

NATIONAL REGISTER REVIEW COMMITTEE MEETING – MINUTES
Thursday, December 7, 2023 - 11:00 AM
State Library of Louisiana
701 N 4th Street, Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dr. Robert Carriker called the December 7, 2023, regular meeting of the National Register Review Committee to order at 11:05 AM. In addition to Dr. Carriker, members present included Ava Alltmont, Turry Flucker, Lynn Lewis, Martha Salomon, Dr. Rebecca Saunders, Dr. Matthew Savage, John Sykes, and Dr. Fallon Aidoo.

Dr. Carriker then asked for a motion to approve the agenda. Lynn Lewis so moved, and Fallon Aidoo seconded. The motion passed unanimously.

Bailey Hall welcomed the audience and committee members. Division of Historic Preservation staff in attendance included Bailey Hall (National Register Coordinator).

Dr. Carriker asked for a motion to approve the minutes from May's meeting. Lynn Lewis so moved, and Turry Flucker seconded. Fallon Aidoo abstained. The motion passed.

After this item, six nominations were presented to the committee.

Old Pineville Town Hall, Rapides Parish

Presented by Paul Price, nomination preparer

The Old Pineville Town Hall was designed by Pineville resident architect, C. Errol Barron, Sr. as instructed by the Pineville Mayor and Town Council and constructed in 1931. Located across the Red River from Alexandria in neighboring Pineville, the site contains approximately one-third of an acre and one contributing building. It is a two-story building, steel-frame with brick exterior walls and concrete roof, situated close to the street at the corner of Main and West Shamrock Streets in downtown Pineville. Composed of two sections, with Building Section One approximately five feet taller than Build Section Two, it resembles two adjoining buildings which share a common wall. It has elements of style from Art Deco and the New Amsterdam School (Michael de Klerk). The size of the building is approximately 2,476 square feet on each of the two floors, which together total 4,952 square feet. With the exception of the Jail area on the second floor, the interior walls and ceilings are rough-textured plaster. Although a one-story Work Shop constructed across the rear of the building was almost entirely removed at a date unknown, the remaining building is in overall good condition and retains its historic integrity.

The chosen area of significance for the subject property is Politics/Government at the local level for its design and construction for the express purpose and use as the first-ever Pineville Town Hall, serving as the Pineville Fire Department, Police Station, Utilities Office, Mayor's Office, City Court Room, Judge's Chambers, and Jail initially, and later on as a Driver's License Bureau, Public Library, Auditorium/Meeting Hall and Voting Precinct for local, state and federal elections. The subject building's use as a Town hall is the Period of Significance, from its completion in July 1931 until forty-three years and two months later when it was replaced by the new Pineville City Hall in September 1974. Criterion "C" Architecture applies for the following reasons: A. It represents the work of a master architect and possesses high artistic values in its exterior brickwork design. B. There are only two buildings which exhibit a very high caliber of Art Deco-style detailed exterior brickwork in the Alexandria-Pineville community: the Masonic Building at Fourth and Johnston Streets in Alexandria (added to the National Register in January 1986) and the Old Pineville Town Hall in Pineville. Both buildings share some exterior brickwork design similarities and some interesting connections; the details of the two building's similarities and connections will be more fully explored in Section 8.

C. The compact interior building layout of the Old Pineville Town Hall, which was necessitated by the small lot-size, facilitates the multiplicity of uses carried on within it, with interior circulation creating a cohesive space.

Dr. Carriker asked committee members for questions and comments. Fallon Aidoo suggests discussing the different traits of other buildings the architect constructed in relation to this. She also asked to include a note on where the bricks of the building are from and if they were used on any other buildings in Pineville.

Dr. Carriker opened to public comment. Mike Tudor of the Pineville Downtown Development District spoke in support of the nomination. Michael Wynn of Alexandria also spoke in support of the nomination. Dr. Matthew Savage asked what modifications will be made in order to create the multi-purpose museum and policing space. Mr. Price and Mr. Tudor explained that little to no modifications will be necessary.

Lynn Lewis then moved that the nomination be recommended to the SHPO, and Dr. Rebecca Saunders seconded. The motion passed unanimously.

Our Mother of Mercy Catholic Church and School, Acadia Parish

Presented by Denise Underwood, nomination preparer

The Shrine of Our Mother of Mercy Catholic Church sits on three acres three blocks west of City Hall in Acadia Parish, Louisiana. The property includes four buildings, three of which are contributing. The three contributing buildings are the church, the convent (sister's house), and the parish hall building (known today as the Acadia Parish Head Start Building). The rectory is non-contributing. These buildings date from c. 1924 through 1993, with the parish hall and the church being the oldest, the convent being the next oldest, and the rectory being the youngest building. All of these buildings were used as the campus for the Shrine of Our Mother of Mercy Catholic School from 1922 through 1990. Their styles include late 19th and early 20th century American for the church, Classical Revival for the church hall, Classical revival for the Convent, and the modern movement for the rectory. These buildings have received some alterations over the years, including some window replacements in the church, the rectory, and the sister's house. While these are material changes, the overall form, fenestration patterns, and designs of the four contributing buildings have remained the same and are all recognizable to students and parishioners of Shrine of Our Mother of Mercy Catholic Church and school during the period of significance.

The Shrine of Our Mother of Mercy Church and School is locally significant under Criterion A: History, in the areas of Education and Ethnic Heritage: Black. It represents the initial development of an educational facility for African American students during a time when segregation was alive and thriving. These buildings represent the only opportunity local children of color had to receive an education. The parish hall building remained and functioned as classrooms for the school. The rectory and convent were also integral to the operation of the school. In addition to its educational significance, the Shrine of Our Mother of Mercy Catholic Church played a central role in the black community of Rayne. Our Mother of Mercy Church's history, people, and architecture is significant in the City of Rayne. The history of the church is that has been an integral part of the African American Experience in Louisiana. In 1924, Our Mother of Mercy Church was built to serve Black Catholics of Rayne educationally, socially, and spiritually. Our Mother of Mercy Catholic Church and School provided quality education to African American students during the time of segregation and provided the only private Catholic educational opportunity in Rayne for black students. The church was dedicated in 1969 as The Shrine of Our Mother of Mercy, impacting all Catholics in the city.

Dr. Carriker asked committee members for questions and comments. Lynn Lewis questioned if the building had been moved or raised. Ms. Underwood explained that the church was slightly raised to incorporate a concrete foundation to hold the weight of the stone on the interior of the building. Fallon Aidoo asked to note that the materials that were reclaimed from other buildings be included in the nomination. Turry Flucker questioned how to relationship between the two religious parishes continued throughout the history of the building. Lynn Lewis questioned if there was a public school available for African American students in the city. Ms. Underwood explained the only option for schooling was through the church school regardless of religious orientation.

Dr. Carriker opened to public comments. No comments were made.

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

Travelodge Motel, Lafayette Parish

Located at 1101 Pinhook Road in Lafayette, the Travelodge Motel was built in 1963 in the mid-century style to serve businesspeople and guests visiting the nearby bustling Oil Center and the growing suburban area in south Lafayette. The motel sits at the northeast corner of West Pinhook Road and Audubon Boulevard directly across Pinhook from the Oil Center. The building has an L shape with a parking lot on the south and western sides. There is a restaurant/barber shop in the parking lot that was built separately from the hotel itself. The property also has a pool area with a concrete block fence around it. In 1995, all of the original mid-century details, including the flat and chevron roof, the original metal railings, and concrete block screens, were covered with stucco panels. In 2022, these panels were removed revealing that all of the original architectural features remain. The only major alterations of note are in the interiors of the hotel rooms with updated carpeting and wall finished. Original Travelodge tiles with the teddy bear logo remain in the bathrooms. This distinctively mid-century motel with pool retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

The Travelodge Motel is significant on the local level under Criterion C: Architecture, as an excellent representation of a mid-century modern hotel complex. Furthermore, it is also eligible under Criterion A: Community Planning and Development for its relation to the nearby Oil Center and suburban development of south Lafayette. The hotel was purposefully planned in reaction to the success of the Oil Center and as a way to serve the businesspeople and other guests that were coming to the area. While there were two other hotels in the area, one was demolished by 1976 and the other was demolished in 2004, leaving the Travelodge Motel as the only remaining hotel related to the heyday of the Oil Center. The motel retains a high degree of architectural integrity and has a period of significance of 1963-1974, reflecting the years it was built as well as the years it served the Oil Center by providing a place for Oil Center guests to stay within walking distance.

Nomination was not presented. The committee was asked to vote without a presentation or defer the nomination to the March meeting.

Martha Salomon then moved that the nomination be deferred to the March meeting, and Lynn Lewis seconded. The motion passed unanimously.

Emile Bergeron Farmstead, St Martin Parish

Presented by Merry Bearden, nomination preparer

The Emile Bergeron Farmstead, located at 4507-C Main Highway in Breaux Bridge, St. Martin, Parish, occupies 3.23 acres along Bayou Teche. Constructed in 1898 by local carpenter and builder Emile Bergeron as his family home, the main house represents a mix of various Victorian-era influences and epitomizes eclectic Folk Victorian styling. There are also elements of traditional Acadian-style homes with a steep sloped, gabled roof and one-and-a-half stories of living space. A few Craftsman characteristics are also present. The raised, 1,669-square-foot cottage constructed of tongue and groove, locally sourced and milled cypress, sits well back from the highway on a large grassy lot accessible via a long gravel driveway. On the sides of and behind the building, sit eight other buildings or structures that comprise the Bergeron farmstead including a garage, cistern, pump house, hen house, outdoor kitchen, pigeon coop, pig pen, and livestock barn. Bayou Teche runs behind the property and serves as its eastern boundary.

The Emile Bergeron Farmstead is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places at the local level of significance under Criterion A for Agriculture as an intact farm complex and landscape that conveys farm practices during the late 19th to mid-20th centuries in St. Martin Parish. As St. Martin Parish comprises part of the historically French region of southwest Louisiana known primarily as Acadiana or "Cajun Country," the property also represents the rural lives and culture of descendants of the Acadian people. In addition, the house is eligible under Criterion C for Architecture, as an intact example of the Folk Victorian style in rural St.

Martin Parish. Emile Bergeron, a local builder and master carpenter who built three other National Register-listed houses in Breaux Bridge, built the home for himself and his family in 1898. It retains its most distinctive original exterior features including a symmetrical façade, double bay windows on the front façade that flank the front entry porch, and centered dormer. On the interior, the original portion of the house retains its historic layout and features including fireplaces and cypress millwork throughout the building. The building underwent a kitchen and dining room addition in the early 1920s, but those changes occurred within the period of significance, which is 1898 to 1945, the time during which Emile Bergeron was directly associated with the property. The agricultural buildings on the property were all constructed during the period of significance and retain integrity.

Dr. Carriker asked committee members for questions and comments. Fallon Aidoo asked if the other buildings will be restored to continue to tell the story of the farmstead. Ms. Bearden explained that all of the buildings will be restored. Dr. Matthew Savage asked for clarification on the Criteria arguments for the nomination and applauded the necessity of appropriate restoration work utilizing original materials. He also inquired about the future use of the building and Ms. Bearden explained that it is a private residence but is open to utilizing the property as a tool for educating students. Martha Salomon asked if there was a local historic district that the property could be a part of, however the location of this property is outside of Breaux Bridge City limits.

Dr. Carriker opened to public comments. Brian Davis offered his support of the nomination and restoration work.

Fallon Aidoo then moved that the nomination be recommended to the SHPO, and Dr. Matthew Savage seconded. The motion passed with one opposition from Turry Flucker.

The committee paused for a 10 minute break, no time stated. Dr. Carriker called the meeting back to order, no time stated.

Joe Victor's Saloon, Orleans Parish

Presented by Zella May, nomination preparer

Joe Victor's Saloon, located at 1534 St. Louis Street, is the oldest remaining building of Storyville, New Orleans' infamous red-light district. The building is a stucco, two-story commercial structure, which sits at the corner of St. Louis and Villere Street in New Orleans. The attached one story shed is not original. Joe Victor's Saloon is in its original location. The building was a saloon during the Storyville era, 1897-1917, and is now one of only three remaining buildings from that period. Additionally, it is the oldest of the three remaining buildings. The building operated as a bar/saloon when the neighborhood in which it is located functioned as the city's Red-Light District. From 1897 to 1917, New Orleans tolerated and controlled prostitution within a multi-block area of the city called The District, but more commonly known as Storyville. In addition to accommodating houses of ill repute, Storyville fostered new forms of music within its numerous saloons, dance halls, bordellos, and cabarets, which led to racial socializing in an era of legal segregation. The interracial interaction in public entertainment spaces fostered the growth of what would become known as jazz. The neighborhood that encompassed Storyville was destroyed to build public housing in the 1940s. The loss of original Storyville era buildings heightens the significance of Joe Victor's Saloon. The significance of Joe Victor's Saloon is as a scarce direct link to the Storyville district. As such, it serves as one of only three remaining representations of the culturally significant district of Storyville, one of the most important birthplaces of New Orleans jazz.

Joe Victor's Saloon is locally significant under Criterion A for Entertainment/Recreation as the oldest remaining building of Storyville, New Orleans' infamous red-light district. Between 1897 and 1917, Storyville served as a quasi-legal and centralized redlight and entertainment district in the heart of New Orleans. Within this vice district, early freeform jazz flourished in the various entertainment venues such as saloons, dance halls, bordellos, and cabarets. These venues created socially acceptable forms of recreation and socializing between black and white neighborhood denizens in an era of legal segregation. Although Storyville originally encompassed multiple blocks outside the French Quarter and was associated with renowned musicians,

artists, politicians, and performers, just three buildings from the Storyville era remain. Saloons in the District were the sites of the most interracial recreation and socializing. Unlike brothels, which catered specifically to white men, or cribs, which were dedicated to high volume sexual commerce, saloons were the places where johns, prostitutes, gamblers, locals, and neighborhood residents gathered regardless of race, class, respectability, or economic status. As a result, saloons were the target not only of “dry” activists like Carrie Nation and the AntiSaloon league, but also city and State officials. The Gay-Shattuck Law was “designed to forestall prohibition through liquor regulation and to remove women from all places where liquor was sold and consumed.” Saloons were the target of these efforts because the intention was to prohibit “women and men from drinking together in public [as well as] blacks and whites from from drinking together in public.” The saloon serves to detail both the important social history of Storyville and the contributions of the neighborhood and neighborhood entertainment spaces, such as saloons, to the history of race relations in the South, and the development of jazz music. The period of significance begins in 1897, the year the Story ordinance was passed legally recognizing the District as the sole place where prostitution was not illegal, and ends in 1917, when the Storyville district was closed.

Dr. Carriker asked committee members for questions and comments. Martha Salomon questioned who Joe Victor was, but no information was available. Lynn Lewis asked what the future use of the building will be and Ms. May explained that it will be converted into apartments.

Dr. Carriker opened to public comments. James Rolf of Rolf Preservation Works, spoke in support of the architect working on the rehabilitation project.

Martha Salomon then moved that the nomination be recommended to the SHPO, and Dr. Matthew Savage seconded. The motion passed with one opposition from Fallon Aidoo.

Southern Pacific Steam Locomotive #745 Relocation, St John the Baptist Parish
Presented by John Fitzmorris, nomination preparer

At the request of the Louisiana Steam Train Association, this documentation is hereby submitted pursuant to National Park Service Regulations, 36 CFR 60.14(b)(2), Relocating Properties Listed in the National Register. The Southern Pacific Railroad Steam Locomotive #745 listed in the National Register, currently stands in its location behind Ochsner Hospital in Jefferson, Louisiana. The monument will be relocated to the Garyville Timbermill Museum in Garyville, St. John the Baptist Parish, Louisiana. Under 36 CFR 60.14 (b)(4), listed properties that are relocated without following the procedures outlined in 36 CFR 60.14(b)(2) are automatically removed from the National Register. This proposal seeks to retain the National Register listed status of the resource during and after its relocation.

The locomotive is currently located in the parking lot of the Ochsner Medical Center in Jefferson, LA and only remains there as a courtesy granted by Ochsner. The request to move SP 745 is both practical and necessary. The locomotive will become part of the exhibit at the Garyville Timbermill Museum and receive the much needed repairs it deserves. The museum hosts the exhibits of a former lumber mill located on the Garyville Northern Railroad and that also had a station for the railroad. Garyville’s location in the River Parishes region of Louisiana places it in the heart of the “Bonfire Culture” that serves as one of the major tourist destinations during the Holiday Season.

Dr. Carriker asked committee members for questions and comments. Martha Salomon asked whether the restoration efforts will be in line with historical materials originally used. Committee members discussed the role between the timber mill and the train and how both resources will contribute to boosting the integrity of both. They also discussed specifications of how the move will take place. They discussed how the original nomination will be affected by the train’s relocation, being a moveable object that will continue to move.

Dr. Carriker opened to public comments. No comments made.

Fallon Aidoo then moved that the nomination be recommended to the SHPO, and Martha Salomon seconded. The motion passed unanimously.

Rosenwald Schools and Teachers Residence MPDF

Presented by Brian Davis, nomination preparer

At the time of this writing, several other southern states have a MPDF for their Rosenwald schools. This includes Texas, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama. Rosenwald Schools in Louisiana have been researched, but only two have been listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Louisiana has developed thorough historic contexts for education in the state as well as the African American experience; it is only natural that a multiple property documentation form (MPDF) for Rosenwald schools follow. This MPDF discusses how African Americans in the south and Louisiana worked with Northern philanthropists, the Julius Rosenwald Fund in particular, to provide educational opportunities for the state's African American students during a time of strict segregation.

The Mt. Sinai Rosenwald School is a former school constructed in 1921-22 as the "Two Teacher" type of Rosenwald School built to serve the surrounding African American community in northeast Claiborne Parish, Louisiana. The school was constructed east of the intersection of Mt. Sinai Road and Taylor Way. Between 1964 and 1969, it was moved to the site of Mt. Olive Rosenwald School, where there were currently two other school buildings. After it was moved to Mt. Olive, there were five buildings total on the campus, at least two of which were Rosenwald Schools (a third may have been one as well). One was later moved to a nearby high school following desegregation and was later demolished. Today, there are two buildings left at Mt. Olive – the former Mt. Sinai Rosenwald School and a one-story former lunchroom building. The five buildings were arranged in a backwards C shape with an open yard in front and a large play yard behind it. Once it was moved to Mt. Olive, it became known as such. The school was active through 1970. The property is vacant, but is maintained by the Mt. Olive Missionary Baptist Church, whose property it sits on. While it isn't in active use, the school still retains all seven aspects of integrity and is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

The Mt. Sinai Rosenwald School, constructed in 1921-22, is significant on the local level under Criterion A: Ethnic Heritage and Education for the role it played in educating the African American students in this section of Claiborne Parish. It is also significant on the state level under Criterion C: Architecture as a prime example of the Rosenwald Community School Plan: Two Teacher Type school building. It has direct associations with the historic contexts defined in the Rosenwald Schools in Louisiana, 1917-1932 Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF). It meets the registration requirements of the Rosenwald School Property Type, particularly Subtype II: Community School Plans found in Section F of the MPDF. The Mt. Sinai School is eligible under Criterion A and C as it retains many original design features, materials, and examples of craftsmanship used on the Rosenwald Community school plans. The period of significance under Criterion A is 1921-1970 encompassing the years that the school educated only African American students. The period of significance under Criterion C is 1921- 22, encompassing the years that the school was constructed.

The Fellowship Rosenwald School Teacher's Home is a former teacherage constructed in 1922- 23 as a two-teacher home from the Nashville Community School plans. It was built to house the teachers at the Fellowship Rosenwald School, located across the street from the teacherage on the property of the Fellowship Baptist Church in Claiborne Parish, Louisiana. The Fellowship Rosenwald School was constructed in 1922-23 to the east of the Fellowship Baptist Church. The Fellowship Rosenwald School remained in use through 1952. The teachers' home is currently vacant and while the buildings is not in use, it still historic integrity and is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

The Fellowship Rosenwald School Teacher's Home, constructed in 1922-23, is significant on the local level under Criterion A: Ethnic Heritage and Education for the role it played in housing the teachers who were significant in educating the African American students in this section of Claiborne Parish. It is also significant on the state level under Criterion C: Architecture as a prime example of the Rosenwald Community School Plan: Two Teacher Home. It has direct associations with the historic contexts defined in the Rosenwald

Schools in Louisiana, 1917- 1932 Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF). It meets the registration requirements of the Rosenwald School Property Type, particularly Subtype II: Teachers' Homes found in Section F of the MPDF. The Fellowship Rosenwald Teacher's Home is eligible under Criterion A and C as it retains many original design features, materials, and examples of craftsmanship used on the Rosenwald Community school plans. The period of significance under Criterion A is 1922-1952 encompassing the years that the school housed teachers for the Fellowship Rosenwald School (the school was consolidated with other nearby African American schools in 1952). The period of significance under Criterion C is 1922-23, encompassing the years that the home was constructed.

Dr. Carriker asked committee members for questions and comments. Discussion regarding the relationship of churches to these Rosenwald Schools occurred along with a deep discussion about the history of education in Louisiana with many committee members recounting their own experiences regarding the history of these schools and communities. James Rolf and Jessica Richardson who also worked on the nomination offered insight into the history of the schools.

Dr. Carriker opened to public comments. John Fitzmorris spoke in support of the nominations.

John Sykes then moved that the MPDF nomination be recommended to the SHPO, and Fallon Aidoo seconded. The motion passed unanimously.

Dr. Rebecca Saunders moved that the Mount Sinai School and the Fellowship Teachers Residence be recommended to the SHPO, and Lynn Lewis seconded. The motion passed unanimously.

At the request of the Washington Parish School Board the nomination for the Jones Creek Rosenwald School was not presented and a request for deferral was made.

Dr. Rebecca Saunders moved that the Jones Creek Rosenwald School be deferred to the March meeting and Lynn Lewis seconded. The motion passed with one opposition from John Sykes.

LSU Historic District Additional Documentation and Boundary Increase, East Baton Rouge Parish
Presented by Jessica Richardson, nomination preparer

An addendum was prepared to update the period of significance for Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge (LSU), which was listed as a historic district on the National Register of Historic Places in 1988 and has not been evaluated since that time. The district's areas of significance will also be updated to include Education. The district includes commercial, institutional, and residential buildings. The current period of significance (POS) ends in 1938, following the Register's then 50-year guideline. The present submission will bring the period of significance up to 1974, the current 50-year guideline. As part of the update, a new inventory is provided as well as a new district map. Listed on the National Register on September 15, 1988, the LSU NRHD had an inventory of 57 buildings. By updating the POS to 1974, the contributing/non-contributing status of 6 buildings changes from non-contributing to contributing (see Map 2). Four sites, one structure, and one object were added to the resource count (See Map 3). then, one building has been demolished (original inventory entry 13, Radioisotope Lab). Seven buildings were counted in the original resource count as multiple buildings – the original building and their additions. However, these should have been counted as one resource. Thus, 15 resource entries from the original nomination have been reduced to 7 entries. Based on these changes, the new overall building count (contributing and non-contributing) for the LSU NRHD is 53 and overall resource count total is 59. Since the listing of the LSU NRHD in 1988, intensive survey done in 2023 revealed that the district continues to retain integrity and numerous historic resources. The resurvey also confirmed that the existing period of significance, 1922-1938, needs to be expanded to include more of the campus's historic resources within the district boundaries. Per the 1988 National Register nomination, the district had an intrusion rate of 19%, which included buildings that were less than 50 years old and the additions, which were counted separately. Today, the district has an intrusion rate of roughly 8.6%. Intrusions in the district included any building¹ constructed after 1938 because of the 50-year guideline as well as additions to buildings, even though they were directly attached to the historic building and not constructed

separately. Per National Register Bulletin 15, "The National Register Criteria for Evaluation" excludes properties that achieved significance within the last fifty years unless they are of exceptional importance."² For the most part, if a building is not 50 years old when a district is nominated or listed, it is considered an intrusion. Intrusions at that time included many mid-century classroom buildings and residence halls, designed in either the Italian Renaissance style or a modern style.

When Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge was listed on the National Register in 1988, the district was listed at the state level under Criterion C: Architecture and Engineering. The period of significance for the district was 1922-1938, encompassing the years from LSU's move to its new campus through the 50-year guideline at that time. This additional documentation provides additional historical background information to supplement the original nomination to support the additional area of significance at the state level under Education. The end of the new period of significance is 1974, the current 50-year guideline. There is no other logical end to the period of significance as LSU has continued to be a significant educational resource in the state, serving as the state's flagship university.

This Boundary Increase I proposes to add 146 resources to Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, which was listed on the National Register in 1988 with a period of significance ending in 1938. The boundary increase is predicated on additional documentation to the district updating the period of significance to 1974. Of these 146 resources, 86 are contributing (60%) and 59 (40%) are non-contributing (See Map 2). This includes 134 buildings, three sites, five structures, and four objects. The buildings include commercial, institutional (academic), and residential buildings. The main thoroughfares within the Boundary Increase I are West Chimes Street, West Lakeshore Drive, East Parker Blvd, South Quad Drive, Nicholson Drive, Highland Road, South Stadium Drive, Dalrymple Drive, Field House Drive, Tower Drive, and South Campus Drive. Academic buildings for the most part are located near the original central core of campus and radiate out to the direct east and south. The residential buildings are located for the most part to the north and east. Support buildings are scattered throughout the campus adjacent to the main buildings they serve as well as a grouping of maintenance and facility services buildings at the south side of the Boundary Increase I area.

Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, is significant at the state level under Criterion C: Architecture and Engineering and at the state level under Criterion A: Education. The period of significance for both areas of significance is 1922-1973, encompassing the years that the university was built and expanded upon as well as the years that the university has served (and continues to serve) as the state's flagship university. The boundary increase represents the growth and expansion of the university's campus throughout the 20th century to accommodate its growing student population as well as its growing academic departments and athletic, social, and cultural realms. When LSU was listed on the National Register in 1983, the only resources included were those around the original central core. As is described in Sections 7 and 8, the campus grew over the course of the 20th century and the resources that resulted from this growth are significant both under Criterion C and A. While not all are significant under C, all of the resources that are contributing related to the educational significance of the district either directly, i.e. classrooms, or indirectly as support buildings. Additional documentation has been submitted expanding the period of significance through 1974 based on the university's development. The end of the new period of significance is 1974, based on the current 50-year guideline. This boundary increase aims to include more historic resources within the campus's modern boundaries that help to tell the story of LSU throughout the 20th and 21st century.

Dr. Carriker asked committee members for questions and comments. John Sykes clarified that the Nicholson Drive gates should not be included as they were entirely destroyed in 2018 and reconstructed. Dr. Rebecca Saunders asked how the Stadium could be included as a contributing element despite being significantly altered. Ms. Richardson explained that she utilized the methods of other listed stadiums to make the case for contributing status.

Dr. Carriker opened to public comments. Brian Davis offered his take on the contributing status of the stadium to the district as a historical icon.

Lynn Lewis then moved that the nomination be recommended to the SHPO, and Martha Salomon seconded. The motion passed unanimously.

Closing Announcements:

Ms. Hall announced that the next National Register Review Committee meeting was scheduled for Thursday, March 28, 2024. Ms. Hall reminded committee members of the attendance policy where any member who with three consecutive absences vacates their seat on the committee. A request for recommendations to fill the vacant seats on the committee was made as well.

Adjournment: 2:11 PM