

Louisiana National Register Review Committee Meeting

August 4, 2016, 1:30pm
Capitol Park Welcome Center
702 N. River Rd
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Minutes

***The meeting was called to order at 1:53pm as at 1:30pm, only 5 review committee members were present. It was decided to allow a little more time to see if more members would arrive. By 1:53, it was decided to begin the meeting presentations, but delay voting on anything until a 6th member arrived. Mrs. Turner, the 6th member required to make quorum, arrived during the second presentation. ***

Vice-Chairman John Sykes called the August 4, 2016 regular meeting of the National Register Review Committee to order at 1:53 p.m. In addition to Mr. Sykes, members present included Turry Flucker, Martha Saloman, Sue Turner, Dr. Robert Carriker, and Tarah Arcuri. Kelly Rich, Dr. Matthew Savage, Dr. Rebecca Saunders, Lynn Lewis, and Peggy Lowe were unable to attend.

Jessica Richardson, National Register Coordinator, introduced all Review Committee members present to the audience.

Under New Business, 10 new nominations were presented to the committee.

Walter B. Jacobs House, Caddo Parish

Presented by Jessica Richardson, National Register Coordinator on behalf of the applicant

The Walter B. Jacobs House (herein referred to as the Jacobs House) was constructed in 1929 -30 in the Pierremont subdivision in Shreveport in the southeast section of the city along Bayou Pierre. The original owner, Walter B. Jacobs, was the president of Shreveport's First National Bank and along with his brother, Edward, developed the Pierremont subdivision during the early decades of the 20th century. The house is designed in the Tudor Style by local architect Clarence W. King and retains many of its original features on the interior and exterior including the metal casement windows, stucco details, decorative brickwork, half-timbering, Ludowici tile roof, floor plan, fireplaces and mantels, and exposed ceiling beams on the interior. Because of this high degree of integrity, the Jacobs House is eligible for listing on the National Register.

The Walter B. Jacobs House is locally significant under Criterion C: Architecture as it embodies the characteristics of the Tudor Revival style within Shreveport and Caddo Parish. Originally constructed in 1929-30, the house has remained intact both on the interior and exterior and retains many of its original Tudor Revival details. The architect, Clarence W. King, designed a house with many true Tudor details that were popular during the early decades of the 20th century including half-timbering, multi lite casement windows, decorative brickwork, and a steeply pitched Ludowici tile roof. The building has received only minor alterations since it was built and it stands today as a prime example of the Tudor Revival style in Shreveport. The period of significance is 1929-30, the years that the house was constructed.

There were no questions. Voting on this nomination was delayed until the end of the meeting as there were only 5 committee members present at the time of the presentation.

Briarwood, Natchitoches Parish

Presented by Keilah Spann and Richard Johnson, Jr., nomination preparer

Briarwood is a two-hundred-acre nature conservatory located in the northern sand hills of Natchitoches Parish developed by noted naturalist, botanist and author Caroline Dormon. Dormon was among the first women in the United States actively involved in forestry. Her forestry conservation work led to the establishment of Kisatchie National Forest and the conservation of native flora, particularly the Louisiana Wild Iris. Briarwood was both home and laboratory for Dormon who spent much of her career involved in horticultural activities at the site. At Briarwood she developed new hybrids of native flora, collected rare species, and cultivated plants

used for medical and scientific research at institutions throughout the nation. Her work at Briarwood gained her state, national and international recognition along with numerous awards throughout her career. In addition to being an integral part of Dormon's work Briarwood is tied to Dormon's family and local history. The area that comprises the Briarwood Nature Preserve was once part of a small plantation community co-founded by Dormon's grandfather Dr. B. S. Sweat in 1859. Archaeological remnants of this period, along with pre-historic evidences remain at Briarwood and offer information about the development of the northeastern section of Natchitoches Parish. Briarwood is currently owned and managed by the Foundation for the Preservation of Caroline Dormon Nature Preserve. The site functions as a nature conservatory and offering tours and programs on forestry education. The site has conserved the landscape, gardens, and Dormon's private residence (now operated as a house museum) true to its historic character and in-keeping with Dormon's methodology towards gardening. The overall site contains a wooded preserve with designed naturalistic gardens, ponds, paths and also contains several buildings, one of which is historic.

Briarwood is significant statewide under Criterion A: Conservation and under Criterion B for its association with Caroline Dormon, noted naturalist and conservationist. It is also significant locally under Criterion A: Exploration/Settlement. Briarwood derives its primary significance from its association with Caroline Dormon and the conservation work she carried on at Briarwood. Dormon achieved national and state recognition for her pioneering work in botany, forestry, ethnography, writing, and conservation. An accomplished artist, she produced artwork and wrote articles and award-winning publications on native horticulture and cultural history. The work done by Dormon in the conservation of plants was hugely important to preserving Louisiana and the southeastern United States' native plant populations. The period of significance under Criterion B and A: Conservation, associated with Dormon's time at Briarwood, is 1916 to her death in 1971. Dormon was at the vanguard of the conservation movement and one of the female pioneers in forestry and botanical science. As part of her conservation efforts, Dormon designed planned naturalistic gardens and ponds and this is where its significance under landscape architecture is based. Lastly, under its local significance for Exploration/Settlement, Briarwood was one of the first plantations settled in this part of Natchitoches Parish and was an integral part of the settlement of this region. It was also part of early road systems (formerly Native American buffalo trails) in the 19th century used for western settlement. The period of significance under exploration/settlement is 1859-1885.

Richard Johnson, Jr., the caretaker of Briarwood, was in attendance and spoke in support of the nomination as well as adding additional information during the presentation concerning plantings at Briarwood.

Mrs. Turner moved that the property be recommended to the State Historic Preservation Officer and Martha Salomon seconded. The motion passed unanimously.

Fort DeRussy, Avoyelles Parish

Presented by Steve Mayeux, nomination preparer

Located in Avoyelles Parish of Louisiana approximately three miles north of Marksville sits the earthen fort of Fort DeRussy. Fort DeRussy was designed with earthen walls in continuous lines with projecting angles and indentations, in a common *cremaillere* fort design with entrenchments, rifle pits, earthen fort walls, and batteries. These angles allowed marksmen to fire in different directions at advancing enemy troops attempting to climb the earthworks wall. The fort also included a water battery that was designed to protect the fort from a water attack. The covered walkway to the water battery was created to protect soldiers in transit between the fort and the battery. The passage of almost 150 years has had a definite impact on the earthworks. The earthen walls have lost some height due to erosion and agricultural practices. However, this damage has not been significant enough to make the fort unrecognizable. The majority of the walls remain intact and the design of the historic fort is easily identifiable, and its strategic placement on the river remains obvious. Although the water battery is no longer as obvious, the covered walkway leading to the water battery and rifle works is still discernible. Most of the earthworks' walls are taller than a human and still illustrate their role as a protective device. Parts of the ditches have some infill (mostly in the form of debris), but most are clearly visible. Thus, any veteran of the army which built the fortifications at Fort DeRussy would recognize the earthworks if he were to return to the site today. For these reasons, Fort DeRussy remains eligible for listing on the National Register.

Fort DeRussy is significant in the area of military history at the state level and is an ideal candidate for National Register listing because it retains its integrity as an earthen fort and is a rare example of the earthen forts used during the Red River campaign and throughout the Civil War. It was one of the first forts to be engaged in battle at the start of the Red River Campaign of 1864 and one of the last to witness its failure. Fort DeRussy witnessed various battles with a multitude of great men who participated in them. This campaign began as an attempt for the Union army to take the capitol of Louisiana, Shreveport, and possibly invade Texas. Due to its strategic placement along the Red River, Fort DeRussy proved to be a formidable force against the encroaching Union army. Despite the efforts of the Union army to be victorious, the Confederates overpowered Union soldiers. The remaining earthen walls testify to its contributing role from beginning to end of the Red River Campaign and the significant individuals who participated during and after the Civil War. The fort's history and contribution to the outcome of the final major Confederate victory allows it to be eligible for National Register listing. The period of significance is 1862-1864.

John Sykes asked about the slave monument on the site and asked how the monument came about. Mr. Mayeux confirmed that it came about from research into the history of the site. He added that many people have asked where the monument to the soldiers who died at the site is to which he responded that those soldiers' families got letters offering their condolences. The slave-owners of the slaves who died at the fort were reimbursed for the loss of the slave and there is a book at the state archives documenting every slave who died at the fort and what their owners were paid for them. There is an actual list of all the slaves who died at Fort DeRussy and when that was discovered, it was decided that it wasn't right that they weren't recognized and now they are. John Sykes further asked what the chief cause of the slaves' deaths was. Mr. Mayeux added it was primarily illness, mistreatment, and malnourishment. The slaves were treated abominably even for 1863 standards. It was also the worst winter in 42 years and they were poorly clothed, poorly fed, and worked hard. Mrs. Turner asked if Port Hudson is an earthen fort. Mr. Mayeux stated that yes, Port Hudson is a complex of earthworks spread over miles. Mrs. Turner further asked how long Fort DeRussy under siege. Mr. Mayeux said Port Hudson was under siege for 48 days, Fort DeRussy was under siege for about 4 hours. As far as loss of life, people involved, etc, Fort DeRussy can't compare exactly to Port Hudson. But Fort DeRussy is west of the Mississippi River and was part of several campaigns and battles during the Civil War. Mrs. Turner further asked if any more of the land of the fort is under lease to an oil company (as previous damage was done for oil drilling during the earlier parts of the 20th century). Mr. Mayeux stated that no, all of the land of the fort is owned by the office of state parks and the other parts of the site that are not state owned has been purchased by the local historic society.

Dr. Carriker moved that the property be recommended and Tarah Arcuri seconded that the property be recommended to the SHPO. The motion passed with five yays and one nay.

Bank of New Orleans Building, Orleans Parish
Presented by Gabrielle Begue, nomination preparer

Constructed between 1967 and 1971, the Bank of New Orleans (BNO) Building, 1010 Common Street, is a 31-story (438-foot) skyscraper with 14-story attached garage that fills out an irregularly shaped city block in the northwestern section of the Central Business District neighborhood of New Orleans, Louisiana (Orleans Parish). It is the tallest structure in the vicinity, which is characterized by closely packed low- to mid-rise commercial buildings and the 1950s-era Civic Center complex located one block west, and it was the second-tallest building in New Orleans when it was completed. The architect was Bruce Graham of Skidmore, Owings & Merrill (SOM) of Chicago, with Dr. Fazlur Khan of SOM as senior structural engineer. The reinforced-concrete building's exterior appearance is a pure expression of its innovative structural system, which reflected the emerging aesthetic of the mid-1960s for modern skyscraper design. Stylistically, the building blends elements of the Miesian/late International Style and Brutalism. Today, it is partially occupied by a variety of commercial tenants. Despite alterations made during a 1990s renovation, the BNO Building retains a high degree of exterior and interior integrity. The building's significance under Criterion C: Design, in the area of Engineering, and exceptional significance under Criteria Consideration G are explained in the appropriate section of this document.

Although not yet fifty years of age, the BNO Building qualifies for the National Register under Criteria Consideration G, and is locally significant under Criterion C: Design, in the area of Engineering, because it was

the first-high rise building in New Orleans to utilize high-capacity long-steel piles, a new steel foundation technology that had previously been limited to offshore oilrigs and other marine structures. With its first application as a deep pile foundation onshore, it allowed for a deeper embedment and a higher design stress than had ever been attempted for steel piles in the city, meaning it could support significantly taller and heavier buildings than had previously been built. The steel piles also provided a needed alternative to the new concrete Brunspile, which was prone to breakage and ill-suited for some high-rise projects due to a variety of factors such as soil conditions, economic considerations, and design load requirements. The success of the BNO Building foundation, furthermore, was the catalyst for a major revision of the *New Orleans Building Code* that directly impacted the future of local high-rise construction. Several notable skyscrapers, including the 53-story (645 ft) Place St. Charles, were built on similar foundations based on the precedent of the BNO Building and the revised code. Therefore, the BNO Building was a “first” that led to a pattern of development of taller and taller buildings that transformed the city’s skyline. In addition, the building’s innovative structural system, the “framed tube-in-tube,” is significant for its association with pioneering structural engineer Fazlur Khan of Skidmore, Owings & Merrill (SOM). As one of Khan’s first examples of the new system and the first column-free concrete high-rise building in Orleans Parish, the BNO Building embodies the environment of intense experimentation and risk-taking that permeated development in downtown New Orleans in the 1960s. For these reasons, the building is eligible for listing at a local level under Criteria Consideration G: exceptional significance. The period of significance begins in 1967, when building construction began, and ends in 1971 with the building’s completion.

Mrs. Turner asked about the future of the building. Ms. Begue stated that they are looking at mixed office, hotel, and residential. They plan to use the grand banking space as the hotel lobby. Mrs. Turner further asked about the stability of the building and its piles. Ms. Begue stated that there is not concern right now with the stability. Jessica Richardson added that there is concern with Plaza Tower’s stability as they used the concrete Brunspiles versus the steel H piles like those used at BNO. Mrs. Turner asked about the ownership of the building. Ms. Begue stated that it is owned by the Kailas Company, who are developers in New Orleans. Mrs. Turner asked if Skidmore, Owens, and Merrill were involved in this building and Ms. Begue answered that yes, they were. Martha Salomon asked if there is any record of where they actually got the steel H Piles from. It’s just not a very common shape. Ms. Begue stated that she wasn’t quite sure where the H piles themselves came from. She did add that she knew it was used because it cut so cleanly through the soil. Mrs. Salomon further asked if there is any problem with corrosion of the steel and Ms. Begue added that no, there is no problem with corrosion that they know of. Mrs. Salomon further asked what the date of construction for the building is and Ms. Begue stated that it was constructed from 1967-71. Mrs. Salomon asked if that is an issue with the building not being 50 years old. Jessica Richardson stated that no, that is not an issue, but that is why this one did have Criteria Consideration G checked. Mrs. Richardson added that we did a PDIL with the National Park Service with the tax credit application and they agreed that the building does have significance in the field of engineering.

Tarah Arcuri then moved that the property be recommended to the SHPO and John Sykes seconded. The motion failed with two yays, two nays, and two abstentions.

Guy J. And Rose Caruso D’Antonio House, Orleans Parish
Presented by Dain Marlais, nomination preparer

The Guy J. and Rose Caruso D’Antonio (herein referred to as the D’Antonio House) was built by and for Joseph Caruso, Rose’s father, in 1929. It is a two story, wood frame, raised pier, rectangular plan, Spanish Mission Revival residence. It is covered in a traditional stucco with wood accent and trim. The architectural features of the property remain intact from initial 1929 construction and missing components have been replaced in kind. The house features identical floor plans on each floor and served as the home of the entire Caruso and D’Antonio families as Joseph and his wife, Angelina, lived in the bottom unit, and Guy and Rose lived upstairs. The building was recently rehabilitated and no floor plan changes were made. Minor cosmetic changes were made and are described in the narrative description. There is one non-contributing shed at the back of the property and it is non-contributing as it is of modern vintage. The house retains integrity of location, setting, design, workmanship, feeling, and association. The integrity of materials has been affected to a degree as replacement material was needed during rehabilitation. However, overall, it is clear that the house would be easily recognizable to Guy and Rose D’Antonio as their longtime family home. Thus, it is eligible for listing on the National Register.

The Guy J. and Rose Caruso D'Antonio House is locally significant under Criterion A: Social History for its association with the women's rights movement in the City of New Orleans following World War II. The building's role and its inhabitants engaged in law, civil rights, religious social organizations, and women's rights/suffrage in the period of significance 1949-1955. It was once the residence and home office of Louisiana Senator Guy D'Antonio, attorney, and his wife, Mrs. Rose Caruso D'Antonio, member of a multitude of social and religious organizations that were hosted at the residence. In particular the subject property was the 'Gentilly Unit' of the New Orleans League of Women's Voters at a pivotal time in the League's history in the 1950s. The D'Antonio's opened their home to the community at large to inform and enable freedom and liberties for all regardless of class, origin, and race/ethnicity.

John Sykes asked about how Mr. Marlais mentioned restoration and why he had feedback from the National Park Service. Jessica Richardson added that Mr. Marlais is applying for the federal rehabilitation tax credit, which is why they are involved on the exterior and interior. Mr. Sykes asked if he was under the purview of a neighborhood historic district. Mr. Marlais stated that he is in a cultural district, not in a National Register Historic District, and outside of a local district as well. Turry Flucker asked about the documentation for the Italian lynching event that Mr. Marlais mentioned in his presentation (not part of the nomination itself). Mr. Marlais added that he couldn't remember the exact source right now, but one can google it and find the information. Dr. Carriker asked about if the group at the house accomplished anything compelling. Martha Salomon added that she would be interested in knowing about specific things the League did as well as she remembers when she was a child, her mother couldn't vote in a local election because their house was only listed under her father's name. Jessica Richardson answered by stating that research was done to try to pinpoint exact activities through looking for minutes of the meetings held at the D'Antonio House as it is assumed that they records were destroyed once the house stopped being a meeting location. Mrs. Richardson further added that the length of time that the house stayed as a meeting location as compared to other units was examined closely and that the National Park Service has reviewed the nomination as part of the PDIL tax credit process and did approved it as eligible. Mrs. Richardson stated that they felt that they were able to find sufficient evidence through a book about the League of Women Voters to help support the nomination.

Martha Salomon then moved that the property be recommended to the SHPO and John Sykes seconded. There were three yays, two nays, and one abstention. The motion failed.

McDonogh 19 Elementary School, Orleans Parish Presented by Leona Tate, Nomination Preparer

Jessica Richardson started the presentation off by stating that the Review Committee had already seen this nomination at the last meeting, but that NPS had asked for the criterion to be changed from A to C, architecture. Thus, the nomination has only been changed in Section 8, to reflect this different criterion.

McDonogh 19 Elementary School, built in 1929, is a three story stuccoed building that was designed by Edgar Angelo Christy in the Italian Renaissance Revival style. It takes up one city block in the Lower Ninth Ward of New Orleans. It has not been altered since construction and retains many original features on the exterior and interior and has a high degree of historic integrity. Because of its high degree of integrity, it is easily recognizable to the three young girls, Leona Tate, Tessie Prevost, and Gail Etienne, who integrated the school in the fall of 1960.

McDonogh 19 Elementary School is nationally significant under Criterion A in the areas of education, ethnic heritage: black, and social history for the role it played in desegregating New Orleans' public schools in the wake of *Brown v. Board of Education*. Under the "Racial Desegregation in Public Education in the US" Theme Study, written in 2000, schools like McDonogh are defined as "properties associated with conflict or confrontation." McDonogh and William Frantz Elementary (listed on National Register in 2005) were the first two public schools in the city that admitted African American children in the fall of 1960. The three young girls at McDonogh became known as the McDonogh 3 and along with Ruby Bridges at Frantz, these young girls were integral to desegregating the public schools of New Orleans and soon found themselves on national news. The period of significance for the school is 1960-61, the year that the school was integrated.

Mrs. Turner asked if the school is currently owned by the school board. Ms. Tate stated that yes, it is owned by the school board and that the group she works with is seeking to make it a Civil Rights museum and low-income elderly housing. John Sykes asked how long Ms. Tate attended McDonogh 19. Ms. Tate answered that she attended the school for 2 years, first and second grade. John Sykes further asked if the other students came back that second year. Ms. Tate stated that 25 students came back and only 2 were white. After that year, she and her two classmates were transferred to another school. One member of the public asked when the school was built and Ms. Tate said it was built in 1929. Jessica Richardson added that it is appropriate and proper to list McDonogh 19 as the other school integrated that day, Frantz Elementary has already been listed. Turry Flucker added that Ms. Tate was being modest during her presentation and wanted to add that this truly was a historic event that took place that sent shockwaves throughout the country. It was a really calculated desegregation plan and kudos to Leona, Gail, Tessie, and Ruby, and their parents who knew this was important to do.

Mrs. Turner moved that the nomination be recommended to the SHPO and Turry Flucker seconded. The motion passed unanimously.

Ten Minute Break at 3:33pm

Treme Market, Orleans Parish

Presented by Gabrielle Begue, nomination preparer

The Treme Market building at 1508 Orleans Avenue, New Orleans, Orleans Parish, Louisiana, was constructed by the City of New Orleans in 1933 to serve as a municipal market for the surrounding Treme neighborhood. Located on a historically commercial stretch of Orleans Avenue, it is currently the sole building on its shallow rectangular block, which is bounded by North Villere, St. Peter, and North Robertson Streets. This site was chosen for its close proximity to the first Treme Market, a c.1840 structure located on the Orleans Avenue neutral ground that was demolished in the early 1930s as part of the city's massive market rehabilitation program. The replacement market is constructed of load-bearing brick masonry walls with steel columns and trusses, and was designed by local architect Sam Stone Jr., to be thoroughly modern in every respect according to the standards of the day. After the city declassified and auctioned its markets in 1946, Treme Market was converted into a grocery store, which it remained until the early 1990s; until recently, it housed an auto-body shop and is currently vacant. Renovation campaigns included two mid-century additions and a c. 1970 "modern" slipcover on the façade. The two additions are minimally detailed and set far back from the primary elevation or at the rear, and thus read as visually secondary to the original building. Recent removal of the c. 1970 slipcover has revealed that the building remains clearly identifiable as a historic 1930s market structure. Thus, in spite of these modifications, the property remains eligible for National Register listing.

The Treme Market, 1508 Orleans Avenue, Orleans Parish, New Orleans, Louisiana, is locally significant under Criterion A, in the area of Commerce, as one of the few remaining intact examples of New Orleans' historic public markets, which formed the largest and longest-lasting market system of its kind in the United States, and as one of the few remaining intact markets that were rebuilt as part of the city's landmark 1930s rehabilitation campaign. The period of significance begins in 1933, when the building was constructed, and ends in 1946, when the city declassified it as a municipal market.

Mrs. Turner asked how long it was before the market turned from a market to a grocery store. Ms. Begue stated that it was a pretty immediate change and that it operated as a grocery store until the 1980s/1990s. Mrs. Turner further asked if the Treme Market had individual vendors or if it was a supply store that then supplied individual vendors. Ms. Begue answered that Treme Market had the individual vendors and stalls. Turry Flucker asked about the terrazzo floor and if most of the original design is visible. Ms. Begue stated that you can see the central vegetable stall design as well as four diamond shaped drains. Mrs. Turner asked what it is today. Josh Collen, with HRI, the developer of the building, stated that it is going to be renovated as affordable senior housing with adjacent new construction on the overall site. Mrs. Turner asked if it is in the Treme neighborhood and Ms. Begue responded that it is. Mrs. Turner asked if it will be gauged to a different clientele than it was traditionally. Mr. Collen stated that it will be aimed at low rent apartment for those 62 and over. Dr. Carriker asked of the 18 remaining markets, how many are from the 1930s revitalization era? Ms. Begue

replied that all of the markets were either remodeled or rebuilt during this era and 8 were completely rebuilt. Turry Flucker asked if there will be any interpretation of the market's former use in its new use. Mr. Collen responded that they are planning on using some local art throughout the building to honor that history. John Sykes asked about the exterior integrity of the building and asked Ms. Begue to point out the characteristics on the exterior that maintain integrity. Ms. Begue stated that the focus of the nomination was the key characteristics that identify it as a 1930s market so the Art Deco detailing was secondary as most markets didn't have much style at that time. The layout and simple design were more important to the function of the market. Ms. Begue pointed out the exterior walls, display windows, prominent entrances, flat roof, and simple massing as the key simple characteristics. Mr. Sykes added that it is certainly simpler now than originally. Mr. Sykes asked what happened to the Art Deco details and if they were shaved off. Ms. Begue added they were probably removed when the slipcover went on. Jessica Richardson added that it would help if the windows weren't currently boarded up. Martha Salomon asked what this particular building will be used for in the new development. Mr. Collen answered that it will be senior housing. Mrs. Salomon confirmed it would be subdivided into units. Mr. Collen stated that the diamond shaped terrazzo floor would be contained within one unit. Tarah Arcuri asked if the St. Bernard Store (Circle Food Store) and Treme Market are from the same period. Ms. Begue stated that yes, they are from the same era. Mrs. Turner added that she wants to make sure that people who lived at the time would recognize the market today. Ms. Begue stated that she does believe that they would still recognize the market as they remember it. Tarah Arcuri asked what the significance of the St. Bernard Market listing was. Ms. Begue answered that it was listed under A and C. Jessica Richardson added that the interior integrity of the St. Bernard Market was low to none because of damage from Katrina. It had good exterior integrity but no interior integrity and the Treme Market has more interior integrity than St. Bernard as well as some exterior integrity. Interior elements left include a lot of plan features and layout where vendors were, interior transoms, doors, coolers, bathrooms, and other original spaces when comparing the original plans to today's layout. Martha Salomon asked if those elements will remain as part of the development of the building and Mr. Collen stated that where possible, yes.

Turry Flucker moved that the nomination be recommended to the SHPO and Martha Salomon seconded. There were two yays, two nays, and two abstentions. The motion failed.

Bank of Scott, Lafayette Parish

Presented by Robert Oncale, nomination preparer

The Bank of Scott is a one-story brick building that was constructed in 1910. It is located at the intersection of St. Mary Street and Delhomme Avenue in the City of Scott located in Lafayette Parish. Within the City of Scott, the Bank of Scott is located in what is considered the "heart" of the city. The Bank of Scott is a prime example of commercial architecture from the early 20th century and represents the history of banking within the state. The bank's exterior is constructed of red bricks and large windows that still have the original "burglar" bars over the glass as well as its distinctive corner entry with supporting column. Despite some minor changes to repurpose the building as a residence on the interior, the building still retains its historic integrity, is clearly recognizable as a bank, and is eligible for listing on the National Register.

The Bank of Scott is locally significant in the area of commerce as it was the first banking service in the city of Scott when constructed in 1910. The period of significance for the bank is 1910-1932, the years it operated as a bank. Following its time as a bank, it was used as a meeting space for various local private, public, and civic groups, and as a residence. Even when it wasn't used as a bank, it still was an important resource within the city of Scott.

Mrs. Turner asked if the building will continue to have a variety of uses as it has in the past (bank, meeting location, social meeting place, etc). Mr. Oncale stated that it will be used as a bed and breakfast. Dr. Carriker stated that he has found this building fascinating since he has moved to Louisiana and in particular because it was photographed by Depression era photographers. He stated that it is pretty neat to be able to look through those photos and say, hey there is the Bank of Scott. He added that he has used the building in several of his classes (at the University of Louisiana-Lafayette). John Sykes added that he was intrigued by the structural braces on the outside of the building as there was a lot of that in Baton Rouge during the antebellum period to hold masonry buildings that had started widening and most had stars to help tighten them. Mr. Sykes added he had never seen ones like this and they must have had some sort of structural issue at some point.

Mayor Purvis Morrison (of Scott) added that the city of Scott is very proud of this building and he remembers when Mr. Begnaud opened this building back to the community and he is honored that this could be the first building in Scott to be listed on the National Register.

Dr. Carriker moved that the nomination be recommended to the SHPO and Martha Salomon seconded. The motion passed unanimously.

William Lee and Eudora Courtney Bazoon Farmstead, St. Helena Parish

Presented by Laura Ewen Blokker, nomination preparer

The William Lee and Eudora Courtney Bazoon Farmstead (herein referred to as the Bazoon farmstead) is comprised of a quintessential Louisiana single-pen log house with accompanying log barn and pole well shed set on a remote 20+ acre property in the piney hills of St. Helena Parish, Louisiana (Photo 1). In keeping with defining characteristics of the log building tradition in Louisiana, the house is elevated on piers with a side-gable roof of an approximately 45° pitch breaking to around 22° over the porches (Photo 2). The porches wrap the house and the rear semi-detached kitchen. Portions of the porches are enclosed with board-and-batten walls (Photos 3 & 4). Next to the house is the well shed - a simple gable-roofed structure supported by four stripped log posts. The barn stands approximately 100 feet to the right of the house and has a gable front with a deep overhang and sheds surrounding it on three sides. Approximately forty feet beyond the rear of the barn (southwest) is the one prominent shade tree on the property, a nearly one-hundred year old live oak. Historically, the yard would have been kept swept or closely mown, and the fields would have been planted with corn (Figures C and E). Today, pine trees grow across the yard and fields, but the property very much retains its historic remoteness, bordering a creek at the end of a dirt road. Aside from the new pine growth, age is the only sign of change to the farmstead. It retains exceptional integrity of design, workmanship, materials, location, setting, feeling, and association and is eligible for listing on the National Register.

The William Lee and Eudora Courtney Bazoon Farmstead is significant at the state level under Criterion C in the area of architecture as a rare survivor of the log building tradition that once flourished in Louisiana. Its period of significance is its 1905 date of construction. As established by the "Log Construction in Louisiana Historic Context", log buildings were once widespread and numerous across the state, but today are an endangered species. The Bazoon house and its accompanying log barn are unusually intact examples of the state's log construction and together with a pole well shed compose a rare, complete farmstead of the Upland South tradition in Louisiana.

Mrs. Turner asked about the roof material. Ms. Blokker answered that it is a metal roof and that a small porch roof was original wood shingles, but is also now metal. An audience member asked what they are going to do with the property Ms. Blokker stated that the owner is preserving it and he uses it as a camp. The owner is just interested in getting it recognized and listed. She also added that they just recently filmed a movie at the farmstead. John Sykes added that it is amazing that it was built in 1905 and that they continued building in this tradition so late and that it is in such good shape.

Martha Salomon moved that the nomination be recommended to the SHPO and Turry Flucker seconded. The motion passed unanimously.

Homestead Plantation, West Baton Rouge Parish

Presented by Claire Cothren, nomination preparer

Homestead Plantation, built in 1915 by George Hill, son of Baton Rouge area foundry, sawmill, ferry boat and sugar plantation owner John Hill of Scotland, is located on North River Road in Port Allen, Louisiana. The two-story home was designed by noted architects Toledano and Wogan of New Orleans and is an excellent example of the Neoclassical style popular in the early 20th Century. The home is of wood frame construction on brick pier foundations with a full brick front porch, rectangular symmetrical facade and full height portico. The home is situated roughly 100 yards to the east of the Mississippi River levee on land originally part of a sugar cane plantation purchased by planter John Hill in 1866, and is said to be the site of the first sugar cane planted in Louisiana after the Civil War. John Hill's great grandson, Mr. George Hill, is the current owner of the property. The eight acre property consists of the main house and seven vernacular styled outbuildings that predate the main house. Sugar cane fields exist to the east (rear) of house, and homes are located to the north

and south across small fields. The home is less than a mile from the Port Allen Elementary School. With only minor alterations occurring over the past 101 years, the property retains a high degree of integrity in location, materials, design, craftsmanship, setting, feeling, and association with the Hill family and is worthy of listing in the National Register of Historic Places

Homestead Plantation is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places at the local level under Criteria B and the local level under Criteria C. John Hill was an industrialist, sugar planter, philanthropist and benefactor of Louisiana State University. His son George Hill continued his legacy as a planter, benefactor and philanthropist, also becoming involved in local politics until his death at Homestead in 1941. The Hill family was significant in the social history of West Baton Rouge and the city of Port Allen and has resided on the Homestead property since 1866. Architecturally, under Criteria C, Homestead is a significant as an early high style example of Neo-Classical architecture in West Baton Rouge Parish, and the only in Port Allen. The Neo-Classical style became popular in Louisiana in the late 19th Century for commercial and religious buildings, but soon became popular for residences as well. Homestead architects Albert Toledano and Victor Wogan are credited with designing many notable classical revival buildings in south Louisiana. Between the architectural integrity of the home and its association with the prominent Hill family, Homestead is worthy of recognition on the National Register of Historic Places.

Dr. Carriker asked where George and John come in if John was dead by the time the house was built. Jessica Richardson stated that the overall property is being nominated under B with its association with John and George and that the earlier office building dates to John's era as it was his office. And while Ms. Cothren stated it had been moved, it was moved from a few hundred yards out in the cane field to its current location. The house itself is contributing as it relates to Criterion C. John Sykes asked if Ms. Cothren came across the great sugar mill that was located there during her research and Ms. Cothren stated that yes, she had. Mr. Sykes further added that the Hills had a house on Lafayette Street in downtown Baton Rouge after the Civil War and Mr. Hill's daughter, Kate, lived there. He also mentioned that the fence around the old state capitol was done by the same group who did the fence for Jackson Square in New Orleans, but that the Hill's foundry repaired the fence (and repaired it a lot).

Mrs. Turner moved that the nomination be recommended to the SHPO and Martha Salomon seconded. The motion passed unanimously.

***As noted at the beginning of the minutes, voting on the previous meeting's minutes, the agenda, and the Walter B. Jacobs House was delayed until a 6th member arrived. Voting was moved to after all of the other presentations and commenced after the Homestead Plantation presentation and vote. ***

After the last presentation, John Sykes announced that the voting would be done for the April meeting minutes, August agenda, and the Walter B. Jacobs House.

Mr. Sykes asked for a motion to approve the agenda. Dr. Carriker so moved, with Turry Flucker seconding. This motion passed unanimously.

Mr. Sykes asked for a motion to approve the minutes of April's meeting. Dr. Carriker so moved, with Turry Flucker seconding. This motion passed unanimously.

Mr. Sykes made a motion to approve the Walter B. Jacobs House nomination. Martha Saloman seconded. The motion passed unanimously.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 4:40 p.m.