



**BILLY NUNGESSER**  
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

**State of Louisiana**  
**OFFICE OF THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR**  
**DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE, RECREATION & TOURISM**  
**OFFICE OF CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT**  
**DIVISION OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION**

**KRISTIN P. SANDERS**  
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

*In accordance with ACT 302 of the 2020 Regular Session, the **National Register Review Committee** meeting on **Thursday, December 3, 2020**, at 11:00 a.m. was held via video conference. Matters on this agenda are critical to the continuation of the business of the **National Register Review Committee**. This notice shall be posted online, emailed to any member of the public or news media who request notice, and distributed to news media within the geographic area of the public body.*

**NATIONAL REGISTER REVIEW COMMITTEE MEETING – MINUTES**  
**Thursday, December 3, 2020 - 11:00AM**  
**Via Zoom**

Chairman John Sykes called the December 3, 2020, regular meeting of the National Register Review Committee to order at 11:04AM. In addition to Mr. Sykes, members present included Ava Allmont, Tarah Arcuri, Dr. Robert Carriker, Guy Carwile, Turry Flucker, Lynn Lewis, Peggy Lowe, Brian McGowan, Martha Salomon, Dr. Rebecca Saunders, and Dr. Matthew Savage.

Mr. Sykes asked for a motion to approve the agenda. Turry Flucker so moved and Brian McGowan seconded. The motion passed unanimously.

Emily Ardoin welcomed the audience and committee members to the meeting. She also introduced all of the committee members as well as Carrie Broussard and other Division of Historic Preservation staff.

Mr. Sykes asked for a motion to approve the minutes from August's meeting. Dr. Saunders so moved and Dr. Carriker seconded. The motion passed unanimously.

After this item, 4 nominations were presented to the committee.

Lozano House, Iberville Parish

Presented by Michelle Shoriak, nomination preparer

23730 Eden Street Plaquemine, Louisiana, henceforth referred to as the Lozano House, is located between Railroad Avenue and the Mississippi River in Plaquemine, Louisiana. Standing at two and a half stories high, the Lozano House was erected between 1896 and 1900 and first appeared on a Sanborn Fire Insurance Map in 1900. The Lozano House was originally and briefly owned by a prominent member of Plaquemine society, Mr. Louis S. Lozano, and built by local builder, Mr. P.W. Briggs, in the Free Classic Queen Anne Style. The house still retains the same overall form and many of its original features on the interior and exterior including the double-hung wood windows with perimeter stained glass, decorative shingle and dentil details, rounded porte cochere, and plaster ceiling medallions. Due to the high degree of historic integrity and rarity of the architectural elements among neighboring buildings the Lozano House, located at 23730 Eden St. Plaquemine, LA, is eligible for listing in the National Register.

The Lozano House located at 23730 Eden Street is significant at the local level under Criterion C, in the area of architecture, as a notable example of the Free Classic Queen Anne style in Plaquemine, Louisiana. The Lozano House is a rare example, in Plaquemine specifically, of this architectural subtype, emphasizing the transition from the highly ornamented style of Queen Anne Revival to the more traditional and subdued



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Colonial Revival style. Being the earliest known example of this style in Plaquemine and having likely utilized the railroad and lumber industries that championed the town into existence, the building is a quintessential example of Plaquemine architecture. Notably built by local builder, Mr. P.W. Briggs, who also built and improved many Plaquemine buildings including the Opera House and St. John's Church, the Lozano House was completed between 1896 and 1900; not appearing on the 1896 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map but appearing initially on the 1900 Sanborn Map. Although the subject building is likely the topic of an 1897 newspaper article, the building's determined period of significance of 1900 is based on its first appearance on a Sanborn Fire Insurance Map.

Guy Carwile recommended technical corrections for terminology in the architectural description. He asked for identification of an H.H. Richardson-designed building mentioned in the nomination and clarification on the decrease in popularity of the Queen Anne style in Louisiana. Mr. Carwile also asked about long-term plans for the building. Ms. Shoriak explained that the owners are re-zoning the building from residential to commercial and are planning for commercial use on the ground floor with residential above. John Sykes noted a misspelling in the nomination draft.

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

Kenneth C. and Carolyn B. Landry House, East Baton Rouge Parish  
Presented by Ronlyn Domingue, nomination preparer

The Kenneth C. and Carolyn B. Landry House (The Landry House) is a Contemporary style, flat-roofed, single-story house with International style elements. Kenneth C. Landry was the architect. Completed in late 1950 or early 1951 in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, the side-facing, T plan house is three miles southeast of downtown Baton Rouge and two and a half miles northeast of Louisiana State University. The neighborhood, Glenmore Place, has wide streets and mature hardwood trees and a mixture of ages and styles of residences. Surrounded mostly by more modest ranch-style houses, the Landry House stands out as strikingly modern in comparison. It is a wood-framed house built on a concrete slab foundation. The residence is 2,295 square feet with four bedrooms, three bathrooms, kitchen, utility room, living/dining room, and office. Its narrow front façade features a combination of concrete block and dark brown cedar shakes. The flat roof, cantilevered carport, and deep, boxed eaves make the house appear well-grounded to the land. The longest side of the house faces south, and large sash windows allow light and warmth into the rooms. At the back of the house, where the north and east walls form a L-shape, fixed picture windows and two doors provide a view and access to informal garden areas and a concrete patio. A concrete block wall at the patio's north end offers privacy for this space and an adjacent courtyard. The seamless 1962 addition, designed and built by the Landrys, and subsequent minor modifications honor the house's integrity and preserve several original features.

The Kenneth C. and Carolyn B. Landry House (The Landry House) is significant at the local level, under Criterion C in the area of architecture. Designed by Kenneth C. Landry (1925–2006), the house is an important example of Modern architecture, specifically the Contemporary style, in the period of 1945-1965, within Baton Rouge. The Landry House illustrates key elements of Modernist architecture through its low, horizontal profile, adherence to the maxim "form follows function", and use of large windows to integrate the indoors and outdoors. Within the house, public spaces flow together, and private spaces can be opened to enhance the



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sense of expansiveness. In the City of Baton Rouge, it is one of the earliest Modern houses of this period and a unique example of the Contemporary style, flat roof subtype.

Guy Carwile recommended technical corrections for terminology and clarification in the nomination and noted that the Middleton Library building mentioned in the nomination is planned for demolition. He recommended including popular home magazines as a nationwide influence on contemporary-style architecture in the 1950s. He asked whether Ms. Domingue had learned from the architect any details about his decision to use cedar shakes on the house. Ms. Domingue speculated based on a conversation with the architect that his intent was to use a natural material and that the decision might have been based on factors such as influence of the work of Harwell Hamilton Harris. John Sykes mentioned a recent multiple-property submission for the work of A. Hays Town and suggested including 7655 Boyce in Baton Rouge as an additional example for comparison but noted that the roof is not flat. Guy Carwile asked whether the nomination would affect the owners' plans for the house. Ms. Domingue explained that their respect for the design of the house and mid-century architecture in general, as well as the demolition of a nearby modernist house, led to their decision to nominate it.

Guy Carwile then moved that the nomination be recommended to the SHPO and Martha Salomon seconded. The motion passed with one committee member absent during the vote.

Drake's Salt Works Archaeological District, Winn and Natchitoches Parishes  
Presented by Matthew Helmer, nomination preparer

Located in Winn and Natchitoches Parishes, Louisiana, the Drake's Saltworks district encompasses 186 ha (459 acres) including six archaeological sites (Upper Lick, Lower Lick, Big Lick, Little Lick, Jack's Lick, Smith's Lick) where large-scale historic Euro-American and American Indian salt production took place along Saline Bayou (Figures 1 and 2). The district is located partly on Kisatchie National Forest, and partly on privately owned land. The licks consist of seasonally inundated salt flats with dense Caddo culture refuse middens, as well as remains of Antebellum/Civil War wooden and concrete brine wells and brick furnaces. The Caddo produced salt at the district, distributing it throughout their nation, to other tribes, and to early French and Spanish settlers, and the sites continued to be used for salt making throughout the Antebellum-Civil War Period. The licks are named after Reuben Drake, a prominent early Euro-American settler of Winn Parish who directed major salt-making efforts there, and pioneered rotary drilling.

Drake's Saltworks is located within a major interior salt basin that expands from northwestern Louisiana into adjacent portions of Arkansas, Texas, and Oklahoma. Drake's Saltworks is the only location known to have evidence of indigenous salt production in northwestern Louisiana. The only other locale in Louisiana where prehistoric/protohistoric salt production has been documented is Salt Mine Valley (16IB23) on Avery Island in southern Louisiana (Brown 1980, 1999). The district has proved invaluable in addressing important research questions regarding the timing, techniques, and the organization of salt production by American Indians during the protohistoric and early historic periods. Additionally, the site has the potential to yield insight into the production and role of salt in the South during the Civil War. The district is eligible under Criterion D because it contains intact cultural deposits with abundant artifacts and unusually well preserved features that have provided information about chronology, technology, and past human organization, especially related to studies of salt production and socio-economic networks. Contributing elements to the district include the six archaeological sites listed here, and any other potentially unknown sites within the proposed district boundary that directly relate to American Indian or historic Euro-American salt production. Although the district has



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national and even international research significance for understanding the role of salt production in indigenous and early industrial economies, its significance is primarily regional, with an outstanding archaeological assemblage for understanding the period of early contact and colonial history of the southeast.

Guy Carwile commended then nomination and recommended removing a measurement in hectares from the description. Dr. Carriker also commended the nomination and recommended including a description for the term "salt lick" in the nomination. John Sykes asked about a connection to pottery making at the site in light of migration from Pottersville. Mr. Helmer explained that he had not found a direct reference to early pottery making at the site. Dr. Saunders also commended the nomination but noted that Criterion B was not claimed in the nomination. Emily Ardoin noted a concern that the integrity of above-ground resources related to Ruben Drake might not be sufficient to claim Criterion B. Dr. Saunders recommended other additions including a state-level inset map along with the maps in the nomination and recommended adding photographs and labels related to different types of artifacts.

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

Request to Retain Listed Status of Caddo Parish Confederate Monument During and After Relocation  
Presented by Emily Ardoin, National Register Coordinator

At the request of Shreveport Chapter #237 of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, this documentation is submitted pursuant to National Park Service Regulations, 36 CFR 60.14(b)(2), Relocating Properties Listed in the National Register. The Caddo Parish Confederate Monument listed in the National Register in 2014, was completed in its current and original location in 1906. The monument will be relocated to the Pleasant Hill Battlefield in neighboring DeSoto Parish, adjacent to a cemetery containing burials from a Civil War battle. 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.

Dr. Saunders asked for clarification about the Certified Local Government (CLG) vote. Emily Ardoin explained that the monument is currently located in Shreveport, a CLG, and one of the responsibilities of a CLG is to provide comments on National Register documentation within its jurisdiction. Ms. Ardoin noted that the Shreveport local historical commission voted to recommend against retaining the listing but that the mayor had not signed a formal report. Dr. Carriker asked whether the original nomination would be updated if the relocation were approved by the National Park Service. Emily Ardoin explained that the process includes providing documentation to NPS after initial approval and the relocation, including updated maps and boundary descriptions, for final approval. Dr. Saunders inquired about the process of disassembling the monument. Jackie Nichols spoke on behalf of Shreveport Chapter #237 of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. Ms. Nichols stated in part that the monument was originally intended to be representative as a cenotaph dedicated to Confederate soldiers and that the planned remote location is intended to protect the monument. She stated that the UDC wishes to "encourage viewers to preserve and study this sculpture, to see it as a stimulus to do their own research about the Civil War and to draw their own conclusions." She noted that a bid package from the contractor was expected to be completed in January. Dr. Saunders asked whether the Shreveport historical commission's recommendation was based on the effect of the relocation on the narrative of the monument. Emily Ardoin stated that she did not know because the SHPO did not have a formal report including additional



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comments related to the recommendation; however, the area of significance for the original nomination does impact which aspects of integrity are weighted more heavily than others, so that might have been a factor. Guy Carwile noted that the original courthouse present when the monument was erected had since been replaced, so he disagreed with the commission's recommendation. Martha Salomon asked whether recommendations were sought from DeSoto Parish in addition to Shreveport. Emily Ardoin explained that the original location was located within a certified local government but that the proposed new location is not. Dr. Saunders stated that she thought the proposed new location was a good resolution.

Guy Carwile then moved that approval of the relocation be recommended to the SHPO and Lynn Lewis seconded. The motion passed with one nay.

Emily Ardoin announced that the 2021 meeting dates will be April 8, August 5, and December 2 and that related nomination deadlines will be posted online. She noted that the meeting formats, whether in person or via videoconference, will depend upon COVID-19 guidance at the time of the meeting.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 12:36 PM.