10. Spanish Town Historic District

One of Baton Rouge's first formally planned communities, commissioned in 1805 by Don Carlos de Guadalupe, Governor of Spanish West Florida. During the city's early years, some of the city's affluent families settled in this area. The major thoroughfare has always been Spanish Town Road. There is an array of significant architectural styles in this cherished neighborhood. Famous also for the Spanish Town Mardi Gras parade and parque flaimingos.

11. Potts House

331 North Street

1897 Italian villa Revival showcase built by Nelson Potts, a master brick mason, as his family home. He founder and example of his craft, Potts was one of the major builders in Baton Rouge from 1896 to 1916. Private residence.

12. Pino-Wolfe House

721 North Street

This distinctive cottage has an interesting and rich history of owners and stewards as the Spanish Town’s neighborhood's oldest surviving house circa 1820. A broad hip roof covers the house's front and rear galleries and the two spacious and high, principal rooms, each with fireplaces from the central chimney. Private.

13. Stewart-Doughty House

741 North Street

This Classical Revival brick mansion was occupied by the Confederate army as a headquarters during the Civil War. The house was built by Nathan King, Jr., and purchased by Eliza McCarty. Stewart, widow of a West Baton Rouge Parish judge in 1854. The house remains the property of her descendants. Private residence.

14. Florence Coffee House

130 Main Street

A true treasure. One of Baton Rouge's few remaining examples of a 19th century building used for a business on the ground floor and as a residential second story. Constructed by Nelson Potts. The only known structure on the city's waterfront which retains a kitchen wing. Private residence.

15. St. Joseph's Cathedral

Main Street at North Fourth

This Gothic Revival church is the third to stand on a plot of land donated in 1805 by Don Antonio Casas, a Spanish resident. Designed by Jesuit architect, Father John Creighton, and constructed 1853-56. The edifice has been extensively remodeled over the years. The steeples dates to 1891. Fourth Street originally was named for the church. Historic.

16. Main Street Historic District

South Side of Main Street No. 642-660

These twelve buildings covering two and one half blocks comprise Baton Rouge's most impressive group of older commercial structures. The architectural styles include Neo-Classical, Italianate, Renaissance Revival, and commercial buildings of two to four stories. Circa 1820 to 1855.

17. Warden's House

703 Laurel Street

This is the last remaining building (one of 140) of the State Penitentiary which existed in Baton Rouge from 1834 to 1917. The River floor served as a prison store to sell articles made by prisoners and for the wardens and their families. The building is an integral part of this Germanic Revival building and is in the French Quarter style. Adaptively restored as offices.

18. Central (Bogan) Fire Station

227 Laurel Street

Multi-colored brick, terra cotta embellishment, and Greek Revival detailing of this 1876 fire station is one of the finest fire station buildings in Louisiana. The building was added to the National Register on December 30, 1980 in recognition of its architectural significance and as an important example of the styles and building materials used in the construction of fire stations during the period 1900-1930. It was acquired by the City in 1982 and is currently maintained by the Department of Historic Resources.

19. The Washington Fire House No. 1

406 Fourth Street

Built in 1900 for the city's oldest organized fire department, it was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1975. The Station served the city from 1900 until the opening of the first Baton Rouge public library in early 1900s. Damaged by fire, it was finally restored in the 1980s.

20. Area Foundation Headquarters

402 Fourth Street

Sensitively created to complement the neighboring downtown commercial buildings, this building incorporates several architecturally and environmentally responsible green building concepts. BREEF is a resource for philanthropists, a fund for non-profits, and a supporter of community leadership projects. Historic.

21. St. James Episcopal Church

Fourth and Convention

The congregation, first organized in 1819, received its charter in 1844. Mrs. Zachary Taylor was one of the original founders. Built in 1855 the church is Gothic Revival with Tiffany windows behind the altar.

22. Capital City Press Building

340 Florida

Designed by architect Edward F. Neal of Shreveport in 1926 and described as his “Spanish Renaissance.” The façade is clad in red brick with the marble and terra cotta trim. Original home of the city’s newspaper. Often called the Varsity Shop due to its retail heritage. Adaptively restored as a law firm and theater.

23. Warden's House

343 Third Street

A two story brick and terra cotta office building with a Beau- Arts façade and belvedere sidewalk clock. A major contributor to downtown's ambience and the city's first “kiosques”.

24. Roumain Building

434 Third Street

This 1926-wire concrete and terra cotta building, designed by architect E. J. Roumain, was added to the National Register on February 10, 1989 for its architecture and for its role as the site of the first African American-owned bank in Baton Rouge. It was remodeled over the years. The steeple dates to 1891. Fourth Street originally was named for the church. Historic.

25. The Kress, Knox & Welsh & Levy Buildings

Kress, 445 Third Street

The historic building on the upper floor was a residence for the warden and his family. The kitchen wing of the building was adapted for use as a residence and was later remodeled as an office. The building is a two story, three bay, brick building with a flat façade. Historic.

26. Faqua Building

358 Third Street

The original floor plan of this 1905 retail building has multiple and diverse tenants. Historic.

27. Old Library

700 Louisiana Street

Designed by architect Louis A. Groux, this 1939 Art Deco glass-walled and steel building is Baton Rouge's first public library building. Constructed with Works Progress Administration (WPA) funds. Now housing United Way offices.


409 North Seventh Street

Forville Winans was one of the most famous photographers in Baton Rouge. The building served as his studio and later as the Baton Rouge Public Library. The building was added to the National Register of Historic Places on December 18, 1980 for its significance as a work of art and for its association with one of the city’s most prominent photographers.

29. U.S.S. Kidd and Naval War Museum

305 S. River Road at the foot of Government Street

30. Shaw Center for the Arts

A blend of new and vintage buildings.

31. Baton Rouge Historic District

This 21st century building was designed to maximize environment and home to The Arts Council and the Community Fund for the Arts. Historic.

32. Hotel Heidelberg

201 Lafayette

This ten-story 1927 Spanish Renaissance skyscraper, designed by Edward F. Neal, was the economic and social centerpiece of downtown Baton Rouge. In January 1988, the “River Tower” underwent a property subdivided to public use, designated as Lafayette Street Plaza. In 2007.

33. Hotel Bordwick

215 Lafayette

The Bordwick Hotel was built in 1928 architect Edward F. Nield redesigned the building and added three additional stories for a total of 153 rooms. Historic.

34. Catfish Town, River Center, Municipal Buildings and Plazas

Bounded by Government Street, St. Louis, and South Boulevard

A pocket of Baton Rouge which takes its name from the memory that in this neighborhood residents caught many a catfish from their front porches when the flood waters receded. Five attractive brick warehouse dating from the 1880s had been adaptively restored. A modern multimillion dollar government, administrative complex that includes the offices of the Mayor-President, City-Parish Council, the River Center (a convention and exhibition hall), the Performing Arts Theater, and the downtown branch of the City-Parish Library. Three places grace the complex: the Bicentennial Plaza, Mestricht Court, and Galvez Plaza. This is the docking area for steamboats and other pleasure vessels visiting Baton Rouge.

35. Faqua House

301 Napoleon Avenue

Dating from 1834, this house retains original gingerbread columns and interior woodwork with brass fixtures. Occupied by Governor Henry L. Fuqua from 1824 to 1826. The Fuqua added the front gable and upstairs living quarters. Private.

36. The Bailey House

900 North Boulevard

Dating from 1834, the Greek Revival cottage remaining in Baton Rouge. Headquarters of the Foundation for Historical Louisiana through the generosity of Flarita Foster Bailey and her children from 1865 to 1998. Private.

37. African American Museum

538 South Boulevard

The Ollie S. Williams Know and Then Museum of African American History is located on the southern perimeter of Beauregard Town. The museum showcases African American contributions in science, medicine, and politics as well as minority inventions, rural artifacts and African art. A Juneteenth archive site. This museum reminds us that Black heritage is “not just February, but year round.” In 2002, the City of Landmarks.

38. William's House

601span Street

Built in 1890, this house retains original gingerbread columns and interior woodwork with brass fixtures. Occupied by Governor Henry L. Fuqua from 1824 to 1826. The Fuqua added the front gable and upstairs living quarters. Private.

39. Louisiana Art and Science Museum

613 South Boulevard

Shaw Center for the Arts

409 North Seventh Street

Forville Winans was one of the most famous photographers in Baton Rouge. The building served as his studio and later as the Baton Rouge Public Library. The building was added to the National Register of Historic Places on December 18, 1980 for its significance as a work of art and for its association with one of the city’s most prominent photographers.

40. The Manship Theatre

313 North Boulevard

This ten-story 1927 Spanish Renaissance skyscraper, designed by Edward F. Neal, was the economic and social centerpiece of downtown Baton Rouge. In January 1988, the “River Tower” underwent a property subdivided to public use, designated as Lafayette Street Plaza. In 2007.

41. U.S.S. Kidd and Naval War Museum

305 S. River Road at the foot of Government Street

A World War II Fletcher Class Destroyer restored to 1945 configuration as a floating museum and national landmark. One of America's most famous fighting ships named after Rear Admiral Isaac C. Kidd, Sr., who was killed aboard his ship during World War II. The Kress, Knox and Welsh & Levy Buildings. This Gothic Revival church is the third to stand on a plot of land donated in 1805 by Don Antonio Casas, a Spanish resident. Designed by Jesuit architect, Father John Creighton, and constructed 1853-56. The edifice has been extensively remodeled over the years. The steeple dates to 1891. Fourth Street originally was named for the church. Historic.

42. City of Landmarks

Beauregard Town Historic District

1806 Eliza Beauregard, a retired captain of the Louisiana legislature, offered the citizens of Baton Rouge plans for an elaborate and completely community-centered site on the banks of the Mississippi River to East Baton Rouge. His vision followed the grand European manner of town design with tree-lined boulevards, fountains, squares, and formal gardens. Beauregard envisioned a church on the central Plateau Royal on the Grand Rue which would be approached by four diagonal streets – Pecanville, Beauregard, Somercoat, and Grandpre. Although this ambitious blueprint was never fully realized, the streets hold the Romanic and Classic structures used as residences and offices. Beauregard Town is the finest surviving example in East Baton Rouge Parish of an outstanding turn of the century, middle class neighborhood.