



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240

March 7, 2011

Notice to file:

This property has been automatically listed in the National Register of Historic Places. This is due to the fact that the publication of our Federal Register Notice: "National Register of Historic Places: Pending Nominations and Other Actions" was delayed beyond our control to the point where the mandated 15 day public comment period ended after our required 45 day time frame to act on the nomination. If the 45th day falls on a weekend or Federal holiday, the property will be automatically listed the next business day. The nomination is technically adequate and meets the National Register criteria for evaluation, and thus, automatically listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

075



National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name Miller-Roy Building

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 1001 Desiard St

NA

not for publication

NA

vicinity

city or town Monroe

state Louisiana code LA county Ouachita code 073 zip code 71201

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination _____ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets _____ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide X local

Phil Boggan, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
Signature of certifying official

Date

1-18-11

Louisiana Department of Culture, Recreation and Tourism
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property _____ meets _____ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official

Date

Title

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

☒ entered in the National Register

_____ determined eligible for the National Register

_____ determined not eligible for the National Register

_____ removed from the National Register

_____ other (explain:)

Joe Edson Beall
Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

3-7-11

Miller-Roy Building
Name of Property

Ouachita Parish, LA
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		district
		site
		structure
		object
1	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

NA

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Commerce/Trade - Business

Commerce/Trade - Professional

Recreation and Culture/Auditorium

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Vacant/Not in Use

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

No Style

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Concrete

walls: Brick

roof: Tar and Gravel

other: Terra Cotta

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

Located at the corner of Desiard and North Tenth Streets in Monroe, Ouachita Parish, Louisiana, the Miller-Roy Building is a three story brick masonry commercial building. For the purpose of this nomination, the building has no architectural style. When it was completed in 1929, the Miller-Roy was sandwiched between other commercial buildings in a once bustling African American business district. All of these buildings, including its former neighbors the Ritz Theater, Pierce's Pharmacy and Lounge, and the Lincoln Night Club, have since been demolished. Directly across Desiard Street to the south from the Miller-Roy is the Old City Cemetery. There have been minor alterations done to the building with the updating of the storefront materials and extension of the awnings over the storefronts. Despite these minor alterations and deterioration due to the passage of time, the Miller-Roy Building maintains its visual integrity and eligibility for inclusion in the National Register.

Narrative Description

The main façade, facing south on Desiard Street, has five bays on each of the three floors. The first floor has three storefronts. Two are angular and recessed; the third (located at the façade's center) is straight and stands within the plane of the façade. A flat awning above the storefront runs the length of this façade. Located directly above the awning, there are three multi-light transoms topped by a decorative soldier course. While this building is simply styled, it does have several areas of decorative brickwork above and below the window openings. The brickwork on this façade is laid in a 5 to 1 common bond with five stretcher courses alternating with one course of Flemish bond. The second and third floors of this façade have five one over one wood windows with a decorative brick sill. Like the transom windows on the first floor, these windows also have a decorative soldier course above them. The most decorative elements of the building are located above the third floor windows and at the cornice line. Centered below the cornice is a recessed terra cotta panel with the building's date of construction and name. Three stretcher brick courses, each recessed slightly from each other, border this element. Flanking the terra cotta ornamentation are two more decorative brick elements which feature rectangles of soldier courses bordered by headers. Topping this façade is a corbelled brick dentil pattern that also runs along the North Tenth Street façade. Because of the building's location on a corner, both the Desiard and North Tenth Street elevations have the most architectural details. The Adams Street and North Eleventh Street elevations have less detail as they were formerly covered or blocked by adjacent buildings.

The North Tenth Street elevation, facing west, also has storefronts on the first floor. In fact, the Desiard storefront appears to wrap around the corner from the front although a thick pier actually separates the two areas. There are also three more storefronts with multi-light transoms located near the north side of the North Tenth Street façade. The storefronts also feature recessed entries. An awning on the west elevation originally covered only the storefront areas, but the awning was later extended to cover the entire length of this elevation. Currently, the awning covers approximately half the length of this elevation. The transoms have been covered with wood to protect them from vandalism. Centrally located on this façade is another recessed entry which retains remnants of a pressed tin ceiling. The second floor has a large central arch-topped multi-light window flanked by four, one-over-one wood windows on each side. An archivolt surrounds the top of this window. The third floor has a central set of double windows also flanked by four windows on each side. The same decorative brickwork is found on this elevation as well as the corbelled brick dentil course along the cornice.

The rear elevation, facing north towards Adams Street, has fewer decorative masonry details and has a similar fenestration to the main façade. The brick used on this elevation and the North Eleventh Street elevation is a lighter red color than the North Tenth and Desiard Street elevations and has all stretcher courses. The first floor has two central doors at the ground level; each door has a single light transom. Two, one-over-one wood windows flank these doors. The windows appear to have a large single-light transom

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above them. A fire escape stair begins at the lower western corner of the first floor and crosses the width of the building ending in the upper eastern corner. The second floor has five, one-over-one wood windows and a door located just west of the central window. This door serves as an emergency fire exit. The third floor has four, one-over-one windows and the first bay to the east of the central window is another door serving as a fire exit. There are two vertical downspouts on each edge of this elevation. A simple masonry band runs along the cornice continuing onto the North Eleventh Street elevation.

The elevation opposite the North Tenth Street elevation, facing east towards North Eleventh Street, has the same general fenestration as the North Tenth Street elevation except that there are no large central bays. Rather the second and third floors have nine, one-over-one wood windows. The first floor has eight single pane square windows beginning at the second bay. These windows are at the same height as the transom windows on the Desiard Street façade. The same simple masonry band that runs along the cornice on the rear elevation also runs along the cornice on this elevation.

The interior of this building has been vacant for some time, but the floor plan has been used for the same purposes throughout its history. The first floor housed businesses whose storefronts faced Desiard and North Tenth Streets. The second floor housed office space and the third floor served as a ballroom and entertainment space. It was not possible to access the interior of the building, but it was visible from the exterior that there is significant roof damage, which has led to the failure of the ceiling and floor structure. It is likely that the majority of the interior decorations have been lost due to damage.

Alterations:

Despite interior losses occurring at the end of the building's over 81-year history, the Miller-Roy Building has retained its original design and look with only a few alterations to its storefronts. For example, the storefront components (including the doors and bulkhead) on the Desiard Street façade have been replaced with a modern aluminum storefront system; and some of the window glass has been replaced. Despite these material replacements, each storefront has retained its original footprint. The awning has changed since the building was built, originally only covering the storefront areas; but it evolved to cover the majority of the Desiard and North Tenth Street elevations. These are the only evident exterior alterations.

Assessment of Integrity:

Despite the fact that it has not been actively used for several years and has become a victim of vandalism and decay, the Miller-Roy Building still retains its exterior integrity, appearing much the same as it did when it was built 81 years ago. When comparing a photograph from 2010 to a newspaper photograph of the building from 1942, the Miller-Roy clearly retains its visual integrity and remains eligible for National Register listing.

Note: No interior photos were taken. There was no way to access the interior and significant roof damage has caused the interior to be unstable and not safe. There is also no photograph of the rear elevation. A software malfunction during transfer of the photos from the camera to the computer resulted in the loss of a few photographs, including that of the building's rear wall.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☒ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☐ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☐ G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.
- ☒ Not applicable

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Ethnic Heritage - Black

Commerce

Entertainment/Recreation

Period of Significance

1929-1965: Ethnic Heritage - Black; 1929-1949:

Entertainment/Recreation; 1929-1960: Commerce

Significant Dates

1929

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

NA

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Architect/Builder

J.A. Beckwith, contractor

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance for Ethnic Heritage - Black and Social History extends into 1965 to cover the significant years of the modern Civil Rights Movement.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

NA

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Miller Roy Building is locally significant under Criterion A in the areas of ethnic heritage - black, commerce, and entertainment/recreation for its association with events and businesses important to the African American community in the City of Monroe and Ouachita Parish region, pre integration. During the early and modern Civil Rights Movement, the building served as a community meeting space, both for business and social purposes, and as regional offices for both the NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People) and CORE (Congress of Racial Equality). The building is also significant for its role as an entertainment venue for African Americans. It was the only venue around northeast Louisiana where African American bands and musicians could play and local African Americans could enjoy the music of popular musicians of the time. The periods of significance are 1929-65 for its ethnic heritage-black and social history, 1929-1960 for its commercial significance, and 1929-49 for its significance in entertainment/recreation. These dates were chosen to encompass all of the foregoing significant roles. The period of significance for the ethnic heritage-black case extends to 1965 because the candidate was important in the local Civil Rights movement until that date.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

Ethnic Heritage/Black and Commerce Cases

Importance in an African American Business District

The Miller-Roy Building served as the business hub for the African American business district in Monroe from 1929 until the 1960s. It served as a small business incubator, leading to the creation of other local African American businesses, as well as housing many long term businesses. Today, it is the only building that remains representing this once thriving district.

Just prior to the Great Depression, Dr. J.C. Roy and Dr. J.T. Miller saw the need for a building that would house African American professional and business offices as well as a place where African Americans could go for entertainment. Their forethought led to the construction of the Miller-Roy Building in 1929, built by an African American contractor, J.A. Beckwith. While the rest of the country was feeling the effects of the Great Depression, these two men managed to show the Monroe and Ouachita Parish African American community that business and life could survive in such harsh financial times. The doctors' and building's impact were noticed by the African American community as seen in this quote from Reverend Roosevelt Wright, an expert on the Miller-Roy Building: "It was the place, the calling card. Basically what it said to all the other African Americans was that this can be done. . . .Others came along after it and you ended up with a business district that ran all the way from Fifth Street, called Five Points, all the way down to Fourteenth Street, with heavy traffic."

The first floor storefronts housed businesses over the years such as the Savoy Pool Hall, Marie's Beauty Shop, Houston Boutique, Chicken Shack Café, various barber shops, and the Greenfront Pool Room. The second floor had professional offices including several dental practices and doctor's offices including those of Drs. Roy and Miller. One doctor whose offices were located in the building, Dr. Governor McClanahan, was referred to as Monroe's senior physician in an article touting his success both professionally and in the community at large. Other spaces held offices of African American lawyers, tailors, and insurance companies such as Lighthouse Insurance, Keystone Insurance, Standard Life Insurance, and Peoples Insurance, all of which catered to African Americans. The African American newspaper, the *Monroe Broadcast*, also had offices in this building and was run by Sherman Briscoe. The city directories from the 1930s through the 1960s show these businesses as continually occupying the Miller-Roy Building, sometimes moving from one location in the building to another. Some businesses eventually grew and moved out of the Miller-Roy, thus showing that the building also served as a local African American small business incubator. One such business was Pierce's Pharmacy, which was located at 1001 Desiard from the early 1930s until the early 1940s when it moved to a location adjacent to the Miller-Roy Building. The building also housed the Negro Chamber of Commerce, which was

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important for African American businesses and for social programs such as vocational education and Civil Rights activities.

In addition to housing African American businesses, the Miller-Roy building also provided space for vocational education within the African American community, which further boosted the breadth of African American professionals within Monroe. In the early decades of the twentieth century, African American leaders were advocating for vocational education. The Tuskegee Institute, which was led by Booker T. Washington, was one such institution that educated its students to learn needed skills that would benefit society. Ibra January came back to Monroe after graduating from Tuskegee and advocated for vocational education in Monroe. Trained as a tailor, he opened up tailoring schools. Meetings were held at the Miller-Roy Building at the Negro Chamber of Commerce where plans were made for these vocational schools in Monroe and Ouachita Parish. Other tailors also opened up schools including Lucius White, whose school was housed on the third floor of the Miller-Roy Building starting in 1949 until the mid 1960s.

Lucius White's Tailoring School and the numerous other businesses housed in the Miller-Roy Building created a significant amount of daily pedestrian traffic. On a daily basis, the Miller-Roy Building was "never quiet," and, "every space in there was occupied with black businesses . . . They didn't have no empties," according to local Zeke Zimmerman. Prior to integration, this black business district along Desiard Street was the only place where African Americans could conduct business. Reverend Roosevelt Wright describes this bustling business district, which was,

"killed by integration. Once they integrated, the businesses lost their edge. Many of them could say, well don't shop where you can't work. Well now once they're integrated, you've lost that angle. Then they would say, don't buy clothes where they won't let you try them on. Once that changed, you lost that angle too."

Post integration, the businesses in the Miller-Roy and surrounding area had to compete with larger businesses, much like a mom and pop store competing with a national chain. Slowly, the businesses began to be abandoned. Urban Renewal also contributed to the area's decline, and the area that once spanned ten blocks along Desiard Street turned into a ghost town. When visiting the Miller-Roy Building today, Zeke Zimmerman advised, "You just have to imagine a whole strip of buildings just like the Miller-Roy going down Desiard."

The Miller-Roy Building is the only building left in the ten block area that has connections to the African American business district. It was one of the earliest buildings in the area and served as a business hub for the local African American community on a city-wide and parish-wide level. After integration, the African American businesses lost patronage due to more competition and eventually, many, including those in the Miller-Roy, closed. Disrepair, neglect, and the test of time led to the loss of many of the area's buildings. Today, the Miller-Roy is the lone survivor of this once vibrant district and deserves to be listed in the National Register.

Social History: Important Entertainment Venue

The third floor of the Miller-Roy Building was designed to serve as a place for African Americans to go for entertainment. There was already such a place in Monroe for whites, but no place for Monroe's African Americans existed. Dr. Miller and Dr. Roy included the idea of creating an entertainment venue for African Americans into the construction of their building. The space was named the Savoy Ballroom and popular big bands and jazz musicians performed there from the building's completion until 1949, when the ballroom was listed as vacant in Monroe city directories. In addition to serving as an entertainment venue, the third floor also served as the local African American high school's gym for a few years in the 1930s and basketball games were played there.

Some of the artists, who would later become well known names, included Count Basie, Turner Bradshaw, Lena Horne and the Andy Kirk Band, the Nina McKenzie Group, the Lucky Miller Band, Billy Eckstine, Rosetta Tharpe, Marie Knight, and Louis Armstrong. Described as "worldly," the Savoy Ballroom was a place where people put on their finest and came from miles away and sometimes from other states, depending on who the act was that night. Patrons listened to the music and danced the popular dances including the Jitterbug.

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During segregation, African American artists wanted to play at venues where they were allowed to come through the front door or sleep there as well. Louis Armstrong was known to say that if he couldn't sleep at a venue, he didn't want to play there. Because of the rigid segregation, many African American artists began playing on what was known as the Chitlin' Circuit. It was named the Chitlin' Circuit because after the artists performed, they could get a meal of chitterlings (chitlin's), fried chicken, or whatever happened to be served that night. The circuit had stops all over the eastern and southern United States and one of the stops on the Chitlin' Circuit was the Savoy Ballroom.

Today, some of the buildings that are associated with the Chitlin' Circuit still exist and have become important historical landmarks. Indianola, Mississippi, the home of blues musician B.B. King, has a blues museum, the B.B. King Museum and Delta Interpretive Center, which has exhibits about the Chitlin' Circuit and its importance to the African American community and the music world. Other venues, including those in larger cities like New York, Detroit, and Atlanta, are still in operation today. The Savoy Ballroom stopped operating in 1949 and would later house Lucius White's Tailoring School for two decades. During the 1970s, it was attempted to put a nightclub back in the former Savoy Ballroom, but the business did not succeed. The Miller-Roy Building and Savoy Ballroom were significant places for the local African American community, serving as a place that was safe and acceptable for musicians and patrons during a time of rigid segregation.

Ethnic Heritage/Black: Civil Rights Movement

In addition to its significance in commerce and entertainment, the Miller-Roy Building was also integral to the Civil Rights movement within Monroe and Ouachita Parish beginning in the 1930s. Started in 1935, *The Monroe Broadcast*, operated by Sherman Briscoe, was run out of the Miller-Roy Building and served as the African American newspaper. Mr. Briscoe was also a teacher at the local African American high school. Some of the issues that were published in *The Monroe Broadcast* included protests for the anti-lynching laws. Also, early NAACP activities were coming out of the Miller-Roy Building. Drs. Miller and Roy were secret members of the NAACP because at the time, it was illegal to be a part of what was termed a subversive organization. In the 1970s, boxes were found in the building that contained checks made out by the doctors to the NAACP. Proceeds not only from the doctors, but also from the tenants, who would pay their rent and then some on the side to the NAACP, were going to help the fight for equal rights.

The building continued to house NAACP offices throughout the decades leading up to the 1960s. The Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), founded in 1942, also had offices in the Miller-Roy Building during the early 1960s. Local Civil Rights activities including sit ins and the integration of the bus system, the downtown businesses, the Ouachita Parish library, and the University of Louisiana at Monroe all began as discussions in the Miller-Roy Building. The CORE office served as a regional office and would send representatives out to all of the surrounding communities to advocate for equal rights for African Americans. Meticulous records were kept including daily journals of activities and are now housed at the University of Wisconsin.

Conclusion

The Miller-Roy Building was a hub of African American business and social activity. Significant events relating to integration and the Civil Rights Movement in Monroe and Ouachita Parish were planned in the building at both the NAACP and CORE offices. Today, it stands in an empty neighborhood as a reminder of what was once a vibrant, important African American district whose citizens were active in advocating for their rights and those of their peers and deserves to be listed.

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Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

C. B. Page Directoy Company, Corpus Christi, Texas. *City Directory, Monroe and West Monroe, Louisiana*. Monroe, Louisiana. 1933-34, 1940-41, 1942-43, 1945-46, 1947-48, 1949-50, 1957, 1964, 1966.

"Dr. G. McClanahan, Monroe's Sr. Physician is Inspired by Wife and Daughter." *The Negro in Louisiana...78 Years of Progress*, 1942: pg. 63.

Images of Northeastern Louisiana: Volume Two. Battle Ground, Washington: Pediment Publishing, 2007.

Interview with expert, Reverend Roosevelt Wright, Jr., and witness, Mr. Zeke Zimmerman. August 11, 2010. Transcript in National Register File.

Notes of Mr. Zeke Zimmerman, copy in National Register file.

"Pierce's Pharmacy Operates with System, Efficiency." *The Negro in Louisiana...78 Years of Progress*, 1942: pg. 63.

"Roy Building Inspired White Press." *The Negro in Louisiana...78 Years of Progress*, 1942: pg 57.

"The Booker T. Washington Era." African American Odyssey. The Library of Congress. 27 August 2010.
<<http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/aahtml/exhibit/aopart6.html>>.

"The Civil Rights Era." African American Odyssey. The Library of Congress. 27 August 2010.
<<http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/aahtml/exhibit/aopart9.html>>.

Previous documentation on file (NPS): NA

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey
- ☐ Not Applicable

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): NA

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☒ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository: University of Wisconsin

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than an acre
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	15	583700	3596790	3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2				4			
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)
Boundaries are shown on attached sketch map by the dashed lines.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The building is situated on a lot in Ouachita Parish, Louisiana, and is bounded to the southeast by Desiard Street and to the southwest by North Tenth Street. On the northeastern and northwestern elevations, the boundaries are set ten feet from the building to allow a buffer.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Jessica Golebiowski		
organization	Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation	date	08/27/10
street & number	P. O. Box 44247	telephone	225-219-9771
city or town	Baton Rouge	state	LA zip code 70804
e-mail	igolebiowski@crt.state.la.us		

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

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Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Miller Roy Building

City or Vicinity: Monroe

County: Ouachita

State: Louisiana

Photographer: Jessica Golebiowski

Date Photographed: August 11, 2010

Location: LA SHPO Digital Archives

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

1 of 6: Main façade of Miller Roy Building (Desiard Street Elevation), North

2 of 6: Detail of Miller Roy Sign near cornice on main façade (Desiard Street Elevation), North

3 of 6: View of main façade (Desiard Street Elevation) and North Eleventh Street Elevation, Northwest

4 of 6: North Tenth Street Elevation, Northeast

5 of 6: Detail of pressed tin ceiling above central entrance on North Tenth Street Elevation, Northeast

6 of 6: Detail of corner of North Tenth Street Elevation and Adams Street Elevation highlighting difference in decorative brickwork, Southeast.

Property Owner:

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Willie Johnson

street & number 384 Mount Pleasant Rd

telephone

city or town West Monroe

state LA

zip code 71291

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

MILLER-ROY
BUILDING
OUACHITA
PARISH, LA

1" = 20'

□ = Contributing
Element



BOUNDARY

DESIARD ST

N 10th ST

⑥

⑤

①
②

③

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Miller--Roy Building

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: LOUISIANA, Ouachita

DATE RECEIVED: 1/19/11 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 3/02/11
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 3/17/11 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 3/06/11
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 11000075

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: Y
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 3/4/2011 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Meets the Criteria

Although deteriorated, this building demonstrates significance at the local level. The heart of the Segregated Commercial District of Monroe the building also was important as the home to the NAACP + CORE offices for the region

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept AHC

REVIEWER Ji [Signature]

DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____

DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



J. MILLER ROY & CO. 29

JOB
SERVICE

1001

Miller
& Co.
29
1001
1001

Photograph 1 of 6: LA - Ouachita Parish - Miller Roy Building_0001.tif

City: Monroe

Photographer: Jessica Golebiowski

Date taken: August 11, 2010

Location of Negatives: LA STPO Digital Archives

Direction camera was facing: N

JP40, 01/13/11
DSCN181_0003



19 MILLER-ROY INC. 29

Photograph 2 of 6: LA - Ouachita Parish - Miller Roy Building - 0002.tif

City: Monroe

Photographer: Jessica Golebiowski

Date taken: August 11, 2010

Location of Negatives: LASHPO Digital Archives

Direction camera was facing: N



Photograph 3 of 6: LA-Ovachita Parish - Miller Roy Building - 0003.tif

City: Monroe

Photographer: Jessica Golebiowski

Date Taken: August 11, 2010

Location of Negatives: LA SHPO Digital Archives

Direction Camera was facing: NW



STANDARD
LUMBER
COMPANY
INC.

Coors

CC

NO LOITERING

Photograph 4 of 6: LA - Ouachita Parish - Miller Roy Building - 0004.tif

City: Monroe

Photographer: Jessica Golebiowski

Date taken: August 11, 2010

Location of Negatives: LA SHPO Digital Archives

Direction Camera was facing: NE



NO
TRESPASSING

Private Club
Member Only

If any woman is
caught inside of club
with a weapon she
will be turned over to
Police

Photograph 5 of 6: LA - Ouachita Parish - Miller Roy Building - 0005.tif

City: Monroe

Photographer: Jessica Golebiowski

Date Taken: August 11, 2010

Location of Negatives: LA SHPD Digital Archives

Direction Camera was facing: NE

00000001/13/11
DS0_0175_0002



Photograph 6 of 6: LA-Ouachita Parish- Miller Roy Building - 0006.tif

City: Monroe

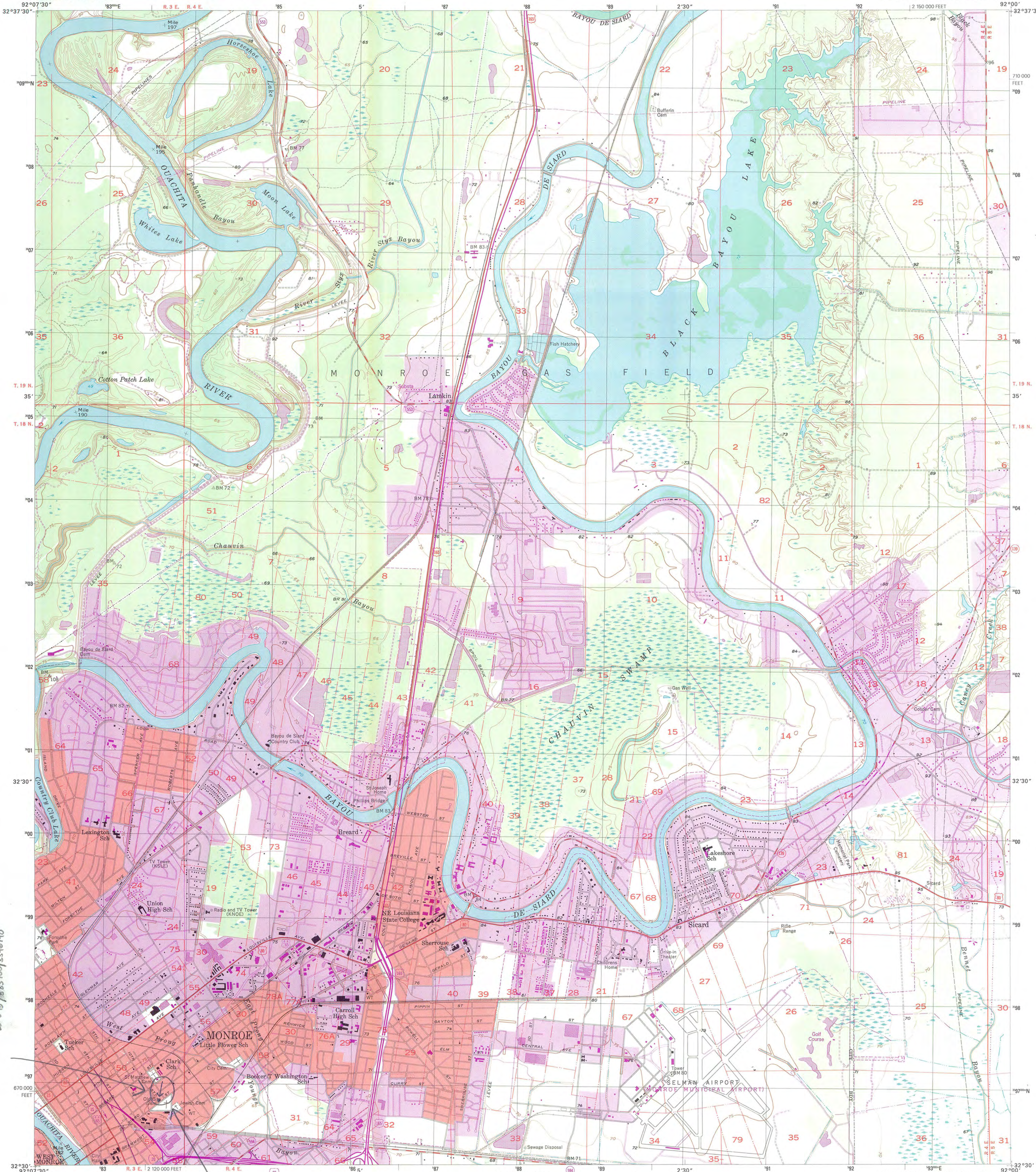
Photographer: Jessica Golebiowski

Date taken: August 11, 2010

Location of Negatives: LA STPO Digital Archives

Direction Camera was facing: SE

LP62840, 04.12.11
DSC_0210, 0008



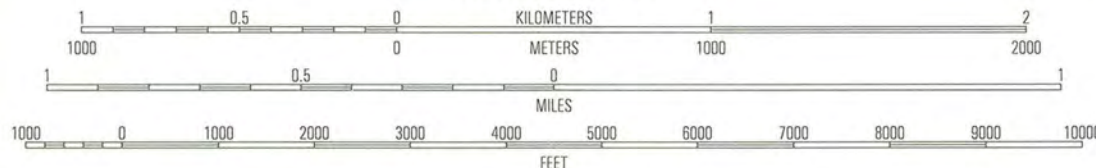
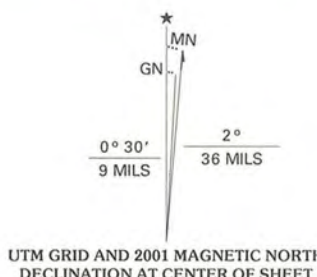
Produced by the United States Geological Survey

Topography compiled 1975. Planimetry derived from imagery taken 1994 and other sources. Photoinspected using imagery dated 1999; no major culture or drainage changes observed. PLSS and survey control current as of 1957. Boundaries, other than corporate, verified 2000

North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27). Projection and 10 000-foot ticks: Louisiana coordinate system, north zone (Lambert conformal conic)
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 15

North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey NADCON software

Information shown in purple may not meet USGS content standards and may conflict with previously mapped contours



CONTOUR INTERVAL 5 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
TO CONVERT FROM FEET TO METERS, MULTIPLY BY 0.3048

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, P.O. BOX 25286, DENVER, COLORADO 80225
AND LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND DEVELOPMENT, BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA 70804
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway
hard surface
Secondary highway
hard surface
Unimproved road

Light-duty road, hard or
improved surface
Unimproved road

Interstate Route U.S. Route State Route

1	2	3	1 Rocky Branch
4	5	6	2 Sterling
7	8	9	3 Collington West
		10	4 West Monroe North
		11	5 Swartz
		12	6 West Monroe South
		13	7 Monroe South
		14	8 Crow Lake

MONROE NORTH, LA

1999

NIMA 7549 II SE-SERIES V885





JAY DARDENNE
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

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

JAN 19 2011

PAM BREAU
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

January 14, 2011

National Park Service 2280, 8th Floor
National Register of Historic Places
1201 "T" Street, NW
Washington, DC 20005

RE: Miller Roy Building, Ouachita Parish, LA

To Whom It May Concern:

Enclosed please find a nomination form with supporting materials for the above referenced property. Should you have any questions, please contact me at 225-219-4595.

Sincerely,

Patricia Duncan
Architectural Historian
National Register Coordinator

PD/pld
Enclosures