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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

Nat. Register of Historic Places  
National Park Service

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.

## 1. Name of Property

Historic Name: Bank of Scott  
Other Names/Site Number: N/A  
Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

## 2. Location

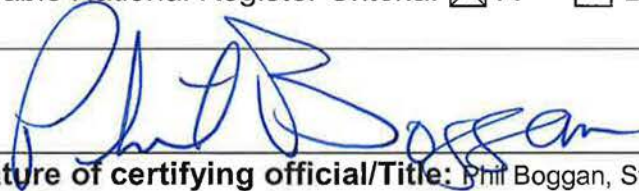
Street & Number: 1102 St. Mary Street  
City or town: Scott State: LA County: Lafayette  
Not for Publication:  Vicinity:

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets, 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  meets  does not meet the National Register Criteria.

I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:  
 national  state  local

Applicable National Register Criteria:  A  B  C  D



8-10-16

Signature of certifying official/Title: Phil Boggan, State Historic Preservation Officer

Date

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

Bank of Scott  
Name of Property

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County and State

**4. National Park Certification**

I hereby certify that the 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: \_\_\_\_\_

*Jim Salter*  
Signature of the Keeper

9-19-2016  
Date of Action

**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	Non-contributing	
1		Buildings
		Sites
		Structures
		Objects
1	0	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions** (Enter categories from instructions.): Commerce/Trade: Financial Institution; Domestic: Single dwelling

**Current Functions** (Enter categories from instructions.): Vacant/Not in Use; Work in Progress

**7. Description**

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**Architectural Classification** (Enter categories from instructions.): Late 19th and Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century American Movements: Commercial Style

**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: concrete

walls: brick

roof: asphalt shingles

other:

## Narrative Description

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### Summary Paragraph

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

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### Narrative Description

Designed in the commercial style found throughout the downtowns big and small across the country during the first decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the Bank of Scott epitomizes a small town corner entry bank. Scott maintains many historic homes and has several historic frame commercial buildings located within its city limits. The character of the city is somewhat rural and has a good density of buildings. Most of the houses are set back on their lots and include good sized yards and have been like this historically. The downtown area is separated in half by the railroad tracks that created Scott. It is around these tracks that the city is still concentrated with the edges of the city expanding to the north towards Interstate 10, east towards neighboring Lafayette, and south past Highway 90.

The bank has two street facing facades, the shorter end looks out onto St. Mary Street while the longer side looks onto Delhomme Avenue (see Photos 1-3). The entire exterior is solid red brick laid with a 5:1 common bond pattern with a solid iron rod that surrounds the top of the exterior of the building with larger iron plates at the 4 corners to provide structural support. The original windows and doorways are intact with half-round arched designs at the top detailed with bricks laid in an arch. The front doorway is angled with a large plaster column in front supporting a small covered entrance area. It appears that the column is a replacement as it differs from the one seen in the 1938 photo (see Figure 1). While it is different, it is not drastically different as to negatively impact the bank’s overall integrity. It is also possible the original column was just altered in place to appear as it does today. The entry door itself is a replacement set of French doors with three glass panes in each side and sidelights. The original door (see Figure 1) was a large set of double doors with a transom above with “Bank of Scott” painted on it.

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The small covered entryway has decorative brick arches on both the south and east sides. This same decorative arch is seen above each window that also has the original solid steel burglar bars in place. On both the south and north side of the building, there is a small square opening at the very bottom of the wall covered with a metal decorative screen. This is a simple ventilation system as the building is actually raised and not built flat on a slab as it looks from the outside. The exterior of the bank is still in its original state with no architectural changes. The exterior trim, gutters, and the column has been painted, but this does not change the unique decorative architecture explained above.

The St. Mary Street façade has a single full length opening with a door and transom (currently boarded over). The Delhomme Avenue façade has three one over one wooden windows evenly spaced on the elevation. The north elevation (photo 4) has a single one over one window on it. The west (rear, photo 5) elevation has one window and one entry door with a three elite transom.

The interior walls are solid brick with a thick layer of plaster covering the bricks (see Photos 6-9). On top of that is a thin sheet of plywood that is floated on top of the plaster. The interior walls also have original bead board wainscoting around the entire room. The walls and wainscoting were painted when it became a residence, but no physical changes to the space have taken place to those areas. The open banking area is still clearly an open banking area.

The original teller cages that once bisected the front area of the interior have been lost leaving the bank to be one open room with 15 foot ceilings and all the original wood floors. The vault is still present in the Bank of Scott. It was built using 22 inches of solid red brick covered with a layer of mortar. The vault has since been repurposed as the kitchen for the residence (see photos 10-12). The thickness of the walls is shown by the narrow entryway into the kitchen. There are 2 walls located in the kitchen where a small amount of mortar was removed to expose the old brick. The ceiling at 15 feet high has large beams crossing one another creating 9 squares with the original wooden beams exposed (see photo 15).

A former office or storage space has been repurposed as a small bathroom (see photos 13-14) utilizing the original doorway. A third doorway on the western wall of the interior leads to the rear of the building and to a staircase, which was added to provide access to the loft bedroom.

The building has undergone the following alterations since its construction:

1. The exterior trim work around windows and doors has been painted.
2. The interior walls and wainscoting has been painted.
3. Some mortar was removed inside vault on an area to expose the brick for visual appeal.
4. A loft style room was added by the previous owners above the vault to create a bedroom for the residence. It is accessed by a ladder style staircase.
5. The double entrance door was replaced by the previous owner with the same wooden style door.
6. The front column was either replaced or altered sometime after 1938.

Despite the alterations listed above, the Bank of Scott retains its exterior and interior historic features and character. It retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It is easily recognizable throughout the City of Scott on murals, in books, and by the residents as the historic Bank of Scott. The most important features of a historic bank, an open banking lobby and a vault, remain inside the building to help maintain its historic integrity. It still stands today as an anchor on the main street, St. Mary, in this small community and for these reasons, it is eligible for listing on the National Register.

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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.)

x	<b>A</b>	Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
	<b>B</b>	Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
	<b>C</b>	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.
	<b>D</b>	Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history

**Criteria Considerations:**

	<b>A</b>	Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
	<b>B</b>	Removed from its original location
	<b>C</b>	A birthplace or grave
	<b>D</b>	A cemetery
	<b>E</b>	A reconstructed building, object, or structure
	<b>F</b>	A commemorative property
	<b>G</b>	Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

**Areas of Significance** (Enter categories from instructions.): Commerce

**Period of Significance:** 1910-1932

**Significant Dates:** 1910 (date constructed), 1932 (year closed)

**Significant Person** (Complete only if Criterion B is marked above): N/A

**Cultural Affiliation** (only if criterion D is marked above): N/A

**Architect/Builder (last name, first name):** Unknown

**Period of Significance (justification):** The period of significance spans from the year the bank was constructed, 1910, through the year it closed as a bank, 1932.

**Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary):** N/A

**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Bank of Scott is locally significant in the area of commerce as it was the first banking service in the city of Scott when constructed in 1910. The period of significance for the bank is 1910-1932, the years it operated as a bank. Following its time as a bank, it was used as a meeting space for various



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local private, public, and civic groups, and as a residence. Even when it wasn't used as a bank, it still was an important resource within the city of Scott.

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

Brief History of Scott

Scott was built as a railroad depot in 1880. The rail line of the Union Pacific Railroad passes directly through what is now considered downtown. Land was purchased from the area's early settlers, Dominique Cayret and Drozin Boudreaux. Mr. Cayret had a friend, J. B. Scott, who was the superintendent of Southern Pacific Railroad. Mr. Scott persuaded Cayret and Boundreaux to sell portions of their land for the depot. It was built with convict labor from 1870-1880. At that time, there were east and west rates for the railroad and Scott was located where the rates switched from east to west. For this reason, Scott's logo became "Where the West Begins." Once the train depot was completed the small community became a village. In 1907, Scott was granted a charter which provided for a government by a Mayor and Board of Aldermen. This charter allowed the village to become incorporated and named after J. B. Scott, as he kept his promise of actually building the railroad depot in the town. The village became a town in 1960 and the town became a city in 1990.<sup>1</sup>

Because of its rural location when it was founded, farming was the main occupation of Scott's early residents. Crops included corn, cotton, and sweet potatoes. Early on, Mr. Alcide Judice built a general merchandise store south of the railroad track and Mr. Martin Begnaud built a store on the north side of the tracks. The first church was built in town in 1897. In 1910, the Bank of Scott was established and was used as a bank until 1932 and then as a meeting room for the mayor and alderman until 1957. The first school was built in 1895 and was later expanded on and replaced by a two story high school building in 1921.<sup>2</sup>

Today, Scott has a population of over 8,000 and is essentially a suburb of nearby Lafayette as it continues to grow. Despite the fact that it is now part of the Lafayette Metropolitan Statistical area, Scott still maintains its rural feel as well as its historic character with the bank and other wooden commercial buildings (the general stores mentioned above and Bourque's bar) and continues to be known as "the city where the west begins."

Criterion A: Commerce

The following context on banking in Louisiana comes from the Bank of Ville Platte's National Register nomination and is cited as thus:

"Until the 1890s, Louisiana's rural parishes and smaller towns had almost no banks. Financial activities centered in New Orleans, where the first bank was chartered by the territorial legislature in 1804. The creation of this facility was a political as well as an economic move by new territorial Governor William Claiborne. He hoped to mollify Louisiana's French and Spanish residents, who resented the 1803 transfer of the territory to the United States without their consent. Compounding their resentment was the concern that no provision had yet been made to redeem or retire the colonial money then in circulation. Since banks at this time were allowed to print and distribute their own currency, Claiborne hoped that the opening of the Louisiana Bank in January 1805 would solve this problem and win the support of locals for the new American administration. The bank survived until 1819, when it was forced to liquidate.

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<sup>1</sup> "L'Histoire de Scott – The History of Scott." [www.cityofscott.org/site322.php](http://www.cityofscott.org/site322.php). Accessed June 13, 2016.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

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Once a precedent for "official" banking had been set, other institutions (including branches of the First and Second Banks of the United States) gradually opened in the city. In general, two types of banks emerged. The first was the state bank, in which the state actually subscribed to part of the stock, guaranteed interest payments, and controlled several seats on the bank's board of directors. Eventually, the state became part owner of seven different banks, in which it invested approximately \$24 million. Although headquartered in New Orleans, these banks were allowed to open branches in communities such as Alexandria, Baton Rouge, Donaldsonville, Harrisonburg, Napoleonville, Port Hudson, Springfield, St. Francisville and St. Martinville. However, some of the branches remained open only a short time. The second type was the "improvement" bank, created to finance the building of improvements such as canals, railroads, gas lighting facilities, and hotels. Both classes of banks had to be individually chartered by the legislature. By 1837, sixteen banks were in operation in Louisiana, with a combined capitalization of almost \$40 million.

The Panic of 1837, caused in part by over-speculation and a sharp decline in cotton prices, caused the New Orleans financial system to collapse. Many of the banks had made long-term loans on real estate and stock mortgages which could not be quickly converted to specie (silver or gold coin). Thus, when their depositors and note holders demanded payment in coin, the banks soon exhausted their specie supply and were forced to close. In addition, the state defaulted on the bank bonds it had guaranteed.

Louisiana basically lacked banking services until 1842. The stimulus for revitalizing the industry was an act passed by the state legislature in that year. The law contained three important provisions. First, it authorized the state to take over the banks it had previously guaranteed and promised to repay the \$17 million in defaulted bonds. (It would take nearly forty years to achieve this goal.) Second, the law required all banks operating in the state to adequately back the notes or currency they issued. More specifically, the law demanded that specie equal to one-third the amount of its notes in circulation be deposited in each bank. The other two-thirds could be backed by paper money redeemable for specie in ninety days' time. Although this law was good for the New Orleans banking community, its insistence upon the use of specie and paper money to ensure a bank's solvency virtually prohibited the establishment of banks in rural areas, small towns and villages where actual hard money and acceptable currency were often scarce. The law's third significant component protected bank depositors by requiring that they share equally with note holders in any reimbursement of liquidated bank funds - a first for the banking community. The 1842 law was considered most progressive for its time and was copied by other states.

However, Louisiana taxpayers resented the portion of the law directing the state to assume control of the banks. As a result, an 1845 constitutional amendment prohibited the legislature from issuing new bank charters or renewing/extending old ones. As time passed, this created a banking monopoly as facilities whose charters ran out were forced to close. By 1850 only five commercial banks were operating in the entire state, and these could not meet the needs of the business community because they were not allowed to increase their capitalization.

In 1853 the state adopted a new constitution with provisions designed to create a more workable banking system. Soon thereafter the legislature passed the "Free Banking Law," which theoretically made it easier for individuals to form banks because it granted permission for "any one or more persons . . . 'to transact the business of banking in the State' and to

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establish offices of discount, deposit, and circulation." It also allowed any group of five or more persons to legally incorporate a bank provided they had \$100,000 to capitalize their endeavor. In practice, however, additional components of the law made bank formation outside New Orleans very difficult. First, it required every person and/or company outside that city conducting business under its provisions to maintain an office or agent in New Orleans. This task was practically impossible for the small businessman hoping to assist his community by providing banking services. In addition, the required capitalization sum for bank corporations was next to impossible for rural businessmen to raise.

The creation of the national banking system by Congress in 1863 only reinforced this situation. Its capitalization requirement of \$50,000 (later reduced to \$25,000) for banks in towns with populations under 6,000 was also beyond the ability of potential rural financiers to meet. In addition, the law required that each institution have on hand United States bonds (paying no less than five percent interest) equal in value to one-third of its capital as security for any notes or currency it might issue. By c. 1880 there were only eight national banks and ten state banks in the entire state. As late as 1886 ". . . the great majority of [Louisiana] parishes had no banking facilities whatsoever."

With no local banks to circulate currency and make loans, rural Louisiana residents were forced to turn to other sources for financial help. Unfortunately, the average rural resident found it difficult to do business with the New Orleans institutions. Perhaps because they had been stung by defaulting rural borrowers during previous financial panics, most New Orleans bankers refused to accept mortgages on rural land. However, they would make loans on crops, which had the potential to turn a profit on an annual basis. This policy contributed to the establishment of the crop lien system, in which planters mortgaged their crops to the New Orleans banks, then set up plantation stores which acted as banks by providing sharecroppers the credit they needed to make purchases. When the system worked properly, laborers settled their debts annually after receiving their share of the profits from the sale of the crop. The planters in turn, would repay their bank loans from their profits. Small town storekeepers provided similar credit services to their customers after obtaining credit with which to purchase merchandise from distant banks and/or wholesale houses. However, both solutions were far from perfect. Shoppers frequently charged more than they earned, with the result that they remained in debt after the yearly settlement of accounts. For example, one source estimates that by the late 1880s, 70 percent or more of the hill farmers of North Louisiana were in debt to local merchants. Of course, this made it more difficult for the planters and storekeepers to meet their own debt obligations.

Although the changes were slow to make a difference, the legislature in 1882 finally took action to relieve the problems endured by residents of rural Louisiana parishes and towns outside New Orleans due to the lack of banking services. The goal of this act was to make it easier for small towns to obtain banks of their own by significantly lowering the capitalization requirement for state banks. The new figures were as follows:

<b>Towns with Populations of:</b>	<b>Capitalization Requirements:</b>
2,000 or less	\$10,000
2,000-4,000	\$15,000
4,000-6,000	\$20,000



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6,000-10,000	\$25,000
10,000-15,000	\$30,000
15,000-25,000	\$50,000
25,000 or more	\$100,000

The reasons why rural towns and businessmen initially failed to take advantage of this opportunity are somewhat unclear. One source suggests a combination of factors, including an 1882 Mississippi River flood; an 1884 financial panic; an unsettled, "insufficient and inelastic currency" which failed to meet the needs of the economy; and the general slowness to adapt to any significant change. At any rate, no new banks were organized in Louisiana until 1887. However, by 1899 fifty-six new state banks were in operation.”<sup>3</sup>

The Bank of Scott

It is within this context of banking that the Bank of Scott came to be formed. It served the farming community in Scott and surrounding areas when it opened in August of 1911. When the bank was opened in 1911, the first board of directors included seven men and the town priest. The maximum loan you could receive was \$10.00. The bank merged with the Bank of Lafayette in 1920.<sup>4</sup> Operating as the only bank in Scott for 22 years, the Great Depression forced the Bank of Scott to stop operations and close in 1932. In 1938, the bank was photographed by New Deal photographer, Russell Lee (see Figure 1). He was sent to document how the Depression impacted the country and the closed bank was certainly something that showed this.<sup>5</sup>

After closing as a bank, the City of Scott used the unique building as a meeting room for the Mayor and Alderman of the Town of Scott. All meetings were held there until 1957 when the first city hall was constructed along with a Fire Station on Delhomme Avenue. The Bank of Scott is located in the downtown area of Scott only approximately 300 feet from the railroad and train depot that started the city in 1880 – its strategic location is evident. From 1957 until 1976, the building was used for various functions and storage. Residents of Scott remember having Boy or Girl Scout meetings there.

In 1976, the property and building was purchased by Scott native, Paul Begnaud. Mr. Begnaud transformed the old bank building to be his residence and he resided there for over 40 years until his death at age 93 in 2015. During his life at the Bank of Scott, Paul opened his home to thousands for his traditions that held strong in the City of Scott. He would have gatherings, dinner parties, and his famous Pie Day where hundreds attend, some from as far as Canada and France.

The Bank of Scott is a landmark for the city of Scott and is featured in area history books and painted on murals within the city. Due to Paul Begnaud's contribution and significance, the City of Scott has re-named the street corner where the Bank of Scott is located as “Paul Begnaud Corner”.

In addition to being significant as the first and only bank in Scott, the bank is the only masonry commercial building in Scott and is the only example of commercial architecture within the city. There are other historic commercial buildings in town, but they are all frame buildings with wood siding and are in more vernacular styles. The Bank of Scott was clearly designed to fit the ideals of what a bank was in 1910 – a symbol of stability.

<sup>3</sup> National Register of Historic Places, Bank of Ville Platte, Evangeline Parish, Louisiana, National Register #20050112.

<sup>4</sup> “L’Histoire de Scott – The History of Scott.”

<sup>5</sup> Dr. Robert Carriker. “Old Bank of Scott.” [www.acadianahistorical.org/items/show/37](http://www.acadianahistorical.org/items/show/37). Accessed June 13, 2016.

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The Bank of Scott is very important locally, not only as the first banking institution in the city, but it also remained significant after its use as a bank ended as it was used for civic meetings and then as a gathering place while Mr. Begnaud lived there. This building is the epitome of local significance on a commercial and social level.

**Developmental History/Additional historic context information**

See above.

**9. Major Bibliographical Resources**

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

Carriker, Dr. Robert. "Old Bank of Scott," *Acadiana Historical*, accessed June 9, 2016, <http://acadianahistorical.org/items/show/37>.

"L'histoire de Scott – The History of Scott." [www.cityofscott.org/site322.php](http://www.cityofscott.org/site322.php). Accessed June 13, 2016.

National Register of Historic Places, Bank of Ville Platte, Evangeline Parish, Louisiana, National Register #20050112.

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

- 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 # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):**           N/A          

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreeage of Property:** Less than an acre

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**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates**

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 30.235870                      Longitude: -92.094702

**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

P Lot 1 Delhomme Extension, Lot 0001, Township: 9, Range: 4, Section 30. See submitted boundary map for further illustration of boundary.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries selected are the historic boundaries of the property.

**11. Form Prepared by**

name/title: Robert Oncale  
organization: N/A  
street & number: 201 Tabb Road  
city or town: Scott                      state: LA                      zip code: 70583  
e-mail: oncale2@gmail.com  
telephone: 985-414-5951  
date: 06/14/2016

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15-minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

**Photographs**

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 3000x2000 at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

**Photo Log**

Name of Property: Bank of Scott  
City or Vicinity: Scott  
County: Lafayette  
State: Louisiana  
Name of Photographer: Jessica G. Richardson  
Date of Photographs: April 1, 2016

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- 1 of 15: St. Mary Street and Delhomme Avenue facades; camera facing northwest.
- 2 of 15: Delhomme Avenue elevation; camera facing northeast.
- 3 of 15: St. Mary Street elevation; camera facing west.
- 4 of 15: North elevation; camera facing southwest.
- 5 of 15: West (rear) elevation; camera facing southeast.
- 6 of 15: Interior, view of west wall; camera facing west.
- 7 of 15: Interior, the rest of the west wall; camera facing southwest.
- 8 of 15: Interior, view of front doors; camera facing southeast.
- 9 of 15: Interior, view of north wall; camera facing northwest.
- 10 of 15: Interior, view of thick vault walls; camera facing northwest.
- 11 of 15: Interior, view of interior of vault, repurposed as a kitchen; camera facing northwest.
- 12 of 15: Interior, view looking from interior of vault out into banking space; camera facing east.
- 13 of 15: Interior, bathroom; camera facing northeast.
- 14 of 15: Interior, bathroom looking towards banking space; camera facing east.
- 15 of 15: Interior, view of original beam ceiling in banking space; camera facing northeast and up.

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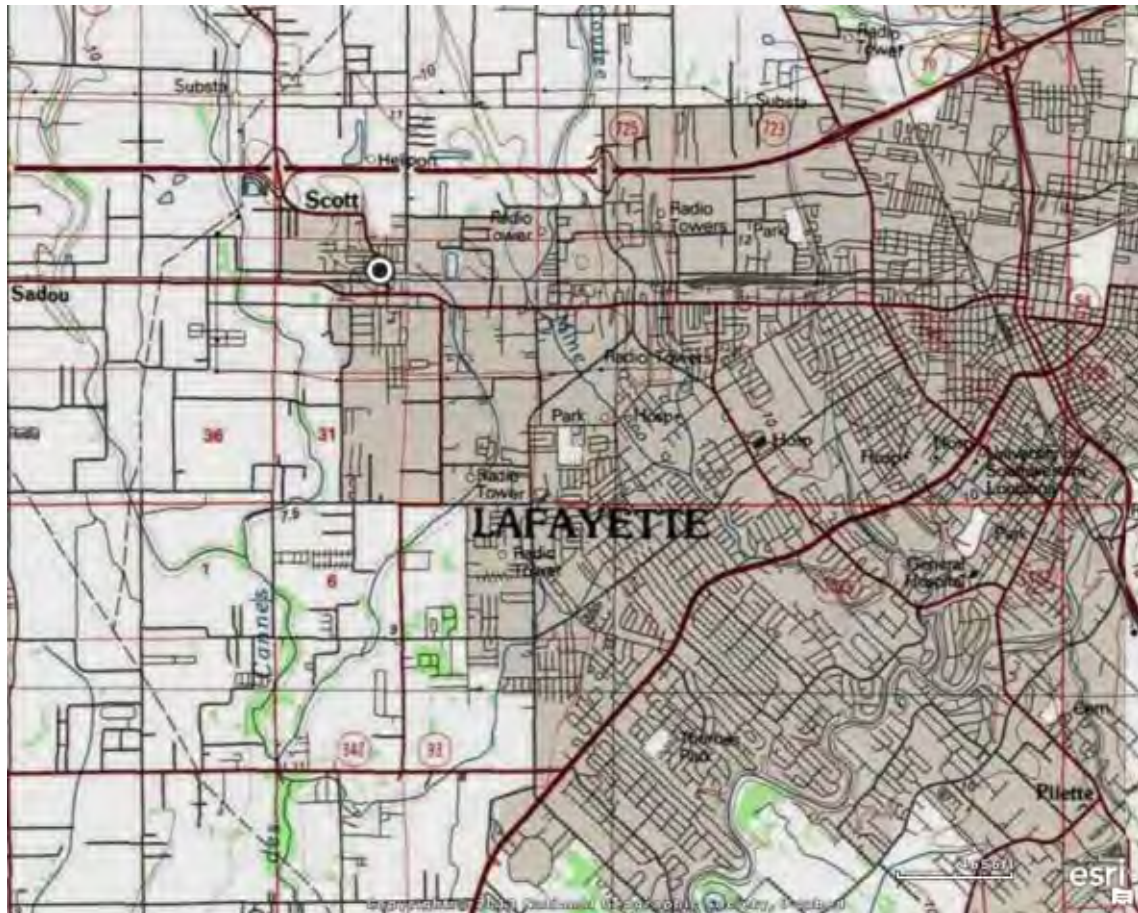
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Figure 1. 1938 Russell Lee Photograph of the Bank of Scott; Image courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints & Photographs Online Catalog.

**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 100 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.

**Bank of Scott, Lafayette Parish, LA**



Latitude: 30.235870 Longitude: -92.094702



**Bank of Scott, Lafayette Parish, LA**



Latitude: 30.235870 Longitude: -92.094702

**Bank of Scott  
Lafayette Parish, LA  
Exterior Photo Key &  
Boundary Map**

Boundary

- 4
- 5
- 2

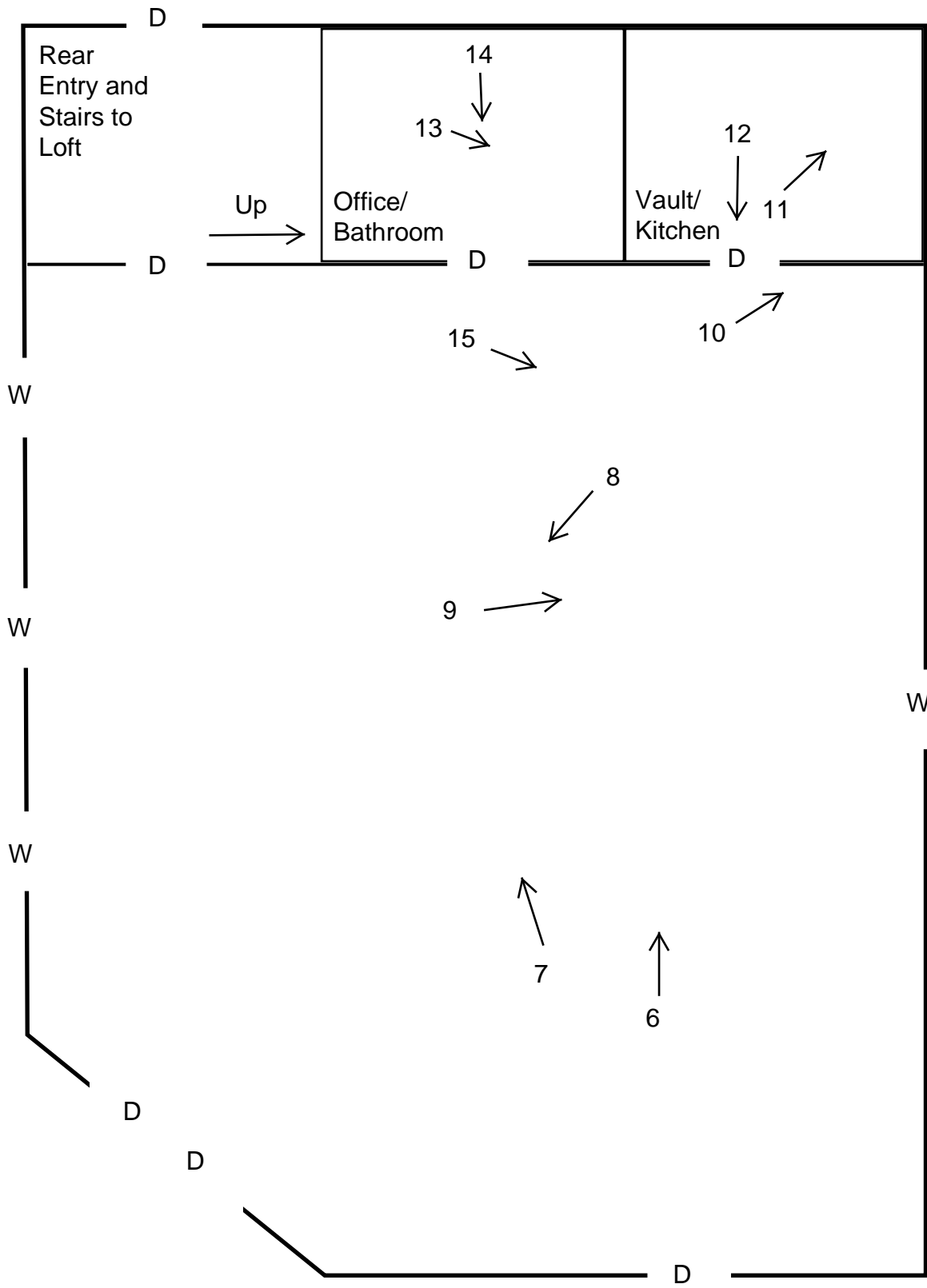
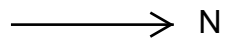
- 3
- 1

Note: The bank is located one block from the railroad tracks that created the city of Scott.

E St



**Bank of Scott  
Lafayette Parish, LA  
Interior Photo Key**  
\*\*\*Note: Not to Scale\*\*\*



St. Mary Street































































UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Bank of Scott  
NAME:

MULTIPLE  
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: LOUISIANA, Lafayette

DATE RECEIVED: 8/12/16 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 9/02/16  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 9/19/16 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 9/27/16  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 16000671

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT  RETURN  REJECT 9-19-2016 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

*Interst Early Bank w/ typical limited ending  
Served as only financial institution until  
closed during Depression*

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept A

REVIEWER J. Gabbert 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.



RECEIVED 2280

AUG 12 2016

Nat. Register of Historic Places  
RENNIE S. BURAS, II  
DEPUTY SECRETARY

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

PHIL BOGGAN  
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

August 11, 2016

TO: Mr. James Gabbert  
National Park Service 2280, 8<sup>th</sup> Floor; National Register of Historic Places  
1201 "I" Street, NW; Washington, DC 20005

FROM: Jessica Richardson, National Register Coordinator  
Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation

RE: Bank of Scott, Lafayette Parish, LA

Jim,

The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the Bank of Scott to the National Register of Historic Places. The second disk contains the photographs of the property in TIFF format. Should you have any questions, please contact me at 225-219-4595 or [jrichardson@crt.la.gov](mailto:jrichardson@crt.la.gov).

Thanks,

Jessica 

Enclosures:

- CD with PDF of the National Register of Historic Places nomination form
- CD with electronic images (tiff format)
- Physical Transmission Letter
- Physical Signature Page, with original signature
- Other:

Comments:

- \_\_\_\_\_ Please ensure that this nomination receives substantive review
- \_\_\_\_\_ This property has been certified under 36 CFR 67
- \_\_\_\_\_ The enclosed owner(s) objection(s) do \_\_\_\_\_ do not \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ constitute a majority of property owners. (Publicly owned property)
- \_\_\_\_\_ Other: