

56-1430



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: DeQuincy Colored High School Gym
Other Names/Site Number: Grand Avenue High School Gym
Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

2. Location

Street & Number: 502 S. Grand Avenue
City or town: DeQuincy State: LA County: Calcasieu
Not for Publication: Vicinity: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 Sanders

6/16/17

Signature of certifying official/Title: Kristin Sanders, State Historic Preservation Officer (Deputy) 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

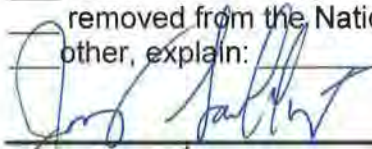
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4. National Park Certification

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: _____


Signature of the Keeper

8-2-2017

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	1	Buildings
2	2	Sites
		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.): Recreation and Culture: Sports Facility;
Education: School

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Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions.): Recreation and Culture: Sports Facility;
Education: School

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions.): Other: Plain, No style

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Concrete

walls: Concrete block and brick veneer

roof: Metal

other:

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

The DeQuincy Colored High School Gym is a brick building located at 502 South Grand Avenue in DeQuincy, Calcasieu Parish, Louisiana. The gym was built in 1950 and sits on a concrete foundation and has a flat metal roof. It is a typical mid-century gymnasium and features large metal framed windows at the second level overlooking the main basketball court space. The building also includes locker rooms, a small stage, an office, and a small kitchen. It sits on the site of the former DeQuincy Colored High School (later renamed Grand Avenue High School in 1957), which was demolished in 1990. Behind the gym sits another original building from the school's campus, which includes a band hall and former shop classroom built in 1954. This building was altered with the addition of metal paneling outside of the period of significance and is considered non-contributing. These are the only two buildings left from the DeQuincy Colored High School's campus. Concrete pads show the outline of the former school. While the gym has some deterioration and damage due to a roof leak, overall, it is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity from the time it served as the only high school gym as well as a community center for African Americans in DeQuincy. Thus, it is eligible for listing on the National Register.

Narrative Description

The DeQuincy Colored High School formerly stood at the site and included the two ancillary buildings, the gym and the band hall/shop building. In 1990, the school building itself was demolished, but the gym and band hall/shop survive today. The concrete foundations for each section of the school, including the tile from the bathrooms floors, can be seen on site. The school included an elementary school, a junior high, and a high school. The property also includes the football practice field and baseball field. The former school foundations and two recreational fields are considered non-contributing sites as the foundations do not retain integrity and the recreational fields do not relate to the significance of the gym.

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Façade (West Elevation, facing S. Grand Ave), See Photo 7

The main entrance to the gym is located on the west side of the building facing S. Grand Avenue. The majority of this elevation is made of up a blank brick wall with "DeQuincy" located along the left hand side. A one story projection at the left hand side features a set of recessed double doors topped by a flat roof. Outside of the main entrance sits a concrete tiger donated by the class of 1960 that formerly sat at the entrance to the school but was moved here when the school was demolished.

North elevation, See Photo 14

The north elevation features a long brick wall that forms the main gym space. A metal clad bleacher addition was added after 1970 when the school as integrated and became DeQuincy Middle School. Off of the main two story space, there is a one story locker room wing, built of red brick, which wraps around to the rear elevation. This served as the girls' locker room. There is also a concrete block one story section connected to this part of the building which houses more locker room space.

East Elevation, See Photos 11, 13, 15

The rear elevation of the main gym building is a one story concrete block section, painted green, that was originally planned as more bleacher space. There are small two pane windows at the top of the wall all along this elevation that look out onto a covered walkway between the gym and band/shop building.

South Elevation, See Photos 4, 9-11

While this is not the main façade with the entrance, this elevation of the building is the most dominant when driving onto the school property. It features the main two story gym space with a centrally placed bank of metal framed awning style windows. Each section has 12 windows and the sections are divided by a painted panel. A one story wing projects from the main building mass and features several metal framed windows and a side double door entrance, which leads into a small hallway and into the main gym space. One story sections to the right side of this elevation served as an office and the boys' locker rooms.

Interior, See Photos 18-24

The interior of the gym is in good condition and remains almost exactly as it was when it was built in 1950. Upon entering through the main entrance, there is a small vestibule area where there were water fountains. The main two story gym space has an exposed metal structure, painted white to match the rest of the ceiling, concrete block walls, and original bleachers along the north wall. The original wood floors are still in place and include painted signage saying "Home of Grand Ave Tigers". The school was renamed Grand Avenue High School in 1957. The c. 1970 bleacher addition sits above the original bleachers. Along the south wall, there are bathrooms for visitors and storage closets. At the far left is a small hallway leading to the side entrance. Off of this hallway are an office and kitchen, both original to the building. The recessed stage sits at the east end of the building and the entrances to the girls' and boy's locker rooms flank this section of the building. There have been very few changes to the interior of the building save for the painting of a few murals by other classes after the school became DeQuincy Middle School on the walls.

Band Hall and Shop Building, See Photos 3, 12, 15-17, Non-contributing

The band hall and shop building was built in 1954. It is currently clad in vertical metal paneling, which is a later alteration and has rendered the building non-contributing. Based on Figure 7, this building had an original exterior finish, which is still extant under the paneling, of brick. The covered walkways and most of the openings seen in the historic photo are all still in place today. It features a former shop room on the right side of the building (south elevation) that has been converted into a typical

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classroom. To the left is a larger classroom, which was the school's band hall. Today, it is used as a community space for games and gathering.

Football Practice Field and Baseball Field, See Photos 5 and 6, Contributing

Both the football practice field and baseball field are intact and are still recognizable as athletic fields. A goal post for the football remains in place as well as the backstop on the baseball field. Because they are intact, recognizable as athletic fields, and relate to the overall recreational significance of the Gym and the school's campus, they are considered contributing.

Non-Contributing Sites

The former school site and a modern playground with basketball courts are the two non-contributing sites on the school campus. The school site is non-contributing since the building has been demolished and the site lacks integrity. The modern playground and basketball courts are non-contributing as they were constructed outside of the period of significance.

Integrity

The DeQuincy Colored High School Gym retains good integrity. The only changes to the building are a c. 1970 bleacher addition, which is clearly an addition. These changes do not negatively impact the overall historic integrity of the building. It retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. One can argue that the integrity of setting is affected to a degree by the loss of the rest of the school campus. However, the rest of the surrounding neighborhood has remained the same. The recreational fields (football and baseball) also retain integrity as they are clearly recognizable as such. The gym and recreational fields are easily recognized by alumni of DeQuincy Colored High School, later Grand Avenue High School, as their school from the period of significance.

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.): Ethnic Heritage: Black

Period of Significance: 1950-1970

Significant Dates: 1950 – DeQuincy Colored High School is built; April 2, 1957 - the school name was changed to Grand Avenue High School; July 21, 1970 – the school is integrated and it was changed to DeQuincy Middle School; February 23, 1990 - The doors of the school closed and the main school building is demolished.

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): Unknown

Period of Significance (justification): The period of significance begins with the year the gym was built, 1954, and ends with the year that the DeQuincy Colored High School (by that time, Grand Avenue High School) was integrated in 1970.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary): This nomination does fall under Criteria Consideration G as the period of significance expands into the less than 50 year mark. However, it makes sense to continue the POS through 1970 as that is the year the school was integrated and stop functioning as the only school for African Americans in DeQuincy.

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

The DeQuincy Colored High School is locally significant under Criterion A: Ethnic Heritage: Black for its association with African American education in DeQuincy. Built in 1950, the gym and adjacent band hall/shop building are the only two remaining buildings from the school's campus. The school was the only school for African Americans in DeQuincy. As the site of sporting events and other community gatherings, the DeQuincy Colored High School Gym has been an important community center and gathering place for DeQuincy's African American community since it was built.

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

Brief History of DeQuincy, Louisiana

Located in a six square mile block that projects north from the rest of Calcasieu Parish, DeQuincy's future location was first settled in 1885 when Thomas and Bertrand Beers bought thousands of acres of land from the Federal government. In 1892, they deeded over 9000 acres to the Calcasieu, Vernon, and Shreveport Railway. Another railroad, the Kansas City, Pittsburgh, and Guld Railway, would reach DeQuincy c. 1896 when the original town site was officially laid out. It is said the town was named for a Dutch investor, but there is no conclusive evidence to support this. In 1903, the village of DeQuincy was incorporated. In 1913, it was officially named a town and in 1947, DeQuincy was officially named a city with a population of over 5,000 people.¹ As the railroad was the reason for

¹ "History of DeQuincy, LA." www.dequincy.org/community/history. Accessed January 19, 2017.

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DeQuincy's creation, the city and its residents certainly celebrate and take great pride in this history. The former depot has been converted into the DeQuincy Railroad Museum which houses a 1913 steam locomotive, passenger car, caboose and other railroad artifacts. An annual railroad festival is held each April with live music, model railroaders, and other railroad themed events such as the canine caboose dog pageant or the dining car cook-off.

In addition to the railroad, the turpentine industry was also significant in DeQuincy's history. In 1921, W.B. Logan came to the area to look at converting thousands of acres of pine stumps left over from the logging boom into rosin, pine oil, and turpentine. He formed the Acme Products Company and the plant ran until 1957.² In fact, when looking at history Sanborn fire insurance maps for DeQuincy, the rosin plant can be seen as located across the railroad tracks directly north of the DeQuincy Colored High School property.

African American Education in Louisiana

***The following historic context information concerning public and African American education in Louisiana is taken from the John S. Dawson High School National Register nomination, which is a school built at the same time as DeQuincy Colored High School. Portions have been edited to reflect DeQuincy's individual history and these sections are not italicized. ***

At the beginning of the twentieth century, public education in Louisiana was in a terrible state of affairs. The state constitution of 1898 had legally mandated the already status quo segregation of schools by race, and at that time students of all races were severely underserved.³ The state's public school system was characterized by crude, deteriorating school houses and abysmally low attendance. During the first two decades of the century, great improvements were made in school house construction, curriculum standardization, and attendance through transportation advances and consolidation. However, these developments generally applied only to the white schools. In Louisiana's underfunded dual school system, African-American schools received little to no investment from their parish school boards. The disparity this created between the two separate and supposedly equal school systems was blatant.

The few schools that did exist for African Americans in rural areas were typically taught in churches or associated buildings on church property. As elsewhere in the state, this was also the case in DeQuincy as the first school for African American children was at Evergreen Baptist Church c. 1917. Following Evergreen Baptist Church, there was a Rosenwald school built on the corner of Jackson Street and S. Grand Avenue, just a block or so from the future DeQuincy Colored High School. Built in 1919, the school complex consisted of three one story buildings and was called "DeQuincy Rosenwald Public School."⁴

High school education, which was being so improved for white students, remained non-existent for black students in Louisiana until the second decade of the twentieth century. It is indicative of the statewide circumstances that in 1900, the school board of the relatively progressive city of New Orleans officially reduced education for African Americans to just five grades.⁵ Throughout the state, particularly in rural areas like DeQuincy, there had never been much opportunity for secondary

² Ibid.

³ Rodney Cline, *Education in Louisiana – History and Development* (Baton Rouge: Claitor's Publishing Division, 1974), 34.

⁴ Sanborn Fire Insurance Company. DeQuincy Louisiana, Feb. 1928 - July 1948. State Library of Louisiana Digital Sanborn Map Collection. Accessed January 19, 2017.

⁵ Donald E. Devore and Joseph Logsdon, *Crescent City Schools: Public Education in New Orleans, 1841-1991* (Lafayette: University of Southwestern Louisiana, 1991), 118.

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education for African Americans and the sentiment against it by parts of the white population was strong. A compromise between the demand of African Americans for secondary education and the reluctance of certain whites to provide it was found in the concept of "county training schools." An African-American educator, Professor A. M. Strange of Louisiana's Tangipahoa Parish, first proposed the idea of a school that would emphasize agricultural training and home economics in 1910. Through his efforts, the Tangipahoa Parish Training School was opened in 1911. Many others across the south were soon to follow, but over a decade later, in the 1923-24 school year, just sixteen of Louisiana's sixty-four parishes had a parish training school.⁶

During the following decades, secondary education for African Americans in Louisiana slowly but steadily expanded. In 1929-30, there were still thirty-seven parishes without state approved black high schools. In 1944-45, the number of black four-year high schools had grown to eighty and one was accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, but thirteen parishes remained without approved high schools for African Americans.⁷

The quality of Louisiana school buildings for African Americans saw some improvement in the early twentieth century, mostly through the support of the Rosenwald Fund, a national philanthropic foundation. As stated previously, prior to the construction of DeQuincy Colored High School at its new campus in 1950, the only school for African Americans in all grades was at the Rosenwald Public School, built in 1919.

*In the 1950s, further strides were made in the construction of quality school buildings for African Americans. By this time, the wide disparity between the number and quality of public school buildings for African Americans versus those for whites was undeniable. The 1950s were ushered in by the filing of multiple lawsuits across the country challenging the constitutionality of "separate but equal" schooling and calling for the integration of schools. In 1952, New Orleans attorney, A. P. Tureaud filed *Earl Benjamin Bush et al. v. Orleans Parish School Board* for the integration of New Orleans schools. A suit was also filed for the integration of schools in St. Helena Parish, which lays two parishes west of West Feliciana. In the meantime, suits from other states were coming before the Supreme Court. Five became consolidated as *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas*. As the case awaited review by the Supreme Court, some states, like South Carolina and Mississippi made a last ditch effort to protect segregation by implementing programs of school equalization.*

Louisiana did not institute such a statewide program, but whether individual districts attempted to hold off integration by improving black schools is unclear. New modern facilities constructed for African Americans in the 1950s in Louisiana appear to have been derived from African American demands for equal facilities and from acknowledgement by school officials that new buildings were truly needed, even if white voters didn't always agree. Regardless of the impetus behind it, the construction of new modern schools in the 1950s provided African Americans with long awaited quality learning environments and were a source of pride for communities.

⁶ National Register of Historic Places, Tangipahoa Training School Dormitory, Kentwood, Tangipahoa Parish, Louisiana, National Register #79001091.

⁷ J. B. Cade, "The Education of Negroes in Louisiana," in *The African American Experience in Louisiana: Part B*, ed. Charles Vincent (Lafayette: University of Southwestern, LA, 2000), 232, first published in the *Louisiana Colored Teacher's Journal*, 27 (1948): 7-11; Minns Sledge Robertson, "Development of the High-School Program," in *Education in Louisiana*, ed. Michael G. Wade (Lafayette: University of Southwestern Louisiana, 1999), 272, first published in Minns Sledge Robertson, *Public Education in Louisiana After 1898* (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Department of Education, n.d.g.), 55-82.

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DeQuincy Colored High School

Built in 1950, the DeQuincy Colored High School fit in with the other schools for African Americans being built at the time. In order to avoid integration, many school boards focused on building separate, but 'equal' facilities for the African American students. Furthermore, the former Rosenwald School in DeQuincy only went through the 8th grade and a new school campus that served all grades was necessary.

The DeQuincy Colored High School campus, which included the extant gym, band hall/shop building, football practice field, and baseball field (also extant) represented a new era in segregated education in Louisiana. It was certainly a larger school campus and included more modern amenities, but it still upheld the separation of the races in education. Despite this, it was not only important educationally in the African American community, but it was also an important meeting place for the African American community at large. Even today, the gym is used by local residents for basketball and other events and the band hall/shop building is used for local residents to gather, play games, and as a place for local youth to come after school to get help with their homework. The DeQuincy Colored High School/Grand Avenue High School alumni hold many events at the gym as well. The gym is also used for summer programs, which include recreational activities and substance abuse education and prevention tutoring.

The school was well known for a variety of reasons. One of these if for its athletic prowess. The Grand Avenue basketball team holds the record for the highest basketball scores recorded against a team. On January 29, 1964, the Grand Avenue basketball team defeated Cameron-Audrey Memorial High School 211 -29 (see Figure 4). During the 1960s, one of Grand Avenue's coaches, George B. Johnson, was voted coach of the year twice. The football field was also well known because of the athletic teams from the school. The football team won state championships in 1965 and 1966. In 1966, the Grand Avenue track team were state champions and tied the state record in the 440-yard relay. Team members were Joseph Eaglin, Robert Sims, Sr., J.D. Hawthorne, and Edgar Jordan.

The school also produced notable alumni, in both sports and academia. Robert Paige played for the Harlem Globetrotters. Clarence Walker played professional football for the Denver Broncos. Dr. Roland Patillo, who would go on to graduate from Morehouse Medical School, would become one of the pioneers in stem cell research. In 1960, the principal of Grand Avenue High School, Dr. Charles E. Coney, was in charge of the Civil Service testing department in Baton Rouge in 1970. Lt. Colonel Beauregard Brown became the highest ranking African American officer in the U.S. Army during the 1950s. Prior to his rise to Lt. Colonel, as a young second lieutenant, he was assigned to go to Little Rock, Arkansas, to help protect the nine African American students who were integrating Little Rock Central High School. He served as a liaison office between black and white troops.⁸

Conclusion

The DeQuincy Colored High School Gym and adjacent band hall/shop building are the only two remaining buildings from the city's lone African American school. They are significant within the city for their association with African American education and recreation. They served not only an educational purpose, but also were vital community centers and gathering places for the local African American community. Additionally, the football practice field and baseball field are also contributing to

⁸ Dee Dixon. "Beaumont Man, an Army officer in 1957, helped integrate Little Rock school." *Beaumont Enterprise*. Published February 16, 2009. <http://www.beaumontenterprise.com/news/article/Beaumont-man-an-Army-officer-in-1957-helped-702987.php>. Accessed January 19, 2017.

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this overall area of significance of recreation. In “The African American Experience in Louisiana” historic context, it is pointed out that:

“Buildings of the second half of the twentieth century are among our least loved architectural resources. Their style, building materials, and the relatively brief passage of time since their construction seem to impair our ability to value them as historic resources, so it is imperative that we view the significance of African American schools of the 1950s within this context. In rural areas in particular, where schools have been greatly consolidated, many schools of this era dwell as hulking ghosts on the landscape, seemingly only waiting to be torn down. Yet if there is recognition of the importance these institutions held for their communities when they were built, they might yet be able to be restored and adaptively reused to once again serve their communities. In order to be potentially eligible for the National Register, the significant role in the local history of African American education played by the school must be established. Schools of this era must retain a historically recognizable form. It is unlikely that they will have been moved from their original sites, but location and setting do greatly contribute to the ability of such schools to convey their significance and any changes should be evaluated carefully.”⁹

All of the above certainly holds true at the DeQuincy Colored High School Gym. The building is a simply designed mid-century gym, as is the adjacent band hall/shop building. While the school itself has been demolished, these two buildings stand today as a reminder of the segregated educational past of DeQuincy. The Gym and associated recreational fields played a vital role in the education and recreational life of African Americans in DeQuincy and still do today. For these reasons, they are eligible for listing on the National Register.

Developmental History/Additional historic context information

See above.

<h2>9. Major Bibliographical Resources</h2>
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Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Blokker, Laura E. “The African American Experience in Louisiana.” Historic context prepared for the Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation.
http://www.crt.state.la.us/Assets/OCD/hp/nationalregister/historic_contexts/The_African_American_Experience_in_Louisiana.pdf. Accessed January 19, 2017, pg. 87.

Cline, Rodney. *Education in Louisiana – History and Development*. Baton Rouge: Claitor’s Publishing Division, 1974.

Devore, Donald E. and Joseph Logsdon. *Crescent City Schools: Public Education in New Orleans, 1841-1991*. Lafayette: University of Southwestern Louisiana, 1991.

⁹ Laura E. Blokker. “The African American Experience in Louisiana.” Historic context prepared for the Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation.
http://www.crt.state.la.us/Assets/OCD/hp/nationalregister/historic_contexts/The_African_American_Experience_in_Louisiana.pdf. Accessed January 19, 2017, pg. 87.

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Dixon, Dee. "Beaumont Man, an Army officer in 1957, helped integrate Little Rock school." *Beaumont Enterprise*. Published February 16, 2009.
<http://www.beaumontenterprise.com/news/article/Beaumont-man-an-Army-officer-in-1957-helped-702987.php>. Accessed January 19, 2017.

"History of DeQuincy, LA." www.dequincy.org/community/history. Accessed January 19, 2017.

National Register of Historic Places, John S. Dawson High School, St. Francisville, West Feliciana Parish, Louisiana, National Register #15000348.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Company. DeQuincy Louisiana, Feb. 1928 - July 1948. State Library of Louisiana Digital Sanborn Map Collection. Accessed January 19, 2017.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: _____

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

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property: ~5 acres

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

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

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 30.444886 | Longitude: -93.426988 |
| 2. Latitude: 30.445946 | Longitude: -93.426991 |
| 3. Latitude: 30.446154 | Longitude: -93.425334 |
| 4. Latitude: 30.444871 | Longitude: -93.425241 |

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

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The school property is bounded by S. Grand Avenue to the west, railroad tracks to the north, Evers Street to the east, and Truth Street to the south.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries chosen encompass the historic boundaries of the campus for DeQuincy Colored High School.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Joseph & Andrea Eaglin; National Register Staff
organization: N/A; Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation
street & number: 178 Ponderosa Rd; PO Box 44247
city or town: DeRidder; Baton Rouge state: LA zip code: 70634; 70804
e-mail: jbeaglin@hotmail.com; jrichardson@crt.la.gov
Telephone: 225-993-6152; 225-219-4595
date: January 2017

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: DeQuincy Colored High School Gym
City or Vicinity: DeQuincy
County: Calcasieu
State: Louisiana
Name of Photographer: Jessica Richardson
Date of Photographs: January 10, 2017

1 of 24: View of the foundation of the former DeQuincy Colored High School, bathrooms at lower left, elementary school at center; camera facing southeast.

2 of 24: Another view of the foundation of the former DeQuincy Colored High School; camera facing east.

3 of 24: Another view of the foundation of the former DeQuincy Colored High School, foundation for middle school classrooms at center; camera facing northeast.

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- 4 of 24: Another view of the foundation of the former DeQuincy Colored High School, hallway at center; camera facing northeast.
- 5 of 24: View of the former football practice field at DeQuincy Colored High School: camera facing northeast.
- 6 of 24: View of the former baseball field at DeQuincy Colored High School: camera facing southeast.
- 7 of 24: Front façade of the gym; camera facing northeast.
- 8 of 24: Tiger statue donated by the class of 1960; camera facing north.
- 9 of 24: View of the side entrance of the gym; camera facing northwest.
- 10 of 24: View of the southeast rear section of the gym; camera facing north.
- 11 of 24: View of the southeast rear locker rooms of the gym; camera facing northwest.
- 12 of 24: View of the covered walkway between the gym and shop; camera facing north.
- 13 of 24: View of the northeast section of the gym; camera facing west.
- 14 of 24: View of the bleacher addition made to the north side of the gym; camera facing west.
- 15 of 24: View of the band hall/shop building; camera facing east.
- 16 of 24: Interior view of the former shop classroom; camera facing northeast.
- 17 of 24: Interior view of the former band hall; camera facing southeast.
- 18 of 24: Interior view of the gym; camera facing northwest.
- 19 of 24: Interior view of the gym's southern wall; camera facing southwest.
- 20 of 24: View of the original bleachers and the bleacher addition; camera facing northwest.
- 21 of 24: View of the stage inside the gym; camera facing east.
- 22 of 24: Second view of the original bleachers and bleacher addition; camera facing northeast.
- 23 of 24: View of the main entry lobby of the gym; camera facing south.
- 24 of 24: View of the hallway from the side entrance of the gym; camera facing north.

DeQuincy Colored High School Gym
Name of Property

Calcasieu Parish, LA
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Figures



Figure 1. DeQuincy Colored High School alumnae, Delores Pullard. She was once the tallest woman in the world at 8' 1". Image courtesy of <http://www.thetallestman.com/delorespullard.htm>.

DeQuincy Colored High School Gym
Name of Property

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Figure 2. Grand Avenue High School Football Team, 1967. Image courtesy of Mr. Potor (African American photographer out of Baton Rouge).

DeQuincy Colored High School Gym
Name of Property

Calcasieu Parish, LA
County and State



Figure 3. Grand Avenue High School Basketball Team, 1967. Image courtesy of Mr. Potor (African American photographer out of Baton Rouge).

DeQuincy Colored High School Gym
Name of Property

Calcasieu Parish, LA
County and State

THE GRADUATING class of 1960 at Grand Avenue High School donated this tiger to the school. Graduates of Grand Avenue and earlier African-American schools have reunions every other year.



Historical basketball victory to be remembered Friday

Where were you?

On Jan. 29, 1964, Grand Avenue High School Boy's Basketball team made history by defeating Cameron-Audrey Memorial High School by a score of 211-29.

A KPLCTV-7 Sports representative will visit the site of

the historical event Friday, Jan. 29, at 12 noon at the Grand Avenue Gym. You are asked to bring pictures. Be prepared to be interviewed and contribute whatever information you can remember. This is an opportunity to be supportive of Grand Avenue history.



ON JANUARY 29, 1964, Grand Avenue High School Boy's Basketball team made history by defeating Cameron-Audrey Memorial High School by a score of 211-29. Team members were: Curley Buck, Raymond Clarkson, Frankie Williams, Charles Hodges, Alvin Farris, Charles Johnson, Vernon LeDay, and Walter Easton, Jr. The coach was George (Slack) Johnson.

Figure 4. Grand Avenue High School Boys' Basketball Team, 1964. Image courtesy of *American Press*, Lake Charles, LA; January 29, 1964.

DeQuincy Colored High School Gym
Name of Property

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THESE MEMBERS of the 1966 Grand Avenue High School track team were the state champions in the 440-yard relay and tied the state record. Shown from left are Robert Sims, Sr., Joseph Eaglin, J. D. Hawthorne, and Edgar Jordan. Their coach was George Johnson.

Figure 5. Grand Avenue High School Track Team, 440-yard relay. Image courtesy of *DeQuincy News*, 1966.

DeQuincy Colored High School Gym
Name of Property

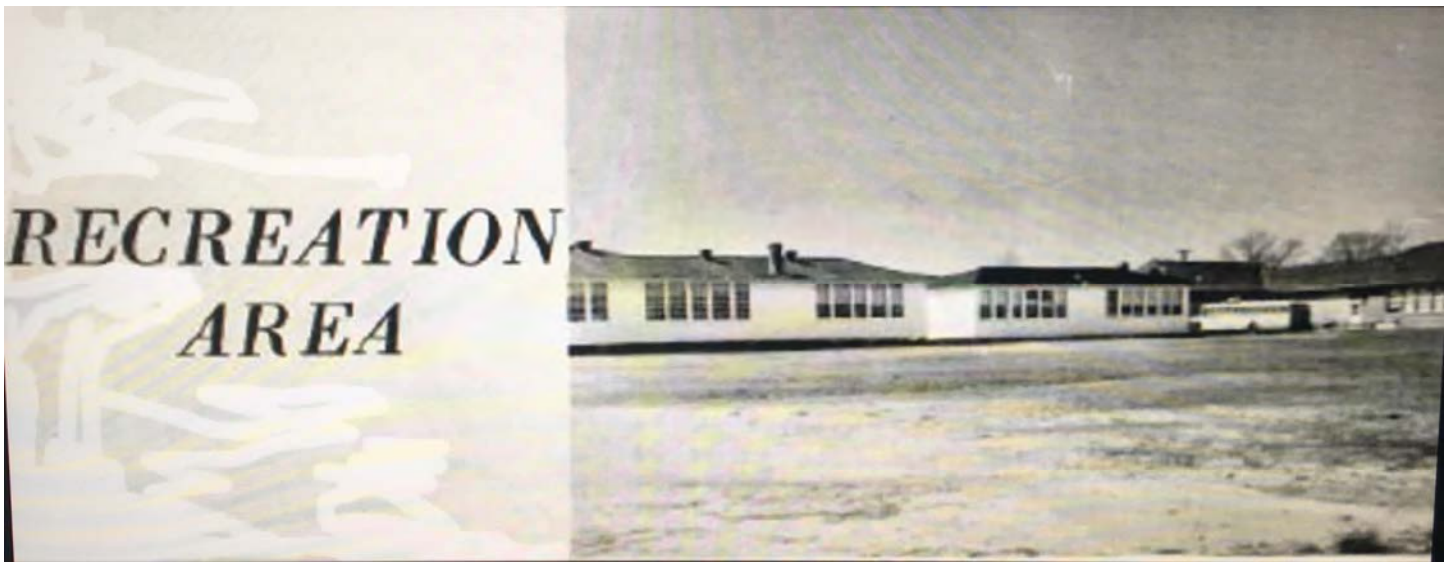
Calcasieu Parish, LA
County and State



Figure 6. Commander Beauregard Brown, DeQuincy Colored High School alumnae. Image courtesy of Commander Brown's sister.

DeQuincy Colored High School Gym
Name of Property

Calcasieu Parish, LA
County and State



Figures 7 and 8. . Shop and Band Building and Recreation Area behind the school. Image courtesy of the 1967 Grand Avenue High School yearbook.

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.

DeQuincy Colored High School Gym, Calcasieu Parish, LA



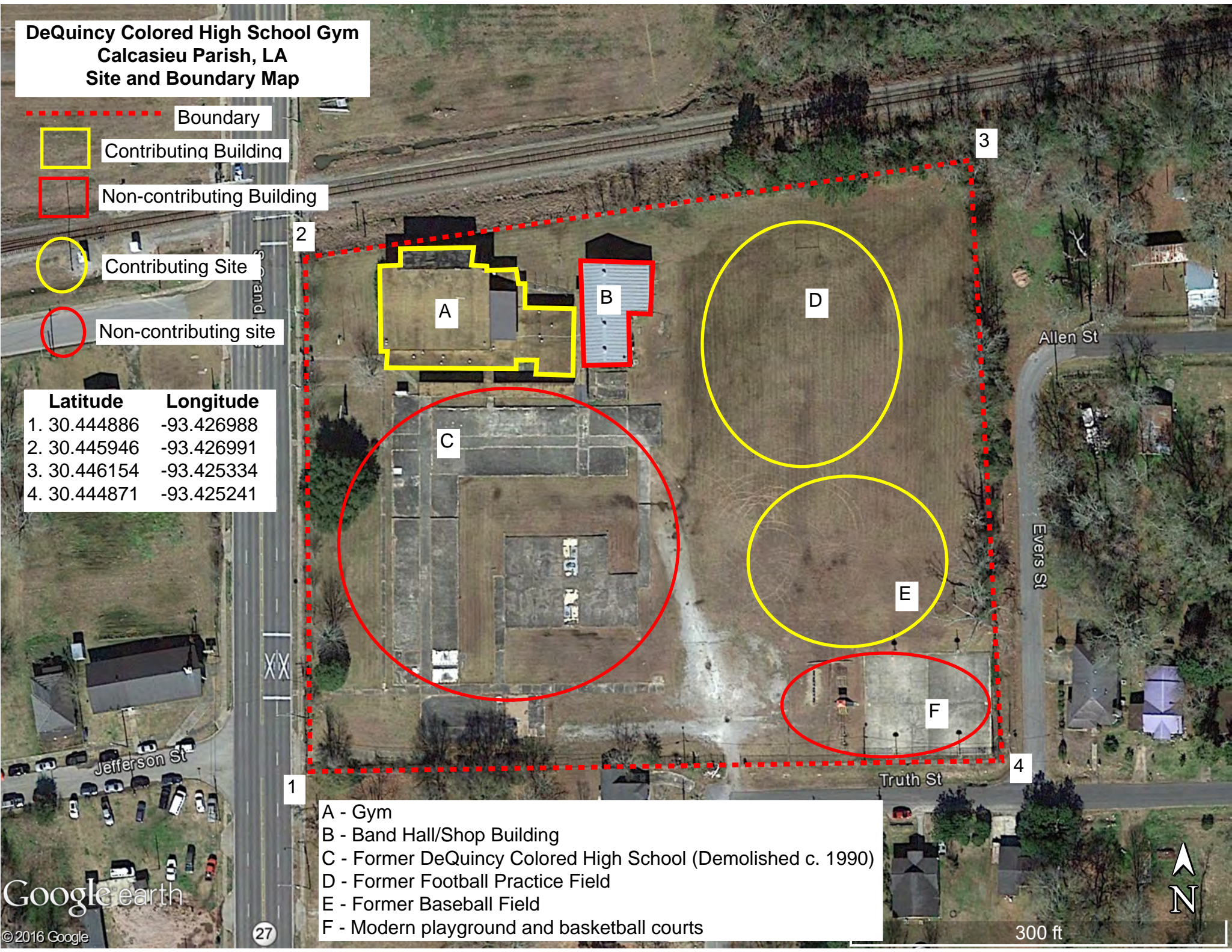
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**DeQuincy Colored High School Gym
Calcasieu Parish, LA
Site and Boundary Map**

- Boundary
- Contributing Building
- Non-contributing Building
- Contributing Site
- Non-contributing site

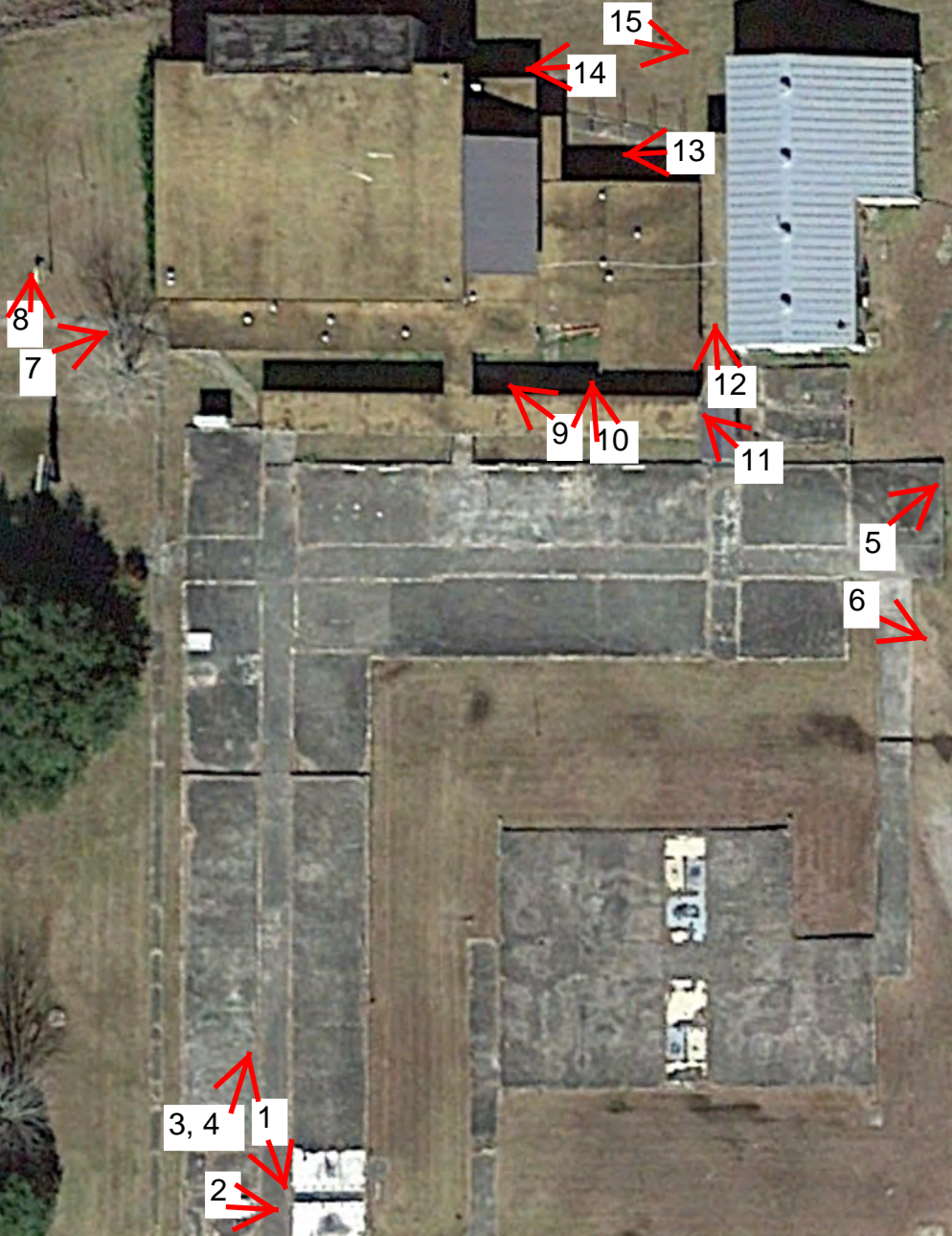
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2. 30.445946	-93.426991
3. 30.446154	-93.425334
4. 30.444871	-93.425241

- A - Gym
- B - Band Hall/Shop Building
- C - Former DeQuincy Colored High School (Demolished c. 1990)
- D - Former Football Practice Field
- E - Former Baseball Field
- F - Modern playground and basketball courts



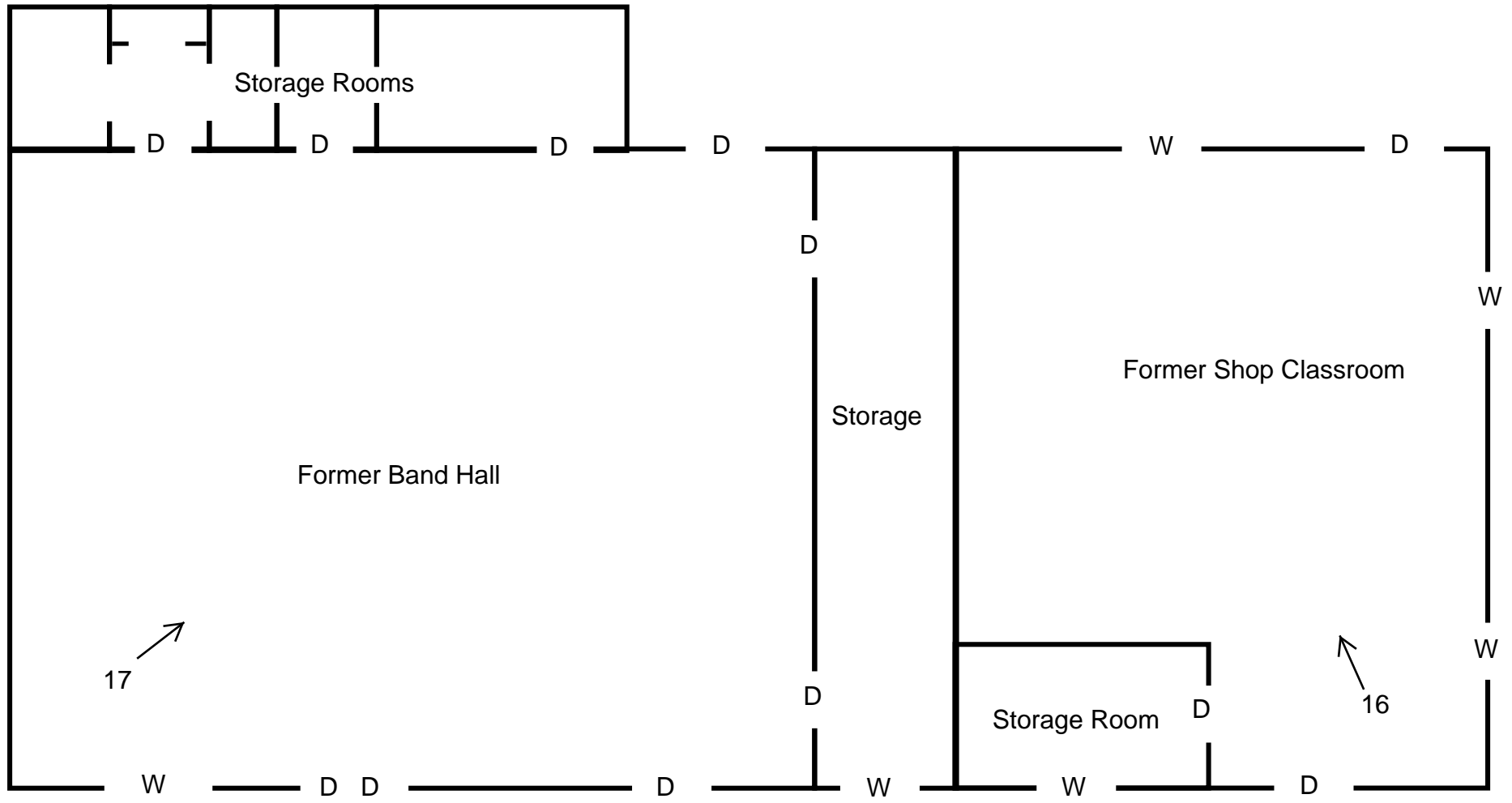
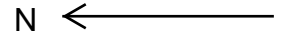
DeQuincy Colored High School Gym
Calcasieu Parish, LA
Exterior Photo Key

S Grand Ave

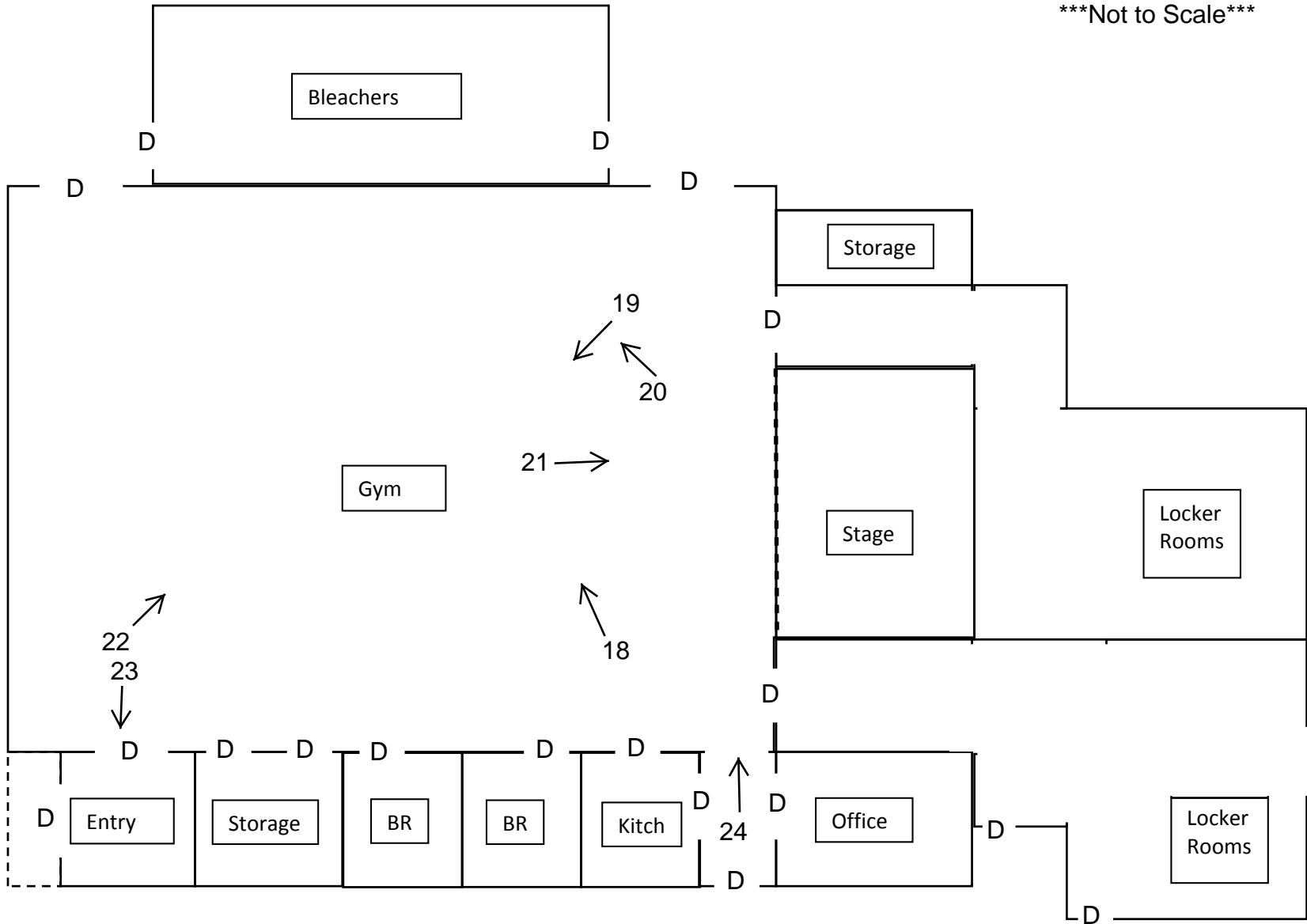


DeQuincy Colored High School Gym
Calcasieu Parish, LA
Band Hall/Shop Building Interior Photo Key

Not to Scale



DeQuincy Colored High School Gym
Calcasieu Parish, LA
Gym Interior Photo Key
Not to Scale















DEQU NCY



CLASS OF 1960
MRS. K. Z. K. L. E. S. M. D. V. I. N. O. S. I. E.
B. A. N. T. O. N. I. E. J. M. A. R. I. S.
A. S. K. O. N. I. E. A. S. C. E. R. A. I. N. E. E.
C. O. S. T. A. S. T. R. I. G. A.
B. T. E. A. S. S. W. I. L. I. A. M. S.























COMPLIMENTS OF BILLY NAVARRE

HOME	1	2	3	4	TOTAL	VISITOR	1	2	3	4	TOTAL
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

WOMEN

MEN



CLASS ERA

- 1953 1954 1955
- 1956 1957 1958 1959
- 1960 1961 1962 1963
- 1964 1965 1966
- 1967 1968 1969 1970

IN MEMORY OF

UNITED







GRAND AVENUE
SUBSTANCE ABUSE
PREVENTION EDUCATION
CENTER







By
Family
Members

IN
C.E. Coney C. Wa

L. Wilcox R. Landry

V. Elridge Audry



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Nomination

Property Name: DeQuincy Colored High School Gym

Multiple Name: _____

State & County: LOUISIANA, Calcasieu

Date Received: 6/23/2017 Date of Pending List: 7/18/2017 Date of 16th Day: 8/2/2017 Date of 45th Day: 8/7/2017 Date of Weekly List: _____

Reference number: SG100001430

Nominator: State

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

Accept Return Reject 8/2/2017 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments: Sole remaining portion of the separate school for the community. The gym remains a touchstone for the Black community- hosting reunions as well as day-to-day activities. The original school closed as a segregated school in 1969, the natural end of the POS

Recommendation/ Criteria: Accept / A

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

RENNIE S. BURAS, II
DEPUTY SECRETARY

PHIL BOGGAN
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

January 18, 2017

Mary Jo Bayles
PO Box 968
DeQuincy, LA 70633

Dear Ms. Bayles:

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:

DeQuincy Colored High School Gym
Calcasieu 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 DeQuincy 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, April 6, 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

Mary Jo Bayles
January 18, 2017
Page 2

website. Should you have any questions about this nomination before March 17, 2017, please contact Jessica Richardson at 225-219-4595 or at jrichardson@crt.la.gov. For any questions after March 17, please contact Nicole Hobson-Morris at 225-342-8172 or nmorris@crt.la.gov.

Thanks,



Phil Boggan
State Historic Preservation Officer

*****Note:**

The CLG Report (attached) was not returned. No comments were received from the local historic district commission. Also, Nicole Hobson-Morris spoke with the mayor on March 16, 2017, and he mentioned sending in a letter of support prior to the April 6th meeting date. No letter was received.*** JR 6/20/2017

**DEQUINCY HISTORIC DISTRICT COMMISSION REPORT FOR:
DEQUINCY COLORED HIGH SCHOOL GYM
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.



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



June 21, 2017

TO: Mr. James Gabbert, National Register of Historic Places
Mail Stop 7228, 1849 C St, NW, Washington, DC 20240

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

RE: DeQuincy Colored High School Gym, Calcasieu Parish, LA

Jim,

The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the DeQuincy Colored High School Gym to the National Register of Historic Places. The second disk contains the photographs of the property in TIF format. Should you have any questions, please contact me at 225-219-4595 or jrichardson@crt.la.gov.

Thanks,

Jessica

Enclosures:

- CD with PDF of the National Register of Historic Places nomination form
- CD with electronic images (tif 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.
- _____ Other: