

*In accordance with Executive Proclamation JBE 2020-75, issued by Governor John Bel Edwards on June 4, 2020 the National Register Review Committee's was unable to otherwise operate in accordance with the Louisiana Open Meetings Law due to a lack of a quorum as a result of the COVID-19 public health emergency. The **National Register Review Committee** meeting on **Thursday, June 11, 2020**, at 11:00 a.m. was held via video conference and in a manner that allowed for observation and input by members of the public, as set forth in the Notice on the meeting agenda.*

**NATIONAL REGISTER REVIEW COMMITTEE MEETING – MINUTES**  
**Thursday, June 11, 2020 - 11:00AM**  
**Via Zoom**

Lynn Lynn Lewis called the June 11, 2020, regular meeting of the National Register Review Committee to order at 11:02AM. In addition to Mr. Lewis, members present included Ava Alltmont, Guy Carwile, Turry Flucker, Peggy Lowe, Dr. Brian McGowan, Dr. Rebecca Saunders, and Dr. Matthew Savage.

In the absence of the chair and vice-chair, Mr. Lewis asked for nominations for a *chair pro tempore* for the meeting. Dr. Matthew Savage nominated Mr. Lewis. Committee members voted unanimously to elect Mr. Lewis as the *chair pro tempore*.

Emily Ardoin welcomed the audience and committee members to the meeting. She also introduced all of the committee members.

Mr. Lewis then asked for a motion to approve the agenda. Dr. Saunders so moved and Dr. McGowan seconded. The motion passed unanimously.

Mr. Lewis asked for a motion to approve the minutes from December's meeting. Dr. Savage so moved and Turry Flucker seconded. The motion passed unanimously.

Under New Business, 6 nominations were presented to the committee.

D'Agostino Building, West Baton Rouge Parish  
Presented by Gabrielle Begue, nomination preparer

The D'Agostino Building, 110 N. Jefferson Avenue, in Port Allen, West Baton Rouge Parish, Louisiana, is a two-story, brick-masonry commercial building located at the northeast corner of N. Jefferson Avenue and Court Street in the heart of Port Allen's historic business district. Originally built in 1929, it was reconstructed in its present location in 1931 following a large-scale levee construction project that displaced most of Port Allen's old commercial district. The building has a rectangular footprint and consists of a buff-colored face brick exterior with a flat roof and a prominent corner entrance accessing the largest ground-floor commercial space. Four additional commercial spaces are accessed along the Court Street façade. Over the decades, the first-floor units were leased to a variety of businesses catering primarily to local residents, including a local chain grocery store, restaurant, bar, barber shop, clothing store, drug store, and repair shops. The second floor housed the seventeen-room Magnolia Hotel, the largest hotel in the parish. Extant historic exterior features include the brick exterior; wood storefronts; double-hung wood sash windows along the second floor (removed for storage); contrasting brick cornice; and original building signage on the Court Street façade that reads "Sam D'Agostino 1929." The first-floor interiors exhibit an assortment of historic and non-historic finishes that accumulated as tenants changed and modernized their spaces over time. The second-floor interior is largely intact and features double-loaded corridors and original guest-room configurations; wood floors; horizontal-panel wood doors with transoms; and plaster or early wallboard walls and ceilings. A one-story brick-masonry addition was constructed c. 1940s on the building's north/rear elevation to expand the corner commercial space. Other alterations include the removal of canopies along the street-facing facades and a balcony on the north/rear façade. In addition, the building has sustained long-term water damage and has stood at least partially vacant for more than a decade. Overall, however, the D'Agostino Building possesses a high degree of integrity on both the exterior and interior and remains clearly recognizable as an early twentieth-century commercial building.

The D'Agostino Building, 110 N. Jefferson Avenue, in Port Allen, West Baton Rouge Parish, Louisiana, is locally significant under Criterion A in the area of commerce as the premier hotel in West Baton Rouge Parish during the period of significance and as the primary extant commercial building associated with the historic business district of Port Allen, the parish seat. From the 1930s through the 1960s, Port Allen was the commercial center of the parish, and the D'Agostino Building was at the heart of it, providing the seventeen-room Magnolia Hotel, once the largest hotel in the parish, as well as five leasable commercial units for a wide variety of local businesses. Originally constructed in 1929, the D'Agostino Building is also notable for its association with the relocation efforts of Port Allen's downtown during the Mississippi River levee construction of 1930-31, which transformed the city's street grid and trajectory of development. The period of significance begins in 1931, when the D'Agostino Building was reconstructed in its present location and the Magnolia Hotel opened for business, and ends in 1968, when the completion of the Horace Wilkinson Bridge and the new interstate highway system shifted Port Allen's commercial center away from its historic "Main Street" strip.

Dr. Savage asked about future plans for the building. Gabrielle Begue introduced an owner of the building, Rawlston Phillips III, who explained that he intended to redevelop the building in an effort to revitalize downtown Port Allen. He indicated that their hope was to attract commercial tenants downstairs and residential upstairs. Lynn Lewis asked where the hotel entrance was located and whether there was a lobby. Ms. Begue indicated the location on the photos and explained that there was a small receiving area upstairs. Mr. Lewis also asked whether the hotel had shared restrooms; Ms. Begue indicated that it did, and that some rooms had private sinks. Dr. Saunders asked whether this mixed-use configuration was common. Ms. Begue noted that she had not come across a similar building. Ava Alltmont asked how long the building operated as a hotel. Ms. Begue noted that the hotel operated at least through the end of the period of significance. Dr. Savage asked about the original use for the downstairs commercial space. Ms. Begue noted that the largest corner tenant was a chain location of Capitol Grocery but that the smaller tenants were unknown. Guy Carwile made suggestions for terminology and complimented the quality of the floor plans. Dr. Savage asked whether the architect was known. Ms. Begue explained that an architect was not identified. Mr. Lewis asked whether the building was moved to the site. Ms. Begue noted that some of the buildings were moved but that this building appears to have been reconstructed at this location. Emily Ardoin noted that a construction year of 1929 is displayed on the building but that the period of significance begins in 1931, when the building arrived at its current location.

Dr. Savage then moved that the nomination be recommended to the SHPO and Turry Flucker seconded. The motion passed unanimously.

### Lafayette Central Business District

Presented by Lindsay Hannah, nomination preparer

The Lafayette Central Business District is located in downtown Lafayette, Louisiana, spreading largely southwest from the intersection of Jefferson Street (also known as "Rue Jefferson") and the railroad tracks. The historic district occupies approximately 70 acres of urban streetscapes and includes 159 resources. The district is composed of 88 contributing and 63 non-contributing elements, plus 9 resources already listed in the National Register. Rue Jefferson serves as the main spine of the district in its curve from the railroad to the intersection with Lee Avenue. Secondary streets spread out from Jefferson before terminating in largely residential neighborhoods to the north, west, and east. As the commercial, government, and retail center of Lafayette, the central business district reflects these functions through a range of building types and styles, including a former city hall, a current parish courthouse, multiple bank buildings, a railroad depot, shops, and restaurants. The district is populated largely by low-rise brick buildings with storefront facades; while there are several buildings that exhibit characteristics of high-style architecture, many of the buildings are modest buildings with limited expression of historic architectural styles. Common alterations included changes to storefront facades to accommodate a shift in businesses occupying the space, replacement of windows and doors, and small rear additions, as well as the addition of surface parking lots. The Lafayette Central Business District reflects the city's commercial growth in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries and the historic role of the district as a central hub and destination, both for shops and professional offices, for the surrounding population.

The Lafayette Central Business District Historic District is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A: Commerce / Trade for its function as the main commercial and retail center for Lafayette until the mid-1950s; Criterion A: Government / Politics for the collection of buildings associated with local and federal government; and Criterion A: Community Planning and Development for its role in the history of development of Lafayette.

Guy Carwile recommended including additional educational and professional background for Charles Colbert in the nomination and recommended including photographs of each building. Roxana Usner was present at the meeting and spoke in support of the nomination. Lynn Lewis asked if Guaranty Bank had always been a bank, and Ms. Usner gave more information about its history.

Turry Flucker then moved that the nomination be recommended to the SHPO and Dr. Saunders seconded. The motion passed unanimously.

#### Louisiana Coca-Cola Bottling Plant, Orleans Parish

Presented by Emily Ardoin, National Register Coordinator

1050 South Jefferson Davis Parkway (1948-1949) is a roughly 233, 000 square feet manufacturing and distribution facility set in a medium to low rise industrial area in New Orleans known locally as Gert Town. The area is three or four miles inland from the Mississippi River in what is roughly the geographical center of the city. Various industrial facilities located along the South Jefferson Davis corridor in the post-WWII years. The plant was built to be the new home of the Louisiana Coca-Cola Bottling Co., Ltd. Today the immediate area is mainly non-historic commercial. The three-story plant is constructed chiefly of reinforced concrete with brick facing. Its design partakes most strongly of European Modernism of the pre-World War II variety.

The architect was Jesse M. Shelton, Atlanta, GA, who designed many Coca-Cola bottling plants around the country. The original blueprint plans, dated July 2, 1947, can be found at the New Orleans Public Library. It should be noted that the buildings were not constructed precisely as drawn. As built, the plant consisted of two free-standing buildings linked by steel canopies, occupying two large city blocks (bounded by S. Jefferson Davis Parkway, Euphrosine Street, S. Lopez Street, and Calliope Street). The two were further connected by an enclosed CMU addition c. 2000. The three-story main building, in front, housed mainly the bottling operation, with offices on the Euphrosine side of the second and third floors. The mostly single story rear building, the garage, provided parking, service and fueling for more than a hundred Coca-Cola delivery trucks (108 at the time of the October 1949 dedication). The garage had a small partial second story housing a locker room for truck drivers to change from street clothes to their company uniforms. Taken together, the two buildings represent all aspects of the bottling and product delivery operations.

The property ceased being a Coca-Cola bottling plant in the late 1990s. Circa 2000, the plant was purchased for use as a furniture warehouse and offices. One-story CMU additions were made along the side elevations, the two buildings were linked, and new office corridors were created. Overall, these modifications are minor in comparison to the considerable amount of original historic character that remains in this huge manufacturing/distribution facility. Most importantly, the character-defining open industrial interiors (all floors) are largely unchanged from the historic period (minus the equipment). And despite some makeshift low partitions, the back building still looks like a massive, open garage.

The Louisiana Coca-Cola Bottling Company plant is of local significance in the areas of commerce/industry (Criterion A) because it was easily the largest player in the soft drink industry in the greater New Orleans metropolitan area. The enormous plant (with its front production building and rear garage) is a graphic reminder of the large scale production and distribution of the nation's most popular soft drink, and indeed, perhaps the most easily recognized American product around the globe. The period of significance spans from 1949, when the bottling plant opened, until 1970. The latter will be the National Register 50 year cutoff when this nomination is reviewed and listed. Louisiana Coca-Cola Bottling Co. continued to operate from the plant until 1986, when it was sold to the parent company, Coca-Cola of Atlanta.

Dr. Savage asked about redevelopment of the building. Ms. Fricker explained that the building would be converted to mixed use with apartments as a primary use. Dr. Savage asked about plans for retaining character-defining features on the building. Ms. Fricker explained that the details of the rehabilitation will be approved through the historic tax credit application process. Dr. Savage asked for clarification about a portion of the building to be removed. Ms. Fricker explained that the building originally consisted of two buildings connected by a breezeway that was later replaced by an enclosed addition. Ms. Fricker noted that the roof of the addition would remain, retaining the feel of the original breezeway connection. Lynn Lewis asked whether the removal would create parking for the facility. Ms. Fricker explained that limited parking was available in the area but that the front lawn and sidewalk would be maintained as they were when members of the public were able to observe the bottling operation from outside. Dr. Saunders commented on the volume of production. Ms. Frisker noted that the plant was billed as the largest in the world when it opened. Lynn Lewis asked where the syrup was sourced. Ms. Fricker explained that a syrup factory was located in New Orleans but is no longer extant. Guy Carwile made recommendations for architectural terminology, noted that coordinates were missing, and requested that all plans be included at the same scale.

Dr. Saunders then moved that the nomination be recommended to the SHPO and Ava Allmont seconded. The motion passed unanimously.

#### Dryades Branch Library, Orleans Parish

Presented by Essie Weiss-Tisman, nomination preparer

Sitting at the southwestern end of Orthea Castle Haley Boulevard (formerly Dryades Street) in the Central City neighborhood of New Orleans, the freestanding Dryades Branch Library has an air of monumentality in a neighborhood of mostly shotgun homes and scattered with commercial buildings. The two-story institutional building is designed in the Beaux-Arts style, with the majority of construction consisting of brick. While the building's function has changed over the years and the interior has undergone renovation, there has been no major alteration to the front save for the addition of a fence.

The Dryades Branch Library is significant at the local level under Criterion A, in the areas of Education and Ethnic Heritage: Black. The building was the site of expanded learning opportunities for the city's African American population, as it was the first and, for most of its existence, only public library in New Orleans dedicated to their use. Additionally, the library's auditorium came to serve as a gathering place for many facets for its community. The use of the structure has changed over time, and it has undergone interior renovations, but it maintains integrity of setting, location, design, and feeling. The building's period of significance is tied to its time as a library, from its opening in 1914 to its closure in 1965.

Guy Carwile made recommendations for architectural terminology and asked about long-range plans for the building. Ms. Weiss-Tisman explained that the building is in operation with no known plans to change uses. Dr. Savage asked for clarity about the configuration of the floors of the building. Ms. Weiss-Tisman noted that the auditorium is partly below grade. Dr. Savage asked whether there had been flooding damage as a result. Ms. Weiss-Tisman noted that the building received extensive damage from Hurricane Betsy. Lynn Lewis asked whether the building had an accessible entrance. Ms. Weiss-Tisman noted that she was not aware of one. Dr. Savage asked for the name of the architect. Ms. Weiss-Tisman stated that William Burke was the architect, and he also built the Canal Branch Library. Dr. Savage commented on the eclectic nature of the architecture. Emily Ardoin noted that the building is already listed in the National Register as a contributing element in the Central City Historic District under Criterion C. Lynn Lewis asked about the material of the cornice. Ms. Weiss-Tisman noted that it is cast stone.

Dr. Savage then moved that the nomination be recommended to the SHPO and Dr. Saunders seconded. The motion passed unanimously.

#### Daigleville School, Terrebonne Parish

Presented by Jacob Foreman, nomination preparer

The Daigleville School consists of a one-story, rectangular, masonry Neoclassical Revival building located in Houma, Louisiana and built c 1936-1941 (Photo 1). The building faces Main Street, a road extending through the downtown Houma historic district that follows the course of Bayou Lafourche (Photo 2). The lot measures 415' x 110' with the north side of the property covered by several longleaf pine trees while southern portions of the lot are mostly herbaceous in nature with a few live oak trees growing at the periphery of the property. The surrounding areas consist mostly of craftsman and ranch houses in what is mostly a residential setting surrounding the larger scaled school building on the east, west, and south side. Along Bayou Terrebonne, to the north of the school building, development consists mostly of industrial and commercial structures. The building is of brick construction, measures 85' by 60', and contains a full-height colonnaded portico that extends from the north elevation. The building exemplifies several features of the Neoclassical Revival style including full height columns, portico, and entablature. Although the roof has been recently repaired, the building contains much of its historic integrity of materials, design, and workmanship – including its original plan, double hung windows, doors – as well as feeling, association, location and setting.

The Daigleville School is nominated under Criterion A for its significance at the local level as an elementary school for American Indian youth between 1953 and 1963 and its role in the education of Native Americans within Terrebonne Parish, Louisiana . The termination date of 1963 correlates to the year *Naquin v. Terrebonne Parish School Board* was settled in favor of the Native American community, ushering in the desegregation of Indian and white children in Terrebonne Parish, and the admittance of Native American children into white schools . Moreover, the extant structure on the property is also eligible under Criterion C at the local level for its Neoclassical architectural design of 1937-41. The significant date 1958 correlates to the year in which the school curriculum was expanded to provide a high school level education for Native American children . The Daigleville School building boldly displays the architectural characteristics attributed to the Neoclassical Revival movement of the early 20th century, boasting a large full height colonnaded portico mass that projects from the main body brick walls toward Bayou Terrebonne.

Guy Carwile made recommendations for architectural terminology. Dr. Savage commented on the quality of the architecture and the use of windows for natural light. He recommended adding the transom windows to the floor plans. Lenore Cural was in attendance on behalf of the United Houma Nation and spoke in favor of the nomination. She noted that this school had the first graduating class in the area for the Native American community. Kathleen Bergeron, Bribal Archivist for the United Houma Nation, and two former students of the school were also in attendance. Dr. Saunders commented on the importance of the nomination.

There were no questions or comments from the committee. Turry Flucker moved that the nomination be recommended to the SHPO and Dr. Savage seconded. The motion passed unanimously.

#### Lapeyrouse Grocery, Terrebonne Parish

Presented by Nicole Lirette, nomination preparer

Lapeyrouse Grocery is a c. 1914, elevated, one-story, rusticated concrete block store building located alongside Bayou Petit (Little) Caillou in a small, unincorporated fishing village situated approximately ten miles south of Chauvin and 4.5 miles north of Cocodrie. Bound by Little Caillou Packing Camp to the north, the owner's residence to the south, a bayou to the east, and Shoreline Drive to the west, this commercial establishment retains many of its original elements. There are two primary points of access; main entry is along the roadside elevation (west), and additional access is along the bayou-side elevation (east). Bayou-side entry is largely used by customers arriving by boat having moored to the store's dock. The property also includes a contributing structure— a one-story shed associated with the community's shrimp-drying industry and a historically significant site— a location (dock site) intrinsically tied to the store's historical operations. Despite minor alterations and additions, the property retains overall high integrity of materials, form, and setting and remains worthy for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Lapeyrouse Grocery is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places at the local level under Criterion A in the areas of Commerce and Industry. Significance in Commerce is based on it being a rare surviving example of a rural store and the sole general mercantile establishment built for the surrounding community; significance in Industry is based on its extended operations in the seafood industry that provided

community employment. Commercial establishments like Lapeyrouse Grocery played an important role in the development of coastal Louisiana's natural resource-based economy during a pivotal era. Similar to other geographically isolated settlements in coastal Louisiana, communities of Lower Little Caillou depended heavily on surrounding area waterways and resources for subsistence and to support traditional livelihoods. Changes in the local economy at the dawn of the twentieth century brought about population growth and an increased need for commercial establishments. The area's unique geographic constraints made for a remote setting. This necessitated points of exchange be tactfully located, goods and services be representative of the local economy, and business be diversified— all exemplified by Lapeyrouse Grocery. During its period of significance, 1914–1970, Lapeyrouse Grocery served the surrounding community in numerous ways; it was where groceries, household goods, and supplies needed to support the livelihoods of area trappers and fishermen were purchased. In addition to the store's core function, it has acted as a regional hub for this geographically isolated community. It has proven to be a grounding establishment for generations adjusting to shifting economies and a changing landscape, in turn, reinforcing the area's shared cultural heritage. Throughout multiple generations, the Lapeyrouses found themselves not only retailers but also suppliers, buyers, owners and operators of multiple ventures in the seafood and other natural resource-based industries, all adaptive endeavors physically entwined with the property and surrounding community. Their resilience is likely why the store has been continually operated by the founding family and maintained within the original structure and location for over a century.

Guy Carwile made recommendations for architectural terminology. He asked about the material of the original false front parapet. He also asked about long-term plans for the building. Ms. Lirette explained that there are no plans for changes in use. Lynn Lewis asked for clarification regarding the construction history of the building, primarily in the roof and porches. Mr. Lewis and Dr. Savage requested more clarity in the narrative description of the construction history of the building in the nomination. Ms. Lirette showed a piece of the former parapet taken from the attic of the building and explained that she intended to analyze the material and complete more research on the construction materials in the future. Dr. Savage commented on the uniqueness of the urban building form in the rural area and recommended that additional information on the architecture be added to the nomination. Emily Ardoin explained that the building was being nominated under Criterion A but that she and Ms. Lirette would add information about the architecture. Guy Carwile recommended modifications to the drawings in the nomination to clarify the building construction. Dr. Saunders asked if the nomination could be amended in the future to include an additional criterion if future research supported it. Ms. Ardoin confirmed that it could.

Dr. Saunders then moved that the nominations be recommended to the SHPO and Turry Flucker seconded. There were seven yays and one nay. The motion passed.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 1:51PM.