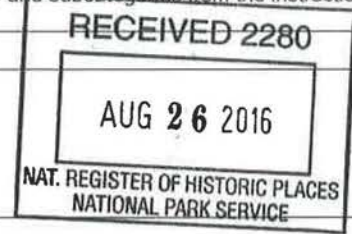


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

711

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: Treme Market  
Other Names/Site Number: N/A  
Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

### 2. Location


Street & Number: 1508 Orleans Avenue  
City or town: New Orleans State: LA County: Orleans  
Not for Publication:  Vicinity: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

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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: \_\_\_\_\_

*Jan Edson H. Beall*  
Signature of the Keeper

10.11.16  
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: Specialty Store

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

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## 7. Description

**Architectural Classification** (Enter categories from instructions.): Modern Movement: Art Deco

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

foundation: concrete

walls: brick, concrete

roof: asphalt

other: stucco, terra cotta, steel, glass

## Narrative Description

### Summary Paragraph

The Treme Market building at 1508 Orleans Avenue, New Orleans, Orleans Parish, Louisiana, was constructed by the City of New Orleans in 1933 to serve as a municipal market for the surrounding Treme neighborhood. Located on a historically commercial stretch of Orleans Avenue, it is currently the sole building on its shallow rectangular block, which is bounded by North Villere, St. Peter, and North Robertson Streets. This site was chosen for its close proximity to the first Treme Market, a c.1840 structure located on the Orleans Avenue neutral ground that was demolished in the early 1930s as part of the city's massive market rehabilitation program. The replacement market is constructed of load-bearing brick masonry walls with steel columns and trusses, and was designed by local architect Sam Stone Jr., to be thoroughly modern in every respect according to the standards of the day. After the city declassified and auctioned its markets in 1946, Treme Market was converted into a grocery store, which it remained until the early 1990s; until recently, it housed an auto-body shop and is currently vacant. Renovation campaigns included two mid-century additions and a c. 1970 "modern" slipcover on the façade. The two additions are minimally detailed and set far back from the primary elevation or at the rear, and thus read as visually secondary to the original building. Recent removal of the c. 1970 slipcover has revealed that the building remains clearly identifiable as a historic 1930s market structure. Thus, in spite of these modifications, the property remains eligible for National Register listing.

### Narrative Description

Treme Market is a 1-story L-shaped municipal market building designed by local architect Sam Stone Jr., whose firm contracted with the City of New Orleans for the entire public market rehabilitation project of the 1930s.<sup>1</sup> Completed in November 1933, Treme Market was the last of nine markets to be rebuilt or updated in the first phase of the city's program, which continued through the end of the decade.<sup>2</sup> After numerous requests for a "new, modern market" from neighborhood and business groups, including the Treme Market Improvement Association, the city chose to replace rather than repair the first Treme Market, a deteriorated c. 1840 structure located on the Orleans Avenue neutral ground just across from the current market.<sup>3</sup> Described as a "leaky old shed," the old Treme Market was demolished shortly after its replacement was completed, and Orleans Avenue was then widened to provide an improved approach to the new nearby Municipal Auditorium, which the City had built in 1930.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> "\$770,000 Markets Program Outline Offered by Pratt," *The Times-Picayune*, April 22, 1931; and "Market Projects Will Be Advanced," *The Times-Picayune*, October 6, 1932.

<sup>2</sup> "Ninth of New Markets Ready to Open Monday," *The Times-Picayune*, November 18, 1933.

<sup>3</sup> "New Treme Market to Be Requested," *The Times-Picayune*, March 15, 1931; "Public Markets Group Will Urge Trade Protection," *The Times-Picayune*, March 19, 1931; and "Market Rebuilding Proposed by Group," *The Times-Picayune*, October 8, 1932.

<sup>4</sup> "Public Markets Group Will Urge Trade Protection," *The Times-Picayune*, March 19, 1931.

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The purpose of the city's rehabilitation program was to address the "deplorable condition," as described by Finance Commissioner A. Miles Pratt, of New Orleans' massive municipal market system, which originated under Spanish colonial rule in the 1770s and grew to include 34 individual markets at the system's peak in 1911.<sup>5</sup> The markets had been in a slow decline since the 1910s, as the public markets faced increasing competition from private markets and new technologies such as refrigeration and the automobile, which allowed customers to travel beyond walking distance to the market of their choosing. The markets also began drawing criticism for their lack of upkeep, as the city had grown more interested in reaping the system's substantial profits than in enforcing sanitary conditions. The 1930s rehabilitation campaign, as described more fully in Section 8, was the city's final push to revitalize and modernize the market system to restore the public's trust and protect its lucrative revenue stream. Thus, the new markets that were constructed during this period, including Treme, were designed with the primary goal of providing a thoroughly modern and hygienic experience from street to stall.

Generally speaking, distinctive key features of the new modern markets included solid exterior walls that communicated permanence and durability rather than the old open-air arrangement and subsequent screened enclosures; simple form and massing with flat roofs (except in the case of the largest markets); a clearly defined main entrance/entrances and display windows; terrazzo or concrete floors; tile wainscoting; plaster walls and ceilings; and modern ventilation, refrigeration, and sanitation systems. When terrazzo flooring was used, it was typically patterned to delineate public aisles, stall locations, and other defining features of the market interior. In addition, markets were scaled to reflect the needs of the surrounding community, with neighborhood markets the most modest in size. Exterior architectural styles of the new markets varied and were typically minimal, particularly in the case of modest neighborhood markets such as Treme, which was designed with a restrained Art Deco flair on its façade.

Treme Market sits flush with the property's front and rear property lines and, like the city's other historic neighborhood markets, is modest in scale. Its exterior walls are load-bearing brick masonry, with steel roof trusses and columns. The form and massing are simple. The roof is flat. The 2-story addition on the North Villere Street/east side of the property dates to the early 1950s and is concrete-block construction with a flat roof; a small 1-story addition was added to the rear in the 1960s for cold storage. As was common for many commercial buildings, including some public markets, the façade was encapsulated by a c. 1970 "modern" slipcover consisting of plywood and metal sheathing. This slipcover has been removed to reveal the underlying historic fabric of the 1933 market, which is described below.

Orleans Avenue elevation (north) – primary façade (see Photos 1-7, 12):

The façade of Treme Market is the only elevation that features tan face brick and restrained stylistic detailing, which is primarily concentrated at the two well-defined main entrances. One of the entrances was converted to a large display window c. 1970, but the entrance's location is still clearly identifiable. In these locations, the brick is laid in graduating layers to create a vertical emphasis in the vein of the Art Deco style. Originally the entrances were further emphasized by contrasting stucco surrounds that extended above the parapet, as shown in Stone's 1932 drawings and in a 1949 photograph of the building (see Figure 3). These surrounds were removed to accommodate the c. 1970 slipcover, although their locations remain visible on the brick. The parapet is defined by a contrasting cement coping. The center of the façade is dominated by a large display window that is currently boarded. The remaining front entrance features 1970s-era doors. One of the two small windows at either end of the façade was enlarged as a secondary display window. The original steel framing of one of the two historic wood and metal entrance canopies remains in place. The original copper gutters are also intact.

North Villere Street (east, see Photos 8-9) and North Robertson Street (west, see Photo 12) elevations:

<sup>5</sup> "\$770,000 Markets Program Outline Offered by Pratt," *The Times-Picayune*, April 22, 1931; and Beth Jacob, "New Orleans' Historic Public Markets: Reviving Neighborhood Landmarks Through Adaptive Reuse" (master's thesis, Tulane School of Architecture, 2012), 66.



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The building's side elevations are painted brick with glazed terra-cotta tiles capping the parapet. The west elevation facing North Robertson Street is devoid of openings. On the east elevation facing North Villere, door and garage openings were cut at an unknown date, most likely when the building was converted for use as an auto-body shop. Toward the rear of this elevation is the early-1950s 2-story concrete-block addition, which was constructed in a setback position adjacent to the building's original rear wing. According to the 1968 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, this addition provided warehouse space for the grocery store. Its parapet tiles match those on the sides and rear of the 1930s building.

St. Peter Street elevation (south) – rear (see Photos 10-11):

The building's rear elevation faces St. Peter Street, which in the 1930s was predominantly industrial in nature, with railroad tracks one block to the south; in the 1960s, this landscape was leveled for an off-ramp of the elevated Interstate-10 Claiborne Avenue Expressway, which remains in place today. The rear elevation's minimal features include a rear exit from the market building, which is in its original location and retains a modified version of its historic wood and metal canopy. Two small windows and a small door next to the exit have been infilled with brick. A small 1-story concrete-block addition was constructed on the North Robertson Street/west side of the rear wing in the early 1960s to provide additional cold storage space. The remainder of the rear elevation is a blank brick expanse long obscured by neighboring structures that are now demolished.

Interior (see Photos 13-26):

The interior is open in plan, with a rectangular shape plus rear wing that remains clearly visible. There are a few small partitioned areas around the perimeter of the space that are mostly consistent with Stone's 1933 rental plan, including a modified vestibule at the intact front entrance, a bathroom, a former machine room, and refrigerator and cooling areas. The historic patterned terrazzo floors feature contrasting colors to delineate the central vegetable stall and 4 central floor drainage locations, which are each bordered with a diamond shape. Some walls retain a plaster finish; others are covered with painted square tiles that were likely applied after the market was converted to a grocery store. The original plaster ceilings are visible beyond a partially intact dropped ceiling. Several of the interior doors and doorways feature original paneled doors and transoms as well.

Assessment of Integrity:

As described above, the Treme Market building has sustained some exterior and interior modifications related to its conversion from a public market to a grocery store and, most recently, an auto-body shop. Nevertheless, virtually all of its essential physical features that identify the building as a 1930s-era public market remain intact. These include its solid exterior walls; simple form and massing and flat roof; modest scale; contrasting cement coping on the façade; clearly defined main entrances and a large central display window; patterned terrazzo floors; plaster ceilings and some plaster walls; and remnants of modern sanitation and refrigeration systems. It remains in its original location and retains its setting along a low-rise commercial corridor. Thus, Treme Market clearly possesses integrity of location, design, setting, feeling, and association. The moderate loss of integrity of materials and workmanship is addressed below.

*Location:* The building is located on its original site.

*Design, Materials, and Workmanship:* The building retains integrity of design. It remains clearly recognizable as a 1930s-era public market building through its simple form and massing, flat roof, modest scale, and solid exterior walls with well-defined main entrances and large central display window. The two additions are set far back from the front elevation and therefore do not have a significant visual impact. The building has lost some integrity of materials and workmanship as a result of past renovations, primarily impacting the minimal stylistic detailing of the facade. However, the exterior architectural styles of the smaller neighborhood public markets varied and were frequently minimal to nonexistent, making them secondary in importance when considering the essential physical features that define New Orleans' 1930s-era markets. Importantly, key features that communicate the building's identity are still in place: decorative brickwork defining the main entrances; contrasting cement coping on the façade emphasizing the line of the flat roof; patterned terrazzo floors; floor drainage; and plaster walls and ceilings.

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*Setting:* The building retains a sufficient degree of integrity of setting, primarily the historically commercial character of Orleans Avenue, which consists of densely built, low-rise, mixed-use wood-frame buildings. It also includes the former Treme Market branches of Canal Commercial Trust and Savings and Marine Bank and Trust, both of which are located nearby on North Claiborne Avenue. This setting is significant as a remnant of the unique development patterns surrounding public markets, which served as anchors for neighborhood retail districts that typically included a variety of commercial activity such as groceries (dry goods), bakeries, and branch banking. The addition of the off-ramp near the rear of the market is regrettable, but as previously mentioned, this section of St. Peter Street was primarily industrial in nature when Treme Market was constructed, with railroad tracks located one block away. Therefore, the presence of a transportation zone behind the building is consistent with its history and does not significantly impact the historic setting.

*Feeling:* The building retains integrity of feeling. It feels like a public market dating to the city's 1930s rehabilitation campaign, both on the exterior and interior.

*Association:* The building retains integrity of association. Although it has lost some of its limited exterior detailing and its interior market stalls, it would nevertheless be instantly recognizable to a former tenant or customer, particularly through its simple form and massing; decorative brickwork emphasizing well-defined entrances; display windows; patterned terrazzo floors; and distinctive floor drainage.

**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:** 1933-1946

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**Significant Dates:** 1933 (construction date), 1946 (declassification of public markets)

**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):** Stone, Sam, Jr. (architect)

**Period of Significance (justification):** The period of significance begins in 1933, when the building was constructed, and ends in 1946, when the city declassified it as a municipal market. These dates are based on the architect's drawings, municipal records, and newspaper coverage.

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

### Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

The Treme Market, 1508 Orleans Avenue, Orleans Parish, New Orleans, Louisiana, is locally significant under Criterion A, in the area of Commerce, as one of the few remaining intact examples of New Orleans' historic public markets, which formed the largest and longest-lasting market system of its kind in the United States, and as one of the few remaining intact markets that were rebuilt as part of the city's landmark 1930s rehabilitation campaign. The period of significance begins in 1933, when the building was constructed, and ends in 1946, when the city declassified it as a municipal market.

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

#### Criterion A: Commerce

##### New Orleans' Public Market System

Until the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, public markets were an indispensable part of life in cities and towns across the United States. Typically centrally located, markets provided a place for farmers and other vendors to sell their perishable goods to the public, and they also served as a valuable civic center where citizens socialized and different cultures intermingled. The earliest examples were structureless, open-air marketplaces typically located in town squares. In early New Orleans, this type of informal, open-air market was located along the natural levee. In 1779, in response to complaints of price gouging, the Spanish Cabildo established an official market where the quality and prices of goods could be regulated. The colony's first wooden market structure, erected at the corner of Dumaine and Chartres Streets, was soon replaced by two more structures that burned in the fire of 1788. Two years later, the Cabildo constructed a new market on the levee between St. Ann and Dumaine Streets, establishing what is now referred to as the French Market. In 1808 the structure was rebuilt again, only to be destroyed a few years later by a hurricane. Reconstruction began immediately, and the 1813 building, known as the Halle des Boucheries, remains the oldest in what grew to be a five-building market complex.

The French Market remained New Orleans' only public market until the 1820s, when rapid population growth necessitated the establishment of additional markets in areas outside of the Vieux Carré. These included:

- St. Mary's Market on Tchoupitoulas between North and South Diamond Streets (1820s)
- Washington Market on Chartres Street between Louisa and Piety Streets (c. 1836)
- Poydras Market on Poydras Street between South Rampart and Baronne Streets (c. 1838)
- Treme Market on Orleans Avenue between Marais and North Robertson Streets (c. 1840)

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All of these public markets were long, roofed, open-air wooden structures that were frequently located in the middle of a wide street, which was publicly owned and therefore required a minimal site investment of public funds. Each was divided into sections for vendors selling meat, seafood, or produce, and some also included coffee stands, such as the French Market's Café Du Monde. All of the markets were under municipal control, meaning that the city constructed and maintained the buildings, collected rent from the tenants who leased the market stalls, regulated prices, set business hours, and maintained standards for product quality and freshness.

By the 1840s, the public markets had become a significant element of New Orleans' urban geography. In 1845, a popular guidebook identified the city's market culture as a not-to-be-missed cultural experience:

[T]he markets are a prominent feature in a description of New Orleans. They are numerous and dispersed to suit the convenience of citizens....The greatest market day is Sunday. At the break of day the gathering commences...all colors, nations and tongues are commingled in one heterogeneous mass of delightful confusion. The traveler, who leaves the city without visiting one of the popular markets...has suffered a rare treat to escape him.<sup>6</sup>

As the city continued to grow rapidly upriver and downriver from the city's historic core, more markets were constructed to keep pace. Fourteen smaller, decentralized neighborhood markets were constructed between 1840 and 1880 in a variety of burgeoning areas, from Central City to the uptown suburbs to Algiers. Like the earlier markets, they were open shed-type wooden structures:

- Port Market at the foot of Elysian Fields (c. 1841)
- Carrollton Market at the corner of Dublin and Second Streets (c. 1846)
- Dryades Market at Dryades and Melpomene Streets (1849)
- Magazine Market at Magazine and St. Mary Streets (c. 1849)
- Ninth Street Market on Magazine Street near Ninth Street (c. 1850)
- Soroparu Market on Soroparu near Tchoupitoulas Street (c. 1852)
- Claiborne Market on South Claiborne Avenue between Cleveland Street and Tulane Avenue (c. 1853)
- St. Bernard Market at the corner of St. Bernard and North Claiborne Avenues (c. 1856)
- Jefferson Market at the corner of Magazine and General Pershing Streets (c. 1860)
- LeBreton Market on Bayou Road (c. 1867)
- Keller Market on South Robertson and Felicity Streets (c. 1867)
- St. John Market on Patterson near Olivier Street, Algiers (c. 1872)
- Second Street Market at the corner of Second and Dryades Streets (c. 1873)
- St. Roch Market at St. Roch and St. Claude Avenues (c. 1875)

Importantly, the number and locations of these smaller, decentralized neighborhood markets mirrored the city's distinctive patterns of development; tracking their construction provides a virtual roadmap to where and when New Orleans grew.<sup>7</sup> Equally as important was their role as a precipitator or catalyst for growth, serving as anchors for potential retail districts and the associated residential communities that inevitably clustered around them.<sup>8</sup> It is notable that, during this period, the city began contracting with speculators looking to build a new market to kick start development; in these deals, the speculator paid the construction costs of these "quasi-public" markets in exchange for the right to collect rents for a certain period of time.<sup>9</sup> At the end of the period,

<sup>6</sup> Benjamin Moore Norman, *Norman's New Orleans and Environs: Containing a Brief Historical Sketch of the Territory and State of Louisiana and the City of New Orleans, from the Earliest Period to the Present Time; Presenting a Complete Guide* (New Orleans: B. M. Norman, 1845), 135-36.

<sup>7</sup> Robert A. Sauder, "The Origin and Spread of the Public Market System in New Orleans," *Louisiana History* 22 no. 3 (Summer, 1981): 287.

<sup>8</sup> Beth Jacob, "From St. Mary to Suburban: Neighborhood Public Markets in New Orleans" (paper presented at the annual conference of the Vernacular Architecture Forum, Madison Wisconsin, June 9, 2012).

<sup>9</sup> Jacob, "New Orleans' Historic Public Markets," 63. Quasi-public markets are treated as public markets because they



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ownership of the market reverted to the city. An early example of this type of speculation was Dryades Market, built in 1849 by businessman Patrick Irwin, who owned substantial property in the vicinity. When Keller Market, another quasi-public market, was announced in the newspaper in 1867, the success of Irwin's enterprise was enthusiastically referenced:

When we remember the enterprise of Patrick Irwin in building the Dryades Market at his own expense, on a contract similar to that under which Mr. Keller is to act, and when it is recollected how profitable the undertaking proved to be, when we reflect how rapidly the vicinity of Dryades market grew in strength and widened in importance, the scheme of Keller, precisely similar, looks to be a perfect success. The bare and naked heath that surrounds this lot of ground on which this market is to stand will before many years be covered in tenements. Corner lots will be occupied by grocery, provision and retail stores, and almost before the importance of this plan can be appreciated the whole vicinity will become well peopled, gas-lit, and thickly inhabited.<sup>10</sup>

Thus, markets were not only important nodes of food distribution for the city's growing population, but they served as a powerful development tool as well. According to preservation architect Beth Jacob, both of these roles are what make the city's limited number of remaining markets historically significant:

[T]he distinctiveness of New Orleans' public market system—in particular its high degree of decentralization and unusually large breadth—led to the development of discernibly unique patterns in the urban landscape. Markets determined where commercial clusters developed, and the types of business that located in proximity. Markets anchored the nearby residential populations that grew around them, as shopping for provisions was an important daily ritual. As a result, numerous market districts, each with its own identity and influence, were developed throughout the city.<sup>11</sup>

Between 1880 and 1911, New Orleans gained another fifteen markets (ten of which were built between 1900 and 1910). Unlike other cities, which were focused at this time on building larger, centralized, enclosed markets, the city continued its pattern of adding dispersed smaller-scale neighborhood markets in developing areas, some of which were located in "back-of-town" on newly drained swampland, such as Mid-City.<sup>12</sup> These markets, like their older counterparts, were also open-air shed-type wood structures:

- Guillotte Market on Alvar Street near Burgundy (1882)
- Delamore Market at the corner of Elysian Fields and North Claiborne Avenues (1882)
- Rocheblave Market at the corner of Rocheblave and Iberville Streets (1890)
- Prytania Market on Prytania and Upperline Streets (c. 1890)
- Suburban (Mid-City) Market at the corner of Carrollton Avenue and Iberville Street (1896)
- Zengel Market at the corner of Burgundy and Piety Streets (1900)
- Maestri Market at the corner of Orleans Avenue and Broad Street (1900)
- Lautenschlaeger Market at the corner of Burgundy and Touro Streets (1902)
- Ewing Market at the corner of Magazine and Octavia Streets (1907)
- Memory Market at the corner of Tulane Avenue and South Lopez Streets (1907)
- Mehle Market at the corner of LaSalle and Seventh Streets (1907)
- Doullut Market on Dauphine and Lizardi Streets (1907)
- Behrman Market at the corner of St. Maurice Avenue and Douglass Street (1909)
- Foto (Central) Market on Teche and Homer Streets (1910)
- McCue Market at the corner of Painters and North Prieur Streets (1910)

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were subject to the same municipal ordinances, and no distinction was made in city directories.

<sup>10</sup> "The Keller Market," *New Orleans Times*, April 5, 1867.

<sup>11</sup> Jacob, "From St. Mary to Suburban."

<sup>12</sup> Richard Campanella, *Bienville's Dilemma: A Historical Geography of New Orleans* (Lafayette: Center for Louisiana Studies, University of Louisiana at Lafayette, 2008), 35; and Sauder, "The Origin and Spread of the Public Market System in New Orleans," 281.

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This combination of a few large centralized markets and several smaller, decentralized neighborhood markets existed in other cities, but in New Orleans it evolved to be unmatched in size. With a total of 34 markets constructed over the course of the system's development, by 1911 it had become the largest municipal market system in the country.<sup>13</sup>

While the market system hit its peak in the early twentieth century, it also began to draw criticism for its inefficiency and poor sanitation, as the city's focus shifted from its original purpose of protecting the consumer to shielding a lucrative source of municipal revenue instead.<sup>14</sup> In fact, the city had created a virtual monopoly on perishable goods by restricting private markets to a distance of nine blocks away from all public markets, which throttled competition and, by extension, its benefits (e.g., market pressure to maintain fair prices, quality standards, etc.).<sup>15</sup> As a result, the markets were not being sufficiently maintained or supervised, and were left to essentially run themselves. Citizens and health officials alike described the deplorable conditions of the markets in various newspaper editorials and reports. One common theme was a call for screening the markets, which would protect perishables from flies and other pests. In 1910, Howard D. King, M.D., wrote in the *Quarterly Bulletin* of the Louisiana State Board of Health that

The failure of the New Orleans Board of Health in inducing the City Council to adopt regulations looking to the screening of the public markets is still fresh in the minds of local practitioners....The public markets of New Orleans are a disgrace [and] are simply relics of the early French and Spanish regimes. It is within the public markets and the immediate vicinity that the fly thrives and is most successful as a disseminator of disease. The exposure of perishable food products to fly pollution...is well nigh criminal and to an average American unfamiliar to such sights simply astounding.<sup>16</sup>

The city finally took action, and in 1912 some markets were screened. The Dryades Market was completely rebuilt as a permanent enclosed structure. But the criticisms continued. In 1919, in a speech to nurses, Ethel Hutson of the Association of Commerce stated that

If any stranger came to New Orleans and operated public markets as they now are operated he would be run out of town at the point of a shotgun in two weeks' time. The city has created an artificial monopoly....The regulations of the State Board of Health are state laws, and the city of New Orleans is not independent of the State Legislature. One of these regulations is that all food must be protected from flies and all places where food is sold must be screened. Yet thirty of our public markets violate these regulations. Five or six have screen doors, but they are propped open and some are even nailed open....The mayor promised in 1912 to have the markets made sanitary. It is bad policy for politicians to break promises.<sup>17</sup>

Reformers also urged the city to lift the nine-block restriction on private markets, as it was believed that the competition would force the public markets to either improve conditions or go out of business.<sup>18</sup> Meanwhile, the number of private markets in authorized areas was growing, and the introduction of the automobile meant that mobile consumers were able to choose where to shop. In addition, chain stores with modern refrigeration and longer hours were providing an appealing alternative to the public markets, which still lacked refrigeration and were compelled by ordinance to close by noon.<sup>19</sup>

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<sup>13</sup> Jacob, "New Orleans' Historic Public Markets," 65. In 1911, 34 markets were standing, although the Port Market, Washington Market, and Foto Market were abandoned between the 1880s and 1910.

<sup>14</sup> Sauder, 288.

<sup>15</sup> Jacob, "New Orleans' Historic Public Markets," 66; and Sauder, 288.

<sup>16</sup> Howard D. King, M.D., "The House Fly in Its Relation to the Health of New Orleans," *Quarterly Bulletin Louisiana State Board of Health* 1 no. 3 (August 1910): 35.

<sup>17</sup> "Declares Markets Are a Disgrace to New Orleans," *The Times-Picayune*, April 30, 1919.

<sup>18</sup> Jacob, "New Orleans' Historic Public Markets," 69. Eventually, the restriction was lifted on a few less profitable markets.

<sup>19</sup> Sauder, 289.

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In 1930, the city decided that the market system needed to be overhauled if it was to continue. The Municipal Public Markets Commission appointed Theodore Grunewald to a special post to investigate market systems in other large cities, followed in 1931 by a special investigation of New Orleans' public markets. One conclusion of these efforts was that "there can be no doubt that the city is operating too many markets. No other city in the United States, irrespective of size, operates half as many."<sup>20</sup>

What followed was the announcement of an extensive rehabilitation campaign, which became in essence the City's final push to revive the public market system and regain the public's trust yet also safeguard its long-held revenue stream. In April 1931, Finance Commissioner A. Miles Pratt presented a comprehensive \$770,000 rehabilitation plan, which was made possible in part with Public Works Administration (PWA) funds. Pratt recognized that the markets were in "deplorable condition," stating that "if we weren't on the eve of a rehabilitation program I would ask that the state or city sanitary authorities close our markets up now."<sup>21</sup> Some markets were rebuilt from the ground up, others were renovated, and a handful were demolished. The first phase of the campaign, 1931–33, addressed thirteen markets:

- Dryades Market (renovated)
- Jefferson Market (renovated)
- St. Bernard Market (rebuilt)
- Suburban Market (rebuilt)
- Ewing Market (rebuilt)
- Magazine Market (rebuilt)
- Ninth Street Market (rebuilt)
- Treme Market (rebuilt)
- Zengel Market (rebuilt)
- Poydras Market (demolished)
- Claiborne Market (demolished)
- Guillotte Market (demolished)
- Second Street (demolished)

Modernization and compliance with the latest standards were the objectives of the campaign, both inside the market and out. According to a comprehensive 1929 design and operations manual, markets should

exemplify permanency in structure, efficiency in operation, and absolute cleanliness in the handling of foods. The idea of erecting buildings of pleasing architectural design is to be commended, but in the construction of a municipal market the more utilitarian ideas of convenience to tenants and public, together with sanitation in housing and equipment, all governed by wisdom and economy, should be of preeminent consideration.<sup>22</sup>

So, New Orleans markets slated for renovation were finally enclosed, and all of the new markets were built with solid exterior walls, well-defined main entrances, and display windows, with easy-to-clean surfaces and modern systems on the interior. The new small neighborhood markets, including Treme, received varying degrees of "pleasing architectural design," but in all cases durability, efficiency, and hygiene were the undisputed priority.

The Dryades Market renovation was among the first to be completed and was considered the standard for the projects that followed. In an article titled "Dryades Market to Set Example for Rest of City," the *Times-Picayune* reported that the market would feature such modern features as new tile wainscoting that could be "easily cleaned," a new plaster ceiling to "hide the now-exposed skeleton steel... [that] is a dirt collector," floors "laid

<sup>20</sup> "Grunewald Market Report Will Be Studied Today," *The Times-Picayune*, January 21, 1931.

<sup>21</sup> "\$770,000 Markets Program Outline Offered by Pratt," *The Times-Picayune*, April 22, 1931.

<sup>22</sup> Arthur E. Goodwin, *Markets: Public and Private – Their Establishment and Administration* (Seattle: Montgomery Printing Co., 1929), 79.

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with terrazzo tiling [that] will be easy to keep clean," a ventilating system, and a refrigerator for the butcher's stall.<sup>23</sup>

When the last market, Treme, was completed in 1933, the city made plans for a second phase of rehabilitation with the use of Works Progress Administration (WPA) funds that continued well into the 1930s. As a result of this continued effort, New Orleans came to possess not only the largest but also quite likely the longest-lasting market system in the country, for by this time public markets in other cities had long faded from importance. As a 2012 *Preservation in Print* article puts it,

While public markets were an integral part of American community life, New Orleans was unique in not only the quantity of markets, the variety of products and the diversity of vendors but also in the markets' longevity. Long after they had disappeared across the country, public markets-cum-meeting places thrived and were even rebuilt in New Orleans.<sup>24</sup>

The second phase of the program commenced in the mid-1930s with the renovation of the French Market, followed by the reconstruction or renovation of seven more markets:

- Maestri Market (rebuilt)
- Memory Market (rebuilt)
- Lautenschlaeger Market (rebuilt)
- St. Roch Market (renovated)
- LeBreton Market (renovated)
- Keller Market (renovated)
- Rocheblave Market (renovated)

Although the re-opening of each market was celebrated with fanfare, the improvements came too late. Even before the rehabilitation program had ended, the city had already begun leasing some of the markets to private parties. According to historical geographer Robert Sauder, the system's downfall lay in the city's disregard of several factors:

[T]he evolution of new patterns of trade based on the opening of new sections of the city, increased mobility, increased competition from private stores, especially chain stores, and the public's rejection of intolerable conditions in the public markets were unfortunately ignored and the rehabilitation program of the 1930s resulted in disaster.<sup>25</sup>

By 1946, with the exception of the French Market, all of the markets had been declassified and leased to private operators, most of whom converted the buildings into grocery stores.<sup>26</sup>

While the 1930s rehabilitation program did not save the public market system as it was intended, it was nevertheless a critical moment in the market's long history that left an indelible mark on New Orleans' urban landscape. The buildings of this period reflect the changing philosophy of how food marketing sites should look and function, and they also represent the city's closing chapter in a long, complex, and distinctive history of food distribution and regulation.

Treme Market

The Treme neighborhood received its first public market c. 1840, with the construction of an open-air shed-type wooden structure on the Orleans Avenue neutral ground that stretched two blocks from Marais to North

<sup>23</sup> "Dryades Market to Set Example for Rest of City," *The Times-Picayune*, May 17, 1931.

<sup>24</sup> Mary Fitzpatrick, "From Hawkers on the Levee to Public Markets to Grocery Stores," *Preservation in Print* 29 no. 3 (March 2012): 20.

<sup>25</sup> Sauder, 290.

<sup>26</sup> Jacob, "The History of Public Markets," 70.



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Robertson Streets. After the city announced its extensive market rehabilitation program in 1931, the initial plan was to renovate rather than replace the existing market, which was described as a “leaky old shed.”<sup>27</sup> However, after numerous requests for a “new, modern market” from neighborhood and business groups, including the Treme Market Improvement Association, the city decided to build a new market on three contiguous lots just a few yards away from the existing market.<sup>28</sup> Another factor in this decision was the desire for an improved approach to the new nearby Municipal Auditorium, which the city had built in 1930. Shortly after the new market was completed in November 1933, the old one was demolished and Orleans Avenue was widened.

The new market cost \$40,000 to build and was described in newspapers as having “sixteen stalls or sections, nine for meat, two each for vegetables, fish, and poultry and one for delicatessen,” all of which had already been leased to dealers.<sup>29</sup> Hundreds attended the building’s dedication on December 2, 1933.<sup>30</sup> The building operated as a public market until 1946, when the city declassified it and leased the property to two former stall dealers, A. Katz and Philip Ferrara.<sup>31</sup> Katz and Ferrara appear to have kept the stall arrangement for a few years, according to newspaper advertisements. Then, in 1949, the property was sold at auction, and soon thereafter it was converted into a grocery store. A 1955 photograph (see Figure 6) of the building’s interior shows shelving and checkout counters in what had become the prevailing self-serve format of the modern supermarket. The business, known as Treme Super Market, was run by the Ferrara family for three generations. It was during this period that the building’s footprint was enlarged with additions and a majority of the above-described modifications took place. It remained a grocery store until the early 1990s, and subsequently housed an auto-body shop.

### Comparison of Surviving Markets

It was stated in the 2012 St. Bernard Market nomination that the Louisiana State Historic Preservation Office believes that all remaining markets retaining appropriate integrity merit listing on the National Register. This section discusses the markets that have been lost, followed by a comparison of the exterior and interior integrity of the markets that remain standing.

At the peak of the public market system in 1911, New Orleans had constructed 34 markets over the course of its history, making it the largest system of its kind in the United States. Today, only 18 are left. Those that remain are finite, fragile resources that communicate the system’s distinctive history. They are “relic landscape features which reflect a cultural heritage unique to New Orleans,” according to Sauder.<sup>32</sup> Jacob describes their significance as “a physical and tangible link to an important part of the city’s history. They contribute to the telling of many stories—the development of neighborhood districts, municipal history and public responsibility, immigrant histories, and of course the development of the city’s unique food culture.”<sup>33</sup> Even in 1936, the markets’ significance was recognized; in an article about the renovation of the French Market, the *Times-Picayune* wrote that “from this small start [of the first French Market] there developed the city’s public market system, a heritage of the old days and as much a part of New Orleans as the soil on which it rests.”<sup>34</sup>

Over several decades, New Orleans gradually lost 16—nearly half—of its markets to demolition by private parties, hurricanes, or municipal abandonment. They are:

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<sup>27</sup> “Ninth of New Markets Ready to Open Monday,” *The Times-Picayune*, November 18, 1933; and “Public Markets Group Will Urge Trade Protection,” *The Times-Picayune*, March 19, 1931.

<sup>28</sup> “New Treme Market to Be Requested,” *The Times-Picayune*, March 15, 1931; “Public Markets Group Will Urge Trade Protection,” *The Times-Picayune*, March 19, 1931; and “Market Rebuilding Proposed by Group,” *The Times-Picayune*, October 8, 1932.

<sup>29</sup> “Ninth of New Markets Ready to Open Monday,” *The Times-Picayune*, November 18, 1933.

<sup>30</sup> “Treme Market’s Dedication Held Before Hundreds,” *New Orleans States*, December 3, 1933.

<sup>31</sup> “Buy Five-Year Lease on Treme Market,” *The Times-Picayune*, October 12, 1946.

<sup>32</sup> Sauder, 293.

<sup>33</sup> Jacob, “New Orleans’ Historic Public Markets,” 80.

<sup>34</sup> “Today Is Moving Day for French Market Settlers,” *The Times-Picayune*, June 14, 1936.

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- Port Market (demolished c.1880s)
- Washington Market (demolished c.1900)
- St. John Market (demolished 1910)
- Carrollton Market (demolished by hurricane, 1915)
- Soraparu Market (demolished c. 1920s)
- St. Mary's Market (demolished c.1920s)
- Claiborne Market (demolished 1931)
- Second Street Market (demolished 1931)
- Poydras Market (demolished c. 1932)
- Guillotte Market (demolished 1932)
- Mehle Market (demolished after 1939)
- Behrman Market (demolished after 1939)
- Prytania Market (demolished after 1951)
- Maestri Market (demolished in 1979)
- Delamore Market (demolished c. 1980s)
- Memory Market (demolished after 1981)

The remaining 18 market buildings possess varying degrees of exterior and interior integrity. Three have been confirmed to retain a high degree of exterior and interior integrity: St. Bernard Market (listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2012), Magazine Market, and Suburban Market. Treme Market should also be considered to retain sufficient exterior and interior integrity for the purposes of this nomination. It is important to note that St. Bernard Market and Magazine Market were both rehabilitated in 2014 with federal historic tax credits.

All 4 of these markets retain integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. Magazine, Suburban, and St. Bernard Markets also retain exterior integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. Treme Market retains exterior integrity of design, and its materials and workmanship integrity sufficiently communicate the essential physical features that identify it as a 1930s-era public market. On the interior, Magazine and Suburban have been repurposed but still retain a good degree of integrity of materials, workmanship, and feeling. Prior to its 2014 rehabilitation, St. Bernard Market was gutted due to flooding after Hurricane Katrina, which destroyed its interior integrity of materials and workmanship, but its integrity of design and feeling remained intact. Treme Market retains interior integrity of design, feeling, association, and sufficient integrity of materials and workmanship that would allow a former employee or customer to easily recognize the building if he or she were to return to the site today. In addition, Treme is the only market of these 4 to feature patterned terrazzo floors; the terrazzo at St. Bernard was lost, the floors of Suburban are concrete, and Magazine has concrete topped with new parquet flooring. This makes Treme one of the few extant markets to possess the patterned terrazzo flooring that was such a distinctive feature of local market design. At the writing of this nomination, Dryades Market is the only other market confirmed to survive with its terrazzo floors largely intact.

The integrity of the other 14 extant markets ranges from partial to none. Jefferson, Ewing, Zengel, LeBreton, and Lautenschlaeger all have intact exteriors. However, only two of them, Jefferson and Ewing, are confirmed to retain partially intact interiors. Both of these markets are located on Magazine Street in the Uptown National Register Historic District; Jefferson now serves as a school gym, and Ewing was most recently a ladies' clothing store. LeBreton does not possess interior integrity. The interior integrity of the other two is either lost or unknown.

Keller, Rocheblave, McCue, and French Markets all have partially intact exteriors. The interiors of Keller and French Markets are partially intact. Rocheblave's interior integrity has been lost. The interior integrity of McCue is unknown.

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Ninth Street Market's exterior is not intact due to a large 2<sup>nd</sup>-story addition, and its interior is divided into several retail units and does not appear to retain sufficient integrity. Foto Market and Doullut Market do not have exterior integrity, and their degree of interior integrity is unknown.

Like St. Bernard and Magazine Markets, St. Roch and Dryades were both recently rehabilitated with federal historic tax credits. Prior to their rehabilitations, St. Roch had sufficient exterior and interior integrity; the two Dryades structures, however, had been updated with "modern" slipcovers c. 1960s when they were converted into retail stores. One of the structures did prove to retain some underlying historic fabric, which was restored, while the other still has its c. 1960s due to the fact that no historic fabric remained underneath. One of the two Dryades structures, the right side, retains partial interior integrity, including its patterned terrazzo floors.

Finally, 10 of the city's 34 markets were rebuilt as part of the City's 1930s rehabilitation program. Eight of those 10 remain standing: Treme, Suburban, Ewing, Magazine, Ninth Street, Zengel, St. Bernard, and Lautenschlaeger. Based on available information, only 4 of these, Treme, Magazine, St. Bernard, and Suburban, appear to possess a sufficient amount of exterior and, importantly, interior integrity to identify them as former market buildings dating to the 1930s.

Conclusion

The Treme Market building is one of the few remaining structures associated with New Orleans' historic public market system that survives with its integrity sufficiently intact. Its significance lies in its association with the city's unique market system, the largest and perhaps longest-lasting system of its kind in the United States, and in its association with the landmark 1930s market rehabilitation program, which marked the critical final chapter in the market system's long history. While it has sustained some exterior and interior modifications, it nevertheless retains integrity of location, design, setting, feeling, and association, and partial integrity of materials and workmanship, which together make it readily identifiable as a 1930s-era municipal market structure. For these reasons, Treme Market should be considered eligible for listing on the National Register.

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**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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King, Howard D., M.D. "The House Fly in Its Relation to the Health of New Orleans." *Quarterly Bulletin Louisiana State Board of Health* 1 no. 3 (August 1910): 34-37.

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\_\_\_\_\_. "Buy Five-Year Lease on Treme Market," October 12, 1946.

\_\_\_\_\_. "Declares Markets Are a Disgrace to New Orleans," April 30, 1919.

\_\_\_\_\_. "Dryades Market to Set Example for Rest of City," May 17, 1931.

\_\_\_\_\_. "Grunewald Market Report Will Be Studied Today," January 21, 1931.

\_\_\_\_\_. "Market Projects Will Be Advanced," October 6, 1932.

\_\_\_\_\_. "Market Rebuilding Proposed by Group," October 8, 1932.

\_\_\_\_\_. "New Treme Market to Be Requested," March 15, 1931.

\_\_\_\_\_. "Ninth of New Markets Ready to Open Monday," November 18, 1933.

\_\_\_\_\_. "Orleans Avenue Widening Work Is Completed." June 23, 1964.

\_\_\_\_\_. "Public Markets Group Will Urge Trade Protection," March 19, 1931.

\_\_\_\_\_. "Putting It All on the Shelf," March 13, 1983.

\_\_\_\_\_. "Today Is Moving Day for French Market Settlers," June 14, 1936.



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**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: Southeastern Architectural Archive, Tulane University

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

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property:** less than 1 acre (.59 acres)

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates**

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

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 29.963188                      Longitude: -90.071908

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

The current boundaries of the property encompass the entirety of Square 181 as shown on the enclosed 2015 land title survey and legal description. However, for the purposes of this nomination, the historic boundaries delineate only the building itself, which occupies roughly 30 percent of the total property. The remainder of the property is undeveloped land.

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

The boundaries were selected to more accurately reflect the historic nature of the market property rather than its current size, which recently grew to include the entirety of a city block (Square 181). For most of Treme Market's existence, however, the property was confined to a smaller parcel.

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title: Gabrielle Begue/Principal  
organization: Clio Associates LLC  
street & number: 1139 Oretha Castle Haley Boulevard

Treme Market

Name of Property

Orleans Parish, LA

County and State

city or town: New Orleans

state: LA

zip code: 70113

e-mail: gabrielle@clioassociates.com

telephone: (504) 858-4426

date: June 6, 2016

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### 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: Treme Market

City or Vicinity: New Orleans

County: Orleans

State: LA

Name of Photographer: Rick Fifield

Date of Photographs: August 2015 and January/February 2016

#### 01 of 28

Orleans Avenue elevation of the building prior to exploratory demolition; camera facing west

#### 02 of 28

Orleans Avenue elevation following removal of the 1960's façade, looking towards St. Peter Street; camera facing southwest

#### 03 of 28

Portion of the Orleans Avenue elevation closest to N. Villere Street, looking towards St. Peter Street; camera facing southwest

#### 04 of 28

Portion of the Orleans Avenue elevation closest to N. Robertson Street, looking towards St. Peter Street; camera facing southwest

#### 05 of 28

Detail view of the original copper downspout ground connection on the N. Robertson Street side of the Orleans Avenue elevation looking towards St. Peter Street. Downspout removed and set aside for reuse (see photo 08); camera facing south

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06 of 28

Original steel window with cast in place concrete sill in bay nearest to N. Robertson Street of the Orleans Avenue elevation looking towards St. Peter Street; camera facing southwest

07 of 28

Entrance with original metal awning frame and infill panel on the Orleans Avenue elevation looking towards N. Villere Street; camera facing south

08 of 28

N. Villere Street elevation looking towards St. Peter Street; camera facing west

09 of 28

Roll-up metal door on the N. Villere Street elevation of the main building looking towards N. Robertson Street; camera facing northwest

10 of 28

St. Peter Street elevation of the addition looking towards N. Robertson Street; camera facing north

11 of 28

St. Peter Street elevation of the addition (right) and main building (left), looking towards N. Villere Street; camera facing east

12 of 28

N. Robertson Street elevation of the building, from Orleans Avenue, looking towards St. Peter Street; camera facing south

13 of 28

Interior of the main building looking towards N. Robertson Street; camera facing northwest

14 of 28

Interior of the main building looking towards St. Peter Street; camera facing west

15 of 28

N. Villere Street side of the main building looking towards St. Peter Street; camera facing southwest

16 of 28

Interior of the main building showing a window location near the N. Villere Street side looking towards Orleans Avenue; camera facing northeast

17 of 28

Detail view of the ceiling in the main building showing suspended ceiling and original plaster finish; camera facing up

18 of 28

Portion of the original terrazzo floor within the main building; camera facing down

19 of 28

Original window locations in the main building looking towards Orleans Avenue; camera facing north

20 of 28

Historic two-panel door on the N. Robertson Street side of the building looking towards Orleans Avenue; camera facing northeast

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21 of 28

Original rounded stucco edge of a partition wall, partially encased in non-historic tile, on the N. Villere Street side of the main building; camera facing northwest

22 of 28

Wing closest to the N. Robertson Street side of the building looking towards St. Peter Street; camera facing southwest

23 of 28

Wing closest to the N. Robertson Street side of the building looking towards Orleans Avenue; camera facing northeast

24 of 28

Wing closest to N. Robertson Street looking towards Orleans Avenue; camera facing northeast

25 of 28

Door in the wing closest to N. Robertson Street looking toward St. Peter Street; camera facing southwest

26 of 28

Addition on the N. Villere Street side of the building looking towards Orleans Avenue; camera facing northeast

27 of 28

Context view of the 1500 block of Orleans Avenue looking towards N. Robertson Street; camera facing northwest

28 of 28

Context view of the 1500 block of Orleans Avenue looking towards N. Villere Street; camera facing southeast

**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.



# Treme Market, Orleans Parish, LA, Nomination Figures

Figure 1.



The facade of the Treme Market building, 1508 Orleans Avenue, in December 2013. Photograph by Beth Jacob.

Figure 2.



The facade of the Treme Market building, 1508 Orleans Avenue, after removal of the c. 1970 “modern” slipcover, February 2016. Photograph by Gabrielle Begue.

**Treme Market, Orleans Parish, LA**



Latitude: 29.963188 Longitude: -90.071908



# Treme Market

Orleans Parish, LA  
Imagery Map



29.963155, -90.071921

Google earth

© 2016 Google

300 ft





# SQUARE 181 SECOND DISTRICT

## PROPERTY C:

THREE PORTIONS OF GROUND, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, known as the St. Martin Supermarket, and all of the rights, ways, servitudes and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining, situated in Square 181 of the Second Municipal District of the City of New Orleans, bounded by North Villiers Street, Orleans Avenue, North Robertson and St. Peter Streets, designated as Lots 3, 4 and 5.

Lot 3 commences fifty-six feet, ten inches, no lines (56' 10" 0") from the corner of North Villiers Street and Orleans Avenue and measures thence twenty-eight feet, five inches, no lines (28' 5" 0") front on Orleans Avenue, twenty-eight feet, five inches, no lines (28' 5" 0") front on St. Peter Street one hundred fourteen feet, no inches, no lines (114' 0" 0") in depth, all between equal and parallel lines.

Lot 4 immediately adjoins Lot 3 and commences eighty-five feet, three inches, no lines (85' 3" 0") from the corner of North Villiers Street and Orleans Avenue and measures thence twenty-eight feet, five inches, no lines (28' 5" 0") front on Orleans Avenue by a depth of sixty-two feet, no inches, no lines (62' 0" 0"), all between equal and parallel lines.

Lot 5 immediately adjoins Lot 4 and commences one hundred thirteen feet, eight inches, no lines (113' 8" 0") from the corner of North Villiers Street and Orleans Avenue and measures thence twenty-eight feet, five inches, no lines (28' 5" 0") front on Orleans Avenue by a depth of sixty-two feet, no inches, no lines (62' 0" 0") all between equal and parallel lines, which is more fully shown on a drawing approved by N. L. Marks, Jr., City Engineer, bearing drawing No. 2/1-E-2a-6884 dated July 20, 1948.

A CERTAIN PIECE OR PORTION OF GROUND together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, and all of the rights, ways, servitudes and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining, situated in the State of Louisiana, Parish of Orleans, in the Second District of the City of New Orleans, in Square 181, which square is bounded by St. Peter, North Robertson and North Villiers Streets and Orleans Avenue, and designated as Lot No. 1 on sketch of survey made by J. J. Krebs, C.E., dated February 23, 1948, a copy of which is annexed to act before Jennie Von Behren, Notary Public, dated March 3, 1948; and according to said survey, said lot commences at a distance of 85 feet 3 inches from the corner of St. Peter and Villiers Streets and measures thence 28 feet 5 inches front on St. Peter Street, same in width in the rear, by a depth of 52 feet, between equal and parallel lines.

Improvements thereon bear Municipal No. 1513 St. Peter Street.

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, and all of the rights, ways, servitudes and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining, situated in the Second District of the City of New Orleans, and designated by the No. 2 in Square No. 85 (now Square No. 181) of Faubourg Tremé, and which square is bounded by Orleans, St. Peter, North Villiers and North Robertson Streets, as per plan of L.H. Pile, D.S. dated December 2, 1844, and deposited in the office of Jules Mosay, late Notary in this City, which said lot measures in American measure, twenty-eight feet, five inches front on Orleans and St. Peter Streets, by one hundred and fourteen feet, five inches and six lines in depth.

Improvements bear Municipal No. 1507 St. Peter Street.

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND situated in the Faubourg Tremé, Second District of the City of New Orleans, designated by the No. 1 of Square 85, (now Square No. 181) comprised within Orleans Avenue, St. Peter, Villiers and Robertson Streets, as per plan drawn by L.H. Pile, D.S. of the First Municipality, bearing date December 2, 1844, which plan is deposited in the office of Jules Mosay, late Notary in this City, for reference; said lot measuring in American measure, being a corner lot, twenty-eight feet, five inches and two lines front on Orleans and St. Peter Streets, and has one hundred and fourteen feet, five inches and six lines front on Villiers Street and the same in depth on the rear line dividing said lot from Lot No. 2. Together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, and all the appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

Improvements bear Municipal Nos. 1500 Orleans Avenue and 1501-03 St. Peter Street.

A CERTAIN PIECE OR PORTION OF GROUND, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, and all of the rights, ways, privileges, servitudes, appurtenances and advantages thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining, situated in the Second District of the City of New Orleans, in Square No. 181, which square is bounded by St. Peter, North Robertson, North Villiers Streets and Orleans Avenue, which property according to a survey made by Gilbert & Kelly, Surveyors, on April 18, 1941, renewed and resurveyed on January 6, 1969, measures 113 feet 8 inches front on Orleans Avenue, width in the rear and front on St. Peter Street of 142 feet 1 inch by a depth and front on North Robertson of 114 feet 7 inches 6 lines by a first depth of 62 feet 3 inches 3 lines on the side line nearest N. Villiers Street, a first width towards N. Villiers Street of 28 feet 5 inches and a second depth of 52 feet 4 inches 3 lines, and is composed of Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, and the unnumbered lot forming the corner of North Robertson Street and Orleans Avenue, as shown on a plan of Gilbert & Kelly, Surveyors, dated April 18, 1941.

In accordance with a survey of Gilbert, Kelly & Courturie, dated March 31, 1971, attached to act before Patrick C. Hardie, N.P., dated April 15, 1971, the property measures as above described and the unnumbered lot referred to above is No. 12.

## SURVEYOR'S CERTIFICATE

The undersigned, being a registered surveyor of the State of Louisiana, certifies to (i) HRI Properties, LLC, Rampart Mixed-Use Complex, LLC and HRI Investments, LLC, (ii) FIRST AMERICAN TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LOUISIANA, and (iii) KEAN MILLER LLP, as follows:

1. The survey map dated July 24, 2015 titled "ALTA/ACSM Land Title Survey of Square 181" was made by me or under my supervision and shows the metes and bounds description and the land area of the subject property, the location and type of buildings, structures and other improvements (including sidewalks, curbs, parking areas and spaces and fences) situated on the subject property after a survey was made on the ground.

2. Except as shown on the survey, there are no visible easements or rights of way.

3. Except as shown on the survey, there are no party walls and no observable, above ground encroachments (a) by the improvements on the subject property upon adjoining properties, streets, alleys, easements or rights of way, or (b) by the improvements on any adjoining properties, streets, or alleys upon the subject property.

4. The subject property has direct access to and from a duly dedicated and accepted public street or highway.

5. Except as shown on the survey, the subject property does not serve any adjoining property for drainage, utilities, structural support or ingress or egress.

6. The record description of the subject property forms a mathematically closed figure.

7. The subject property has direct access to the following utilities or services: (a) water service; (b) natural gas service; (c) telephone service; (d) electrical power service; (e) sanitary sewer; and (f) storm water drainage.

The parties listed above and their successor and assigns are entitled to rely on the survey and this certificate as being true and accurate.

A CERTAIN PORTION OF GROUND, together with all the improvements thereon, and all of the rights, ways, privileges, servitudes and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining, comprising the whole of Square 181 of the Second District of the City of New Orleans, Orleans Parish, State of Louisiana, bounded by North Robinson Street, Orleans Avenue, North Villiers Street and St. Peter Street, as shown on a survey by Gandolfo Kuhn, L.L.C., dated July 24, 2015, and is more particularly described as follows:

Begin at the intersection of the easterly right-of-way line of North Robinson Street and Orleans Avenue;

Thence easterly along said right-of-way line of Orleans Avenue a distance of 255 feet, 9 inches, 4 eighths to the westerly right-of-way line of North Villiers Street;

Thence southerly along said right-of-way line at an interior angle to the left of 89°41'21" a distance of 114 feet,

7 inches, 6 eighths (114 feet, 5 inches, 6 eighths title) to the northerly right-of-way line of St. Peter Street;

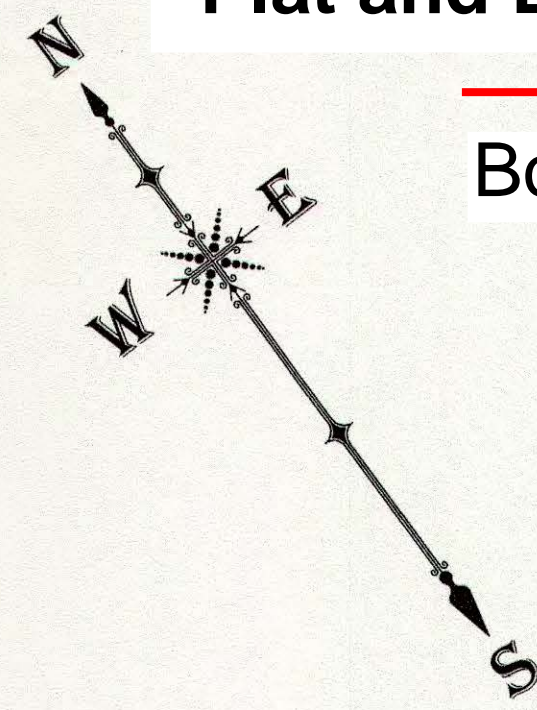
Thence westerly along said right-of-way line at an interior angle to the left of 90°18'39" a distance of 255 feet,

9 inches, 3 eighths to the easterly right-of-way line of North Robinson Street;

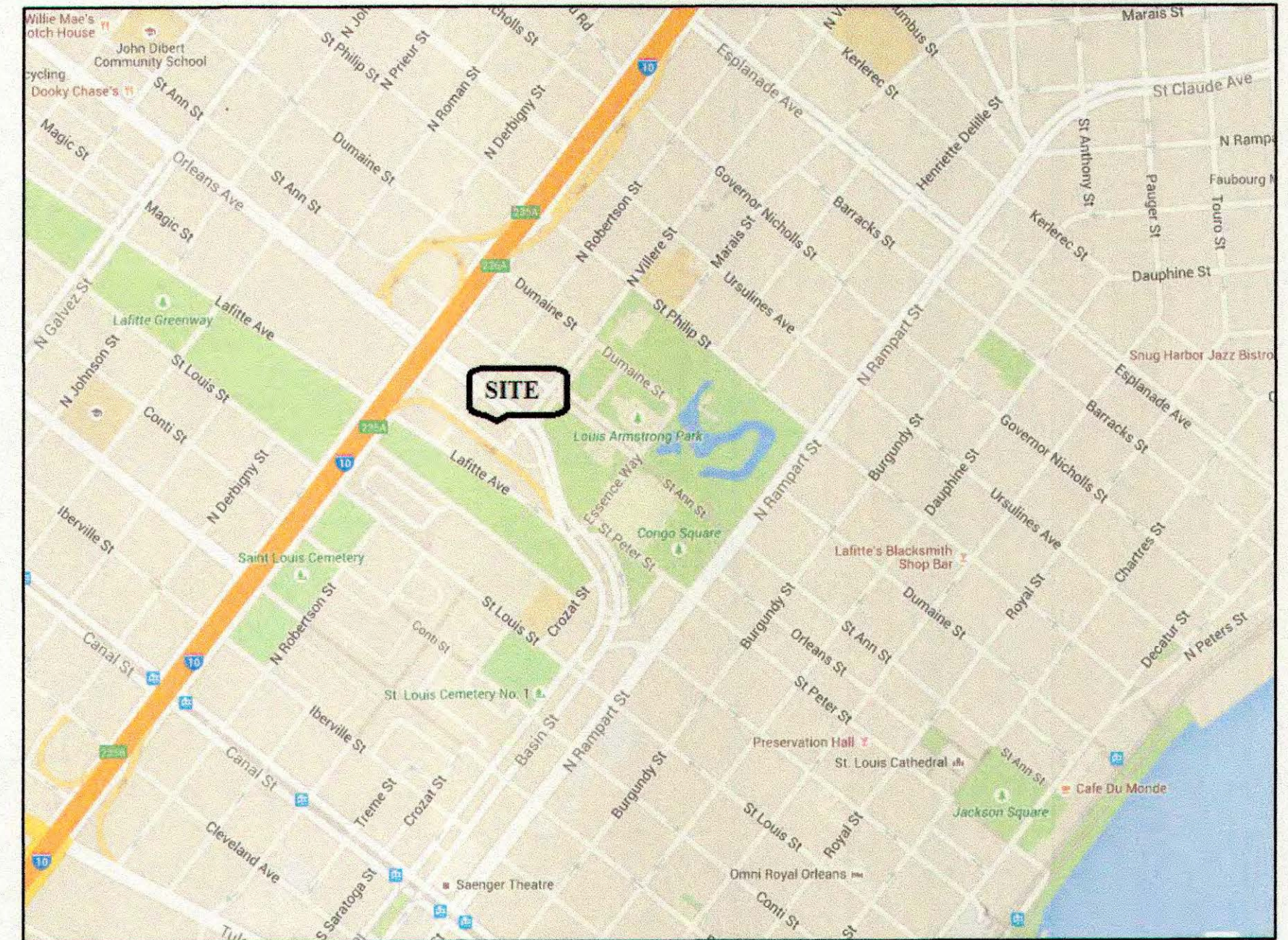
Thence northerly along said right-of-way line at an interior angle to the left of 89°41'21" a distance of 114 feet,

7 inches, 6 eighths (114 feet, 7 inches, 6 eighths title) to the southerly right-of-way line of Orleans Avenue and the Point of Beginning, with a closing angle of 90°18'39" and containing 29,325 square feet.

## Treme Market Orleans Parish, LA Plat and Boundary Map



Boundary



THIS PROPERTY IS ZONED LI (LIGHT INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT) AS SHOWN IN THE OFFICIAL ZONING DISTRICT MAPS, CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, AS OF DATE OF THIS SURVEY.

### ZONE LI REQUIREMENTS

REQUIREMENTS	STANDARDS
Permitted Use	General Light Industry and Similar Uses
Maximum Height of Building	75 ft.
Minimum Depth of Front Yard	None
Minimum Yard on a Side Street	None
Minimum Interior Side Yard	None
Minimum Interior Side Yard Abutting a Residential District	5 ft.
Minimum Yard on a Side Street When Rear Yard Abuts a Residential District	10 ft.
Minimum Side or Rear Yard if Any is Provided	3 ft.
Minimum Rear Yard Abutting a Residential District	20 ft.
Maximum Floor Area Ratio	1.00

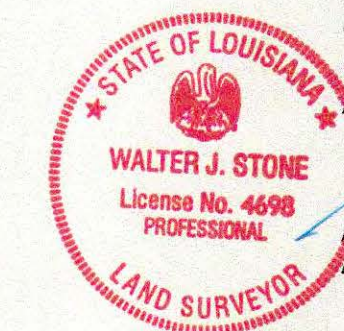
Other restrictions apply. See Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance for the City of New Orleans.

The property shown on this survey is the same as described in First American Title Insurance Company of Louisiana, Commitment No. \_\_\_\_\_ with an effective date of \_\_\_\_\_

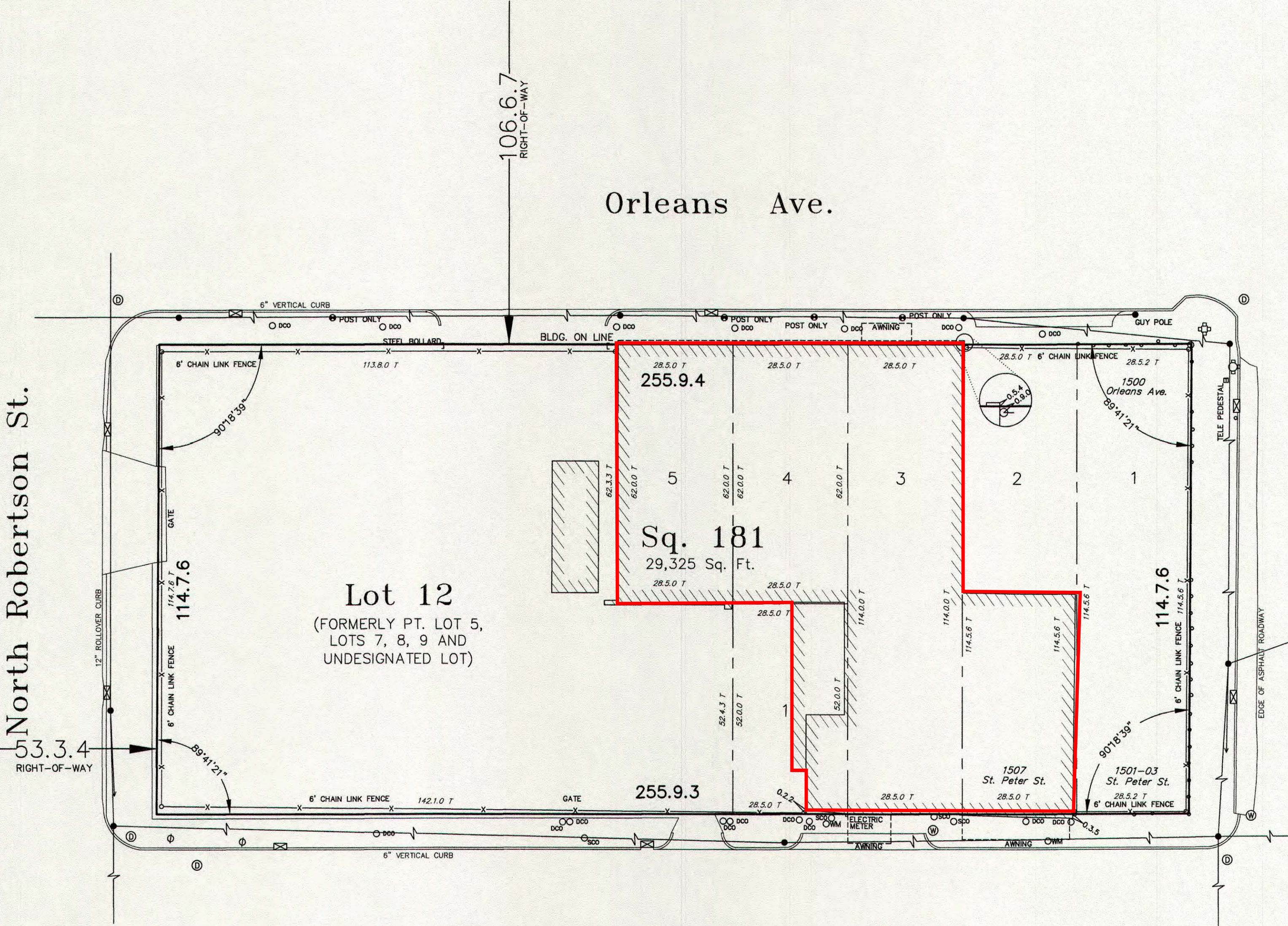
ALTA/ACSM Land Title Survey of Square 181 made for Chaffe McCall, L.L.P. at request of Ms. Shawn Bridgewater New Orleans, La. July 24, 2015.

To: HRI Investments, LLC:

This is to certify that this map or plat and the survey on which it is based were made in accordance with the 2011 Minimum Standard Detail Requirements for ALTA/ACSM Land Title Surveys, jointly established and adopted by ALTA and NSPS, and includes Items 1, 3, 4, 6(b), 8, 11(a) and 14 of Table A thereof. The field work was completed on June 29, 2015. New Orleans, La. July 24, 2015



Walter J. Stone  
Professional Land Surveyor  
La. License No. 4698



St. Peter Street

THE LOCATIONS OF UNDERGROUND AND OTHER NONVISIBLE UTILITIES SHOWN HEREON HAVE BEEN DETERMINED FROM DATA EITHER FURNISHED BY THE AGENCIES CONTROLLING SUCH DATA AND/OR EXTRACTED FROM RECORDS MADE AVAILABLE TO US BY THE AGENCIES CONTROLLING SUCH RECORDS. WHERE FOUND, THE SURFACE FEATURES OF LOCATIONS ARE SHOWN. THE ACTUAL NONVISIBLE LOCATIONS MAY VARY FROM THOSE SHOWN HEREON. EACH AGENCY SHOULD BE CONTACTED RELATIVE TO THE PRECISE LOCATION OF ITS UNDERGROUND INSTALLATION PRIOR TO ANY RELIANCE UPON THE ACCURACY OF SUCH LOCATIONS SHOWN HEREON, INCLUDING PRIOR TO EXCAVATION AND DIGGING.

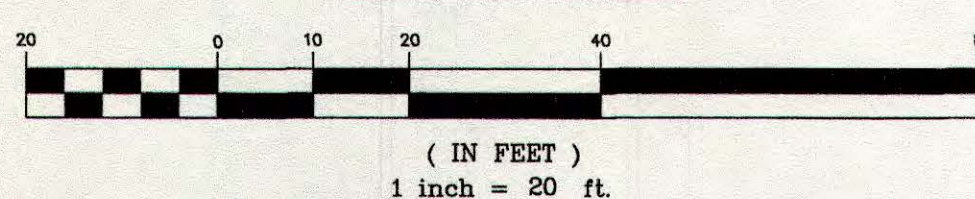
CERTAIN FEATURES I.E. FENCES, WALLS, ETC. MAY BE EXAGGERATED IN SCALE FOR CLARITY. DIMENSIONS SHOW ACTUAL LOCATIONS.

THE PERIMETER SURVEY SHALL NOT CONSTITUTE A LEGAL OPINION OF TITLE AND SHALL NOT BE RELIED UPON FOR THAT PURPOSE. THERE IS NO WARRANTY THAT IT CONFORMS TO THE LEGAL TITLE AND WAS MADE SOLELY ACCORDING TO THE INFORMATION PROVIDED THE SURVEYOR.

THIS PROPERTY IS LOCATED IN FLOOD ZONE A1 BASE FLOOD ELEVATION 2.5 AS SHOWN ON FEMA COMMUNITY PANEL NUMBER 2252030160 E MARCH 1, 1984

THE SERVITUDES SHOWN HEREON ARE LIMITED TO THOSE SET FORTH IN THE RECORD DESCRIPTION FURNISHED US AND THERE IS NO REPRESENTATION THAT ALL APPLICABLE SERVITUDES ARE REFLECTED OR SHOWN HEREON. THE SURVEYOR HAS MADE NO TITLE SEARCH OR PUBLIC RECORD SEARCH IN COMPILING THE DATA FOR THIS SURVEY.

### GRAPHIC SCALE



BEARINGS REFER TO LA PLANE LAMBERT GRID, SOUTH ZONE, NAD '83, BASED ON GPS OBSERVATIONS.





LEGEND	
	DRAIN MANHOLE
	WATER MANHOLE
	SEWER MANHOLE
	GAS MANHOLE
	UNDERGROUND ELECTRIC & MANHOLE
	OVERHEAD ELECTRIC & POLE
	UNDERGROUND TELEPHONE & MANHOLE
	CATV BOX
	WESTERN UNION MH
	CATCH BASIN
	OPEN GRATE DRAINS
	HYDRANT
	PARKING METER
	TRAFFIC LIGHT
	DRAIN CLEANOUT
	SEWER CLEANOUT
	WATER VALVE
	LIGHT STANDARD
	OWM WATER METER
	OGV GAS VALVE
	SIGN
	POWER POLE AND GUY ANCHOR

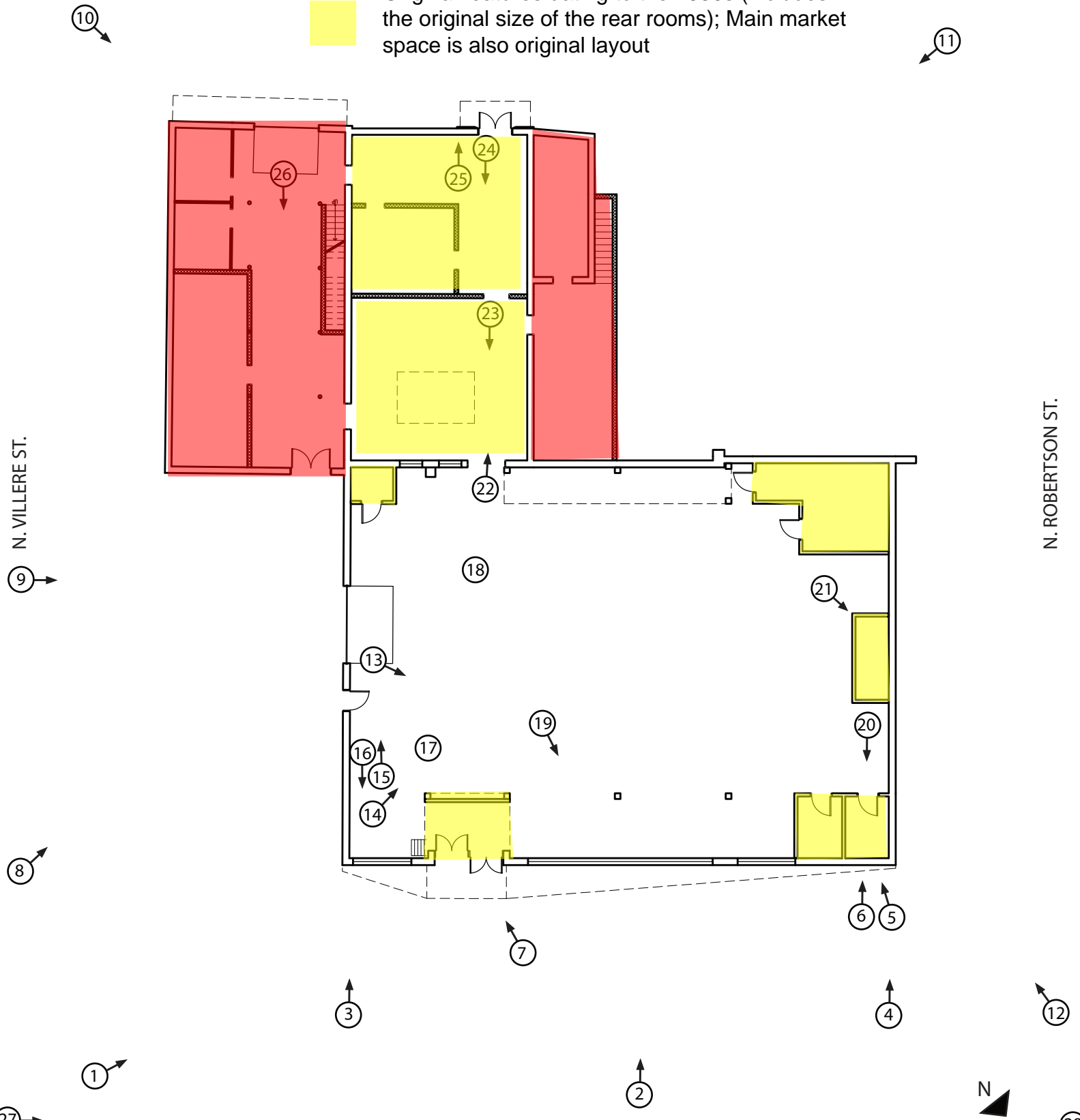


# Treme Market Orleans Parish, LA Photo Key

ST. PETER ST.

 Additions

 Original features dating to the 1930s (includes the original size of the rear rooms); Main market space is also original layout



1508 BASIN STREET  
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

BASIN ST. (ORLEANS AVENUE)

PART 1 PHOTO KEY  
NEW ORLEANS, LA

NOT TO SCALE



REZNOR EARL

**AUTO BODY**

ORLEANS  
COLLISION  
04-  
FREE  
ESTIMATES

PHONE  
304-

ORLEANS  
BODY & PAINT  
SHOP

FREE  
ESTIMATES

NO  
PARKING  
LOADING  
UNLOADING

CAR WASH  
DETAILING  
HEADLIGHT  
REPAIR/REPLACE

BODY SHOP



# TREME SUPER MARKET

LEG QUANTIES SLAB 2.99	Hens 89¢ LB	STEW 1.99 LB	Livez 3LBS 2.89	Neckbones 5 LBS 2.99	Smoked Turkey 5 LBS 2.99	Smoked Ham 180 1.99	Wieners 4.29	Pork CHOPS 6.99	Pork TAILS 2.49	Pork TIPS 3.99	Pork PEDEST 6.99	Chicken WINGS 3.99	Chicken STEAKS 5.99	Chicken SLABS 1.59	Chicken LEGS 1.89	Chicken THIGS 1.79	Chicken DRUMSTICKS 1.59
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DAILY MEAT Special  
COLD BEEF STEAK  
L TOODRICE

TRAVY ROUND STEAK  
GROUND MEAT  
BONERS ROUND  
Pork







The Big Sign  
9  
9  
9  
9  
9  
9  
9

TRI  
LEG QUARTERS 5LBS \$2.09  
Hens 89¢ LB.



# MARKET

Pork pure  
RIBS 79¢  
PEPSI 2LTR 90¢

Roller's HOT SAUSAGE \$1.89/lb. Packet

DRUM-STICKS 5 LBS. 2.99

Chicken WING 5 LBS. 3.99

PIG FEET 5 LBS. 1.89

TROUT FISH 1.89/lb.

Specialty  
CURED  
GREEN  
CHOPPED  
HAM \$2.89  
SALAMI

## DAILY MEAT Special

COLD BEER WINE  
LIQUOR ICE

GRAVY	GROUND MEAT	SHOULDER ROUND	Fruit Punch Gal.	LUNCHEON MEAT
STEAK \$1.89/lb.	\$1.29/lb. 5 lbs. 4.95	\$1.79/lb.	99¢	Buy 1 lb. GET 1 lb. FREE AT \$3.29/lb.

























ORLEANS PAINT & BODY SHOP

St Peter











LOUISIANA  
ZJN056

LS

MARVEL  
DAILY MEAT SQUAD  
DUNKIN'  
WALKER





























07 49804  
Advanced Disposal

































NO PARKING ANYTIME FOR ALL

NO PARKING

STOP SIGN

VIRGINIA KY-6404





National Register of Historic Places  
Memo to File

# Correspondence

The Correspondence consists of communications from (and possibly to) the nominating authority, notes from the staff of the National Register of Historic Places, and/or other material the National Register of Historic Places received associated with the property.

Correspondence may also include information from other sources, drafts of the nomination, letters of support or objection, memorandums, and ephemera which document the efforts to recognize the property.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Treme Market

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: LOUISIANA, Orleans

DATE RECEIVED: 8/26/16      DATE OF PENDING LIST: 9/23/16  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 10/11/16      DATE OF 45TH DAY: 10/11/16  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 16000711

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: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT       RETURN       REJECT      10.11.16 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in  
The National Register  
of  
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA \_\_\_\_\_

REVIEWER \_\_\_\_\_ 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.



## Louisiana National Register Review Committee Meeting

August 4, 2016, 1:30pm  
Capitol Park Welcome Center  
702 N. River Rd  
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

### Minutes

\*\*\*The meeting was called to order at 1:53pm as at 1:30pm, only 5 review committee members were present. It was decided to allow a little more time to see if more members would arrive. By 1:53, it was decided to begin the meeting presentations, but delay voting on anything until a 6<sup>th</sup> member arrived. Mrs. Turner, the 6<sup>th</sup> member required to make quorum, arrived during the second presentation. \*\*\*

Vice-Chairman John Sykes called the August 4, 2016 regular meeting of the National Register Review Committee to order at 1:53 p.m. In addition to Mr. Sykes, members present included Turry Flucker, Martha Saloman, Sue Turner, Dr. Robert Carriker, and Tarah Arcuri. Kelly Rich, Dr. Matthew Savage, Dr. Rebecca Saunders, Lynn Lewis, and Peggy Lowe were unable to attend.

Jessica Richardson, National Register Coordinator, introduced all Review Committee members present to the audience.

Under New Business, 10 new nominations were presented to the committee.

#### Walter B. Jacobs House, Caddo Parish

Presented by Jessica Richardson, National Register Coordinator on behalf of the applicant

The Walter B. Jacobs House (herein referred to as the Jacobs House) was constructed in 1929 -30 in the Pierremont subdivision in Shreveport in the southeast section of the city along Bayou Pierre. The original owner, Walter B. Jacobs, was the president of Shreveport's First National Bank and along with his brother, Edward, developed the Pierremont subdivision during the early decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The house is designed in the Tudor Style by local architect Clarence W. King and retains many of its original features on the interior and exterior including the metal casement windows, stucco details, decorative brickwork, half-timbering, Ludowici tile roof, floor plan, fireplaces and mantels, and exposed ceiling beams on the interior. Because of this high degree of integrity, the Jacobs House is eligible for listing on the National Register.

The Walter B. Jacobs House is locally significant under Criterion C: Architecture as it embodies the characteristics of the Tudor Revival style within Shreveport and Caddo Parish. Originally constructed in 1929-30, the house has remained intact both on the interior and exterior and retains many of its original Tudor Revival details. The architect, Clarence W. King, designed a house with many true Tudor details that were popular during the early decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century including half-timbering, multi lite casement windows, decorative brickwork, and a steeply pitched Ludowici tile roof. The building has received only minor alterations since it was built and it stands today as a prime example of the Tudor Revival style in Shreveport. The period of significance is 1929-30, the years that the house was constructed.

There were no questions. Voting on this nomination was delayed until the end of the meeting as there were only 5 committee members present at the time of the presentation.

#### Briarwood, Natchitoches Parish

Presented by Keilah Spann and Richard Johnson, Jr., nomination preparer

Briarwood is a two-hundred-acre nature conservatory located in the northern sand hills of Natchitoches Parish developed by noted naturalist, botanist and author Caroline Dormon. Dormon was among the first women in the United States actively involved in forestry. Her forestry conservation work led to the establishment of Kisatchie National Forest and the conservation of native flora, particularly the Louisiana Wild Iris. Briarwood was both home and laboratory for Dormon who spent much of her career involved in horticultural activities at the site. At Briarwood she developed new hybrids of native flora, collected rare species, and cultivated plants



used for medical and scientific research at institutions throughout the nation. Her work at Briarwood gained her state, national and international recognition along with numerous awards throughout her career. In addition to being an integral part of Dormon's work Briarwood is tied to Dormon's family and local history. The area that comprises the Briarwood Nature Preserve was once part of a small plantation community co-founded by Dormon's grandfather Dr. B. S. Sweat in 1859. Archaeological remnants of this period, along with pre-historic evidences remain at Briarwood and offer information about the development of the northeastern section of Natchitoches Parish. Briarwood is currently owned and managed by the Foundation for the Preservation of Caroline Dormon Nature Preserve. The site functions as a nature conservatory and offering tours and programs on forestry education. The site has conserved the landscape, gardens, and Dormon's private residence (now operated as a house museum) true to its historic character and in-keeping with Dormon's methodology towards gardening. The overall site contains a wooded preserve with designed naturalistic gardens, ponds, paths and also contains several buildings, one of which is historic.

Briarwood is significant statewide under Criterion A: Conservation and under Criterion B for its association with Caroline Dormon, noted naturalist and conservationist. It is also significant locally under Criterion A: Exploration/Settlement. Briarwood derives its primary significance from its association with Caroline Dormon and the conservation work she carried on at Briarwood. Dormon achieved national and state recognition for her pioneering work in botany, forestry, ethnography, writing, and conservation. An accomplished artist, she produced artwork and wrote articles and award-winning publications on native horticulture and cultural history. The work done by Dormon in the conservation of plants was hugely important to preserving Louisiana and the southeastern United States' native plant populations. The period of significance under Criterion B and A: Conservation, associated with Dormon's time at Briarwood, is 1916 to her death in 1971. Dormon was at the vanguard of the conservation movement and one of the female pioneers in forestry and botanical science. As part of her conservation efforts, Dormon designed planned naturalistic gardens and ponds and this is where its significance under landscape architecture is based. Lastly, under its local significance for Exploration/Settlement, Briarwood was one of the first plantations settled in this part of Natchitoches Parish and was an integral part of the settlement of this region. It was also part of early road systems (formerly Native American buffalo trails) in the 19<sup>th</sup> century used for western settlement. The period of significance under exploration/settlement is 1859-1885.

Richard Johnson, Jr., the caretaker of Briarwood, was in attendance and spoke in support of the nomination as well as adding additional information during the presentation concerning plantings at Briarwood.

Mrs. Turner moved that the property be recommended to the State Historic Preservation Officer and Martha Salomon seconded. The motion passed unanimously.

#### Fort DeRussy, Avoyelles Parish

Presented by Steve Mayeux, nomination preparer

Located in Avoyelles Parish of Louisiana approximately three miles north of Marksville sits the earthen fort of Fort DeRussy. Fort DeRussy was designed with earthen walls in continuous lines with projecting angles and indentations, in a common *cremaillere* fort design with entrenchments, rifle pits, earthen fort walls, and batteries. These angles allowed marksmen to fire in different directions at advancing enemy troops attempting to climb the earthworks wall. The fort also included a water battery that was designed to protect the fort from a water attack. The covered walkway to the water battery was created to protect soldiers in transit between the fort and the battery. The passage of almost 150 years has had a definite impact on the earthworks. The earthen walls have lost some height due to erosion and agricultural practices. However, this damage has not been significant enough to make the fort unrecognizable. The majority of the walls remain intact and the design of the historic fort is easily identifiable, and its strategic placement on the river remains obvious. Although the water battery is no longer as obvious, the covered walkway leading to the water battery and rifle works is still discernible. Most of the earthworks' walls are taller than a human and still illustrate their role as a protective device. Parts of the ditches have some infill (mostly in the form of debris), but most are clearly visible. Thus, any veteran of the army which built the fortifications at Fort DeRussy would recognize the earthworks if he were to return to the site today. For these reasons, Fort DeRussy remains eligible for listing on the National Register.



Fort DeRussy is significant in the area of military history at the state level and is an ideal candidate for National Register listing because it retains its integrity as an earthen fort and is a rare example of the earthen forts used during the Red River campaign and throughout the Civil War. It was one of the first forts to be engaged in battle at the start of the Red River Campaign of 1864 and one of the last to witness its failure. Fort DeRussy witnessed various battles with a multitude of great men who participated in them. This campaign began as an attempt for the Union army to take the capitol of Louisiana, Shreveport, and possibly invade Texas. Due to its strategic placement along the Red River, Fort DeRussy proved to be a formidable force against the encroaching Union army. Despite the efforts of the Union army to be victorious, the Confederates overpowered Union soldiers. The remaining earthen walls testify to its contributing role from beginning to end of the Red River Campaign and the significant individuals who participated during and after the Civil War. The fort's history and contribution to the outcome of the final major Confederate victory allows it to be eligible for National Register listing. The period of significance is 1862-1864.

John Sykes asked about the slave monument on the site and asked how the monument came about. Mr. Mayeux confirmed that it came about from research into the history of the site. He added that many people have asked where the monument to the soldiers who died at the site is to which he responded that those soldiers' families got letters offering their condolences. The slave-owners of the slaves who died at the fort were reimbursed for the loss of the slave and there is a book at the state archives documenting every slave who died at the fort and what their owners were paid for them. There is an actual list of all the slaves who died at Fort DeRussy and when that was discovered, it was decided that it wasn't right that they weren't recognized and now they are. John Sykes further asked what the chief cause of the slaves' deaths was. Mr. Mayeux added it was primarily illness, mistreatment, and malnourishment. The slaves were treated abominably even for 1863 standards. It was also the worst winter in 42 years and they were poorly clothed, poorly fed, and worked hard. Mrs. Turner asked if Port Hudson is an earthen fort. Mr. Mayeux stated that yes, Port Hudson is a complex of earthworks spread over miles. Mrs. Turner further asked how long Fort DeRussy under siege. Mr. Mayeux said Port Hudson was under siege for 48 days, Fort DeRussy was under siege for about 4 hours. As far as loss of life, people involved, etc, Fort DeRussy can't compare exactly to Port Hudson. But Fort DeRussy is west of the Mississippi River and was part of several campaigns and battles during the Civil War. Mrs. Turner further asked if any more of the land of the fort is under lease to an oil company (as previous damage was done for oil drilling during the earlier parts of the 20<sup>th</sup> century). Mr. Mayeux stated that no, all of the land of the fort is owned by the office of state parks and the other parts of the site that are not state owned has been purchased by the local historic society.

Dr. Carriker moved that the property be recommended and Tarah Arcuri seconded that the property be recommended to the SHPO. The motion passed with five yays and one nay.

Bank of New Orleans Building, Orleans Parish  
Presented by Gabrielle Begue, nomination preparer

Constructed between 1967 and 1971, the Bank of New Orleans (BNO) Building, 1010 Common Street, is a 31-story (438-foot) skyscraper with 14-story attached garage that fills out an irregularly shaped city block in the northwestern section of the Central Business District neighborhood of New Orleans, Louisiana (Orleans Parish). It is the tallest structure in the vicinity, which is characterized by closely packed low- to mid-rise commercial buildings and the 1950s-era Civic Center complex located one block west, and it was the second-tallest building in New Orleans when it was completed. The architect was Bruce Graham of Skidmore, Owings & Merrill (SOM) of Chicago, with Dr. Fazlur Khan of SOM as senior structural engineer. The reinforced-concrete building's exterior appearance is a pure expression of its innovative structural system, which reflected the emerging aesthetic of the mid-1960s for modern skyscraper design. Stylistically, the building blends elements of the Miesian/late International Style and Brutalism. Today, it is partially occupied by a variety of commercial tenants. Despite alterations made during a 1990s renovation, the BNO Building retains a high degree of exterior and interior integrity. The building's significance under Criterion C: Design, in the area of Engineering, and exceptional significance under Criteria Consideration G are explained in the appropriate section of this document.

Although not yet fifty years of age, the BNO Building qualifies for the National Register under Criteria Consideration G, and is locally significant under Criterion C: Design, in the area of Engineering, because it was



the first-high rise building in New Orleans to utilize high-capacity long-steel piles, a new steel foundation technology that had previously been limited to offshore oilrigs and other marine structures. With its first application as a deep pile foundation onshore, it allowed for a deeper embedment and a higher design stress than had ever been attempted for steel piles in the city, meaning it could support significantly taller and heavier buildings than had previously been built. The steel piles also provided a needed alternative to the new concrete Brunspile, which was prone to breakage and ill-suited for some high-rise projects due to a variety of factors such as soil conditions, economic considerations, and design load requirements. The success of the BNO Building foundation, furthermore, was the catalyst for a major revision of the *New Orleans Building Code* that directly impacted the future of local high-rise construction. Several notable skyscrapers, including the 53-story (645 ft) Place St. Charles, were built on similar foundations based on the precedent of the BNO Building and the revised code. Therefore, the BNO Building was a “first” that led to a pattern of development of taller and taller buildings that transformed the city’s skyline. In addition, the building’s innovative structural system, the “framed tube-in-tube,” is significant for its association with pioneering structural engineer Fazlur Khan of Skidmore, Owings & Merrill (SOM). As one of Khan’s first examples of the new system and the first column-free concrete high-rise building in Orleans Parish, the BNO Building embodies the environment of intense experimentation and risk-taking that permeated development in downtown New Orleans in the 1960s. For these reasons, the building is eligible for listing at a local level under Criteria Consideration G: exceptional significance. The period of significance begins in 1967, when building construction began, and ends in 1971 with the building’s completion.

Mrs. Turner asked about the future of the building. Ms. Begue stated that they are looking at mixed office, hotel, and residential. They plan to use the grand banking space as the hotel lobby. Mrs. Turner further asked about the stability of the building and its piles. Ms. Begue stated that there is not concern right now with the stability. Jessica Richardson added that there is concern with Plaza Tower’s stability as they used the concrete Brunspiles versus the steel H piles like those used at BNO. Mrs. Turner asked about the ownership of the building. Ms. Begue stated that it is owned by the Kailas Company, who are developers in New Orleans. Mrs. Turner asked if Skidmore, Owens, and Merrill were involved in this building and Ms. Begue answered that yes, they were. Martha Salomon asked if there is any record of where they actually got the steel H Piles from. It’s just not a very common shape. Ms. Begue stated that she wasn’t quite sure where the H piles themselves came from. She did add that she knew it was used because it cut so cleanly through the soil. Mrs. Salomon further asked if there is any problem with corrosion of the steel and Ms. Begue added that no, there is no problem with corrosion that they know of. Mrs. Salomon further asked what the date of construction for the building is and Ms. Begue stated that it was constructed from 1967-71. Mrs. Salomon asked if that is an issue with the building not being 50 years old. Jessica Richardson stated that no, that is not an issue, but that is why this one did have Criteria Consideration G checked. Mrs. Richardson added that we did a PDIL with the National Park Service with the tax credit application and they agreed that the building does have significance in the field of engineering.

Tarah Arcuri then moved that the property be recommended to the SHPO and John Sykes seconded. The motion failed with two yays, two nays, and two abstentions.

Guy J. And Rose Caruso D’Antonio House, Orleans Parish  
Presented by Dain Marlais, nomination preparer

The Guy J. and Rose Caruso D’Antonio (herein referred to as the D’Antonio House) was built by and for Joseph Caruso, Rose’s father, in 1929. It is a two story, wood frame, raised pier, rectangular plan, Spanish Mission Revival residence. It is covered in a traditional stucco with wood accent and trim. The architectural features of the property remain intact from initial 1929 construction and missing components have been replaced in kind. The house features identical floor plans on each floor and served as the home of the entire Caruso and D’Antonio families as Joseph and his wife, Angelina, lived in the bottom unit, and Guy and Rose lived upstairs. The building was recently rehabilitated and no floor plan changes were made. Minor cosmetic changes were made and are described in the narrative description. There is one non-contributing shed at the back of the property and it is non-contributing as it is of modern vintage. The house retains integrity of location, setting, design, workmanship, feeling, and association. The integrity of materials has been affected to a degree as replacement material was needed during rehabilitation. However, overall, it is clear that the house would be easily recognizable to Guy and Rose D’Antonio as their longtime family home. Thus, it is eligible for listing on the National Register.



The Guy J. and Rose Caruso D'Antonio House is locally significant under Criterion A: Social History for its association with the women's rights movement in the City of New Orleans following World War II. The building's role and its inhabitants engaged in law, civil rights, religious social organizations, and women's rights/suffrage in the period of significance 1949-1955. It was once the residence and home office of Louisiana Senator Guy D'Antonio, attorney, and his wife, Mrs. Rose Caruso D'Antonio, member of a multitude of social and religious organizations that were hosted at the residence. In particular the subject property was the 'Gentilly Unit' of the New Orleans League of Women's Voters at a pivotal time in the League's history in the 1950s. The D'Antonio's opened their home to the community at large to inform and enable freedom and liberties for all regardless of class, origin, and race/ethnicity.

John Sykes asked about how Mr. Marlais mentioned restoration and why he had feedback from the National Park Service. Jessica Richardson added that Mr. Marlais is applying for the federal rehabilitation tax credit, which is why they are involved on the exterior and interior. Mr. Sykes asked if he was under the purview of a neighborhood historic district. Mr. Marlais stated that he is in a cultural district, not in a National Register Historic District, and outside of a local district as well. Turry Flucker asked about the documentation for the Italian lynching event that Mr. Marlais mentioned in his presentation (not part of the nomination itself). Mr. Marlais added that he couldn't remember the exact source right now, but one can google it and find the information. Dr. Carriker asked about if the group at the house accomplished anything compelling. Martha Salomon added that she would be interested in knowing about specific things the League did as well as she remembers when she was a child, her mother couldn't vote in a local election because their house was only listed under her father's name. Jessica Richardson answered by stating that research was done to try to pinpoint exact activities through looking for minutes of the meetings held at the D'Antonio House as it is assumed that they records were destroyed once the house stopped being a meeting location. Mrs. Richardson further added that the length of time that the house stayed as a meeting location as compared to other units was examined closely and that the National Park Service has reviewed the nomination as part of the PDIL tax credit process and did approved it as eligible. Mrs. Richardson stated that they felt that they were able to find sufficient evidence through a book about the League of Women Voters to help support the nomination.

Martha Salomon then moved that the property be recommended to the SHPO and John Sykes seconded. There were three yays, two nays, and one abstention. The motion failed.

McDonogh 19 Elementary School, Orleans Parish  
Presented by Leona Tate, Nomination Preparer

Jessica Richardson started the presentation off by stating that the Review Committee had already seen this nomination at the last meeting, but that NPS had asked for the criterion to be changed from A to C, architecture. Thus, the nomination has only been changed in Section 8, to reflect this different criterion.

McDonogh 19 Elementary School, built in 1929, is a three story stuccoed building that was designed by Edgar Angelo Christy in the Italian Renaissance Revival style. It takes up one city block in the Lower Ninth Ward of New Orleans. It has not been altered since construction and retains many original features on the exterior and interior and has a high degree of historic integrity. Because of its high degree of integrity, it is easily recognizable to the three young girls, Leona Tate, Tessie Prevost, and Gail Etienne, who integrated the school in the fall of 1960.

McDonogh 19 Elementary School is nationally significant under Criterion A in the areas of education, ethnic heritage: black, and social history for the role it played in desegregating New Orleans' public schools in the wake of *Brown v. Board of Education*. Under the "Racial Desegregation in Public Education in the US" Theme Study, written in 2000, schools like McDonogh are defined as "properties associated with conflict or confrontation." McDonogh and William Frantz Elementary (listed on National Register in 2005) were the first two public schools in the city that admitted African American children in the fall of 1960. The three young girls at McDonogh became known as the McDonogh 3 and along with Ruby Bridges at Frantz, these young girls were integral to desegregating the public schools of New Orleans and soon found themselves on national news. The period of significance for the school is 1960-61, the year that the school was integrated.



Mrs. Turner asked if the school is currently owned by the school board. Ms. Tate stated that yes, it is owned by the school board and that the group she works with is seeking to make it a Civil Rights museum and low-income elderly housing. John Sykes asked how long Ms. Tate attended McDonogh 19. Ms. Tate answered that she attended the school for 2 years, first and second grade. John Sykes further asked if the other students came back that second year. Ms. Tate stated that 25 students came back and only 2 were white. After that year, she and her two classmates were transferred to another school. One member of the public asked when the school was built and Ms. Tate said it was built in 1929. Jessica Richardson added that it is appropriate and proper to list McDonogh 19 as the other school integrated that day, Frantz Elementary has already been listed. Turry Flucker added that Ms. Tate was being modest during her presentation and wanted to add that this truly was a historic event that took place that sent shockwaves throughout the country. It was a really calculated desegregation plan and kudos to Leona, Gail, Tessie, and Ruby, and their parents who knew this was important to do.

Mrs. Turner moved that the nomination be recommended to the SHPO and Turry Flucker seconded. The motion passed unanimously.

### **Ten Minute Break at 3:33pm**

#### Treme Market, Orleans Parish

Presented by Gabrielle Begue, nomination preparer

The Treme Market building at 1508 Orleans Avenue, New Orleans, Orleans Parish, Louisiana, was constructed by the City of New Orleans in 1933 to serve as a municipal market for the surrounding Treme neighborhood. Located on a historically commercial stretch of Orleans Avenue, it is currently the sole building on its shallow rectangular block, which is bounded by North Villere, St. Peter, and North Robertson Streets. This site was chosen for its close proximity to the first Treme Market, a c.1840 structure located on the Orleans Avenue neutral ground that was demolished in the early 1930s as part of the city's massive market rehabilitation program. The replacement market is constructed of load-bearing brick masonry walls with steel columns and trusses, and was designed by local architect Sam Stone Jr., to be thoroughly modern in every respect according to the standards of the day. After the city declassified and auctioned its markets in 1946, Treme Market was converted into a grocery store, which it remained until the early 1990s; until recently, it housed an auto-body shop and is currently vacant. Renovation campaigns included two mid-century additions and a c. 1970 "modern" slipcover on the façade. The two additions are minimally detailed and set far back from the primary elevation or at the rear, and thus read as visually secondary to the original building. Recent removal of the c. 1970 slipcover has revealed that the building remains clearly identifiable as a historic 1930s market structure. Thus, in spite of these modifications, the property remains eligible for National Register listing.

The Treme Market, 1508 Orleans Avenue, Orleans Parish, New Orleans, Louisiana, is locally significant under Criterion A, in the area of Commerce, as one of the few remaining intact examples of New Orleans' historic public markets, which formed the largest and longest-lasting market system of its kind in the United States, and as one of the few remaining intact markets that were rebuilt as part of the city's landmark 1930s rehabilitation campaign. The period of significance begins in 1933, when the building was constructed, and ends in 1946, when the city declassified it as a municipal market.

Mrs. Turner asked how long it was before the market turned from a market to a grocery store. Ms. Begue stated that it was a pretty immediate change and that it operated as a grocery store until the 1980s/1990s. Mrs. Turner further asked if the Treme Market had individual vendors or if it was a supply store that then supplied individual vendors. Ms. Begue answered that Treme Market had the individual vendors and stalls. Turry Flucker asked about the terrazzo floor and if most of the original design is visible. Ms. Begue stated that you can see the central vegetable stall design as well as four diamond shaped drains. Mrs. Turner asked what it is today. Josh Collen, with HRI, the developer of the building, stated that it is going to be renovated as affordable senior housing with adjacent new construction on the overall site. Mrs. Turner asked if it is in the Treme neighborhood and Ms. Begue responded that it is. Mrs. Turner asked if it will be gauged to a different clientele than it was traditionally. Mr. Collen stated that it will be aimed at low rent apartment for those 62 and over. Dr. Carriker asked of the 18 remaining markets, how many are from the 1930s revitalization era? Ms. Begue



replied that all of the markets were either remodeled or rebuilt during this era and 8 were completely rebuilt. Turry Flucker asked if there will be any interpretation of the market's former use in its new use. Mr. Collen responded that they are planning on using some local art throughout the building to honor that history. John Sykes asked about the exterior integrity of the building and asked Ms. Begue to point out the characteristics on the exterior that maintain integrity. Ms. Begue stated that the focus of the nomination was the key characteristics that identify it as a 1930s market so the Art Deco detailing was secondary as most markets didn't have much style at that time. The layout and simple design were more important to the function of the market. Ms. Begue pointed out the exterior walls, display windows, prominent entrances, flat roof, and simple massing as the key simple characteristics. Mr. Sykes added that it is certainly simpler now than originally. Mr. Sykes asked what happened to the Art Deco details and if they were shaved off. Ms. Begue added they were probably removed when the slipcover went on. Jessica Richardson added that it would help if the windows weren't currently boarded up. Martha Salomon asked what this particular building will be used for in the new development. Mr. Collen answered that it will be senior housing. Mrs. Salomon confirmed it would be subdivided into units. Mr. Collen stated that the diamond shaped terrazzo floor would be contained within one unit. Tarah Arcuri asked if the St. Bernard Store (Circle Food Store) and Treme Market are from the same period. Ms. Begue stated that yes, they are from the same era. Mrs. Turner added that she wants to make sure that people who lived at the time would recognize the market today. Ms. Begue stated that she does believe that they would still recognize the market as they remember it. Tarah Arcuri asked what the significance of the St. Bernard Market listing was. Ms. Begue answered that it was listed under A and C. Jessica Richardson added that the interior integrity of the St. Bernard Market was low to none because of damage from Katrina. It had good exterior integrity but no interior integrity and the Treme Market has more interior integrity than St. Bernard as well as some exterior integrity. Interior elements left include a lot of plan features and layout where vendors were, interior transoms, doors, coolers, bathrooms, and other original spaces when comparing the original plans to today's layout. Martha Salomon asked if those elements will remain as part of the development of the building and Mr. Collen stated that where possible, yes.

Turry Flucker moved that the nomination be recommended to the SHPO and Martha Salomon seconded. There were two yays, two nays, and two abstentions. The motion failed.

#### Bank of Scott, Lafayette Parish

Presented by Robert Oncale, nomination preparer

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.

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 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.

Mrs. Turner asked if the building will continue to have a variety of uses as it has in the past (bank, meeting location, social meeting place, etc). Mr. Oncale stated that it will be used as a bed and breakfast. Dr. Carriker stated that he has found this building fascinating since he has moved to Louisiana and in particular because it was photographed by Depression era photographers. He stated that it is pretty neat to be able to look through those photos and say, hey there is the Bank of Scott. He added that he has used the building in several of his classes (at the University of Louisiana-Lafayette). John Sykes added that he was intrigued by the structural braces on the outside of the building as there was a lot of that in Baton Rouge during the antebellum period to hold masonry buildings that had started widening and most had stars to help tighten them. Mr. Sykes added he had never seen ones like this and they must have had some sort of structural issue at some point.



Mayor Purvis Morrison (of Scott) added that the city of Scott is very proud of this building and he remembers when Mr. Begnaud opened this building back to the community and he is honored that this could be the first building in Scott to be listed on the National Register.

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

#### William Lee and Eudora Courtney Bazoon Farmstead, St. Helena Parish

Presented by Laura Ewen Blokker, nomination preparer

The William Lee and Eudora Courtney Bazoon Farmstead (herein referred to as the Bazoon farmstead) is comprised of a quintessential Louisiana single-pen log house with accompanying log barn and pole well shed set on a remote 20+ acre property in the piney hills of St. Helena Parish, Louisiana (Photo 1). In keeping with defining characteristics of the log building tradition in Louisiana, the house is elevated on piers with a side-gable roof of an approximately 45° pitch breaking to around 22° over the porches (Photo 2). The porches wrap the house and the rear semi-detached kitchen. Portions of the porches are enclosed with board-and-batten walls (Photos 3 & 4). Next to the house is the well shed - a simple gable-roofed structure supported by four stripped log posts. The barn stands approximately 100 feet to the right of the house and has a gable front with a deep overhang and sheds surrounding it on three sides. Approximately forty feet beyond the rear of the barn (southwest) is the one prominent shade tree on the property, a nearly one-hundred year old live oak. Historically, the yard would have been kept swept or closely mown, and the fields would have been planted with corn (Figures C and E). Today, pine trees grow across the yard and fields, but the property very much retains its historic remoteness, bordering a creek at the end of a dirt road. Aside from the new pine growth, age is the only sign of change to the farmstead. It retains exceptional integrity of design, workmanship, materials, location, setting, feeling, and association and is eligible for listing on the National Register.

The William Lee and Eudora Courtney Bazoon Farmstead is significant at the state level under Criterion C in the area of architecture as a rare survivor of the log building tradition that once flourished in Louisiana. Its period of significance is its 1905 date of construction. As established by the "Log Construction in Louisiana Historic Context", log buildings were once widespread and numerous across the state, but today are an endangered species. The Bazoon house and its accompanying log barn are unusually intact examples of the state's log construction and together with a pole well shed compose a rare, complete farmstead of the Upland South tradition in Louisiana.

Mrs. Turner asked about the roof material. Ms. Blokker answered that it is a metal roof and that a small porch roof was original wood shingles, but is also now metal. An audience member asked what they are going to do with the property Ms. Blokker stated that the owner is preserving it and he uses it as a camp. The owner is just interested in getting it recognized and listed. She also added that they just recently filmed a movie at the farmstead. John Sykes added that it is amazing that it was built in 1905 and that they continued building in this tradition so late and that it is in such good shape.

Martha Salomon moved that the nomination be recommended to the SHPO and Turry Flucker seconded. The motion passed unanimously.

#### Homestead Plantation, West Baton Rouge Parish

Presented by Claire Cothren, nomination preparer

Homestead Plantation, built in 1915 by George Hill, son of Baton Rouge area foundry, sawmill, ferry boat and sugar plantation owner John Hill of Scotland, is located on North River Road in Port Allen, Louisiana. The two-story home was designed by noted architects Toledano and Wogan of New Orleans and is an excellent example of the Neoclassical style popular in the early 20<sup>th</sup> Century. The home is of wood frame construction on brick pier foundations with a full brick front porch, rectangular symmetrical facade and full height portico. The home is situated roughly 100 yards to the east of the Mississippi River levee on land originally part of a sugar cane plantation purchased by planter John Hill in 1866, and is said to be the site of the first sugar cane planted in Louisiana after the Civil War. John Hill's great grandson, Mr. George Hill, is the current owner of the property. The eight acre property consists of the main house and seven vernacular styled outbuildings that predate the main house. Sugar cane fields exist to the east (rear) of house, and homes are located to the north



and south across small fields. The home is less than a mile from the Port Allen Elementary School. With only minor alterations occurring over the past 101 years, the property retains a high degree of integrity in location, materials, design, craftsmanship, setting, feeling, and association with the Hill family and is worthy of listing in the National Register of Historic Places

Homestead Plantation is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places at the local level under Criteria B and the local level under Criteria C. John Hill was an industrialist, sugar planter, philanthropist and benefactor of Louisiana State University. His son George Hill continued his legacy as a planter, benefactor and philanthropist, also becoming involved in local politics until his death at Homestead in 1941. The Hill family was significant in the social history of West Baton Rouge and the city of Port Allen and has resided on the Homestead property since 1866. Architecturally, under Criteria C, Homestead is a significant as an early high style example of Neo-Classical architecture in West Baton Rouge Parish, and the only in Port Allen. The Neo-Classical style became popular in Louisiana in the late 19<sup>th</sup> Century for commercial and religious buildings, but soon became popular for residences as well. Homestead architects Albert Toledano and Victor Wogan are credited with designing many notable classical revival buildings in south Louisiana. Between the architectural integrity of the home and its association with the prominent Hill family, Homestead is worthy of recognition on the National Register of Historic Places.

Dr. Carriker asked where George and John come in if John was dead by the time the house was built. Jessica Richardson stated that the overall property is being nominated under B with its association with John and George and that the earlier office building dates to John's era as it was his office. And while Ms. Cothren stated it had been moved, it was moved from a few hundred yards out in the cane field to its current location. The house itself is contributing as it relates to Criterion C. John Sykes asked if Ms. Cothren came across the great sugar mill that was located there during her research and Ms. Cothren stated that yes, she had. Mr. Sykes further added that the Hills had a house on Lafayette Street in downtown Baton Rouge after the Civil War and Mr. Hill's daughter, Kate, lived there. He also mentioned that the fence around the old state capitol was done by the same group who did the fence for Jackson Square in New Orleans, but that the Hill's foundry repaired the fence (and repaired it a lot).

Mrs. Turner moved that the nomination be recommended to the SHPO and Martha Salomon seconded. The motion passed unanimously.

\*\*\*As noted at the beginning of the minutes, voting on the previous meeting's minutes, the agenda, and the Walter B. Jacobs House was delayed until a 6<sup>th</sup> member arrived. Voting was moved to after all of the other presentations and commenced after the Homestead Plantation presentation and vote. \*\*\*

After the last presentation, John Sykes announced that the voting would be done for the April meeting minutes, August agenda, and the Walter B. Jacobs House.

Mr. Sykes asked for a motion to approve the agenda. Dr. Carriker so moved, with Turry Flucker seconding. This motion passed unanimously.

Mr. Sykes asked for a motion to approve the minutes of April's meeting. Dr. Carriker so moved, with Turry Flucker seconding. This motion passed unanimously.

Mr. Sykes made a motion to approve the Walter B. Jacobs House nomination. Martha Saloman seconded. The motion passed unanimously.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 4:40 p.m.





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

PHIL BOGGAN  
ASSISTANT SECRETARY



August 23, 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: Treme Market, Orleans Parish, LA

Jim,

The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the Treme Market to the National Register of Historic Places as well as a copy of the August 4<sup>th</sup> Meeting's minutes. 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 and August 4<sup>th</sup> Meeting Minutes
- 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:





Joeckel, Jeffery &lt;jeff\_joeckel@nps.gov&gt;

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**Re: [SPAM] Re: Re: FW: Re: NR copyright form**

1 message

Joeckel, Jeffery &lt;jeff\_joeckel@nps.gov&gt;

Wed, Dec 7, 2016 at 3:30 PM

To: "Jessica G. Richardson" &lt;jrichardson@crt.la.gov&gt;, James Gabbert &lt;james\_gabbert@nps.gov&gt;

Got it. Thank you.

Jim

In order to avoid copyright issues:

I Replaced the existing Bank of New Orleans file 16000712 with the new form you just sent.  
I deleted the last 4 figures from the Treme Market file.

And I included this e-mail thread with the correspondence.

\\Inp2551pontus\NRHP\_NHL\NR-NHL Scanned Materials\2016 properties\Date Received\DR 16000711

thank you,

Jeff Joeckel

Archivist, National Register of Historic Places

[jeff\\_joeckel@nps.gov](mailto:jeff_joeckel@nps.gov)

202-354-2225

Website: [www.nps.gov/nr](http://www.nps.gov/nr)Facebook: [www.facebook.com/NationalRegisterNPS](https://www.facebook.com/NationalRegisterNPS)Flickr: [www.flickr.com/photos/nationalregister/](https://www.flickr.com/photos/nationalregister/)

On Wed, Dec 7, 2016 at 3:05 PM, Jessica G. Richardson &lt;jrichardson@crt.la.gov&gt; wrote:

It is uploaded to the FTP site. I also did the "send file" op on so it should be coming to you soon.

Jessica

Jessica G. Richardson, MSHP

National Register Coordinator

Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation | P.O. Box 44247 | Baton Rouge, LA 70804

225-219-4595 (O) | 225-219-9772 (F)

[www.louisianahp.org](http://www.louisianahp.org)





#LaSHPO

#LABuildingSelfie

From: Joeckel, Jeffery [mailto:[jeff\\_joeckel@nps.gov](mailto:jeff_joeckel@nps.gov)]  
Sent: Wednesday, December 07, 2016 1:44 PM  
To: Jessica G. Richardson  
Subject: [SPAM] Re: Re: FW: Re: NR copyright form  
Importance: Low

The NPS has an FTP site run by Accellion. I just sent you an invitation to join it (create username and password). You should then be able to send a large file to me through that service. Or, you can just save it to CD and send it. If you are sending the hospital one soon, you can just add the disk to that package. Whichever is easier for you.

Thank you,

Jeff Joeckel  
Archivist, National Register of Historic Places  
[jeff\\_joeckel@nps.gov](mailto:jeff_joeckel@nps.gov)  
202-354-2225  
Website: [www.nps.gov/nr](http://www.nps.gov/nr)  
Facebook: [www.facebook.com/NationalRegisterNPS](http://www.facebook.com/NationalRegisterNPS)  
Flickr: [www.flickr.com/photos/nationalregister/](http://www.flickr.com/photos/nationalregister/)

On Wed, Dec 7, 2016 at 2:28 PM, Jessica G. Richardson <[jrichardson@crt.la.gov](mailto:jrichardson@crt.la.gov)> wrote:

Jeff,



I updated BNO, but it won't let me email b/c it's too large of a file. Send a whole new CD to your attention? Or is there any way y'all are allowed to use Dropbox?

Thanks again!

Jessica

Jessica G. Richardson, MSHP

National Register Coordinator

Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation | P.O. Box 44247 | Baton Rouge, LA 70804

225-219-4595 (O) | 225-219-9772 (F)

[www.louisianahp.org](http://www.louisianahp.org)



#laSHPO

#LABuildingSelfie

From: Joeckel, Jeffery [mailto:[jeff\\_joeckel@nps.gov](mailto:jeff_joeckel@nps.gov)]

Sent: Wednesday, December 07, 2016 1:20 PM

To: Jessica G. Richardson; James Gabbert

Subject: [SPAM] Re: FW: Re: NR copyright form

Importance: Low

Hello, I apologize for the delay in responding to your request. We just got our new database up and running and it was a bit difficult to figure out which reference number we assigned to these properties when the old database had crashed and the new one wasn't up yet.



For Treme Market (reg16000711) we can just delete figures 3, 4, 5,6 (pages 22--25 of the pdf form)

For Bank of New Orleans Building (ref# 16000712) the figures with the copyright issues are 1, 4, 5, 6 out of 13. If it isn't too inconvenient for you to send the figures again renumbered and without the images with the issues. Basically, we can redact the images, but it would look better if we didn't have big black boxes in the figures section.

And as far as we can tell we have not received the Methodist Home-Hospital yet, is that true?

Thank you, and once again, I apologize for the delay.

Please let me or Jim know if you have any questions.

Jeff Joeckel  
Archivist, National Register of Historic Places  
[jeff\\_joeckel@nps.gov](mailto:jeff_joeckel@nps.gov)  
202-354-2225  
Website: [www.nps.gov/nr](http://www.nps.gov/nr)  
Facebook: [www.facebook.com/NationalRegisterNPS](https://www.facebook.com/NationalRegisterNPS)  
Flickr: [www.flickr.com/photos/nationalregister/](https://www.flickr.com/photos/nationalregister/)

On Mon, Nov 28, 2016 at 12:28 PM, Gabbert, James <[james\\_gabbert@nps.gov](mailto:james_gabbert@nps.gov)> wrote:

Jeff? Would we need a whole new nomination, with the offending images removed?

On Mon, Nov 28, 2016 at 11:46 AM, Jessica G. Richardson <[jrichardson@crt.la.gov](mailto:jrichardson@crt.la.gov)> wrote:

Ok. The photos in questions were used as figures, not current photos of the building. Can we do the same to update the list of figures?

Thanks!

Jessica

Jessica G. Richardson, MSHP

National Register Coordinator

Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation | P.O. Box 44247 | Baton Rouge, LA 70804

225-219-4595 (O) | 225-219-9772 (F)

[www.louisianahp.org](http://www.louisianahp.org)





#laSHPO

#LABuildingSelfie

From: Gabbert, James [mailto:[james\\_gabbert@nps.gov](mailto:james_gabbert@nps.gov)]  
Sent: Monday, November 21, 2016 7:53 AM  
To: Jessica G. Richardson  
Cc: Jeffery Joeckel

Subject: Re: FW: Re: NR copyright form

Here is what will work best according to our expert:

send us a new set of photos (and updated photo log) or just tell us to delete some photos and updating the photo log sounds like the best and easiest way to go.

On Fri, Nov 18, 2016 at 2:54 PM, Jessica G. Richardson <[jrichardson@crt.la.gov](mailto:jrichardson@crt.la.gov)> wrote:

Jim and Jeff,

I just wanted to check in on the below, particularly now that 2 of the 3 properties mentioned are now officially listed.

Thanks!

Jessica



Jessica G. Richardson, MSHP

National Register Coordinator

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#LABuildingSelfie

From: Gabbert, James [mailto:[james\\_gabbert@nps.gov](mailto:james_gabbert@nps.gov)]

Sent: Tuesday, October 18, 2016 7:40 AM

To: Jessica G. Richardson; Jeffery Joeckel

Subject: Re: FW: Re: NR copyright form

Jessica: I am referring this to Jeff Joeckel, our archivist.

On Fri, Oct 14, 2016 at 10:54 AM, Jessica G. Richardson <[jrichardson@crt.la.gov](mailto:jrichardson@crt.la.gov)> wrote:

Jim,

See the below email. I just found out from the consultant that some of the images we used in the either pending nominations and one that is upcoming, we don't have the copyright permission to. I did not know this before. What is the best way to handle this as I have not dealt with this before? Want me to edit the pending nominations to not include those images and resend to you?

Thanks!



Jessica

Jessica G. Richardson, MSHP

National Register Coordinator

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From: Gabrielle Begue [mailto:[gabrielle@clioassociates.com](mailto:gabrielle@clioassociates.com)]

Sent: Friday, October 14, 2016 9:39 AM

To: Jessica G. Richardson

Subject: [SPAM] Re: NR copyright form

Importance: Low

The following images do not have sufficient permission to be reproduced as described on the DHP copyright form:

Bank of New Orleans Building

- all photos that are marked "courtesy of Skidmore, Owings & Merrill LLP"



Treme Market

- Architectural drawings from SEAA/Tulane (2)
- Photos from The Historic New Orleans Collection (2)

Methodist Home-Hospital

- 1950 drawings (Figures 2-4)

I think it's fine to keep all of the images in your in-house version. If it becomes problematic for NPS, let me know and I can encourage the clients to pay the permission fees, although the SOM fees are particularly outrageous.

Thank you!

Gabrielle

[Gabrielle Begue, MPS](#)

Principal

[Clio Associates LLC](#)

1139 Oretha Castle Haley Blvd.

New Orleans, LA 70113

c. 504.858.4426

[clioassociates.com](http://clioassociates.com)

On Oct 14, 2016, at 8:06 AM, Jessica G. Richardson <[jrichardson@crt.la.gov](mailto:jrichardson@crt.la.gov)> wrote:

This is a good question. I guess tell me which images are copyrighted and I'll chat with NPS about sending them an updated draft, etc to not include them. I haven't had this come up yet, but we will figure it out. I may keep them in our in house version though in the paper file.

Jessica



Jessica G. Richardson, MSHP

National Register Coordinator

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#laSHPO

#LABuildingSelfie

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From: Gabrielle Begue [<mailto:gabrielle@clioassociates.com>]

Sent: Thursday, October 13, 2016 9:56 AM

To: Jessica G. Richardson

Subject: NR copyright form

Hi Jessica,

So for some of the NR nominations that are under review/pending, I cannot give NPS permission to reproduce some of the supplemental materials because we do not have permission to do so from the copyright holders. To get that type of permission would be very expensive. I apologize for not bringing this up before. For Treme Market, BNO Building, and Methodist Home-Hospital, should I resend the copyright forms with lists of which images cannot be reproduced?

Thanks,

Gabrielle



[Gabrielle Begue, MPS](#)

Principal

[Clio Associates LLC](#)

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12/7/2016

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Re: [SPAM] Re: Re: FW: Re: NR copyright form