

HENRY E. BRADEN HOUSE
Uptown New Orleans Historic District
Block 509, 2000 Louisiana Avenue
New Orleans
Orleans Parish
Louisiana

HABS No. LA-1222

HABS
LA-1222

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SOUTHEAST REGIONAL OFFICE
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
100 Alabama St. NW
Atlanta, GA 30303

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

HENRY E. BRADEN HOUSE

HABS No. LA-1222

Location: 2000 Louisiana Avenue (southeast corner of Louisiana Avenue and Danneel Street),
New Orleans, Orleans Parish, Louisiana.

Legal description: Lots 1 and 2, Square 509, Sixth District of New Orleans.

USGS New Orleans East Quadrangle, Universal Transverse Mercator Coordinates:
15/780650/3314495

Present Owner: The Catholic Foundation of the Archdiocese of New Orleans, Inc.
7887 Walmsley Ave.
New Orleans, Louisiana 70125-3499

Present Occupant: Vacant

Present Use: Vacant

Significance: The Henry E. Braden House is a two-story, Prairie style dwelling commissioned by prominent black businessman and community leader Henry R. Braden in 1925. The building was designed by the New Orleans architectural firm Mason & Sporn and is a contributing element to the Uptown New Orleans Historic District. The district was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1985 for its state architectural importance during the period ca. 1820 to 1935.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Date of erection: 1925. The house was commissioned in 1925 by H. E. Braden; applications for sewerage and water connections were made in June of that year. The New Orleans city directory first records Henry E. Braden as the occupant of the dwelling in 1926.
2. Architects: Mason & Spori [Edmund B. Mason and Edward F. Spori] (Sporl Drawings, Folder 49, Southeastern Architectural Archives, Howard-Tilton Memorial Library, Tulane University, New Orleans).

Edward Spori was born July 10, 1881, in Bay St. Louis, Mississippi. In 1902, Spori apprenticed as a draftsman with Thomas Sully, a noted New Orleans architect. By 1904, Spori was working as a draftsman with the architectural firm of Dannenmann & Charlton, Ltd. In 1906, Spori entered into a partnership with Cecil M. Terry. The firm was located at 316 Baronne, New Orleans; the same address recorded for Dannenman & Charlton. The partnership was listed in the 1906 New Orleans city directory as: Terry & Spori, "Real Estate, Insurance Agents and Architects."

The 1907 New Orleans city directory suggests that Spori established an independent architectural practice between 1906 and 1907. Spori's office for the latter year is listed at 736 Union, New Orleans. He subsequently moved his practice to Commercial Place, an address he maintained until the early 1950s.

In the 1920s, Spori went into partnership with Edmund B. Mason. The firm, Mason & Spori, practiced architecture until 1928. During the 1930s, Spori engaged an assistant, Marvin Maxwell, who later became his partner for the next several years.

The majority of Edward Spori's architectural practice was devoted to residential design. The architect was noted for his application of Prairie, Spanish Colonial Revival, and Bungalow styles. Interviews with members of the Spori family record the architect's preference for the Spanish Colonial Revival style; however, the economically depressed conditions during the period of Spori's practice frequently dictated less elaborate designs.

Spori was one of five documented New Orleans architects to adopt the Prairie style pioneered by Frank Lloyd Wright. Spori's interpretation of the style was characterized by an emphasis on rectangular forms enlivened by stylized cast-plaster cornices and belt courses.

Edward F. Spori maintained an active residential design practice in New Orleans until 1953. Following a heart attack, the architect relocated to California. In 1955, Spori moved to Nashville, Arkansas, where he died on August 20, 1956, at the age of 75.

Edmund Burke Mason was born December, 13, 1883, in Helena, Arkansas, but was raised in New Orleans. Unlike Spori, Mason's education background included formal training in

architecture. Following course work in art at Tulane University in New Orleans, Mason was awarded a degree in architecture and engineering from the University of California at Berkeley in 1905. Mason later studied art and landscape architecture in New York.

Mason was employed as designing engineer for the Bemis Brothers Bag Company of Boston, Massachusetts, from 1906 to 1908. While engineer in charge of construction for the bag company, Mason supervised the building of factories in New Orleans, San Francisco, and St. Louis. From 1908 to 1913, he was associated with Favrot and Livaudais, a noted New Orleans architectural firm. Mason opened a private architectural and engineering practice in New Orleans in 1913. He maintained a local practice until 1917, when he was commissioned a captain of engineers in the U.S. Army and served as regimental adjutant for the 114th Engineers through World War I.

Following the war, Mason served as resident engineer for the Southern Division of the U.S. Shipping Board. He returned to private architectural and engineering practice in New Orleans from 1920 to 1928. During this period, Mason entered into partnership with Edward F. Spurl.

Mason was inspector in charge of construction for New Orleans Charity Hospital (Public Works Administration) from 1933 to 1940, and chief engineer for the Defense Plant Corp. during World War II. In 1953, he again returned to private practice in New Orleans, where he lived until his death in February 1965.

3. Original and subsequent owners: The following is an incomplete chain of title for Lots 1 and 2, Square 509, from the Braden acquisition to the present. Information was derived from deeds filed in the conveyance records of the Orleans Parish Clerk of Court.

1923 Document: Cash Sale
Vendor: McCardell Cotton Co., Inc.
Vendee: Industrial Homestead Association
Dated: July 16, 1923
Filed: July 17, 1923
N.P.: G. A. Dreyfous, acting for F. J. Dreyfous
Volume: Conveyance Book 363, Folio 594 [COB 363:594]

1923 Document: Resale
Vendor: Industrial Homestead Association
Vendee: Henry E. Braden
Dated: July 16, 1923
Filed: July 17, 1923
N.P.: G. A. Dreyfous, for F. J. Dreyfous
Volume: COB 363:594

1924 Document: Sale
Vendor: Henry E. Braden
Vendee: Industrial Homestead Association
Dated: July 11, 1924
N.P.: Felix J. Dreyfous
Volume: As per COB 393:143

1924	Document:	Resale
	Vendor:	Industrial Homestead Association
	Vendee:	Henry E. Braden
	Dated:	July 11, 1924
	N.P.:	Felix J. Dreyfous
	Volume:	As per COB 393:143
1925	Document:	Sale
	Vendor:	Henry E. Braden, married to Mary L. Allen
	Vendee:	Phoenix Building and Homestead Association
	Dated:	April 14, 1925
	Filed:	April 15, 1925
	N.P.:	Robert E. O'Connor
	Volume:	COB 393:143
1926	Document:	Sale w/ Promissory Note
	Vendor:	Phoenix Building and Homestead Association
	Vendee:	Henry E. Braden, married to Mary L. Allen
	Dated:	February 25, 1926
	Filed:	March 1, 1926
	N.P.:	Robert E. O'Connor
	Volume:	COB 407:94
1941	Document:	Judgment of Possession
	Succn.:	Henry E. Braden, Sr.
	Widow:	Mary Allen Braden - undiv. 1/2
	Heirs:	Maude E. Braden Thompson Davis, Vera Braden Smith Mayberry, Henry E. Braden, Jr., Lester M. Braden, and Warren Braden (children) - undiv. 1/2
	Signed:	December 20, 1940
	Filed:	September 27, 1941
	Judge:	Walter L. Gleason
	Probate:	237,905, Civil District Court [CDC], Orleans Parish, Div. D, Docket I
	Volume:	COB 519:425
ca. 1943	Succn.:	Henry E. Braden, Jr.
	Probate:	250,578, CDC, Orleans Parish
	Volume:	As per COB 635:676
n.d.	Succn.:	Maude Braden Davis
	Probate:	296,483, CDC, Orleans Parish
	Volume:	As per COB 635:676
n.d.	Succn.:	Malcolm Lester Braden
	Probate:	325,192, CDC, Orleans Parish
	Volume:	As per COB 635:676

1960	Document:	Supplemental Judgment of Possession
	Succn.:	Malcolm Lester Braden
	Heirs:	Malcolm Lester Braden, Jr., Theus Smith Braden and Carmel Gloria Braden Norcom (children) - undivided 1/3 each
	Signed:	November 7, 1960
	Filed:	November 7, 1960
	Judge:	A. E. Rainold
	Probate:	325,192, CDC, Orleans Parish, Div. A, Docket 1
	Volume:	COB 637:634
n.d.	Succn.:	Warren L. Braden
	Probate:	362,950, CDC, Orleans Parish
	Volume:	As per COB 635:676
1959	Document:	Judgment of Possession
	Succn.:	Mrs. Mary Allen, widow of Henry E. Braden [Sr.]
	Heirs:	Vera Braden Smith Mayberry Winter, Succession of Warren L. Braden, and Malcolm Lester Braden, Jr. - undiv. 78/360 each; Theus S. Braden and Carmel Braden Norcom - undivided 39/360 each; Frederick M. Braden, Henry E. Braden, III, and Elizabeth Braden Jeffrion - undivided 16/360 each
	Signed:	July 14, 1959
	Filed:	July 14, 1959
	Judge:	A. E. Rainold
	Probate:	359,013, CDC, Orleans Parish, Div. F, Docket 1
	Volume:	COB 628:242
1960	Document:	Judgment (partition)
	Plntf.:	Mrs. Vera Braden Winter
	Dfndnts.:	Henry E. Braden, III, Succession of Warren L. Braden, Malcolm Lester Braden, Jr., Theus S. Braden, Carmel Braden Norcom, Frederick M. Braden, and Elizabeth Braden Jeffrion
	Signed:	July 1, 1960
	Filed:	November 7, 1960
	Judge:	Clarence Dowling
	Suit No.:	377,381, CDC, Orleans Parish
	Volume:	COB 635:680
1960	Document:	Cash Sale (confirmation of adjudication, September 14, 1960)
	Vendor:	Property of the Braden heirs
	Vendee:	Dr. Henry E. Braden, III, married to Irma Haydel
	Dated:	November 4, 1960
	Filed:	November 4, 1960
	N.P.:	Henry G. Neyrey, Jr.
	Volume:	COB 635:676

1989 Document: Donation of Immovable Property
Donors: Mrs. Irma Haydel, wife of/and Henry E. Braden, III
Donee: The Catholic Foundation of the Archdiocese of New Orleans, Inc.
Dated: February 17, 1989
Filed: February 17, 1989
N.P.: Joseph E. Berrigan, Jr.
*Instr.: Conveyance No. 1639
Notarial Archives No. 791030

*As of January 3, 1989, no volumes kept in Orleans Parish conveyance records; instrument numbers assigned instead.

4. Original plans and construction: The original, eight-sheet set of plans for the Henry E. Braden House are included in Folder 49 of the Spurl Drawings curated at the Southeastern Architectural Archives, Howard-Tilton Memorial Library, Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana. Photocopies of these drawings are included in this documentation. *as field notes.*
5. Alterations and additions: Comparison between the original architectural plans and the existing building suggest two modifications of the design during construction. Single plate glass windows flank the front entrance in the original design. The window bays were retained in construction; four elongated, fixed-light windows were substituted from the single plate glass units. The open front entrance porch was designed in brick. This element was constructed in stucco.

Inspection of the dwelling indicates that several major modifications and minor additions have been made to the building since its construction. The most significant of these modifications include changes to the original roof line. Structural evidence suggests that the building was constructed according to Mason & Spurl design, which incorporated a low pitched roof defined by an exaggerated crown mold cornice and stucco parapet. The original design appears to have been altered to the existing pyramidal form ca. 1960. The new roofing structure was constructed above the original roof deck. The unfinished space created between the original and modified roof lines houses sheet metal heating and cooling ducts and exhaust fans.

The original designed plan survives with minor modifications. The original folding doors between the living room and dining room have been infilled with plaster board. The original door surround survives.

An interior hall was subdivided from the east wall of the southwest bedroom through the installation of fiber board panelling. The rear northeast side porch was enclosed through the installation of aluminum louvered window units. Inspection suggests that these modifications were made ca. 1960.

A minor frame addition was added to the structure on the Danneel Street side. This shed roof addition is sheathed in plywood and was constructed ca. 1960.

B. Historical Context:

The Braden house was built in 1925 for Henry E. Braden, Sr., a prominent member of New Orleans' African American community during the early twentieth century. In 1901, Braden was listed in the New Orleans city directory as a porter; by 1910, he owned a saloon at 237 South Rampart Street. *Woods Directory*, a "Colored Business, Professional and Trades Directory of New Orleans" published in 1913, listed the Astoria Hotel and Restaurant, with saloon and pool room (and by 1933, a shaving parlor, as well), under the proprietorship of H. E. Braden, at 235-237 South Rampart Street. By 1925, Braden's son, Henry E. Braden, Jr., was managing the hotel; by 1933, his daughter, Vera, managed the restaurant. Henry E. Braden, Sr., died in 1939 or 1940, and his son, Henry Jr., in 1943; however, the Braden family continued to share a partnership (Braden and Fauria) in the restaurant and bar on South Rampart Street until at least 1959, two years after the death of Leontine Braden, widow of Braden Sr.

H. E. Braden was a co-organizer of the Colored Civic League of New Orleans, chartered in 1919:

. . . to promote industrial development; snae [sic] racial press service; to raise the standard of living among the Colored people, and to increase . . . the spirit of co-operation between the races for the general welfare and progress of the community (Colored Civic League of New Orleans 1922-1923).

In addition to owning a successful hotel and restaurant, Henry Braden was a stockholder in the Phoenix Building and Homestead Association. He also was president of the Douglass Life Insurance Company, which in 1938 was one of only 44 African American insurance companies in the United States. Braden family members held various offices within Douglass Life from the 1930s through the 1950s. Evidence of the Braden family's continued community involvement may be found in the obituary of Mary Leontine Braden, widow of Henry E. Braden, Sr. At the time of her death in 1957, Mrs. Braden belonged to the Benevolent Daughters of Louisiana Association, the Ladies of Mercy Benevolent Association, and the Circle de Service Club. In addition to a one-third interest in the Astoria Hotel and Restaurant, Mrs. Braden also held shares in the Remedial Loan Society and the Douglass Life Insurance Company. Braden's descendants have perpetuated their family's involvement in the New Orleans community. Dr. Henry E. Braden, III, M.D., was appointed to Tulane University's Board of Administrators in 1978 (one of several offices held at Tulane), and was named the first black president of the International House in 1983. His son, Henry "Hank" E. Braden, IV, was elected to the Louisiana State Senate in 1978, only the second black Louisiana state senator since Reconstruction. Since leaving that office in 1983, he has maintained a law firm in New Orleans.

The Braden family occupied the dwelling at 2000 Louisiana Avenue from its construction in 1925 through Mary Braden's death in 1957. In late 1960, the house was adjudicated to Dr. Braden, who retained title to the property until its donation to the Archdiocese in 1989. In the interim, the structure at 2000 Louisiana Avenue served as office space, rather than as a residence. The *Haines Directory* (New Orleans city directory) of 1969 listed Autocrat Finance Company (principal owner, Ernest Morial) and Autocrat Liquor Company at that address; in the 1970s, the building was converted to the Geddes-Richards Funeral Home. By 1982, 2000 Louisiana Avenue was the address of the Parent Child Development Center, and in 1988, served as offices for the Urban League Family Life and Parent Child Centers. At the time of

the Braden donation in 1989, the property was valued at \$105,000.00, with the land representing 32.50 per cent and the structure 67.50 per cent of the estimated property worth.

The Braden House is a contributing element to the Uptown New Orleans Historic District, an urban residential area of approximately 750 blocks encompassing 10,716 buildings. The district is significant on a state level for its quality of architectural design for the period ca. 1820 to 1935. The Uptown New Orleans Historic District was listed on the National Register of Historic Places on July 3, 1985.

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: The Henry E. Braden House, designed in 1925 by the architectural firm of Mason & Spurl, is a Prairie style, single family dwelling located in the Uptown section of New Orleans. The two-story building is associated with the final phase of residential development in the Uptown district and is a contributing element to the Uptown New Orleans Historic District. The area was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1985 for its state architectural significance for the period ca. 1820 to 1935.

The Henry E. Braden House is an example of the multi-story houses constructed in the historic district by local architects between 1900 and 1930. These houses were designed in a variety of styles, including the Prairie, English Tudor, Mission, and California styles, and illustrate local interpretations of national architectural fashion. The Henry E. Braden House was designed by the architectural firm of Mason & Spurl. Architect Edward F. Spurl is one of five New Orleans architects known to design in the Prairie style. The Henry E. Braden House is characteristic of Spurl's application of the style through its use of geometric forms embellished by horizontal emphasis created by banded windows, ornamental tile, and projecting eaves.

2. Condition of the fabric: The Henry E. Braden House is in fair condition. All hardware, light fixtures, plumbing fixtures, interior doors, and leaded glass windows have been removed. Wood window sashes and surrounds survive; the majority include broken or missing lights.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Over-all dimensions: The Henry E. Braden House occupies a rectangular lot located at the corner of Louisiana Avenue and Danneel Street. The lot extends 60'-0" along Louisiana Avenue and 120'-0" along Danneel Street. The two-story dwelling includes a full-story basement and principal floor. The footprint of the symmetrical, 11-bay building is irregular and created by a primary (front) rectangle and a secondary (rear) interlocking rectangle. The overall dimensions of the building measure 48'-6" across the front (Louisiana Avenue) and extend 63'-4" along the side (Danneel Street).

2. Foundations: The dwelling is supported by a concrete foundation. The wall averages approximately 0'-8" plus interior and exterior sheathing on the side and rear sides. The front wall includes an additional 0'-8" concrete retaining wall to accommodate an earthen bern adjoining the front of the dwelling. This bern creates a terraced approach to the house through the principal floor.
3. Walls: The exterior walls are smooth, stucco-faced planes constructed of 2" x 6" studs, 7/8" x 2" furring, and 7/8" sheathing.
4. Structural system, framing: The building employs a wood frame structural system incorporating a 4" x 6" sill, 2" x 6" studs and 2" x 12" joists. The original design of the roof utilized a flat roof system incorporating by 2" x 6" framing members. The existing pyramidal roof utilizes a common rafter system.
5. Porches, stoops, balconies, bulkheads: Access to the front of the building is gained by way of a wide open stair that rises from the sidewalk to an open entrance terrace. The stair is defined by concrete retaining walls and decreases in width with elevation. The immediate approach to the house is constructed in brick. Access to the terrace is asymmetrical in relation to the dwelling. The terrace spans the width of the central building block and extends the plane created by the projecting front wings. The open terrace is defined by a low capped retaining wall and is paved in terra cotta tile.
6. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and doors: The front doorway occupies the central bay of the recessed central entry. The door is enframed by a shallow molded architrave and incorporates a simple top rail, shutting stile, bottom rail, and hanging stile. An elongated beveled glass light occupies the center of the door. Beveled glass lights accent the four corners of the element.
 - b. Windows: Three types of windows survive. The majority of the units found on the sides and rear of the building are six-light-over-two-light sash enframed by simple surrounds. Eight light, fixed sash units enframed by simple surrounds and supported by slightly projecting sills are found in the front projecting blocks. Elongated, single-light units in simple surrounds are found at the entrance level of the recessed entrance block. All windows are slightly recessed from the exterior wall plane.
7. Roof:
 - a. Shape, covering: The building terminates in a pyramidal roof with extended slope. The projecting front blocks, side and rear building projections terminate with hipped roofs. The hipped roofs intersect with the principal roof line at staggered levels creating a complex roofing system. All roof planes are clad in modern asphalt shingles.
 - b. Cornices, eaves: The eave line of the building incorporates modern gutters and galvanized steel down spouts. An intricate pressed metal cornice is located beneath the extending eave line.

C. Description of the Interior:

1. Floor plans:

- a. Basement: The basement level of the building adopts an irregular plan accommodating a two-bay garage, service areas, and storage.
- b. First floor: The first floor adopts an irregular plan. The two-story living room serves as the focus for the design. The plan is specialized by function with the dining room, breakfast room, and kitchen occupying the northeast side of the dwelling. Bedrooms and bathrooms are located on the southwest side and rear of the building. Circulation is achieved through an interior hall adjoining the rear wall of the living room.

2. Stairways: A closed dog-leg stair provides access between the first floor and basement level. This stair is located in the hall and includes a simple pipe railing; treads and riser are carpeted.

3. Flooring: The basement level includes unfinished concrete floors and linoleum. The first floor incorporates narrow oak flooring with the exception of the kitchen, which includes linoleum tile.

4. Wall and ceiling finish: Walls and ceiling are plastered. All interior walls and ceiling are painted white.

5. Openings:

- a. Doorways and doors: All interior doors have been removed from the building. Door surrounds are wide with shallow molded trim.
- b. Windows: Interior window treatments include slightly projecting sills and wide, shallow molding.

6. Decorative features and trim: First floor rooms are accented by simple board with quarter round baseboards. The central living room is the most elaborate of the interior spaces. The room is banded by a decorative cornice incorporating stylized palm leaves. A central fireplace is located on the rear wall of the living room. The chimney extends from the wall plan. The wooden mantel is an exaggerated horizontal element of simple geometric design.

7. Hardware: All hardware has been removed from the building.

8. Mechanical equipment:

- a. Heating, air conditioning, ventilation: The dwelling includes a central heating and air conditioning system added ca. 1960. The heating system is fueled by natural gas; sheet metal duct work has been suspended from the hall ceiling. The system is vented through the roof.
- b. Lighting: All lighting fixtures have been removed from the building.

- c. Plumbing: All plumbing fixtures, with the exception of the double kitchen sink and bathroom tubs, have been removed from the building.

D. Site:

1. General setting and orientation: The Henry E. Braden House occupies a corner lot of Block 509 bounded by Louisiana Avenue and Danneel Street. The house is oriented on a northwest - southeast axis toward Louisiana Avenue. The building is sited into a terraced berm created as part of the original landscape design. Landscaping is limited to the area adjoining the front of the dwelling and includes deciduous ornamental shrubbery. The rear yard is overgrown.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A. Original Architectural Drawings:

Mason & Spurl. *Residence for H.E. Broden, Job No. 102*. Spurl Drawings Folder No. 49. Southeastern Architectural Archives. Howard-Tilton Memorial Library, Tulane University, New Orleans.

D. Bibliography:

1. Primary and unpublished sources:

Mistretta, Thomas. "The House That Edward Built." Unpublished paper, Tulane University, New Orleans, 1983.

Orleans Parish Clerk of Court, New Orleans Conveyance Records.

Sewerage and Water Board, House Connection Records. *Foreman's and Inspector's Sewerage Reports*, 1925. Microfilm on file, Louisiana Division, New Orleans Public Library.

2. Secondary and published sources:

Biography File. Newspaper articles, Dr. Henry E. Braden, III, and Henry E. Braden, IV. Louisiana Collection. Howard-Tilton Memorial Library, Tulane University, New Orleans.

Clark, Peter Wellington. *Delta Shadows, A Pageant of Negro Progress in New Orleans*. New Orleans: Graphic Arts New Orleans Studios, 1942.

Colored Civic League of New Orleans. *Colored New Orleans, High Points of Negro Endeavor*. New Orleans: The Colored Civic League of New Orleans, 1922-1923.

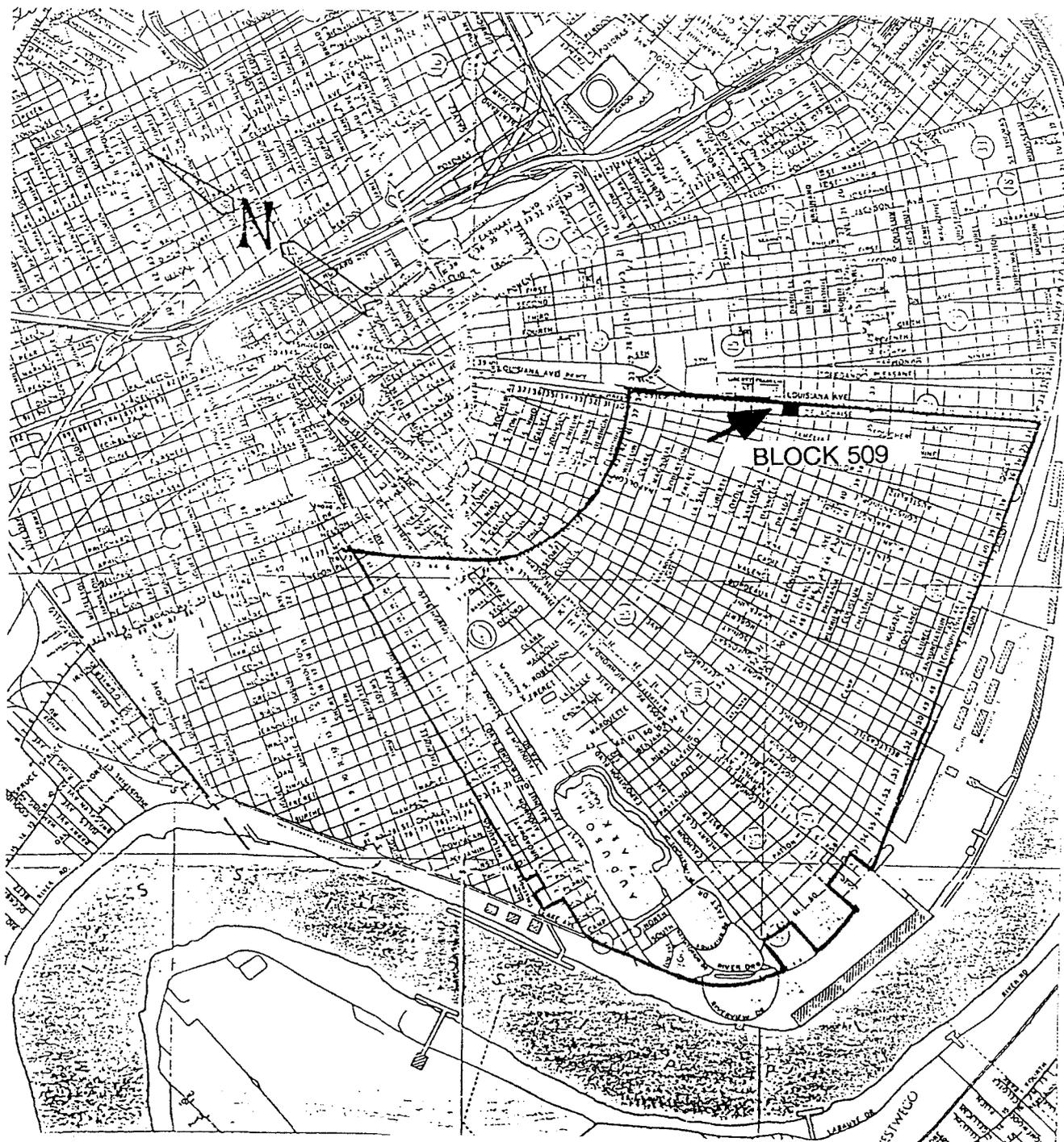
Kendall, John Smith. *History of New Orleans*, vol. III. Chicago and New York: Lewis Publishing Company, 1922.

- Marquis-Who's Who, Incorporated. *Who's Who in the South and Southwest*. Chicago: Marquis-Who's Who, 1954.
- New Orleans City Directories, 1901-1988. Louisiana Collection. Howard-Tilton Memorial Library, Tulane University, and Louisiana Division, New Orleans Public Library.
- The New Orleans States*. Obituary, Mary Leontine Braden, 1957. December 23:4.
- Schlesinger, Dorothy G., Robert J. Cangelosi, Jr., Sally Kittredge Reeves (editors). *New Orleans Architecture, Volume VII: Jefferson City*. Gretna, Louisiana: Pelican Publishing Company, 1989.
- The Times-Picayune*. Obituary, Henry E. Braden, Jr., 1943. May 26:2.
- The Times-Picayune*. Obituary, Edward F. Spurl, Sr., 1956. August 21:2.
- The Times-Picayune*. Obituary, Edmund Burke Mason., 1965. February 16:2,4.
- Woods, Allen T. *Woods Directory*. New Orleans: Allen T. Woods, 1913.

Prepared by: Kathryn M. Kuranda
Senior Architectural Historian
Susan Barrett Smith
Historian
R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
November, 1991.

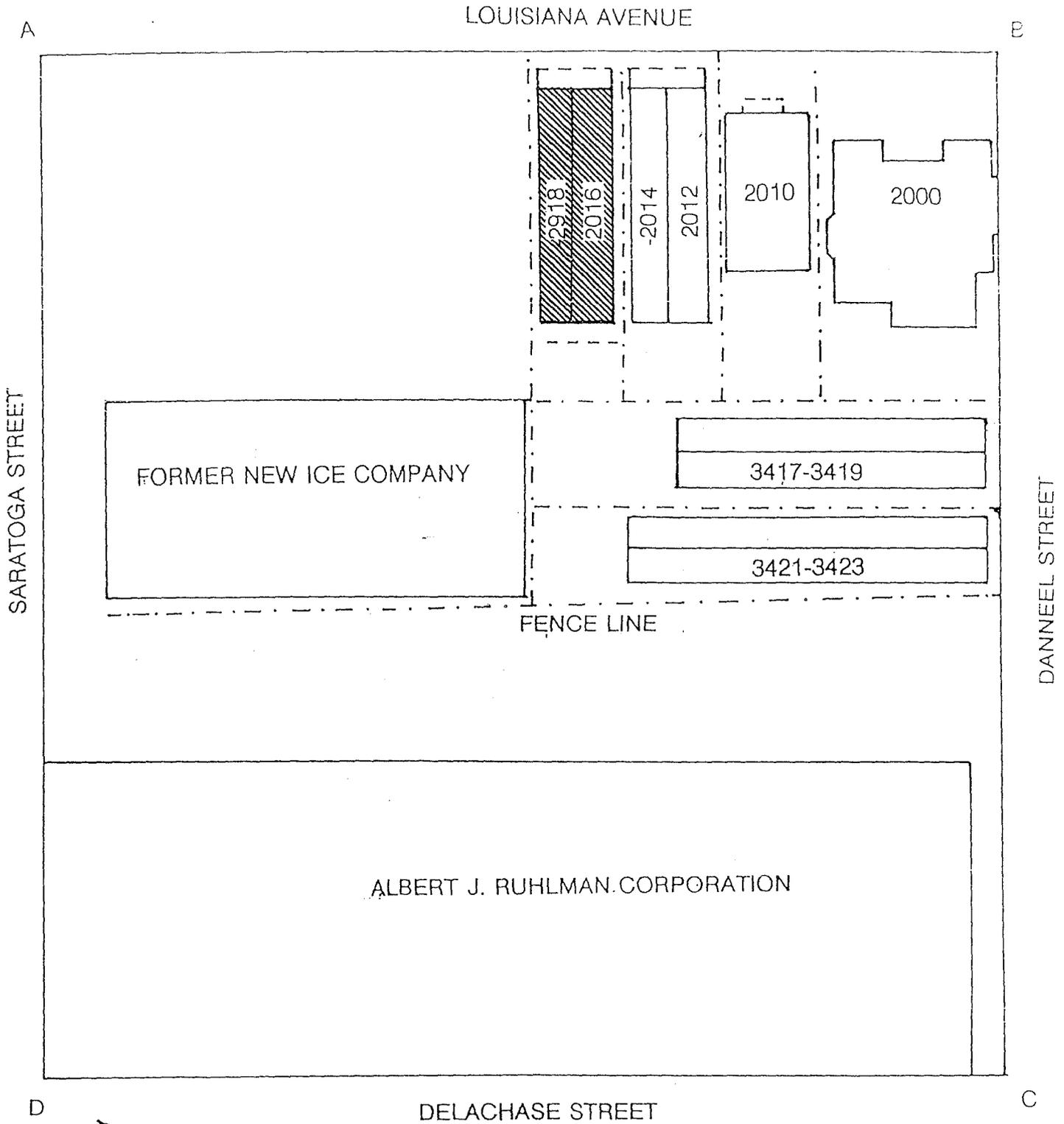
PART IV. PROJECT INFORMATION

This project was undertaken by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., on behalf of the United States Postal Service, in compliance with Section 106 of The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended and with a Memorandum of Agreement between the United States Postal Service and the State of Louisiana Historic Preservation Officer. The documentation was prepared as a mitigative effect in the construction of a United States Postal facility on Block 509, New Orleans, Louisiana.



UPTOWN NEW ORLEANS HISTORIC DISTRICT

HENRY E. BRADEN HOUSE
HABS No. LA-1222 (Page 14)



SKETCH PLAN
SQUARE 509
NOT TO SCALE