

56-1713



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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.

1. Name of Property

Historic Name: Franklin Foundation Hospital

Other Names/Site Number: N/A

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

2. Location

Street & Number: 1501 Hospital Avenue

City or town: Franklin

State: Louisiana

County: St. Mary

Not for Publication: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 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

Kristin Sanders

8/22/17

Signature of certifying official/Title: Kristin Sanders, Deputy 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:

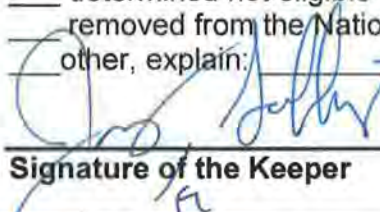
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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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: _____


Signature of the Keeper

10.10.2017
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	1	Buildings
		Sites
		Structures
		Objects
1	1	Total

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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions.): Health Care / Hospital

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions.): Vacant / Not in Use

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7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions.):

Modern Movement: International Style

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Concrete slab

walls: Brick and Stucco

roof: Synthetics

other:

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Franklin Foundation Hospital, constructed between 1951 and 1953, and expanded in 1966 and 1985, is located less than half a mile north of Bayou Teche, the waterway that has defined Franklin for its entire history. The facility, now vacant, occupies 7.5 acres on a large, tree-shaded block with the main entrance facing south toward Hospital Avenue. The red-brick hospital complex contains the original one-story 1953 facility and the three-story 1960s expansion inserted into the initial "H" footprint. The entrance pavilion and black plate glass tower are situated at the apex of the curving driveway giving the blended buildings a strong visual identity. The south-facing facade of the three-story block adjacent to the glass wall is stucco and stone, with a yellow-beige cast, further accenting the entrance and adding emphasis with its contrast to the uniform red-brick cladding of the rest of the complex. The campus is ringed with live oaks and mature crepe myrtles, which soften but do not obscure the clean, sharp-edged International style design of the hospital. The complex retains the hallmarks of its first iteration - the one-story 1953 hospital with flat roofs, evenly spaced bands of metal windows, and avoidance of ornamentation. The interior of the hospital has not been altered since it closed more than 10 years ago. While there were reworkings of spaces and renovations over the decades, many of the interiors still possess details such as solid wood doors, tile wainscoting, wood cabinetry, and metal casings. The building is substantially intact from its period of significance, 1951-1967. The additions post-1967 (the 50-year guideline for National Register buildings) were compatible and do not affect the hospital complex's overall integrity. The location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association have not been diminished. The Franklin Foundation Hospital is an important visual representation of the evolution of a mid-century Hill-Burton hospital and is thus eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Narrative Description

The Franklin Foundation Hospital, at 1501 Hospital Avenue, Franklin, Louisiana, occupies almost an entire city block (see Location Map). The main building sprawls over more than 60 percent of the site, with parking lots and a maintenance building covering about 25 percent more of the space. The main entrance of the building faces southeast, toward Hospital Avenue, and is bordered by King, Cynthia, and Haifleigh streets, with Franklin Senior High School immediately to the west, a city park one block to the southeast, and a few blocks farther southeast is Bayou Teche, the waterway that has defined Franklin for its more than 200 years of history. The hospital is outside of the Franklin National Register Historic District geographically, but also historically, as the

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district's period of significance is 1830 to 1930. The Franklin Foundation Hospital was built in 1951 and was expanded through the 1960s with a later addition in 1985.

The hospital complex is a series of linear blocks that begin with the 1951 building, a 17,620 sqft one-story brick building with a central block on a northwest-southeast axis and two projecting wings to the southwest and northeast. Designed by Fuhrmann & Geier, a Baton Rouge architectural firm, the building was a classic example of the American International Style (see Figures 1 & 2). Simple geometric forms, horizontal fenestration, and flat roofs are hallmarks of International Style, the modern movement in architecture that became the de facto style for institutional buildings in the U.S. after World War II. Fuhrmann & Geier were confident practitioners of the International toolkit and produced a clean, crisp building that also projected a low-key, welcoming atmosphere with its warm red brick cladding, bands of windows, and low-rise human-scale.

The 25-bed hospital included a surgery suite, maternity facilities, x-ray, emergency room, laboratory, pharmacy, and even a small solarium. This original hospital building also contained two waiting rooms, one for whites and for "colored" patients (see Figure 1). The white waiting room was at the front of the building, framed by a wall of windows and entered from the curving driveway. The waiting room for African Americans was much smaller, located in the service area at the back of the building, squeezed in among the boiler room, storage, and laundry. Following the dictates of segregation, black patients and their families entered through a rear door. However, the inclusion of a "colored waiting room" at all in 1950s Louisiana was a direct result of the 1946 Hill-Burton Act, which tied federal monies for hospitals to equal access to health care for all (this is discussed further in the Significance Section, but is highlighted in red on Figures 2 & 3).

In the 1960s, the hospital was expanded by 15,550 sqft into a full "H" footprint (see Figures 12 & 13). A parallel wing was added to the northeast, as anticipated in the April 20, 1951, blueprints (see Figure 1), which showed an outline for "Future Expansion." The new construction blended into the existing building, using the same materials, massing, and proportions of the 1951 design.

The Franklin Foundation Hospital was a success from its earliest days. The town of Franklin experienced a 52 percent increase in population from 1950 to 1970, growing from 6,144 residents to 9,325. This was reflected in the hospital's operations, which led to a major expansion in 1966 (see Figures 3-7). Constructed over a two-year period, the 59,425 sqft expansion nearly tripled the size of the hospital from 33,170 sqft to 92,595 sqft. This massive undertaking included the addition of a three-story "T" shaped building that was inserted between the two major blocks (to the northeast and southwest) and a four story glass tower, facing Hospital Drive, which connected the new addition with the existing hospital. The tower, with its glass wall, was a typical 1960s architectural device, often seen in office buildings and hotels, and was a decorative element that would remain within the International Style ethos of straight lines, muscular massing, and clarity of materials (see Figure 7). The Franklin hospital's three-story tower and black plate glass four story stairwell adjacent to the main entrance (see Photos 1, 2, 3, and 39) added a prominent visual anchor, but the changes did not envelope or obscure the original building. The one-story 1951 hospital (see Photos 28-29) was impacted, but did not disappear. The three-story addition was inserted into the footprint without disturbing the older building. The hospital was easily read as a 1950s International Style building that had been expanded in the 1960s with details that were also of the International Style. The red brick cladding, poured concrete, and slab-on-grade construction continued the design while marking out the expansion.

In 1985, the hospital underwent its final expansion, which only increased the overall square footage of the facility by 9,229 sqft (see Figure 8). The northeast block was widened to include a new intensive care unit and add additional space for administrative capacity and outpatient care. Concomitantly, the southwest wing was expanded for a nurses' training program and a new emergency treatment center. Again, the planners used the existing building as their guide, relying on red brick cladding, metal-framed windows, and uncluttered linear composition to blend the new addition into the whole.

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Throughout multiple expansions and renovations, the southeastern façade retained its status as the front of the building and location of the main entrance. While the main entrance of the building did not change from a locational standpoint (seen in Figures 2 and 3), the 1966 addition did alter the overall appearance of the original 1951 entrance. The inclusion of a segmental arch overhang (seen in Photos 2, 18-19) allowed patients to temporarily park and enter the hospital while not being directly exposed to the elements. This design element added an additional architectural element to the building as well. The concurrent additions of the four-story glass stairwell and smaller flat overhang (as seen in Photos 1, 2, 6, 18) allowed patients and employees alike to have a direct entrance into the three-story tower from the entrance drive. The reflective glass staircase is playfully offset by the coarse matte finish of the adjacent stucco and stone façade (seen in Photos 1, 3, and 6), creating a visual break from the heavy use of plate glass in the entrance façade with the uniform red brick and slight stucco cladding seen in the remainder of the building.

The southwestern elevation (as seen in Photos 13-14) provides the best contrast of the scale of the 1951 structure with the 1966 addition. While larger in height and massing, the façade of the 1966 building was seamlessly integrated into its 1951 partner, leading a casual observer to question whether this building was built all at one time or in multiple phases. The southwestern façade includes access to the main power room, drug storage room, and x-ray facility, while hiding the southwestern courtyard.

The northwestern service elevation is composed entirely of red brick cladding, sparse window and door penetrations, and foundations for the outdoor mechanical equipment (Photo 12). This elevation includes entrances to the engine generator room, surgical wing, employee lockers, and laundry rooms (as seen in Figures 5 and 6).

The northeastern façade displays a contrast in massings between the 1960s/1985 addition and the 1966 tower, as seen in photo 10. Composed entirely in red brick the 1960s/1985 one story structure displays few window penetrations, includes a narrow walkway that provides a direct entrance into the hallway between the intensive care unit and the kitchen (seen in Photo 18, and Figures 5 and 8), and hides the northeastern courtyard. The northeastern façade also clearly displays the brick and stucco cladding typical throughout the 1966 three-story tower.

The interior spaces of the hospital have been remodeled and re-purposed over the last seven decades. The public rooms, patient rooms, treatment areas, and service spaces have nevertheless retained a good deal of integrity (see Figures 9 - 11). The Franklin Foundation Hospital closed this facility more than 10 years ago and built a new hospital on the edge of town. Since then, this building has been boarded up. It has been relatively secure despite the years of neglect. The interior design exhibits coherent integrity including common area tile wainscoting, original wood cabinetry, scattered marble window sills, solid woods doors and metal casings. Though there are some broken windows and missing doors, the building's interior remains relatively intact.

The property includes one single-story brick outbuilding which was built in the late 1980s, after the period of significance, as it was not included in the 1985 plans (see Figure 8). Located on the northeast corner of the block, it was used for maintenance work and storage. It is a non-contributing building. The hospital square also includes two other buildings, located on the east side of the square, facing Hailfleigh Street. They are not part of the hospital property and were constructed after the period of significance. The two buildings are not part of the nomination.

Overall, the Franklin Foundation Hospital has a remarkable degree of architectural integrity. The alterations have not obliterated its character-defining details and design. Instead the expansions and changes were intended to blend with the existing building and today are a visible record of a mid-20th century hospital's progression through the century. The new owners of the hospital plan to preserve the site's history and culture and carefully renovate the building into multifamily housing for elderly residents.

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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	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:

	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

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions.): Health/Medicine

Period of Significance: 1951-1967

Significant Dates: 1951, 1966

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):

- 1951-1953, Original Building: Fuhrmann & Geier (Emile F. Fuhrmann & David Geier), Baton Rouge, Louisiana
- 1966, Expansion: Lasseigne, Clifton C., Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Period of Significance (justification):

The period of significance begins in 1951 with construction of the Franklin Foundation Hospital, which was the first public hospital in St. Mary Parish and one of the first Hill-Burton hospitals in Louisiana. It ends in 1967, the 50-year cut off for the National Register of Historic Places. The hospital continued to evolve under the auspices of the Hill-Burton program until its demise in the 1970s.

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

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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.)

Franklin Foundation Hospital is locally significant under the National Register Criterion A for Health Care. The hospital was a direct consequence of the 1946 Hill-Burton Hospital Construction Act, the far-reaching federal legislation that sponsored hospital construction and health clinics in under-served areas, particularly in rural communities and small towns. The Franklin hospital was one of the first built in Louisiana under the Hill-Burton program and continued to use the program in its expansions and direction until its demise in the 1970s. The Hill-Burton program was a major landmark in U.S. health care history. Between 1947 and 1970, 5,677 hospitals were built under the Hill-Burton auspices, half of those in communities with populations less than 10,000. The program set nationwide standards for hospitals and health clinics, later adding nursing homes, chronic disease hospitals, mental health, and rehabilitation facilities. Southern states benefited from the program more than any other region with their heavily rural populations and low per-capita incomes. The Franklin hospital was constructed and expanded during the peak of the Hill-Burton era and embodies the progressive goals of the program, both in the approaches to health care and its physical expression in a new, modern design. The building's International Style design and aesthetics carried through its expansions and alterations, which add to its historic importance by conveying the rapid changes and growth of health care in the 1950s and 1960s. Many Hill-Burton hospitals and buildings have been heavily altered as well as abandoned. The Franklin Foundation Hospital is an important example of a rapidly disappearing era of American health care and will be a meaningful addition to the National Register of Historic Places.

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

FRANKLIN AND ST. MARY PARISH

The southwestern Louisiana parish of St. Mary was settled by Europeans in the early 19th century. The town of Franklin was established in 1811. It was a crossroads for trade and westward travel, by virtue of its location on Bayou Teche, a navigable waterway. The boom in sugar agriculture in the later 19th century brought wealth, more white settlers, and a dependence on slave labor. The town developed a sophisticated infrastructure of commerce, social relationships, churches, and an imposing built landscape dominated by large, palatial homes. St. Mary Parish and Franklin were places of intense political engagement and the leading families emphasized public service. The parish's relatively small population produced an unusual number of Louisiana and national leaders including five governors, four U.S. senators, a lieutenant governor, and a chief justice of the Louisiana Supreme Court.

Health care in Franklin and St. Mary Parish was sporadic, although better than many Louisiana parishes because of the concentration of wealth. Like many American cities, health care in pre-World War II Franklin was on a personal basis, with little oversight or planning. In the 19th and early 20th century, doctors had operated private hospitals on a profit-basis but they were essentially rest homes or sanitariums. African-Americans in the parish had little or no access to hospital care of any kind until the mid-20th century.

THE HILL-BURTON ACT

The federal health care law enacted in August 1946 was designed to build modern, fully staffed hospitals that would provide what was considered the optimum in health care -- 4.5 hospital beds per 1,000 people in the United States. At the time, more than 40 percent of U.S. counties lacked a hospital of any kind. Conceived and sponsored by Sen. Lister Hill, an Alabama Democrat, and Sen. Harold Burton, an Ohio Republican, the program was approved with little controversy. Even the non-discrimination element was carefully finessed by Hill, a traditional Southern Democrat with a strong interest in health care (his doctor father named him for his mentor, the English physician Joseph Lister).

In 1950, the surgeon general's office wrote approvingly:

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"The National Hospital Program has now been in operation for three years. ... For the first time a definite plan is being followed by each state in determining the location size and type of facility which can best meet the hospital and health center needs of the people. ... A total of 65,000 hospital beds and 250 public health centers are being added to the nation's health plant by 1,300 projects approved as of June 20, 1950."

By the time the Hill-Burton Act came to an end in 1975 (it was merged into the Public Health Service Act), it had provided more than 6,800 facilities in 4,000 American communities. Louisiana benefited very well from the Hill-Burton act. By 1968, there were 261 projects funded in the state with 105 of them hospitals (other work included health clinics and nursing homes).

HISTORY OF THE FRANKLIN FOUNDATION HOSPITAL

Franklin Foundation Hospital was constructed between 1951 and 1953, opening in 1953. The hospital was a centerpiece of community activism and solidarity, made possible by the historic Hill-Burton Survey and Hospital Construction Act of 1946. The hospital's first iteration was a modest expression of International style, later elaborated in the 1966 expansion. The hospital brought a new level of health care to Franklin and St. Mary Parish, both in its sophistication and its availability for all residents. The Hill-Burton program was a revolutionary government program that aggressively promoted hospital-building in American communities, especially tailored to aid small towns and rural areas. By offering to provide funds for construction if matched by local money and research about the needs of a town, city, community, or region, the Hill-Burton plan provided a road map and clear rewards.

The Franklin Foundation was organized in 1950 to take advantage of the Hill-Burton program act and secure a hospital for the community. The committee was led by John M. Caffery (1877-1958), scion of one of St. Mary Parish's most respected old families. Caffery was the son of U.S. Senator Donelson Caffery and a collateral relative of Andrew Jackson. He was well-placed in St. Mary Parish's upper class to command public and political attention. Caffery was a sugar planter, oil man, and holder of parish and state elected offices. His interest in establishing a modern, public hospital for Franklin was apparently part of his family's tradition of public service and also a recognition of the need for the community to modernize to consolidate its contemporary success as an oil center. The parish police jury (the equivalent of a county commission) appointed Caffery and four other prominent citizens as commissioners of the hospital committee. The other four were Margaret Bauer, Albert Blevins, Hugh Junca, and Mike Marquette. All the commissioners were white and were from established families in and near Franklin. In the rigid era of racial segregation in 1950s Louisiana, it would have been unthinkable to include an African American on the committee.

Although nearby Morgan City was the largest town in St. Mary Parish, it did not participate in the hospital drive. The area covered was to be the western half of the parish "from the Calumet Spillway to the Iberia (Parish) line." Doctors in the Franklin area were not uniformly enthusiastic about a new public hospital. In fact, three local doctors had opened a 10-bed private hospital in 1950, the Franklin Medical Center, financing it themselves. Nevertheless, a doctors committee was formed to advise the commissioners and the medical community did support the hospital drive.

The local community's responsibility for funding at least half of the new hospital was achieved through a bond issue, which passed smoothly through the rungs of local government in 1951. A new property tax was added for residents of the hospital district (the west side of St. Mary Parish) to underwrite \$225,000 in bond sales. The federal government provided \$215,000. By late 1951, construction of the hospital was underway. The site for the hospital was donated by John Caffery. The 7.5-acre parcel was on the edge of Franklin, on what had been a plantation. It was also the site of a Civil War skirmish in 1864. The site provided ample land for the hospital and its planned expansions (as seen on the first blueprints -- the Franklin Foundation committee was confident the first building would soon need additions). By placing the hospital on the edge of town in a relatively undeveloped area, the planners were able to take advantage of an almost rural setting of level land gently sloping toward Bayou Teche, barely half a mile to the south that was covered with live oaks and other

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native plants. The one-story, brick building was set back from the street, near the center of the large block. A curving driveway led to the main entrance, which gave a sense of arrival and importance. The bands of windows on every facade looked out on green lawns, shrubs, and live oaks. The Franklin community's eagerness for a modern hospital was combined with the small town aesthetics of a lush, green setting.

The hospital opened with great fanfare on Memorial Day 1953. The local newspaper, the *St. Mary and Franklin Banner-Tribune*, devoted an entire issue to the event and the history of medicine and health care in St. Mary Parish (May 28, 1953). It is interesting to note that in the news stories (both before and after the May opening), the Hill-Burton Act is mentioned only in passing, and never with any acknowledgement of its far-reaching importance for the entire nation. The hospital was treated in the local press and government as a community-generated project with incidental help from the federal government. One of the most important aspects of the Hill-Burton act was its insistence on making health care available to all citizens, "without discrimination on account of race, creed, or color, and provide for adequate hospital facilities for persons unable to pay therefore." In order for Southern politicians to support the law it included a provision that "separate" facilities could be used in accord with local traditions. That is, the legal concept of "separate but equal" facilities to enforce racial segregation. Although this element has been the focus of serious criticism in the following decades, in practice, Hill-Burton health clinics and hospitals offered professional, modern medical care to many African Americans for the first time. In Franklin, the accommodation was unambiguous. The 1951 blueprints show a "colored waiting room" at the rear of the building, squeezed in with the utilities and laundry work areas. Unlike the large white waiting room at the front driveway with large plate glass windows, the waiting room for blacks was small and accessed only through rear service doors. In its coverage of the new hospital, the Franklin newspaper blandly noted that its features included "a colored nursing corridor" in the list with a "large kitchen, day storage for kitchen supplies, laundry, and general storage where all non-sterile supplies are kept."

The *Banner Tribune* also included photos of black employees without commenting on the segregated status of the facility. According to the reports the African American staff included two professionals, a black registered nurse and a "practical nurse" (both with degrees), along with the cooks and janitors.

FRANKLIN FOUNDATION HOSPITAL'S SIGNIFICANCE

Franklin, Louisiana, was one of the many American communities served by the Hill-Burton Act. Unlike many of the other Hill-Burton beneficiaries, Franklin's community-federal partnership hospital is still in existence in recognizable condition. The building is a prime example of Modernist design used by most Hill-Burton hospitals and shows how the hospital expanded, which was a key component of U.S. health care in the second part of the 20th century. The hospital retains its historic fabric and remains a local landmark of the community's efforts to work together for the common good of all.

Louisiana has only seven hospitals on the National Register with Methodist Home Hospital, New Orleans (1950), as the most recent history. Hill-Burton hospitals are in danger of disappearing from the built landscape in the way that the once prolific Rosenwald schools have been lost. Franklin Foundation Hospital is a worthy and important addition to the National Register and is a visual reminder of a great improvement in U.S. healthcare and of community activism.

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.)

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Books & Articles

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Verderber, Stephen and David J. Fine. *Healthcare Architecture in an Era of Radical Transformation*. New Haven: Yale University Press, 2000.

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NEWSPAPERS

- The Daily World*, Opelousas, Louisiana, 1950-1970
- Franklin and St. Mary Banner-Tribune*, Franklin, Louisiana, 1950-1980
- The Morning Advocate*, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, 1950-1970
- The State-Times*, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, 1950-1970

INTERVIEWS

- Kramer, Dr. Thomas F., retired Franklin physician, telephone interview with Harriet Swift, February 8, 2017.
- Landry, Craig, community historian, interview with Harriet Swift, Grevemberg House Museum, Franklin, Louisiana, January 28, 2017.

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: 7.5 acres

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
Datum if other than WGS84: _____

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(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 29.804713 Longitude: -91.498921

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

That certain tract of land lying and being situated in the City of Franklin, Louisiana, and being more fully shown, designated and described as "Tract ABCDEFGHIA" as shown on a plan of land prepared by Miller Engineers & Associates, Inc., dated February 6, 2013, attached hereto and made part hereof; said property being bounded Northwest by Cynthia Street, Northeast by Haifleigh Street in part and by remaining property of St. Mary Parish Hospital Service District No. 1, Southeast by Hospital Avenue and Southwest by King Street; together with all the buildings and improvements thereon situated and all rights, ways, privileges and servitudes thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

Being a portion of same property acquired by MRP-ST. MARY 2012, LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY, from St. Mary Parish Hospital Service District No. 1 by act of cash deed recorded in Conveyance Book 275, Page 653, File No. 316351 of the Conveyance Records of St. Mary Parish, Louisiana.

The property bears municipal number 1501 Hospital Avenue, Franklin, Louisiana 70538.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

These boundaries chosen include the historic boundaries of the property dating to the initial 1951 construction. They were also selected because the improvements made on the remainder of the block bounded by Hospital Avenue, King Street, Cynthia Street and Haifleigh Street were developed after the proposed 1967 period of significance and are thus excluded.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Vann Joines, Project Manager
organization: Gulf Coast Housing Partnership, Inc.
street & number: 1601-A Oretha Castle Haley Boulevard
city or town: New Orleans state: Louisiana zip code: 70113
e-mail: joines@gchp.net
telephone: 504.525.2505, ext. 200
date: June 6, 2017

=AND=

name/title: Harriet Swift, Historic Preservation Consultant
organization: [none]
street & number: 918 Poland Avenue
city or town: New Orleans state: Louisiana zip code: 70117
e-mail: harrietswiftnola@gmail.com
telephone: 504.945.6842
date: June 6, 2017

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.

Franklin Foundation Hospital

Name of Property

St. Mary Parish, Louisiana

County and State

- **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: Franklin Foundation Hospital

City or Vicinity: Franklin

County: St. Mary Parish

State: LA

Name of Photographer: Vann Joines

Date of Photographs: January 28, 2017

- 1 of 39: view of 1966 expansion entry of hospital; camera facing north
- 2 of 39: view of canopy; camera facing west
- 3 of 39: view of 1966 entry with stair visible through windows; camera facing northwest
- 4 of 39: view of expansion construction plaque; camera facing northwest
- 5 of 39: view of second expansion construction plaque; camera facing northwest
- 6 of 39; view of original 1951 one story hospital and three story 1966 expansion; camera facing west
- 7 of 39: view of 1951-65 one story addition; camera facing north
- 8 of 39: view of western half of façade; camera facing northwest
- 9 of 39: view of eastern half of façade; camera facing northwest
- 10 of 39: view of breezeway between 1951-65 and 1966 buildings; camera facing southwest
- 11 of 39: view of rear elevation of hospital; camera facing south
- 12 of 39: view of northwest corner of the hospital; camera facing southeast
- 13 of 39: another view of northwest corner of the hospital; camera facing southeast
- 14 of 39: view of the western elevation of the hospital; camera facing northeast
- 15 of 39: view of the western elevation of the hospital, 1985 expansion at left and 1951-65 expansion at right; camera facing northeast
- 16 of 39: view of southwest corner of hospital; camera facing north
- 17 of 39: view of southwest corner and façade of hospital; camera facing northeast
- 18 of 39: view of the western side of the canopy; camera facing northeast
- 19 of 39: closer detail of canopy; camera facing
- 20 of 39: view of lobby; camera facing west
- 21 of 39: view of hallway from lobby; camera facing northwest
- 22 of 39: view of radiology storage; camera facing southwest
- 23 of 39: view of exam room; camera facing northwest
- 24 of 39: view of another exam room; camera facing northwest
- 25 of 39: view of western courtyard; camera facing east.

Franklin Foundation Hospital

Name of Property

St. Mary Parish, Louisiana

County and State

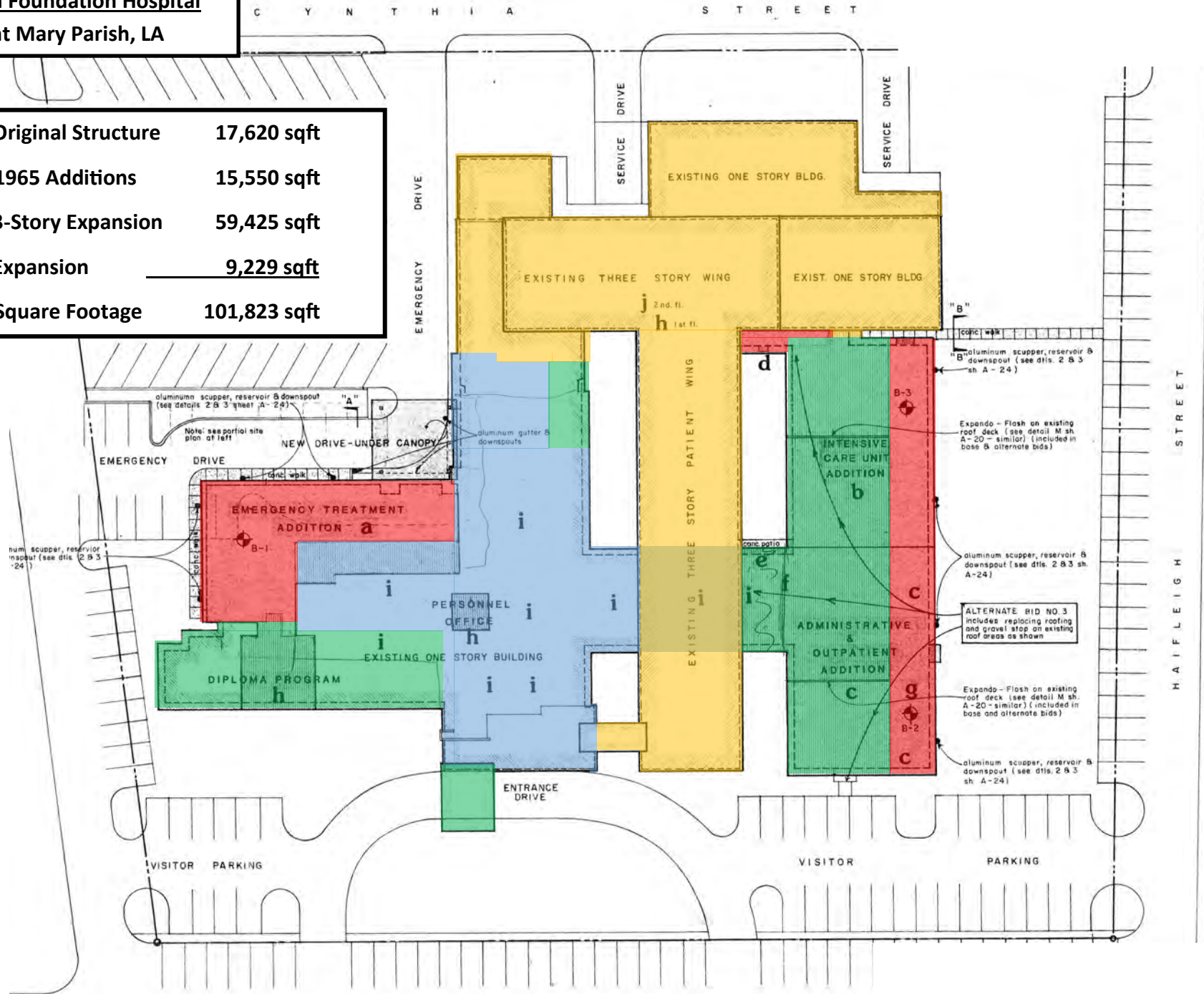
- 26 of 39: view of marble window sill detail; camera facing north
- 27 of 39: view of hallway; camera facing southeast
- 28 of 39: view of lab; camera facing northeast
- 29 of 39: view of hallway in 1966 addition; camera facing northwest
- 30 of 39: view of rehab room; camera facing northwest
- 31 of 39: view of stair in 1966 addition; camera facing southwest
- 32 of 39: view of nurses' station; camera facing southeast
- 33 of 39: view of office; camera facing southwest
- 34 of 39: view of eastern courtyard; camera facing northwest
- 35 of 39: view of main stair at entry; camera facing southwest
- 36 of 39: view of rehab room on second floor; camera facing west
- 37 of 39: view of nurses' station on second floor; camera facing southwest
- 38 of 39: view of hallway on second floor; camera facing northwest
- 39 of 39: view looking down main stairs and out front windows; camera facing west

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.

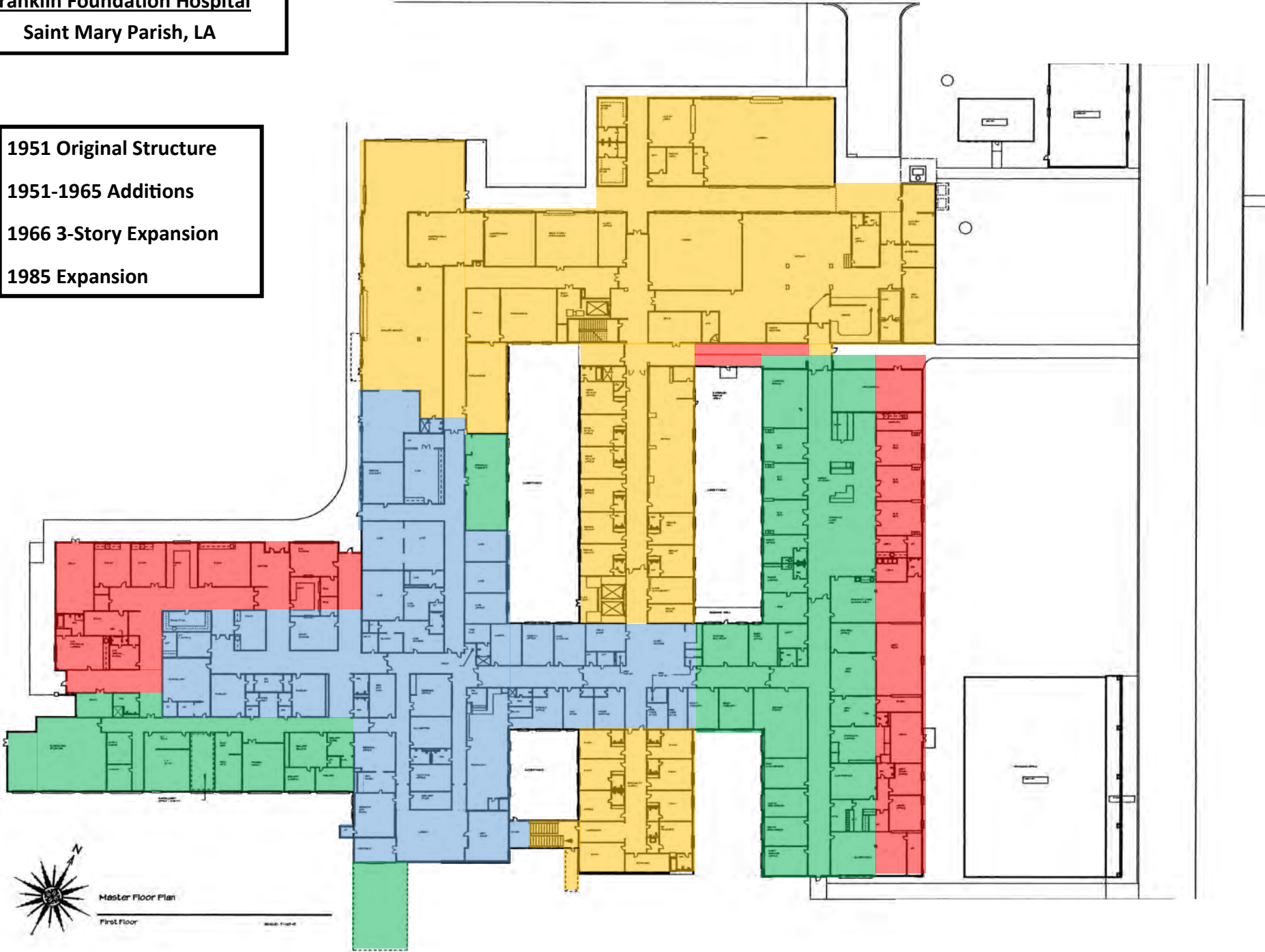
Franklin Foundation Hospital
Saint Mary Parish, LA

1951 Original Structure	17,620 sqft
1951-1965 Additions	15,550 sqft
1966 3-Story Expansion	59,425 sqft
1985 Expansion	9,229 sqft
Total Square Footage	101,823 sqft



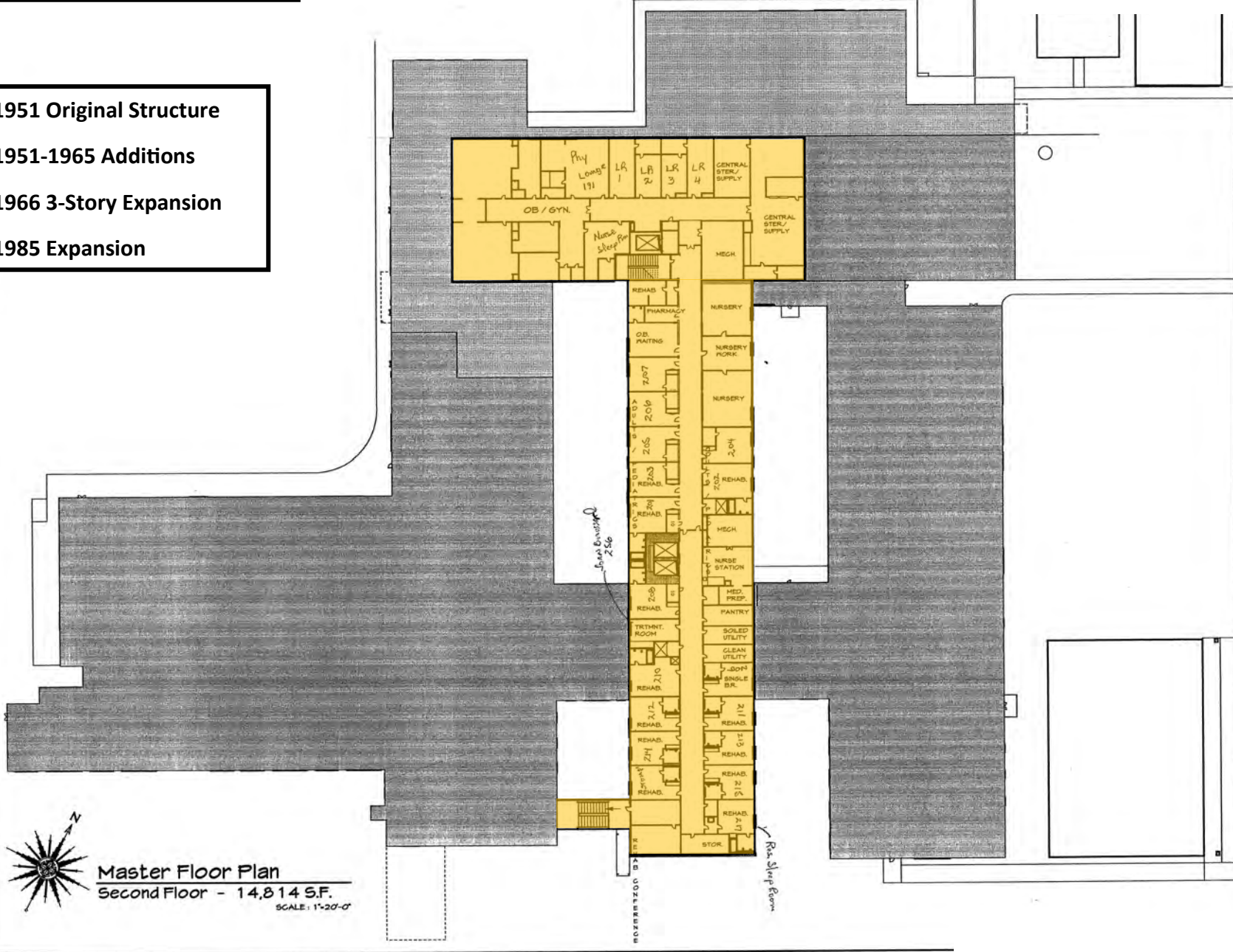
Franklin Foundation Hospital
Saint Mary Parish, LA

- 1951 Original Structure
- 1951-1965 Additions
- 1966 3-Story Expansion
- 1985 Expansion



Franklin Foundation Hospital
Saint Mary Parish, LA

- 1951 Original Structure
- 1951-1965 Additions
- 1966 3-Story Expansion
- 1985 Expansion



Master Floor Plan
Second Floor - 14,814 S.F.
 SCALE: 1"=20'-0"

Franklin Foundation Hospital Master Floor Plan August 2006	Carl P. Blum AIA Architect 1100 Lake Street Metairie, LA 70001 (504) 885-1100	Roger De Lorme P.E. 1100 Lake Street Metairie, LA 70001 (504) 885-1100
Date: 08-19 Drawn: [blank] Revis: [blank]	A2.1 2 of 3	

Franklin Foundation Hospital
Saint Mary Parish, LA

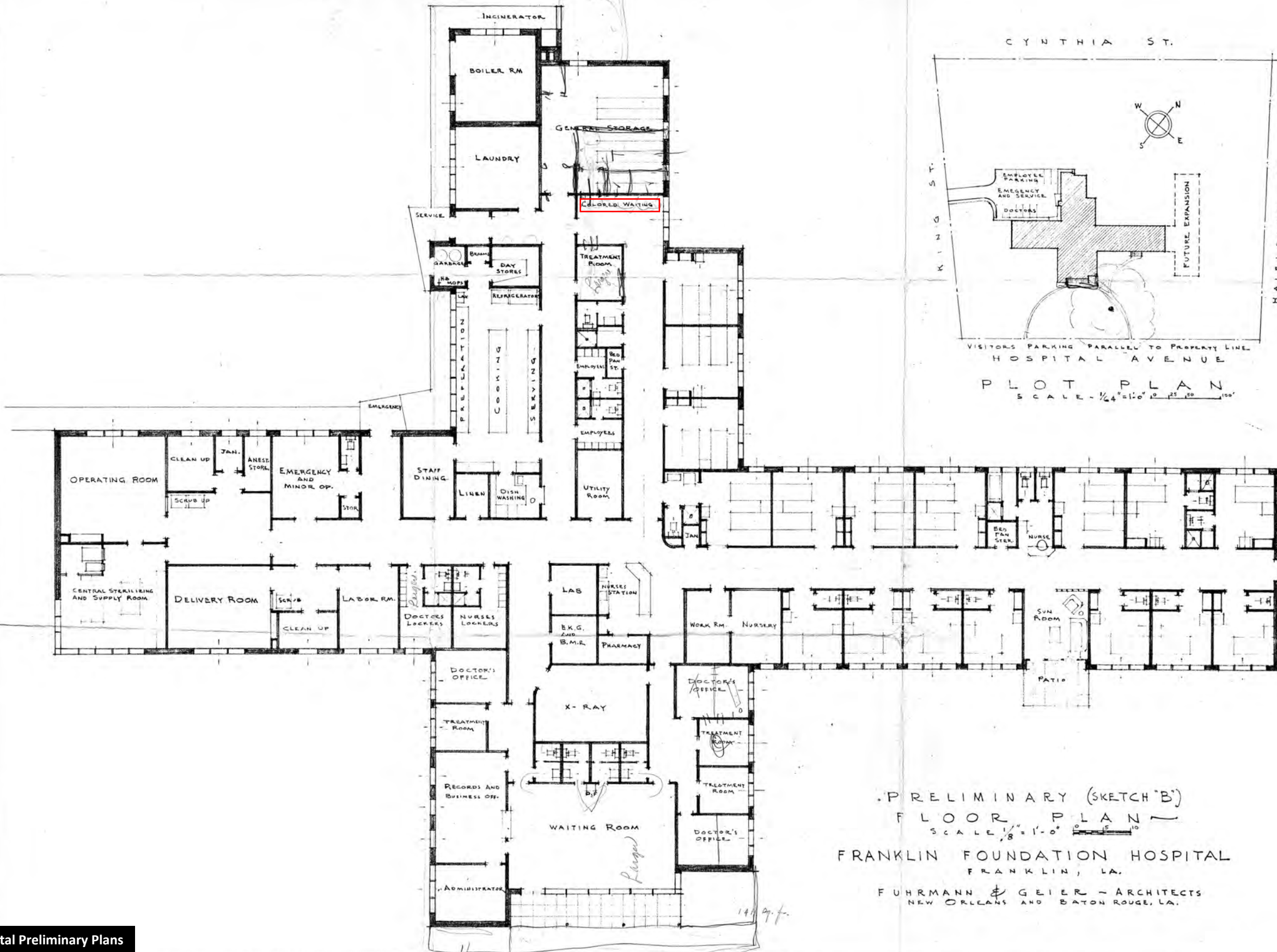
- 1951 Original Structure
- 1951-1965 Additions
- 1966 3-Story Expansion
- 1985 Expansion



Master Floor Plan
 Third Floor - 14,814 S.F.
 SCALE: 1"=20'-0"

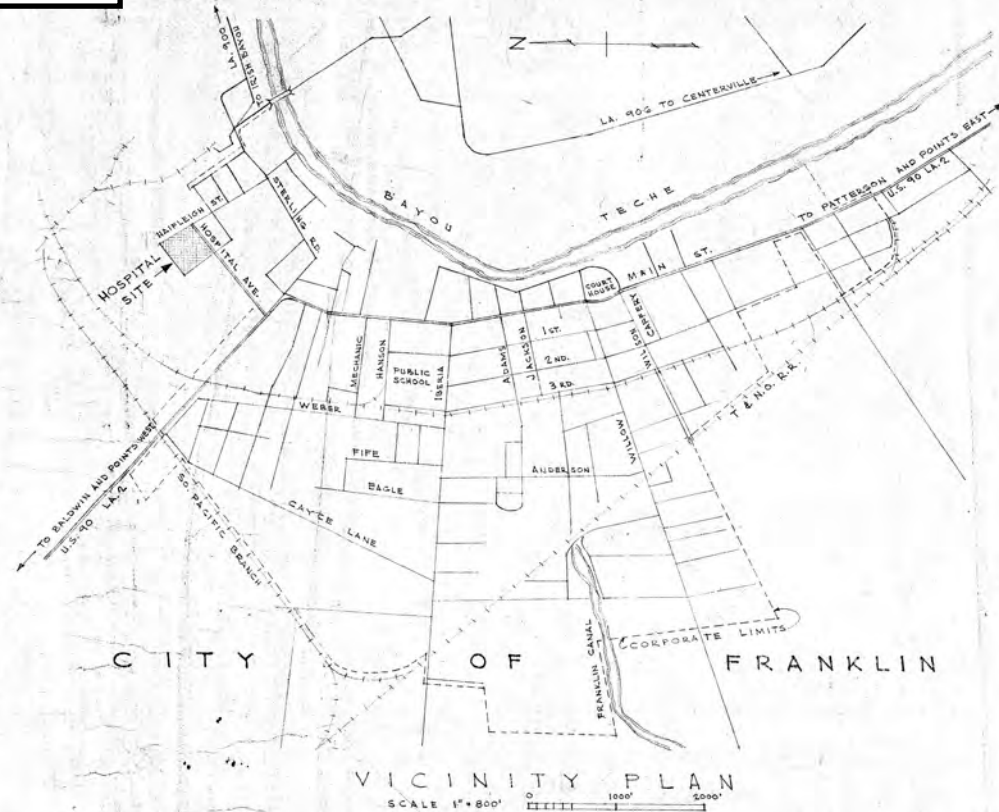


	Franklin Foundation Hospital Master Floor Plan	Franklin, Louisiana	
Carl P. Blum AIA Architect	Franklin, Louisiana	Franklin, Louisiana	Franklin, Louisiana
Date: 02-13-17	Date: 02-13-17	Date: 02-13-17	Date: 02-13-17
Sheet: 3 of 3	Sheet: 3 of 3	Sheet: 3 of 3	Sheet: 3 of 3
A3.1	A3.1	A3.1	A3.1



PRELIMINARY (SKETCH "B")
FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"
FRANKLIN FOUNDATION HOSPITAL
FRANKLIN, LA.
FUHRMANN & GEIER - ARCHITECTS
NEW ORLEANS AND BATON ROUGE, LA.

Franklin Foundation Hospital
Saint Mary Parish, LA



FRANKLIN FOUNDATION HOSPITAL

FRANKLIN, LOUISIANA

FOR THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF HOSPITAL SERVICE DISTRICT No. 1
OF THE PARISH OF ST. MARY STATE OF LOUISIANA

JOHN M. CAFFERY, CHAIRMAN
MRS. MARGARET W. BAUER, VICE CHAIRMAN
HUGH A. JUNCA
MIKE L. MARQUETTE
ALBERT H. BLEVINS

FUHRMANN & GEIER, ARCHITECTS

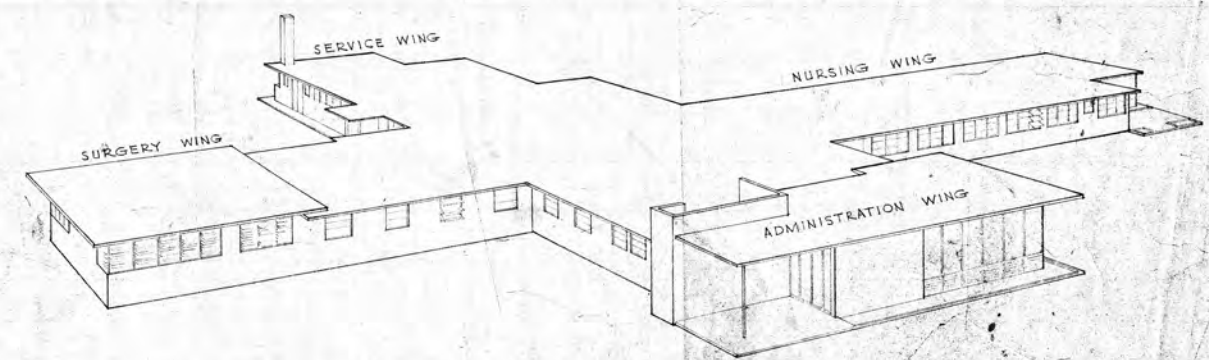
NEW ORLEANS AND BATON ROUGE LOUISIANA

DON W. CHESSON, MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEER
JOSEPH E. LEININGER, CONSULTING ENGINEER FOR AIR CONDITIONING
ATWELL E. CHAMPION, LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT

INDEX OF THE DRAWINGS

SHEET No.	DESCRIPTION	SHEET No.	DESCRIPTION
1	SITE PLAN	P-1	PLUMBING - FLOOR PLAN
2	FOUNDATION PLAN	P-2	PLUMBING - UNDERFLOOR PLAN - RISERS
3	FLOOR PLAN	P-3	PLUMBING - CEILING PLAN
4	ELEVATIONS	M-1	HEATING AND A.C. PLAN
5	ADMINISTRATION WING	M-2	HEATING AND A.C. ALTERNATE
6	SURGERY WING	M-3	ROOF PLAN
7	SERVICE WING	M-4	SCHEDULES
8	NURSING WING		
9	ROOF FRAMING PLAN	E-1	ELECTRICAL - FLOOR PLAN
10	DETAILS	E-2	ELECTRICAL - PANELS - DETAILS
11	DETAILS	PME	MECHANICAL PLOT PLAN BOILER ROOM DETAILS
12	ALTERNATE DETAILS		

THIS PROJECT WILL BE CONSTRUCTED WITH FEDERAL ASSISTANCE UNDER THE
U.S.P.H.S. HOSPITAL SURVEY AND CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM.
PROJECT LA 30 C.N. 511



DIAGRAMMATIC PERSPECTIVE DRAWING

REVISED OCTOBER 1951

Franklin Foundation Hospital
Saint Mary Parish, LA

b o a r d o f c o m m i s s i o n e r s
h o s p i t a l s e r v i c e d i s t r i c t n o . 1
s t . m a r y p a r i s h , f r a n k l i n , l o u i s i a n a

MRS. MARGARET W. BAUER
chairman

CLEGG CAFFERY
vice chairman

HAROLD J. JUNCA
member

ALBERT H. BLEVENS
member

MURPHY J. FOSTER
member

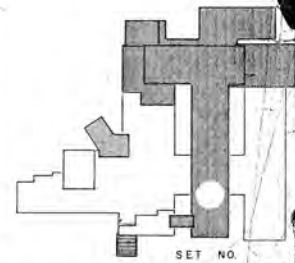
GRADY B. WELLS
administrator

THIS PROJECT WILL BE CONSTRUCTED WITH FEDERAL AID UNDER THE HILL-BURTON PROGRAM

CLIFTON C. LASSEIGNE, A.I.A. ARCHITECT BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA
JESSE H. BANKSTON, HOSPITAL CONSULTANT BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA
EDWARD E. EVANS and ASSOCIATES, INC., STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA
CHESSON, FORREST and HOLLAND, MECHANICAL and ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA

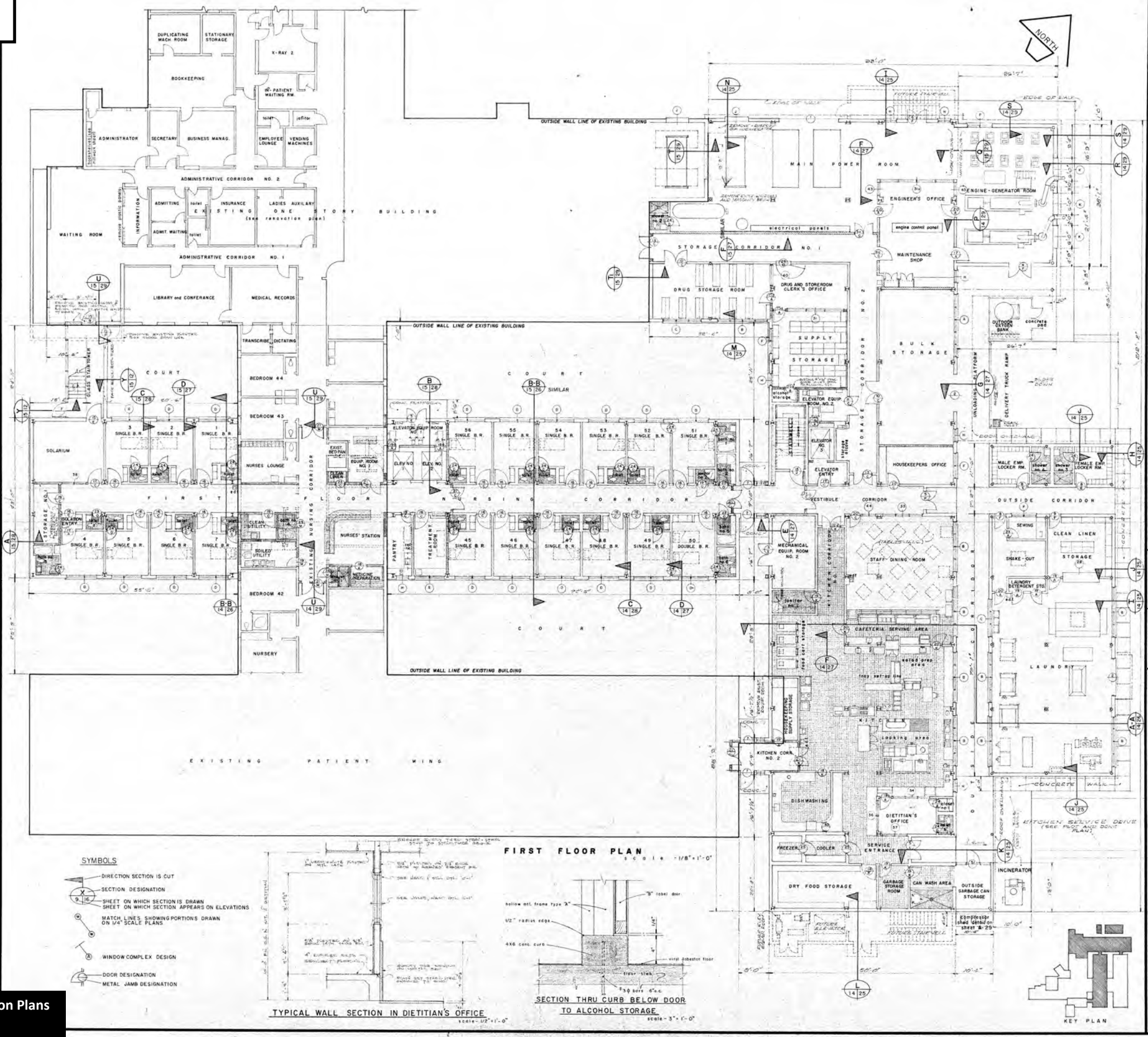


FRANKLIN FOUNDATION HOSPITAL EXPANSION

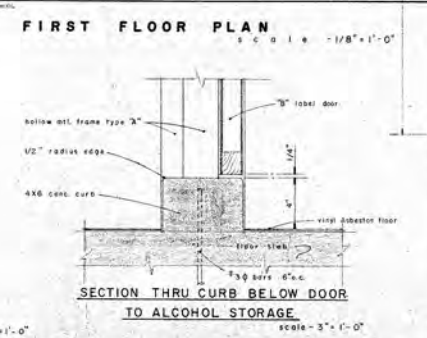
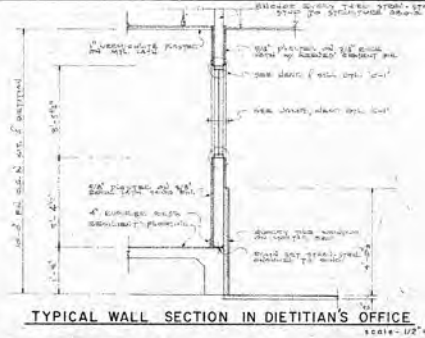


SET NO.

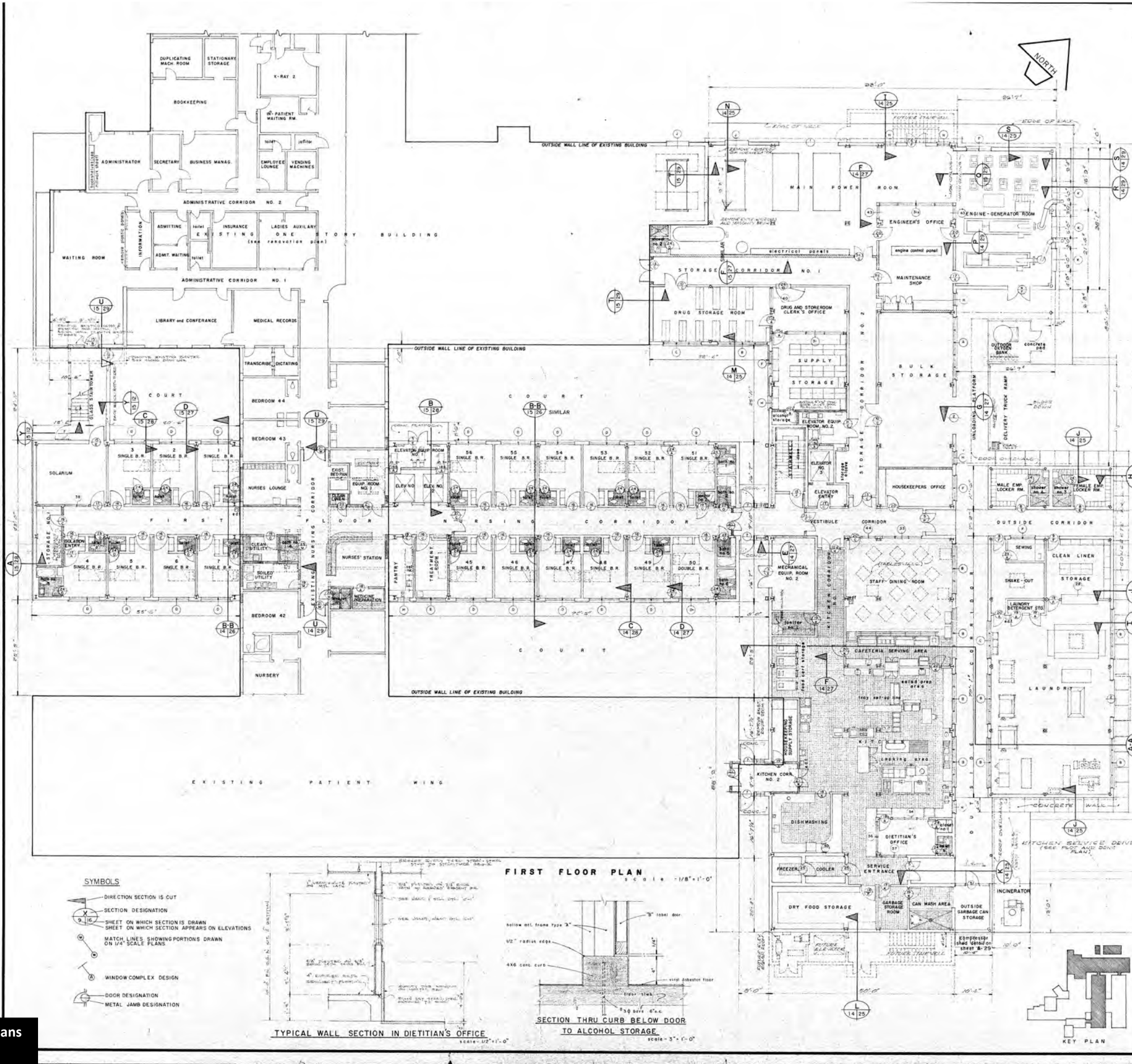
C. N. 105
PROJ. LA 715A



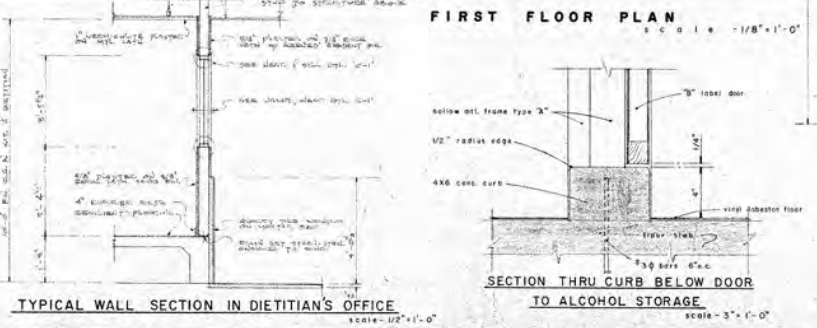
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- DIRECTION SECTION IS CUT
 - SECTION DESIGNATION
 - SHEET ON WHICH SECTION IS DRAWN
 - SHEET ON WHICH SECTION APPEARS ON ELEVATIONS
 - MATCH LINES SHOWING PORTIONS DRAWN ON 1/4" SCALE PLANS
 - WINDOW COMPLEX DESIGN
 - DOOR DESIGNATION
 - METAL JAMB DESIGNATION



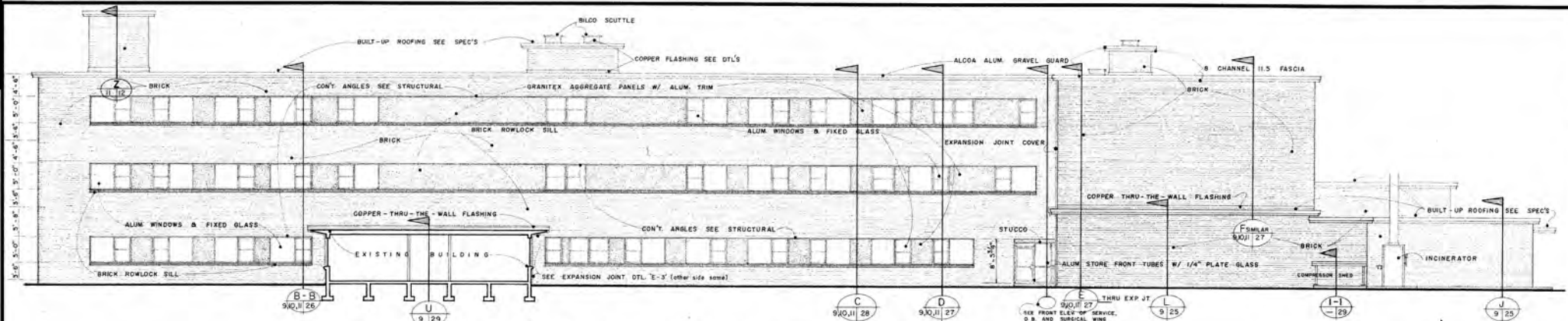
SHEET A-9 OF 68
 PROJECT TITLE: FRANKLIN FOUNDATION HOSPITAL EXPANSION
 PROJECT NO. 105
 DATE: 5-16-66
 ARCHITECT: CLIFTON C. LASSEIGNE, ARCHITECT
 LOCATION: north baton rouge louisiana



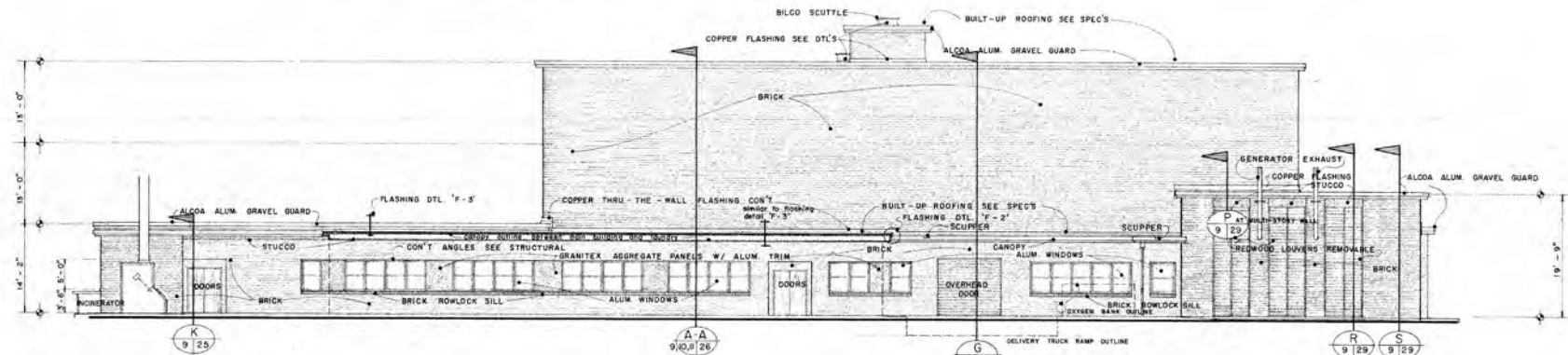
- SYMBOLS**
- DIRECTION SECTION IS CUT
 - SECTION DESIGNATION
 - SHEET ON WHICH SECTION IS DRAWN
 - SHEET ON WHICH SECTION APPEARS ON ELEVATIONS
 - MATCH LINES SHOWING PORTIONS DRAWN ON 1/4" SCALE PLANS
 - WINDOW COMPLEX DESIGN
 - DOOR DESIGNATION
 - METAL JAMB DESIGNATION



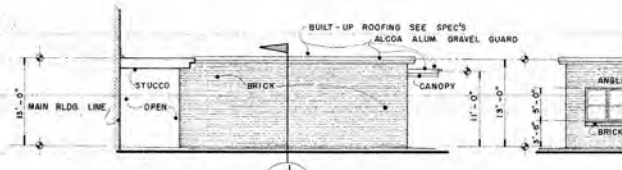
SHEET OF
 PROJECT TITLE: FRANKLIN FOUNDATION HOSPITAL EXPANSION
 PROJECT DRAWN BY: IFTON C. LASEIGNE
 CHECKED APPROVED: [Signature]
 DATE: 5-16-66
 REVISIONS: [Table with 2 columns: No., Description]
 ARCHITECT: IFTON C. LASEIGNE, ARCHITECT
 OFFICE: Baton Rouge, Louisiana
 CLIENT: Franklin Foundation Hospital, Saint Mary Parish, Louisiana



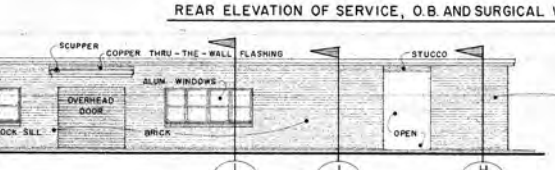
RIGHT SIDE ELEVATION OF NURSING WING, SERVICE, O.B. AND SURGICAL WING
SCALE - 1/8" = 1'-0"



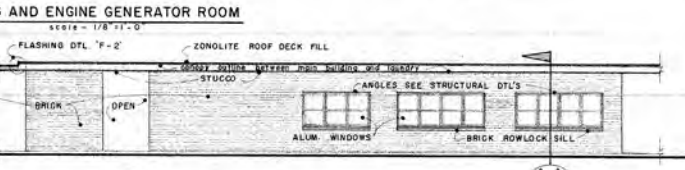
REAR ELEVATION OF SERVICE, O.B. AND SURGICAL WING AND ENGINE GENERATOR ROOM
SCALE - 1/8" = 1'-0"



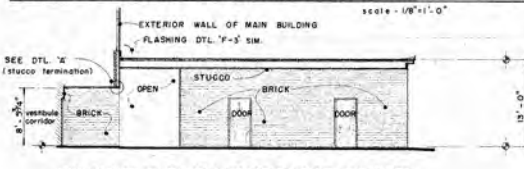
RIGHT SIDE ELEVATION OF LAUNDRY, LEFT SIDE ELEVATION OF EMPLOYEE LOCKERS
SCALE - 1/8" = 1'-0"



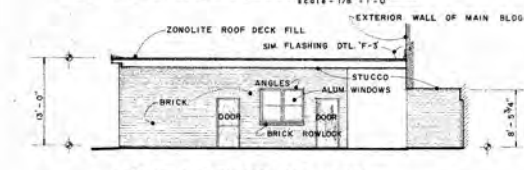
REAR ELEVATION OF LAUNDRY AND EMPLOYEE LOCKERS
SCALE - 1/8" = 1'-0"



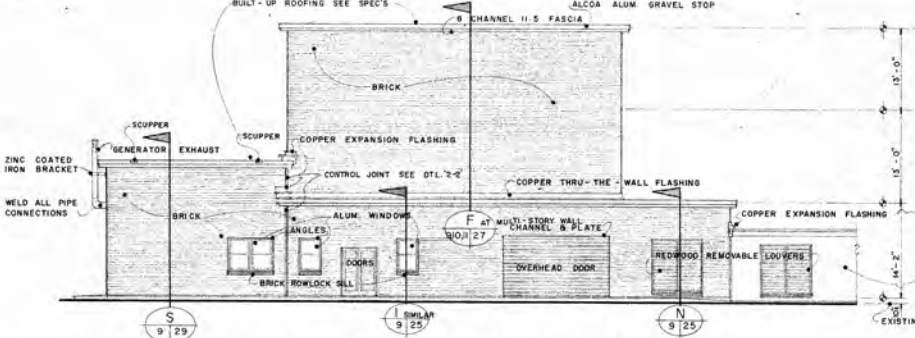
FRONT ELEVATION OF EMPLOYEE LOCKERS AND LAUNDRY
SCALE - 1/8" = 1'-0"



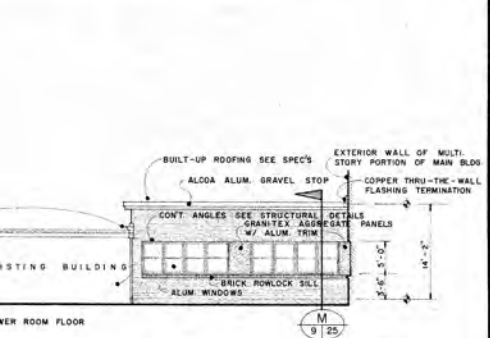
RIGHT SIDE ELEVATION OF EMPLOYEE LOCKERS
SCALE - 1/8" = 1'-0"



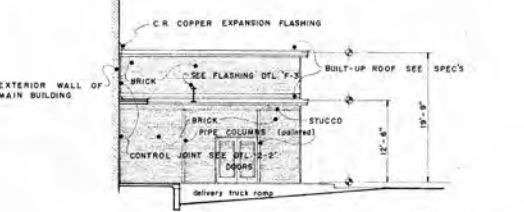
LEFT SIDE ELEVATION OF LAUNDRY
SCALE - 1/8" = 1'-0"



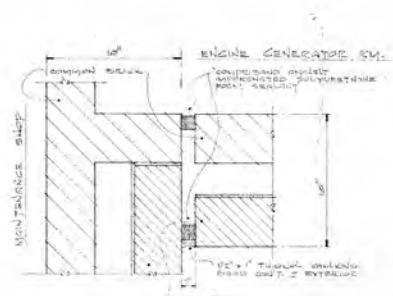
LEFT SIDE ELEVATION OF ENGINE GENERATOR ROOM, SERVICE, O.B. AND SURGICAL WING
SCALE - 1/8" = 1'-0"



RIGHT SIDE ELEVATION OF DRUG STORAGE
SCALE - 1/8" = 1'-0"

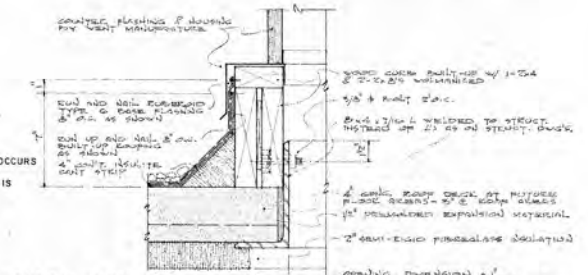


RIGHT SIDE ELEVATION OF ENGINE GENERATOR ROOM
SCALE - 1/8" = 1'-0"



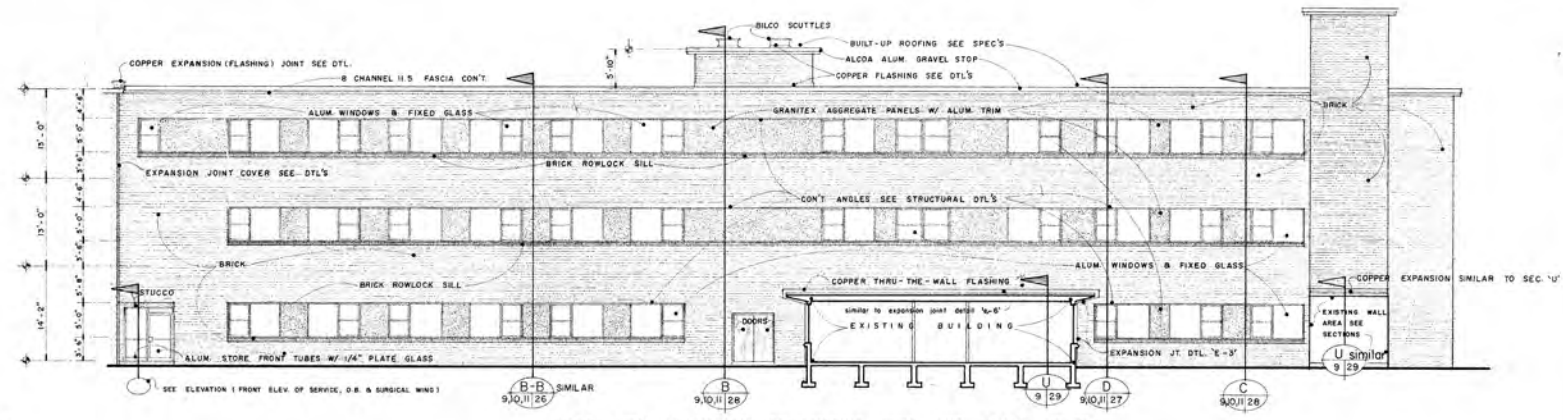
DETAIL "2-2"
SCALE - 3" = 1'-0"

SECTION DESIGNATION
SHEET ON WHICH SECTION DETAIL OCCURS
SHEET ON WHICH SECTION DETAIL IS SHOWN THRU FLOOR PLANS
DIRECTION SECTION IS CUT

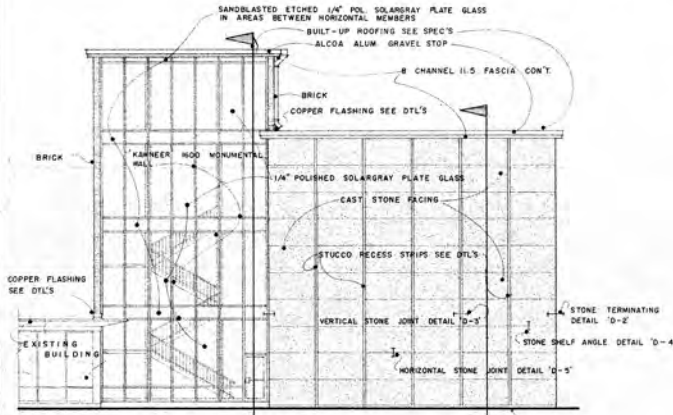


TYPICAL CURB DETAIL FOR OPENINGS THRU ROOFS
SCALE - 3" = 1'-0"

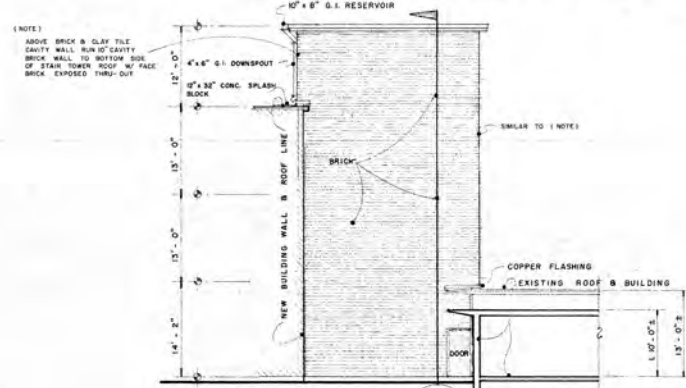
SHEET NO. 11
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 PROJECT NO. 105
 DATE: 5-18-66
 REVISIONS:
 CHECKED BY: [blank]
 APPROVED BY: [blank]
 PROJECT NO. 105
 ARCHITECT: FTON C. LASSEIGNE, ARCHITECT
 LOCATION: Saint Mary Parish, Louisiana
 north boulevard
 Baton Rouge



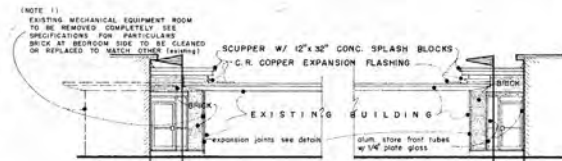
LEFT SIDE ELEVATION OF NURSING WING AND STAIR TOWER



FRONT ELEVATION OF STAIR TOWER AND NURSING WING

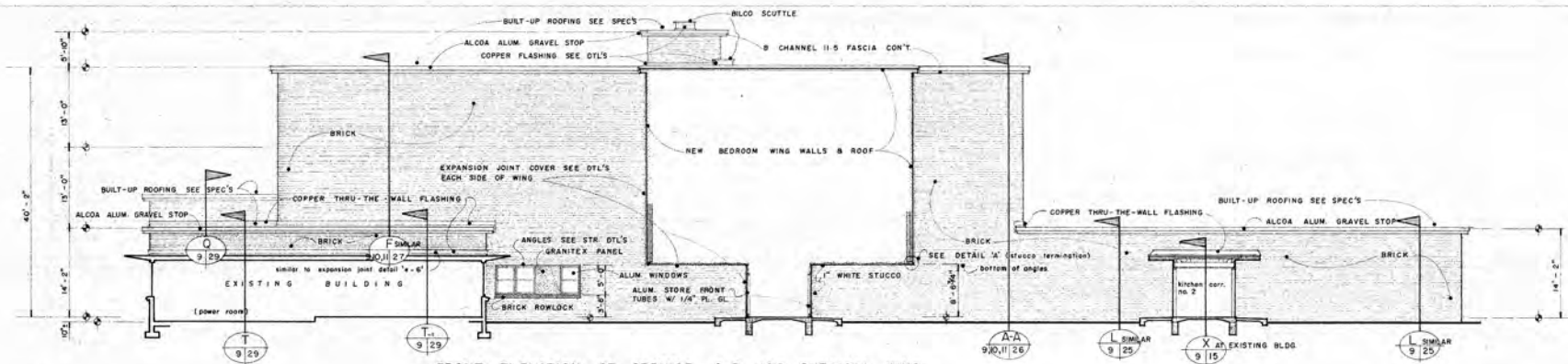


REAR ELEVATION OF STAIR TOWER



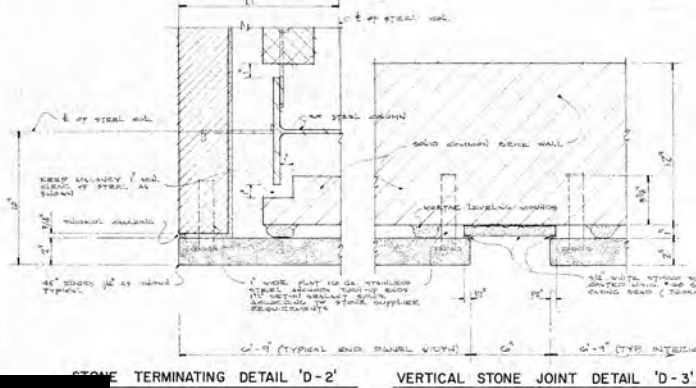
LEFT SIDE ELEVATION OF KITCHEN CORRIDOR no. 2

RIGHT SIDE ELEVATION OF KITCHEN CORRIDOR no. 2



FRONT ELEVATION OF SERVICE, O.B. AND SURGICAL WING

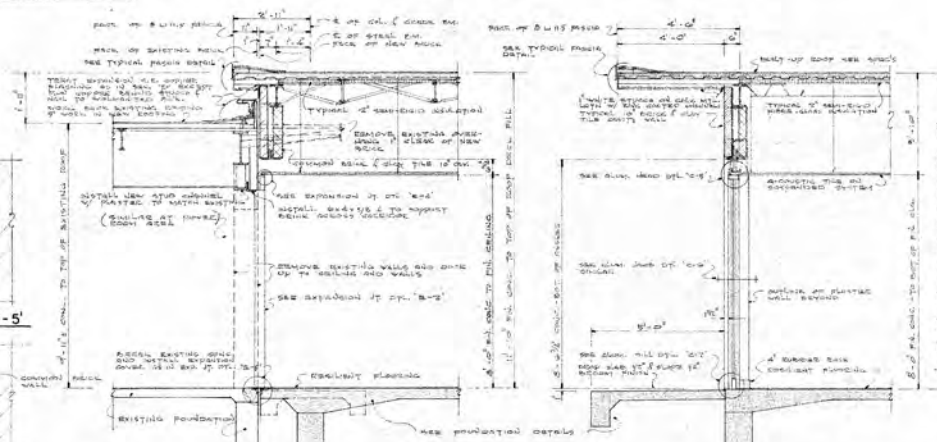
elevations at 1/8" = 1'-0"



STONE TERMINATING DETAIL 'D-2' VERTICAL STONE JOINT DETAIL 'D-3'



STONE SHELF ANGLE DETAIL 'D-4'

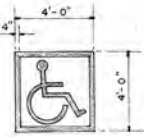


SECTION X-X at KITCHEN CORRIDOR no. 2 AND EXISTING BUILDING

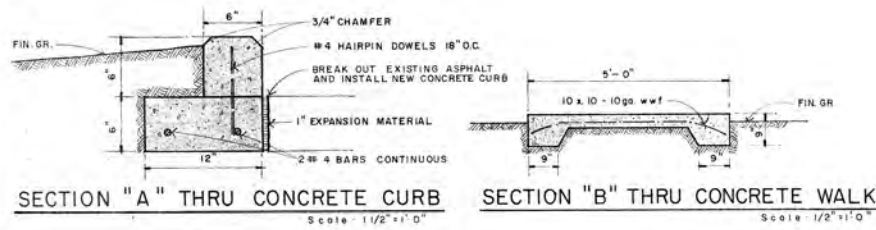
SECTION W-W at KITCHEN CORRIDOR no. 2

SHEET A-15 OF 28
 PROJECT TITLE: FRANKLIN FOUNDATION HOSPITAL EXPANSION
 PROJECT NO. 105
 DATE: 9-16-66
 ARCHITECT: C. LASEIGNE, ARCHITECT
 LOCATION: St. Mary Parish, Louisiana
 ADDRESS: north boulevard, baton rouge

PAINT WITH YELLOW TRAFFIC PAINT

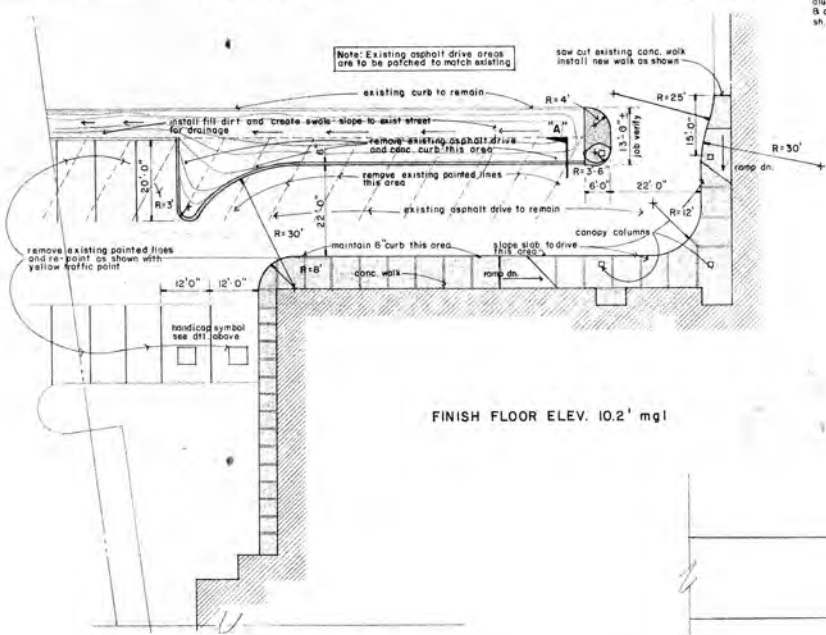


ACCESSIBILITY SYMBOL DETAIL
 Scale 1/4"=1'-0"

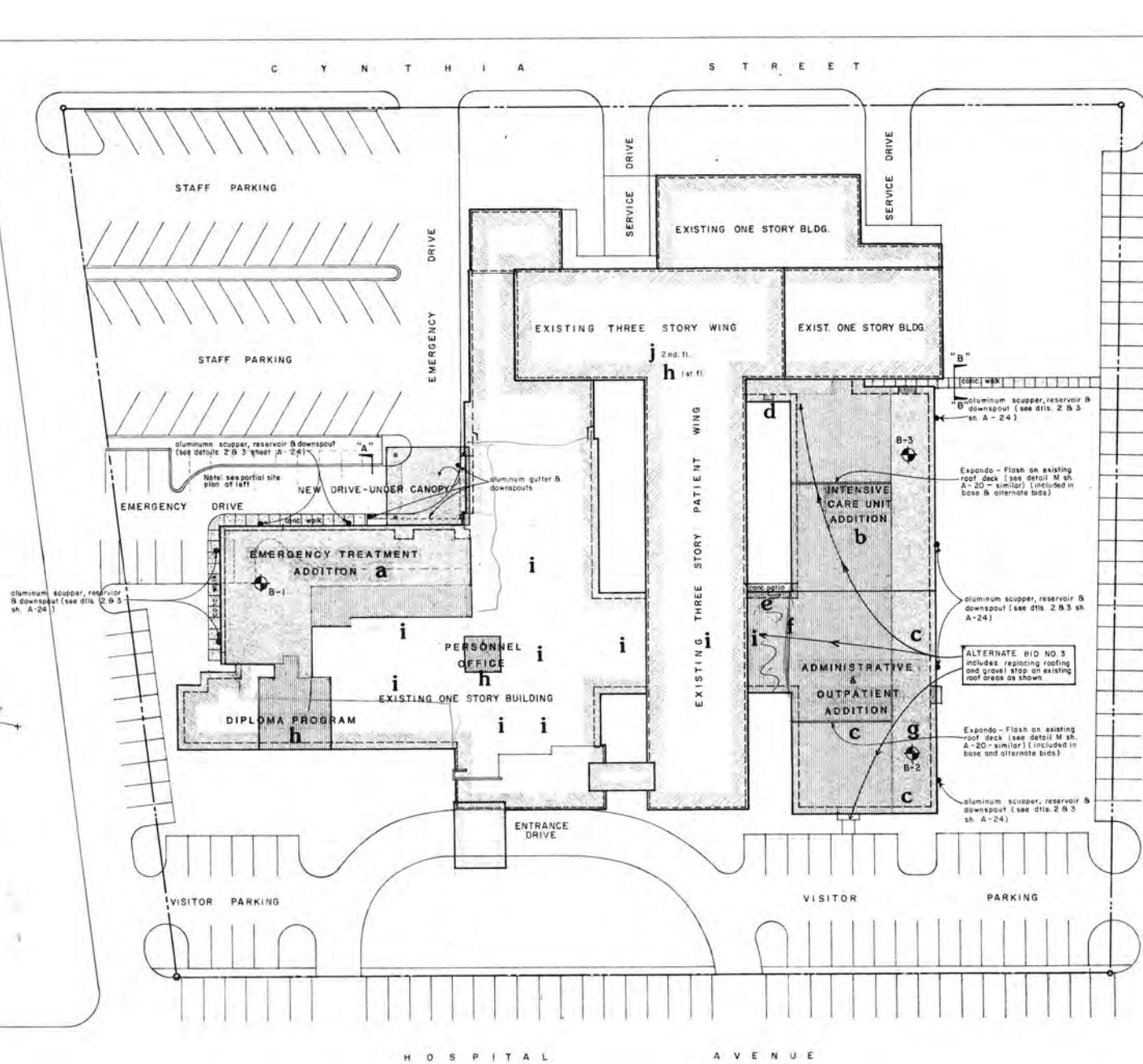


SECTION "A" THRU CONCRETE CURB
 Scale 1/2"=1'-0"

SECTION "B" THRU CONCRETE WALK
 Scale 1/2"=1'-0"



PARTIAL SITE PLAN - EMERGENCY DRIVE Scale 1"=20'

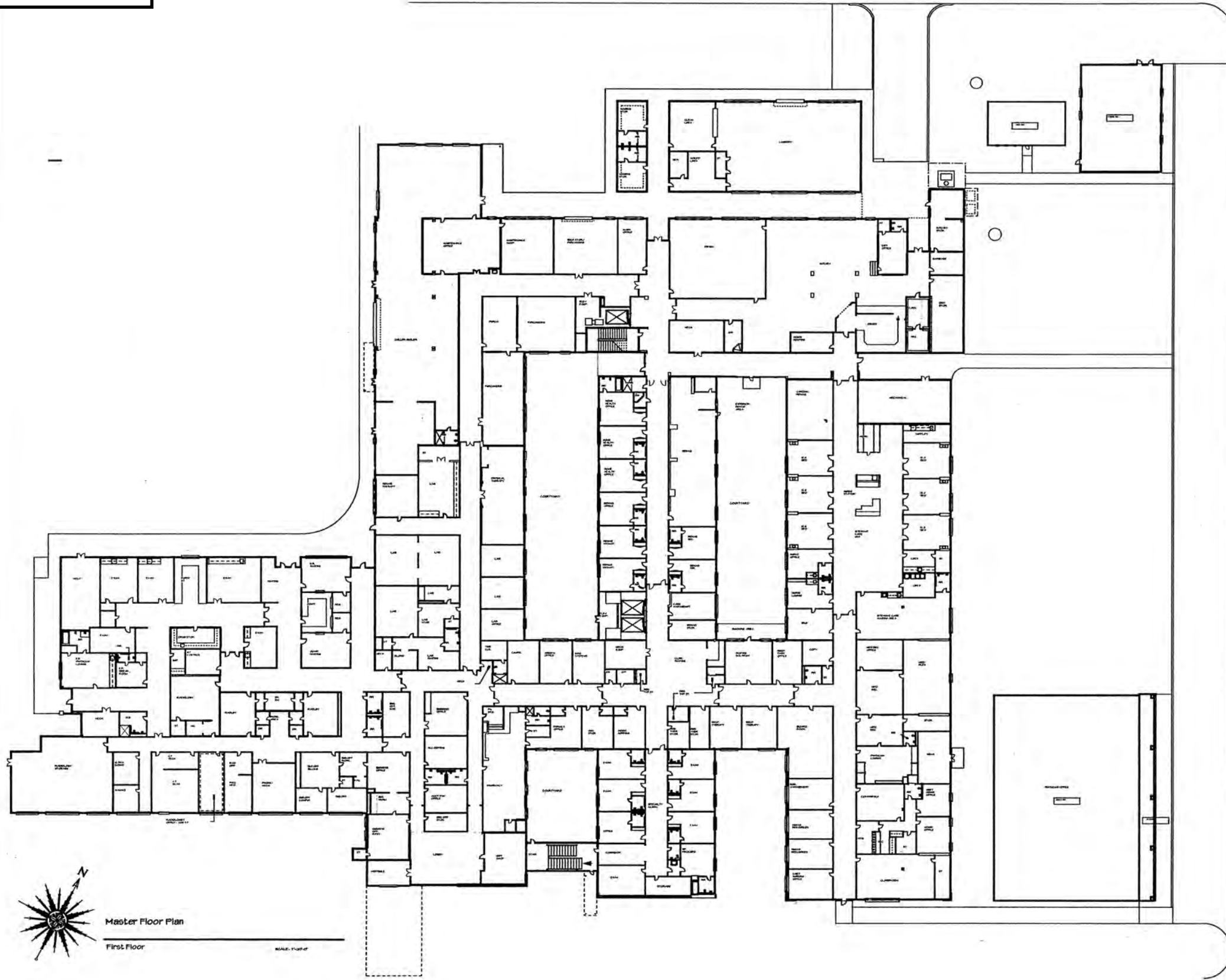


SITE PLAN Scale 1"=30'

LEGEND

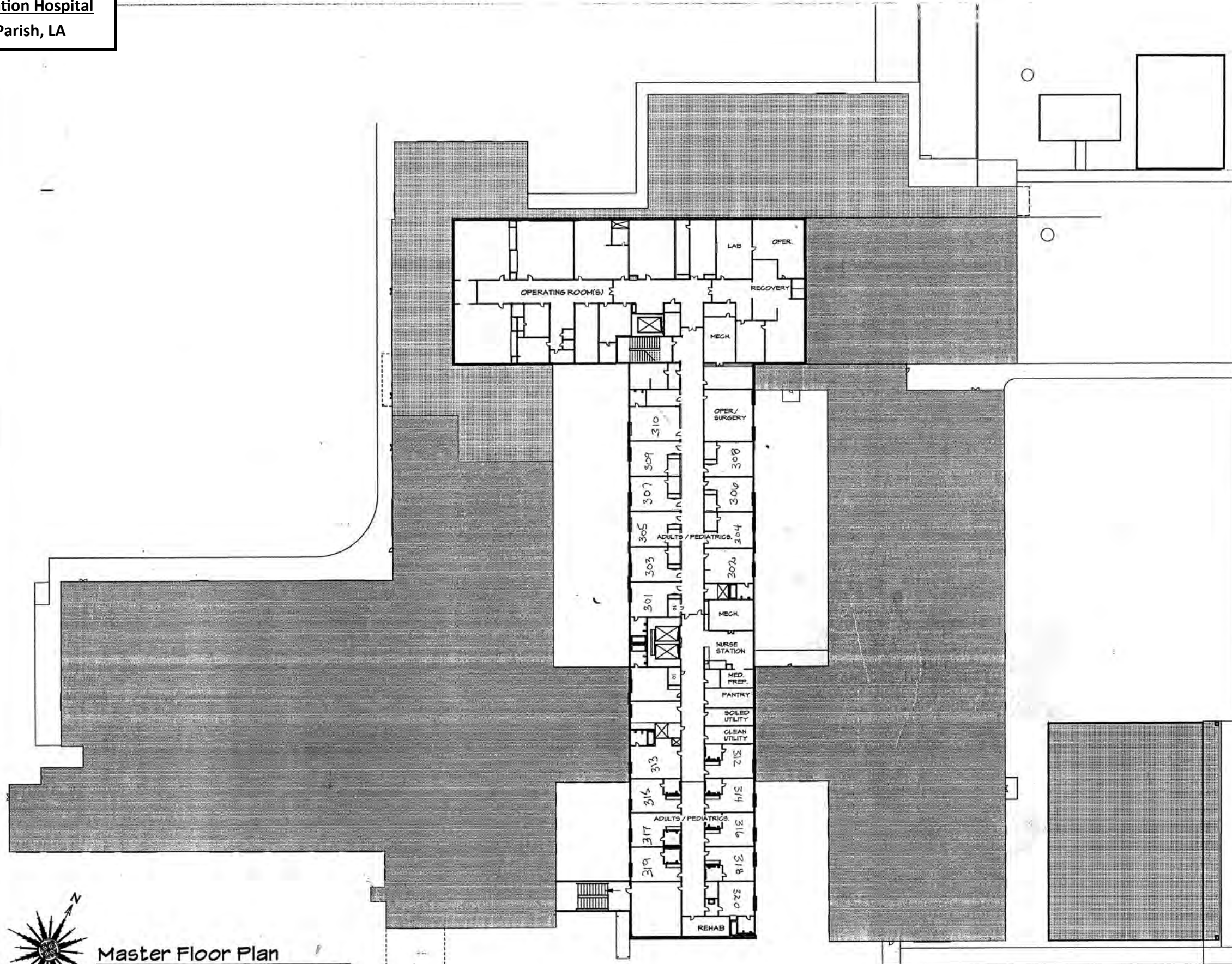
- NEW AREA TO BE ADDED TO EXISTING BUILDING
- EXISTING BUILDING AREAS TO BE RENOVATED
- EXISTING BUILDING AREAS TO REMAIN AS IS
- NEW CONCRETE WALKS, ISLAND AND CURB

Franklin Foundation Hospital
Saint Mary Parish, LA



Master Floor Plan
First Floor
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

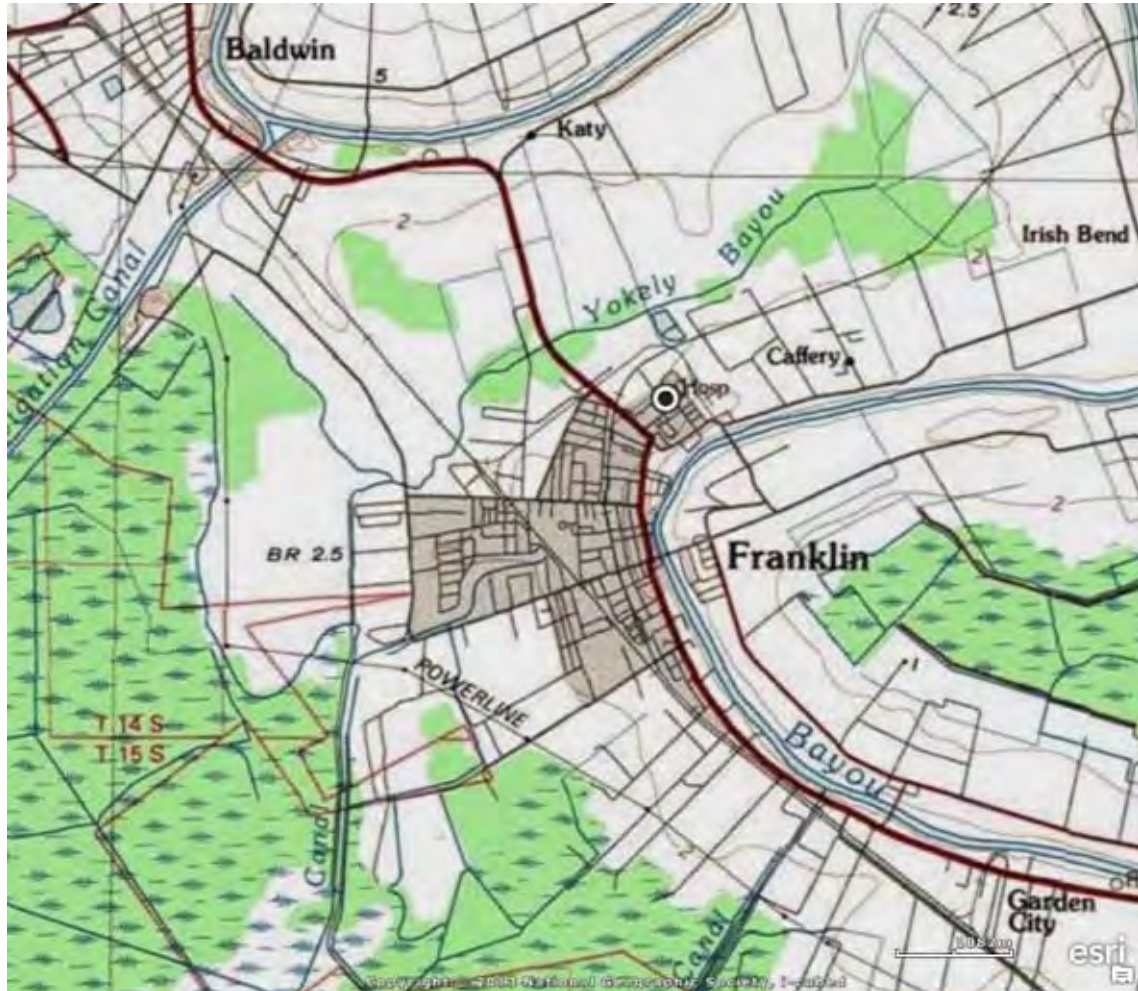
Franklin Foundation Hospital
Master Floor Plan
Project Number: 02-001
Design City: Louisiana
77081
Architect
Carl P. Blum
AIA
1000 Lakeshore
Baton Rouge, LA
504-762-1234
Date: 04/25/02
Sheet: A1.1
1 of 3



Master Floor Plan
Third Floor - 14,814 S.F.
SCALE: 1"=20'-0"

<p>Franklin Foundation Hospital Master Floor Plan Hospital Project</p>	<p>Franklin, Louisiana</p>
<p>Architect Carl P. Blum AIA 400 South Main Franklin, Louisiana (504) 833-2200 Fax: (504) 833-2201</p>	<p>DATE 02-11 DATE 03-01</p>
<p>AS.1</p>	<p>8 4 3</p>

Franklin Foundation Hospital, St. Mary Parish, LA



Latitude: 29.804713 Longitude: -91.498921

Franklin Foundation Hospital, St. Mary Parish, LA



Latitude: 29.804713 Longitude: -91.498921

Franklin Foundation Hospital
Saint Mary Parish, LA

Resource Map

- Contributing Building
- Non-contributing Building



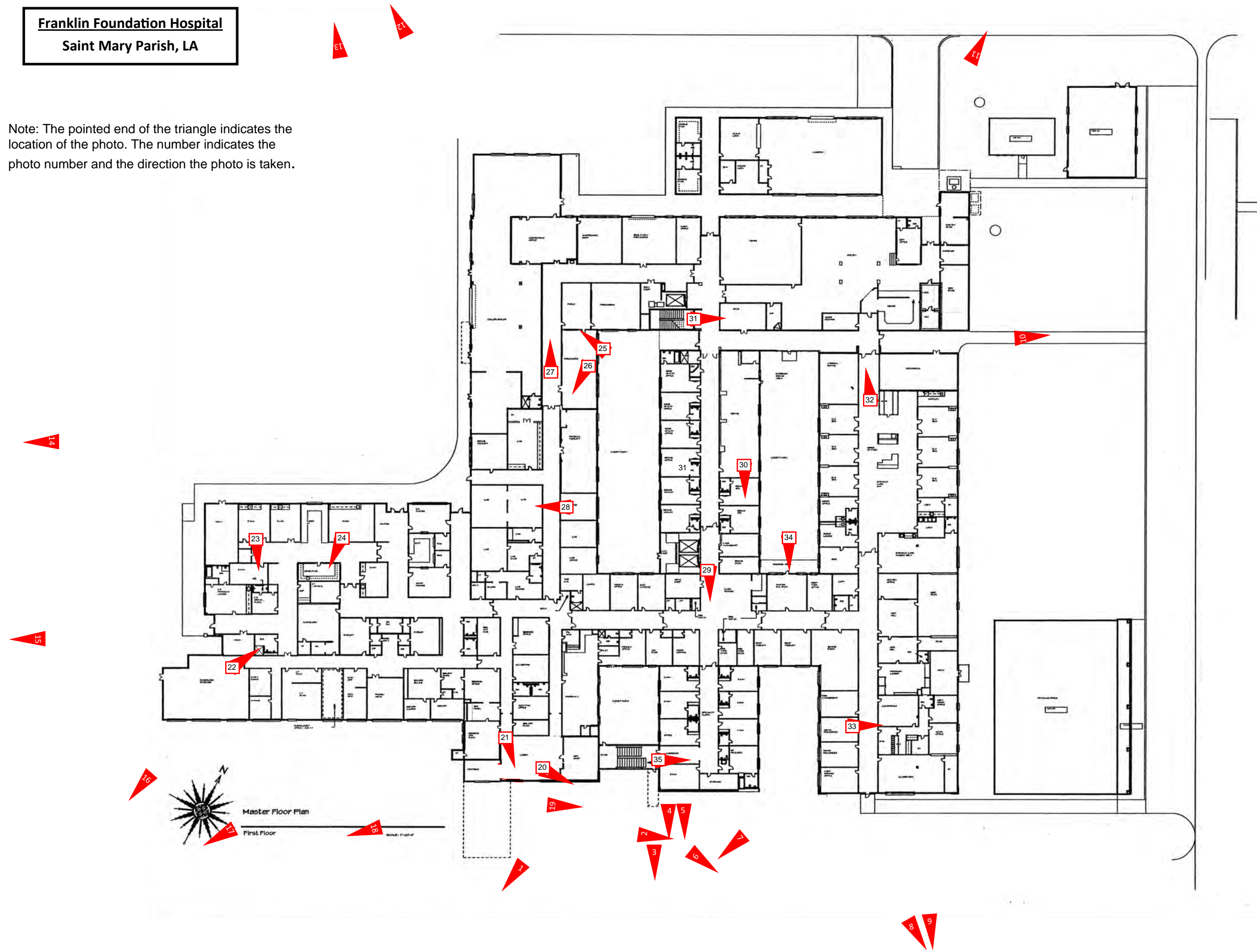
Franklin Foundation
Hospital S

Main St

182



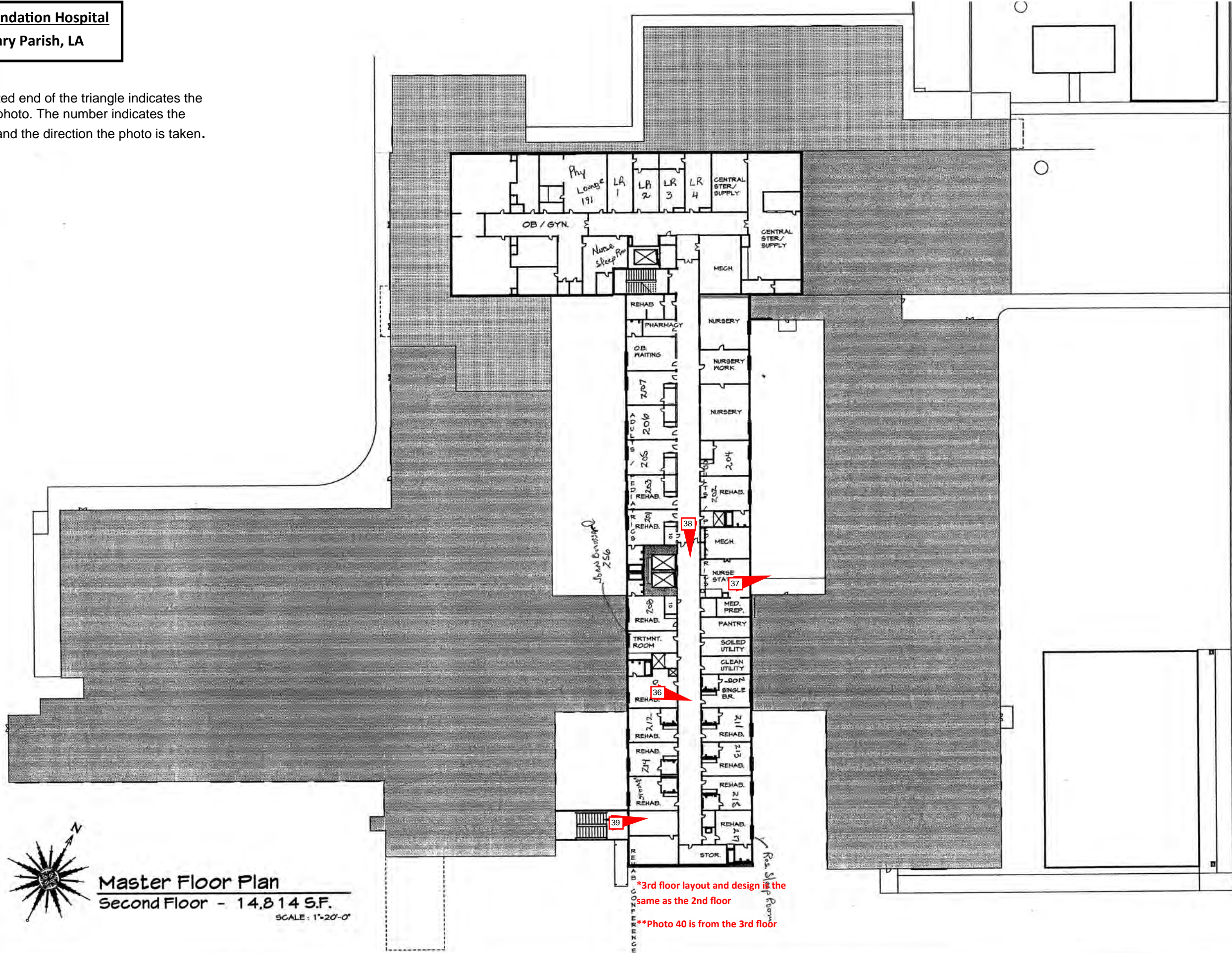
Note: The pointed end of the triangle indicates the location of the photo. The number indicates the photo number and the direction the photo is taken.



Franklin Foundation Hospital
Saint Mary Parish, LA

Note: The pointed end of the triangle indicates the location of the photo. The number indicates the photo number and the direction the photo is taken.

Photo Key
2nd Floor (same as 3rd)



Master Floor Plan
Second Floor - 14,814 S.F.
 SCALE: 1"=20'-0"

*3rd floor layout and design is the same as the 2nd floor
 **Photo 40 is from the 3rd floor





NO PARKING
IN FRONT OF
BUS STOP





1966 - 1968

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

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HOSPITAL CONSULTANT

JESSE H. BANKSTON, BATON ROUGE, LA.

GENERAL CONTRACTOR

FRAZIER-MORTON CONST. CO., GREENWOOD, MISS.

THIS PROJECT WAS CONSTRUCTED WITH FEDERAL AID UNDER THE HILL - BURTON PROGRAM

1985

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ONE WAY
→























NO
PARKING

PICK UP
AND
DROP OFF
ONLY
NO
PARKING

NO
PARKING

ATTENTION
ALL VISITORS
PLEASE
REMOVE
YOURSELF
AND YOUR
CHILDREN
FROM THE
ENTRANCE
AREA
DURING
BUSINESS
HOURS
THANK YOU



FRANKLIN
FOUNDATION

LESTER
ESTATE

DIRECTORY
• Admin
• Child Services
• Emergency
• Int.
• Pay/Recovery

For Directory V


NO SMOKING

Cashier

PATIENT FINANCIAL
SERVICES
MONDAY-FRIDAY
8AM-4PM



PLEASE GO TO
RECEPTION
THANK YOU





5

70

Quartet











EXIT





↑
Elevator
Cafeteria
Room 09-10

NO
SMOKING
HERE

FIRE

EXIT

6518

6518

















Registration	Discharge Clerk
Regular Admin	Regular Surgery
Same Day Surgery	Old Clinic



204



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 8/25/2017 Date of Pending List: 9/19/2017 Date of 16th Day: 10/4/2017 Date of 45th Day: 10/10/2017 Date of Weekly List:

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Appeal | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PDIL | <input type="checkbox"/> Text/Data Issue |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SHPO Request | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Photo |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Waiver | <input type="checkbox"/> National | <input type="checkbox"/> Map/Boundary |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Resubmission | <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Resource | <input type="checkbox"/> Period |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other | <input type="checkbox"/> TCP | <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 50 years |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> CLG | |

Accept Return Reject 10/10/2017 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria:

Reviewer Jim Gabbert Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2275 Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



Note: No response received. JGR 8/22/2017

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

RENNIE S. BURAS, II
DEPUTY SECRETARY

June 12, 2017

Arlana Shields
PO Box 567
Franklin, LA 70538

Dear Ms. Shields:

We are pleased to inform you that the historic property listed will be considered by the State National Register Review Committee for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places:

**Franklin Foundation Hospital
St. Mary Parish, LA**

The National Register of Historic Places is the federal government's official list of historic properties worthy of preservation. Listing on the National Register provides recognition and assists in preserving our Nation's heritage. Listing of a property provides recognition of its historic significance and assures protective review of federal projects that might adversely affect the character of the historic property. If the property is listed on the National Register, tax credits for rehabilitation and other beneficial provisions may apply. Listing in the National Register does not place limitations on the property by the federal or state government. Public visitation rights are not required of owners. The government will not attach restrictive covenants to the property or seek to acquire them. A draft copy of the nomination and attachment is included with this letter.

One of your responsibilities as a Certified Local Government (CLG) is to review pending National Register nominations of properties within your community. This is required, in part, to detect any errors in fact, but also to provide local insight or knowledge concerning the property. I hope that you will consider the nomination for this property at your next meeting. After providing a reasonable opportunity for public comment, the Franklin Historic District Commission shall fill out the attached CLG review form as to whether or not, in their opinion, the property meets the National Register criteria. Within 60 calendar days of notice from the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), the chief elected official shall transmit their report to the SHPO. If the SHPO does not receive the report and recommendation within 60 calendar days, the nomination process will continue. All comments received will be forwarded to the SHPO Director and the National Register Review Committee for consideration along with the nomination.

We have scheduled the nomination for presentation to the National Register Review Committee on **Thursday, August 17, 2017**, and would like to receive your comments by that time in fulfillment of the comment period. This letter serves as notification initiating the sixty-day comment period.

You are invited to attend the National Register Review Committee meeting at which the nomination will be officially considered. The location and time have not been confirmed yet, but will be found on our

Arlana Shields
June 12, 2017
Page 2

website. Should you have any questions about this nomination, please contact Jessica Richardson at 225-219-4595 or at jrichardson@crt.la.gov.

Thanks,



Kristin Sanders
Interim State Historic Preservation Officer



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

DATE: August 23, 2017

TO: Mr. James Gabbert
National Park Service Mail Stop 7228
1849 C Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20240

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

RE: Franklin Foundation Hospital, St. Mary Parish, LA

Jim,

The enclosed disks contain the true and correct copy of the National Register Documentation for the Franklin Foundation Hospital to be placed in the National Register of Historic Places. Should you have any questions, please contact me at 225-219-4595, or jrichardson@crt.la.gov.

Thanks,

Jessica 

Enclosures:

- CD with PDF of the National Register of Historic Places nomination form and Correspondence
- 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: