a walking tour of historic BATON ROUGE
A walking tour of Baton Rouge, where the Red Stick stood that served the Indians as a boundary; named by the French; wrested from the British by the Spanish in the only action of the Revolution outside the Thirteen Colonies; capital of Louisiana; home of a President named Zachary Taylor and a firehorse named John O. Bradfield.

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Pictures, State-Times and Morning Advocate Library

Printed and distributed as a public service project for the City Beautification Commission

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The cornerstone of the Old State Capitol was laid in November, 1847, and the building was completed two years later. It had four floors and four towers, and a statue of Washington executed by the famed sculptor, Hiram Powers, stood in the rotunda. Those who read Sir Walter Scott praised it; Mark Twain called it a sham castle. On the night of December 28, 1862, while Union soldiers were quartered in the building, it caught fire. Only the outer walls were left standing.

The State House, as it was then called, was rebuilt in the early 1880's and the business of government was conducted there until the present Capitol was occupied in 1932. During the administration of one governor the grounds were used as a deer park. This building now houses the Louisiana Art Commission offices and galleries.
HENRY WATKINS ALLEN MONUMENT
The red granite monument on the grounds of the Old State Capitol marks the last resting place of Henry Watkins Allen, last Confederate governor of Louisiana, and one of the state's great heroes. Allen, badly wounded in the Battle of Baton Rouge (1862), died in exile in Mexico City in 1866 and was first buried in the American Cemetery there. The following year his body was brought to New Orleans. On the Fourth of July, 1885, it was moved once more — to the grounds of the State House where Allen had served as a legislator in the years before the Civil War. The inscription on the monument is an intriguing one: "Your friends are proud to know that Louisiana had a governor who with an opportunity of securing a million of dollars in gold, preferred being honest in a foreign land without one cent."

CAPITOL HOUSE
The Capitol House, at the corner of Lafayette and Convention streets, stands on a site once occupied by the home of Leon Bonnecaze, French consul in Baton Rouge. Tradition says that the Marquis de Lafayette, when he visited the city in 1825, paraded down the street that was to bear his name, and partook of the consul's hospitality. The Capitol House was originally the Heidelberg Hotel. When the name was changed in 1957, the King Hotel, across Lafayette, became the Heidelberg.

LAWYERS' ROW
Along the north side of Florida Street from the Third Street corner east toward Fourth (then Church) stood an early Baton Rouge landmark known as Pike's Row. It was a long one-story brick building divided into offices. One of the city's first post offices was in this building, and a number of prominent lawyers had their offices there. At the same time there was a Pike's Bank and a Pike's Hall — all named for the same man, William S. Pike.
At the northwest corner of Florida and Third once stood the old Elks Theater, where some of the big names of the theatrical circuit appeared until the building was destroyed by fire in 1923. By then the new Columbia (now the Paramount) up Third Street had lured most of the theater-goers with its silent movies and vaudeville shows. The Elks Theater served as a sort of civic auditorium, much as the old Pike's Hall had in the decades earlier. The roadshow musical was one of its specialties. But between legitimate engagements it also offered an occasional movie or, as in the early 1900's, a program of one-reelers.

The cannon thrust muzzle-first into the concrete at the northwest corner of Third and Laurel streets marks the site of the famous old Sumter House Saloon. Originally the Rainbow House Saloon, and a favorite of Baton Rougeans, it was given its new name in a burst of patriotism on the day word reached the city that a Creole general named Beauregard had fired on the Union garrison at Fort Sumter.

Baton Rouge challenges New Orleans' claim to the Ramos Gin Fizz with the tradition that Carl Ramos, the German bartender who concocted the famous fizz, served his first one here. The Capitol Saloon which Ramos operated in the 1880's stood at the southeast corner of Lafayette and Laurel streets. According to one story, the real brain behind the gin fizz was a local Frenchman, Philip Machet. But Carl Ramos did give the drink its name — and after he had moved on to New Orleans.
LANDMARKS ON LAFAYETTE
The two quaint old buildings on the east side of Lafayette Street between Florida and Laurel probably date back to the late 1700's. A bronze plaque placed on one during recent renovation gives the date 1762. This building, the one at 348 Lafayette, was for many years the home of the Tessier family. In the 1920's Baton Rouge's infant Little Theater staged its productions there. Both buildings were originally used as residences. The iron grillwork ornamentation links them to many of the old landmarks in New Orleans' Vieux Carre.

HARNEY HOUSE
The famous old Harney House, for many years Baton Rouge's finest hotel, faced Main Street at the corner of Main and Lafayette. The hotel was erected in the late 1840's: the decision to build it coincided with the decision to move the state capital to Baton Rouge. Nothing was too good for the legislators who would assemble in its rooms to transact, behind the scenes, the business of government. Late in the century the Harney House burned. The hotel which rose in its place came to be known as the Hotel Grouchy (pronounced Grew-shay), and finally the Louisiane Hotel. The site was cleared in recent years. Across the street from the Harney House, on Main, stood the studio of A. D. Lytle, the famous Civil War photographer.

ZACHARY TAYLOR HOME
The modest home Zachary Taylor left when he headed up-river in 1849 on a trip that would carry him to the White House, stood on the banks of the Mississippi on the arsenal grounds. A one-story frame cottage with a gallery on four sides, it had been, in earlier days, the home of the Spanish commandant. There the citizens of Baton Rouge greeted General Taylor on his triumphant return from the victory at Buena Vista, and there they sadly told him good-bye when he left to accept the presidency. Taylor never again saw Baton Rouge; he died in Washington a little over a year after becoming President. The site of the Taylor home is just west of the present State Welfare Building and a little south and west of the Pentagon Barracks.
PENTAGON BARRACKS
The Pentagon Barracks, which were actually misnamed (there are only four buildings, not five), originally housed the U.S. Army men who served at the post of Baton Rouge. The white-columned barracks were built in the 1820's. At one time or another, most of the great men in American military annals served or visited there, including General Taylor, Wade Hampton, Gaines, Jesup, Winfield Scott, Lafayette, W. T. Sherman, U. S. Grant, and Andrew Jackson. Louisiana troops took over the buildings before the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861. Later, Union soldiers who occupied the city were quartered there. From 1886 to 1925 the barracks housed cadets attending Louisiana State University. They are now owned by the state and are used as apartments and offices.

HUEY LONG GRAVE
Huey Pierce Long, fatally wounded by an assassin's bullet on a September night in 1935, lies buried in the sunken garden in front of the towering State Capitol. A statue of Long surmounts his grave, at night illuminated by a shaft of light from atop the capitol. At the time of his death, Huey Long was a United States senator; prior to that, he had served as governor. His motto: "Every man a king."

STATE CAPITOL
Louisiana's Capitol is what its builders intended it to be: unique. It is the tallest state capitol in the United States (34 stories) and is considered by many to be the most beautiful. Ground was broken late in 1930, and construction was completed two years later. The site is the most historic in the city. On these grounds was the old Fort of Baton Rouge, later called Fort Richmond by the British and Fort San Carlos by the Spanish. Here was the U.S. Army post which later served as the campus of Louisiana State University. Thousands view the city each year from the observation tower near the top of the Capitol.
1. Old State Capitol
2. Henry Watkins Allen Monument
3. Capitol House
4. Lawyers' Row
5. Ellis Theater
6. Sumter House Saloon
7. Carl Ramos
8. Landmark on Lafayette
9. Henry House
10. Zachary Taylor Home
11. Pentagon Barracks
12. Huey Long Grave
13. State Capitol
14. Old Arsenal
15. Old Spanish Cemetery
16. Spanish Town Road
17. Prescott-Dougherty Home
18. St. Joseph Square
19. "John O. Bradfield"
20. Old Methodist Church
21. Penitentiary Building
22. Sarah Morgan's Home
23. Episcopal Parish House
24. St. James Episcopal Church
25. City Club
26. Old Governor's Mansion
27. Municipal Building
28. Courthouse
29. School for the Deaf
30. Confederate Monument
OLD ARSENAL
The old arsenal on the Capitol grounds is now open to the public as an historic museum. Displays carry out the theme of "Louisiana Under Ten Flags." The arsenal is thought by some to date back to the days when the state was a Spanish colony. Others think it was built in the first quarter of the last century.

Some believe it to be the only unit left standing of old Fort Richmond, as it was called by the British authorities. On the Indian mound just to the north of the arsenal is a marker erected by the D. A. R. commemorating the battle in which Don Bernardo de Galvez led his Spanish forces in a successful action against the British here — the only battle of the Revolutionary War fought outside the original thirteen colonies. The two cannons on the mound were cast in Spain in the 1700's.

OLD SPANISH CEMETERY
On the grounds to the east of the State Capitol were buried some of the earliest citizens of Baton Rouge. Over the years the site was referred to variously as the Spanish Cemetery and the American Graveyard. There is evidence that it was used as a burying ground at least as early as the 1790's. In the 1850's many of the bodies were moved into the new Magnolia Cemetery, on the eastern outskirts of the town. But some were left behind. When the Capitol was being erected in 1931, metal detectors were employed to locate unmarked graves. More than twenty caskets were unearthed.

SPANISH TOWN ROAD
Boyd Avenue, which runs east from the State Capitol grounds, was once an historic thoroughfare known as Spanish Town Road. It got its name from that section of Baton Rouge just south and east of the U.S. Army garrison: Spanish Town. In those early days, what is now Fifth Street north of North was called Uncle Sam Street. Baton Rouge was actually a series of towns within a town. And, unofficially, the section along the river south of the Old State Capitol was known as Catfishtown.
PRESCOTT-DOUGHERTY HOME
The ante-bellum mansion at 741 North Street is known as the Prescott-Dougherty Home. Soon after the house was built, it was bought by Nolan Stewart and it has been in the same family since passed down through a succession of daughters. The present owner is Mrs. Clifford H. King, whose mother was Mrs. Arthur Taylor Prescott. Union soldiers moved into the two-story brick mansion in the 1860's and used it as a hospital. It is one of the finest of the old homes still standing in this area.

ST. JOSEPH SQUARE
Historic St. Joseph's Cathedral, the oldest church in the city, was erected in 1853, although the steeple was not added until 1891. The land on which the church stands was given by Don Antonio Gras, who also dedicated the land at each of the four corners of Main and North Fourth Streets as public squares. In the old days there were hitching posts on these squares. And Fourth Street was then called Church — in the blocks to the south of St. Joseph's were the Methodist, Presbyterian and Episcopal churches.

JOHN O. BRADFIELD
A horse that won a place of honor in the community lies buried just off North Fourth Street on the east side of the block between Laurel and Main. The grave is now unmarked, but Old Brad (full name: "John O. Bradfield") is still remembered fondly by older citizens, some of whom attended his funeral. He was one of the horses that in the late 1800's and early 1900's pulled the horse carriage for the famous old Washington Fire Company No. 1. The building which Washington No. 1 first occupied in 1850 stood at this site. Originally a bucket brigade back in the 1820's, the Baton Rouge Fire Department passed through various stages, from hand engines to horses and firetrucks eventually to the high-powered firetrucks of today. The annual Fireman's Parade was once a major event.
OLD METHODIST CHURCH
The northeast corner of North Fourth and Laurel Streets was for almost a century the site of the Methodist Church, now First Methodist. The original church structure at that corner was erected in 1836; in the years just before the Civil War the building was enlarged and a steeple added. After the Union occupation of Baton Rouge in 1862, the minister was imprisoned and the church was taken over for a time by former slaves. The last services were conducted at this site in 1926, the year the present church was occupied.

PENITENTIARY BUILDING
The old brick building at the northeast corner of Laurel and North Seventh Streets was once the receiving station for the state penitentiary. It antedates the Civil War. Across Laurel, in the block which is now the site of the East Baton Rouge Parish Library and the main post office, stood the penitentiary itself. When the walls were torn down in the early 1900's, the brick was used in Baton Rouge's first modern office building, the Reymond Building. The State Penitentiary is now at Angola, in West Feliciana Parish.

SARAH MORGAN'S HOME
Sarah Morgan Dawson, whose *A Confederate Girl's Diary* has become a Civil War classic, was living in Baton Rouge when the war started, but sought refuge outside the city during the Union occupation. Her home, which plays such an important part in the diary, stood on the east side of Church Street (now North Fourth) between Florida and Laurel. The two-story Morgan mansion survived the war and the turn of the century. For many years a Roman Catholic convent stood in the same block just to the south of it.
EPISCOPAL PARISH HOUSE
What is now the St. James Episcopal Parish House, on North Fourth Street adjacent to the church, was originally the home of Samuel M. Hart. David French Boyd, second president of Louisiana State University, also lived there for a time, as did the John D. Fisher family. The Parish House is well over a hundred years old. Slave quarters were located to the rear.

ST. JAMES EPISCOPAL CHURCH
Ivy-covered St. James Episcopal Church, at the corner of North Fourth and Convention Streets, was completed and occupied in 1895. The three Tiffany glass windows over the altar are among the most beautiful in the city. The Episcopal Parish of St. James was chartered in 1844; one of the founders of the congregation was Mrs. Zachary Taylor, later to become First Lady of the land.

CITY CLUB
The yellow brick building now known as the City Club, facing North Boulevard at the corner of North Fourth, was erected in 1894. At that time, and until 1933, it was the United States Post Office and Federal Building. Later it served as City Hall. Over the years some of the state's top political figures addressed the crowds from its steps, and one President, William Howard Taft, was honored at a reception there. The City Club is a favorite gathering place for Baton Rouge bankers and business men.
OLD GOVERNOR'S MANSION
The Georgian mansion on North Boulevard between St. Charles and Royal Streets was the official residence of Louisiana's governors from 1930 until 1963, when the new Governor's Mansion near the Capitol was occupied. The North Boulevard mansion is reminiscent of the White House, though, contrary to some accounts, it was not intended to be a scaled-down duplicate. The first governor to occupy this house was Huey P. Long; the last, James H. Davis. It houses the new Arts and Science Center and is open to the public.

MUNICIPAL BUILDING
Baton Rouge's million-dollar Municipal Building, facing North Boulevard between St. Louis Street and St. Ferdinand, houses the offices of the mayor-president, the city judges and others who administer the affairs of the city-parish government. The parish officials, such as the sheriff and the assessor, the district judges and the clerk of court, have their offices in the courthouse which lies immediately to the south. The Municipal Building was built on the site of the old City Market. Directly in front of it stood the two-story brick building erected in 1900 as a city hall and later converted into the police headquarters.

COURTHOUSE
The East Baton Rouge Parish Courthouse, erected in 1923 and renovated in 1957-58, replaced the old courthouse which had stood on this square since the middle of the last century. The old St. Louis Street School, which also stood on this square, had served as parish courthouse for a time in the years before that. In the same block were a number of other smaller buildings, including a police jury room, fire station, and jail. The parish jail is now on the fourth floor of the courthouse.
The Louisiana State School for the Deaf, originally the Asylum for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, was founded at its present site early in the 1850's. When the Federal fleet turned its guns on Baton Rouge in the spring of 1862, the superintendent and a young woman saved the school from bombardment by rowing out to one of the gunboats and appealing to the humanity of the commander. During the wartime occupation of the city the Federals used the school for a hospital. In the 1870's and early 1880's, it served as a temporary location for the Louisiana State University. The original buildings were three, four and five stories high and were similar in architecture to the Old State Capitol. The last of these was torn down in recent years.

Every Southern city has its Confederate monument, and Baton Rouge is no exception. The Confederate soldier has been looking up Third Street from North Boulevard since the statue was unveiled on the 28th anniversary of the Battle of Baton Rouge, August 5, 1890. The original base, replaced in recent years, was dedicated in 1886. The inscription reads: "To perpetuate the heroism and patriotic devotion of the bold soldiers from the two parishes (East and West Baton Rouge) who wore the gray and crossed the river with their immortal leaders to rest under the shade of the trees."