

United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

Historic Name: Teddy Avenue Residential Historic District

Other Names/Site Number: N/A

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

2. Location

Street & Number: Teddy Avenue between west of 3rd Street and east of 7th Street

City or town: Slidell State: LA County: St. Tammany Parish

Not for Publication: Vicinity: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 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

Signature of certifying official/Title: Kristin Sanders, 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

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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: _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

x	Private
x	Public – Local
	Public – State
	Public – Federal

Category of Property

	Building(s)
x	District
	Site
	Structure
	object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Non-contributing	
29	17	Buildings
1	0	Sites
0	0	Structures
0	0	Objects
30	17	Total

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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions: DOMESTIC: single dwelling

Current Functions: DOMESTIC: single dwelling

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

Late 19th Century: Queen Anne

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals: Colonial Revival, Neoclassical Revival

Late 19th and 20th Century American Movements: Bungalow/Craftsman

Other: French Creole

No Style

Materials:

foundation: brick

walls: wood, weatherboard, wood shingle, vinyl

roof: asphalt, terra cotta

other: wood, brick

Summary Paragraph

The Teddy Avenue Residential Historic District is northeast of downtown Slidell, Louisiana, in the Brugier Addition, platted in 1909 as a railroad-oriented neighborhood. The nearby rail line connected Slidell to New Orleans. The district encompasses 32 residential properties and 1 site, a public park, on Teddy Avenue between just west of 3rd Street and just east of 7th Street and a portion of 4th Street between Teddy Avenue and Maine Avenue. It is characterized by one-story, detached, single-family residences constructed in the early twentieth century. Construction dates for historic-age properties range from c. 1910 to c. 1950, though most were built in the 1910s and 1920s. The architecture of the district represents popular trends of the era as well as housing forms that reflect local vernacular influences. The Craftsman style is the most prevalent in the district; Revival Era styles and French Creole examples are also present. The houses are of frame construction, generally clad in wood siding with wood windows, and have prominent front porches. Despite a few non-contributing residences and some material and design modifications, the district retains sufficient physical integrity to convey its architectural significance.

Narrative Description

The Teddy Avenue Residential Historic District has 30 contributing resources, including 29 buildings and 1 site. It has 17 non-contributing buildings, 13 of which are detached garages at the rear of a parcel. Sheds and other small-scale resources were not included in the resource count due to their size and portability.

The Teddy Avenue Residential Historic District is in Slidell, St. Tammany Parish, Louisiana, approximately 30 miles northeast of New Orleans on the north shore of Lake Pontchartrain. The district is primarily single-family residences within approximately 11.8 acres of the 185-acre Brugier Addition. It is on both sides of Teddy Avenue between just west of 3rd Street and just east of 7th Street and extends from Teddy Avenue to include a property on the west side of 4th Street (Figures 1 and 2). It is a few blocks northeast of downtown Slidell, and the western edge is half a block from the city's 1913 train depot and its surrounding commercial development.

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The topography of the district is flat. The streets are gridded, with Teddy Avenue extending east-west and numbered streets extending north-south. Lots are rectangular, irregular in size, and deeper than they are wide, reflecting the pedestrian-oriented nature of the neighborhood. Houses, setback irregularly, are on grassy lawns and, despite their narrow lots, have both side and back yards. Many have a detached garage at the rear of the lot. Mature trees that line Teddy Avenue create a canopy over the street, but they were planted on an ad hoc basis rather than as part of a planned neighborhood landscape design. Many properties in the district have a gravel parking strip that parallels the street instead of a driveway.

Within the district's boundary is a cohesive concentration of single-family residences that, as a collection, illustrate early-twentieth-century residential architectural trends. Examples of the Craftsman, Queen Anne, French Creole, and Period Revival styles are present, reflecting both national and regional building traditions. The buildings in the district were primarily constructed for middle-class buyers and therefore feature elements of these architectural styles rather than being high-style, architect-designed examples. Vernacular buildings are also present. Most buildings are one-story and have a bungalow or cottage form. Some lots have a detached garage and/or shed at the rear, most of which are utilitarian and non-contemporaneous with the associated house.

Craftsman-style bungalows are the most predominant style and form in the district, illustrating the ascension of the style in popularity during the 1910s through the 1920s, and paralleling the district's primary period of development. The district's narrow lots are well-suited to the bungalow's deep form. Some of the Craftsman-style residences are typical examples, such as 321 and 339 Teddy Avenue, which are matching, front-facing, clipped-gable bungalows with sturdy stucco piers supporting full-width front porches (Photo 3). Others have more complex features, incorporate heat-alleviating designs, or are accentuated by brick elements that were likely locally produced. For example, 251 Teddy Avenue has a large wraparound front porch and a prominent side porch, both of which are supported by heavy, tapered wood posts set on brick piers. Two pairs of French doors lead to the side porch and improve air flow to the house. The roofline is articulated by exposed rafter tails and triangular knee braces in the gable ends (Photo 2).

The Queen Anne-style buildings in the district are late examples of the design, constructed shortly after the addition's c. 1910 platting. However, some may pre-date 1910. These buildings incorporate traditional Queen Anne elements, but also cultural and climate-based building traditions. For example, the houses at 190 and 355 Teddy Avenue are vernacular cottages, and their only identifying Queen Anne features are cutaway bays and modest embellishments. The house at 207 Teddy Avenue is an unusual building with a mostly symmetrical façade, a wraparound gallery, and a complex roof form with two parallel front-facing gables with side gables set on a hipped roof. Decorative shingles in the gable ends are the primary element of the Queen Anne style (Photo 5).

The district has several examples of French Creole-style cottages constructed in the early- to mid-1910s. Representative examples include 224 and 439 Teddy Avenue, both of which are symmetrical with steeply pitched hipped roofs, narrow window openings, and deep, inset verandas (Photo 8).

Several examples of Period Revival styles constructed between c. 1915 and c. 1928 are in the district, including two modest Colonial Revival bungalows at 234 and 604 Teddy Avenue and a residence at 453 Teddy Avenue that has a cornice return and frieze board that reference Neoclassical architecture (Photos 7 and 8).

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Though nearly all the buildings in the district have some stylistic influence, the district also has some vernacular buildings more readily categorized by their form. An example is a boxy c. 1913 pyramidal cottage at 425 Teddy Avenue with rounded exposed rafter tails (Photo 9).

Although some residences in the district appear to be intact, such as 439 Teddy Avenue (Photo 8) and 453 Teddy Avenue (Photo 6), which is unaltered aside from the addition of removable awnings, others have sustained alterations like the replacement of original wood windows with modern vinyl units; the replacement of original wood front doors with modern wood, metal, or fiberglass units; the replacement of wood siding with vinyl or composite siding; the addition of small, historic-age additions to the rear or side façades; the partial enclosure of the front porch; the replacement of porch supports; or the screening or enclosure of rear and side porches. For example, the rear porch of 234 Teddy Avenue was enclosed (Photo 7) and the wall cladding and primary door at 425 Teddy Avenue were replaced and the clay tile roof coping and chimney were removed (Photo 9). Few have experienced major alterations like a front porch enclosure, resized window openings, large-scale additions, and/or replacement of all exterior materials. Loss of original buildings and construction outside the period of significance, such as a c. 1940 house that was moved to 225 Teddy Avenue and a c. 1950 duplex at 1742 Fourth Street (Photo 11), are limited. Overall, the district looks much like it did at the end of its period of significance and retains its integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Inventory

This inventory lists resources in the district, their district identification number, address, architectural description, contributing or non-contributing status, and the estimated date of construction. The thumbnail photographs are from both the 2017 survey of Slidell and a September 2020 site visit. The better of the two images was provided if the building had not changed. Larger format photos from 2020 are in the Additional Documentation section. Louisiana State Historic Preservation Office identification numbers are provided for resources previously documented as part of historic resources surveys conducted in 1986, 1999, and 2017. Construction dates are based on a review of Sanborn Map Company (Sanborn) fire insurance maps (the district was documented in the 1926, 1930, 1945, and 1951 editions), county clerk conveyance records, a high-resolution 1969 U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) aerial image, and professional judgment. Non-contributing buildings include those built after the period of significance and those built within the period of significance but that no longer possess sufficient integrity to convey their architectural significance. Most altered non-contributing buildings have an overwhelming non-historic-age addition to the primary façade; fenestration changes; and multiple material replacements, such as modern wall cladding, windows, doors, and porch supports that are incompatible with the historical design of the building. Alterations to 534 Teddy Avenue, for example, include a two-car garage addition to the primary façade; the replacement of the original wood siding with composite siding; the replacement of the wood windows with vinyl windows with shutters; the replacement of slender square porch supports with thicker versions; the replacement of the concrete porch steps and wood porch floor with brick-clad steps and porch; the replacement of a hipped roof dormer with paired horizontal wood windows with a front-gabled dormer with paired 1/1 vinyl windows; and the replacement of the single wood door and transom with modern, arched double doors (Photo 10). Similarly, the house at 554 Teddy Avenue has large additions to the front façade that resulted in the modification of the roofline; replacement siding, windows, and porch supports, and resized window openings. These buildings lack integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Some buildings with multiple material replacements are considered contributing because the overall style, form, massing, and composition are sufficiently intact to convey the building's historical design. A Queen Anne-style house with vernacular influences at 207 Teddy Avenue, is an example. Though part of the front porch was enclosed; the porch supports, rails, and stair rails were replaced;

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some windows were replaced and resized; and there is an addition to the rear, the house retains sufficient integrity to convey its architectural significance. The district has one vacant lot, at 193 Teddy Avenue, where a Neoclassical cottage was demolished after 1999; the lot is depicted on Figure 3 but is not included in the inventory.

Large-scale ancillary buildings like garages are described below with the associated primary dwelling, included in the inventory count, and depicted on Figure 3. Small ancillary buildings like sheds are described but excluded from the count. Documentation of the district was conducted from the public right-of-way, and some ancillary buildings were not visible or sufficiently visible for a contributing or non-contributing assignment. The inventory may be updated in the future to include these buildings.



Resource 1: 190 Teddy Avenue, LA SHPO ID # 52-00033, c. 1910
Contributing

This resource is a c. 1910 one-story single-family residence with elements of the Queen Anne style. The main body of the house is front-gabled with a wraparound porch. A secondary front-facing gable with a cutaway bay projects from the primary façade. Spindlework corner brackets decorate the bay. The porch has a hipped roof and is supported by turned wood posts with spindlework brackets. The walls are clad in wood siding and the roof in asphalt shingles. The primary door is a half-glazed single wood door with paneling and a transom. Three brick chimneys are in a row just off the roof ridge. Some of the building's 1/1 double-hung wood windows have been replaced. The building contributes to the character of the district.

A small c. 1990 shed is at the rear of the property.



Resource 2: 169 Teddy Avenue, LA SHPO ID # 52-00034, c. 1920
Contributing

This resource is a c. 1920 one-story residence with elements of the Craftsman style. The building has a bungalow plan with two front-facing gables and a side gable. The roof is low-pitched with wide eaves, exposed rafter tails, and decorative brackets. The porch is partial-width and located within the lower of the two front-facing gables. It is supported by battered wood porch supports set on brick piers. The primary door is a single unit with a transom. The house is clad in wood siding and the roof is clad in metal. Windows are casement and double-hung wood units. Alterations include the incompatible replacement of the original roof materials, the replacement of the primary door, historic-age additions to the side and rear façades, the addition of an enclosure to a side door, the removal of the chimney stack, and the painting of the brick chimney and porch piers. It was constructed as a single-family residence but appears to be currently in use as a duplex. Despite these alterations, the house retains sufficient integrity to convey its architectural significance. It contributes to the character of the district.

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Resource 3: 206 Teddy Avenue, LA SHPO ID # 52-00030, c. 1920
(classification to be determined)

This resource is a c. 1920 one-story single-family residence with a bungalow plan and elements of the Craftsman style. It has two front-facing gables and a side-gable volume that shelters the porch. A rear ell with a side-gable roof projects to the east. The wraparound porch is supported by wood posts set on brick piers. The building is clad in wood siding and the roof is clad in asphalt shingles. Windows are single, paired, and grouped double-hung 8/1 and 6/6 wood-sash units. The front door is a single unit with a divided-lite transom. Craftsman-inspired elements include the low-pitched roof, wide eaves, and exposed rafter tails and purlins. The ell volume at the rear/side was added c. 2015 and the original porch was smaller (per Sanborn maps). The porch gable appears to have been modified with the removal of cladding.

A small, modern shed is at the rear of the property.



Resource 4: 224 Teddy Avenue, LA SHPO ID # 52-00029, c. 1913
Contributing

This resource is a c. 1913 one-story single-family residence with elements of the French Creole style. The building has a steeply pitched pyramidal roof, a symmetrical façade, and an integrated full-width porch. It is set on brick piers. The walls are clad in wood siding and the roof in asphalt shingles. Visible windows are 2/2 or 2/4 double-hung wood-sash units. The primary door is a paneled double unit with partial glazing centered under the porch. Though the building was originally constructed as and is now a single-family residence, it was a multiple-family residence between at least 1945 and 1951 (per Sanborn maps). The house contributes to the architectural character of the district.

A small, modern shed is at the rear of the property.



Resource 5: 234 Teddy Avenue, LA SHPO ID # 52-00027, c. 1928
(Photo 7)
Contributing

This resource is a c. 1928 one-story single-family residence with elements of the Colonial Revival style. The building has a moderately pitched, clipped side-gable roof with a projecting clipped front-gable wing with cornice returns. A partial-width porch with a shed roof and turned wood supports is set within the ell. The building is set on brick piers. The walls are clad in wood siding and the roof in asphalt shingles. Most windows are 6/6 double-hung wood-sash units. The primary door is centered under the porch. Alterations include the enclosure of a small rear porch. The house contributes to the character of the district.

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A small, modern shed is at the rear of the property.



Resource 6: 250 Teddy Avenue, LA SHPO ID # 52-00026, c. 1920
Contributing

This resource is a c. 1920 one-story single-family residence with a bungalow plan and elements of the Craftsman style. It has a low-pitched front-gable-on-hip roof with exposed rafter tails and a deep, integrated, wraparound front porch supported by tapered wood columns on brick piers. The building is set on brick piers. The walls are clad in wood siding and the roof is clad in asphalt shingles. Most windows are 1/1 or 2/2 double-hung wood-sash units. The primary door is a single glazed unit with a transom. Alterations include the enclosure of windows and a porch at the rear. The house retains sufficient integrity to convey its architectural significance. It contributes to the character of the district.

A small, c. 1955 shed is at the rear of the property.



Resource 7A: 207 Teddy Avenue, LA SHPO ID # 52-00031, c. 1910
(Photo 5)
Contributing

This resource is a c. 1910 one-story single-family residence with elements of the Queen Anne style and vernacular influences. The building has a complex roof with two steeply pitched, parallel, front-facing gables, each of which has a cross-gable, and all of which are set on a hipped roof. A wraparound porch inset under the hip is supported by plain wood posts. The building is clad in wood siding and has fish-scale shingles in the gable ends. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. Most windows are 1/1 or 2/2 double-hung wood-sash units. The primary door is centered within the primary façade and is a single unit with sidelights and a transom. Alterations include the enclosure of part of the porch (after the 1999 survey); the replacement of the porch supports, rails, and stair rails; the replacement of some windows; the boarding of the lower sash of two window openings on the side façade; and a small addition to the rear. Despite these alterations, the house retains sufficient integrity to convey its architectural significance. It contributes to the character of the district.

A c. 1960 shed with an attached carport is at the rear of the property (Resource 7B); it is non-contributing because it post-dates the period of significance.

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Resource 8: 225 Teddy Avenue, LA SHPO ID # 52-00028, c. 1940
Non-contributing

This resource is a c. 1940 one-story Minimal Traditional-style single-family residence that appears to have been moved to this location sometime after 1969 (based on Sanborn maps and aerial imagery). It does not contribute to the district because it was constructed outside the period of significance.



Resource 9A: 237 Teddy Avenue, LA SHPO ID # 52-02720, c. 1920
(classification to be determined)

This resource is a c. 1920 one-story single-family residence with a bungalow plan and elements of the Craftsman style. It has two front-facing gables and a side gable sheltering the porch. A rear side gable extends into a porte cochere to the west. It has wide eaves with exposed rafter tails and triangular brackets. The wraparound porch is supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. The building is clad in vinyl siding and the roof is clad in metal. All visible windows are vinyl casements or metal single-hung units. The primary door is a single unit framed by sidelights and a transom. The siding, roof cladding material, windows, porch supports, and primary door are all replacements. The porte cochere is an addition, the shutters have been added, and the porch was likely extended.

A c. 1990 metal garage building is at the rear of the property (Resource 9B); it is a non-contributing to the district because it post-dates the period of significance.



Resource 10: 251 Teddy Avenue, LA SHPO ID # 52-00025, c. 1920
(Photo 2)
Contributing

This resource is a c. 1920 one-story single-family residence with a bungalow plan and elements of the Craftsman style. It has a central front gable that crosses a side-gable-on-hip roof. The gable-on-hip covers a deep wraparound porch supported by tapered wood columns on brick piers. The building is clad in wood siding and the roof is clad in asphalt shingles. The roof features wide eaves with exposed rafter tails and gable ends with triangular brackets. Most windows are 2/2 double-hung wood-sash units. The primary door, which is a single partially glazed and paneled unit with a transom and sidelights, is asymmetrically placed in the corner of the primary façade. The building has a separate, recessed, and integrated porch on the side (east) façade. Aside from the screening of the side porch, the building appears to be unaltered. It contributes to the character of the district.

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Resource 11: 1737 4th Street, LA SHPO ID # 52-00068, c. 1915
Contributing

This resource is a c. 1915 one-story single-family residence with French Creole influences. It has a low-pitched hipped roof that extends over an integrated, full-width porch supported by slender wood posts. The porch has three bays and a central set of steps flanked by brick piers. The walls are clad in wood siding and the roof is clad in metal. Visible windows are 12/2 double-hung wood-sash units. The windows and doors on the primary façade are asymmetrically arranged and include, from left to right, paired windows, an off-center single unit, partially glazed door with a transom, and a single window. The building is set on brick masonry piers. Alterations include the replacement of the roof material. The house contributes to the character of the district.

A c. 2010 shed is at the rear of the property.



Resource 12A: 1742 4th Street, c. 1950 (Photo 11)
Non-contributing

This resource is a c. 1950 two-story multi-family residence with a lower unit and an upper unit. It has no particular style. It does not contribute to the district because it was constructed outside the period of significance.

A c. 1960 carport/shed building is also on the property (Resource 12B); it is non-contributing because it post-dates the period of significance.



Resource 13: 320 Teddy Avenue, c. 2005
Non-contributing

This resource is a c. 2005 1.5-story single-family residence of no particular style. It does not contribute to the district because it was constructed outside the period of significance.

A c. 2005 shed is on the property.



Resource 14: 334 Teddy Avenue, LA SHPO ID # 52-00022, c. 1920
Contributing

This resource is a c. 1920 one-story single-family residence with a bungalow plan and elements of the Craftsman style. The bungalow has a hipped roof with a projecting front gable over a partial-width porch supported by square wood columns on a low brick wall. The roof has exposed rafter tails and purlins. The building's walls are clad in wood siding and the roof is clad in asphalt shingles. Most windows are 8/2 double-hung wood-sash units. The primary door is a partially glazed, paneled, single unit with a transom and sidelights. Alterations include the addition of skylights and an addition or porch enclosure to the rear.

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Despite these alterations, the house retains sufficient integrity to convey its architectural significance. It contributes to the character of the district.

The property has a c. 1925 garage that is not sufficiently visible from the right-of-way for a contributing/non-contributing assignment.



Resource 15A: 350 Teddy Avenue, LA SHPO ID # 52-00019, c. 1920
Non-contributing

This resource is a c. 1920 one-story single-family residence with a bungalow plan and elements of the Craftsman style. The building has a hipped roof with exposed rafter tails and a projecting front gable with triangular brackets. An attached partial-width shed-roof porch projects from the front-gable volume and is supported by rustic wood posts. The building is set on brick piers. The walls are clad in wood or stucco panels and the roof is clad in asphalt shingles. Most windows are 1/1 double-hung vinyl-sash units or small fixed horizontal units. The primary door is a partially glazed single unit with sidelights and is off-center in the front gable. The building has been heavily modified from its original appearance. Alterations include siding and window replacement, the resizing of window openings, window enclosures, the enclosure of the original wraparound porch, the addition of the shed-roof porch, and the relocation and replacement of the primary door. Due to these alterations, the house does not retain sufficient integrity to convey its architectural significance. It does not contribute to the character of the district.

A c. 2015 garage is on the property (Resource 15B); it is non-contributing to the district.



Resource 16A: 305 Teddy Avenue, LA SHPO ID # 52-00024, c. 1920
(classification to be determined)

This resource is a c. 1920 one-story single-family residence with a bungalow plan and elements of the Craftsman style. The main volume of the building has a side-gable roof with a projecting front gable over the full-width porch with wood post supports on brick piers. The building is clad in wood siding and the roof is clad in asphalt shingles. The roof has decorative brackets and exposed rafter tails. Visible windows are 6/2 double-hung wood-sash units. The building historically had two single doors with transoms on each side of the central entry steps. After 1999, the door openings were enclosed and replaced with a central front door with sidelights and transom. A balustrade was also added to the porch, and its brick piers have been painted.

A c. 2000 garage is at the rear of the property (Resource 16B); it is non-contributing to the district.

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Resource 17: 321 Teddy Avenue, LA SHPO ID # 52-00023, c. 1920
Contributing

This resource is a c. 1920 one-story single-family residence with a bungalow plan and elements of the Craftsman style. The primary roof is a low-pitched, clipped front gable with exposed purlins. Side-gable volumes are at the midpoints of the side façades. The front façade has a central paired window below the front gable and an integrated, full-width porch supported by square columns clad in stucco. The building has vinyl siding and the roof is clad in metal. Windows are 6/1 double-hung wood-sash units, although casement and fixed single units are also present. The primary door is a glazed single unit with a transom and sidelights centered on the façade. Alterations include the replacement of the siding and roof cladding, the stucco on the porch, the replacement of two double-hung wood windows flanking the door on the front façade with a fixed wood unit and a large picture window with wood casements, and the partial enclosure of the original wraparound porch. Despite these alterations, the house retains sufficient integrity to convey its architectural significance. It contributes to the character of the district.

A c. 1990 carport is at the rear of the property; it is not counted in the inventory because of its small size and temporary nature.



Resource 18A: 339 Teddy Avenue, LA SHPO ID # 52-00021, c. 1920
(Photo 3)
Contributing

This resource is a c. 1920 one-story single-family residence with a bungalow plan and Craftsman influences. The primary roof is a low-pitched, clipped front gable with exposed purlins. Side-gable volumes are at the midpoints of the side façades. The three-bay-wide front façade is symmetrical with a central paired window below the front gable and an integrated full-width porch supported by stucco-clad piers with a low stucco wall. The central primary door is a glazed single unit with a transom and sidelights. The building is clad in wood siding and the roof is clad in metal. Most windows are 4/1 double-hung wood-sash units. Alterations include a partial enclosure of the original wraparound porch, the addition of a chimney, and the replacement of the roof cladding material. Despite these alterations, the house retains sufficient integrity to convey its architectural significance. It contributes to the character of the district.

A c. 1930 garage is at the rear of the property (Resource 18B). The front-gable building has a divided-lite wood window in the gable end. The walls are clad in wood. It has two single bays; one is open and the other has a modern garage door. It is contributing to the district.

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Resource 19: 355 Teddy Avenue, LA SHPO ID # 52-00020, c. 1913 Contributing

This resource is a c. 1913 one-story single-family residence with a cruciform plan and elements of the Queen Anne style. The main volume has a cross-gable roof. The primary façade has a projecting canted bay under an open front gable with shaped shingles in the gable end. The porch is set within an ell to the east of the canted bay and has a shed roof supported by wood posts with a spindlework frieze. The building is clad in siding and the roof is clad in metal. Most windows are 2/2 double-hung wood-sash units. The primary door is a partially glazed, paneled single unit with a transom. Alterations include some replacement siding, replacement roof cladding material, a historic-age addition to the rear/side façade altering the cruciform plan, and the modification of the porch railing to a low wall. Despite these alterations, the house retains sufficient integrity to convey its architectural significance. It contributes to the character of the district.

A c. 1970 shed and a c. 1990 shed are at the rear of the property.



Resource 20A: 402 Teddy Avenue, c. 1920 (classification to be determined)

This resource is a c. 1920 one-story vernacular single-family residence with a bungalow plan. The building has a hipped roof with a front gable over an integrated, partial-width front porch supported by square wood columns. The walls are clad in vinyl siding and the roof is clad in asphalt shingles. The western façade has a wide brick chimney. A brick wall connects the house to a detached garage. Most windows are 1/1 vinyl-sash units. The primary door is a glazed and paneled single unit with spindlework screen door and a transom. Alterations include replacement cladding, windows, shutters, porch supports and railings, and a small addition to the rear.

A c. 1930 one-car garage is at the rear of the property (Resource 20B). The wall cladding, roof cladding material, and garage doors have been replaced; portions of the walls have been removed; and there is an addition to the rear. It is non-contributing due to alterations.



Resource 21: Brugier Addition Park, 430 Teddy Avenue, 1929 Contributing site

This resource is a small public park located between residential parcels. The lot was purchased by the city in 1929 for the purposes of a park. It has a grassy lawn with mature trees, several smaller trees, and shrubs. Aside from the landscaping, which was not formally designed, the park was undeveloped until recently. A small wood gazebo was added at the rear c. 2000 and a wood sign that reads "Brugier Addition" was added

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near the street c. 2007. The remains of a brick fire pit are also located near the gazebo. Since the site has been a city park since 1929, it contributes to the district.



Resource 22A: 448 Teddy Avenue, LA SHPO ID # 52-00014, c. 1920, (Photo 1)
Contributing

This resource is a c. 1920 one-story single-family residence with bungalow plan and elements of the Craftsman style. The main volume of the building has two front-facing gables; a side-gable porch supported by brick piers projects to the east. The building has a low-pitched roof, exposed rafter tails, purlins, and roof trusses, large brick piers, and multiple banks of grouped windows. Most windows are multiple-pane wood casements. The primary door is a partially glazed and paneled single unit with a transom and sidelights. The building is clad in wood siding and has a metal roof. Alterations include replacement of the roof cladding material, a small addition to the rear, and probably the replacement of the brick piers supporting the porch. Despite these alterations, the house retains sufficient integrity to convey its architectural significance. It contributes to the character of the district.

A small, c. 2015 shed and a c. 1930 two-car garage are on the property. All the garage's materials have been replaced and it has a large addition; it is non-contributing (Resource 22B).



Resource 23A: 409 Teddy Avenue, LA SHPO ID # 52-00017, c. 1920
Contributing

This resource is a c. 1920 one-story single-family residence with a bungalow plan and elements of the Craftsman style. The building has two front-facing primary gables and a lower side gable extending from each side facade. The roof is moderately pitched and has exposed rafter tails, and the gable ends have triangular brackets. The projecting front-gable partial-width porch is supported by tapered square columns on brick piers. The building is clad in wood siding and the roof is clad in asbestos and has terracotta coping. Most windows are 4/1 double-hung wood-sash units. The primary door is a glazed single unit with a transom and sidelights. Alterations include the enclosure of a rear porch and the addition of awnings. Despite these alterations, the house retains sufficient integrity to convey its architectural significance. It contributes to the character of the district.

A small shed and a c. 1925 hipped-roof garage (Resource 23B) are at the rear of the property. The garage doors have been enclosed, a modern pedestrian door was added where the garage bay was, and a carport was added to the front of the building. It is non-contributing because of its alterations.

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**Resource 24A: 425 Teddy Avenue, LA SHPO ID # 52-00016, c. 1913
(Photo 9)**

Contributing

This resource is a c. 1913 vernacular one-story single-family residence with a pyramidal cottage plan. The pyramidal roof is steeply pitched and has exposed rafter tails. The front façade is asymmetrical with an integrated, partial-width porch. The building is set on brick piers. The building is clad in reconstituted wood and asbestos siding and the roof is clad in asphalt shingles. Visible windows are 2/2 double-hung wood-sash units. There are two partially glazed and paneled single doors within the front porch, each with a transom. The wall cladding and primary door have been replaced, clay tile coping and a chimney have been removed, and a c. 1950 rear porch addition has been enclosed. Despite these alterations, the house retains sufficient integrity to convey its architectural significance. It contributes to the character of the district.

A c. 1955 garage is at the rear of the property (Resource 24B); it is non-contributing because it post-dates the period of significance.



**Resource 25A: 439 Teddy Avenue, LA SHPO ID # 52-00015, c. 1915
(Photo 8)**

Contributing

This resource is a c. 1915 one-story single-family residence with elements of the French Creole style. The building's front façade is mostly symmetrical. It has a steeply pitched hipped roof with a central shed roof dormer with vents. An attached verandah with a hipped roof wraps around to both side façades and is supported by slender square wood columns. The central primary entrance is a glazed single door with a transom and sidelights, framed by a pair of tall and narrow French doors, themselves framed by shutters. Most windows are tall, narrow 2/2 double-hung wood-sash units. The building is set on brick piers. It appears to be unaltered. It contributes to the character of the district.

A c. 1925 ancillary building is at the rear of the property (Resource 25B). The front-gable building has a single garage bay adjacent to storage space. The walls appear to be hollow-tile blocks. A divided-lite wood casement window is on the front façade. A portion of the garage door has been replaced with glazing. The building is contributing.

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Resource 26A: 453 Teddy Avenue, LA SHPO ID # 52-00013, c. 1915
(Photo 6)
Contributing

This resource is a c. 1915 one-and one-half-story single-family Neoclassical cottage. The primary roof is moderately pitched and hipped with a large open gable dormer on the primary and side (east) façades. The cottage has an integrated wraparound porch. The building is clad in wood siding and the roof is clad in asphalt shingles with clay tile coping. Most windows are single or paired 2/2 double-hung wood-sash units, but there are also 1/1 wood-sash units and multiple-pane wood casements. The primary door is a partially glazed single unit with a transom. The building is accentuated by a wide frieze board. The only visible alteration is the addition of awnings to a side façade. The house contributes to the character of the district.

A c. 1925 two-car garage is at the rear of the property (Resource 26B). It has a hipped roof, wood siding, and a single bay. The garage door has been replaced and a pedestrian door on the side façade has been enclosed. Because of the intact form, roof, wall cladding, and exposed rafter tails, the building retains sufficient integrity to contribute to the district.



Resource 27A: 512 Teddy Avenue, LA SHPO ID # 52-00011, c. 1915
Contributing

This resource is a c. 1915 one-story single-family residence with a bungalow plan and elements of the Craftsman style. The building has two front-facing gables and two lower side gables projecting to the east and west. The roof has exposed rafter tails and triangular brackets in the gable ends. One front-facing gable covers a wraparound porch and is supported by tapered square columns on brick piers. The building is set on a brick masonry pier foundation. The building is clad in wood siding, and the roof is clad in asphalt shingles with terracotta on the ridges. Most windows are 4/1 double-hung wood-sash units. The primary door is a partially glazed single unit with a transom and sidelights. Aside from the addition of a wood post porch support, the house appears unaltered. It contributes to the character of the district.

A large c. 2005 garage is at the rear of the property (Resource 27B); it is non-contributing because it post-dates the period of significance.



Resource 28: 534 Teddy Avenue, LA SHPO ID # 52-00009, c. 1915
(Photo 10)
Non-contributing

This resource is a c. 1915 vernacular one-and-one-half-story single-family residence. The building's original bungalow plan has been modified by the addition of a two-car garage to the side façade. The

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original volume is hipped with a central gable dormer and an attached side-gable garage. The roof of the front façade covers an integrated, partial-width porch with square wood columns. The building is set on brick masonry piers. The walls are clad in vinyl siding and the roof is clad in asphalt shingles. Most windows are 1/1 vinyl-sash units and some are framed by shutters. The primary door is a partially glazed and paneled, double unit. Aside from the garage addition, which is a major modification, alterations include the replacement of wall cladding, windows, and the primary door; the replacement of a hipped roof dormer with a front-gabled dormer; a change of window type in the dormer; the resizing of some window openings; the replacement of the single front door and transom with an arched, double door; the replacement of the porch supports with thicker units; and the replacement of the porch steps and floor. Due to these alterations, the house does not retain sufficient integrity to convey its architectural significance. It does not contribute to the character of the district.



Resource 29: 554 Teddy Avenue, c. 1915

Non-contributing

This resource is a c. 1915 one-story single-family residence with elements of the French Creole style. The building has a low-pitched gable-on-hip roof with an integrated full-width porch supported by square wood columns. There are two side-gable additions to the main volume, one of which is on the primary façade, and an attached flat-roofed carport that extends from the primary façade. The building is set on wood piers. The building is clad in vinyl and the roof is clad in asphalt shingles. Most windows are double-hung vinyl-sash units. The primary door is a partially glazed and paneled double unit. The porch is three bays wide with the primary double-door entrance in the left bay and French doors in the other bays. Sanborn maps indicate the building originally had a narrow footprint, suggesting it may have been a shotgun form. Alterations include the additions to the dwelling, including the carport; modification of the roofline to accommodate the additions; replacement siding, windows, and porch supports; and resized window openings. These alterations have significantly impacted the character of the building and its historical appearance is no longer apparent, thus, it is non-contributing to the district.



Resource 30: 509 Teddy Avenue, LA SHPO ID # 52-00012, c. 1910

(classification to be determined)

This resource is a c. 1910 vernacular, one-and-one-half-story single-family residence. The roof is complex with a central pyramidal volume and multiple large dormers, with both gable and shed roofs. The pyramidal roof flares slightly at the eaves and covers an integrated wraparound porch supported by slender, square wood columns. Most windows are double-hung vinyl-sash units that replaced original 2/2 wood units. The primary door is centrally placed and is a partially glazed

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and paneled single unit with a transom and sidelights. Alterations include the replacement of most windows, a small addition to the rear/side façade, the addition of the roof dormers after 1999, and the enclosure of part of the porch with screens. The roof dormers are the most significant of these modifications; however, they are in keeping with the architectural character of the district and echo the roof dormers on the adjacent contributing house at 453 Teddy Avenue.

A c. 2000 shed is at the rear of the property.



Resource 31: 525 Teddy Avenue, LA SHPO ID # 52-00010, c. 1915
Contributing

This resource is a c. 1915 one-story single-family residence with a bungalow plan and elements of the Craftsman style. The bungalow has two front-facing gables, one side-gable projecting wing, and a small front-gable addition to the side/rear. The roof is moderately pitched and has exposed rafter tails at its wide eaves and exposed purlins in the gables. One front-facing gable projects over a partial-width porch supported by square wood columns on brick piers. The building is set on brick piers. The walls are clad in wood siding and the roof is clad in asphalt shingles. Visible windows are 3/1, 4/1, or 6/6 double-hung wood-sash units. The primary door is a glazed single unit with decorative shutters. Alterations include small historic-age additions to the side and rear façades and the painting of the brick piers. Despite these alterations, the house retains sufficient integrity to convey its architectural significance. It contributes to the character of the district.



Resource 32: 551 Teddy Avenue, LA SHPO ID # 52-00009, c. 1910
(Photo 4)
Contributing

This resource is a c. 1910 one-story single-family residence with a vernacular, pyramidal cottage form and elements of the Queen Anne style. The primary roof volume is steeply pitched, and a front-gable wing projects north from the façade. A partial-width porch with a shed roof is set in the ell and supported by slender square wood columns. A side-gable wing with a canted bay projects to the east. Both wings have denticulated shingles in the gable ends and cornice returns. The rear façade has a wraparound porch with a shed roof. The building is clad in wood siding and the roof is clad in asphalt shingles. It is set on brick masonry piers. The primary door is a paneled single unit with a transom and sidelights. Most windows are 1/1 double-hung wood-sash units. The side (eastern) and rear façades have early additions, and stair rails have been added to the front porch. The house retains sufficient integrity to convey its architectural significance. It contributes to the character of the district.

A c. 2000 shed is at the rear of the property.

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Resource 33A: 604 Teddy Avenue, LA SHPO ID # 52-00007, c. 1915
Contributing

This resource is a c. 1915 one-and-one-half-story single-family residence with a central hall, two-pile cottage form, and elements of the Colonial Revival style. The building has a steeply pitched hipped roof with a central shed-roof dormer on the front façade, which is symmetrical with three bays. A front-gable addition is appended to the rear façade. A projecting full-width porch with a shed roof is supported by square wood posts. The building is clad in vinyl siding and the roof is clad in asphalt shingles. Most windows are vinyl-sash units with faux divided lights in the upper sash. The primary door is a partially glazed and paneled single unit with a transom and sidelights. The door is framed by two equidistant windows, themselves framed by shutters. Alterations include replacement wall cladding, all visible windows, including those in the dormer, and porch supports, and a rear addition. Despite these alterations, the house retains sufficient integrity to convey its architectural significance. It contributes to the character of the district.

A c. 2000 garage is on the property (Resource 33B); it is non-contributing because it post-dates the period of significance.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

	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: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1910-1930

Significant Dates: N/A

Significant Person: N/A

Cultural Affiliation: N/A

Architect/Builder (last name, first name): Unknown

Period of Significance (justification): The period of significance incorporates the beginning of residential construction in the Brugier Addition c. 1910, shortly after the neighborhood was platted and adopted by the city in July 1909, and extends through 1930, at which point the properties in the district were nearly entirely developed.

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

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

The Teddy Avenue Residential Historic District is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of Architecture at the local level as a cohesive collection of single-family residences that illustrate national early twentieth-century architectural trends and regional influences. It is the most cohesive and intact collection of early-twentieth-century residential architecture in Slidell. The district contains a high proportion of contributing resources and retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance despite some infill and alterations to individual buildings. The period of significance is 1910 to 1930, reflecting the district's primary years of development.

Narrative Statement of Significance

Introduction/Developmental History

In 1881, a railroad camp was established in the area that would become Slidell to build a new railroad line to move timber from the region to other parts of the country. A railroad stop was added in 1882, and Slidell was incorporated as a town in 1888. The streets were platted in a grid, extending four blocks east of the railroad, one block west of the railroad, and three blocks extending north to south.¹ Bolstered by the rail line, the primary mode of transportation to and from Slidell, two major brickyards, various manufacturing facilities, and a health-based tourism economy, Slidell grew rapidly in its early years, becoming one of the largest towns in St. Tammany Parish by 1900.² By 1920, it had a population of 2,956, up more than 712 percent from 364 in 1890.³ In 1909, during this intense period of growth, the Brugier Addition, where the Teddy Avenue Residential Historic District is located, was platted and added to the city.⁴ The addition was located just north of downtown and east of the railroad and Front Street, a major thoroughfare that paralleled the railroad. With the train depot in walking distance, residents of the addition could commute to New Orleans for work and easily travel to other north shore communities.

The Brugier Addition was platted and developed by Oscar R. Brugier (1868–1944). His mother, Alexandrine Marie Dauffaux (1837–1918), and wife Josephine Elise Batts (1888–1967), were also involved in the development.⁵ Many lots were conveyed by Dauffaux before her death in 1918, and Batts was the real estate agent for many properties and acquired land in the addition through the marriage.⁶ The addition was primarily residential with commercial properties along adjacent thoroughfares like Front Street. The Brugiers followed typical neighborhood land development practices of the era. They acquired the land, had it surveyed and platted, and sold lots to prospective owners and builders who would construct on their own, or to land speculators.⁷ The addition was platted in a grid and lots were narrow, facilitating pedestrian movement to and from downtown and the train depot. This proximity was a selling point in advertisements for properties in the addition.⁸

¹ Dan Ellis, *Slidell: Camelia City* (Self-published, Pass Christian, Mississippi, 1999), 64.

² Amy R. Sumpter, “Environment, Labor, and Race: An Historical Geography of St. Tammany Parish, Louisiana, 1878–1956,” (PhD diss., Louisiana State University, 2008), 72–73; David Markum Moore, “Small Town Central Business District Revitalization: The Case Study of Olde Towne in Slidell, Louisiana,” (Master’s thesis, University of New Orleans, 1994), 5–6; Arriolla “Bonnie” Vanney, *Images of America: Slidell* (Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2014), 13.

³ Ellis, *Slidell: Camelia City*, 155.

⁴ “Slidell Department,” *St. Tammany Farmer*, July 24, 1909, 5; J.V. Landry, *Brugier 1st Addition to Town of Slidell*, September 24, 1915, map 10197; J. V. Landry, *Brugier 1st Addition to Town of Slidell*, January 14, 1954, map 2184; *Brugier Addition Slidell Sq Var*, map 101334, June 11, 1954.

⁵ Various spellings were identified in archival records for Alexandrine Marie Dauffaux given name and surname, including Alexandrinne and Duffon.

⁶ “Deaths,” *Times-Picayune*, December 3, 1944, 8; “Slidell Department,” *St. Tammany Farmer*, July 24, 1909, 5; “Alexandrine Marie Dauffaux,” Ancestry.com page, posted by Stephen Comeaux, <https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/19239417/person/20183542976/facts>.

⁷ David L. Ames and Linda Flint McClelland, *Historic Residential Suburbs: Guidelines for Evaluation and Documentation for the National Register of Historic Places* (National Park Service, 2002), https://shpo.nv.gov/uploads/documents/NR_Bulletin_Suburbs-compressed.pdf.

⁸ “Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps: Slidell, Louisiana, 1926,” Sanborn Map Company, Sheets 3 and 5; “Beautiful Slidell Home,” *The Times-Picayune*, July 14, 1927, 25; “Slidell LA,” *The Times-Picayune*, March 22, 1928, 29.

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Teddy Avenue, in the southern part of the addition and closest to stores, offices, restaurants, and the depot, was one of the first streets to develop.⁹

Despite Slidell's strong economy and the Brugier Addition's central location, the addition developed slowly. The 1926 Sanborn map, the first fire insurance map that includes the addition, shows Teddy Avenue nearly fully developed with single-family residences between Front Street and 7th Street. In contrast, streets to the north of Teddy Avenue in the addition were mostly undeveloped. In 1923, likely to encourage construction of new homes, the Brugiers donated land in the addition at 3rd Street and Pennsylvania Avenue for a new Slidell High School (now Slidell Junior High).¹⁰ A 1926 classified advertisement describes Brugier Addition as "one of St. Tammany parish's most up-to-date sections to live in [with] water, lights, telephone and hard surfaced streets."¹¹ The ad urged buyers to purchase lots before the first bridge over Lake Pontchartrain connecting Slidell and New Orleans was completed so they could make money on their investment. Despite Slidell's improved automobile access to New Orleans, the Brugier Addition was slow to fill in. By 1949, the northern and eastern segments (north of Pennsylvania Avenue and east of 7th Street), were still largely undeveloped.¹²

Oscar Brugier, originally from New Orleans, relocated to Slidell in the early 1900s where he became an important figure in the city's early growth and development.¹³ He established one of the earliest and largest real estate companies in Slidell and St. Tammany Parish and was active in civic affairs and politics as a four-term member of the Slidell City Council and Board of Aldermen, for which he served as president in his last term.¹⁴ He also sat on the board of the Slidell Savings and Homestead Association and the Slidell Ice and Manufacturing Company.¹⁵ Brugier and Batts married in 1917, eight years after he platted the Brugier Addition. It was the second marriage for both.¹⁶ Batts, a native of Plaquemine, Louisiana, was also a prominent figure in Slidell's early years having moved there in 1910.¹⁷ She was a businesswoman and owned a variety of establishments in Slidell, including millinery and dressmaking stores, a boarding house, a restaurant, and The Airdome, an outdoor movie theater.¹⁸ She entered the real estate business with Brugier and became a licensed real estate broker.¹⁹ She is listed as the contact for many newspaper advertisements for lots or houses on the market in the Brugier Addition.²⁰ In 1924, she made headlines as far as California after she purchased the Slidell shipyards and touted as the only female owner of a shipyard in the country.²¹ The couple divorced sometime between 1930 and 1940, and he died in 1944.²² She remarried,

⁹ "Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps: Slidell, Louisiana, 1926," Sanborn Map Company, Sheets 3 and 5.

¹⁰ "Death Claims Mrs. Josephine Jahraus," July 30, 1967, Ancestry.com, (no newspaper name or page number), shared by Stephen Comeaux on July 14, 2014; Ashleigh Austin, *St. Tammany Parish Postcards: A Glimpse Back in Time* (Gretna, LA: Pelican Publishing Company, 2005), 25.

¹¹ "Slidell LA," *The Times-Picayune*, July 13, 1926, 29.

¹² USGS, topographic map, 1949, [historicaerials.com](#).

¹³ Vanney, *Images of America*, 101.

¹⁴ *Soards' New Orleans City Directory*, 1902, 156; *Soards' New Orleans City Directory*, 1912, 192; Todd Valois, "Auctioneer Creative with Real Estate Ads," *The Times-Picayune*, September 9, 1993: 8H1.

¹⁵ "Slidell Department," *St. Tammany Farmer*, December 24, 1910, 16; Valois, "Auctioneer Creative with Real Estate Ads," *The Times-Picayune*, September 9, 1993: 8H1.

¹⁶ Josephine Batts, "Autobiography," no date, Ancestry.com tree of Stephen Comeaux, originally shared July 8, 2014, https://www.ancestry.com/mediaui-viewer/collection/1030/tree/19239417/person/2063326303/media/814edd2e-1712-456f-abfa-ceedee058ea0?_phsrc=nsR157&usePUBJs=true.

¹⁷ Vanney, *Images of America*, 114; Elizabeth Adkins, *Changing Times: A Photographic Essay* (Self-published, 2007), 19.

¹⁸ Batts, Autobiography, no date.

¹⁹ "Death Claims Mrs. Josephine Jahraus," July 30, 1967, Ancestry.com, (no newspaper name or page number), shared by Stephen Comeaux on July 14, 2014; Batts, Autobiography, no date; Vanney, *Images of America*, 114.

²⁰ For example, "Slidell LA," *The Times-Picayune*, July 13, 1926, 29; "Beautiful Slidell Home," *The Times-Picayune*, July 14, 1927, 25; "Slidell LA," *The Times-Picayune*, April 5, 1927, 32.

²¹ "Sell Shipyards Costing Million for only \$20,000," *The Shreveport Times*, October 25, 1924, 1; "Shipyard Worth Million Bought by a Woman," *Oakland Tribune*, November 2, 1924, 9.

²² "Oscar R. Brugier and Josephine Brugier," 1930 U.S. Census, Slidell, Louisiana, Sheet 10-B 2201; "Oscar R. Brugier," 1940 U.S. Census, New Orleans, Louisiana, Ward 5, Block Nos. 1–2, Sheet 3B; "Deaths," *Times-Picayune*, December 3, 1944, 8.

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continued to engage in real estate matters, and remained a wealthy and prominent member of the Slidell community. She is remembered locally for her donation of 8 acres of land in the northeast corner of the Brugier Addition for the Slidell Memorial Hospital in 1957.²³ She died 10 years later in 1967.²⁴

The 1920 federal census provides a snapshot of Teddy Avenue's early occupants.²⁵ Residents were typically married couples or families. In total, 58 percent of Teddy Avenue homes were occupant-owned and 42 percent were rented. Residents were generally middle-class with waged occupations such as grocery or retail salesmen, painters, engineers, horse and cattle inspectors, stenographers, or electricians.²⁶ Some residents worked on their own account such as attorneys at law, merchants, contractors, and business proprietors. Typical residents of Teddy Avenue were English speaking and of European descent. German and French were the most common ancestries, but Cuban and Italian were also present in the area.²⁷

The Teddy Avenue Residential Historic District is nominated under Criterion C in the Area of Architecture. The district's association with Oscar and Josephine Batts Brugier, who lived in the Brugier Addition but outside the district, was explored for this nomination, but research did not reveal sufficient information to support eligibility under Criterion B. Further research may reveal the district is significant for additional reasons.

Area of Significance: Architecture

The residences in the Teddy Avenue Residential Historic District reflect national and regional housing trends of the early twentieth century, including the Late Victorian and Eclectic Eras of architecture, the Arts and Crafts Movement, French Creole architecture, and vernacular traditions. Research did not reveal any resources in the district custom designed by an architect. Rather, they all appear to have been built by a contractor using readily available building plans and designs and prefabricated materials, which was typical for middle-class housing of the era. Pattern books began to be widely disseminated throughout this period, introducing local builders to new kinds of styles and plans.²⁸ Local newspapers like the *St. Tammany Farmer* and New Orleans' *Times-Picayune* regularly ran articles highlighting the latest architectural trends and floor plans and advertisements for pattern books.²⁹ Slidell's two local brickyards, the Salmen Brick Company and the St. Joe Brick Works, also sold lumber and building supply materials and offered experts to help prospective buyers plan their new homes.³⁰ With these kinds of resources, architectural trends evolved quickly at the turn of the twentieth century; this is evident in the district, with its variety of building styles and forms.

Architecture in the United States changed dramatically in the early 1900s as a result of industrialization and the expansion of the railroad networks. The period from 1860 to 1900 is generally referred to as the Victorian era of architecture in the U.S.³¹ During this period, new balloon-

²³ "Mrs. Josephine Jahraus Gives Parish 8-Acre Plot," September 20, 1957, Ancestry.com (no newspaper name or page number), shared by Stephen Comeaux on July 14, 2014.

²⁴ "Death Claims Mrs. Josephine Jahraus," July 30, 1967, Ancestry.com, (no newspaper name or page number), shared by Stephen Comeaux on July 14, 2014.

²⁵ The census data analysis provides a representative assessment of former residents of the area. The census records for Slidell do not include street numbers, so the analysis of Teddy Avenue residents may include people who lived on Teddy Avenue but outside the district boundary.

²⁶ 1920 U.S. Census, Slidell, Louisiana, Sheets 11A, B-12A, B.

²⁷ 1920 U.S. Census, Slidell, Louisiana, Sheets 11A, B-12A, B.

²⁸ McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 312.

²⁹ For example, "The American Home," *St. Tammany Farmer*, October 20, 1906, 6, and November 27, 1909, 3; "B.M. Morris Architect," *St. Tammany Farmer*, May 30, 1908, 7; "The Times-Picayune Offers a Booklet of House Plans," *Times-Picayune*, July 31, 1928, 8.

³⁰ Salmen (advertisement), *Times-Picayune*, March 9, 1924, 1B; St. Joe Brick (advertisement), *Times-Picayune*, January 20, 1928.

³¹ McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 312.

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frame building methods allowed houses to take on more complex forms, and industrialization provided pre-made decorative detailing and components like windows and doors at an affordable cost. With the arrival of the railroad, pre-fabricated building materials like dimension lumber and jigsaw architectural elements could be delivered all over the country, even to rural areas. Modest and middle-class houses began to have complexity and elaboration—elements once restricted to only the wealthiest homeowners.

The Queen Anne style was the dominant domestic architectural design during the American Victorian era from the 1870s to 1900, before waning in popularity through 1910.³² Identifying features of the Queen Anne style include a steeply pitched and complex roof; an asymmetrical façade often defined by projecting rooms with canted or cutaway bay windows; wall surfaces, such as an open gable, filled with shaped shingles or decorative motifs of differing textures and patterns; partial, full-width, or wraparound porches; and decorative brackets, spindlework, scrollwork, and shaped shingles.³³ In lumber-rich places like Louisiana, the Queen Anne style was widely adopted. A regional variation of the style emerged in response to both climate and cultural building traditions.³⁴ A typical Queen Anne–style residence in Louisiana is often plainer in style and form than those in other parts of the country. These regional examples are commonly a cottage-like building with a single cut-away bay window and modestly applied decoration. The style could also be applied to forms like the shotgun house or the raised basement house with ornamentation like turned-wood porch supports and brackets. Though the asymmetrical façade is an identifying feature of Queen Anne design in other parts of the country, symmetrical examples are found in Louisiana. Many local examples incorporated the region's heat-alleviating building features, like galleries to improve air flow and hipped roofs that forced hot air up.³⁵

Examples of the Queen Anne style in the district reflect this Louisiana variation. The houses at 190 Teddy Avenue and 355 Teddy Avenue are modest vernacular cottages with cutaway bays and Queen Anne embellishments. The house at 207 Teddy Avenue is a unique example with a mostly symmetrical façade, a wraparound gallery, and a complex roof form with two parallel front-facing gables with side gables set on a hipped roof. Decorative shingles in the gable ends exude the Queen Anne style.

After the Victorian era, the next major movement in residential architecture in the U.S. and Louisiana was the Eclectic Era, which occurred from 1880 to 1940. American residences began to emulate the historical styles of domestic buildings in Europe, including traditionally Greek/Roman, English, French, and Mediterranean/Spanish designs. The movement began in the 1880s with a resurgence in the 1920s after World War I soldiers returned home inspired by traditional European architecture.³⁶

During the Eclectic Era, the Colonial Revival style dominated residential architectural during the first half of the twentieth century.³⁷ The Colonial Revival style reflects a renewed interest in the early English and Dutch domestic architecture of the Atlantic seaboard in colonial America. Because domestic styles from colonial America were varied, including Georgian, Federal, and Dutch versions, these designs drew freely from all antecedents and combined elements with varying levels of

³² Valenzuela Preservation Studio, *Historic Context for the Queen Anne Architectural Style in Louisiana*, 4-1; McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 350.

³³ Valenzuela Preservation Studio, *Historic Context for the Queen Anne Architectural Style in Louisiana*, 4-3.

³⁴ Valenzuela Preservation Studio, *Historic Context for the Queen Anne Architectural Style in Louisiana*, 4-7-4-8.

³⁵ Valenzuela Preservation Studio, *Historic Context for the Queen Anne Architectural Style in Louisiana*, 4-8-4-11.

³⁶ McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 406–407.

³⁷ McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 414.

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adherence to the design parameters of previous styles. The style represented a return to simplified forms and detailing away from the extravagant architectural decoration of Queen Anne architecture.³⁸

Early Colonial Revival-style buildings were often high style and architect designed, but evolved into more modest examples when the general public embraced them.³⁹ One-story Colonial Revival houses, like those in the district, were typically built between 1920 and 1950. The style is characterized by a balanced façade, a modest form and detailing, and a prominent entryway with sidelights or a decorative surround or crown accentuating the front door. Details may include shutters, pilasters, slender columns for porch supports, fanlights, and sidelights. The style has no single identifying roof type. In Louisiana, high-style and academic forms are not common. As was common with other styles in Louisiana, the Colonial Revival style was applied to regional building forms and vernacular styles. Colonial Revival examples in the district include 234 and 604 Teddy Avenue, both of which are one-story bungalows with references to the style, such as cornice returns or a symmetrical façade with a central dormer. They were constructed c. 1928 and c. 1915, respectively.⁴⁰

Another Eclectic Era style in the district is the Neoclassical style, which is rooted in ancient Greek and Roman architecture. The style was first popular in the U.S. from the late eighteenth to the mid-nineteenth centuries, but later experienced a resurgence. It was at the height of its popularity in the first decades of the twentieth century but continued to be constructed into the mid-1950s. With their symmetrical façades, classical-order columns, and regimented fenestration, Neoclassical buildings convey a sense of gravity and stateliness that contrasts with the highly decorative and ornamented Victorian-era styles.⁴¹ One- or one-and-one-half-story examples, referred to as “Neoclassical cottages,” are shorter, smaller, and less-imposing variations of their two-story counterparts. The Neoclassical building in the district at 453 Teddy Avenue falls into the cottage subtype, though it is atypical because of its asymmetrical façade.

The Arts and Craftsman Movement occurred concurrently with the Eclectic Era from 1900 to 1935. The movement rejected the exuberance of Victorian- and Eclectic-era architecture and historical references in favor of basic functional forms, flowing interior spaces, and the use of local materials. The Craftsman style, the most common in the district, was by far the most prevalent style from the movement.

Craftsman architecture was introduced to the U.S. by Greene and Greene, brothers who expanded on and popularized the style in southern California in the early 1900s. The style spread across the country via pattern books and popular magazines. Craftsman architectural features were easily mass produced, which helped the style become the dominant design for smaller houses from the mid-1900s to the early 1920s.⁴² Craftsman residences were favored for their modern, open designs that provided better light and ventilation than their predecessors. Smaller versions, like those in the district, were often constructed as bungalows, a common building form during the period. Bungalows are generally rectangular and deeper than they are wide, reflecting the narrow lots upon which they were commonly built in pedestrian-oriented neighborhoods.

The Craftsman style is characterized by low-pitched gable roofs with wide eave overhang, exposed purlins and rafter tails, decorative beams and brackets under gables, and prominent, deep porches

³⁸ Valenzuela Preservation Studio, *Historic Context for the Colonial Revival Architectural Style in Louisiana*, 4-1.

³⁹ Valenzuela Preservation Studio, *Historic Context for the Colonial Revival Architectural Style in Louisiana*, 4-3.

⁴⁰ McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 414.

⁴¹ McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 434–436.

⁴² McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 568.

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with pier supports, some with tapered square columns atop. Some examples in the district feature additional side or rear porches for increased ventilation and respite from the heat, and brick accents, likely sourced from a local brickyard. Windows on Craftsman residences are typically single, paired, or grouped double-hung wood windows, sometimes with a divided-lite upper sash. Wood casement windows are also common. Craftsman-style residences, including all the examples in the district, are typically one or one-and-one-half stories in height.⁴³

French Creole architecture has a broad and deep history of development in Louisiana with a long period of popularity, roughly from 1700 to 1860, in southern Louisiana. While its popularity declined in the region with the arrival of other styles like Queen Anne, French Creole domestic architecture continued to be built into the twentieth century.⁴⁴ French Creole houses fall into two subtypes: the urban townhouse, mostly found in New Orleans, or the cottage, found outside city centers and in rural areas.⁴⁵ The French Creole examples in the nominated district reflect the resurgence of the style from the late 1800s to the early 1900s and the rural cottage subtype.

The French Creole cottage subtype is characterized by a steeply pitched and broad spreading gable or hipped roof that covers integrated galleries or verandas supported by slim wood colonnettes. They feature numerous narrow window openings and French doors framed by shutters. Many examples are raised above grade to enhance ventilation. Whereas early examples are asymmetrical, later examples may reflect the symmetrical influences of Anglo-American architecture.⁴⁶ Examples in the district include 224 Teddy Avenue and 439 Teddy Avenue, both of which are symmetrical with hipped roofs, narrow windows, and deep, inset verandas.

⁴³ McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 567–568.

⁴⁴ Edwards, *Louisiana's French Creole Architecture: Multiple Property Documentation Form*, F.11–7 and 8.

⁴⁵ Fricker et al., *Louisiana Architecture: A Handbook on Styles*, 2–3.

⁴⁶ Fricker et al., *Louisiana Architecture: A Handbook on Styles*, 3–4.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS): N/A

- 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: Slidell Museum

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: 11.8 acres

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: NAD 83

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 30.279045 | Longitude: -89.780883 |
| 2. Latitude: 30.279136 | Longitude: -89.779947 |
| 3. Latitude: 30.279142 | Longitude: -89.778602 |
| 4. Latitude: 30.279299 | Longitude: -89.777108 |
| 5. Latitude: 30.279298 | Longitude: -89.776635 |
| 6. Latitude: 30.278999 | Longitude: -89.775683 |
| 7. Latitude: 30.278690 | Longitude: -89.775682 |
| 8. Latitude: 30.278227 | Longitude: -89.776086 |
| 9. Latitude: 30.278076 | Longitude: -89.777281 |
| 10. Latitude: 30.277927 | Longitude: -89.778617 |
| 11. Latitude: 30.277929 | Longitude: -89.778855 |
| 12. Latitude: 30.278082 | Longitude: -89.779954 |
| 13. Latitude: 30.278204 | Longitude: -89.781173 |
| 14. Latitude: 30.278520 | Longitude: -89.781136 |

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated district comprises both sides of Teddy Avenue between 2nd Street and 7th Street and a portion of 4th Street between Teddy Avenue and Maine Avenue. Specifically, starting from the northwest corner of the district, the boundary includes the property in the northwest corner of Teddy Avenue and 3rd Street; extends east to include the north side of the 200 block of Teddy Avenue; extends north on Fourth Street to include 1737 Fourth Street; jogs south and east to include the north side of the 300, 400, and 500 blocks of Teddy Avenue, and crosses 7th Street to include the property in the northeast corner of Teddy Avenue and 7th Street. From there, the district extends south and moves back west to include the south side of the 500, 400, 300, and 200 blocks of Teddy Avenue, and an empty lot and the house at 169 Teddy Avenue on the south side of the 100 block of Teddy Avenue.

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes a cohesive and intact collection of early buildings in the Brugier Addition that illustrate early twentieth-century residential architectural trends in Slidell. Excluded from the boundary are buildings that no longer retain sufficient integrity to contribute to the district or buildings that were constructed after the period of significance. The district is an irregular shape with jagged edges that reflect property lines (Figure 3).

11. Form Prepared By

Name/title: Emily Reed, Historic Preservation Program Manager; Sandy Shannon, Senior Architectural Historian; and Kory Van Hemert, Architectural Historian

Organization: Cox McLain Environmental Consulting, Inc. (CMEC)

Street & number: 8401 Shoal Creek Blvd, #100

Teddy Avenue Residential Historic District

Name of Property

St. Tammany Parish, LA

County and State

City or town: Austin State: Texas Zip code: 75757
E-mail: EmilyR@CoxMcLain.com
Telephone: 512-338-2223
Date: October 9, 2020

Additional Documentation

- **Additional items:** pages 35 through 38
- **Maps:** Figures 1-3 attached
- **Photographs:** Photos 1-19 attached

Photograph Log

Name of property: Teddy Avenue Residential Historic District

City or vicinity: Slidell

County: St. Tammany Parish

State: Louisiana

Name of photographer: Emily Reed

Date of photographs: September 2020

Location of original digital files: CMEC, 8041 Shoal Creek Boulevard, #100, Austin, TX 78757

Examples of Contributing Resources

Photo 1. (LA_St Tammany Parish_Teddy Avenue Residential Historic District_0001)

- 448 Teddy Avenue, camera facing north (front), Craftsman example

Photo 2. (LA_St Tammany Parish_Teddy Avenue Residential Historic District_0002)

- 251 Teddy Avenue, camera facing southwest (oblique), Craftsman example

Photo 3. (LA_St Tammany Parish_Teddy Avenue Residential Historic District_0003)

- 339 Teddy Avenue, camera facing south (front), Craftsman example

Photo 4. (LA_St Tammany Parish_Teddy Avenue Residential Historic District_0004)

- 551 Teddy Avenue, camera facing south (front), Queen Anne example

Photo 5. (LA_St Tammany Parish_Teddy Avenue Residential Historic District_0005)

- 207 Teddy Avenue, camera facing southeast (oblique), Queen Anne example

Photo 6. (LA_St Tammany Parish_Teddy Avenue Residential Historic District_0006)

- 453 Teddy Avenue, camera facing south (front), Neoclassical example

Photo 7. (LA_St Tammany Parish_Teddy Avenue Residential Historic District_0007)

- 234 Teddy Avenue, camera facing northeast (oblique), Colonial Revival example

Photo 8. (LA_St Tammany Parish_Teddy Avenue Residential Historic District_0008)

- 439 Teddy Avenue, camera facing south (front), Creole/French Colonial example

Photo 9. (LA_St Tammany Parish_Teddy Avenue Residential Historic District_0009)

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- 425 Teddy Avenue, camera facing southwest (oblique), pyramidal cottage example

Examples of Non-contributing Resources

Photo 10. (LA_St Tammany Parish_Teddy Avenue Residential Historic District_0010)

- 534 Teddy Avenue, camera facing northwest (oblique), non-contributing due to alterations

Photo 11. (LA_St Tammany Parish_Teddy Avenue Residential Historic District_0011)

- 1742 4th Street, camera facing southeast (oblique), non-contributing because built outside the period of significance

Streetscape Photographs

Photo 12. (LA_St Tammany Parish_Teddy Avenue Residential Historic District_0012)

- 251 Teddy Avenue (right) and 305 Teddy Avenue (left), camera facing southeast

Photo 13. (LA_St Tammany Parish_Teddy Avenue Residential Historic District_0013)

- Intersection of Teddy Avenue and 4th Street, camera facing southwest

Photo 14. (LA_St Tammany Parish_Teddy Avenue Residential Historic District_0014)

- 200 block of Teddy Avenue, camera facing southeast

Photo 15. (LA_St Tammany Parish_Teddy Avenue Residential Historic District_0015)

- 200 block of Teddy Avenue, camera facing east

Photo 16. (LA_St Tammany Parish_Teddy Avenue Residential Historic District_0016)

- 300 block of Teddy Avenue, including 339 (right) and 355 (left) Teddy Avenue, camera facing southeast

Photo 17. (LA_St Tammany Parish_Teddy Avenue Residential Historic District_0017)

- 400 block of Teddy Avenue, including 453 (left), 439 (center), and 425 (right) Teddy Avenue, camera facing southwest

Photo 18. (LA_St Tammany Parish_Teddy Avenue Residential Historic District_0018)

- 400 block of Teddy Avenue showing the Brugier Addition park, camera facing northeast

Photo 19. (LA_St Tammany Parish_Teddy Avenue Residential Historic District_0019)

- 200 block of Teddy Avenue, including 224 (left) and 234 (right) Teddy Avenue, camera facing northwest

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Supplemental Images

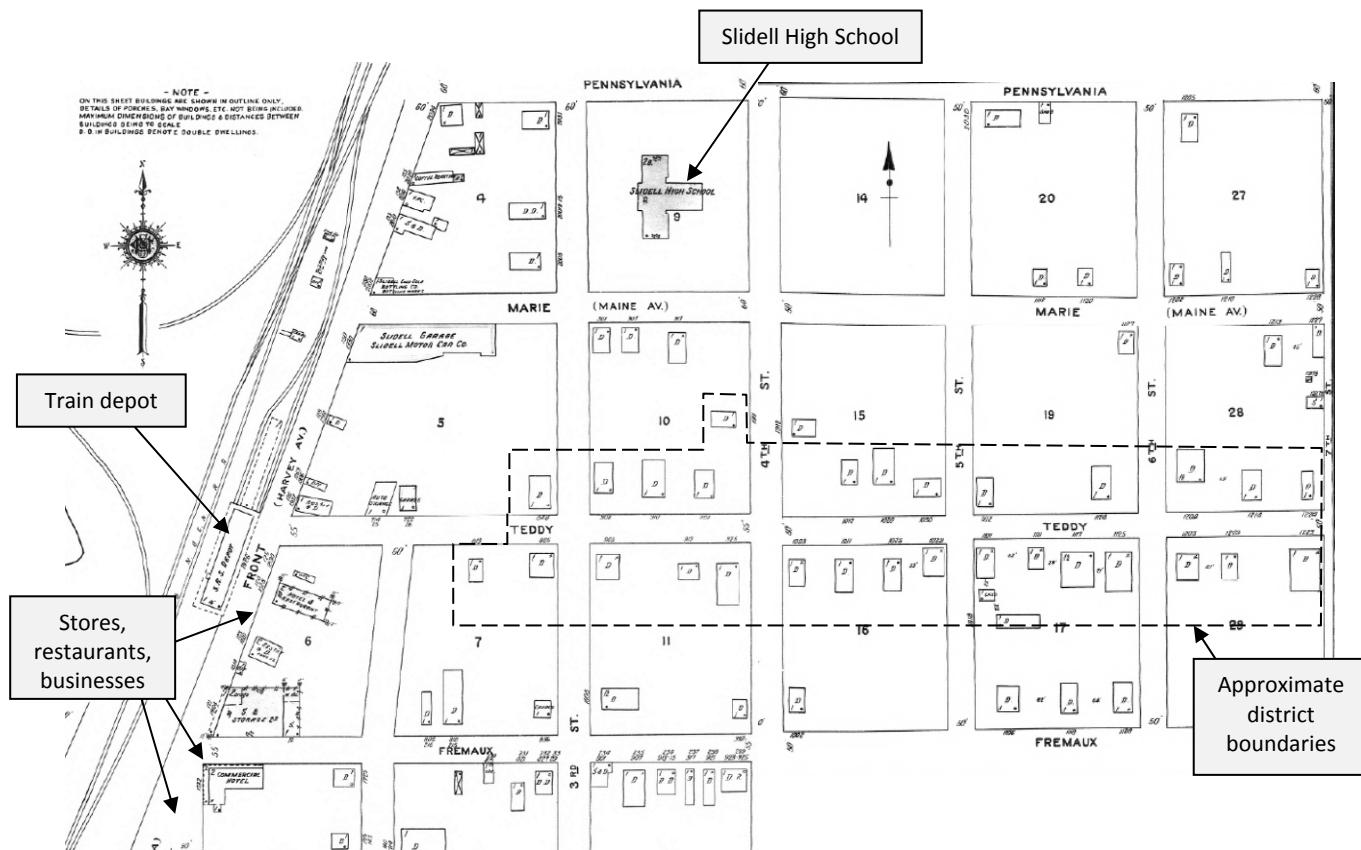
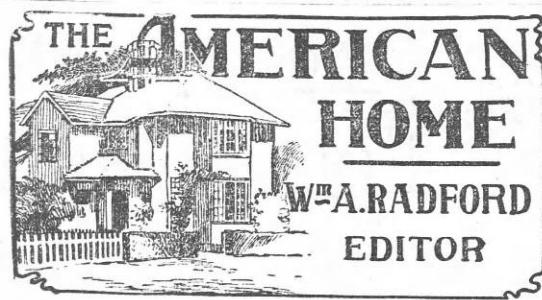


Image 1. Excerpt from the 1926 Sanborn map of Slidell showing the district's approximate location (dashed line), the extent of development within it, and the relationship between the district and points of interest in Slidell. Teddy Avenue between Front Street and 7th Street was mostly developed with single-family residences by 1926. It was the first street in the Brugier Addition to develop due to its proximity to the train depot and the nearby businesses. Areas north and east of the district (including north and east of the mapped area) developed in later years and decades. Slidell High School, on land the Brugier Addition developers donated, is one block north of Teddy Avenue (Sanborn Map Company, 1926, Sheets 3 and 5).

Teddy Avenue Residential Historic District

Name of Property



Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 194 Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill., and only enclose two-cent stamp for reply.

Although the house here shown is not large, being 28 feet wide and 48 feet, 6 inches long, it gives the observer the impression that it is large. It is an excellent type of residence for a city in which the lots average 50 feet, size that will admit of room for a lawn and plenty of space for light and air. A house thus set out amid pleasant surroundings will have all the good points of its design fully appreciated and displayed to the best advantage. The tendency in the city is toward crowding, on account of the increasing value of land, of course. This is to be regretted, because when lots are too narrow houses cannot be shown to good advantage no matter what the excellence and artistic qual-

suit to the builder's demands rather than to the lot and its surroundings. Houses of this sort usually have several dark rooms and often are not well-ventilated, in a great many cases they are not much better than apartments. Of course this difficulty might be avoided by making one fairly large lot of two small ones, but frequently the builder does not feel that he can afford a second lot, and he often refers to the keeping of a large lawn. But to the normal man the lawn is the chief joy of the home. The alternative usually is to adapt the house to the lot, to sacrifice some desired feature of the interior arrangement, or even a room or two, in order to attain the really essential light and air.

Now, the house here shown is adapted to a lot of small size, and yet there will be plenty of room for light and air. It is especially suited for a west frontage, giving the sunshine to all the bedrooms and shade to the living room, the dining room, and the kitchen. And every housewife will agree that a shady kitchen is one of



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tion of things. There are many happy exceptions. Fashionable snobbery has not taken possession of all towns, and there is very little of it in country villages, but there is too much ambition to own a large, showy house in all communities.

The desire to own a big house, however, does not always spring from objectionable motives. There are plenty of large-hearted women, and men, too, who love to entertain their friends and lavish hospitality at times upon strangers. America is peculiar in this respect. European business men entertain strangers at their club. It is difficult to obtain admittance to an English or French home. The home is reserved for the family and intimate friends. Strangers are looked upon, in a sense, as intruders, and as such they are not encouraged. But open-hearted Yankees extend the hand of good fellowship to every well appearing stranger that comes along. Even tramps are fed out of sympathy, and not by hard charity methods, as they are in Europe. Sometimes we suffer loss, annoyance and inconvenience because of entertaining rascals that present themselves in the guise

A cottage house 24 feet wide by 48 feet long is shown in this plan. It is a little house for a small family, and may be built for \$1,000, if the owner does not insist on too many fancy finishings. There are a great many similar houses in the smaller towns all over the country. There is a demand for more houses of this character where lots are not too expensive.

It is not customary to see cottage houses on high-priced lots in any community. The value is not in harmony with the land. According to real estate men a low cost house is simply an incumbrance to an expensive lot. It very often happens that a vacant lot will sell for as much as a similar lot with a house on it, if the house is small or old. Fashion has a good deal to do with the value of houses and real estate. Fashion



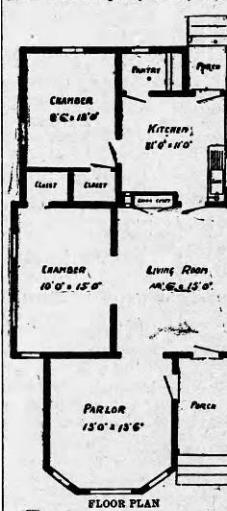
doesn't prescribe the shape of the lot or the lay of the land, but to be highly priced it must be in a fashionable neighborhood, and the lot must be decorated with an expensive structure. Fashion will smile pleasantly on an ugly house, providing only that it is expensive. If the house is cheap, no matter how pretty it may be, the

gentlemen, but such instances are comparatively rare.

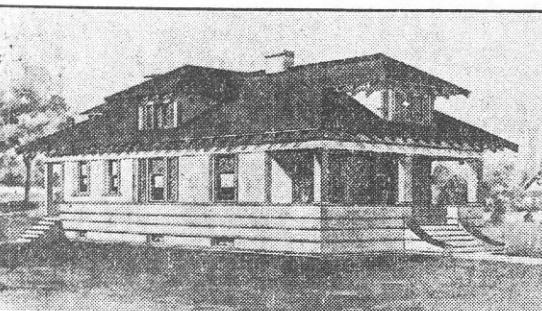
Frank, open American confidence in humanity is seldom misplaced. We may occasionally waste good substance on scalawags, but in the majority of cases we are encouraging genuine hospitality and good will among men. We are continuing the precedent established by our forefathers when the country was new and acquaintances were necessarily fewer than they are now, but the principle is a good one, and it should be fostered. It may require more tact, but there are ways of entertaining our friends besides placing at their disposal a lot of air space inclosed with expensive walls and fancy drapery. There are many arguments in favor of building smaller houses. It is not necessary to tie up a great deal of money in a house and home unless a person has the fashion craze, and in that case it is better to let the building and try to overcome the disease.

A great deal of comfort may be taken in a little cottage like this. It is better to display good taste in making it just as attractive as possible than to spread one's energy over a large structure and worry about the interest coming due on the mortgage.

This little house is fitted with double outside doors for winter. Screen doors are fitted to take their place in summer. Not ordinary flimsy affairs, that rack to pieces in a week or two, and never shut tight, but good, solid screen doors, with well made frames and springs sufficiently heavy to keep them shut both at the top and bottom, and if each window is fitted with a fly screen the full size of the opening, so that both sashes may be moved up or down, the probabilities are that the house will be airy and comfortable in summer, and the inmates will not be pestered to death with flies.



fronted fashionable conditions are not fulfilled and the lot is not as valuable as it would be if topped out with an expansive pile of stones heaped up in some sort of a grotesque shape to meet the fancy of ignorant snobs. This is the general condi-



Floor Plan.

ties of their design may be. Fifty-foot lots are large enough to meet most builders' requirements, but in many cities, as in Chicago, for instance, the rule is 25 feet. This disadvantage is often made greater by the owner's insistence on a very large house, or by an arrangement of the rooms that requires that the building be wide. Too often the residence is

the greatest comforts imaginable. This is a frame cottage, or bungalow, although the exterior might be treated with rough boards and stained, or cement plaster might be used. It all depends where the house is to be built as to the exterior finish. The front porch is 25 by 6 feet, 6 inches. Entering the house you pass into a vestibule which opens into the living room and also into the front bedroom. The bedrooms, of which there are three, are 12 by 10 in size. The living room is 14 feet, 6 inches by 14 feet, and the dining room is two feet narrower. The kitchen has a length of 14 feet, 6 inches and a breadth of 11 feet.

Woman Eminent as Biologist.

Mabel Bishop, who has been appointed instructor in biological science in the Women's college of Baltimore, affords a striking example of the fitness of women for higher education. She received the degree of bachelor of arts in Wellesley and the master of arts degree in Smith. She was assistant for two years in the department of pathology in Cornell university medical school; she taught zoology for two years in Smith college, and she will go to the Women's college after spending a year as instructor in cytology and embryology in the biological laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor. Asked if she advocated equal suffrage, Miss Bishop replied: "I might advocate it if I had time to investigate it."

Image 2. Examples of newspaper articles that ran in the St. Tammany Farmer from 1906 to 1921 promoting the latest residential architectural styles and plans. They were written by the William A. Radford Company, a prolific mail order house plan company based in Chicago. At left is a 1906 article for a Queen Anne-style residence (St. Tammany Farmer, October 20, 1906, 6), and at right is a 1909 article for a Craftsman bungalow (St. Tammany Farmer November 27, 1909, 3).

Teddy Avenue Residential Historic District

Name of Property

St. Tammany Parish, LA

County and State



Image 3. 1908 advertisement in the *St. Tammany Farmer* for mail order "California bungalow" house plans (*St. Tammany Farmer*, May 30, 1908, 7).

Teddy Avenue Residential Historic District

Name of Property

St. Tammany Parish, LA

County and State

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SASH AND DOORS

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LARGEST LUMBER, MILLWORK AND BUILDING MATERIAL SUPPLY PLANT IN THE SOUTH

Image 4. Advertisements for the Salmen Brick & Lumber Company and the St. Joe Brick Company, two major brick, lumber, and building supply companies of the late nineteenth century and early twentieth century. Based in Slidell, and the foundation of the local economy, it is likely many of the materials for houses in the district were sourced from these local companies (Salmen(advertisement), *Times-Picayune*, March 9, 1924, 3; St. Joe Brick (advertisement), *Times-Picayune*, January 20, 1928).

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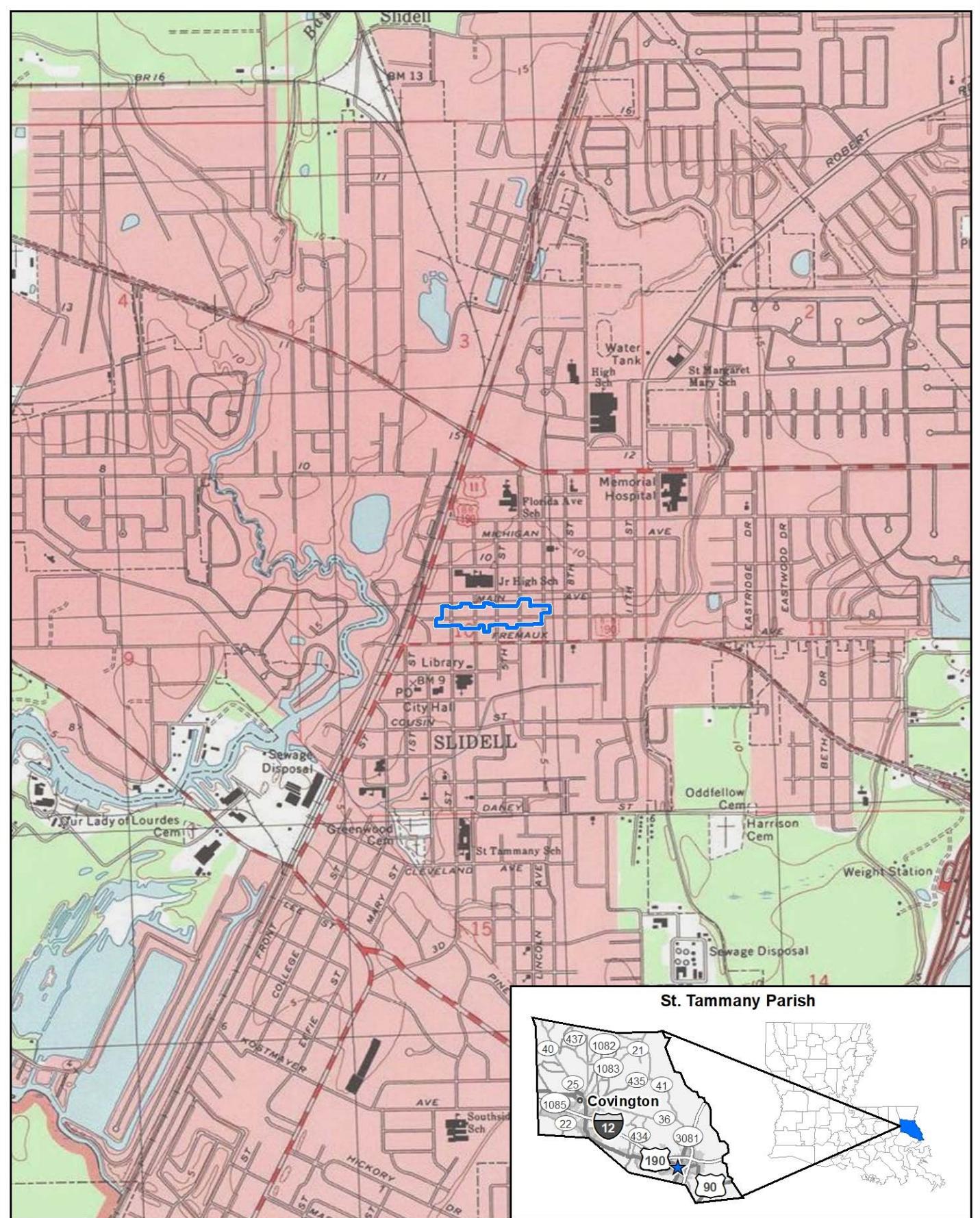


Figure 1. Location of Teddy Avenue Residential Historic District

Slidell, St. Tammany Parish, Louisiana

Teddy Avenue Residential Historic District

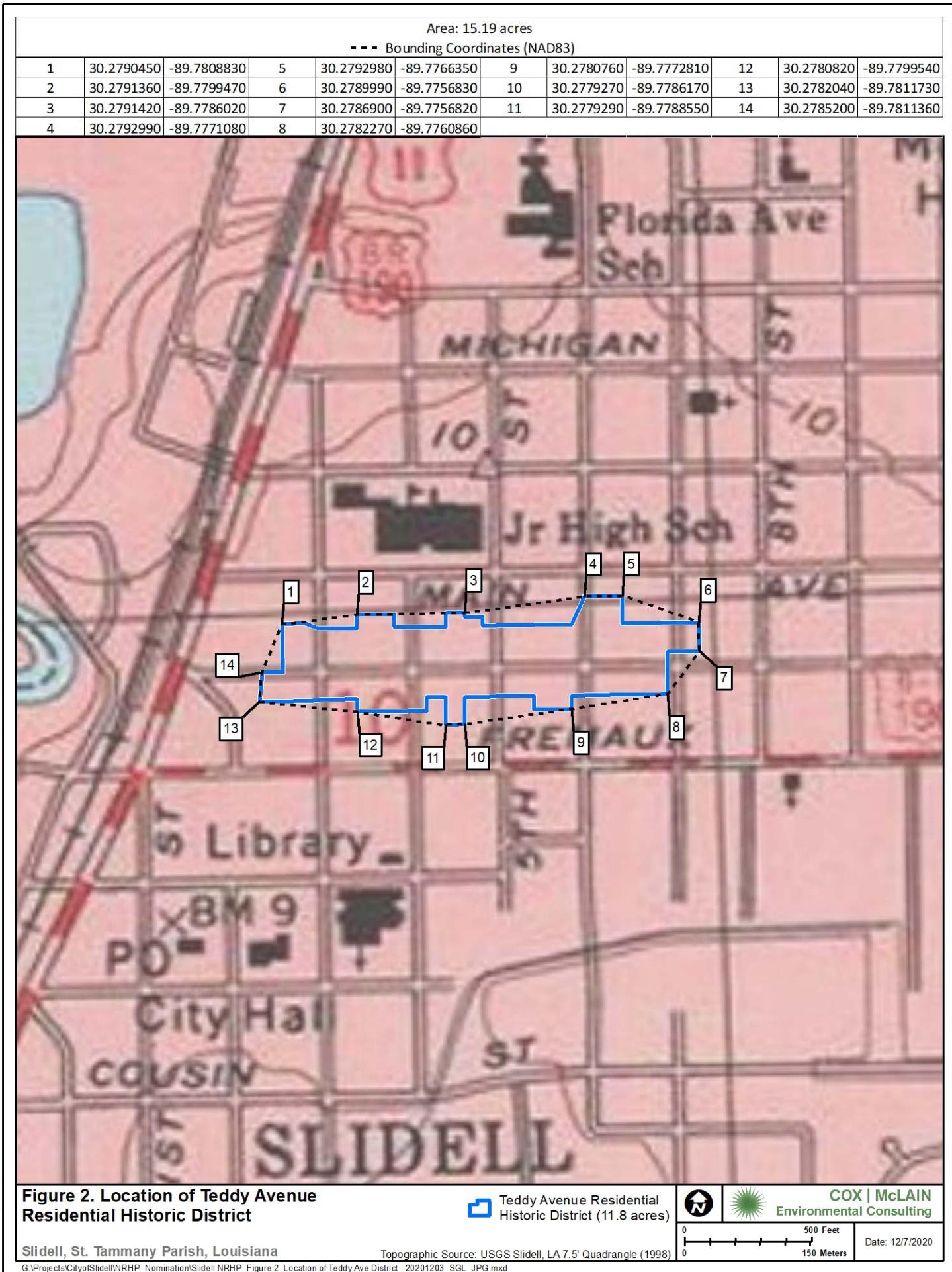
Topographic Source: USGS Slidell, LA 7.5' Quadrangle (1998)



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