

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form

This form is used for documenting property groups relating to one or several historic contexts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin *How to Complete the Multiple Property Documentation Form* (formerly 16B). Complete each item by entering the requested information.

 x New Submission _____ Amended Submission



A. Name of Multiple Property Listing

Caddo Parish Public School System Building Program, 1946 to 1961

B. Associated Historic Contexts

(Name each associated historic context, identifying theme, geographical area, and chronological period for each.)

- Caddo Parish School Construction Program, 1946 to 1961
- Toward a Unitary District Short of Public School Integration, 1943 to 1970
- Caddo Parish Unified School System, 1965 to 1979

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D. Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this documentation form meets the National Register documentation standards and sets forth requirements for the listing of related properties consistent with the National Register criteria. This submission meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR 60 and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation.

Kristen P. Sanders
Signature of certifying official

Deputy SHPO
Title

December 18, 2017
Date

State or Federal Agency or Tribal government

I hereby certify that this multiple property documentation form has been approved by the National Register as a basis for evaluating related properties for listing in the National Register.

[Signature]
Signature of the Keeper

2-21-2018
Date of Action

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

Caddo Parish Public School System Building Program, 1946-1961
Name of Multiple Property Listing

Louisiana
State

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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 250 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, PO Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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E. Statement of Historic Contexts

The public school system in Caddo Parish, Louisiana, during the time of 1946 to 1961 was racially segregated. The parish’s public school system would not become unified until 1979. One piece of evidence denoting segregation was the massive program of construction and expansion of the physical plant of public schools during years 1946 to 1961. During this time, 39 new schools were opened – 21 white, 18 black – most within the incorporated limits of the City of Shreveport. If this racial separation of school campuses in Caddo Parish is the only element examined, then it is shortsighted. Steps, short of the integration of students by race on any particular school campus, were taken beginning in 1943 to create the foundation for an eventual unified school system in Caddo Parish. If these 39 new schools had not been constructed in the period of 1946 to 1961, then Caddo Parish could not have easily achieved a fully unified district by 1979 without great cost and quick expansion in its physical school plant. These 39 schools, although geographically scattered within Caddo Parish and the City of Shreveport, have several common characteristics. They share similar design styles, architects, method of construction, scale, spatial arrangements and orientation, setting, materials, and feeling.

Caddo Parish School Construction Program, 1946 to 1961

Caddo Parish public schools underwent a large scale building program from 1946 to 1961. Of the 39 new public schools built 21 were for white students and 18 were for black students. Construction of these schools by Caddo Parish in these 15 years reflected a dual school system within the parish reflecting the legally segregated society within the state of Louisiana and the United States.

This time was also governed by the national standard of “separate but equal” as stated in the 1896 U.S. Supreme Court decision in *Plessy vs Ferguson*. This national doctrine of legal segregation for nearly half a century was beginning to crumble in American society. This segregated national doctrine was overturned formally by the 1954 U.S. Supreme Court decision of *Brown vs. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas*. It could be argued the this new school construction program by Caddo Parish, where 46 percent of the new modern schools built were for black students, was a way to mitigate and delay the implementation of the 1954 decision in *Brown*. And it can also be argued the Caddo Parish school system began to adjust towards more equitable academic environment beginning as early as 1943 due to population, economic growth, as well as implicitly accepting that change to the status quo was going to happen, it would be a matter of how and when.

The following table depicts the new school buildings by their original names constructed for both white and black schools arranged by the year they opened. The table also notes if the school was a “city” school, which is located within the City of Shreveport, or a “rural” school, one built outside the parish’s largest metropolitan urban area. In recent years, the original names for some of these schools were changed by the Caddo Parish School Board and for a few others, their physical plant has been expanded or reduced from their original date of opening.

<i>Original Name of School</i>	<i>Opened</i>	<i>Race</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Current Status</i>
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Blanchard Junior High	1948	White	City	In Use / Elementary
Broadmoor Junior High	1949	White	City	In Use / Middle
Caddo Heights Elementary	1949	White	City	In Use / Elementary
Lakeshore Junior High	1949	White	City	Closed
Linwood Junior High	1949	White	City	In Use / Middle
Booker T. Washington High	1950	Black	City	In Use / High
81st Street Elementary	1954	Black	City	In Use / Elementary
Judson Street Elementary	1954	White	City	In Use / Elementary
Mooretown Elementary	1954	Black	City	In Use / Elementary
Stoner Hill Elementary	1954	Black	City	In Use / Elementary
Summer Grove Elementary	1954	White	City	In Use / Elementary
Sunset Acres Elementary	1954	White	City	Closed
Arthur Circle Elementary	1955	White	City	In Use / Elementary
Hollywood Elementary	1955	Black	City	In Use / Middle
Midway Junior High	1955	White	City	Sold
North Caddo High	1955	White	Rural	In Use / High
Northside Elementary	1955	Black	City	In Use / Elementary
Shreve Island Elementary	1955	White	City	In Use / Elementary
Jack P. Timmons (Greenmoor) Elementary	1956	Black	Rural	In Use / Elementary
Herndon High	1956	Black	Rural	In Use / Elementary-Middle
Caddo School for Exceptional Children	1956	White	City	Sold
Ingersoll Elementary	1956	Black	City	In Use / Middle-High Ombudsman
Pine Valley Elementary	1956	Black	Rural	Closed
Union Junior-Senior High	1956	Black	City	In Use / Virtual Academy
Walnut Hill High	1956	Black	City	In Use / Elementary-Middle
George W. Carver High	1957	Black	City	Closed
North Highland Elementary	1957	White	City	In Use / Elementary
Riverside Elementary	1957	White	City	In Use / Elementary
J.S. Clark Junior High	1958	Black	City	In Use / Elementary
Oak Park Elementary	1958	Black	City	Closed
Oak Terrace Junior High	1959	White	City	Closed
Southern Hills Elementary	1959	White	City	In Use / Elementary
Youree Drive Junior High	1959	White	City	In Use / Middle
Hillsdale Elementary	1960	White	City	Closed
Newton Smith Elementary	1960	Black	City	Closed
Westwood Elementary	1960	White	City	In Use / Elementary
Woodlawn High School	1960	White	City	In Use / High
Bethune Junior-Senior High	1961	Black	City	In Use / Elementary-Middle
Linear Junior High	1961	Black	City	Closed

Most schools were designed and sized to be neighborhood schools serving a defined geographic area especially within the City of Shreveport. Dual-role schools, that is a combination junior-senior high school under one roof, were only constructed for black students and again, served a defined geographic

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area. As full court-ordered integration was being implemented in Caddo Parish beginning by 1970, geographic areas for specific schools became severely altered.

Nonetheless, the construction of schools, particularly for black students as noted by the school’s size, materials, physical plant, style, and incorporation of modern architectural elements, denoted a stark change from the previous norm for school building design. The building of Booker T. Washington High School marked only the second high school built for black students within the City of Shreveport. The first black-only high school in the city was built in 1917.

Interesting to note, of the 18 new black-only schools built during this study period, 33 percent were high schools or a dual junior-senior high school. School campuses for black students built during this period of significance were clearly a change in physical campus environments from the black-only schools in existence before 1946. This period of local significance from 1946 to 1961 in essence represents 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.¹ An example of a rural black school is shown in the photograph below. This photograph depicts the Dan White School located just west of the Town of Belcher in North Caddo Parish. This wood framed schoolhouse contained three rooms, used by six teachers (1949-50 school year), was built in 1929, and was used to educate black students in this local area until 1955.²



Highlights from a Caddo Parish School Board (CPSB) enrollment report published in *The Shreveport Times* on March 2, 1961, reinforced the wisdom of school Superintendent Roscoe H. White in advocating an expanded plant building program for public schools. The comprehensive report as reporting by *The Times* indicated that most growth and expansion in existing residential areas; people with children don’t want to live in older sections of Shreveport resulting in older schools losing

¹ “Caddo Parish Public Schools Plant Data, February 1,1950” Caddo Parish School Board News Scrapbooks, Collection 073, Box 12A, Folder 10-6, Archives, Noel Library, LSU Shreveport.

² “Caddo Parish Public Schools Plant Data, February 1,1950” Caddo Parish School Board News Scrapbooks, Collection 073, Box 12A, Folder 10-6, Archives, Noel Library, LSU Shreveport; Photo, “Dan White School,” no date, Collection 073, Box 15, Folder 6, Archives, Noel Library, LSU Shreveport.

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students; city is more metropolitan with business moving to major traffic arteries of older neighborhoods taking residential spaces; of children enrolled in white elementary schools in January 1960 over 13 percent came from schools outside the parish indicating population shifts; and estimated new enrollments in Caddo schools forecasted to increase 1,500 pupils a year.³ The report stated “in 11 years [indicating 1950 to 1961] the number of Negro high school graduates in Caddo Parish has increased more than 300 percent.”⁴

Additionally an article on public education in Caddo Parish published in a local magazine in September 1962 noted that 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.⁵ 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 with mostly rural parishes losing population.

And this demographic shift noted just above is reflected in population growth of the City of Shreveport as noted by the United States Census Bureau. For the 1940 census, Shreveport’s population was noted as 98,167. For 1950, it had grown to 127,206. Again the population grew to 164,372 by the 1970 census and continued growth showing 182,064 in the 1980 census.⁶ It can be implied with these population growth, the number of school aged children attending Caddo Parish public schools also increased.

Toward a Unitary District Short of Public School Integration, 1943 to 1970

The new state constitution of Louisiana adopted in 1898 contained two impacts on public education within the state. It allowed local tax elections for parishes to support their public schools. Secondly, the new Louisiana state constitution directed segregation of public schools by race. In essence the new state constitution reflected the “separate but equal” clause in the 1896 U.S. Supreme Court ruling on *Plessy v. Ferguson*.⁷

The year 1904 was significant as it was when Louisiana began to start towards improvements in the state’s public school system. The state established a system of four-year high schools followed by promulgating a uniform course of study for public schools. This was reinforced by improvements in high school curricula and establishing teaching standards. Improvements were also manifested during the decades of the 1910s through 1930s with a physical plant of new brick school buildings being

³ Article, “School Board Presented New Enrollment Report,” by Bill Godfrey, *The Shreveport Times*, March 2, 1961; Caddo Parish School Board News Scrapbooks, Collection 073, Box 14, Archives, Noel Library, LSU Shreveport.

⁴ *ibid.*

⁵ “Public Education in Caddo Parish, Part I,” *Shreveport Magazine*, September 1962, Caddo Parish School Board News Scrapbooks, Collection 073, Box 13, Folder 16, Archives, Noel Library, LSU Shreveport.

⁶ United States Census Bureau (for all years noted), Wikiwand (accessed 25 November 2017).

⁷ Laura Ewen Blokker, “Education in Louisiana,” Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation, May 15, 2012, pp23-24.

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constructed.⁸ This can be seen in Caddo Parish with three new brick high schools were built: Central High School in 1917 (the first high school for blacks in Caddo Parish); and for white students, Byrd High School in 1925 and Fair Park High School in 1928. All three schools were located within the City of Shreveport.

Just as important during these early years was the initial attempt by Louisiana to consolidate the considerable number of rural schools in the parish, especially one-room school houses. Improvement of state highways and increased use of school transportation, particularly from 1928-1932, furthered consolidation of rural schools. In the 1947-48 school year, the state had 825 white schools total, 49 of which were one-room schoolhouses. For black students in the same school year, there were 1,535 black school of which 729 were on-room schoolhouses.⁹ In Caddo Parish, the number of rural black schools still in use on February 1, 1950, numbered 76, with these schools ranging from one-room up to five rooms.¹⁰ By 1971, per Blokker in *Education in Louisiana*, only two one-teacher public schools remained in operation within the entire state Louisiana.

Inequality between white and black schools within Louisiana became even more pronounced in the 1940s resulting in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) beginning a number of equalization law suits against parish school boards. The racial integration of public schools was the ultimate goal, but the approach was a series of equalization efforts to improve public education for black children. A supporting rationale in achieving the ultimate goal of school integration was to show parish school boards that providing financially for two separate education systems for a single parish was untenable. For Louisiana, this approach was revealed in a series of legal suits being filed for equalization of teacher's salaries. Other step-by-step efforts centered on equalization in the betterment of black schools in terms of improved physical plants and better curriculum, educational materials, opportunity, and funding for school administration.

By the early 1950s, with numerous cases filed challenging integration of public schools, the largest public school system in Louisiana in Orleans Parish was sued. Five cases, although none from Louisiana, were consolidated as *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas* headed for the U.S. Supreme Court. In its 1954 decision, the U.S. Supreme Court decision required the desegregation of public schools by declaring the 'separate but equal' doctrine promulgated in the U.S. Supreme Court's 1896 *Plessy v Ferguson* as unconstitutional.¹¹ Notwithstanding, Louisiana lawmakers delayed integration. Local parish school officials reflected this delay, including those in Caddo Parish.

As the *Brown v Board* decision was pending, some states like Mississippi and South Carolina took actions "to protect segregation by implementing programs of school equalization."¹² However,

⁸ *ibid*, p24.

⁹ *ibid*, p25.

¹⁰ "Caddo Parish Public Schools Plant Data, February 1,1950" Caddo Parish School Board News Scrapbooks, Collection 073, Box 12A, Folder 10-6, Archives, Noel Library, LSU Shreveport.

¹¹ Blokker, "Education in Louisiana," pp33.

¹² *ibid*, p52.

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Louisiana did not institute a statewide program but after the decision was handed down, Louisiana did “all it could legally to circumvent the federal ruling.”¹³

Notwithstanding, the historic context, *Education in Louisiana* by Blokker states that it appears the school buildings constructed by parishes in the 1950s:

“ . . . appear to have derived from African American demands for equal facilities and from acknowledgement by school officials that new school buildings were truly needed . . . It is also possible some school officials did also imagine that integration could be avoided by building new schools . . . [but] the construction of new modern schools in the 1950s provided African Americans with quality learning environments and were a source of pride for communities.”¹⁴

For Caddo Parish, the beginning of new schools for black students started with the construction of Booker T. Washington High School in 1947-49, officially opening its doors to students on January 23, 1950. Booker T. Washington High School was only the second black high school built in Shreveport. It was architecturally, and in its physical amenities, curriculum, and materials, very modern (listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2015.) For the larger new plant expansion effort for the period 1946 to 1961, Caddo Parish constructed 39 new schools including Booker T. Washington High School. Broken out by decade: for white schools, five were opened between 1946 and 1949; 12 opened between 1950 and 1959; with three opened in 1960. For black school, 15 were opened between 1950 and 1959; with one opened in 1960 and two in 1961.¹⁵

Concurrently, Caddo Parish had been quietly implementing an equalization program since 1943 under the leadership of Caddo Parish School Superintendent Roscoe H. White, but this program stopped short of integrating its public schools. Roscoe H. White had been the Assistant Superintendent of Caddo schools since February 1, 1935. He became Superintendent in 1943. Per a summary published by the *Shreveport Times* on September 10, 1961, covering his tenure as Superintendent, the student population in Caddo Parish had increased from 25,370 pupils in 1943 to 49,613 by June 1961. Under his tenure, there were 69 schools in existence with another 39 built. Some 83 black rural schools had been closed. Approximately \$44 million dollars of school bonds had been approved. Superintendent White had ensured salaries for white and black teachers were the same and this was implemented. And he raised the dollar spent per student from 43 cents in 1943 to \$3.97 by 1961 with this dollar amount applied to both white and black schools. And in 1949, he oversaw the construction the previously mentioned progressive Booker T. Washington High School, the first high school for black schools since 1917. Superintendent White also ensured that school bus transportation for white and black schools in Caddo Parish were equal.¹⁶ It should be noted that Superintendent Roscoe H. White survived several motions

¹³ Laura Ewen Blokker, “The African American Experience in Louisiana,” Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation, May 15, 2012, p87.

¹⁴ Blokker, “Education in Louisiana,” p52.

¹⁵ “Caddo Parish Public Schools Plant Data, February 1, 1950” Caddo Parish School Board News Scrapbooks, Collection 073, Box 12A, Folder 10-6, Archives, Noel Library, LSU Shreveport.

¹⁶ “Superintendent White retires,” Page One and 15A, *The Shreveport Times*, Volume 90, No. 287, September 10, 1961,

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from the Caddo Parish School Board to terminate him during his tenure as superintendent. He retired at the end of the 1961-62 school year.

Overseeing the expansion of the physical plant for Caddo Parish schools from 1946 to 1961 also meant an increase in the number of teachers. In 1949, for elementary school teachers in Caddo Parish, the teacher-to-student ratio was 26 students in white schools for each teacher, but in black schools, there were 35 students for each teacher.¹⁷ For this school year, “193 new teachers” were hired, with “73 employed to fill positions created by the growth of school facilities and enrollment.”¹⁸ Of the 193 new teachers, 48 were black teachers. Most of these 48 teachers “are at Bethune Junior-Senior High School and Linear Junior-Senior High School, both opened for the first time this week.”¹⁹ Notwithstanding the intent of Superintendent White to improve the teacher-to-student ratio for black schools, the increase in the number of new black schools in the 1946 to 1961 timeframe made it a challenge to improve this ratio.

As modern brick schools were built, smaller rural schools, both one-room and multiple-roomed wood framed buildings, began to disappear. These brick schools with multiple classrooms and rooms for other academic purposes became the established standard for schools and were favored by education leaders as well as stimulating innovative designs by architects. The “placement of classrooms, gymnasium, auditorium, cafeteria” and other school-related rooms and spaces were “carefully organized to be accessible directly” from the school’s main entrance.²⁰ The 1950 bulletin, *The Planning and Construction of Louisiana School Buildings*, issued by the State Department of Education stipulated the north-south orientation of classrooms as well as the use of different interior colors in every each classroom.

Under the leadership of Superintendent Roscoe H. White (June 17, 1943, to June 30, 1962) a committee of architects, engineers, and contractors collaborated with the CPSB and, in November 1952, published the Principles for Planning School Buildings. This was the “basic document for determination of school board policy throughout the building program” initiated by Superintendent White.²¹ Although published in late 1952, its principles reflected experiences of the expansion of the physical plants starting in 1946 and guided the bulk of the construction of schools from 1952 to 1961. The evolution in designing classrooms in schoolhouses was pioneered by a Shreveport architect; Samuel G. Wiener.

Media Center, Noel Library, LSU Shreveport.

¹⁷ Burton, “The Blacker the Berry...A Black History of Shreveport,” *The Times*, 2002, p239.

¹⁸ “Caddo Schools Enroll 49,045 On First Day,” *Shreveport Journal*, page One A, Volume 67, September 6, 1961, Media Center, Noel Library, LSU Shreveport.

¹⁹ *ibid.*

²⁰ Blokker, “Education in Louisiana,” p58.

²¹ “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,” p58, Caddo Parish School Board News Scrapbooks, Collection 073, Box 12, Folder 8, Archives, Noel Library, LSU Shreveport.

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Before the period of 1946 to 1961 plant expansion of Caddo Parish schools, the format and style of classroom orientation had been experimented with by the local advocate, Shreveport architect Samuel G. Wiener.

Two earlier local schools were designed by Samuel G. Wiener in the Modern-International style with each one putting into practice his thoughts on a modern classroom. These schools were constructed and became Bossier High School (Bossier Parish) opened in 1940 (National Register of Historic Places, 2004) and Werner Park Elementary School (Caddo Parish) opened in 1942. These two schools were different in style and classroom orientation than those monumental schools constructed during the plant expansion in Caddo Parish during the 1920s.

Through articles in professional publication and designing buildings like the two named above, Shreveport architect Samuel G. Wiener became an advocate for modern classrooms and hence modern schoolhouses. Wiener's philosophical attitude towards a classroom was summed up in a January 1948 article in *American School Board Journal*. He stated:²²

The modern classroom serves for more than the mere book teaching and hearing of lessons. It is also a workroom where the children use various materials and learn largely through group study and projects. It is a laboratory where children learn through their experiments and work, and where under best conditions they cultivate enjoyment of their work and an enthusiasm for learning which would be difficult to achieve in the conventional classroom. Just as important, is the fact that the classroom is the environment for a large part of every child's life, and it is our responsibility to make it pleasant as well as comfortable.

Wiener, in the January 1948 article continued to describe the tenets of an ideal classroom in terms of placement within a school building that is itself not monumental in size. He advocated a focus on design of the classroom without regard to form or mass of the building; flexibility in schoolhouses so alterations or additions can be made; better use of natural lighting throughout the classroom with more windows, the classroom as well as the equipment within it should fit the maturity level (age and grade) of the students using it; and physical orientation of the classroom. Per the orientation, Wiener advocated strongly for "a north or south exposure of all classrooms, irrespective of the relation of the school building to the grounds, or the appearance of the building from the street."²³ And Wiener felt that "one story buildings" offered the best possibilities for lighting.²⁴ His thoughts influenced local and state policy and practice of constructing new schoolhouses.

²² "The Changing Classroom," Samuel G. Wiener AIA, *American School Board Journal*, January 1948 (Vol 116, No. 1), p21, Collection 083, Box 4, Folder 96, Archives, Noel Library, LSU Shreveport.

²³ *ibid*, p23.

²⁴ "Some Observations on the Design of Elementary Class Rooms," Samuel G. Wiener, Architect, no date (type written manuscript), p7, Collection 083, Box 4, Folder 98, Archives, Noel Library, LSU Shreveport.

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This classroom orientation was reinforced in an August 1960 article by James R. Holmes and Clayton W. Chance for the American Institute of Architects. They stated:²⁵

If all school buildings could be air-conditioned, study of shading and orientation would still be important . . . poor orientation should not be dictated by someone's desire to keep walls parallel or perpendicular to sidewalks or to other buildings . . . orientation, however, must be skillfully evaluated in the total design.

Of the 39 schools constructed in Caddo Parish during the period 1946 to 1961, many follow the tenets Weiner advocated with six being designed by him. And he influenced many of the local architects who also designed one or several of these 39 schools. Of the 39 schools constructed; 100 percent of them have a north-to-south orientation for their classrooms. These 39 schools utilize classroom wings with these wings attached to the general purpose parts (i.e. auditorium, cafeteria, gymnasium, etc.) of the school. A good number of them are one storied and not massive in their size. The few schoolhouses from the 1946 to 1961 time period which contain two storied classroom wings, are not considered massive per se when compared to the imposing, monumental schoolhouses built in the 1920s within Caddo Parish.

After the close of the post-war schoolhouse construction period in 1961, new schools were built but several varied from the format and size of those built earlier between 1946 and 1961. As a comparison, of the 18 schools built between 1964 and 1988, some followed the style and classroom orientation of those built between 1946 to 1961; but not all. Eleven are multiple storied. Five have classrooms not oriented north to south. Twelve feature distinct classroom wings with the remainder more monumental in size.²⁶

Therefore, in contrast, the 18 schools constructed after 1961 reinforce the uniqueness and general uniformity of the 39 schools built during the 1946 to 1961 time period. Those of the earlier period were guided by the tenets of having distinctive classroom wings, classroom wing orientation, and generally single storied buildings. This further denotes the 39 schools built between 1946 and 1961 are a distinctive class of historic buildings within Caddo Parish.

As noted in the discussion above, the linear classroom wing with its line of windows oriented north to south was an architectural design to maximize natural light and air ventilation. This linear classroom wing configuration resulted in the use of "the finger plan where classrooms were placed in long parallel wings with access to light and air on both sides of the classroom."²⁷ This design format became a hallmark for many Shreveport architects especially noted architect William B. Wiener, the brother of

²⁵ "School Building Orientation Costs and Effects on Education" (part of the AIA School Plant Studies), James R. Holmes and Clayton W. Chance, *The American Institute of Architects Journal*, August 1960, Collection 083, Box 4, Folder 95, Archives, Noel Library, LSU Shreveport.

²⁶ *Year School Built*, Caddo Parish School Board, no date (provided by Caddo Parish School Board); Datasheet, *Caddo Parish Schools Constructed 1963 to 1988 Data Sheet*, William Lane Callaway, Historian, November 2017.

²⁷ Blokker, "Education in Louisiana," p59.

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Samuel G. Wiener. The schools built by CPSB in the period 1946 to 1961 reflected classroom wings oriented north to south (with one exception). The following table depicts the schools by their original names constructed in Caddo Parish during the 1946 and 1961 time period noting style, classroom wings, classroom orientation, and number of stories. The table is ordered by the year the school opened.

<u>Original Name of School</u>	<u>Open</u>	<u>Style</u>	<u>Wings</u>	<u>Orientation</u>	<u>Stories</u>
Blanchard Junior High	1948	Modern	Yes	North to South	Single
Broadmoor Junior High	1949	Modern	Yes	North to South	Multiple
Caddo Heights Elementary	1949	Modern	Yes	North to South	Single
Lakeshore Junior High	1949	Modern	Yes	North to South	Multiple
Linwood Junior High	1949	Modern	Yes	North to South	Multiple
Booker T. Washington High	1950	International	Yes	North to South	Multiple
81st Street Elementary	1954	Modern	Yes	North to South	Single
Judson Street Elementary	1954	Modern	Yes	North to South	Single
Mooretown Elementary	1954	Modern	Yes	North to South	Single
Stoner Hill Elementary	1954	Modern	Yes	North to South	Single
Summer Grove Elementary	1954	Modern	Yes	North to South	Single
Sunset Acres Elementary	1954	Modern	Yes	North to South	Single
Arthur Circle Elementary	1955	Modern	Yes	North to South	Single
Hollywood Elementary	1955	Modern	Yes	North to South	Multiple
Midway Junior High	1955	Modern	Yes	North to South	Single
North Caddo High	1955	Modern	Yes	North to South	Single
Northside Elementary	1955	Modern	Yes	North to South	Single
Shreve Island Elementary	1955	Modern	Yes	North to South	Single
John P. Timmon (Greenmoor) Elementary	1956	Modern	Yes	North to South	Single
Herndon High	1956	Modern	Yes	North to South	Single
Caddo School for Exceptional Children	1956	Modern	No	North to South	Single
Ingersoll Elementary	1956	Modern	Yes	North to South	Single
Pine Valley Elementary	1956	Modern	Yes	North to South	Single
Union Junior-Senior High	1956	Modern	Yes	North to South	Single
Walnut Hill High	1956	Modern	Yes	North to South	Single
George W. Carver High	1957	Modern	Yes	North to South	Single
North Highland Elementary	1957	Modern	Yes	North to South	Single
Riverside Elementary	1957	Modern	Yes	North to South	Single
J.S. Clark Junior High	1958	Modern- Intl	Yes	North to South	Multiple
Oak Park Elementary	1958	Modern	Yes	North to South	Single
Oak Terrace Junior High	1959	Modern	Yes	North to South	Single
Southern Hills Elementary	1959	Modern	Yes	North to South	Single
Youree Drive Junior High	1959	Modern	Yes	North to South	Single
Hillsdale Elementary	1960	Modern	Yes	North to South	Single
Newton Smith Elementary	1960	Modern	Yes	North to South	Single
Westwood Elementary	1960	Modern	Yes	North to South	Single
Woodlawn High School	1960	Modern	Yes	North to South	Multiple

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Continuation Sheet

Name of Property Caddo Parish, LA
County and State Caddo Parish Public School System Building Program, 1946-1961
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number E Page 11

Bethune Junior-Senior High	1961	Modern	Yes	North to South	Single
Linear Junior High	1961	Modern	Yes	North to South	Single

Whenever a black-only modern school was opened during the 1946 to 1961 time period, a trend seemed to occur. The vast majority of these schools on their opening day were overcrowded. This overcapacity was not a short sightedness of school planners, but showed a demand for better educational opportunities and improved physical plant by black families wanting opportunity for their children. It was not uncommon, “for persons living in rural areas to send their children to a sister, brother, aunt, or uncle [so] to attend city [Shreveport] schools.”²⁸ Booker T. Washington High School, when opened in January 1950 with 55 classrooms and a built capacity for 1,500, had 1,689 pupils attending.²⁹ Similarly when Bethune Jr-Sr High School opened on September 6, 1961, with a built capacity of 800, it actually had 1,074 pupils.³⁰ Even six years later at the opening of the 1967-68 school year, Bethune had grown to a plant capacity of 1,450 (including temporary classrooms), but began the school year with an enrollment of 1,605.³¹ In fact two modern brick schools were built in the rural parts of Caddo Parish in 1956. Both Walnut Hill High School and Herndon High School were constructed “to relieve some of the enrollment at Booker T. Washington High School, [and] were the first [new] rural high schools” for black students.³² [Historian’s note: Walnut Hill High School was built within South Shreveport city limits with most students attending at the time, resided in rural areas of South Caddo Parish.]

Caddo Parish Unified School System, 1965 – 1979

By the early 1960s, racial integration had occurred in some public accommodations in Shreveport, but not in public schools. Even with federal legislation, such as the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and more active federal intervention and enforcement of laws, public schools in Caddo Parish and Shreveport remained segregated. The equalization efforts by Superintendent White from 1943 until his retirement in the summer of 1962 had accomplished many things in equalizing the educational opportunities, but in and of themselves did not achieve racial integration of public schools within Caddo Parish.

The federal Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW) had been authorized by the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to withhold federal funds from school districts which failed to submit school desegregation plans. By 1965, only five parish school boards in Louisiana had submitted voluntary plans and most parishes refused to submit any plan. Specifically, the Caddo Parish School Board stated its job was “to provide children with the best education possible” and believed it was fulfilling this sentiment and therefore, was not discriminating against black students.³³ In Louisiana, many school

²⁸ Burton, p229.

²⁹ OMB No 1024-0018, National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (for Booker T. Washington High School), William Lane Callaway, Historian, April 22, 2015.

³⁰ “History of Bethune,” Ivory (Ike) Salone, Bethune Alumni, no date, p3.

³¹ *Caddo Parish Public Schools, A Survey Report*, Division of Surveys and Field Service, George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tennessee, 1968, p215, MMss 15, Archives, Noel Library, LSU Shreveport.

³² Burton, p240.

³³ Adam Fairclough, *Race & Democracy: The Civil Rights Struggle in Louisiana, 1915-1972*, University of Georgia Press, Athens, Georgia, 1999, p 437.

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Name of Property Caddo Parish, LA
County and State Caddo Parish Public School System Building Program, 1946-1961
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

boards, including Caddo, adopted a ‘freedom of choice’ plan where parents – both white and black – decided whether to send their children to either a previously white or black school.

Caddo’s freedom of choice plan was implemented in 1965 when Arthur Burton and Brenda Braggs became the first black students to attend a white school by enrolling at Byrd High School. For the 1965-66 school year, some 577 black students sought admission to white schools. No white students applied to attend a black school. Of these 577 black students, 51 requested to transfer back to an all-black school for the following school year.

Four years later, the U.S. 5th Circuit Court indicated that 90 percent of black children in 29 districts in Louisiana still attended all black schools. In Shreveport, there were no white students attending any black schools. The 5th Circuit Court intervened and ordered all school boards within its jurisdiction to prepare new plans within 30 days based upon HEW’s guidelines. If a parish school board failed to submit a new integration plan, then HEW’s guidelines would be automatically enforced.

The Caddo Parish School Board unanimously rejected HEW’s recommendations and attempted to keep the ‘freedom of choice’ policy intact by modifying it. The Board adopted an open enrollment plan that assigned children to the school of their choice within a given geographic zone. The intent of this modification was to ensure “no child of either race will be forced . . . to attend a school in which the opposite race is in the majority.”³⁴

By 1970, Caddo Parish schools were not fully integrated although integration of teachers had been started. The CPSB was ordered to rewrite its geographic zones policy. It was discovered that many white students who were within the geographic zone for black schools were attending white schools not within their designated geographic zone. Legal suits were filed against the CPSB for failing to implement a court ordered nondiscriminatory, unitary school system. This resulted in some black schools like Union High School (built 1956) to be completely closed with students sent to formerly all-white Woodlawn High School (built 1960).

By the mid-1970s, attempts were made by Caddo Parish at keeping 50/50 ratios of black and white students and teachers at some schools. More black students began to attend formerly all-white schools, which caused an increased ripple effect of white-flight from public to private schools. Notwithstanding, by 1979, the U.S. 5th Circuit Court entered a ruling declaring that the Caddo Parish school system had become unified.

³⁴ *ibid*, p 441.

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----- Name of Property -----
----- County and State Caddo Parish Public School System Building Program, 1946-1961 (Louisiana) -----
----- Name of multiple listing (if applicable) -----

F. Associated Property Types

Property Types and Subtypes Relevant to This Submission

The property type associated with this Caddo Parish School System – Building Program, 1946 to 1961, Multiple Property Submission includes buildings. There are two subtypes within this historic property type: primary schools and secondary schools.

Property Type: School Buildings
Subtype: Primary Schools, Secondary Schools

Description: The 39 school buildings (see tables in Section E) were primary and secondary school buildings constructed in the time period of 1946 through 1961. This was a time when racial integration of public schools had not yet been achieved. Therefore these schools were built specifically for white or black students and located respectively in predominately white and black neighborhoods within the City of Shreveport. Of the four primary and secondary public schools built in the rural areas of Caddo Parish, three were for black students. This effort was to consolidate 77 schoolhouses composed of one to five room wood-framed buildings that had been used for black students since 1918 and continued to be built up to 1941. So the construction of schools between 1946 and 1961 were done to not only accommodate an increase in the local student-aged population within Caddo Parish and specifically the City of Shreveport, but also as an equalization approach during this racially segregated era.

Primary and secondary schools built in Caddo Parish during the 1946 to 1961 period share the same design concepts. Although a few were multiple storied buildings, most were single storied. A main defining characteristics is a Modern style exterior, with some having International design elements, and therefore a streamlined look, but not massive or monumental in size. All 39 school buildings were steel-framed, built of brick, used classroom wings with windows oriented north-to-south to allow natural light and ventilation, had open-area design for flow of people, and common use areas (main office, auditorium, library, gymnasium, cafeteria) clustered by the classroom wings. Nearly two-thirds of these primary and secondary schools are still in use, although some original names and grades within a specific school have changed. Exterior alterations to these schools have been minimal and several have had central air-conditioning systems and cyber wiring added. When a newer classroom room or other facility has been added, this addition reflected the architectural style of the original school.

These primary and secondary schools within the City of Shreveport, are situated in suburban neighborhoods outside the central downtown district and older neighborhoods near downtown. These schools occupy generous amounts of acreage. This siting on large acreage was done with the idea of possible future expansion of a particular school’s physical footprint in mind if warranted. The acreage for primary schools allowed for large play areas for the students. The secondary schools have generous athletic fields, some with stadiums on the school grounds. For those schools constructed during these years, but whose mission has changed from secondary to primary, their school grounds show the outline of athletic fields now dismantled.

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Name of Property

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Caddo Parish Public School System Building
Program, 1946-1961 (Louisiana)

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

At the time of this Multiple Property Submission, none of the 39 schools built in Caddo Parish in the years of 1946 to 1961 are listed as a contributing resource to a National Register Historic District. One of these schools is already listed on the National Register (Booker T. Washington High School) with another one nominated (Bethune Junior-Senior High School).

Significance: A school building from this 1946 to 1961 time period in Caddo Parish is a significant property type. After World War II, the struggle for civil rights became focused on the desegregation of public schools. This focus was manifested in a series of law suits at the local, state, and federal levels. Therefore the schools constructed in Caddo Parish from 1946 to 1961 form a distinctive class of historic buildings built specifically for white-only or black-only students. The plant construction program adhered to a common design guidelines, modern style of architecture, and focused on making the classroom the central feature of the school. Beginning in 1963 and formalized in 1965, Caddo Parish implemented the freedom of choice approach, where parents and families could send their children to any school within a geographic zone. Therefore, schools constructed in Caddo Parish from 1963 forward, were not built as race-specific, even though they still ended up being majority segregated because most white parents chose white schools and most black parents chose black schools because of the social struggles at the time.

Registration Requirements: Individual school buildings within Caddo Parish from the 1946 to 1961 period of significance may be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places through this Multiple Property Submission, if they possess a majority of the seven elements of integrity; especially location, setting, design, feeling, and association. With a few exceptions (property sold, school demolished, windows enclosed in classroom wing) the property would be eligible under Criterion A, “if it retains the essential features that made up its character or appearance during the period of association with the important event, historical pattern, or person(s)” (per NPS Bulletin 15, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*).

To be potentially eligible, a property must:

- have been constructed within the 1946 to 1961 time period within Caddo Parish
- retain sufficient original integrity in its historic design and characteristics to remain recognized as one of the schools constructed during the period of significance
- the generous acreage of the original school campus remains intact (i.e. there is still a significant amount of green space associated with the school)
- extant historic design and characteristics include:
 - Retain Modern and /or International Style design features
 - Retain original height – single story or in the case of seven, multi-storied
 - Retain distinctive, free-standing common use areas (main office, auditorium, library, cafeteria, gymnasium) separate from the classroom wings
 - Retain distinct linear classroom wings and their original features
 - wide corridors are present
 - classroom wings maintain their windows in a north-south orientation

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Name of Property

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Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

- classroom wings maintain the majority of their windows with some allowance for minor loss of windows
- classroom wings retain roof overhang to provide shading from direct sunlight
- distinct “finger” plan of classroom wing or wings retained and new buildings or structures added between classroom wings have been kept to a minimum
- a majority of classrooms within a wing retain their original size

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----- Name of Property -----
----- County and State Caddo Parish Public School System Building Program, 1946-1961 (Louisiana) -----
----- Name of multiple listing (if applicable) -----

G. Geographical Data

The following 39 public schools included in this Multiple Property Submission are all located in Caddo Parish, Louisiana, and built between 1946 and 1961. Their current location are noted with the original name of the school used in alphabetical order.

<u>Original Name of School</u>	<u>Location within Caddo Parish</u>
Arthur Circle Elementary	City of Shreveport
Bethune Junior-Senior High	City of Shreveport
Blanchard Junior High	City of Shreveport
Broadmoor Junior High	City of Shreveport
George W. Carver High	City of Shreveport
J.S. Clark Junior High	City of Shreveport
Caddo Heights Elementary	City of Shreveport
81st Street Elementary	City of Shreveport
Jack P. Timmons (Greenmoor) Elementary	City of Shreveport
Herndon High	Town of Belcher
Hillsdale Elementary	City of Shreveport
Hollywood Elementary	City of Shreveport
Judson Street Elementary	City of Shreveport
Ingersoll Elementary	City of Shreveport
Lakeshore Junior High	City of Shreveport
Linear Junior High	City of Shreveport
Linwood Junior High	City of Shreveport
Midway Junior High	City of Shreveport
Mooretown Elementary	City of Shreveport
North Caddo High	Town of Vivian
North Highland Elementary	City of Shreveport
Northside Elementary	City of Shreveport
Oak Park Elementary	City of Shreveport
Oak Terrace Junior High	City of Shreveport
Pine Valley Elementary	Caddo Parish
Riverside Elementary	City of Shreveport
Shreve Island Elementary	City of Shreveport
Newton Smith Elementary	City of Shreveport
Southern Hills Elementary	City of Shreveport
Stoner Hill Elementary	City of Shreveport

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----- Name of Property -----
----- County and State Caddo Parish Public School System – Building Program, 1946-1961 (Louisiana) -----
----- Name of multiple listing (if applicable) -----

Summer Grove Elementary	City of Shreveport
Sunset Acres Elementary	City of Shreveport
Union Junior-Senior High	City of Shreveport
Walnut Hill High	City of Shreveport
Booker T. Washington High	City of Shreveport
Westwood Elementary	City of Shreveport
Woodlawn High School	City of Shreveport
Youree Drive Junior High	City of Shreveport
Caddo School for Exceptional Children	City of Shreveport

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----- Name of Property -----
----- County and State Caddo Parish Public School System Building Program 1946-1961 -----
----- Name of multiple listing (if applicable) -----

H. Summary of Identification and Evaluation Methods

The multiple property listing of public schools focused on this specific time period of 1946 to 1961 when 39 public schools were constructed by the Caddo Parish school system in the state of Louisiana. This was a period where Caddo Parish maintained a segregated public school system. This grouping of 39 school includes white-only and black-only schools built within the major metropolitan area of Caddo Parish and the City of Shreveport, as well as outside this incorporated area in incorporated towns and in rural areas of the parish. These 39 schools were new buildings and campuses, not rehabilitated older schools or non-school buildings. Most were built in the suburban neighborhoods of the City of Shreveport. They reflected modern architectural designs and influenced by a Caddo Parish adopted school construction guidelines.

Background research began with a literature and data search of the document, photographic, and microfilm archives at the Noel Memorial Library, Louisiana State University Shreveport. A multitude of sources were consulted from published books and articles, to official records, biographical summaries, newspapers, and for some schools, alumni provided prime source information. The Caddo Parish School staff were consulted in provided data support. Also as applicable, the National Register of Historic Places was searched for any Caddo Parish school houses listed that fit into the timeframe of this study. Field visits to these school campuses were conducted but not to every campus. Nonetheless, every campus was visited through the World Wide Web on a variety of webpages from official to alumni. Where visited, photographs were taken when necessary. Historic plans were compared with available documents or observation to establish aspects of integrity. MS Word tables were created listing all 39 schools by their original names and year of opening for an easier analysis of the commonality between these 39 school buildings.

Historic contexts are organized generally in chronology order and focus primary on the local parish level. Notwithstanding, the state and federal levels are included for clarity and context. The school buildings are organized by year of opening. The architect and architectural designs are taken into consideration

The 39 sites identified in this effort represent the efforts of Caddo Parish in addressing a post-World War II growth spurt, an upgrading of standards to brick school houses, and the equalization of physical plant between white-only and black-only public schools short of full integration of students. The architectural philosophies of this era are reflected by their impacted on the design of these 39 schools.

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Name of Property

County and State
Caddo Parish Public School System Building
Program, 1946-1961

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

I. Major Bibliographical References

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Name of Property

County and State

Caddo Parish Public School System Building
Program, 1946-1961

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: COVER DOCUMENTATION

Multiple Name: Caddo Parish Public School System Building Program, 1946-1961 MPS

State & County: ,

Date Received: 1/11/2018 Date of 45th Day: 2/26/2018

Reference number: MC100002112

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other | <input type="checkbox"/> TCP | <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 50 years |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> CLG | |

Accept Return Reject 2/21/2018 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments: Provides context and registration requirements for a specific and significant period of school expansion in the parish

Recommendation/ Criteria: Accept cover

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:
CADDOPARISH 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: Caddo Parish Public School System Building Program, 1946 to 1961 Multiple
Property Submission, Caddo Parish, LA

Jim,

The enclosed disks contain the true and correct copy of the Caddo Parish Public School System Building Program, 1946 to 1961 Multiple Property Submission 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: