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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property

County and State

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

Date Listed: 2/21/2018

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 100002115

Property Name: Alfred C Priestly Junior High School (Public Schools of the Conversion and Consolidation Era in Orleans Parish MPS)

Parish: Orleans

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Julin

Signature of the Keeper

Amended Items in Nomination:

Section 8: Period of Significance

The Period of Significance is hereby changed to 1953-1960, to conform with the significance of the property as related to the Multiple Property Submission cover. The school's significance is under Criterion A, for its importance as a conversion school.

The Louisiana State Historic Preservation Office was notified of this amendment.

DISTRIBUTION: National Register property file Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

Section number _____ Page ___

State: LA

2.21.2018 Date of Action NPS Form 10-900

N

MP-2115

OMB No. 1024-0018

JAN 1 1 2018

lational Park			_		
Vational	Register	of Historic	Places	Registration	Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

United States Department of the Interior

Historic Name: Alfred C. Priestley Junior High School Other Names/Site Number: Walter C. Flower Elementary School Name of related multiple property listing: Public Schools of the Conversion and Consolidation Era in Orleans Parish, 1945–1960

2. Location

Street & Number: 1601 Leonidas Street City or town: New Orleans Not for Publication:

State: LA Vicinity: County: Orleans

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this information in 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 is meets in does not meet the National Register Criteria.

I recommend			considered	significant	at the f	following	level(s)	of significanc	e:
national	state	🔀 loca	ıl						

Applicable National Register Criteria	: 🖂 A 🗌 B			
	fritten 7	P. Janders	12/18/201	1
Signature of certifying official/Title	e: Kristin Sanders	, Deputy State Historic	Preservation Officer	Date
Louisiana Department of Culture,	Recreation, an	nd Tourism		
State or Federal agency/bureau or	Tribal Govern	ment		
n my aninian the property 🗌 maste	. 🗆 daga nat m	act the National D		
n my opinion, the property 🗌 meets		leet the National Re	egister criteria.	

Signature of commenting official:

Date

Title:

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form OMB No. 1024-0018

Alfred C. Priestley Junior High School

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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		
And Jalmy	2.21.2018	
Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action	

Signature of the Keeper

The

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply.)

Х	Private
	Public – Local
	Public – State
	Public – Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box.)

Х	Building(s)
_	District
	Site
	Structure
	object

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

Contributing	Non-contributing	
2		Buildings
		Sites
	×	Structures
		Objects
2	0	Total

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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions.): EDUCATION/school

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions.): VACANT/NOT IN USE

Alfred C. Priestley Junior High School Name of Property Orleans Parish, LA County and State

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions.): MODERN MOVEMENT/Moderne

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.) foundation: concrete walls: brick roof: asphalt, corrugated asbestos other: N/A

Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

Alfred C. Priestley Junior High School is a former public junior high located at 1601 Leonidas Street (formerly 1619 Leonidas Street) in the Carrollton neighborhood of New Orleans, Orleans Parish, Louisiana. It occupies a full city block and consists of two contributing buildings: a 3-story school completed in 1938 and expanded in 1956 and a 1-story gymnasium constructed to the rear of the school in 1956. Initially built for white students as Walter C. Flower Elementary School, it was converted to a black junior high in 1953, when it received its current name, and was then renovated to better accommodate this new use. The buildings stopped functioning as a school by the early 1980s and were used as office space and storage by the Orleans Parish School Board. The property has been vacant for several years and the buildings have sustained some water damage and vandalism, but it otherwise retains a high degree of all seven aspects of integrity and thus easily retains eligibility for National Register listing.

Narrative Description

Alfred C. Priestley Junior High School is located in the Carrollton neighborhood of New Orleans in a historically dense, low-rise residential neighborhood characterized by a mix of modest shotgun houses, Creole cottages, and bungalows. The property lies within the boundaries of the Carrollton Historic District but dates outside of the district's period of significance (c. 1840–1937) by one year.

School:

Construction of the school began in January 1938 according to the design of New Orleans architect Edgar Angelo (E. A.) Christy, who designed over forty public school buildings during his long tenure as supervising architect for the Orleans Parish School Board (OPSB) (1911–1940). The school, then named Walter C. Flower Elementary School, was formally dedicated in October 1938 as a white elementary (in accordance with the city's "separate but equal" segregation policy).¹ It is predominantly rectangular in form, with small barnacle-like additions on the front and rear and a main entrance vestibule set at a 45-degree angle on the primary elevation facing Leonidas Street. The building is steel-frame construction clad in tan brick veneer with a concrete foundation, wood joists, and a flat roof.

¹ "200 Pupils Return to Flower School," *Times-Picayune*, January 20, 1938; and Donald E. Devore and Joseph Logsdon, *Crescent City Schools: Public Education in New Orleans*, 1841-1991 (Lafayette: Center for Louisiana Studies, 1991), 320-337.

Alfred C. Priestley Junior High School Name of Property

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The layout of the 1938 school is fairly typical of Christy's designs and the "modern" schools of the era. On the 1st floor were a central, open indoor recreation area, sewing classroom, shop classroom with lumber closet, girls and boys bathrooms, and a kitchen and two small bedrooms for school personnel; 7 classrooms, including a large kindergarten classroom, on the 2nd floor; and 8 classrooms and a composition room on the 3rd floor.² The classrooms on the upper floors flank a wide central corridor and are interspersed with narrow cloakrooms accessible from the corridor and from inside the classrooms.

In 1953, the school board converted Flower School into a junior high school for black students, an event that is discussed in detail in Section 8 and in the associated multiple property listing, "Public Schools of the Consolidation and Conversion Era in Orleans Parish, 1945–1960." Following this conversion, the board hired local architect Robert Cummins to design a 3-story addition to the school and a new freestanding gymnasium (described below) to adapt the building to junior high use and to accommodate the significant increase in students.

The new 1956 addition is steel and concrete construction veneered to blend with the brick exterior of the 1938 school. It provided more classrooms, girls and boys locker rooms and showers, a second stairwell, and office space.³ The indoor recreation area on the 1st floor was repurposed as a cafeteria. The layout and character of the 1938 building were largely preserved, although the interior was updated to meet life safety codes and some finishes were replaced. Today, the 1938 and 1956 portions of the school both remain clearly recognizable and distinguishable from one another.

School exterior: (Photos 1-6) The tan brick exterior of the 1938 school emphasizes the building's horizontal orientation through string courses and soldier courses, which run uninterrupted above and below window openings to create a subtle striped effect. The cornice is defined by a graduated brick pattern. There is a subtle break in plane where the original building meets the 1956 addition, and the brick pattern then picks up again, creating a near-seamless transition. The large rectangular window openings are fitted with wood hopper windows organized in groups of nine along the façade and rear elevations; some sashes are missing. Most door openings are boarded up. The original front entrance is characterized by decorative graduated brickwork, a soldier-course cornice, and a pair of 1-lite wood doors. The metal signage above the door reads "Alfred C. Priestley Junior High School." The exterior's streamlined horizontality lends it a vaguely Moderne appearance.

<u>School interior</u>: (Photos 7-19) On the interior, the 1938 and 1956 layouts are largely preserved and several historic finishes remain. Long-term moisture intrusion, which was caused by a failed roof skylight, has caused some interior damage but the building's character-defining features remain intact. The 1st floor is defined by a central open space that housed the cafeteria. The perimeter and appendages are partitioned into classrooms, a kitchen, bathrooms, locker rooms, and storage. The floors are concrete slab or wood, the walls are plaster, which is deteriorated in some areas, and the ceilings are acoustic tile, much of which is missing. There are two stairwells, one just beyond the main entrance and one in the 1956 addition. The 1938 stairwell consists of wood risers, vinyl-covered treads, and wood handrails; the 1956 stairs are concrete with corroded metal handrails, and the stairwell walls exhibit a distinctive coursing pattern of painted CMU and brick. This pattern also appears in the 1956 classrooms at the demising wall between the 1938 building and the addition.

On the 2nd and 3rd floors, the wide central corridor, classrooms, and cloakrooms remain. Some of the classrooms were divided c. 1970s or 1980s by wood-paneled partitions. There is painted-wood casework in some classrooms and cloakrooms. Most walls are plastered, and the ceilings were finished with acoustic tile, although today most of the ceiling structure is exposed. There is simple painted-wood trim throughout the upper floors of the 1938 building, including baseboards, some chair and picture rails, some cornice moldings, door and window trim, and moldings around the chalkboards. In the 1956 addition, the trim is limited to baseboards and openings. The floors throughout are

² "Henson Speaker at Dedication of \$126,000 School," *Times-Picayune*, October 13, 1938; architectural drawings, "Walter C. Flower Public School," E. A. Christy architect, October 1937.

³ Robert Cummins, architectural drawings, "Renovation of and Addition to Alfred C. Priestley Jr. High School," April 28, 1956.

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concrete or asbestos tile over wood. Most interior doors are 12-lite doors with 3-lite transoms above; some have been replaced with slab doors. Some original light fixtures remain.

Note: The building was undergoing asbestos abatement at the time the photos accompanying this narrative were taken (May 2017).

Gymnasium: (Photo 20)

The gymnasium, completed in 1956, is located to the rear (southeast) of the 3-story addition. It is a freestanding 1-story building with a rectangular footprint and a rounded front-gable roof covered with corrugated asbestos panels. It is steel-frame construction faced with tan brick veneer over CMU to match the school. Now boarded up, small rectangular windows along both side elevations once provided daylight to the interior, which was designed to house a basketball court and bleachers.⁴ Today it retains this configuration and bleachers still line the walls. The walls are painted CMU and the steel framing is exposed.

Demolished buildings:

The 1968 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map shows that 2 temporary classroom buildings and a standalone bathroom building were added to the south end of the site in 1964. These buildings have since been demolished, but their loss does not impact the property's integrity because the buildings date outside of the period of significance as defined in Section 8.

Assessment of Integrity:

Location and Setting: The property possesses integrity of location and setting. The buildings are in their original locations, with their historic setbacks, orientation, and relationships to each other and the street, and the setting has changed very little. The property is bounded on all sides by a dense, urban streetscape composed of modest single and double residences typical of historic working-class New Orleans neighborhoods. In addition, the property has always occupied a full city block, as it does today.

Design, Materials, and Workmanship: Although the buildings have long stood vacant and have sustained some water damage and graffiti vandalism, their original uses as a school and gymnasium remain obvious. The construction of the addition, the gymnasium, and the replacement of some original finishes in 1956 do not diminish the property's integrity because they are directly associated with its historic significance. The buildings retain their historic form and massing and a high degree of exterior integrity, particularly the distinctive brickwork. The interior of the school retains its character-defining layout, including its wide central corridors, as well as a number of historic finishes, and the gymnasium appears much as it did when it was built.

Feeling and Association: Given the property's integrity of location, setting, design, materials, and workmanship, there is no question that a former student who attended Alfred C. Priestley during the period of significance would recognize his alma mater if he were to visit today.

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	Α	Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
	В	Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

⁴ Cummins drawings; "Bid is Accepted for Dunn School," *Times-Picayune*, August 1, 1956.

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	С	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:

Α	Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes	
В	Removed from its original location	
С	A birthplace or grave	
D	A cemetery	
Ε	A reconstructed building, object, or structure	
F	A commemorative property	
G	Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years	

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions.): Education

Period of Significance: 1938-1960

Significant Dates: 1938 (school construction), 1953 (school conversion), 1956 (school renovation), 1960 (school integration)

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): Christy, Edgar Angelo, and Cummins, Robert

Period of Significance (justification): The period of significance begins in 1938, when Alfred C. Priestley Junior High School was originally constructed as a white elementary, and ends in 1960, when the first Orleans Parish public schools were finally desegregated.

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

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

Alfred C. Priestley Junior High School is significant at the local level under Criterion A in the areas of education and African American heritage as one of the surviving schools associated with the "consolidation and conversion" era of New Orleans's racially segregated public school system after World War II. It is directly associated with the historic context "African American Public Education in New Orleans, Louisiana, 1718–1960" developed as part of the multiple property submission (MPS) "Public Schools of the Consolidation and Conversion Era in Orleans Parish, 1945–1960," and meets the registration requirements of Property Subtype – Primary and Secondary Schools under School Buildings found in Section F of the MPS cover. The period of significance begins in 1938, when the school was originally constructed as a white elementary, and ends in 1960, when the first Orleans Parish public schools were finally desegregated.

Alfred C. Priestley Junior High School

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

History of Alfred C. Priestley Junior High School

After World War II, the inequities of Orleans Parish's segregated public school system had become undeniable. Though roughly equal in number to whites, black children were forced to attend fewer public schools that were systemically underfunded, outdated, and extremely overcrowded. Civil Rights organizations such as the local chapter of the NAACP, which grew increasingly influential after the war, relentlessly pressured the all-white school board to equalize and, ultimately, integrate its public schools or face legal action. In an effort to appease the black community, the board pursued equalization by reassigning underutilized white schools for black use, a tactic it believed would render integration unnecessary. These conversions, which were bittersweet victories for black leaders and vehemently protested by the white community, embody the turbulent last days of segregation and the battles that were fought to change an unacceptable system. This historic context for Alfred C. Priestley Junior High School, which is one of the surviving schools associated with this important period in the city's history of public education, is described in detail in the multiple property submission entitled "Public Schools of the Consolidation and Conversion Era in Orleans Parish, 1945–1960."

Alfred C. Priestley Junior High School was originally constructed in 1938 as Walter C. Flower Elementary School, a white public elementary. Designed by architect Edgar Angelo (E. A.) Christy, it was one of dozens of new schools constructed in New Orleans before World War II. Its solid masonry construction, large windows, spacious classrooms, dedicated kindergarten classrooms, wide corridors, modern heating and lighting systems, and covered recreational areas were all hallmarks of "modern" schools as they were defined in the first half of the 20th century.⁵ Christy's design replaced the first Walter C. Flower School, a small but well equipped wood-frame school on the site erected in 1908.

After World War II, the attendance at Flower School was consistently low. In 1953, the school was occupied at 37 percent capacity, or about 210 students in a school designed to house 560. By contrast, the four black schools in the area were virtually all over 100-percent capacity, with 2 schools over 200 percent. This imbalance caught the attention of the Orleans Parish School Board, which was looking for ways to alleviate overcrowding at black schools and equalize segregated facilities in response to legal pressures from the NAACP and other local black leaders and parents. In 1953, the board and its supervising architect, Charles Colbert, recommended its conversion to a black junior high school.⁶ The white neighbors and parents in the area launched a protest, which included a petition with hundreds of signatures and a delegation charged with communicating the community's fierce disapproval to the school board.

In an April 1953 presentation to this delegation and other interested white constituents, the school board explained that conversion of the Flower School was not the main issue but rather a "minor point in a widespread condition."⁷ Namely, the board explained, "the inequities of educational opportunity must be eliminated. The presence of a Federal lawsuit is indicative of the urgency of this matter."⁸ The federal lawsuit to which they were referring was *Earl Benjamin Bush et al* v. *Orleans Parish School Board*, which the NAACP had filed the year before. In doing so, the board was acknowledging the real "threat" of integration if it failed to equalize its schools.

The board conceded that the twenty-five blocks immediately around Flower School were majority white, but they nevertheless forcefully recommended conversion in the interest of equalization and shared several factors impacting their decision. These included increased population (the city's population increased 15 percent between 1940 and 1950); the development of post-war neighborhoods that required new schools (e.g., Gentilly and Lakeview); the many inadequacies of the existing school buildings (the oldest operating school dated to before the Civil War); the lack of

⁵ Devore and Logsdon, 320-337.

⁶ "8-4 Setup to Be Retained in Area," *Times Picayune*, March 20, 1953.

⁷ Orleans Parish School Board, "Conversion of Flower School."

⁸ Ibid.

Alfred C. Priestley Junior High School Name of Property

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funds available to "make all of the necessary improvements to raise the standard of Negro schools to a reasonable minimum within the existing facilities and allowable new construction"; and, perhaps most importantly, the change in "racial composition of New Orleans schools."⁹ "In 1931," they said, "more than two-thirds of all public school children were of the white race. By 1951, there were almost as many children of the Negro race as those of the white. Next year, there will probably be more Negro than white children in public schools."¹⁰ In short, the city was changing rapidly after World War II, and the Orleans Parish School Board was trying to keep pace within its segregated system.

Despite continued protests from white constituents, who were not persuaded by the board's reasoning, Flower School was successfully converted in time for the 1953-54 school year, and the school's remaining white students were transferred to Robert E. Lee School four blocks away. The school was named for Alfred C. Priestley, the longtime African American principal of nearby McDonogh No. 24 School. In its first year, Priestley School's attendance was at 97 percent capacity.¹¹ As described in Section 7, the school was renovated and expanded in 1956 to better suit a junior high population and included the addition of classrooms and locker rooms and the construction of a new gymnasium.¹²

In 1959, the school was threatened with a bomb scare and, soon after, the interior was vandalized, demonstrating that the conversion may have remained a contentious issue long after its implementation.¹³

After the gradual integration of New Orleans's public schools in 1960, Priestley remained a majority-African American junior high until its closure in the early 1980s.

Conclusion:

Alfred C. Priestley Junior High School is one of the few remaining converted schools associated with the Orleans Parish School Board's "conversion and consolidation" program after World War II as defined in the historic context "African American Public Education in New Orleans, Louisiana, 1718–1960" developed as part of the multiple property submission "Public Schools of the Consolidation and Conversion Era in Orleans Parish, 1945–1960." As such, it embodies the historic significance of an important and turbulent era in the history of African American education in New Orleans. It meets the registration requirements of the associated property subtype as defined in Section F of the MPS cover and, therefore, it is eligible for listing in the National Register.

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.)

Blokker, Laura Ewen. "The African American Experience in Louisiana." Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation, May 2012.

____. "The Construction, Destruction, and Redesign of African American Education in Louisiana: School Buildings and Social Forces in Three Centuries." Paper presented at the annual conference of the Southeastern Chapter of the Society of Architectural Historians (SESAH) paper, Charleston, SC, October 2011.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Orleans Parish School Board, New Orleans Public Schools - Annual Report: 1953-1954, 48.

¹² "Priestley School Work Proposed," *Times-Picayune*, February 11, 1955.

¹³ "School Emptied by Bomb Scare," *Times-Picayune*, January 9, 1959; "Vandals Break Desks, Lockers," *Times-Picayune*, March 10, 1959.

Alfred C. Priestley Junior High School Name of Property Orleans Parish, LA County and State

_. "Education in Louisiana." Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation, May 2012.

Christy, Edgar Angelo. "Walter C. Flower Public School." Architectural drawings, October 1937.

- Colbert, Charles R., et al. A Planning and Building Program for New Orleans Schools: Second Annual Report of the Office of Planning and Construction. New Orleans: Orleans Parish School Board, 1952.
- Cummins, Robert. "Renovation of and Addition to Alfred C. Priestley Jr. High School." Architectural drawings, April 28, 1956.
- Desegregation Files, Orleans Parish School Board Collection. Special Collections, Earl K. Long Library, University of New Orleans.
- Devore, Donald E., and Joseph Logsdon. *Crescent City Schools: Public Education in New Orleans, 1841-1991.* Lafayette: Center for Louisiana Studies, 1991.
- Muller, Mary Lee. The Orleans Parish School Board and Negro Education, 1940-1960. Master's thesis, University of New Orleans, August 1975.

New Orleans Item, 1950s.

New Orleans States, 1940s-1950s.

Orleans Parish School Board. Annual Reports, 1953-1960.

The Times-Picayune, [•]	1910–1960.
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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

X preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested

- ____ previously listed in the National Register
- <u>X</u> 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
- <u>X</u>Other

Name of repository: _Special Collections, Earl K. Long Library, University of New Orleans _

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____N/A

10. Geographical Data

Alfred C. Priestley Junior High School

Name of Property

Acreage of Property: 2.08 acres

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates				
Datum if other than WGS84:				
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal place	es)			
1. Latitude: 29.954286	Longitude: -090.130202			
2. Latitude: 29.953638	Longitude: -090.129411			
3. Latitude: 29.952997	Longitude: -090.130161			
4. Latitude: 29.953580	Longitude: -090.130886			

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

The boundaries consist of the entirety of Square 208, which is bounded by Leonidas Street to the northwest, Green Street to the northeast, Joliet Street to the southeast, and Birch Street to the southwest.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

These boundaries are based on a property survey completed August 8, 2016. Please see enclosed boundary map. They are also the historic boundaries of the property.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Gabrielle Begue organization: Clio Associates LLC street & number: 1139 Oretha Castle Haley Blvd. city or town: New Orleans state: LA e-mail: gabrielle@clioassociates.com telephone: (504) 858-4426 date: 10/8/2017

zip code: 70113

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

Alfred C. Priestley Junior High School Name of Property Orleans Parish, LA County and State

Name of Property: Alfred C. Priestley Junior High School City or Vicinity: New Orleans County: Orleans State: LA Name of Photographer: Rick Fifield Date of Photographs: May 2017

1 of 20 Exterior view of façade/north and east elevations; camera facing south

2 of 20 Exterior view of west elevation; camera facing east

3 of 20 Exterior view of rear/south elevation; camera facing north

4 of 20 Exterior view of rear/south elevation and gymnasium; camera facing north

5 of 20 Exterior view of rear/south and east elevations; camera facing west

6 of 20 Exterior view of front entrance; camera facing south

7 of 20 Interior view of 1st-floor cafeteria; camera facing northeast

8 of 20 1st-floor classroom; camera facing southwest

9 of 20 1st-floor classroom; camera facing northeast

10 of 20 $1^{\mbox{st}}\mbox{-floor storage closet; camera facing south}$

11 of 20 1st-floor corridor; camera facing southwest

12 of 20 2nd-floor corridor; camera facing northeast

13 of 20 2nd-floor classroom; camera facing south

14 of 20 1956 stairwell, 2nd floor landing; camera facing northwest

Alfred C. Priestley Junior High School

Name of Property

15 of 20 2nd-floor classroom; camera facing north

16 of 20 3rd-floor classroom in 1956 addition; camera facing south

17 of 20 3rd-floor corridor; camera facing southwest

18 of 20 3rd-floor classroom; camera facing south

19 of 20 3rd-floor cloakroom; camera facing southeast

20 of 20 Exterior view of gymnasium; camera facing north

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.



Latitude: 29.953911 Longitude: -90.130574



Latitude: 29.953911 Longitude: -90.130574





Alfred C. Priestley Junior High School, Orleans Parish, LA

Site Plan and Exterior Photo Key

NEW ORLEANS, LA NOT TO SCALE



GREEN STREET Alfred C. Priestley Junior High School, Orleans Parish, LA LEONIDAS STREET



N 🖉



Alfred C. Priestley Junior High School, Orleans Parish, LA



Alfred C. Priestley Junior High School, Orleans Parish, LA

Third Floor Photo Key

LEONIDAS STREET









































UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:	Nomination					
Property Name:	Priestley, Alfred C., Junior High School					
Multiple Name:			an a			
State & County:	LOUISIANA, Orleans					
Date Rece 1/11/20			ate of 16th Day: 2/13/2018	Date of 45th Day: 2/26/2018	Date of Weekly List:	
Reference number:	MP100002115					
Nominator:	State					
Reason For Review	:					
Appea	Appeal		X PDIL		Text/Data Issue	
SHPO Request		Landscape		Photo	Photo	
Waiver		National		Map/Boundary		
Resubmission		Mobile Resource		Period		
X Other		TCP		Less	than 50 years	
		CLG				
X Accept	Return	Reje	ect2/2*	1/2018 Date		
Abstract/Summary Comments:	Meets registration re	quirements of	MPS			
Recommendation/ Criteria	Accept / A					
Reviewer Jim Ga	bbert		Discipline	Historian		
Telephone (202)3	54-2275		Date	-		
DOCUMENTATION	: see attached co	mments : No	see attached S	LR:酶 Yes		

If a nomination is returned to the nomination 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 BILL CODY DEPUTY SECRETARY

DATE: January 10, 2018

- TO: Mr. James Gabbert National Park Service Mail Stop 7228 1849 C Street, NW Washington, D.C. 20240
- FROM: Jessica Richardson, National Register Coordinator Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation
- RE: Alfred C. Priestley Junior High School, Orleans Parish, LA

Jim,

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

Thanks,

Jessica

Enclosures:

Enologia og.	
Χ	_ CD with PDF of the National Register of Historic Places nomination form
Х	CD with electronic images (tiff format)
Х	Physical Transmission Letter
X	Physical Signature Page, with original signature
	Other:

Comments:

	Please ensure that this nomination receives substantive review				
Х	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:				