, Cottage
Orleans Parish, LA
Sketch Map
Exterior & First Floor

Note: Not to Scale

Jones, Henry, Cottage
Orleans Parish, LA
Interior Sketch Map
Second Floor
Note: Not to Scale



Polar Pop

COMMERCIAL GRADE SAND
Polar Pop

APA

8

KAMS
CONSTRUCTION
30-9
WARNING
504-837-3958
20, 30, 40 Yard Rolloffs

Caruso's
30-9
504-837-3958