

1. **2600 Barret.** Barret School, 1916. Built to serve the growing Highland area on land donated by Lt. Gov. T. C. Barret.
2. **437 Boulevard.** Hawthorne-Moore House, 1917. Built by lumberman Charles Hawthorne and girlhood home of his daughter, Beatrice Hawthorne Moore, first female legislator in the Louisiana House of Representatives.
3. **2911 Centenary.** Centenary College of Louisiana. Founded 1825 at Jackson, LA., relocated to Shreveport 1908. Campus contains many historic structures, most in the Colonial Revival style.
4. **1545 Coty.** Alexander School, 1906. Oldest school building in continuous use in Caddo Parish.
5. **1602 Creswell.** Boarman House, 1902. Built by U.S. Judge Alec Boarman, nominated to the U.S. Supreme Court but declined. Later residence of Randolph Querbes, prominent area businessman.
6. **1719 Creswell.** St. George Greek Orthodox Church, 1938. Only Byzantine style building in Shreveport. Named in memory of the St. George Church at Ephesus, Greece, destroyed by the Turks in 1917.
7. **1805 Creswell.** Masonic Temple, 1937. Designed by Theodore Flaxman and considered to be one of the states finest Moderne style buildings.
8. **2801 Creswell.** Heritage Baptist Church, 1927. Originally Creswell Church of Christ, established at this location and expanded to present appearance in 1930s. Fine example of early 20th century Gothic Revival architecture.
9. **2810 Creswell.** Agurs House, circa 1870. Originally well outside the city limits, this house with Gothic Revival and neo-Classical influences dates to the era when much of Highland was rural.
10. **2901 Creswell.** Creswell School, 1922. Originally the Maples Place occupied this site but the house was moved to 530 Kirby Pl. to make way for the school, a fine example of Elizabethan Revival architecture.
11. **1022 Dalzell.** Frierson House, c.1895. The columns on this house came from "Youreeka," the Peter Youree mansion at 1525 Fairfield, demolished in 1939. Originally Victorian in style, the house's exterior appearance was later altered to Greek Revival.
12. **1905 Fairfield.** Snyder House, 1902. Designed and built by prominent architect and geologist John Y. Snyder. Only surviving remnant of a row of Georgian Revival houses once occupying this block.
13. **2106 Fairfield.** Thomas House, 1906. A successful blend of Victorian and Georgian elements is found in this early 20th century mansion.
14. **2124 Fairfield.** Thigpen House, 1907. One of the city's earliest Mediterranean style houses, it was extensively remodeled to its present appearance soon after World War I. The Shreveport Symphony was founded here in 1948.
15. **2221 Fairfield.** Land House, c.1870. Probably the oldest surviving house on Fairfield. Built by Judge Thomas T. Land and later the residence of his son, Judge A. D. Land.
16. **2321 Fairfield.** J. F. Slattery House, 1906. Attributed to architect N. S. Allen. Attorney John Francis Slattery was the son of J. B. Slattery who built the house next door.
17. **2401 Fairfield.** J. B. Slattery House, 1903. Built by district attorney John Bernard Slattery and designed by architect N. S. Allen. Together with the J. F. Slattery house is part of city's finest pair of surviving Queen Anne Victorian residences.
18. **2524 Fairfield.** Barret Place, 1908. Built by Lt. Gov. Thomas Charles Barret after fire destroyed an earlier antebellum house on same site. An exceptional example of Greek revival architecture.
19. **2525 Fairfield.** R. W. Norton House, c.1925. Built by oilman, philanthropist and art collector R. W. Norton on site of an earlier Norton residence. Fine example of Georgian Revival style architecture.
20. **2530 Fairfield.** Woolf House, 1932. Largest and finest example of the French chateau style found in Shreveport; builder was a pioneer oil operator.
21. **2610 Fairfield.** H. C. Walker, Jr. House, 1923. Designed by Maritz & Young of St. Louis for attorney Henry Clay Walker, Jr. in the Mediterranean Revival style. Later home of Coca Cola bottler Zehntner Biedenham.
22. **2611 Fairfield.** Dr. G. W. Robinson House, 1911. Built by physician and real estate developer George W. Robinson who renamed adjoining Fifth Street "Robinson Place." Fine example of eclectic Edwardian Arts and Crafts style; originally had roof of Spanish barrel tile.
23. **2650 Fairfield.** Files House, 1921. Designed in the Mediterranean style by architect Edward F. Neild, who married the daughter of builder John Files, a prominent attorney, soon after.
24. **2700 Fairfield.** Trimble House, 1929. A late Georgian Revival mansion built by banker William L. Trimble and designed by Edward F. Neild.
25. **2745 Fairfield.** Pine Wold, 1903. Built by lumberman Thomas Jones and extensively remodeled in 1919 by Edward F. Neild to its present appearance. Interior has many decorative elements later utilized by Neild as supervising architect for the reconstruction of the White House under President Truman.
26. **2750 Fairfield.** Blanchard House, 1911. This large Mediterranean style home began as a faux hacienda and grew successively over three decades to its present appearance. Longtime home of the family of Justin R. Querbes, Sr., prominent local businessman.
27. **2782 Fairfield.** Scales House, 1904. This spacious and airy home was built by Dr. John L. Scales, physician and longtime board member and benefactor of Centenary College.
28. **519 Herndon.** Noel Memorial United Methodist Church, 1913. Built in the Gothic Revival style, this was the city's largest church edifice when constructed. Interior rebuilt after a 1925 fire destroyed all but the walls. The congregation was founded in 1906.
29. **555 Herndon.** Noel Place, 1896. One of the city's finest surviving late Victorian homes, Noel Place was built by prominent area businessman James S. Noel and remained in the family for nearly a century.
30. **610 Herndon.** W. L. Trimble House, c.1900. A well preserved surviving example of the late Queen Anne style, this house features exceptional imbricated fishscale shingle work and wrap-around porches.
31. **618 Herndon.** J. G. Trimble House, 1911. Unusually asymmetrical with its three columned porch, this eclectic house blends several architectural styles; the roof was originally of Spanish barrel tile.
32. **1006 Highland.** Old Highland Sanitarium, 1917. The easternmost portion of this historic hospital is built in the Arts and Crafts style on the site of Battery Number Five, one of the defensive fortifications of Shreveport when it was the Confederate capital of Louisiana.
33. **1614 Highland.** W. S. Leary House, c.1900. One of the few remaining patent stone houses surviving in Shreveport. Patent stone is concrete molded to mimic rusticated limestone blocks. It was once a common building material locally, using river sand to make the concrete.
34. **1703 Highland.** Pleasant Hall, 1909. Residence of Gov. Ruffin G. Pleasant, this house was home to a private school founded by Annie Ector Pleasant, the governor's wife.
35. **1535 Irving Pl.** Dambly House, 1897. This Victorian home, blending Queen Anne and Eastlake elements was originally home to the family of Joseph Dambly, pioneer Louisiana photographer. Dambly was an innovator in photoengraving and his patents enabled newspapers to begin publishing photographs.
36. **1540 Irving Pl.** Mabry House, 1902. A fine surviving Queen Anne style residence, built by William A. Mabry, a prominent attorney, district attorney, and later judge.
37. **1705 Irving Pl.** Sewall House, 1899. A jewel of the Eastlake Victorian style, this house was built by John A. Sewall, grandson of Capt. Charles A. Sewall who worked with Capt. Shreve in clearing the Great Raft on Red River. Charles's brother, John O. Sewall, was Shreveport's first mayor.
38. **1743 Irving Pl.** Eglin House, 1900. This late Victorian cottage was built by the grandfather of Gov. John McKeithen and later sold to Dr. W. M. Adams, father in law of Gov. Jimmie Davis, who was married in this house.
39. **1842 Irving Pl.** Penick House, 1901. Essentially Queen Anne in style with Eastlake elements. Home of Dr. Rawley M. Penick, prominent local physician and businessman in Shreveport and New Orleans.
40. **615 Jordan.** Honaker House, 1896. Best preserved of the few surviving mansions of Jordan Street, this Greek Revival home was long the residence of a prominent department store operator.
41. **616 Jordan.** Freyer House, 1907. This late Victorian style cottage was built by a prominent local cigar manufacturer and has been restored as a law office.
42. **656 Jordan.** Traylor House, 1897. Another late Victorian cottage that now houses a law firm, this was originally the residence of Vicksburg, Shreveport & Pacific Railroad executive Henry Helm.
43. **657 Jordan.** Smith-Morgan House, 1909. Greek Revival residence built by state treasurer J. W. Smith; later residence of sculptor Arthur Morgan and wife Gladys, founders of Centenary College's art department

44. **675 Jordan.** Lewis House, 1898. One of Highland's few surviving large Victorian homes, this Queen Anne house was built by druggist T. C. Lewis and still possesses its original carriage house at rear of property.

45. **690 Jordan.** Old Jordan Street Market, 1900. Now vacant and in poor condition, this building was once at the center of Highland's commercial life, housing a market, all-night pharmacy, barbershop, and café for many years. One of Shreveport's rare and important surviving examples of a once common building type.

46. **900 Jordan.** First Presbyterian Church, 1925. This Gothic Revival church is noted for its curving pews, rare among churches in Shreveport. The congregation was founded in 1845 and was located downtown until this edifice was constructed.

47. **929 Jordan.** St. John Berchmans Cathedral, 1928. Originally a Jesuit church, St. John Berchmans became the Cathedral of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Shreveport in 1986. The Gothic Revival Cathedral stands adjacent to St. Johns School and Loyola College Prep School, both of which were founded by the Jesuits along with the church itself in 1902.

48. **806 Kings Hwy.** Kings Highway Christian Church, 1925. Designed by Samuel G. Wiener, the church is patterned after a medieval church the architect had admired in Italy. The architectural style is pure Italianate with Byzantine influences on the interior.

49. **912 Kings Hwy.** Roy House, 1925. Shreveport's grandest example of the French Chateau style, Edward F. Neild designed this house for oilman R. O. Roy.

50. **530 Kirby Pl.** Maples Place, 1859. Originally this modest antebellum neo-Classical plantation house stood where Creswell School is now located. It is a rare survivor of the era when much of Highland was still rural.

51. **1707 Line.** Old Agudath Achim Synagogue, 1938. Designed by architect Seymour Van Os in the Art Deco style, this building housed the Orthodox Jewish Congregation of Shreveport until 1980. Agudathe Achim Congregation was founded in 1905 and was located downtown until moving to this site.

52. **1800 Line.** Line Avenue School, 1904. Originally called the Texarkana Annex School, this was the first public school established for the Highland area. Architect N. S. Allen designed the school in the Richardson Romanesque style and it opened formally in 1905.

53. **802 Margaret Pl.** Woman's Department Club, 1925. Designed in the Georgian Revival style by architect Clarence W. King, the building still retains its original use.

54. **812 Margaret Pl.** Shreveport Little Theatre, 1925. Designed by Clarence W. King in the Tudor Revival style, this building houses the oldest continuously operating community theatre in the United States.

55. **1311 Nutt.** Looney House, c.1855. Built as the overseer's house on the Nutt plantation "Fairfield Hill," where Mall St. Vincent now stands, the house was moved to this site around 1906 when St. Vincent's Convent was erected on its former site. It was home to the Looney family for a number of years.

56. **409 Olive.** Cavett House, 1902. Once the center of substantial acreage, this is one of Highland's premier surviving Queen Anne residences. The Cavett family later developed much of their property holdings as residential subdivisions.

57. **902 Prospect.** Josh Logan House, 1910. Boyhood home of Broadway producer/director Josh Logan. Typical of Highland's larger foursquare style homes built in the decade preceding World War I.

58. **819 Robinson Pl.** Hardy House, c.1915. A fine Greek Revival house with Beaux Arts influences. Formerly home of Shreveport attorney and mayor George W. Hardy.

59. **823 Robinson Pl.** Davis House, c.1875. This Gothic Revival cottage was the residence of carriage and buggy manufacturer Emmet I. Davis, who also built 831 Robinson Place nearby nearly 40 years later.

60. **824 Robinson Pl.** Levy House, 1913. Built in the Craftsman style by clerk of court William Levy, this house was unusual in having multiple bathrooms in an era where only one was typical even in larger homes.

61. **839 Robinson Pl.** Hughes House, 1914. Built by W. C. Hughes, speaker of the state House of Representatives and later home of the Carmody family. The fine leaded glass entry is original.

62. **853 Robinson Pl.** McAneny House, 1904. A late example of a Queen Anne cottage, this house largely retains its original appearance with curving front porch and imbricated shinglework.

63. **857 Robinson Pl.** "Thornhill," 1856. Possibly Highland-Fairfield's oldest house, built by Judge A. B. Levissee as the main house of his plantation, "Thornhill," in the Gothic Revival style. Expanded to present size after 1903 by the Harvey family who occupied it for a century. Thornhill Avenue takes its name from the former plantation which occupied much of what is now the Fairfield area.

64. **902 Robinson Pl.** Bliss-Hoyer House, 1912. Planter Abel Bliss built this Craftsman house and later sold it to Ewald Max Hoyer, who had been Bossier City's first mayor and who was a later partner with his brother in establishing Centuries Memorial Park Cemetery in south Shreveport.

65. **908 Rutherford (at Fairfield).** St. Mark's Cathedral, 1959. One of the city's grandest churches, as well as its oldest congregation, St. Mark's was founded in 1839 and was located in two successive churches downtown before moving to this site in 1954. The Cathedral was completed in 1959 and is pure Gothic Revival in style and form.

66. **1536 Stephens.** Leary House, 1906. With its wide airy porches this house is an excellent example of transitional architecture from Victorian to Craftsman. It was built by W. P. Leary, a prominent businessman.

67. **130 Stoner.** Greenwood Cemetery, opened 1894. Land for the cemetery was acquired in 1892 as Oakland Cemetery downtown became full. Burials did not begin until 1894, however. Six mayors, a governor, many state and local officials, one U.S. Underscretary of State, and a host of Shreveporters of every walk of life are buried here

68. **628 Stoner.** Gov. Jimmie Davis House, 1912. This eclectic house blends Arts and Crafts with Tudor Revival architecture and was once the home of clerk of court, songwriter, part-time actor, and future Louisiana governor Jimmie Davis.

69. **660 Stoner.** Fire Station Number 5, 1905. One of the first fire stations built outside the central business district, this is one of only two surviving fire houses in the city built prior to 1920. Today it is a private residence.

70. **628 Wichita.** Epple House, c.1905. An eclectic blend of Victorian, Craftsman, and Dutch Colonial styles, this unusual house is one of the Highland area's architectural jewels.

71. **654 Wichita.** Davidson-Bradbury House, 1893. This Queen Anne house with Eastlake elements was long the home of historian Max Bradbury who restored and preserved it with wife Margaret. Bradbury was a founder of the North Louisiana Historical Association.

72. **810 Wilkinson.** Davis Homeplace, 1916. An exceptionally pristine variation on the foursquare style with many fittings of the period of its construction still preserved in working order.

73. **906 Wilkinson.** H. C. Walker, Sr. House, 1923. Designed by architects Maritz & Young of St. Louis, the floor plan of this house is a smaller mirror image of the home of Walker's son, Henry, Jr. located nearby at 2610 Fairfield.

74. **2803 Woodlawn.** "Symphony House," 1872. Originally located at 304 McNeill downtown, this charming Classical Revival residence was relocated to its present site in 1956. It was built by state comptroller Robert H. Lindsay for his wife who died of yellow fever shortly after its completion.

75. **630 Wyandotte.** Willenbuecher House, 1907. Built in a blend of stick and shingle style Victorian styles unusual for the South, this whimsical house is one of the Highland area's unique historic elements.

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# Map of the Highland Area

