

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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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: D'Antonio, Guy J. and Rose Caruso, House
Other Names/Site Number: N/A
Name of related multiple property listing: N/A



2. Location

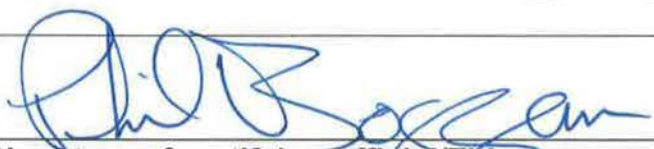
Street & Number: 2621 O'Reilly Street
City or town: New Orleans State: LA County: Orleans
Not for Publication: Vicinity:

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: _____

Mr. 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	1	Buildings
		Sites
		Structures
		Objects
1	1	Total

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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions.): Domestic: Multiple Dwelling

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions.): Domestic: Multiple Dwelling

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7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions.): Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals: Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: concrete

walls: stucco and wood

roof: asphalt shingles

other:

Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

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.

Narrative Description

The D'Antonio House is a raised pier, wood frame, 2 story residence located on O'Reilly St in New Orleans adjacent to the Fairgrounds and the Esplanade Ridge National Register Historic District. The building is a combination of two architectural styles common during its construction era. Originally constructed in 1929 by Joseph Caruso as his personal family residence, the structure incorporates late 20th century architectural styles of Spanish Mission Revival as well as some Craftsman details. Since construction, the structure has had minor alteration due to continuous occupation, modernization during the 1980s, and damage from Hurricane Katrina in 2005 and subsequent vacancy.

The lack of change of ownership and neighborhood socio-economic social decline has oddly contributed to the preservation and unaltered nature of the building. The building was foreclosed upon and then purchased by the current owner in 2013.

Exterior Architecture

The front façade is primarily Spanish Mission Revival with an incorporated Craftsman styling. Spanish Mission Revival details include: white/cream stucco exterior (original); arched cypress (right side) front door with arched cypress canopy (original) with copper awning protective barrier; arched cypress front window (original) with balcony cedar planter box and black steel surround (original); arched stucco porch details (original); black steel railings (original); top floor balcony treated pine decking with front wood arch and design accents (alteration); top floor black steel railing (original); dual columns with Corinthian concrete capitals (original); Spanish tile detail on front steps; and original built in flower beds. Craftsman details include: cypress clap board 'T' bevel exterior (original) siding; 6/2 double hung cypress windows (original); exposed rafter tails and eave brackets; top balcony main doors are multi lite cypress wood doors with an additional cypress screen door; and top

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balcony and bottom floor entry doors utilize dual multi lite sidelights (bottom floor sidelights replaced post-WWII c. 1950 with Douglas fir copies).

Façade (Southwest) see photos 1-3

The façade has only had minor changes since it was first built. These are the decorative woodwork that is the base of the second floor porch and the woodwork (arch over second floor front door and arched window) is not stained. It was previously painted white. The bottom of the second floor porch is now clad in unstained wood, but it still follows the original arch shape. The first floor unit is entered via a recessed front porch. The front door is a multi-paneled front door that is the original front door and was found under the house and rehabilitated and put back in place. The door and sidelights have an arched fanlight transom. The porch and side elevations are clad in wood siding while the main façade is stucco. To the right of the main entry, there is a door providing access to the interior staircase to the second floor. There is an arched canopy over the door. Directly above this is an arched multi-lite wood casement window with a planter box that is original. The second floor recessed porch has a triple arched detail with two Corinthian columns supporting the side arches. Diamond details are inset above the corners of the arches. This door matches the one on the first floor with sidelights and fanlight transom. A second door provides access from the porch to the upstairs stair hall. The roof is a cross gable with exposed rafter tails, eave brackets, and a gable vent.

Northwest Elevation see photos 3-4

This elevation features five sets of windows, with the 3rd and 4th ones being double sets, on each floor. The first floor windows are 6/2 and the second floor are 6/6. All are original wood windows. The middle bay of this elevation is a polygonal bay.

Northeast (Rear) Elevation see photos 4-8

The rear elevation features a bank of four 6/2 wood windows on each floor of the left side of the rear elevation. The right side projects out from the main form of the house. This projection has no doors on the ground floor and one door on the second floor providing access to the new porch. It is unknown what the original rear porch would have been, but more recently, it was a more modern steel staircase that was removed and replaced with the current two story wooden porch. Its design was modeled on the Government House in St. Augustine, FL (National Register of Historic Places, 13000812, Mission/Spanish revival, 1925-1949). A low deck surrounds the porch and wraps to the southeast elevation of the house.

Southeast Elevation see photos 1 and 9

The far right side of this elevation, which is the southeast side of the rear projection, has a door on the first floor and two 6/2 wood windows on the second floor. The rest of this elevation has a set of two windows, single window, two windows, and a single window on each floor.

Interior see photos 10-31

The interior is divided in two floors (each apartment was occupied by members of the Caruso and D'Antonio families, i.e. father on one floor, adult children on the other), effectively identical in room division, with an interior staircase by the front arched door. Interior details are predominantly Craftsman. Wood floors are found throughout both units as well. The living room fireplaces are original and have concrete moulded mantles with St. Joe's brick and white mortar chimneys. The chimney breast is exposed brick, which is likely an alteration, but was already in place before the current rehabilitation. The hallway on each floor is centrally located and has arched doorways. The wall between the living rooms and dining rooms also have arched doorways. All interior door frames, doors, and hardware are original and the only floor plan changes on the first floor are the removal of a portion of the wall dividing the last two rooms on the right side in order to make a larger bedroom and the addition of doors connecting the front two bedrooms to the bathroom. Some of the door frames on the ground floor had to be replicated and rebuilt after Hurricane Katrina damage. The door frames on the second

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floor were used to make exact copies. There have been some material changes on the first floor including the addition of wood details in the hallway and bathroom.

A multi-lite door connects the front bedroom on the first floor to the staircase providing access to the second floor (see photo 17). The staircase is original. An arched doorway in the stair hall provides access to the second floor unit. The tiles located around the fireplace hearth on the second floor is the original square tile (see photo 25). This unit is in its original condition with the only changes found in the rear bathroom and doors added connecting the front two bedrooms to the bathroom. The front bathroom on this floor is in its original condition with built-ins and tile. The texture found on the walls throughout this unit is also original. The hallway finish is made to look like stone blocks with a stone texture. It is done with paint and a texturizing material (see photos 27-28). A small telephone alcove is located in the hallway.

Alterations and Integrity

During the recent rehabilitation, the majority of the original materials were repaired and retained. All doors and windows were repaired. A small number of doors, mostly on the first floor, were salvaged from other properties to match the original doors on the second floor. The front porch wood details were added and other wooden details around the front door had to be replaced in kind due to dry rot and termite damage. Other alterations include cosmetic changes such as the addition of wood to the hallway on the first floor and wooden tiles used as detail in the bathrooms (except for the front upstairs bathroom, which is original). The house retains integrity of location, setting, design, workmanship, feeling, and association. Integrity of materials has been affected to a degree as there are replacement materials on the first floor and on the porch. While this is an alteration, it does not negatively impact the overall historic integrity of the home. The house would be recognizable to members of the Caruso and D'Antonio and for these reasons, it is eligible for listing on the National Register.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

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

Criteria Considerations:

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

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions.): Social History

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Period of Significance: 1949-1955

Significant Dates: N/A

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): Caruso, Joseph

Period of Significance (justification): The period of significance encompasses the years that it is known, via documentation, that Mrs. D'Antonio was a member of the New Orleans League of Women Voters and used her residence as the Gentilly Unit's meeting location. It is possible that the period of significance extends closer to 1960, but at this time, newspaper documentation from May 1955 is the latest date found. A newspaper article (see Figure 6) shows Mrs. D'Antonio as a member in 1949.

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

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

The 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.

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

Criterion A: Social History

Women's Rights Movement in Louisiana and New Orleans

While the movement really began in Seneca Falls, New York, in 1848, it wasn't until after the Civil War that the women's rights movement began in the south. In Louisiana, in particular, there were a handful of influential women who laid the groundwork for organizations such as the League of Women Voters.

Ann Firor Scott wrote that the Southern family members were "expected to recognize their proper and subordinated places and to be obedient to the head of the family. Any tendency on the part of any members of the system to assert themselves against the master threatened the whole, and therefore slavery itself."¹ Not only was there a master in the world of slavery, but there was also a master in the household. This ideal was not challenged by Southern women until the Civil War when they began to take on new roles inside and

¹ Samantha LaDart. "Caroline Merrick and Women's Rights in Louisiana." www.loyno.edu/~history/journal/1990-1/ladart.htm. Accessed June 13, 2016.

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outside the home. Many served as nurses and took over the running of the household when their husbands went off to fight in the war. One woman, Caroline Thomas Merrick, took her experiences during the Civil War and essentially started the women's rights movement in Louisiana.

As a child, she "early ascertained that girls had a sphere wherein they were expected to remain and that the despotic hand of some man was continually lifted to keep them revolving in a certain prescribed and very restricted orbit."² She married at 15 and spent the next 20 years raising her four children as her husband worked as the chief justice of the Louisiana Supreme Court. The Civil War separated her family with one son fighting in Virginia, her husband trapped behind Confederate lines in New Orleans, and she at her brother's home on the Atchafalaya River. While at the plantation, she nursed soldiers, her family, and the slaves at the plantation. She is quoted as saying this was the "happiest epoch of her life," likely because she was active and able to use her mind and body for good.³

The Civil War created a generation of women who began to deal more actively with life outside of the home and these groups of women began to create Confederate Memorial Societies. These groups began to branch into charitable organizations and supported causes such as community improvement and fundraising. As long as the group stayed within this realm, they did not experience much push back. Once they tried to expand into other areas, they were rebuffed.⁴

Caroline Merrick served on many charity committees and boards akin to the Confederate Memorial societies. One event in particular inspired her to become more politically active within the women's rights movement. In 1878, an inmate at St. Anna's Asylum, wanted to leave \$1,000 to the asylum and her decision was written down and witnessed by Merrick and female staff of the hospital. However, when the will was probated, they were informed that the will was not valid as women could not be used as witnesses on a legal document. At the upcoming state constitution convention, Merrick and her friend, Elizabeth Saxon, created a list of disagreements with state law concerning women and put together a petition of over 400 signatures to present their ideas to the convention. Their efforts did not pay off in getting women the vote, but it did gain a minor victory in Article 232, which allowed for women 21 and older to hold a position of control or management under the school laws of the state.⁵ While they may not have achieved their ultimate goal, the work done by women in Louisiana from the Civil War through the late 1870s did show that Louisiana's women were no longer afraid to speak out in public for causes they believed in.

Sophie Bell Wright, Eleanor McMMain, Sara Tew Mayo, and the women of the Phyllis Wheatley Club made significant strides for the welfare of women and children around the turn of the 20th century following the initial influence of Caroline Merrick. Sophie Bell Wright founded a free night school for poor working boys, which she funded from profits from her girls' day school. She also worked with many women's clubs, which had perhaps the greatest impact on the overall women's suffrage movement. She moved to improved human welfare and helped raise funds for disabled children at a local hospital, lobbied for bills to raise educational standards for nurses, and helped to create public baths and playgrounds.⁶

Eleanor McMMain studied at Jane Addams's Hull House and came back to New Orleans and created the Kingsley House where she was director for 30 years. She also helped to support a campaign for laws regulating women and child labor and for a compulsory school attendance law. She helped to support many political campaigns and aimed at publicizing bad conditions in order to improve them.⁷

² LaDart. "Caroline Merrick and Women's Rights in Louisiana."

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Pamela Tyler. "Silk Stockings & Ballot Boxes: Women & Politics in New Orleans, 1920- 1965", Athens, Georgia: University of Georgia Press, 1996: pg. 15. *NOTE: This source is used and cited several times throughout this nomination. It is the only concise and cohesive documentation of the women's rights movement in New Orleans and thus, was used as the main source for information.*

⁷ Tyler, pg. 16.

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Sara Mayo attended the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania because Tulane Medical School refused to accept women and in 1898, she returned to the city and started a practice. She ran a free clinic at Eleanor McMMain's Kingsley House and served as staff physician at St. Anna's Asylum for destitute women. She also worked with six other female doctors and opened the first hospital for women and children, which operated in the same location until the 1980s. In 1913, her goal of women being admitted to the Orleans Parish Medical Society came to be.

While Wright, McMMain, and Mayo did face constraints because of their sex, they did not face the restrictions that their black counterparts did. The Phillis Wheatley Club, which had more than 100 middle-class African American women, created the Phillis Wheatley Sanitarium in 1896. This later grew into Flint-Goodridge Hospital, the only private hospital for African Americans in New Orleans during most of the 20th century. Because they did not hold direct political influence like McMMain, Wright, and Mayo, the African American women of New Orleans could not overcome as many hurdles. Despite this, they did make significant strides in improving healthcare for their community.⁸

Following the work of these influential women, the benevolence of one woman led to a change in entire generations of New Orleans' young women. Josephine Louise Newcomb was a wealthy widow who lost her only child and in her memory, she established the Sophie Newcomb College of Tulane University, the first coordinate college for women associated with a men's college in the United States. It opened in 1887 and Newcomb College became the preeminent university for the daughters of New Orleans' elite. It instilled in many of its students confidence, self-esteem, and identity in a changing world. The majority of its faculty were also women, which further helped to educate an entire generation of capable women who would go on to challenge roles that were typically male.⁹

The First Women's Suffrage Association and the Road to the League of Women Voters

Caroline Merrick formed the first women's suffrage association, the Portia Club, in 1892. The Portia Club split in 1895 and an offshoot became the Era Club (Equal Rights Association) in 1895. The Portia Club and Era Club cooperated to form the Louisiana Woman Suffrage Association. Merrick became the head of the Era Club and ran the club along with Jean and Kate Gordon. The Gordon sisters would go on to figure prominently in the next few decades of the women's rights movement in Louisiana. Kate would serve as the head of the LWSA from 1904-1913 and even addressed the National American Women Suffrage Association (NAWSA) in 1900 and served as its secretary from 1901-1909. She also took over the presidency of the Era Club from Merrick in 1914. While Kate initially pushed for women's suffrage throughout the state, at a time when the national organization was pushing for a Federal amendment for the vote for women, she supported each individual state's right to creating an amendment. Her reason for this was that she did not support the votes for African American women. In 1913, she split from NAWSA to form the Southern States Woman Suffrage Convention (SSWSC). Those who supported the Federal amendment formed the Woman Suffrage Party (WSP). Kate Gordon and other members of the Era Club began to kick out any members who were associated with WSP. In 1920, the Federal amendment passed and the 19th amendment gave women the right to vote.¹⁰

Kate Gordon's work in the state and city of New Orleans concerning a state versus Federal amendment created a confusing arena for Louisiana women and she delivered contradictory messages in that she supported the vote for women, but not all women. This led to not many women actually registering to vote after the 19th amendment passed. In 1920, white women accounted for 25% of the registered voters (22,299; there were 1,800 African American women who registered). In 1924, only 28% of the registered voters in Louisiana were women as compared to Rhode Island, where women represented 50% of the registered voters.¹¹

⁸ Tyler, pg. 16-17.

⁹ Ibid, pg. 14-15.

¹⁰ Ibid, pg. 22-26

¹¹ Ibid, pg. 27.

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The New Orleans League of Women Voters Short Lived

The same year that the 19th amendment passed was also the year that NAWSA morphed into the League of Women Voters. Elizabeth Thomas Werlein became the first president and the membership was small. There were not many significant strides made that year and in 1921, Werlein resigned and the next decade of the organization included high turnover and little communication with the National League.¹²

The 1930s, Anti-Longism and Women's Rights

The 1930s in Louisiana centered on the era of Huey P. Long and it was this focus that helped to revive the women's rights movement in the state. Hilda Phelps Hammond was born and raised in New Orleans and her husband served as the legal counsel for the New Orleans Dock Board and the Levee Board. When Huey P. Long took office, he handpicked members for the dock board who were loyal to him (as he did with government offices statewide) and while he initially allowed Mr. Hammond to stay on, he later fired Hammond for disobeying the law concerning double dipping. The attorney general ruled that Hammond had not broken any state laws, but as Huey Long was apt to do, he still kicked him out of his position. This event helped to spur Hilda's disdain of Long and led her to lead a campaign against Long and his corruption.¹³

During the 1932 election, Huey Long chose John Overton to challenge Edwin Broussard for a senate seat. Overton won as most branches of the state government were under Long's control and he told them who to vote for. Broussard challenged the win citing voting irregularities and an investigation was done. This set the stage for the birth of a women's political movement. Hilda attended the hearings of the investigation where the Senate Committee found the Long machine had subverted the system. This helped to support growing anti-Longism in New Orleans. Despite the growing anti-Long group, Overton was still allowed to assume the Senate seat he had "won" and this further inspired Hilda Hammond and 29 other women to do something.

They began a letter writing campaign to each senator on the reviewing committee and they formed the Women's Committee of Louisiana. Their goal was to get the word out about Long and his chokehold on Louisiana politics. Hilda even went to DC, leaving her children and husband in New Orleans, to petition the Senate committee in person. Her work paid off in that the Senate Committee did eventually come back to the city to investigate Long. Ultimately, the committee did find that Long and his machine were corrupt, they declined to make any recommendation to the full Senate.¹⁴

The battle against Long and his corrupt system continued until Long's death in 1935. The committee gradually unraveled, but Hammond's work did not go unrecognized:

"Hammond did leave a legacy to New Orleans women, however. Her gift to women was the development of an independent women's movement in New Orleans politics. The women who had first become aware of issues through the Women's Committee, who had gained experience in lobbying and petitioning there, formed the nucleus of large and effective local organizations such as the Woman Citizens' Union, the League of Women Voters, and the Independent Women's Organization and took the leadership roles in them." They consistently saluted Hilda Phelps Hammond as their inspiration.¹⁵

The League of Women Voters Reborn

As the 1930s continued, upper middle class to upper class women began to spend more of their leisure time by participating in social clubs such as the parent/teacher organizations with their children's schools. This allowed them to do work within their current sphere but also to expand their work into more of the public arena.¹⁶ There were not many political groups for women at that time and the people who remained members of the New Orleans chapter of the LWV, the majority were associated with the successors of the Long regime and corrupt politics. In 1936, the National League of Women Voters withdrew the New Orleans chapter

¹² Tyler, pg. 30-31.

¹³ Ibid, 35-36.

¹⁴ Ibid pg. 41-54.

¹⁵ Ibid, pg. 77.

¹⁶ Ibid, pg. 79.

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because of this political association and because they had not been following national guidelines and rules for the organization.¹⁷ As the 1930s progressed, more and more women began to register to vote. By 1936, 70,000 white women had registered (the number of African American women registered had dropped dramatically in the era of Jim Crow from 1800 to 116).¹⁸

The NOLWV was reborn out of the Woman Citizens' Union in October of 1942 and it was allowed to be renamed and reaccepted to the National League. These early years obviously coincided with World War II and many women, who were already taking part in war work, considered the work that the league did as additional war work. They aimed to keep the citizens educated about important issues related to the war, often using the idea of good versus evil to motivate the women of New Orleans. Following a trend of more women registering to vote nationally, the NOLWV began voter registration drives and increased the numbers of white women (they did not target African American neighborhoods at this time) by 6%.¹⁹

Throughout the war, the group gained stature in the city and their president, Martha Gilmore Robinson, would go on to become the president of the Louisiana League of Women Voters. Following World War II, the NOLWV began to look at the issue of race, but no great strides were made to include African Americans in the group. This and schisms with other social organizations led to some of the more liberal members of the league to leave. 1948 became a year for the group when very little was accomplished, due to race discussions and disagreements with other groups, and it signified a shift in the organizations itself.²⁰

The membership began to change as it was no a "provincial, inbred organization," and it began to represent the entirety of the city's population, not just a small slice. During the time from 1942 to 1950, membership expanded from 80 members to over 500.²¹ One reason for this is the inclusion of more outsiders, women who had been educated elsewhere and had moved to New Orleans after college. This allowed for new blood and ideas to be pumped into the group.

Perhaps most importantly, in reference to the D'Antonio House, the NOLWV expanded out of its traditional neighborhood, Uptown near Tulane and Loyola Universities, to establish unit groups in Algiers, Gentilly, Lake Vista, Central Business District, Carrollton, and the Garden District.²² The Garden District remained mostly upper class, but all of the other units were distinctly middle class:

"The new units acknowledged members' needs by scheduling night meetings for the first time, a tacit recognition of the fact that not every member had household servants or was a full-time homemaker."²³

The D'Antonio House & Gentilly Unit during a Pivotal Time for the New Orleans League of Women Voters
It is within this context and significant era of the NOLWV that the D'Antonio house became the meeting location for the Gentilly Unit. Locations such as the subject property were instrumental in gender, class, and racial confluence, advancement, and egalitarianism. The D'Antonio House was a cross spectrum social class meeting center focused on improving and advancing social, family, racial, gender, and class acceptance, rights, and prosperity:

"Members for many years had held general informational meetings and workshops at nonsegregated places, and they vowed to continue this practice as well as to make public notice of these meetings

¹⁷ Tyler, pg. 81.

¹⁸ Ibid, pg. 82.

¹⁹ Ibid, pg. 106.

²⁰ Ibid, pg. 115.

²¹ Ibid, pg. 116.

²² Ibid, pg. 117.

²³ Ibid, pg. 116.

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throughout the New Orleans community. One member pointed out that black women had been attending unit meetings in the Gentilly area of New Orleans, an integrated neighborhood."²⁴

In the early days, as described on the previous pages, women's rights groups consisted of upper echelon socials. New Orleans League of Women Voters 'units' served to advance social causes through appealing to all social strata in a local, home style grass roots locale:

"By the 1940's there were two distinctly different organizations for New Orleans women interested in political issues, the League of Women Voters and the Independent Women's Organization. The League of Women Voters changed its composition by broadening its membership and becoming more representative of the city as a whole. The Independent Women's Organization, by contrast, was a stronghold of New Orleans elitism."²⁵

The following table includes information obtained from the social section of the *Times-Picayune* for a selection of years to show when unit meetings of the NOLWV would be held. This table helps to show the consistency with which NOLWV-Gentilly Unit meetings were held at the house and also shows that it appears this was a very active unit with regular meetings scheduled while other units held meetings are larger spaced intervals. The other units listed were not consistently found in the same meeting announcements as the Gentilly Unit. Also, one of the meetings, in December of 1953, included two other units meeting at the D'Antonio House.

Unit Name	October 1950	June 1952	December 1953	March 13, 1955	May 18, 1955
Gentilly	2621 O'Reilly	2621 O'Reilly	2621 O'Reilly*	2621 O'Reilly	2621 O'Reilly
City Park	925 Walnut	Unknown	Unknown	6931 Colbert	Unknown
Algiers	Unknown	Unknown	2621 O'Reilly	210 Brunswick	Unknown
Lakeview	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	6971 Vicksburg	459 Crystal
Uptown	5828 Fontainebleau	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	7836 St. Charles

Rose D'Antonio served as the president of the Gentilly Unit and from the above table, it is clear that her home remained the unit's headquarters during the 1950s, particularly from 1949-1955. The years coincide with the history of the NOLWV and its creation of neighborhood units. Some of her work with the NOLWV can be seen in a photograph from a 1949 photograph in the *Times Picayune* where she is assisting a 97 year old women in registering to vote (see Figure 6).

In addition to the work she did with the LWV, Mrs. D'Antonio was also involved in several other social organizations including: Italian Flood Disaster Committee Fund (1966); Democratic Elections Commission Precinct 16, 7th Ward (1958); president and founder of St. Leo the Great Mothers' Club; founder, president, and legislative chairman of the Council of Catholic School Co-op Club (CCSC) (1942-1958); founder of the Archdiocesan Council of Catholic Women; member of the board of trustees of the Louisiana Landmark Society; member of the Louisiana Organization for State Legislature; member of the New Orleans Citizens' Committee; member of the American Association of University Women; member of the Women's Auxiliary to the Chamber of Commerce, New Orleans; member of the board of St. Elizabeth's Guild; member of the Vieux Carré Property Owners Association; and member of the Friends of the Cabildo. She also received honors including the Regina Matrum "Queen of Mothers" award from the Council of Catholic School Co-op; Certificate of Merit from the City of New Orleans; and the Carilere of the Order of the Star of Italy by the Italian government for her relief efforts during the Florence, Italy floor of 1966.

From the above references it is easy to see that Mrs. Rose Caruso-D'Antonio was an active member of the social, religious, cultural, and legislative action advocate for the greater New Orleans community. As is

²⁴ Thomas H. Appleton and Angela Boswell. "Searching for Their Places", Columbia, Missouri: University of Missouri Press, 2003.

²⁵ Tyler, pg. 121.

D'Antonio, Guy J. and Rose Caruso, House
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mentioned above, many meetings, gatherings, and subsequent grassroots legislative action was worked on, and performed at the D'Antonio House. As was common in the time period, it was quite acceptable for a woman of social standing to entertain, rally, and encourage social and cultural issues in one's residence.

The work done and planned at the D'Antonio House was important to the mission of the New Orleans League of Women Voters and the women's right movement in the city of New Orleans. The meetings at the house focused on law, civil rights, child welfare, and voting rights from 1950-1960. As the headquarters for the Gentilly Unit, it served as the outpost for women of all classes and races to have a political voice and equal rights during the women's suffrage, women's rights, and civil rights movements post WWII.

League of Women Voters today

The League of Women Voters nationally and locally is still active and has continued to help women and men become informed participants in politics. The organization still sticks to the goals described in a 1919 pamphlet: "The organization has three purposes: to foster education in citizenship, to promote forums and public discussion of civic reforms, and to support needed legislation."²⁶

Conclusion

The D'Antonio House is locally significant under Criterion A: Social History for the role it played as a meeting location for the Gentilly Unit of the New Orleans League of Women Voters. The public role of women in New Orleans expanded through the work of various women's organizations, including the NOLWV, which was formed in 1921, but didn't really take its current shape until after World War II. After 1950, the League changed to include African American women as members and "engineered a fairly smooth transition from segregation to desegregation by the mid-1960s. This change, coupled with the significant demographic shifts in league membership begun in the late 1940s, rendered the New Orleans League of Women Voters an association considerably less dominated by the local elite than it had been earlier in its history."²⁷ The differing point of views that were found in the NOLWV by the 1950s and 1960s helped the organization thrive and grow. For the role it played in this larger women's rights movement in the city of New Orleans, the D'Antonio House is eligible for listing on the National Register.

Developmental History/Additional historic context information

Accomplishments and Honors for Guy D'Antonio:

- Loyola Law School graduate. (Loyola Law School. 1924. Yearbook.)
- Louisiana State Senator 1948-1952, New Orleans, LA 6th and 7th Ward. Subject house is in the 7th Ward. (Council of State Governments 1949; Arthur E. McEnany, 2012)
- 1948 US Supreme Court ruling in *Georgie Reagon v. Guy J. D'Antonio*. D'Antonio defended his landlord/owner legal rights of rental property in the US Supreme Court. Arguments and final US Supreme Court decisions in this case paved the way for modern landlord-tenant law. Legal lease/rental documentation used today cites 'legal terms of art' defined and/or updated with this landmark tenant-landlord case: Occupancy, occupied, tenant, tenancy, and refinements of Eviction and Sub-lease agreement law. (Graham and Scharff 1948)
- LA State Bar Association committee on Family and Juvenile Courts (Bolton 1965)
- Committee on Law Reform (Bolton 1965)
- Chairman of the Louisiana Youth Commission (Times Picayune 1960)
- Member of Board of Trustees of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency (Bolton 1965)
- Advisory Committee of Juvenile Court of New Orleans (Bolton 1965)
- Orleans Parish Notary 1/1/1926 to 12/31/1967. 19 Novols 'Volumes in Collection' (Orleanscivilclerkcom. c. 2013)

²⁶"The League of Women Voters Through the Decade." www.lwvofla.org. Accessed June 13, 2016.

²⁷ Tyler, pg. 243.

D'Antonio, Guy J. and Rose Caruso, House
Name of Property

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9. Major Bibliographical Resources

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<http://www.orleanscivilclerk.com/Notaries/listd.htm>.

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"The League of Women Voters Through the Decade." www.lwvofla.org. Accessed June 13, 2016.

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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

D'Antonio, Guy J. and Rose Caruso, House
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Orleans Parish, LA
County and State

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Name of repository: _____

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

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: Less than an acre

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 29.982989 Longitude: -90.072919

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

The boundaries can be found on the submitted plat map and are as follows: SQ 1512 Lot D Pts 15-17 and SQ 1512 Lot 3. See submitted plat/boundary map.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries chosen are the historic boundaries of the property.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Dain Marlais and Jessica Richardson, National Register Staff

organization: N/A; Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation

street & number: 3436 Magazine St, #206

city or town: New Orleans state: LA zip code: 70115

e-mail: dain.marlais@gmail.com

telephone:

date: June 22, 2016

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 3000x2000 at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be

D'Antonio, Guy J. and Rose Caruso, House
Name of Property

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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: Guy J. and Rose Caruso D'Antonio House

City or Vicinity: New Orleans

County: Orleans

State: Louisiana

Name of Photographer: Jessica G. Richardson

Date of Photographs: June 15, 2016

- 1 of 31: Southeast and southwest (façade) elevations; camera facing north.
- 2 of 31: Façade, camera facing northeast.
- 3 of 31: Northwest and southwest (façade) elevations; camera facing east.
- 4 of 31: Northwest and northeast (rear) elevations, including new rear porch; camera facing southwest.
- 5 of 31: Rear elevation and new rear porch; camera facing southwest.
- 6 of 31: Rear elevation; camera facing southwest.
- 7 of 31: View of south elevation of rear projection and new rear porch; camera facing northwest.
- 8 of 31: View of south elevation of rear projection; camera facing northwest.
- 9 of 31: Southeast elevation; camera facing west.
- 10 of 31: First floor living room and dining room; camera facing northeast.
- 11 of 31: First floor hallway view from living room; camera facing northeast.
- 12 of 31: First floor living room fireplace; camera facing northeast.
- 13 of 31: First floor front door; camera facing southwest.
- 14 of 31: First floor hallway; camera facing northeast.
- 15 of 31: First floor front bathroom; camera facing southeast.
- 16 of 31: First floor front bedroom; camera facing northeast.
- 17 of 31: First floor front bedroom looking towards stair hall; camera facing southwest.
- 18 of 31: First floor rear bedroom (now connected to second bedroom); camera facing north.
- 19 of 31: Stair hall; camera facing south.
- 20 of 31: Stairs and second floor façade window; camera facing south.
- 21 of 31: Second floor door to porch from stair hall; camera facing northwest.
- 22 of 31: Second floor entry into unit; camera facing northwest.
- 23 of 31: Second floor living room fireplace; camera facing north.
- 24 of 31: Second floor living room and dining room; camera facing northeast.
- 25 of 31: Second floor fireplace details; camera facing north.
- 26 of 31: Second floor door to front porch; camera facing southwest.
- 27 of 31: Second floor hallway; camera facing northeast.
- 28 of 31: Second floor hallway; camera facing southwest.
- 29 of 31: Second floor second bedroom; camera facing southeast.
- 30 of 31: Second floor second bedroom; camera facing south.
- 31 of 31: Second floor rear bedroom; camera facing southeast.

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LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. *Times Picayune* article showing the Gentilly Unit meeting to be held at the subject property in March of 1955. This is one of many examples showing the D'Antonio House as a meeting location. Image courtesy of the *Times Picayune*.

Figure 2. 1930 Census showing Joseph and Angelina Caruso living in the first floor unit and their daughter and son-in-law, Rose and Guy D'Antonio, living upstairs. Image courtesy of the United States Bureau of the Census.

Figure 3. 1940 Census showing Joseph and Angelina Caruso living in the first floor unit and their daughter and son-in-law, Rose and Guy D'Antonio, living upstairs. Image courtesy of the United States Bureau of the Census.

Figure 4. Rose Caruso, center, in her 1925 Newcomb College yearbook. Image courtesy of Tulane University Digital Archives: <https://archive.org/details/jambalayayearboo30edit>.

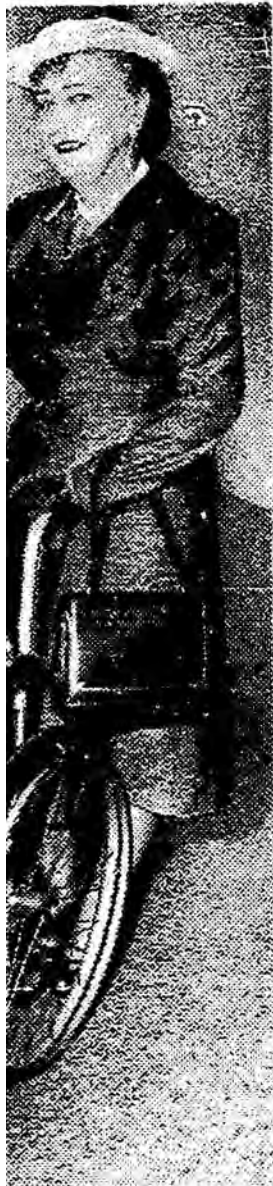
Figure 5 Guy D'Antonio, top. In his 1924 Loyola University yearbook. Image courtesy of Loyola University Digital Archives: <https://archive.org/details/wolfyearbook1924loyo>.

Figure 6. *Times Picayune* photograph showing Rose D'Antonio helping Mrs. Salvador Ruello register to vote in 1949. Image courtesy of the *Times Picayune*.

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Name of Property

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County and State

THE TIMES-PICAYUNE NEW ORLEANS STATES, SUNDAY, MARCH 13, 1955



by The Times-Picayune. opic chairman of the ing. president, "for a ans are giving. Tues- l present their gift to , at 10 a. m. This is ic projects carried on

Events of The Week

SUNDAY

Sidney Lanier Chapter, Avalon World Arts Academy, home of Mrs. Violet Brown Shay, 2453 Lavender, 3:30 p. m.

New Orleans chapter, Pi Kappa Alpha Sorority, Pittari's, 6 p. m.

MONDAY

Francis T. Nicholls Co-operative Club, school, 7:45 p. m.

New Orleans Woman's Club, Lenfant's, 1:30 p. m.

Ladies' Town Club, Monteleone hotel, 2 p. m.

Woman's Christian Unity center, 3722 St. Charles, 1 p. m.

Women's Division, Louisiana Charter, Hotel Greeters of America, Jung hotel, 8 p. m.

New Orleans Chapter, American War Moms, home of US Public Health Service hospital, 7 p. m.

Home Economics Club of New Orleans, the Roosevelt, noon.

New Orleans Chapter, United Daughters of Confederacy, Confederate Memorial hall, 1:30 p. m.

St. Rose de Lima's Senior Sodality, 2520 Bayou Road, 8 p. m.

Charles E. Gavarre Co-operative Club, school, 1:30 p. m.

Blue Jay Parents Club, Jesuit High school, 8 p. m.

Star of East Chapter, Order of Eastern Star, Masonic Temple, 8 p. m.

Encircler Chapter, Order of Eastern Star, Kenner Masonic Temple, 8 p. m.

TUESDAY

Sultanas of Darro Caravan, Order of the Alhambra, home of Mrs. Charles Rivet, 1644 Palmer, 8 p. m.

Algiers unit, New Orleans League of women Voters, 210 Brunswick, 10

ciety, home of Mrs. Paul Toye, 119 South St. Patrick, 1:30 p. m.

WEDNESDAY

New Orleans League of Women Voters; Lakeview unit, 6971 Vicksburg, 10 a. m.; Gentilly unit, 2621 O'Reilly, 7 p. m.

Ladies' Confederate Memorial Association, Confederate Memorial hall, 2 p. m.

Opti-Mrs. Club of New Orleans, The Roosevelt, noon.

Fraternal Chapter, Order of Eastern Star, Masonic Temple, 8 p. m.

Ninth Ward Home Demonstration Club, 4319 North Robertson, 1 p. m.

Ladies' Aid Society, Protestant Home for Aged, 5919 Magazine, 3 p. m.

Alice Ott Sunshine Branch, New Orleans Home for Incurables, 10:30 a. m.

New Orleans Chapter, American Gold Star Mothers, 929 Gravier, 8 p. m.

THURSDAY

City Park unit, New Orleans League of Women Voters, 6931 Colbert, 8 p. m.

Thomas Jefferson Co-operative Club, school, 1 p. m.

New Orleans Better Films Club, St. Charles hotel, 1 p. m.

Court Mater Dei, Catholic Daughters of America, Catholic Maritime Club, 711 Camp, 8 p. m.

Eleanor McMain Parent-Teacher Association, school, 7:45 p. m.

Pontalbans Club, home of Mrs. Fred E. Lindsay, 1500 Bordeaux, noon.

Edward Hynes Parent-Teacher Association unit, school, 1:30 p. m.

Will Jackson Anniv

Chalmette Daughters of party comm anniversary of birthday, will St. Peter at 2

The orator o pay tribute to will be Anthor local attorney program, Mrs. ges, chapter p the traditional Ladies' Hern

PH

Antique (distre Wall Cl French Wrough (Italia Porcelain

Figure 1. Times Picayune article showing the Gentilly Unit meeting to be held at the subject property in March of 1955. This is one of many examples showing the D'Antonio House as a meeting location. Image courtesy of the Times Picayune.

D'Antonio, Guy J. and Rose Caruso, House
Name of Property

Orleans Parish, LA
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State Louisiana Incorporated place New Orleans
 County Orleans Ward of city 7 Block No. _____
 Township or other division of county _____ Unincorporated place _____
(Insert proper name and size name of town, or township, town, precinct, district, etc. See instructions.)

Serial	PLACE OF ABODE				NAME of each person whose place of abode on April 1, 1930, was in this family <small>Enter surname first, then the given name and middle initial, if any. Include every person living on April 1, 1930. Omit children born since April 1, 1930.</small>	RELATION Relationship of this person to the head of the family	HOME DATA				PERSONAL DESCRIPTION				EDUCATION	
	House number (or other address)	Number of dwelling houses in order of occupation	Number of family in order of occupation	Value of home, if owned, or of rented premises			Home owned or rented	Does this family live on a farm?	Sex	Color or race	Age at last birthday	Marital condition	Age at first marriage	Attended school in past 12 months (male 15-17, female 12-17)	Whether able to read and write	
1					Caruso Joseph	Head										
2	2623	424	404		Angelina	Wife										
3					D'Antonio Guy J.	Head										
4	2624	425	405		Rose C.	Wife										
5					Annabone	Daughter										
6					Here ends the enumeration of block											

Figure 2. 1930 Census showing Joseph and Angelina Caruso living in the first floor unit and their daughter and son-in-law, Rose and Guy D'Antonio, living upstairs. Image courtesy of the United States Bureau of the Census.

55	Rear				Hattie (x)	Wife	19	W	30	M	No	8	6
56					Ray	Son	2	M	13	S	Yes	6	6
57	1809	326	0	9000	Harvey, Stanley A.	Head	0	M	60	M	No	8	8
58					Caroline (x)	Wife	1	F	67	M	No	8	8
59	1801	328	0	6000	Fate, Phillip (x)	Head	0	M	68	M	No	7	7
60					Jennie	Wife	1	F	66	M	No	7	7
61	2621	229	0	6000	D'Antonio Guy J.	Head	0	M	39	M	No	4	70
62					Rose (x)	Wife	1	F	36	M	No	6	70
63					Anna M.	Daughter	2	F	11	S	Yes	6	6
64	2623	230	0	6000	Caruso, Joseph (x)	Head	0	M	59	M	No	3	3
65					Angelina	Wife	1	F	61	M	No	4	4
66	O'Reilly Street												

Figure 3. 1940 Census showing Joseph and Angelina Caruso living in the first floor unit and their daughter and son-in-law, Rose and Guy D'Antonio, living upstairs. Image courtesy of the United States Bureau of the Census.

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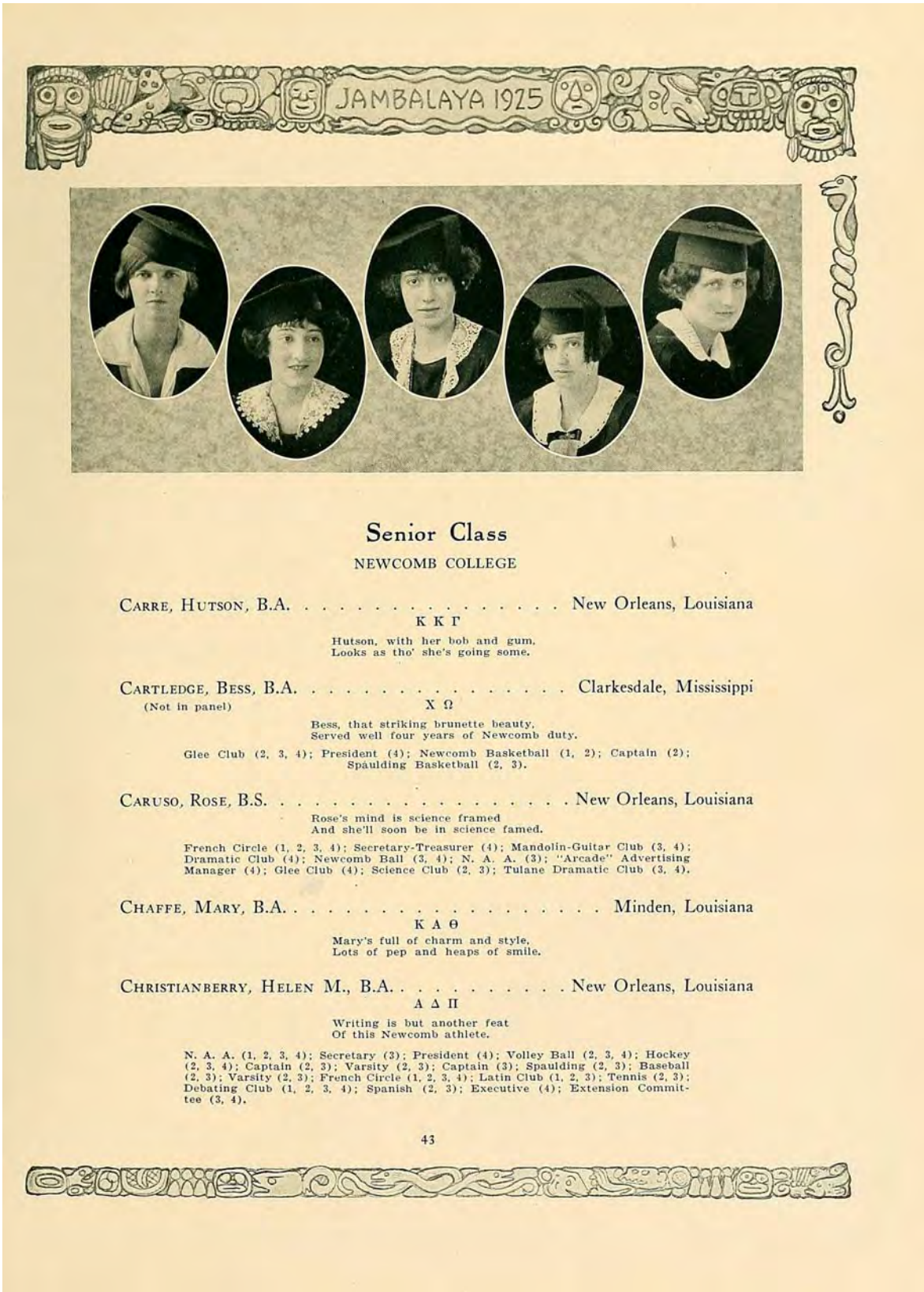


Figure 4. Rose Caruso, center, in her 1925 Newcomb College yearbook. Image courtesy of Tulane University Digital Archives: <https://archive.org/details/jambalayayearboo30edit>.

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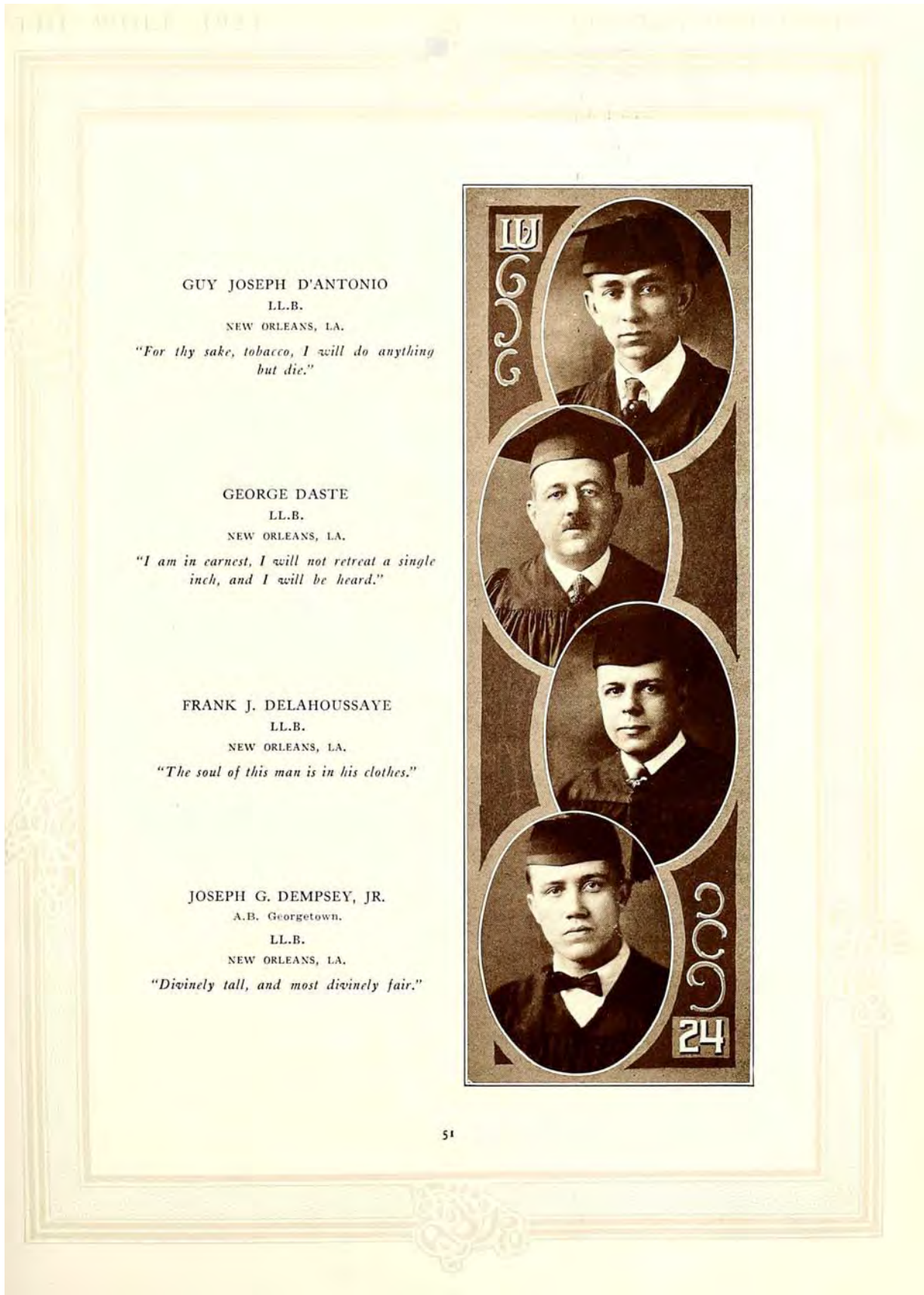


Figure 5 Guy D'Antonio, top. In his 1924 Loyola University yearbook. Image courtesy of Loyola University Digital Archives: <https://archive.org/details/wolfyearbook1924loyo>.

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THE TIMES-PICAYUNE, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1949



NINETY YEARS, SEVEN MONTHS, 27 DAYS, was the answer Mrs. Salvador Ruello (left), 4509 Banks, gave as her age on her voting registration blank Wednesday. "Never too old," she said, adding that she hasn't missed voting at an election since women's suffrage began in Louisiana. With her are Mrs. Guy D'Antonio, 2621 O'Reilly, a member of the League of Women Voters, and Nolan Pitcher Jr., 1108 Constance, deputy registration clerk.

NEW BASIN CANAL FILLING INVOLVED

Mayor Authorized to Sign Supplementary Pact

The commission council Wednesday authorized Mayor de Lesseps S. Morrison to make a supplementary agreement with the state highway department on the filling of the New Basin canal.

The mayor explained that the highway department, under the union station contract, is supposed to fill the canal only from Claiborne ave. to the Louisiana and Arkansas railroad crossing, while the city is supposed to fill from the L. & A. crossing to the Black bridge.

However, the highway department wishes to have the stretch between the L. & A. crossing and Eagle st., a distance of 2600 feet within the city's area, filled with river sand or its equivalent, similar to the type of filling to be used by the highway department, the mayor explained.

To fill this stretch the city's way would cost approximately

000 on street improvement and subsurface drainage work. Acceptance of the bids will mark the third letting of contracts in the 1949 public improvement program.

The council adopted a motion by Hotard waiving the informality of three bids by William L. Drouant, to accept them because, although informal they were low and their acceptance will involve a total savings of \$1975 for the city. The bids were on the installation of subsurface drainage on Charbonnet, from N. Villere to N. Claiborne; on Lizardi, from N. Villere to N. Claiborne, and on Urquhart, from Independence to Alvar.

An ordinance introduced by the mayor authorized the change in zoning classification from "A" residential to "C" apartment of an area abutting the west side of Duplessis and extending from the south side of Mirabeau to the north side of Mandolin.

Unidentified Body Is Found in River

An unidentified body, which Fourth Precinct police said appeared to be that of a white man about 45, was recovered from the Mississippi river at Bermuda St.

Figure 6. *Times Picayune* photograph showing Rose D'Antonio helping Mrs. Salvador Ruello register to vote in 1949. Image courtesy of the *Times Picayune*.

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.

Guy J. and Rose Caruso D'Antonio House, Orleans Parish, LA



Latitude: 29.982989 Longitude: -90.072919

Guy J. and Rose Caruso D'Antonio House, Orleans Parish, LA



Latitude: 29.982989 Longitude: -90.072919

Guy J. and Rose Caruso D'Antonio House
Orleans Parish, LA
Imagery Map

Latitude: 92.982989 Longitude: -90.072919

Guy J. and Rose Caruso D'Antonio House

O'Reilly St

Paul Morphy St

N Broad St

St. Bernard Ave

Hope St

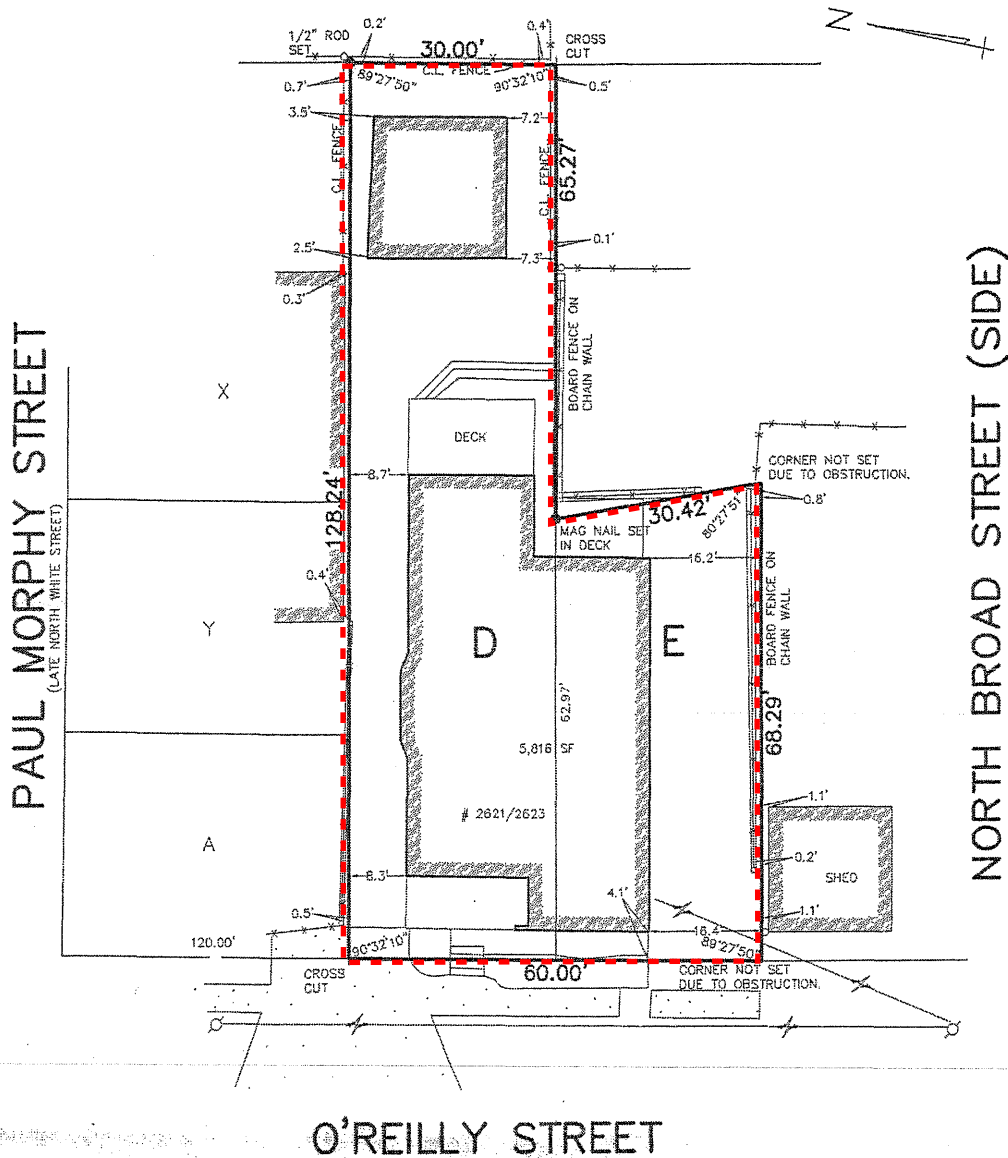


SQUARE 1512
THIRD DISTRICT, NEW ORLEANS
ORLEANS PARISH, LA.

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

REFERENCE: SURVEY OF LOTS D & E, SQUARE 1512 BY GILBERT, KELLY, & COUTURIE, INC., SURVEYING & ENGINEERING DATED JULY 17, 1998.

CASTIGLIONE STREET (SIDE)



APRIL 29, 2015

SURVEYED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LOUISIANA STANDARDS OF PRACTICE FOR BOUNDARY SURVEYS FOR A CLASS C SURVEY, MADE AT THE REQUEST OF DALMA MANAGEMENT CORPORATION.



DUFRENE SURVEYING & ENGINEERING INC.

1624 MANHATTAN BOULEVARD, HARVEY, LA 70058
504-368-6390 PH. 504-368-6394 FAX
dufrene@dselinc.net

David R. Brant

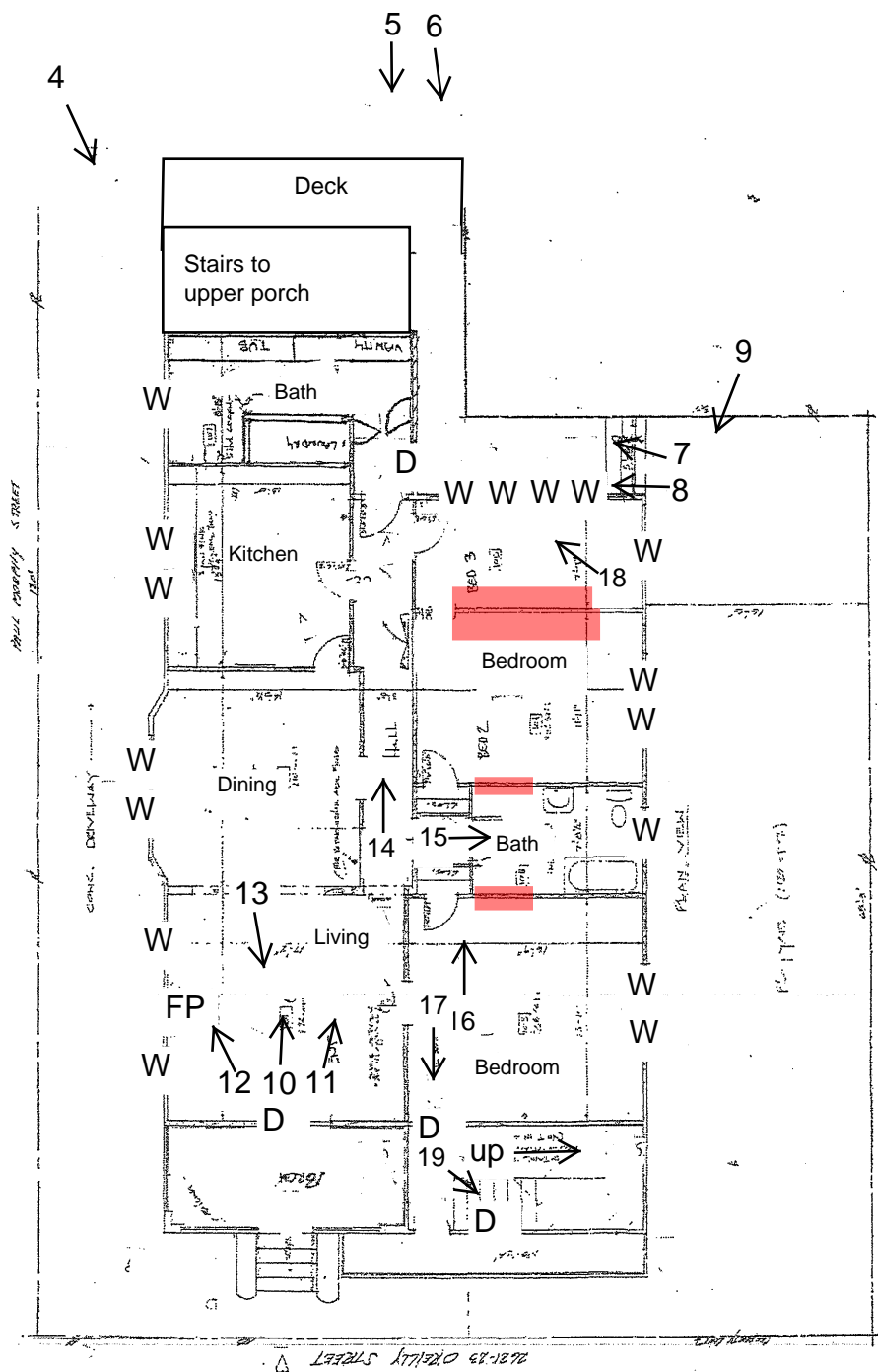
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--- Boundary

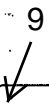
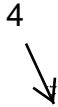
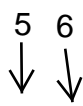
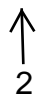
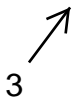
Guy J. and Rose Caruso D'Antonio House
Orleans Parish, LA
Boundary Map

Guy J. and Rose Caruso D'Antonio House Orleans Parish, LA Exterior and First Floor Photo Key



Alteration
 (larger one was
 removal of part of a
 wall; smaller ones
 are added doors)

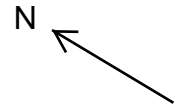
W - Window
 D - Door
 FP - Fireplace



26-21-75 O'KELLY STREET

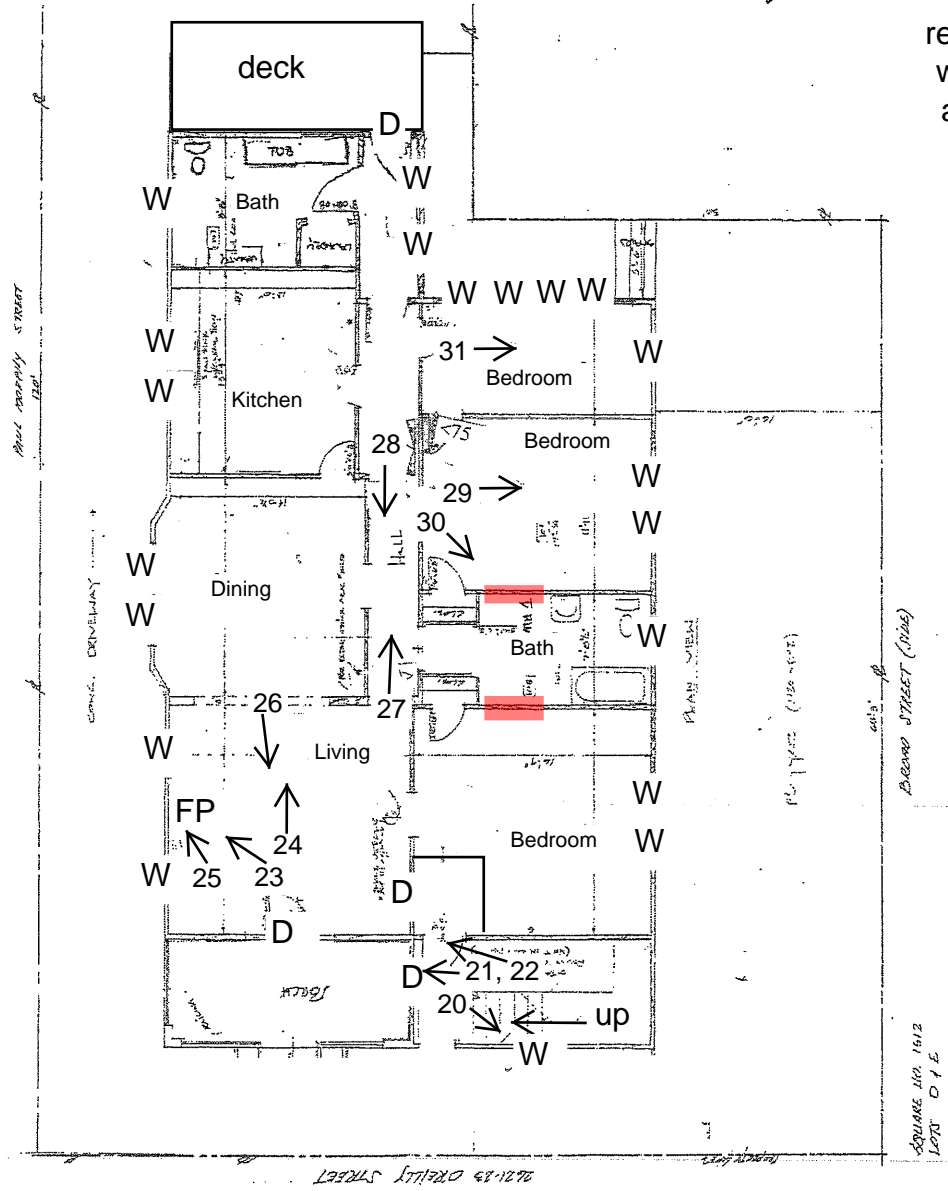
SQUARE 1101 15/12
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Guy J. and Rose Caruso D'Antonio House
 Orleans Parish, LA
 Second Floor Photo Key



■
 Alteration
 (larger one was removal of part of a wall; smaller ones are added doors)

W - Window
 D - Door
 FP - Fireplace



2621-85 DRELLY STREET

2621-85 DRIVEWAY

2621-85 (100-1000)

SQUAKE AVE. 1612 LOT D 1 E











BEWARE OF OTHER CHICKENS





















































UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY D'Antonio, Guy J. and Rose Caruso, House
NAME:

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: 16000710

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 6th member arrived. Mrs. Turner, the 6th 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 20th 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 20th 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 19th 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 20th 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 20th 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 19th 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 6th 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.

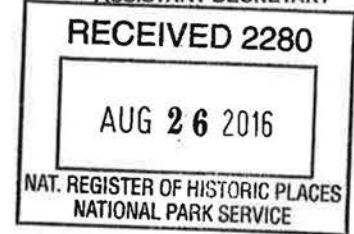


BILLY NUNGESSER
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

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 24, 2016

TO: Mr. James Gabbert
National Park Service 2280, 8th 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: Guy J. and Rose Caruso D'Antonio House, Orleans Parish, LA

Jim,

The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the D'Antonio House to the National Register of Historic Places as well as a copy of the August 4th 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.

Thanks,

Jessica 

Enclosures:

- CD with PDF of the National Register of Historic Places nomination form and August 4th 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: