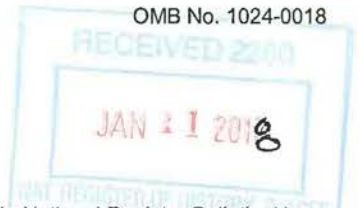


MP-2113

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

Historic Name: Bethune Junior-Senior High School
Other Names/Site Number: Oak Park Elementary-Middle School
Name of related multiple property listing: Caddo Parish Public School System Building Program, 1946-1961

2. Location

Street & Number: 4331 Henry Street
City or town: Shreveport State: LA 71109 County: Caddo
Not for Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria.

I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:
 national state local

Applicable National Register Criteria: A B C D

Kristin P. Sanders 12/18/2017
Signature of certifying official/Title: Kristin Sanders, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer **Date**
Louisiana Department of Culture, Recreation, and Tourism
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official: **Date**

Title: **State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government**

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4. National Park Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register

other, explain: _____

James Smith
Signature of the Keeper

2-21-2018

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

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

<input type="checkbox"/>	Private
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Public – Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	Public – State
<input type="checkbox"/>	Public – Federal

Category of Property (Check only **one** box.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	District
<input type="checkbox"/>	Site
<input type="checkbox"/>	Structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

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

Contributing	Non-contributing	
1		Buildings
2	1	Sites
	2	Structures
		Objects
3	3	Total

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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions.): Education: school

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Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions.): Education: school

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions.): Modern Movement:
International Style

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: concrete

walls: brick, metal covering

roof: asphalt

other: N/A

Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

Bethune Junior-Senior High School (currently named Oak Park Elementary-Middle School) is an urban public school sitting on a 20 acre tract of level ground located within a primarily African-American neighborhood. Built in the International Style, this complex is one-storied, has steel framed buildings with flat roofs using brick curtain exterior walls featuring glass and metal panels. A singular open courtyard is the connecting point between classroom wings on the east side of the school; library to the north; educational and activity spaces, auditorium, and cafeteria on the west side; and a full gymnasium on the south side. The campus also includes two contributing sites – a football field/track and tennis courts; two non-contributing structures – two playgrounds; and one non-contributing site – a concrete pad that formerly housed a classroom structure. Uniquely, the architectural elements of the main school building include exposed I-beams, exposed ventilation ducts, and exposed electrical piping to denote an industrial look. Despite a library being added soon after the school opened and a third classroom wing added in 1968, as well as the football field bleachers being removed, the school retains its overall integrity and National Register eligibility.

Narrative Description

Bethune Junior-Senior High School was part of a larger construction program of public schools by the Caddo Parish School Board (CPSB) for the period 1946 to 1961. The school's campus is part of a carefully planned neighborhood. A few blocks to the east of the school is an industrial area with several large manufacturing plants and business complexes. To the south and west is the regional commercial airport for Shreveport and the airport authority controlled land for future development. To the north is the east-west Interstate 20 (I-20) that was being built about the time the school was opened in 1961. This school sits comfortably and naturally into its surrounding Mooretown and Hollywood Heights suburban neighborhood. This middle-class working neighborhood reflects the school in that the housing in the immediate blocks of the school are all one-storied, mostly brick facade, ranch-style residential dwellings. The Zion Rest Cemetery directly across Henry Street from

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the entrance to the school reflects the neighborhood church, Zion Rest Baptist Church, occupying the corner of Henry Street and Kennedy Drive. Clearly, Bethune Junior-Senior High School was meant to be an integral part of the surrounding neighborhood.

Original School Building (1 Contributing building) (Figures 1-4; Photos 1-5)

From the resource map and photo key, the open courtyard is clearly seen surrounded by the school. Originally, as seen in vintage photographs (Figures 1-2), the courtyard was open with a northern exposure towards Henry Street as if it was inviting students into an academic learning environment. The open air courtyard also tied the building together. The placement of the original parallel classroom wings in a finger configuration to the east, academic and activity spaces to the west, and gymnasium to the south in a U-shaped school building as a physical arrangement was one adopted by Caddo Parish for several new schools being built during this period. As explained later in the integrity section of this nomination, the addition of a library in 1967 closed off the openness of the northern exposure; however, it does not subtract from the integrity of the original school. The library's architectural style, brick exterior wall, and architectural details like exposed I-beams seamlessly blends into the school's ambience. This closing of the open northern exposure by the library created a new main entrance (Photos 1- 4) that does not detract from the integrity of the overall building complex. As well, the addition of a third classroom wing in 1967 as explained in detail below, blends into the school's character.

Library (Photos 1, 6)

The addition of a library filling the original open space of the courtyard to the north towards Henry Street was done in 1967. The style used reflects that of the original work. This alteration filled in the front elevation of the school seamlessly filling in the space created by the original covered walk without disturbing the original covered walk. With the addition of the library, the flagpole was moved from its original position at the north end of the then open ended courtyard to the northeastern side at the front of the school facing Henry Street. With this library addition, double doors were placed on either side as the primary entry ways into the school. Although the size of the courtyard was cut nearly by a third, the alteration created the sense of an inner space for the courtyard and did not interfere or hinder the easy transit of the courtyard either under the open sky or covered walks. As this was constructed within a short time after the school opened and it seamlessly blends into the architectural style, this alteration does not have a negative impact on the school's historic integrity.

Courtyard (Photos 6-13)

The open air courtyard at Bethune School is the centerpiece of the complex, architecturally and physically. As noted, the courtyard masterfully ties the surrounding buildings together. The shortest distance for a person walking from point A to point B within the building complex, is through the courtyard. At once it is a pedestrian transit zone as well as a meeting place. In case of inclement weather, there are two covered walks which unobtrusively provide cover to transit this open space near the southern and northern ends of the courtyard. These covered walks effortlessly blend into the overall architectural style. The support poles, exposed I-beams, lighting devices, and utility piping for each covered walk is consistent and original to the building.

At the southern end (Photo 10) of the courtyard by the gymnasium are benches made of thin slabs of concrete with each slab resting upon four short columns made of brick. These elements form outdoor seating areas under the open part of the courtyard. These seating arrangements are original to the

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school (and reflected similar outdoor benches from the northern part of the courtyard removed with the addition of the library). Sitting on these benches in front of the gymnasium and gazing at the courtyard, small distinctions become evident that might not be noticed when hurriedly transitioning through the courtyard space. The shade of color used in the bricks for the two academic buildings forming the western and eastern physical boundaries of the courtyard are the same. But their shade is darker than the shade of color used in the bricks for the library and gymnasium exterior walls used to form the southern and northern physical boundaries.

Another distinction that applies only to the western and eastern inner walls of the courtyard is small groupings of bricks glazed with colors of red, yellow, light blue, white, and brown. These glazed bricks are grouped in combinations that break up the continuity of these two walls. On the western wall (Photo 7), the few doors opening to the courtyard are the same color with some outlined with lighter color of bricks as if to make the doorway larger than the actual physical door as well as the presence of a vertical run of colored glazed bricks. And on the eastern side (Photo 11) of the courtyard, a section of wall is infilled with glass and surrounds the door to the school's main office. All these decorative elements are original to the building.

When sitting on the benches and looking directly northward across the courtyard towards the library and then turning around looking at the exterior wall of the gymnasium, one notices that the same light color brick was used for both walls. Just as noticeable, there are no windows or glazed colored bricks used on either of these two walls facing the courtyard. The north wall does have a single unadorned door centered in this elevation. Figure 3 from 1961 shows blocks of color in various sizes adorning the gymnasium's north-facing exterior wall. These decorative patterns are no longer visible.

One additional distinctive element is notable in the courtyard. All covered walks surrounding the courtyard have flat roofs with one exception. On the covered walk extending along the eastern side of the courtyard, about halfway down its length, the walk's roof has three consecutive gables, original to the building. (Photos 12, 13) This area also has a single glass doorway surrounded by ceiling to floor glass in metal casings making the reception room for the office completely open to an observer standing just outside. The area directly above this doorway contains a two color striped colored glass. The angled roof runs towards the east creating a non-flat roof for this entire section of the school, which can be clearly seen when observing it from the open area (Photo 14) between the two original classroom wings. This is the only place in the entire school that is not a flat roof. This tri-gable section denotes a non-academic portion of the school complex containing the administrative or main office.

Nearby the front door to the main office, there are two identical sets of metal casement windows both topped with a dual-colored, striped corrugated metal panel. This corrugated metal the same design as used on the exterior walls of the classroom wings but the color is somewhat darker in shade to that atop the doorway to the main office.

Classroom Wings (Figure 1, Photos 15- 24) (For reference in photos and map sketches, the two original classroom wings are referred as Classroom Wing "1" facing Henry Street and Classroom Wing "2". Classroom Wing "3" is an addition to the original building.)

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Exterior – Observing the classroom wings, particularly the two original wings (Figure 1), at the north main entrance facing Henry Street one sees the interplay of brick, metal, and glass (Photo 15). The exterior of the classroom wings on both street facing sides (Photo 16) and interior sides (Photos 17, 18, 19) is a continuous row of windows encased in metal frames anchored within colored striped corrugated metal paneling which runs the length at the top and bottom as if holding the windows firmly in place, only broken near the end of the window run by a recessed exit door and a thin brick fire wall. There are two recessed exit doors opposite each other near the end of the wing with an exit door in the cross wall at the extreme end of each wing. The row of segmented windows - six window segments consisting of four horizontal lites - runs the entire length of this one-storied wing and ensures the maximum amount of sunlight is brought into the classroom spaces. The evenly spaced down-spouts for roof water runoff indicates that instead of one large interior space, there are multiple classroom spaces within. The second original classroom wing is a twin of the first wing. (Photos 20, 21)

Third Classroom Wing (Photos 45-48)

A third classroom wing was constructed in 1967 at a cost of \$473,700.00. The architects for the third classroom wing were Walker & Walker, the same as for the rest of Bethune School, with construction accomplished by L&M Construction. This wing is located at the rear of the school's property tucked behind the two original wings and off to the left side of the gymnasium. The location of the third classroom wing is masked to the west and north by Classroom Wings "1" and "2" and the rest of the original school building. When looking from Kennedy Drive, east to west and at a distance across the grass covered acreage, the third classroom wing can be seen, but its exterior appearance mostly reflects that of its two eldest siblings. Its length equals that of Classroom Wings "1" and "2" and it is connected by a covered walk to the original building complex. As with other alterations made in 1967, this covered walk's design reflects the architectural style of the original covered walks throughout the school. The exterior of this third wing matches the color and orientation of bricks, placement and shape of windows, and the use of striped colored metal siding above and below classroom windows as used in the original two classroom wings. The main difference is that this third wing uses more of the striped metal pieces and fewer windows than the two original wings. The alteration of the original school with the addition of this Classroom Wing "3" does not negatively impact the integrity of location, setting, design, materials, feeling, and association. Furthermore, it was added within the period of significance for the school.

Interior – long and wide hallways with classrooms on both sides are characteristics for all three classroom wings. Individual student lockers flank the wide and well-lit hallways. (Photo 22, 23) Classrooms have generous internal spaces (Photo 24). The interiors of the second and third classroom wings are twins of the first wing.

Educational and activity spaces, auditorium, and cafeteria (Photos 25-38)

This largest section of the school located on the western side of the courtyard houses the cafeteria, Albert M. Moody Auditorium, the Bethune Hall of Fame wall, the band room, Junior ROTC activities, industrial arts classrooms, and two long interior hallways. If the eastern side of the school where the classroom wings are located can be thought of as the academic heart, the western side can be thought of as the business heart of the school. In the western part, things are created – be it food for the body in the cafeteria, music for the ears in the band room, lectures and performances in the auditorium for the heart and mind, skills taught in the industrial arts classrooms, and leaders

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developed in the JROTC unit. (Bethune Jr-Sr High School JROTC unit was designated an honor unit by the Department of the Army for the 1972-73 school year, the one of only two such designations granted in Caddo Parish in 1973.)

Exterior – The exterior as seen from the courtyard has been described above. Just outside this section are parking and bus lanes.

Interior – The interior of this section has wide and long hallways. This main central hallway (Photos 25-27) is a mixture of colored bricks, including blue, orange, and red glazed brick features. The majority of the hallway is brown brick as seen on the rest of the school. The main hallway running from the parking and discharge areas to the courtyard is like a main traffic thoroughfare with a few exits. One exit is to another long brick lined connecting hallway (Photos 28, 29) to the band room and other academic activity spaces. A second exit is to enter one of two doors to the auditorium (Photo 30) and the next to last exit is to the cafeteria before the end doors opens into the courtyard. This major interior hallway features the wall-mounted Bethune Hall of Fame (Photo 31) to inspire and to inform.

The auditorium is comfortable, spacious, and functional. Its ceiling is acoustical tile. Its primary double entrances are denoted with red and orange glazed brickwork running perpendicular to the brick patterns in the main central hallway (Photo 30). This detail helps to denote the entrances and provide bursts of color in an otherwise industrial looking space as well as welcoming visitors into the more refined interior spaces of the auditorium. (Photos 32-35)

The cafeteria is functional and is adorned with brick, glass and metal (Photos 36-38). Its exposed I-beams have large light fixtures, and air ventilation ductwork carries on the industrial look as is found in the main central hallway.

Gymnasium (Photos 39-41)

Exterior – The exterior has been partly described above as viewed from the interior courtyard. However, the main entrances to the gymnasium are on the side of the building. Behind the exterior wall of the building, at the south end of the courtyard and facing the concrete and brick outdoor seating area, is the school's large mechanical room. Approaching the entrance of the gymnasium, the side exterior walls of the mechanical room seem to naturally lead towards the gymnasium's entrances (Photo 39). And when walking through the courtyard to the gymnasium, it can be seen that the roof becomes almost a half-a-story higher. Once inside the gymnasium, the higher roof becomes evident.

Interior – The interior of the gymnasium is a large wood floor for inside athletics or events and features collapsible bleachers on the east and west sides of the floor, which obviously reduces the floor space to an expected basketball court size when extended. There are two dressing rooms and showers on either side of the gymnasium. The high ceiling of the gymnasium reflects the industrial look with exposed steel beams, large light fixtures, and air ventilation ductwork.

Library (Photos 42-44)

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Exterior – The exterior is described in the section about the courtyard. However, as similar to the gymnasium, the main entrances to the library are the side elevations. The north elevation of the library forms the main entrance of the school as seen in Photo 3.

Interior – Slender steel beams are a feature of the library’s interior although the ceiling is typical acoustical tiles and not the more industrial treatments used for ceiling in the gymnasium and cafeteria as well as underneath the covered walks of the courtyard.

Auxiliary Contributing Elements

Tennis Court, 1 Site (Photos 49, 50): The tennis courts are located to the rear and off to the right side of the gymnasium looking north and have tall fencing partially encircling them. The tennis courts are level with the surface of the ground, masked by the school, and do not physically touch any part of the original building.

Football / Track Athletic Field, 1 Site (Figure 5; Photos 52-56): The football field remains as well as the running track which surrounds the playing field. This area still retains the original stadium lights. This part of the campus is across parking lots and therefore, not immediately adjacent to the school, but clearly original to the school when opened in 1961. However, the originals steel framed bleachers and any auxiliary buildings use to support events on the field (i.e. ticket office, etc.) have been removed. Complete removal of outdoor bleachers and auxiliary buildings seems to have taken place with the transition of the school from junior-senior high to elementary-middle grades. The absence of the bleachers and any small auxiliary buildings associated with this outdoor athletic area original to the school, does not adversely subtract from the historic significance and appearance of the school building.

Non-Contributing Resources

Small and Large Playground Sets, 2 Structures:

There are two playground sets (Photos 51-52) for the elementary located in the green space between the two original classroom wings and to the east of the classroom wings in a large grassy area of the school property. Both playground sets are non-contributing resources because they are of modern construction.

Concrete Pad, 1 site:

A solitary concrete pad is located directly behind the gymnasium and is longer than the gymnasium is wide (Photo 50). Its original use is unknown, but more than likely provided the hard surface needed for temporary single classroom buildings added just after the school opened in 1961. This specific pad has two concrete sidewalks connecting it to the gymnasium area. It is level with the surface of the ground, masked by the school, and does not physically touch any part of the original building.

Alterations, Mitigation of Alterations, and Discussion of Integrity

The alterations from the original design – addition of a library and third classroom wing both in 1967; move of the flagpole from the courtyard to front of Classroom Wing “1” due to the library construction; and the removal of the bleachers and small associated auxiliary buildings from the football / track athletic field - do not adversely impact the overall integrity of the school. Likewise, the two playground structures are clearly new and their presence are not overtly intrusive, do not physically touch the original school building, and do not negatively impact the historic integrity of the school.

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These alterations do not detract from the original character and look of Bethune Jr-Sr High School. Without doubt, Bethune Jr-Sr High School remains eligible for the National Register of Historic Places and it recognizable to alumni of the school.

Integrity

The built integrity of Bethune Jr-Sr High School reflects its significance – not only in architectural terms, but also in its meaning to the Mooretown-Hollywood Heights neighborhood. An early graduate who attended the school when it first opened in September 1961 would easily recognize the school today. In terms of the seven aspects of integrity, location, setting, feeling, association, design, materials, and workmanship are all intact. Alterations noted above have been minor and have been done to blend in with the original school building. Bethune Jr-Sr High School was and still remains an integral part and presence for the African-American community in the Mooretown-Hollywood Heights neighborhood and for Shreveport.

The pride, hard work, and achievements of the students, administrators, faculty, athletic teams, student clubs and organizations, and graduates since the school opened its doors in September 1961 has been phenomenal. Numerous graduates of Bethune School have become prominent business professionals, educators, lawyers, doctors, politicians, writers, and other noted in an array of professions. Anyone from the first graduating class would today recognize the school and effortlessly move around the campus reliving memories in the very places on campus where these memories were created.

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
x	G	Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions.): Education; Ethnic Heritage-Black

Period of Significance: 1961-1970

Significant Dates: September 6, 1961 – the inaugural opening, beginning of classes; April 5, 1968 – a civil rights incident on campus

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): Walker & Walker Architects; building contractor was Southern Builders

Period of Significance (justification):– Begins with construction and opening on September 6, 1961, and ends with 1970 when Caddo Parish Public Schools achieved unified status for racial integration.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary): The property does fall under Criterion Consideration G as the period of significance extends past the 50 year mark to 1970. This is because the school continued to be the used as an African American only secondary school in Shreveport through 1970, when integration was started in Caddo Parish schools (full integration was not declared until 1979).

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.)

Bethune Jr-Sr High School, located in the Mooretown-Hollywood Heights neighborhood of Shreveport in Caddo Parish, is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under the Caddo Parish Public School System Building Program, 1946 to 1961; multiple property submission at the local level under Criterion A: Education and Ethnic Heritage-Black. It meets the registration requirements of Property Subtype – Secondary School found in Section F of the MPS cover. It was conceived, built, and opened during a period of history where the United States had a legally segregated society. When opened in September 1961, the school was a modern neighborhood school with the sole role of secondary education at the seventh through twelfth grades for local African American students. This new school construction program by Caddo Parish, which included new schools like Bethune for black students and separate schools for white students, was a way to mitigate and delay implementing the 1954 decision in *Brown v the Board of Education*. The school was significant in providing education to the surrounding area's African American students in a new educational facility during this equalization era. On April 5, 1968, It was also the site of a spontaneous student boycott of classes after lunch in response to the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., the day prior on April 4, 1968. The students attending Bethune School and participating in the boycott not only acknowledged the loss of Dr. King, but also confirmed their personal and collective involvement in taking up the mantle of civil rights. The period of significance for the school campus is

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1961-1970, encompassing the years the school functioned as an African-American only school in Shreveport.

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

Criterion A: Education

The following italicized text was taken from the Booker T. Washington High School National Register nomination (also located in Shreveport). Any alterations made to this information relating to Bethune School are not italicized.

Following the Civil War, the Federal Reconstruction Legislation passed laws opening up public schools to all races and providing state and federal money for the operation of such schools. A Freedmen's Bureau agent in Caddo Parish that same year stated that local whites were bitter about blacks attending school and there were no whites who attended the mixed race school in Shreveport. Even though the 1868 legislation was in place, that does not mean that segregation was nonexistent; rather it was commonplace, as it would be for the next nearly 100 years in Shreveport.

The 1898 Louisiana state constitution further cemented segregation as a way of life. A portion of the constitution required separate schools for whites and blacks. The separate schools for black students were far inferior to the schools for white students. By 1900, a typical school building was a single or small multiple room frame schools for its students. By the 1910s through the 1940s, the single and multiple room frame schools were being replaced with larger school buildings. Of these schools built for African American students, there are six that are listed on the National Register of Historic Places, including the Central Colored High School in Shreveport. Others include "training schools" like the Bossier Parish and Webster Parish Training Schools. These were set up to help teach industrial and vocational skills as well as teacher training.

In Shreveport, the only secondary schools for African Americans prior to 1949 were Central Colored High School and the Milam Street Trade School. Central was built in 1917 and opened on September 23. Until Booker T. Washington High School was built in 1949, this was the only high school for African American students. It served both students who lived in the city as well as rural students who boarded with relatives residing in the city. Consisting of three brick buildings and three frame ones, the school taught basic courses in English, history, math, and geography. There was not much emphasis put on the social sciences, music, or art. The school went through the 11th grade.

Operating in conjunction with Central was the Milam Street Trade School, built in 1939. It opened across the street from Lakeside Park, where Booker T. Washington High School would be built ten years later. Started as an experiment by the Caddo Parish superintendent, the school provided vocational training, like the parish wide training schools, for young African American students prior to finishing high school. Students from Central were required to take one year of vocational training, usually during their 10th grade year, in some type of vocation at Milam Street Trade School.

Courses at Milam Street included beauty culture, home economics, carpentry, shoe repair, rug weaving, and general domestic arts. In addition to serving the Central students, Milam Street also had house wives and elementary students enrolled in some courses. Following World War II, a special high school for black veterans operated at the school as well.

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When Booker T. Washington High School opened in January 1950, it took the place of both Central Colored High School and the Milam Street Trade School. Central and Milam Street both became Junior Highs. Central is still standing today and operates as an elementary school while Milam Street, which closed in 1955, has since been demolished.

The new schools for African American students of the 1950s, like Booker T. Washington High School, were a result of the wide disparity seen between previous black and white schools. Previous surveys done of the African American schools described them as deplorable and that construction of a new high school would be one step towards improvement. Based on these surveys, great strides were made in the construction of quality school buildings for African American students. In addition to this survey, the Central Colored High School and Milam Street Trade School were woefully overcrowded at their current locations. Thus, the Booker T. Washington High School was built across the street from the Milam Street Trade School.¹

Bethune Junior-Senior High School, was built 11 years after Booker T. Washington was constructed. It was one of only of six black-only secondary schools built between 1946 and 1961 in Caddo Parish. When it opened in 1961, Bethune Jr-Sr High School continued to develop the educational goals that Booker T. Washington High School had set into motion.

Bethune Junior-Senior High School

For the significance area of Criterion A: Education, the period of 1946 to 1961 saw an expansion of the physical plant in Caddo Parish schools. New schools constructed during these fifteen years in Caddo Parish numbered 39, broken down by 21 white-only schools and 18 black-only schools including Bethune.² The period from 1946 to 1961 was a dynamic change in the physical plant for Caddo schools with the longer period 1946 to 1979 as a time of dynamic change for public education of African American children in Caddo Parish and the City of Shreveport. Bethune Jr-Sr High School was very much part of this transition and change.

For the most part, the black-only schools constructed like Bethune during this time were designed and sized to be neighborhood schools, serving a defined geographic area. An exception in terms of physical size, was the previously mentioned Booker T. Washington School. Of the 18 black-only schools (elementary, junior high, and high or secondary schools) constructed by the Caddo Parish School Board (CPSB) during this time, a majority were within the City of Shreveport with Bethune being number 17 built. As full integration was achieved in Caddo Parish beginning c.1970, geographic areas for specific schools became severely altered. Nonetheless, the construction of schools like Bethune with their size, materials, physical plant, style, and incorporation of modern architectural elements denoted a stark change in the high school campuses built for black students in 1917 and 1946.

¹ National Register Nomination, Booker T. Washington High School, Shreveport, Caddo Parish, Louisiana, National Register #15000414

² *A Record of Happenings & Experiences Of Roscoe H. White from Feb 1, 1935-June 30, 1962, While He Served as Assistance Superintendent & later as Superintendent of Education in Caddo Parish Louisiana*, pp64 & 65, Caddo Parish School Board News Scrapbooks, 073, Box 12, Folder 8, Archives, Noel Library, LSU Shreveport

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The period for local significance from 1946 to 1961 is in essence a change for black students in Caddo Parish which in 1950 still had a physical plant including 77 black only rural schools ranging in size from one to five class rooms.³ School campuses for black students like Bethune built during this local period of significance were clearly a change in physical campus environments from the black-only schools in existence before 1946.

Bethune Junior-Senior High School is an urban public school sitting on a 20 acre tract located within the historic African-American neighborhoods of Mooretown and Hollywood Heights in the City of Shreveport. Bethune School was opened to students on September 6, 1961 (start of the 1961-62 school year), as a black-only school during the era of racially-segregated public schools in Caddo Parish and at the mid-point between the U.S. Supreme Court desegregation decision of 1954 and full desegregation of public schools in Shreveport beginning in 1970. These years proved to be a dynamic period of change for Caddo Parish public schools characterized by an increase in the number of students, a deliberate expansion of black-only educational facilities, and the transition of education for black students from small city and rural school facilities to modern educational buildings in and around Shreveport as defined in the Caddo Parish Public School System Building Program, 1946-1961 Multiple Property Submission.

From 1946 to 1961, the student population in Caddo Parish almost doubled. Built originally for 800 students, Bethune School, in its inaugural school year of 1961-62, had a student population of 1,074, and this reflected similar overcrowding experiences of other black-only schools which opened during this period.⁴ For the 1961-62 school year, Caddo Parish public schools noted a 1,410 increase in the number of new students. Of this specific increase, some 1,068 of the new students were in black-only schools⁵. This dynamic period of change was not only in terms of the increase of modern educational facilities for black students, but also a conscious attempt by the then Superintendent of Caddo Parish Schools to increase the hiring of black teachers, make sure of a more equitable salary for both white and black teachers, attempt to equalize the same allocated dollar amounts per student for instructional materials, and effort to permanently close inadequate black-only city and rural school facilities.⁶ Notwithstanding these equalization efforts by Superintendent White from 1943 until his retirement in 1961, while there had been concerted efforts to improve black-only schools, it must be clearly understood that these efforts were not to facilitate racial integration of Caddo Parish schools, but rather to find a way to maintain segregation with "equal" facilities.

Highlights from a CPSB enrollment report published in the *Shreveport Times* on March 2, 1961, reinforced the efforts of then school Superintendent Roscoe H. White in advocating an expanded plant building program for public schools. The comprehensive report as reported by the *Times* summarized that: most growth and expansion were in existing residential areas; people with children didn't want to live in older sections of Shreveport resulting in older schools losing students; the city is

³ *Caddo Parish Public Schools Plant Data, February 1, 1950*, Caddo Parish School Board News Scrapbooks, 073, Box 12A, Folder 10-6 (Plat map and Plant data, 1950), Archives, Noel Library, LSU Shreveport

⁴ Caddo Parish School Board Minute Books, 1955-1970, Film 9, Reel 3, Archives, Noel Library, LSU Shreveport; Paper, *History of Bethune*, p3, Ivory (Ike) Salone

⁵ "Caddo Schools Enroll 49,045 On First Day" page One A, *Shreveport Journal*, Vol 67, September 6, 1961, Media Center, Noel Library, LSU Shreveport

⁶ "Superintendent White retires, page One & 15A, *Shreveport Times*, Vol 90, Number 287, September 10, 1961, Media Center, Noel Library, LSU Shreveport

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more metropolitan with business moving to major traffic arteries of older neighborhood filling in former residential spaces; of the children enrolled in white elementary schools in January 1960 over 13 percent came from schools outside the parish indicating population shifts; and the CPSB report estimated new enrollments in Caddo schools were forecasted to increase 1,500 pupils a year. The enrollment report as published by the *Times* concluded by summarizing for the 11 years (1950 to 1961), the number of black high school graduates had increased more than 300 percent.⁷ Additionally, an article on public education in Caddo Parish published in a local magazine in September 1962 noted between 1950 and 1960, the population growth in the United States grew by 18.5 percent, Louisiana by 21.4 percent and Caddo Parish by 26.8 percent.⁸ High birth rates, longevity, and in-migration explained the increase although the states of Arkansas and Mississippi both lost population. And the article noted that within Louisiana those parishes containing a metropolitan complex like a large city gained population while mostly rural parishes lost population.

This data from the *Shreveport Times* and Shreveport magazine goes towards explaining why a majority of new black schools were overcrowded on their opening day. Bethune Jr-Sr High School was no exception. As noted previously, on its opening day Bethune was overcrowded by 274 pupils.⁹ Seven years later in a 1968 survey by the George Peabody College for Teachers of Caddo Parish public schools, Bethune was again overcrowded. The Peabody report showed for Bethune School a plant capacity of 1,450 (including temporary classrooms) but with a fall 1967 enrollment of 1,605.¹⁰

In regular session in June 1949, the Caddo Parish School Board (CPSB) passed a motion to purchase a 20 acre tract in the Mooretown area to construct a combination junior-senior high school. The CPSB's Building and Grounds Committee noted the capacity of the proposed school would be 800 students and forecasted \$990,000 for planning purposes. Of this number, \$108,000 was reserved for furniture, equipment, and the architect's fee with any remainder going towards construction costs. The new school was assigned as Project No. 50 until a formal name was decided upon. On August 5, 1959, in regular session, the CPSB approved moving forward on the new school.¹¹

On September 2, 1959, the CPSB Executive Committee selected Walker & Walker Architects to design Project No. 50. Later bids from five builders were called for and received by CPSB on May 26, 1960. The highest bid was \$791,500 with the lowest from Southern Builders, Inc. being \$743,900.00. Southern Builders was selected.

During the regular session on July 12, 1961, the CPSB approved the formal name for Project No. 50. The "new junior-senior high school on Henry Street" was to "be named Bethune High School." The CPSB minutes noted "the name had been selected to honor the late Mary McLeod Bethune, a highly

⁷ "School Board Presented New Enrollment Report," *Shreveport Times*, Caddo Parish School Board News Scrapbooks, 073, Box 14, Archives, Noel Library, LSU Shreveport

⁸ "Public Education in Caddo Parish, Part I," *Shreveport Magazine*, September 1963, Caddo Parish School Board News Scrapbooks, 073, Box 13, Folder 16 (Articles from Shreveport Magazine), Archives, Noel Library, LSU Shreveport

⁹ *History of Bethune*, p3, Ivory (Ike) Salone

¹⁰ *Caddo Parish Public Schools, A Survey Report*, p215, George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, TN, 1968, Archives, Noel Library, LSU Shreveport

¹¹ Caddo Parish School Board Minute Books, 1955-1970, Film 9, Reel 3, Archives, Noel Library, LSU Shreveport

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respected Southern Negro educator who had done much for Negro education in the South.”¹² At the same time, the CPSB voted approval of \$16,000 to pave Henry Street running in front of the soon-to-be opened Bethune Jr-Sr High School. This funding was in addition to funds provided by the City of Shreveport and Mooretown neighborhood residents and businesses.

The front page article of the *Shreveport Journal* on September 6, 1961, announced the beginning of the 1961-62 school year. The article stated the schools in the city enrolled 49,045 students on opening day. And the article continued that of the 193 new teachers hired for the school year, most of the 48 new hired black teachers were to be at “Bethune Junior-Senior High School and Linear Junior High School, both opened for the first time this week.”¹³

The first and longest serving principal of Bethune was Mr. Albert M. Moody. Principal Moody had served as an officer in the United States Army during World War II and continued as an officer with the rank of Captain in the United States Army Reserve during the Korean War in the early 1950s. Later he became Assistant Dean of Men at Southern University before returning to Caddo Parish to teach mathematics at Central High School and then Booker T. Washington High School. Mr. Moody remained at Bethune as Principal until his retirement in 1983.¹⁴

Interesting to note are the words written by Superintendent White in 1955 about the ongoing school construction effort. His description for the planning of a school contained both educational and architectural designs. Although written in 1955, his general description fits Bethune Jr-Sr High School. Superintendent White wrote that when planning a school, one considers

“Careful location of plants in relation to population factors; adequate sites ranging in size from ten acres for elementary schools to forty or more for senior high schools; building design that is adapted to climatic factors including heat, light and ventilation; arrangement of learning areas to implement the educational program; esthetically pleasing use of materials and color; fireproof construction augmented by single story construction to insure maximum student safety; and a type of design and construction that reflects economical initial cost and long term maintenance.”¹⁵

The Architects^{16 17}

Walker & Walker, Architects, in Shreveport was composed of brothers John A. Walker (b 1908) and Marshall H. Walker (b 1909), both born at Fort Madison, Iowa. Both served in the United States Navy in World War II and were highly educated and experienced architects with Marshall Walker having taken advanced studies in architecture in France. They were practitioners of the late International style and practiced in Shreveport. Noted buildings designed by them in Shreveport were the State Office Building (1954), Morningside Baptist Church (1957), Shreveport Long Leaf Lumber Company

¹² Caddo Parish School Board Minute Books, 1955-1970, Film 9, Reel 3, Archives, Noel Library, LSU Shreveport

¹³ “Caddo Schools Enroll 49,045 On First Day,” page One A, *Shreveport Journal*, Vol 67, September 6, 1961, Media Center, Noel Library, LSU Shreveport

¹⁴ Burton, *The Blacker the Berry...A Black History of Shreveport*, p250

¹⁵ *Planning the School Plant Program*, p2, Caddo Parish School Board Scrapbooks, 073; Box 12; Folder 6 (Roscoe H. White Talks); Archives, Noel Library, LSU Shreveport

¹⁶ *1962 Historical Directory*, American Institute of Architects (accessed online)

¹⁷ Fricker, *Louisiana Architecture 1945-1965 Modernism Triumphant – Commercial and Institutional Buildings*, pp18 & 19

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(1958), and Shreveport City Hall (1957-1958). The City Hall, is today's Shreveport Police Department headquarters on the corner of Texas Avenue and Murphy Street just outside downtown. This structure (as well as the now demolished State Office Building) clearly reflects the late International style. Later in 1978, Walker & Walker, Architects, renovated the former federal court house and post office built in 1912 on Texas Street in downtown to be repurposed as the Shreve Memorial Library headquarters. This specific building was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1974.

Conclusion:

Bethune Jr-Sr High School qualifies to be recognized and listed on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A. Its service to education has been steadfast to its neighborhood and the larger City of Shreveport. During the period 1946 to 1961 when Caddo Parish public schools were experiencing a great expansion in physical plants with the construction of 39 new schools, only five were named after a person. Of these five named schools, only one became the namesake of a respected African American woman and educator; and that one school was Bethune Jr-Sr High School. Bethune Jr-Sr High School was more than just a place of education but also a place of spirit and heart reflecting the character of the very namesake of the school, Mary McLeod Bethune.

Developmental History/Additional historic context information

Civil Rights Incident at Bethune Jr-Sr High School¹⁸

On the evening of April 4, 1968, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., was assassinated in Memphis, Tennessee. The next day on Friday, April 5, many students at Bethune Jr-Sr High School conducted an afternoon boycott of classes after lunch. When the school bell rang for the afternoon session of classes, students began chanting "we won't go" and gathered in the auditorium. It was here where students took the stage and spoke of their feelings and thoughts to those assembled. Afterwards, the Bethune principal, Mr. Albert M. Moody, called upon one of the student leaders (Mr. Curtis Hooks, Bethune Class of 1968) who had helped to organize this spontaneous boycott to ask the participating students to return to class. The principal's reasoning is that Dr. King would not want them to miss out on their education. Based upon Mr. Moody's sage advice, the students made the decision themselves to return to their classrooms without further incident. The students attending Bethune School and participating in the boycott not only acknowledged the loss of Dr. King, but also confirmed their personal and collective involvement in taking up the mantle of civil rights.

9. Major Bibliographical Resources

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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American Institute of Architects. *1962 Historical Directory* accessed online)

¹⁸ "Bethune Jr. and Sr. High School April 5, 1968 Boycott/Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.," Email from Curtis Hooks to Lane Callaway, June 8, 2017

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- Blokker, Laura E. *Education in Louisiana*. Greensburg, Louisiana. Southeast Preservation. Prepared for Office of Cultural Development Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation. May 15, 2012. Print.
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- Caddo Parish School Board News Scrapbooks, 073, Box 12A, Archives, Noel Library, LSU Shreveport. Print.
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- Kingsley, Karen. *Buildings of Louisiana*. Oxford, U.K. Oxford University Press. 2003. Print.
- Salone, Ivory (Ike). *History of Bethune*. Unpublished memories of Bethune Jr-Sr High School, graduate, Class of 1965). No date. Print.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

Bethune Junior-Senior High School
Name of Property

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository: Special Collections, Noel Memorial Library, LSU Shreveport

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

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: 20 acres

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 32.464418 | Longitude: -93.814354 |
| 2. Latitude: 32.464385 | Longitude: -93.810179 |
| 3. Latitude: 32.462518 | Longitude: -93.810125 |
| 4. Latitude: 32.462519 | Longitude: -93.814387 |

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.) The nominated property is bounded on the north by Henry Street, on the east by Kennedy Drive, on the west by Curtis Lane and on the south partially by McCord Circle with the remainder as property line to Kennedy Drive.

Officially described as 20 acres being Lots 1,2,3,4 &5 Mrs. Margaretha K. Wolfe Estate Partn Bethune Junior High School (Legal property description from Caddo Parish Tax Assessor) – see imagery map for boundaries.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary of the nominated property includes all land historically associated with Bethune Jr-Sr High School and its activities. The original 20 acres retains its original rectangular shape and has remained intact since 1961 as the campus for the school.

11. Form Prepared By

Bethune Junior-Senior High School
Name of Property

Caddo Parish, Louisiana
County and State

name/title: William Lane Callaway, Historian & Billy Wayne, Historian
organization:
street & number: 9677 Catawba Drive
city or town: Shreveport state: LA zip code: 71115
e-mail: wllcallaway@att.net
telephone: 218.402.3854
date: September 29, 2015

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 3000x2000 at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Bethune Jr-Sr High School (historic name)
City or Vicinity: Shreveport
County: Caddo
State: Louisiana
Name of Photographer: Jenn Wasserman of Jenn Brooke Photography
Date of Photographs: September 12, 2017

- 1 of 56: View of main entrance façade from Henry Street, camera facing southeast
- 2 of 56: View of main entrance façade from front parking lot, camera facing southeast
- 3 of 56: View of main entrance façade, front elevation, camera facing south to front of library
- 4 of 56: View of main entrance façade, right side entry doors to courtyard, camera facing southeast
- 5 of 56: View of front elevation, camera facing southeast
- 6 of 56: View of courtyard, camera facing due north towards rear of library
- 7 of 56: View of courtyard, camera facing due south towards front of gymnasium
- 8 of 56: View of courtyard, camera facing southeast towards Main Office
- 9 of 56: View of courtyard, camera facing northwest
- 10 of 56: View of courtyard, camera facing northeast, showing concrete outdoor benches
- 11 of 56: View of courtyard, camera facing due east, showing glass wall of Main Office

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- 12 of 56: View of courtyard, camera facing southeast, showing gabled roof of Main Office
- 13 of 56: View of courtyard, camera facing northeast, showing close up of gabled roof
- 14 of 56: Between Classroom Wings "1" & "2" showing rear of gabled roof, camera facing northwest
- 15 of 56: View of classroom Wing "1" north elevation and main entrance façade facing Henry Street, camera facing southwest
- 16 of 56: View of classroom Wing "1" north elevation facing Henry Street, camera facing southwest
- 17 of 56: View of classroom Wing "3" north elevation, camera facing west
- 18 of 56: View of classroom Wing "1" south elevation, camera facing northwest
- 19 of 56: Between Classroom Wings "1" & "2" with camera facing due west
- 20 of 56: In open field showing east ends of Classroom Wings "1" & "2" with camera facing southwest
- 21 of 56: In open field showing south elevation of Classroom Wings "2" and extreme northeast corner of Classroom Wing "3" with camera facing northwest
- 22 of 56: View of interior hallway of Classroom Wing "1" with camera facing due east
- 23 of 56: View of interior hallway of Classroom Wing "2" with camera facing due east
- 24 of 56: View of a typical classroom, camera facing north
- 25 of 56: View of main central hallway, near Albert M. Moody Auditorium, camera facing west
- 26 of 56: Second view of main central hallway, camera facing east
- 27 of 56: Another view of main central hallway end cap and exit, camera facing west
- 28 of 56: View of intersection of main central hallway and connecting hallway to academic spaces, camera facing southeast
- 29 of 56: View of connecting hallway to academic spaces, camera facing due south
- 30 of 56: Double doors to Albert M. Moody Auditorium, camera facing due south
- 31 of 56: View of Bethune Hall of Fame exhibit, camera facing due south
- 32 of 56: View of Albert M. Moody Auditorium, camera facing southwest
- 33 of 56: Second view of Albert M. Moody Auditorium, camera facing southeast
- 34 of 56: View of front and stage area of Albert M. Moody Auditorium, camera facing east
- 35 of 56: View of from stage of Albert M. Moody Auditorium, camera facing due north
- 36 of 56: View of cafeteria, camera facing due north
- 37 of 56: Second view of cafeteria, camera facing northwest
- 38 of 56: Another view of cafeteria showing east exit doors to covered walk, camera facing north
- 39 of 56: View of covered walk from gymnasium towards Courtyard showing western wall of school's mechanical room, camera facing northwest
- 40 of 56: View of interior of gymnasium, camera facing due south
- 41 of 56: Second view of interior of gymnasium showing expandable seating, camera facing southwest
- 42 of 56: View of interior of library showing front desk, bookcases, and general instructional area, camera facing northeast
- 43 of 56: Second view of interior of library showing bookcases, camera facing northwest
- 44 of 56: Another view of interior of library showing bookcases, general instructional area, and technology area, camera facing due north
- 45 of 56: View of covered walk to Classroom Wing "3" with camera facing east
- 46 of 56: View of north elevation of Classroom Wing "3" with camera facing east
- 47 of 56: View of south elevation of Classroom Wing "3" and gymnasium, camera facing northwest

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- 48 of 56: In open field showing south elevation of all three classroom wings, camera facing northwest
- 49 of 56: View of Tennis Court, camera facing northeast
- 50 of 56: View of concrete pad behind gymnasium showing south elevation of gymnasium, camera facing northwest
- 51 of 56: View of small playset between Classroom Wings "1" & "2" with camera facing southwest
- 52 of 56: View of large playset in open field near east end of Classroom Wings "1" & "2" with camera facing southwest
- 53 of 56: Open field on south part of campus looking towards former site of football field with lights on tall poles, camera facing northwest
- 54 of 56: View of parking area and school bus lane on west side of school showing former site of football field with lights on tall poles, camera facing southwest
- 55 of 56: View of fence line separating school from former site of football field but showing track and tall light poles, camera facing south
- 56 of 56: Another view of former site of football field, showing track and tall light poles, camera facing southwest towards Curtis Lane

Bethune Junior-Senior High School
Name of Property

Caddo Parish, Louisiana
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FIGURES

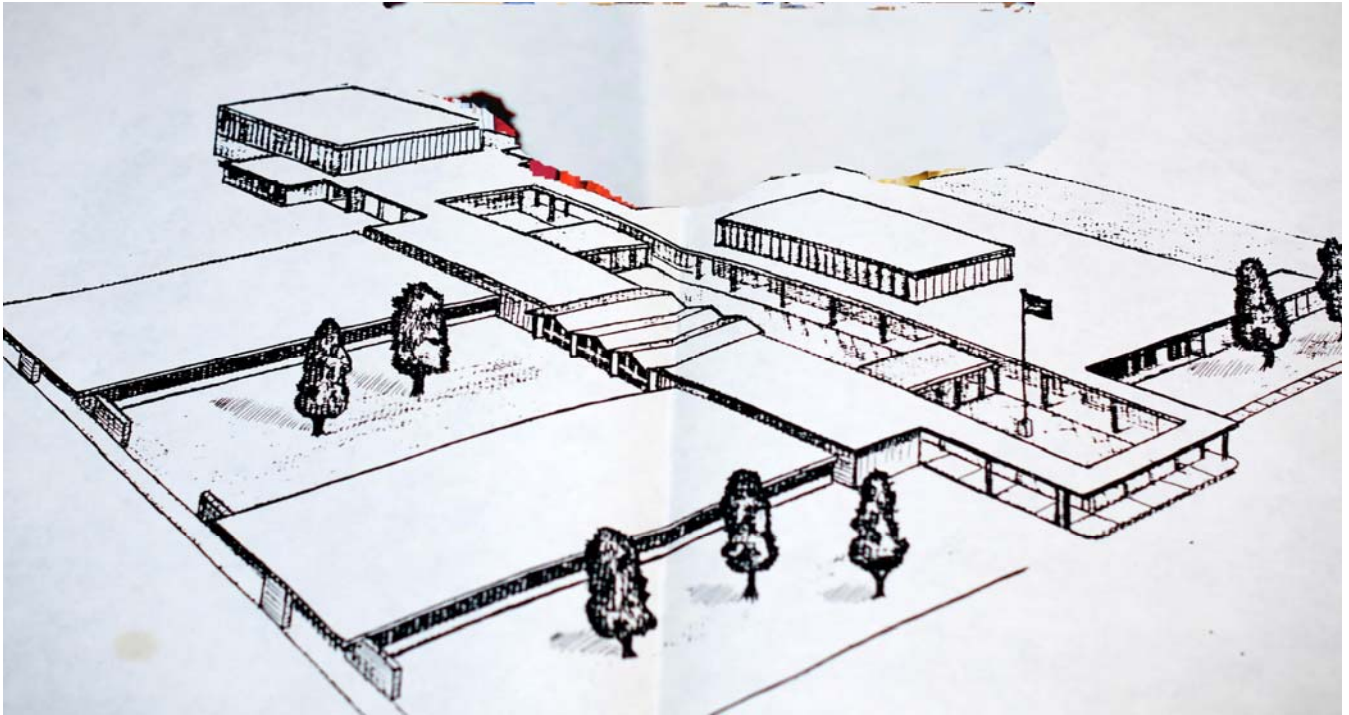


Figure 1: Sketch Overview of Bethune Jr-Sr High School, courtesy Ivory (Ike) Salone, Class of 1965

Bethune Junior-Senior High School
Name of Property

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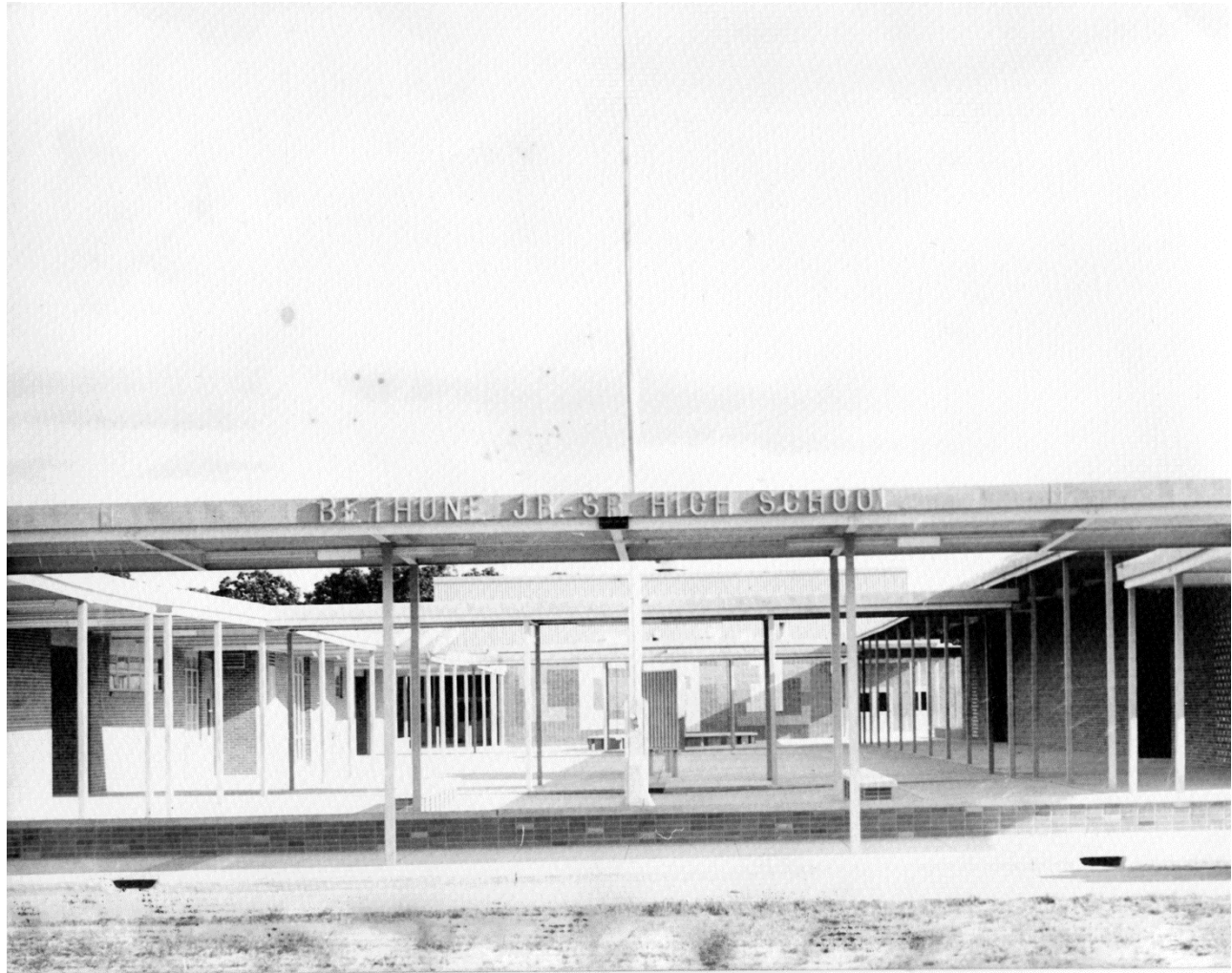


Figure 2: Bethune Jr-Sr High School front elevation before opening, 1961, Archives, Noel Library, LSU Shreveport

Bethune Junior-Senior High School
Name of Property

Caddo Parish, Louisiana
County and State



Figure 3: Bethune Jr-Sr High School front elevation from Henry Street before opening, 1961, Archives, Noel Library, LSU Shreveport

Bethune Junior-Senior High School
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Figure 4: Bethune Jr-Sr High School from east towards classroom wings, 1961, Archives, Noel Library, LSU Shreveport

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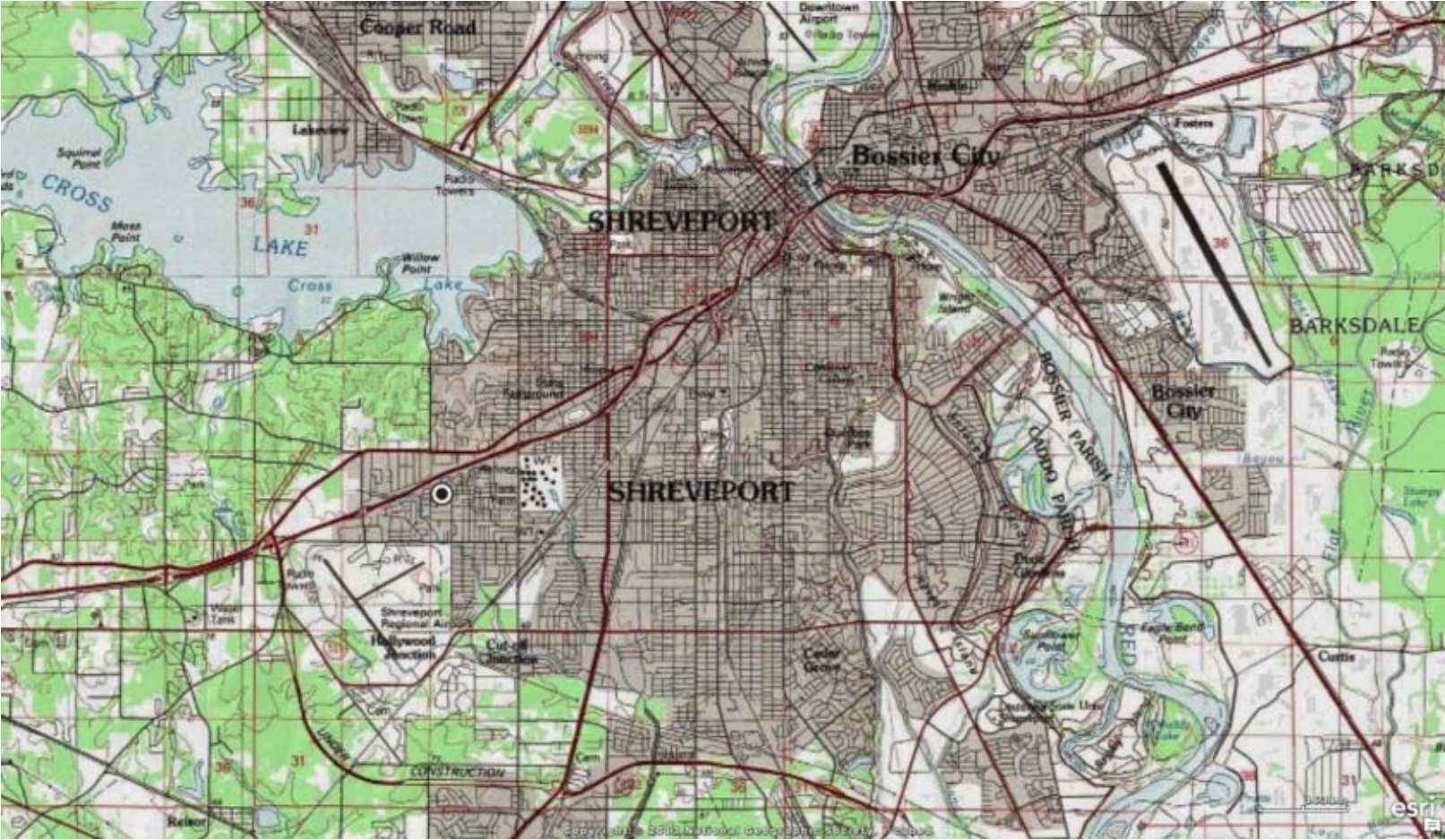


Figure 5: Bethune Fire (Football Field Bleachers with burning auxiliary building), no date, Shreveport Times, Archives, Noel Library, LSU Shreveport

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.

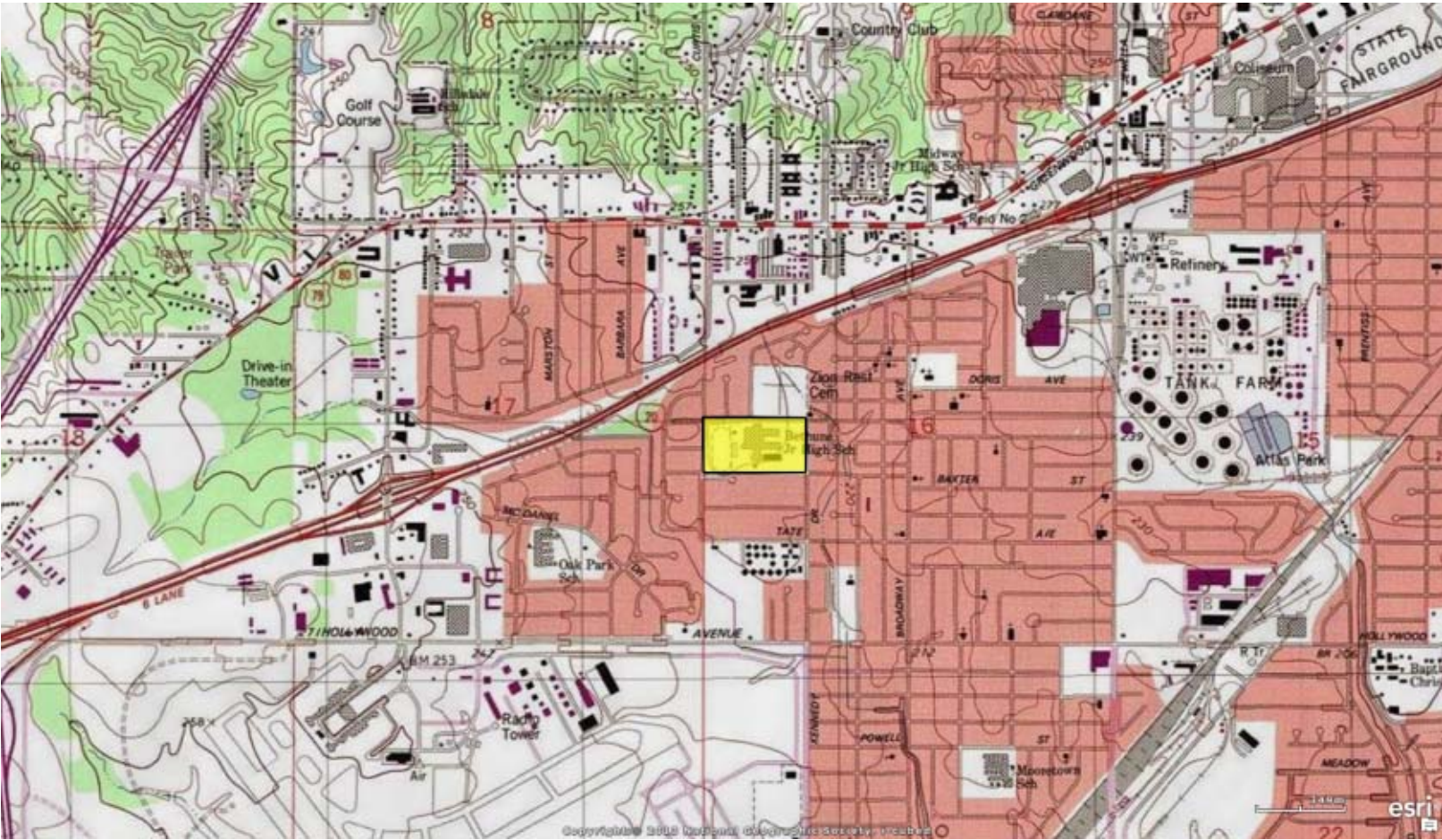
Bethune Junior-Senior High School, Caddo Parish, LA



Latitude: 32.463602

Longitude: -93.812289

Bethune Junior-Senior High School, Caddo Parish, LA

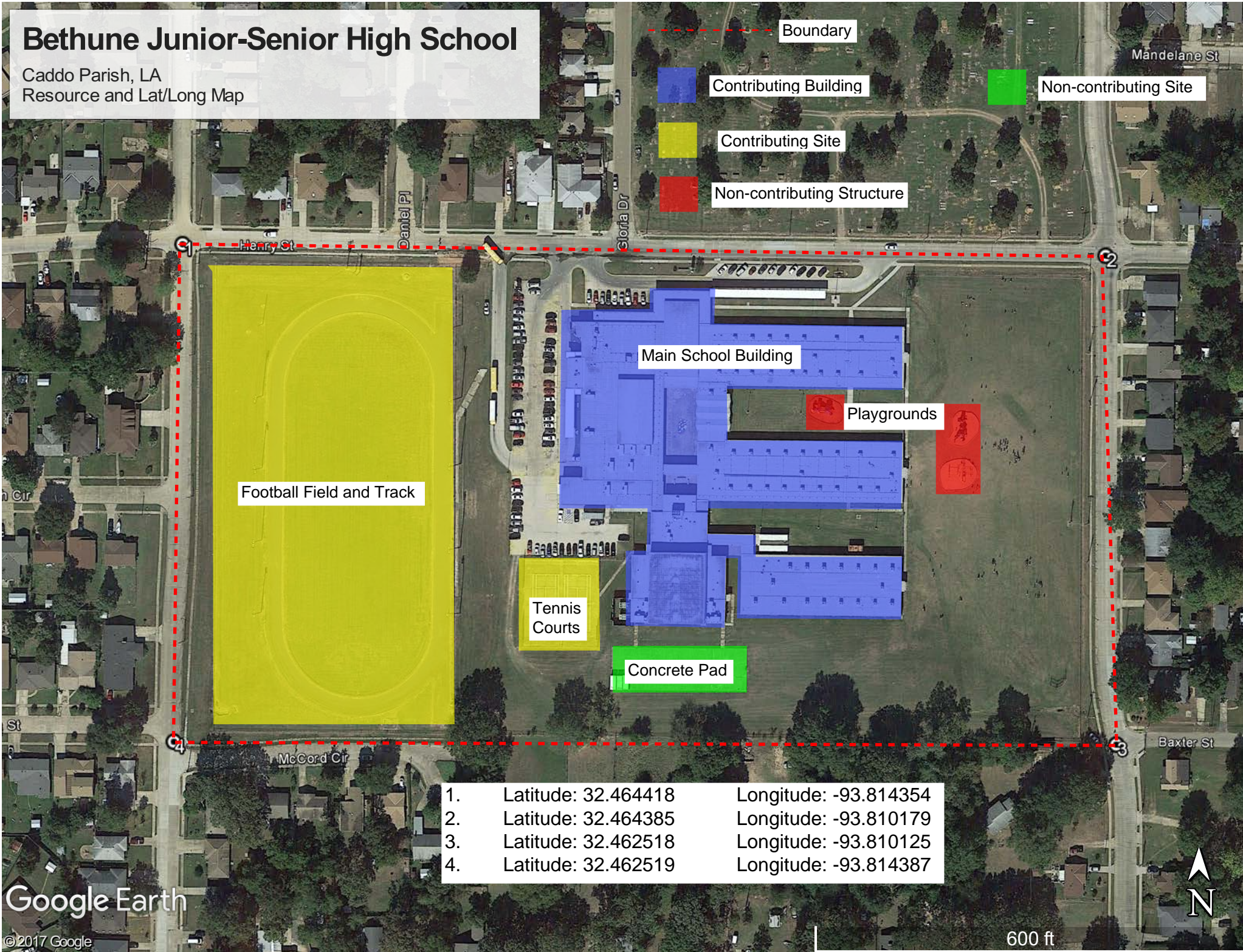


Latitude: 32.463602

Longitude: -93.812289

Bethune Junior-Senior High School

Caddo Parish, LA
Resource and Lat/Long Map



Bethune Junior-Senior High School
Caddo Parish, LA
Photo Key (not to scale)

Photo 24 is not on this map as it is a photo of a typical classroom found in the building.

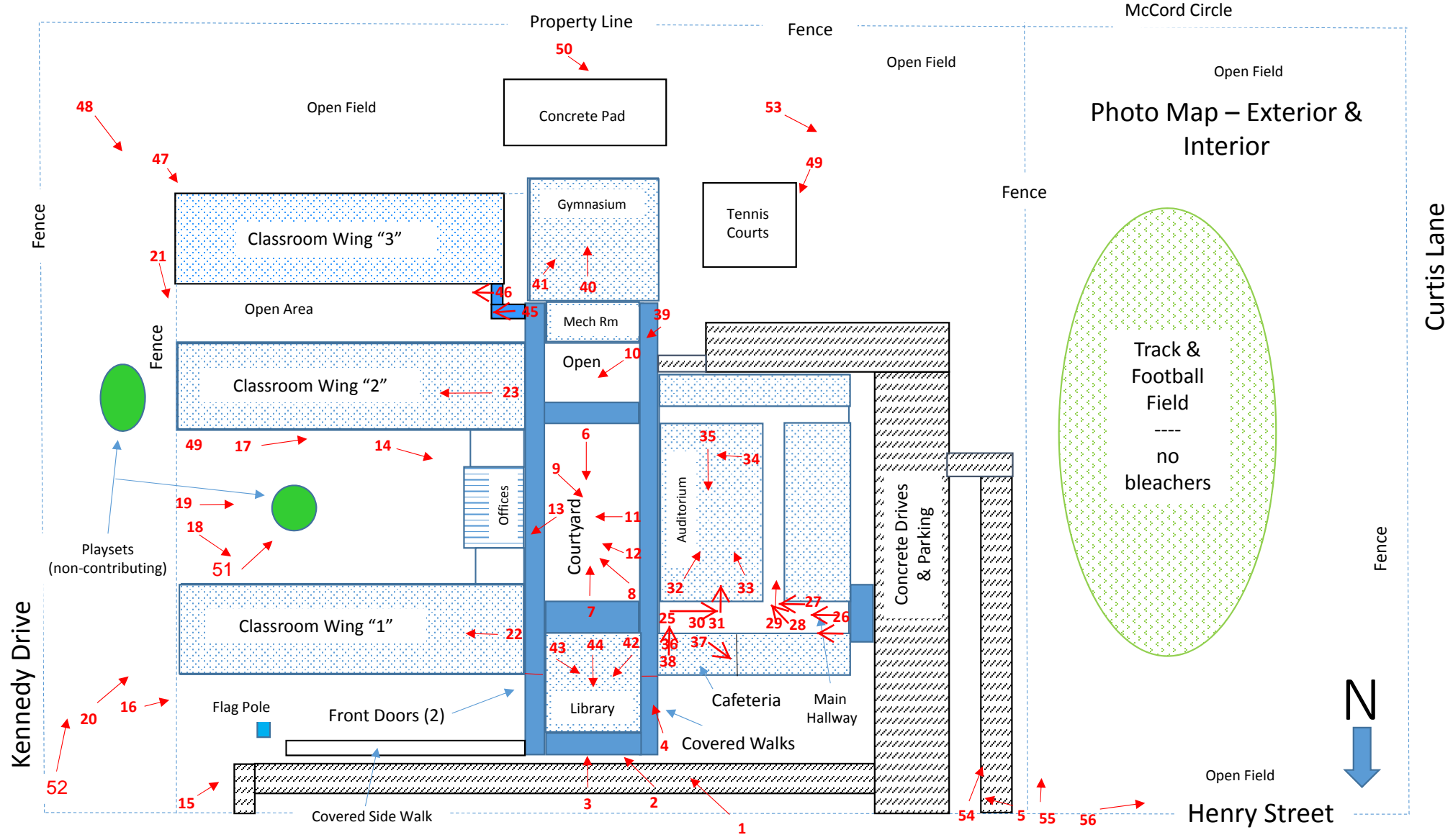


Photo Map – Exterior & Interior



OAK
PARK









ALL VISITORS MUST REPORT TO OFFICE





JROTC
MEMORIAL

CAR
PICK
UP

ONE
WAY
←



SPARTANS



MAIN
OFFICE
←



WALKWAY OFFICE





SPARTANS





Hand-drawn letters on the pavement: "U", "T", "S", "R", "O", "A".





























1999

ALTOON







EXIT





ALBERT M. MOGDY
AUDITORIUM

Football

Football

Football



**Albert M. Moody
Auditorium**

ALBERT M. MOODY
AUDITORIUM



BY



AUDITORIUM

Small plaques or names mounted on the wall above the trophy cases.



BETHUNE
WALL OF
FAME





AUDITORIUM



Small plaques or names mounted on the wall above the trophy case.

BETHUNE
WALL OF
FAME

Small plaques or names mounted on the wall above the second trophy case.









DP

EXIT

88











Endurance Resilience

Excellence is our GOAL!

Dedication





Excellence is our GOAL!

Dedication Motivation

silience



NONFICTION

NEWBERY CALDECOTT

FICTION

Pete Cat
Valentine's Day Is Cool



Love

You're off to great places!
TODAY
is your day! Your
MOUNTAIN
is waiting. So...
get on your
WAY!

























UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 1/11/2018 Date of Pending List: 1/29/2018 Date of 16th Day: 2/13/2018 Date of 45th Day: 2/26/2018 Date of Weekly List:

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

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

Accept Return Reject 2/21/2018 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria:

Reviewer Jim Gabbert Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2275 Date _____

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

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



BILLY NUNGESSER
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

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

BILL CODY
DEPUTY SECRETARY

October 10, 2017

Adam Bailey
505 Travis St, Ste 440
Shreveport, LA 71101

Dear Mr. Bailey:

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

**Caddo Parish Public School System Building Program, 1943-1979 Multiple Property Submission & Bethune Junior-Senior High School
Caddo Parish, LA**

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

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

We have scheduled the nomination for presentation to the National Register Review Committee on **Thursday, December 14, 2017**, and would like to receive your comments by that time in fulfillment of the comment period. This letter serves as notification initiating the sixty-day comment period.

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

Adam Bailey
October 10, 2017
Page 2

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

Thanks,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Kristin Sanders". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long horizontal flourish at the end.

Kristin Sanders
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

**SHREVEPORT HISTORIC DISTRICT COMMISSION REPORT FOR:
CADDO PARISH PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM BUILDING PROGRAM, 1943-1979 MULTIPLE
PROPERTY SUBMISSION & BETHUNE JUNIOR-SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL
NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION**

NAME OF CLG: _____

PROPERTY NAME: _____

PROPERTY ADDRESS: _____

DATE SENT: _____

DATE OF NATIONAL REGISTER REVIEW COMMITTEE MEETING: _____

Does the nomination meet the Criteria for Listing on the National Register of Historic Places?

Yes _____ No _____ Criterion: A _____ B _____ C _____ D _____

Has public comment been included? Yes _____ No _____ Explain:

The Commission recommends that the property or properties should be listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

The Commission would like to make the following recommendations regarding the nomination (use additional sheets if necessary): _____

The Commission recommends that the property or properties should not be listed on the National Register of Historic Places for the following reasons:

The Commission chooses not to make a recommendation on this nomination for the following reasons:

Historic District Commission Chair (Print Name)

Signature

Date

Chief Elected Official (Print Name)

Signature

Date

This report and recommendation should be mailed to:

National Register Coordinator
Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation
PO Box 44247
Baton Rouge, LA 70804

Questions about this form may be directed to the National Register Coordinator – Jessica Richardson at 225-215-4595 or jrichardson@crt.la.gov.

**SHREVEPORT HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION REPORT FOR:
CADDO PARISH SCHOOL SYSTEM BUILDING PROGRAM 1946 TO 1961
MULTIPLE PROPERTY SUBMISSION & BETHUNE JUNIOR-SENIOR HIGH
SCHOOL
NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION**

NAME OF CLG: Shreveport, Louisiana

PROPERTY NAME: Caddo Parish School System Building Program 1946 to 1961 & Bethune Junior-Senior High School

PROPERTY ADDRESS: 4331 Henry Street, Shreveport, Louisiana 71109, Caddo Parish (Bethune Jr-Sr High School only)

DATE SENT: December 8, 2017

DATE OF NATIONAL REGISTER REVIEW COMMITTEE MEETING: December 14, 2017

Does the nomination meet the Criteria for Listing on the National Register of Historic Places?

Yes No Criterion: A B C D

Has public comment been included: Yes No Explain:

Public announcement was made and discussions of the nominations were conducted during regular scheduled sessions of the Shreveport Historic Preservation Commission on July 18, August 15, September 19, October 17, and November 28. These regular sessions were announced in accordance with the Louisiana open meetings law with notices posted in accordance with normal practice.

The Commission recommends that the property or properties should be listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

The Commission would like to make the following recommendations regarding the nomination (use additional sheets if necessary): N/A

The Commission recommends that the property or properties should not be listed on the National Register of Historic Places for the following reasons: N/A

The Commission chooses not to make a recommendation on this nomination for the following reasons: N/A

B. Slattery Johnson, Jr.
Historic Preservation Commission Chair (Print Name)



Signature

11/28/17
Date

Mayor Ollie S. Tyler
Chief Elected Official (Print Name)



Signature

12-8-17
Date



BILLY NUNGESSER
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

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



DATE: January 10, 2018

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

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

RE: Bethune Junior-Senior High School, Caddo Parish, LA

Jim,

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

Thanks,

Jessica 

Enclosures:

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