

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: REMOVAL

PROPERTY Bank of Newellton
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: LOUISIANA, Tensas Parish

DATE RECEIVED: 3/18/2016 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 4/15/2016
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 5/1/2016 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 5/3/2016
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 00000613

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

___ACCEPT ___RETURN ___REJECT 5-3-2016 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS: Remove From National Register

Property Demolished

RECOM./CRITERIA Remove

REVIEWER [Signature] DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

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

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



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

March 2, 2016

James Gabbert
National Register of Historic Places
1201 "Eye" Street NW
Washington, D.C., 20005

RE: Delisting of the Bank of Newellton, Tensas Parish, LA

00000613

Dear Mr. Gabbert:

The purpose of this letter is to notify you of our intent to delist the above property from the National Register of Historic Places. Originally listed on the Register on June 2, 2000, the above property was demolished in 2001 and is now a vacant lot. Per 36 CFR 60, Sec. 60.15 (a)(1), we are requesting that the above property be officially delisted based on the fact that the property has ceased to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register because the qualities which caused it to be originally listed have been destroyed. To support this claim, we have included a letter from our office concerning the pending demolition of the building, a letter from the Town of Newellton information us of the intent to demolish the building, and a current Google street view image of the vacant lot.

We have notified the property owner and the chief elected official and have included copies of those letters with this submission. No responses were received.

If you have any questions concerning our request, please contact our National Register Coordinator, Jessica Richardson via email at jrichardson@crt.la.gov or by phone at 225-219-4595.

Sincerely,


Phil Boggan
State Historic Preservation Officer

PD:JR/jgr
Enclosure



Photo from the Bank of Newellton nomination showing its location next to the blue building in the current street view. Our files also contain a letter from 2001 stating that the owner, the city, intended to demolish the building.



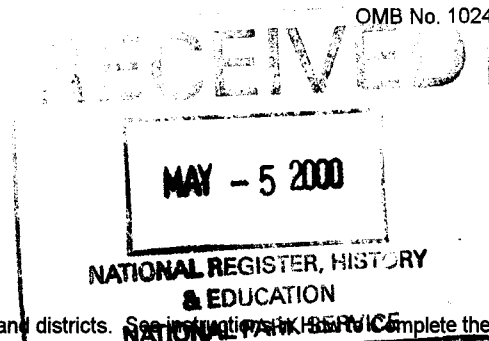


Red circle shows piece of land where the Bank of Newellton used to be located at 207 N. Main St.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions on back of form. Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "X" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.



1. Name of Property

historic name Bank of Newellton

other names/site number Citizen's Bank of Newellton, Tensas State Bank

2. Location

street & number 207 North Main Street NA not for publication

city or town Newellton NA vicinity

state Louisiana code LA county Tensas code 107 zip code 71357

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Gerry Hobdy May 1, 2000
Signature of certifying official/Title Gerry Hobdy, Date
Louisiana SHPO, Dept. of Culture, Recreation and Tourism

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- ☒ entered in the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
☐ determined eligible for the
National Register
 See continuation sheet.
☐ determined not eligible for the
National Register
☐ removed from the National
Register
☐ other (explain):

Edson H. Beall Signature of Keeper Date of Action 6-2-00

Bank of Newellton
Name of property

Tensas Parish, LA
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

☐ private
☒ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

☒ building(s)
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u> </u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

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

NA

**Number of contributing resources previously listed
in the National Register**

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Cat. Commerce/Trade

Sub. Financial Institution

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Cat. Vacant

Sub. Not In Use

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Italianate

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick

walls Brick

roof Metal

other Concrete, Wood

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Bank of Newellton

Name of property

Tensas Parish, LA

County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "X" next to the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

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

Criteria Considerations

NA

(Mark "X" next to all that apply.)

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or a grave.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property.
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Commerce

Period of Significance

1904

Significant Dates

1904

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

NA

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

NA

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository: _____

Bank of Newellton
Name of property

Tensas Parish, LA
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than an acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

1 15 666540 3550160

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

____ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title National Register Staff

organization Division of Historic Preservation date March 2000

street & number P.O. Box 44247 telephone (225) 342-8160

city or town Baton Rouge state LA zip code 70804

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

A **sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white** photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

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

name Town of Newellton

street & number P. O. Box 477 telephone (318) 467-5050

city or town Newellton state LA zip code 71357

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. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**Section 7 Page 1

The Bank of Newellton is a two-story, load-bearing brick wall commercial building constructed in 1904 in a restrained version of the Italianate style. It is located in the small community of Newellton, which stands on the west bank of Lake St. Joseph in north central Tensas Parish. More specifically, the bank is sited in the northern part of the village's business district and on the west side of Main Street, a road which parallels the lake. Although the building has experienced serious neglect, it retains its National Register eligibility.

The building's facade is subdivided into three bays by colossal pilasters with simply molded capitals. The presence of quoins is suggested through the alternating use of multi-colored bricks on each pilaster's corners. Each bay contains a single Italianate segmentally arched second level window above a larger segmentally arched opening on the first floor. Each opening has concrete sills and wooden lintels. The two side openings on the first level serve as windows; the center opening provides the building's main entrance. A tall brick parapet hides the gabled roof covering the building. It is ornamented by corner pilasters with corbelled bases, a molded brick cornice, a row of recessed panels, and a series of corbelled brick brackets suggestive of the Italianate style. The parapet culminates in a semi-circular central panel outlined by a double brick band. Segmentally arched windows also pierce the rear elevation, which culminates in a very low parapet with a large triangular central section flanked by low walls.

The interior reflects the building's rectangular shape. The first floor contains three rooms (one large space in the front and two near equal size spaces in the rear) and a bank vault with an ornamented door surround. The second level, reached only by an exterior metal stair on the south wall, consists of one large room with a small stage at one end. Both floors have beaded board ceilings.

Early alterations to the building include the installation of three metal tie rods at the second floor roof level; the loss of the original front canopy some time between 1922 and 1930 (according to Sanborn Fire Insurance maps); and the construction of a small, one-story shed roof rear addition. The building has stood vacant for many years and, as a result, exhibits water damage in the form of holes in the roof and second level flooring. Recent changes include the covering of the facade's first floor openings, the removal of three windows and surrounds from one side elevation, and the almost complete gutting of the interior. The neglect and gutting have resulted in, among other

CONTINUED

Bank of Newellton
Name of property

Tensas Parish, LA
County and State

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 2

things, the loss of plaster from the walls, the loss of small mantels which once surrounded the openings of small coal burning fireplaces on the first floor, the loss of some second floor windows, and the removal of all but a vestige of the second floor's beaded board wainscot.

Although the bank building has experienced truly regrettable changes, enough of its historic character remains to make it recognizable by any former employee or customer from its early or later years. Thus, the building does meet the integrity requirement for historical nominations. As the symbol of the arrival of the banking industry in the Tensas Parish town of Newellton, the Bank of Newellton is a legitimate candidate for National Register listing.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**Section 8 Page 1

The Bank of Newellton is locally significant in the area of commerce because its 1904 opening marked the arrival of banking services in the Tensas Parish village of Newellton.

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

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

The Panic of 1837, caused in part by over-speculation and a sharp decline in cotton prices, caused the New Orleans financial system to collapse. Many of the banks had made long-term loans on real estate and stock mortgages which could not be

CONTINUED

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 2

quickly converted to specie (silver or gold coin). Thus, when their depositors and note holders demanded payment in coin, the banks soon exhausted their specie supply and were forced to close. In addition, the state defaulted on the bank bonds it had guaranteed.

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

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

In 1853 the state adopted a new constitution with provisions designed to create a more workable banking system. Soon thereafter the legislature passed the "Free Banking Law," which theoretically made it easier for individuals to form banks because it granted permission for "any one or more persons . . . 'to transact the business of banking in the State' and to establish offices of discount, deposit, and circulation." It also allowed any group of five or more persons to legally incorporate a bank provided

CONTINUED

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**Section 8 Page 3

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

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

It was during this period of inadequate banking services that Tensas Parish planter Edward Drumgould Newell and two of his sons founded Newellton in 1875. Except for a list of early mayors and a 1910 population figure of 424, almost nothing has been recorded concerning the town's history.

With no local banks to circulate currency and make loans, residents in and near Newellton and similar rural villages and towns were forced to turn to other sources for financial help. Unfortunately, the average rural resident found it difficult to do business with the New Orleans institutions. Perhaps because they had been stung by defaulting rural borrowers during previous financial panics, most New Orleans bankers refused to accept mortgages on rural land. However, they would make loans on crops, which had the potential to turn a profit on an annual basis. This policy contributed to the establishment of the crop lien system, in which planters mortgaged their crops to the New Orleans banks, then set up plantation stores which acted as banks by providing sharecroppers the credit they needed to make purchases. When the system worked properly, laborers settled their debts annually after receiving their share of the profits from the sale of the crop. The planters in turn, would repay their bank loans from their profits. Small town storekeepers provided similar credit services to their customers after obtaining credit with which to purchase merchandise from distant banks and/or

CONTINUED

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**Section 8 Page 4

wholesale houses. However, both solutions were far from perfect. Shoppers frequently charged more than they earned, with the result that they remained in debt after the yearly settlement of accounts. One source estimates that by the late 1880s, 70 percent or more of the hill farmers of North Louisiana were in debt to local merchants. Of course, this made it more difficult for the planters and storekeepers to meet their own debt obligations.

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

Towns with Populations of:	Capitalization Requirements
2,000 or less	\$10,000
2,000 - 4,000	\$15,000
4,000 - 6,000	\$20,000
6,000 - 10,000	\$25,000
10,000 - 15,000	\$30,000
15,000 - 25,000	\$50,000
25,000 or more	\$100,000

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

CONTINUED

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 5

Three years later Tensas Parish finally received a financial institution when the Bank of St. Joseph opened in the parish seat. Two years later (in 1904) the Bank of Newellton appeared. Plans for this bank were put into motion in July of that year when John Murdock, president of the bank's board of directors, purchased a Main Street lot for \$150. (Murdock would later become cashier.) Construction must have begun almost immediately; the bank opened in December 1904.

The availability of banking services locally was a tremendous boon to Newellton area residents and businessmen alike. The bank provided credit for business ventures and the purchase of land and homes, facilitated a new ease in transacting day-to-day business through its ability to circulate currency and coin, and offered a safe place for citizens to store their savings. By December 1905 the bank's building, furniture and fixtures were estimated at \$6,408.91; while both its assets and liabilities were valued at \$45,351.69. Later the bank was reorganized as the Citizen's Bank of Newellton and, in 1922, as the Tensas State Bank. At various times a telephone exchange and a chapter of the Masonic lodge occupied the building's second floor. The bank built new facilities in the 1930s and the building was taken over by the Service Novelty Company. This jukebox and pinball machine business used the building until the 1970s; it has been vacant since that time. The Town of Newellton now owns the property. It is hoped that a National Register listing will help "jump-start" efforts to preserve the building.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 9 Page 1

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Caldwell, Stephen A. *A Banking History of Louisiana*. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1935.

Fontenot, Mary Alice and Ziegler, Edith. *The Tensas Story*. N.P., 1987.

Funderburk, M. L. "History of Banking in Louisiana," in *Golden Jubilee: A Publication Commemorating the Louisiana Bankers Association Golden Anniversary, 1900-1950*. Baton Rouge, LA: Louisiana Bankers Association, April 20, 1950.

Hair, William Ivy. *Bourbonism and Agrarian Protest: Louisiana Politics 1877-1900*. Baton Rouge, LA: Louisiana State University Press, 1969.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps of Newellton, Louisiana, 1922, 1930; copies in National Register file.

Telephone Interview with Skip Hawkins, President, Tensas State Bank, March 30, 2000.

Tensas Parish Planning Board. *Tensas Parish Resources and Facilities*. Baton Rouge, LA: State of Louisiana, Department of Public Works, Planning Division, February, 1949.

Thomas, L. E., State Examiner. *Fifth Report of the Banking Department of the State of Louisiana for the Year 1905*. Baton Rouge: The Times, 1906.

Bank of Newellton
Name of property

Tensas Parish, LA
County and State

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 10 Page 1

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:

A certain lot of ground in the South East corner of what is known as the "Poague" lot; beginning at a point on the West side of the Public Road, on the South East corner of the said "Poague" lot, thence running along said Public Road in a Northerly direction forty-five feet, thence running in a Westerly direction between parallel lines eighty-five feet, thence in a Southerly direction forty-five feet, to the Southern boundary line of said "Poague" lot, thence along said southern boundary line of said "Poague" lot eighty-five feet to the place of beginning. Said lot being bounded North and West by the said "Poague" lot, South by the lot of Martin Jacoby and East by the said Public Road.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION:

The boundaries follow the historic property lines.



Bank of Newellton
Tensas Parish, LA
Patricia L. Duncan
LA SHPO
March 2000
Photo 1
West

KADAR'S 03 544 0011 N N N-1 2



Bank of Newellton
Tensas Parish, LA
Patricia L. Duncan
LA SHPO
March 2000
Photo 2
Southwest

KADIR'S 13 544 0011 N N N N 2



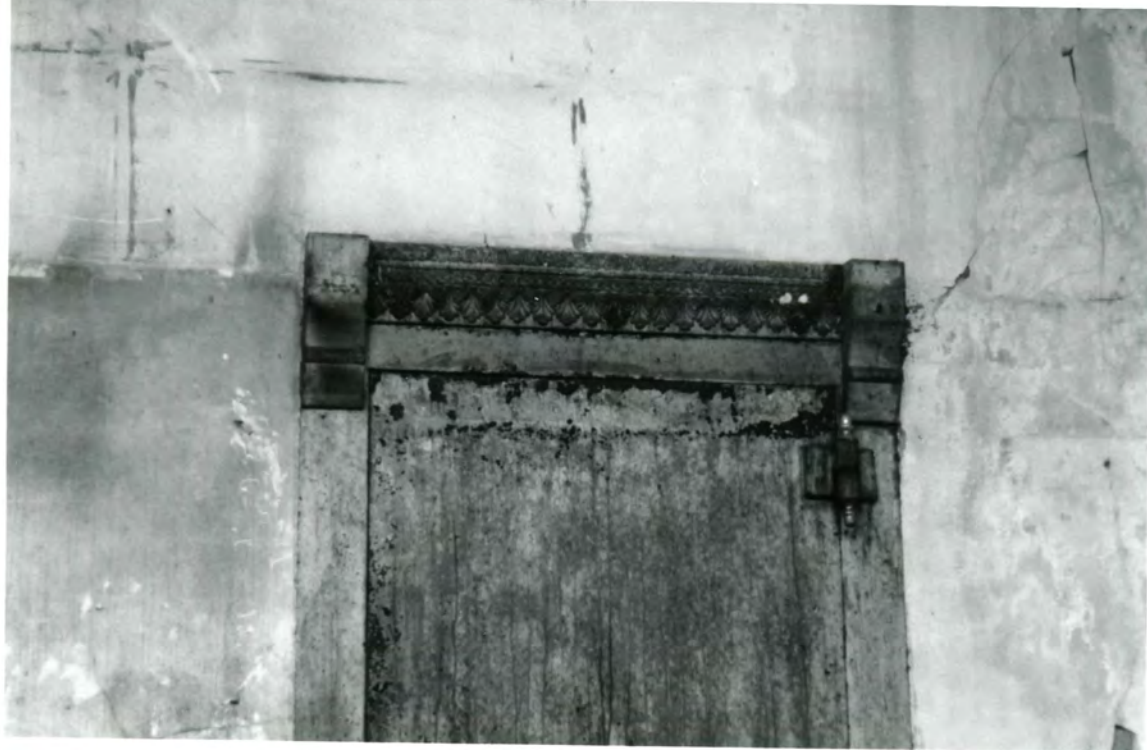
Bank of Newellton
Tensas Parish, LA
Patricia L. Duncan
LA SHPD
March 2000
Photo 3
W/NW

KADIR'S 08 544 0011 N N N N 2



Bank of Newellton
Tensas Parish, LA
Patricia L. Duncan
LA SHPO
March 2000
Photo 4
Sample interior

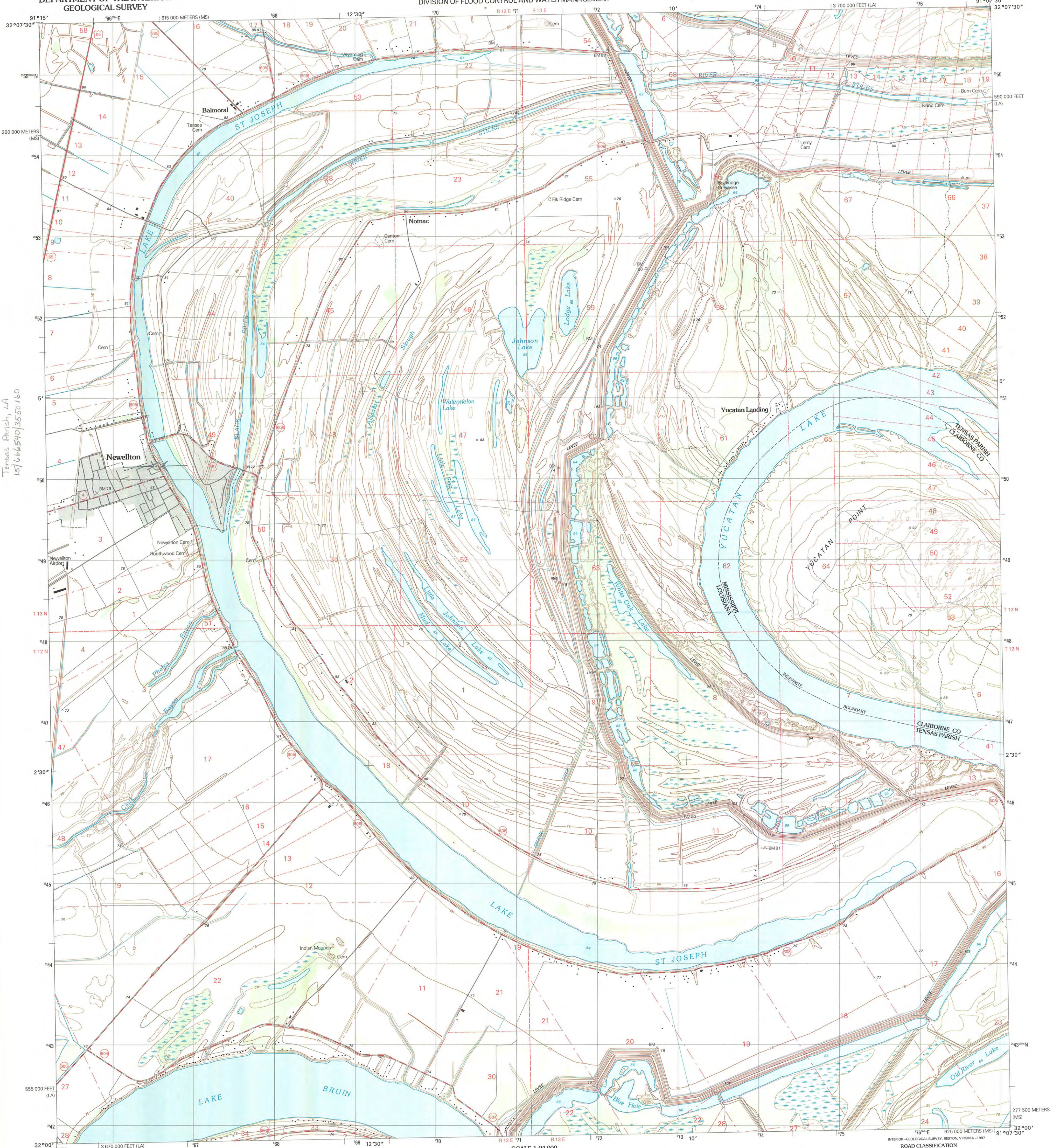
KADAR'S 04 539 0011 N N N N 2



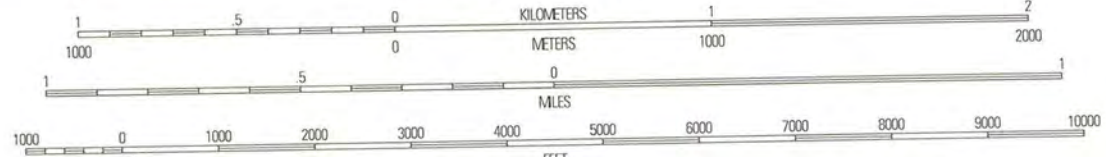
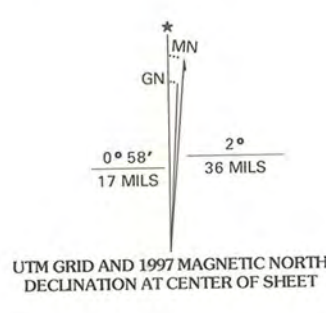
Bank of Newellton
Tensas Parish, LA
Patricia L. Duncan
LA SHPO
March 2000
Photo 5
Sample interior

KADIR'S 24 544 0011 N N N N 2

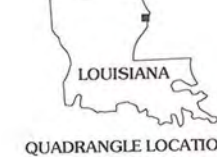
Bank of Newellton
Tensas Parish, LA
15/666540/3550160



Produced by the United States Geological Survey
in cooperation with State of Louisiana agencies
Topography compiled 1962-63. Planimetry derived from imagery
taken 1994. Public Land Survey System and survey control
current as of 1963.
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83). Projection and
1:000-meter grid: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 15
10 000-foot ticks: Louisiana Coordinate System of 1983
(north zone). 2 500-meter ticks: Mississippi Coordinate System
of 1983 (west zone)
North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27) is shown by dashed
corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 83 and NAD 27
for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic
Survey NADCON software



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



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

Primary highway
hard surface
Secondary highway
hard surface
Light-duty road, hard or
improved surface
Unimproved road
Interstate Route U.S. Route State Route

1	2	3	1 Westwood
4	5	6	2 Somerset
7	8	9	3 Bedford
		10	4 Saranac
		11	5 Grand Gulf
		12	6 Lake Bruin
		13	7 St. Joseph
		14	8 Willows Creek

ADJOINING 7.5 QUADRANGLE NAMES

NEWELLTON, LA-MS
1994

DMA 7748 II SW-SERIES V885

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



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Bank of Newellton
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: LOUISIANA, Tensas

DATE RECEIVED: 5/05/00 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 5/17/00
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 6/02/00 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 6/19/00
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 00000613

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 6-2-00 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in the
National Register

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

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



KATHLEEN BABINEAUX BLANCO
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

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

PHILLIP J. JONES
SECRETARY

GERRI HONEY
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

May 1, 2000

National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Mail Stop 2280, Suite 400
1849 C Street NW
Washington, D.C. 20240

Re: Bank of Newellton, Tensas Parish, Louisiana

To Whom It May Concern:

Enclosed please find a National Register form with supporting materials for the above referenced property. If there are any questions, please call me at 504-342-8160.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Donna Fricker".

Donna Fricker
National Register Coordinator

DF/df

Enclosure

May 3, 2001

Division of Historic Preservation
P.O. Box 44247
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804-4247

Attention: Ms. Pat Duncan, Architectural Historian

Re: Town of Newellton, Louisiana
Bank of Newellton
Building Reconstruction
PAE Job No. 6639

Dear Ms. Duncan:

The Town of Newellton is the owner of the Bank of Newellton building which was entered into the National Register of Historic Places on June 2, 2000. The Town has determined that it would cost in excess of \$290,000 to restore this building. Needless to say, the Town does not have this kind of funding available.

A recent inspection by the Town's insurer, Risk Management, Inc. of the Louisiana Municipal Association, resulted in a determination that the building is unstable and extremely unsafe. A preliminary cursory examination by our office leads us to conclude that the building is, in fact, unsafe and unstable and should be demolished.

This letter is to request your determination as to the Town's authority to demolish this building under the State or Federal regulations governing places registered under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. The proposed demolition would be financed by the Town's funds and would utilize no Federal funds. The property was not acquired with the use of Federal funds. No federal licenses or permits appear to be required and no future use where federal funds would be involved is anticipated.

(Continued)

RECEIVED

MAY 07 2001

HISTORIC PRESERVATION

May 3, 2001

Re: Town of Newellton, Louisiana
Bank of Newellton
Building Reconstruction
PAE Job No. 6639

Page 2

Please provide us with information as to whether or not the Town would be restricted from demolishing this property. Your kind attention is appreciated. If you have any questions or require additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me at our office at (318) 473-2100.

Yours very truly,

PAN AMERICAN ENGINEERS -
ALEXANDRIA, INC.



W.D. Roland, Jr., P.E.

WDRJr/ma

cc: Town of Newellton, Louisiana
Attention: The Honorable Alec Davis, Mayor



KATHLEEN BABINEAUX BLANCO
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

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

PHILLIP J. JONES
SECRETARY

GERRI HODDY
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

May 24, 2001

W. D. Roland, Jr.
Pan American Engineers
P. O. Box 89
Alexandria, Louisiana 71309-0089

RE: Town of Newellton, Louisiana
Bank of Newellton

Dear Mr. Roland:

This letter is in response to yours of May 3 concerning the right of the Town of Newellton to demolish a building listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

The Bank of Newellton was listed on the National Register on June 2, 2000. Register listing carries no restrictions upon the rights of private property owners. Thus, private owners can sell, alter, or demolish their Register-listed buildings without anyone's permission. The same policy applies to a building in public ownership as long as there is no federal involvement (ownership, permit/license, funding, etc.). In these cases, our office must make a determination of potential effect (called Section 106 review) before a project can begin.

The Division of Historic Preservation hoped that placing the Bank of Newellton on the National Register would start a movement toward its eventual restoration. However, we recognize that not every historic building can be saved. Thus, we sadly confirm the Town of Newellton's right to tear down the building.

Please do not hesitate to contact Pat Duncan in our office (225 342-8160) if you have additional questions.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Donna Fricker".

Donna Fricker
National Register Coordinator

DF:PD/pd



JAY DARDENNE
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

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

CHARLES R. DAVIS
DEPUTY SECRETARY

PHIL BOGGAN
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

January 7, 2016

Town of Newellton
PO Box 477
Newellton, LA 71357

RE: Delisting of Bank of Newellton, Tensas Parish, LA

To Whom it May Concern:

The purpose of this letter is to notify you of our intent to petition for the removal of the above referenced property from the National Register of Historic Places, a process known as delisting. This step is important as we strive to maintain an accurate record of properties in our state that are listed in the Register, still extant, and maintain integrity per National Register Criteria. In many cases, buildings were destroyed many years ago and the official delisting paperwork was not completed. We have made this task a priority for 2016. Per information from the Tensas Parish tax assessor, the Town of Newellton is the current owner of the land where the listed resource once stood.

The Bank of Newellton was listed on the National Register on 6/2/2000. According to the Federal National Register regulations [36 CFR 6-.15 (a)(1)], a property may be delisted if it has ceased to meet the criteria for listing on the National Register because the qualities which caused it to be originally listed have been lost or destroyed. Per a letter in our file, the building was demolished c. 2001. Also, per current satellite images of the property, the historic building is no longer standing. Because the building, and its qualities that caused it to have been listed, are destroyed, this property will be proposed for removal from the National Register. The final delisting decision will be made by the Keeper of the National Register at the National Park Service.

The regulations [36 CFR 60.15 (g)] also require that the property's owner be given an opportunity to comment and the chief elected official notified of the proposed action. If you choose to comment, please respond via letter by **February 19th, 2016** to the following address:

Phil Boggan
State Historic Preservation Officer
Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation
PO Box 44247
Baton Rouge, LA 70804

If you have questions concerning the delisting petition or any other National Register issue, please contact National Register Coordinator, Jessica Richardson, by email at jrichardson@crt.la.gov, or by phone at 225-219-4595.

Sincerely,



Phil Boggan
State Historic Preservation Officer



JAY DARDENNE
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

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

CHARLES R. DAVIS
DEPUTY SECRETARY

PHIL BOGGAN
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

January 7, 2016

The Honorable Timothy Turner
PO Box 477
Newellton, LA 71357

RE: Delisting of Bank of Newellton, Tensas Parish, LA

Dear Mayor Turner:

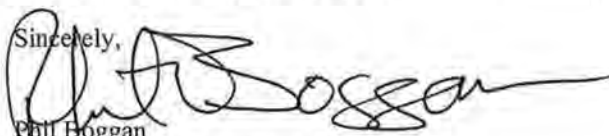
The purpose of this letter is to notify you of our intent to petition for the removal of the above referenced property from the National Register of Historic Places, a process known as delisting. This step is important as we strive to maintain an accurate record of properties in our state that are listed in the Register, still extant, and maintain integrity per National Register Criteria. In many cases, buildings were destroyed many years ago and the official delisting paperwork was not completed. We have made this task a priority for 2016.

The Bank of Newellton was listed on the National Register on 6/2/2000. According to the Federal National Register regulations [36 CFR 6-.15 (a)(1)], a property may be delisted if it has ceased to meet the criteria for listing on the National Register because the qualities which caused it to be originally listed have been lost or destroyed. Per a letter in our file, the building was demolished c. 2001. Also, per current satellite images of the property, the historic building is no longer standing. Because the building, and its qualities that caused it to have been listed, are destroyed, this property will be proposed for removal from the National Register. The final delisting decision will be made by the Keeper of the National Register at the National Park Service.

The regulations [36 CFR 60.15 (g)] also require that the property's owner be given an opportunity to comment and the chief elected official notified of the proposed action. If you choose to comment, please respond via letter by **February 19th, 2016** to the following address:

Phil Boggan
State Historic Preservation Officer
Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation
PO Box 44247
Baton Rouge, LA 70804

If you have questions concerning the delisting petition or any other National Register issue, please contact National Register Coordinator, Jessica Richardson, by email at jrichardson@crt.la.gov, or by phone at 225-219-4595.

Sincerely,

Phil Boggan
State Historic Preservation Officer