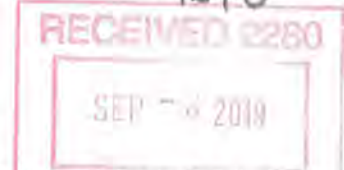


4510

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: Downtown Lafayette Civic Center
Other Names/Site Number: n/a
Name of related multiple property listing: n/a

2. Location

Street & Number: 705 Jefferson Street, 731 Jefferson Street, 735 Jefferson Street, 124 E. Main Street
City or town: Lafayette State: LA County: Lafayette
Not for Publication: Vicinity: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

 8/30/19
Signature of certifying official/Title: Kristin Sanders, State Historic Preservation Officer **Date**
Louisiana Department of Culture, Recreation, and Tourism
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

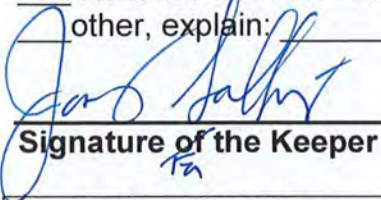
Signature of commenting official: **Date**
Title: **State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government**

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4. National Park Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:
 entered in the National Register
 determined eligible for the National Register
 determined not eligible for the National Register
 removed from the National Register
other, explain: _____


Signature of the Keeper

10.16.2019
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 type="checkbox"/> | Building(s) |
| <input checked="" 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 | |
|--------------|------------------|------------|
| 3 | 0 | Buildings |
| | | Sites |
| | | Structures |
| 1 | | Objects |
| 4 | 0 | Total |

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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions.): GOVERNMENT/courthouse;
GOVERNMENT/post office; GOVERNMENT/government office; GOVERNMENT/city hall;
EDUCATION/library

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Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions.): VACANT/NOT IN USE;
GOVERNMENT/government office

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions.): MODERN
MOVEMENT/International Style; MODERN MOVEMENT/Art Deco; MODERN
MOVEMENT/Modernistic

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Federal Courthouse

foundation: unknown

walls: brick, steel

roof: built up (tar and gravel)

other: aluminum, glass

Lafayette City Hall

foundation: unknown

walls: concrete

roof: built up (tar and gravel)

other: aluminum, glass

Administration Building

foundation: unknown

walls: brick, cast granite

roof: built up (tar and gravel)

other: aluminum, glass

Lafayette Public Library

foundation: unknown

walls: concrete, brick

roof: built up (tar and gravel)

other: glass

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 Downtown Lafayette Civic Center comprises 3 historic buildings located on a triangular-shaped block in downtown Lafayette, Lafayette Parish, Louisiana: 1) a former federal courthouse and United States Post Office (1960/1965), 2) the former Lafayette City Hall (1939) and the former Administration Building constructed as an annex to City Hall (1955-56), and 3) the former Lafayette Public Library (1953). These buildings served as the center of civic-related activity during the post-World War II period, when Lafayette grew exponentially from a small town into the urban center of Southwest Louisiana. The surrounding setting is characterized by a mix of commercial, institutional, and civic buildings dating from the early through the late 20th century. The 3 buildings

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possess a high degree of integrity overall, particularly on the exteriors; minor alterations include the installation of some interior partitions and updated finishes related to changes in use, and the replacement of windows and exterior doors at the former city hall. In addition to these alterations, the federal courthouse building has suffered damage due to long-term water intrusion, particularly on the upper floors. Nevertheless, all of the buildings remain readily identifiable from their period of significance and, therefore, are eligible for listing as a district in the National Register.

Narrative Description

The Downtown Lafayette Civic Center is located in downtown Lafayette, Lafayette Parish, Louisiana and consists of 3 contributing buildings on a triangular-shaped city block bounded by Jefferson Street to the west, E. Main Street to the north, and Lee Avenue to the southeast:

- 1) Federal Courthouse/United States Post Office and Federal Building (1960, expanded 1965)
- 2) Lafayette City Hall (1939) and Administration Building (1955-56)
- 4) Lafayette Public Library (1953)

The surrounding setting is characterized by a mix of commercial, institutional, and civic buildings dating from the early through the late 20th century (photos 41-45). A narrow parking lot laterally bisects the block and separates the courthouse building from the administration building. Landscaping is minimal with the exception of the southern tip of the block, which features a lawn divided into sections by paved walkways leading to a central monument erected in 1922 (contributing object).

Federal Courthouse/United States Post Office and Federal Building (photos 1-18):

The building known as the Federal Courthouse, 705 Jefferson Street, corner of E. Main Street, was completed in 1960 as the United States Post Office and Federal Building. It has been vacant for several years and has sustained long-term water-related damage, particularly on the upper floors. Designed by Lafayette architect H. L. Lagroue and the architectural firm of Barron, Heinberg and Brocato of Alexandria, Louisiana, the building consists of a narrow, rectangular 4-story section fronting on Jefferson Street and a spacious, square-shaped 2-story section to its rear that was originally constructed as a 1-story building with plans for later expansion.¹ (Figure 4) The upper floors of the 4-story section housed offices of 17 federal agencies, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), the Veterans' Administration (VA), and the Federal Petroleum Board, and the post office occupied the 1st floor of both building sections. In 1965, just 5 years after the building's completion, a 2nd floor was added to accommodate the United States Federal District Court, Western District of Louisiana. The gold-finish aluminum solar screen and geometric entrance canopy at the E. Main Street entrance also date to this renovation.

The building is primarily steel construction with a buff-brick curtain wall and concrete floors. The exterior of the flat-roofed 4-story section presents an understated Mid-century Modern appearance characterized by a lack of ornamentation, 2 off-center pedestrian entrances on Jefferson Street with aluminum-frame storefronts and cantilevered concrete canopies, and staggered rows of tripartite aluminum windows on the upper floors. Windows at the ground level are fixed aluminum-frame plate glass with aluminum sun shades above. The brick exterior of the upper levels is subtly patterned by projecting brick sections between the window bays, which combine with the staggered fenestration pattern to create a restrained geometric effect. The exterior of the rear 2-story section is dominated by the gold-finish aluminum solar screen affixed to the E. Main Street façade, which is interrupted only by a pedestrian entrance consisting of an aluminum-frame storefront and geometric concrete canopy resembling wings in flight. The elevation facing Lee Avenue and the former Lafayette Public Library is clad in buff-colored brick with multi-light awning windows at the 1st floor and tripartite aluminum-frame windows on the 2nd floor matching those on the street-facing façades. The elevation facing the interior of the block consists of a 1st-floor loading dock that served the post office and an overhanging upper level clad in

¹ "Post Office Reality After 20-Year Plans," *Daily Advertiser*, June 19, 1960.

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buff-colored brick with fixed plate-glass windows; this overhanging 2nd floor, which is constructed of concrete block, appears to be an addition dating to c. 1970s-80s.

The 1st-floor interior, which historically housed the post office, has been subdivided into a warren of small and large office spaces and a small courtroom. Both historic lobbies, the original 1960 main lobby at the Jefferson Street entrance nearest E. Main Street (northwest corner of the building) and an additional lobby added in 1965 at the E. Main Street entrance, are intact. The 1960 lobby features terrazzo flooring, burgundy marble wainscoting, a suspended acoustical-tile ceiling, 2 recessed phone booths, and an elevator with chrome-finish steel doors and surround. A wood slab door leads to the original staircase, which has painted-metal treads and risers, railings, and newel posts with stained-wood handrails. The 1965 lobby has terrazzo flooring, a pleated black-marble accent wall, and a ceiling open to the 2nd floor. The horizontal concrete supports of the exterior geometric canopy extend into the lobby and tie into the structure concealed behind the accent wall. There is an elevator with painted-metal doors and surround, and the stair is constructed of cast terrazzo matching the lobby floor with stained-wood handrails and painted-metal balusters. In addition to these two lobbies, there is an original 1960 exterior stair tower near the southeast corner of the 4-story section and another one on the south elevation of the 2-story section added in 1965; both stairs have painted-metal treads and risers, railings, and newel posts with stained-wood handrails.

The 2nd floor is dominated by a large central courtroom and 2 smaller courtrooms. The large central courtroom dates to 1965; the dates of the smaller courtrooms are unknown. In addition, there are numerous offices, including judges' offices, and law libraries. The circulation patterns, including corridors and the lobby to the central courtroom, appear to be intact. The 3rd and 4th floors, which are limited to the 4-story section only, appear to retain their historic layouts and consist of several offices along a double-loaded corridor. In addition to offices, a significant percentage of the 4th floor is dedicated to mechanical rooms.

Interior finishes throughout the building vary widely. Intact historic features include terrazzo flooring, stained-wood slab doors and minimal-metal frames, painted gypsum-board walls, some wood wall paneling, and marble details in the lobbies. Most ceilings are acoustical tile, which was the original finish but was largely replaced over the years to accommodate a modern HVAC system. Other finishes, such as wood trim, wallpapering, parquet flooring, and carpeting appear to be alterations made after the period of significance.

City Hall and Administration Building (photos 19-32):

Lafayette City Hall (photos 19-21):

The former Lafayette City Hall was constructed in 1939 with the aid of Public Works Administration (PWA) funds and designed by the New Orleans architecture firm of Favrot and Reed with Fredrick J. Nehrbass of Lafayette. It currently houses the Centre International de Lafayette. Designed in the restrained Art Deco style typical of the Depression-era 1930s, it is steel-frame construction faced in concrete imitating stone block. Its blocky, imposing massing is composed of a central 3-story section with a 2-story wing set back at the east and west ends. The building is oriented to face the intersection of Lee Avenue and Jefferson Street (and the tip of the triangular block) and is accessed by a flight of concrete steps that extend the length of the central section. The central double-door entrance has replacement aluminum-frame storefront doors with an original transom with decorative metal grille above. The entrance is flanked by a pair of window openings with replacement aluminum windows and 1-light transoms above matching the original light pattern according to a 1950s photograph.² (Figure 1) The 2nd floor of this section has 3 symmetrical openings fitted with replacement windows matching those on the 1st floor. The cornice is defined by carved bas-relief ornamentation and engraved signage that reads "Lafayette City Hall." The two recessed wings of the building each have a side entrance—one on Jefferson Street, one on Lee Avenue—with replacement aluminum storefront doors and an original decorative-grille transom above. The windows of these wings, and those at the rear of the building, have been replaced to match those on the central facade. The 3rd floor, which historically housed the jail, is set back from the street-facing facades and faced in concrete. The building also includes a basement.

² Polk's Lafayette City Directory, 1959.

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Limited access to the building's interior revealed that the primary lobby spaces appear to be largely intact and feature original decorative terrazzo floors, marble wainscoting, a decorative metal stair railing, original openings with metal doors, frames, and transoms, and plaster walls and ceilings.

Administration Building (photos 22-32):

The former Administration Building (also known as the Municipal Office Building) located at 731 Jefferson Street was constructed in 1955-56 by the City of Lafayette to provide offices and a city court courtroom for the crowded adjacent Lafayette City Hall (1939), which housed not only all city offices but also the city jail and police department. The administration building was later converted to serve solely as the City of Lafayette Police Station, which is how it is often described today. The building is currently vacant.

Designed by Lafayette architect H. J. Lagroue in the Mid-Century Modern style, this 2-story, flat-roofed building is steel-frame construction with a buff-brick and burgundy cast-granite curtain wall, concrete floors and roof on steel joists, and terra-cotta tile wall partitions. (Figure 3) It is wedge shaped, with the narrower west end fronting on Jefferson Street and serving as the primary entrance. The Jefferson Street façade (west elevation) is starkly modern, with a simple glass and aluminum storefront entrance and buff-brick curtain wall at the 1st floor, and an overhanging 2nd floor defined by a windowless, burgundy cast-granite cladding that creates a protective canopy over the entrance. The north- and south-facing side elevations are windowless and clad in buff-colored brick. The rear, east-facing Lee Avenue elevation consists of a rear storefront entrance, patterned-brick curtain wall, and two rows of aluminum-frame ribbon windows separated by a section of burgundy cast-granite cladding matching the front façade. A shallow flat-roofed canopy protects the upper row of windows. The placement of windows on only two of the four sides was a direct influence of Oscar Niemeyer's United Nations Building in New York (1952), according to period newspaper coverage.³

Despite the building's conversion into a police station, the 1st-floor layout closely resembles the original plan per archival records.⁴ Inside the main entrance is the lobby, which retains several original features, including terrazzo floors, painted-brick or wall-papered walls, acoustical-tile ceilings, and a striking cast-concrete stair with terrazzo treads and decorative aluminum railing. Two corridors flank the building's central core, which contains restrooms, maintenance closets, and an egress stair. Bordering these corridors along the north and south perimeter walls are several offices. Just off the lobby to the right was the mayor's office, followed by a secretary's office, two city trustees' offices, a vault, and support areas for the tax collection department, which occupied the large open space at the rear of the 1st floor. Just off the lobby to the left were additional offices and, at the rear, the tax collection department's public counter, which was accessed from the building's rear entrance on Lee Avenue. All of these spaces, including offices and circulation spaces, are intact. Other extant historic features throughout the 1st floor include terrazzo flooring, acoustical-tile ceilings, wood slab doors, and minimal metal door frames. Tile flooring was removed in hazard mitigation. Other minor alterations include the subdividing or closing off of some rooms, presumably during the building's conversion into a police station, the replacement of some wall finishes, and the installation of HVAC and ductwork furr downs.

The 2nd floor housed offices for other municipal departments such as city planning, city marshal, police chief, and clerk of city court as well as a courtroom and judge's chambers for Lafayette City Court. These offices and the corridors that separate them remain largely intact. The courtroom was subdivided into additional offices, but the semi-circular portion where the judge's bench was located is visible (photo 32). The building connects to the former city hall on the south side via an elevated breezeway, which was constructed to transport prisoners held in the 3rd-floor jail at the city hall to the court room. In addition to the largely intact layout, other historic features on the 2nd floor include terrazzo flooring, acoustical-tile ceilings, several wood slab doors and minimal metal door frames, and some wood wall paneling. Tile flooring was removed in hazard mitigation.

³ "Lafayette Plans Municipal Building Behind Present City Hall Structure," *Daily Advertiser*, July 4, 1955.

⁴ *Ibid.*

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Lafayette Public Library (photos 33-40):

The former Lafayette Public Library, 124 E. Main Street, is a 1-story, wedge-shaped Mid-century Modern building with mezzanine constructed in 1953 according to the design of New Orleans architectural firm Diboll-Kessels and Associates.⁵ (Figure 2) The first purpose-built library in the city and parish, the building is currently vacant and most recently housed the Acadiana Center for Film and Media (ACFM).⁶ It is constructed of concrete block with a buff-brick cladding and a flat roof, and presents a low-slung, horizontal profile that is broken into distinct segments by deep, cantilevered concrete overhangs bordering the mezzanine-level ribbon windows along the tops and sides. The building's 1st-floor openings further emphasize this segmented arrangement. One of 2 pedestrian entrances is located at the curved chamfered corner at the intersection of E. Main Street and Lee Avenue and consists of an aluminum-frame storefront with double doors. It was originally designed as an entrance but was ultimately installed as fixed plate-glass windows during construction; however, due to the fact that, according to newspapers, pedestrians frequently tried to enter the building at this location, the 2 center windows were soon replaced with doors as intended.⁷ Above this entrance is a solid curved wall originally clad in ribbed metal panels. These panels appear to be intact behind a modern canvas sign that sits proud of the wall surface on an aluminum frame. The original sans-serif sign letters, which spelled out "Lafayette Public Library" and were affixed to the panels where they met the metal roof coping, are no longer extant. The 2nd pedestrian entrance is accessible from E. Main Street and also has double aluminum storefront doors with a cantilevered concrete overhang. On the Lee Avenue elevation is a large fixed plated-glass window with cantilevered concrete overhang. Besides these 3 openings, the 1st floor is an otherwise windowless, uninterrupted brick exterior. The mezzanine-level aluminum-frame ribbon windows are a blue-tinted, glare-resistant glass. The west elevation facing the federal courthouse building is also clad in buff-colored brick, which is punctuated on the 1st and mezzanine floors by sections of obscured aluminum-frame ribbon windows without overhangs. On the south end of the building is a small 1-story section that originally served as a garage; it is concrete-block construction clad in buff-colored brick to match the rest of the building.

The interior of the library consists of an open lobby area and main reading room characterized by high ceilings, abundant natural light, visible structural painted-metal columns, vinyl-tile flooring, and acoustical-tile ceilings with flush fluorescent light fixtures held in place by flat aluminum strips. The curved partial partition wall that ACFM added in this space reads clearly as a contemporary addition and is easily reversed (photo 37). Walls are a mix of painted concrete block and original mahogany paneling, which has been painted in some areas. A mural above the corner entrance appears to be original. Beyond the lobby/main reading room are former smaller reading rooms, offices, and bathrooms. Intact historic features include painted-concrete block walls and some acoustical-tile ceilings with flush fluorescent light fixtures matching the main reading room. Some areas have been further partitioned to serve the needs of ACFM, and some areas have been carpeted. The mezzanine level is reached via a set of service stairs and was likely never accessible to the public. A low-ceiling space partitioned into offices and storage, it features painted-concrete block walls, carpeted floors, and acoustical-tile ceilings. In one of the offices is a wood-frame window wall overlooking the main reading room. (photo 40). The building was later retrofitted with a conventional HVAC system as indicated by the presence of ductwork furr downs.

Monument (photo 19):

A civic monument is located at the southern tip of the triangular block in front of the former Lafayette City Hall. In planning stages since the early 1910s, it was erected in 1922 on land donated by the City.⁸ The monument's installation occurred prior to the period of significance (1939-1965), but it was intentionally integrated into the site when the new city hall building was constructed in the late 1930s.

⁵ "\$134,000 Building to Be Dedicated," *The Times-Picayune*, March 29, 1953; and "\$134,000 Public Library Opens Today in Lafayette," *Daily Advertiser*, March 29, 1953.

⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷ "\$134,000 Public Library Opens Today in Lafayette," *Daily Advertiser*, March 29, 1953.

⁸ "Steady Efforts, Untiring Work for Monument," *Daily Advertiser*, April 7, 1922.

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Assessment of Integrity:

Location and Setting: The Downtown Lafayette Civic Center possesses a high degree of integrity of location and setting. The buildings are in their original locations. The setting continues to be characterized by a mix of commercial, civic, and institutional buildings much as it was in the post-World War II period.

Design, Materials, and Workmanship: All 4 buildings possess sufficient integrity of design, materials, and workmanship to clearly communicate their historic uses and design intents. The most significant alteration to the federal courthouse building is the addition of partitions to the largely open-plan former post office, but the exterior is virtually untouched and the interior retains several historic features, including its primary lobby spaces, main courtroom, circulation patterns, and several finishes. The windows and exterior doors at the former city hall have been replaced but the building otherwise has a very high degree of exterior integrity and appears to also possess interior integrity. The former administration building also remains unchanged on its exterior; on the interior, alterations made in relation to the building's conversion into the Lafayette Police Station are minor and do not significantly impact integrity. The former library's exterior is also unchanged and retains several historic features on the interior, including several finishes and the open volume of the primary reading room.

Feeling and Association: The property's integrity of location, setting, design, materials, and workmanship together create integrity of feeling and association. Together, the buildings remain easily identifiable as the center of civic activity in downtown Lafayette.

8. Statement of Significance

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

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

Criteria Considerations:

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

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions.): community planning and development

Period of Significance: 1939-1965

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Significant Dates: 1939, 1953, 1955-56, 1960, 1965

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): Lagroue, H. J. (federal courthouse/post office and administration building); Barron, Heinberg and Brocato (federal courthouse/post office); Diboll-Kessels and Associates (library); Favrot and Reed (city hall); Nehrbass, Fredrick J. (city hall)

Period of Significance (justification): The period of significance begins in 1939, with the completion of the new Lafayette City Hall, and ends in 1965, when Federal Courthouse addition was completed.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary): n/a

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

The buildings associated with the Downtown Lafayette Civic Center are significant at the local level under Criterion A in the area of community planning and development as the center of civic activity in Lafayette and as symbols of the city's extraordinary growth in the post-World War II period. As a district, it represents Lafayette's optimism, prosperity, and progress as the city transformed from a small town into the urban center of Southwest Louisiana. The period of significance begins in 1939, with the completion of the new Lafayette City Hall, and ends in 1965, when the Federal Courthouse addition was completed.

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

Brief History of Lafayette, Louisiana

(Note: The following history is reprinted from the 2018 National Register nomination of the Lafayette Coca-Cola Bottling Plant.⁹)

The area now known as Lafayette was first known as Attakapas country and was inhabited by the Atakap-Ishak Tribes and Choctaw Tribes. There was an outpost near today's Pinhook Bridge used by French fur trappers and the Spanish because of its proximity to the Spanish Trail. The land around the outpost was used to raise cattle to supply meat for New Orleans. In 1765, the exiled Acadians (from Nova Scotia, Canada) began to arrive in New Orleans and the Spanish government officials began sending them to the Lafayette area to settle. In 1805, Attakapas Parish was created and consisted of today's St. Martin, St. Mary, Vermilion, Lafayette, and Acadia Parishes. By 1820, there were over 12,000 people in the parish and the region of the parish that would later be known as Lafayette was platted out as Vermilionville by Jean Mouton, who had been in the area since 1760. Lafayette Parish was created in 1823 and included Acadia and Vermilion Parishes within its boundaries at that time. A parish courthouse location was chosen on Jean Mouton's plot of land in Vermilionville and the village began to grow around this area. The city continued to grow with continual immigration, including many people who entered the country at New Orleans, but decided to keep on traveling into the Acadiana area. The city grew both on plantation agriculture and commerce as many of the new immigrants did not have access to land, but they could run businesses in town. During the Civil War, Lafayette did not suffer as much as other areas of the state as it had many small plantations and a larger urban middle

⁹ "Lafayette Coca-Cola Bottling Plant, Lafayette, Lafayette Parish, Louisiana," National Register of Historic Places, October 16, 2018.

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class. This meant that Union forces did not do nearly as much destruction to the city as they did in other locations in Louisiana. The city was officially renamed Lafayette in 1884. By 1890, there were 2,000 people in the city, double that of the 1880 census. The city continued to grow with the introduction of the automobile and steam locomotive. A train depot was built in 1911 and a car dealership was built in 1920 by the Billeaud family. By 1920, there were almost 8,000 people in Lafayette, and 14,000 by 1930. As with most of the country, the 1930s and 1940s were a challenging time for the city, but following those two decades, the city once again prospered, primarily due to the petroleum and natural gas industries. Today, the city has a population of around 120,000. It is home to the University of Louisiana-Lafayette and it is considered the center of the Acadiana region.

Lafayette in the Post-World War II Period

The years following the end of World War II in 1945 marked a period of immense growth in Lafayette. Fueled by the economic prosperity and progressive outlook that characterized the post-war era, cities in Louisiana and throughout the United States began to increase in population and geographic size. Outlying areas were annexed and suburbs developed, which required new buildings, better infrastructure, and increased services. A key manifestation of this growth was the modernization of urban downtowns, particularly civic buildings such as city halls, libraries, courthouses, and other facilities. Across the state, old civic buildings were demolished or adaptively reused, and cities erected shiny Modern edifices that reflected their bright future.

Lafayette was experiencing even more postwar growth than the typical city. According to a 1954 feature in New Orleans' *Times-Picayune* entitled "Lafayette: A Look at the City that Looks to Its Future," between 1940 and 1950 it had "grown twice as fast as the average city in Louisiana and four times as fast as the average city in the United States."¹⁰ Specifically, its population had increased by 75 percent, a sign of prosperity and progress that was celebrated by city officials but also sparked a sense of urgency.¹¹ The feature article goes on to describe a city on the cusp of major change:

Today, Lafayette is a 'hub' city—a trade center and an oil center. Cotton, corn and sugar cane are the three biggest money crops in the parish. And although Lafayette's black gold production is a mere 252-barrel-a-day trickle, nearly 200 oil companies and related industries have offices in the city....But as Lafayette gets bigger and richer, its problems get larger and harder to handle. Lafayette has grown—but its citizens are the first to admit that like an untamed child it has developed without a plan. Some of them feel that the time has come when they must face the facts of big city life and decide what to do about such things as zoning, schools, traffic and extending the town's limits. Otherwise, these problems are likely to double. By 1970, it is estimated that Lafayette will have a population of 55,000.¹²

The buildings that perhaps best represent this historic moment in the city's history are those associated with the civic center, specifically the Federal Courthouse/United States Post Office and Federal Building, the Lafayette Public Library, the Administration Building, and Lafayette City Hall. The city hall building predated World War II and the city's explosive population growth, but it helped establish the block as the new center of civic activity and also served as the headquarters of municipal government well into the postwar period.

Area of Significance: Community Planning and Development (Criterion A)

Prior to the construction of the new Lafayette City Hall at the intersection of Jefferson Street and Lee Avenue in 1939, the city's civic buildings were loosely clustered around the site of the old parish courthouse on W. Main Street (demolished). The old City Hall, which was constructed in 1898 as the Bank of Lafayette and converted for municipal use in 1906, operated across from the courthouse at 217 W. Main Street (NRHP 1975).¹³ In

¹⁰ Diane Farrell, "Lafayette: A Look at a City that Looks to Its Future," *The Times-Picayune Dixie-Roto Magazine*, January 24, 1954.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ "Lafayette City Hall/Old Lafayette City Hall, Lafayette, Lafayette Parish, Louisiana," National Register of Historic Places, June 10, 1975.

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addition to the courts system, the courthouse building also contained the jail and some city offices.¹⁴ In the mid-1930s, officials began planning for a new city hall that could house all offices and the jail in one building, which, according to coverage of the plans by the *Daily Advertiser*, would “greatly facilitate the operations of the different departments, through providing more space and also the better centralization of the various municipal agencies.”¹⁵ The new site, which was acquired from the parish school board, was selected for its central location within downtown.¹⁶ The building was completed in 1939, and following World War II, it was joined by other buildings to form a civic center that provided proximity and convenience for citizens and government employees alike.

In the 1940s, the United States government moved into Southside Elementary School at the northern end of the block (demolished) (Map 1).¹⁷ The purpose of their occupation is unclear, but it serves as further evidence that the block was evolving into a cluster of government-related activity and buildings leading into the post-war era. In addition to the federal government, Lafayette’s public library also occupied some space in the former school beginning in 1946. Prior to that time, the library had operated out of the old City Hall. In 1951, after it became clear that the library had outgrown the former school, the City acquired the present site from the parish school board and began raising funds for a new building, which was completed in 1953 at a cost of \$134,000.¹⁸ It was the first purpose-built public library in the city and parish.¹⁹

That same year, the state’s Department of Public Works, in partnership with the Lafayette Parish Development Board, published a comprehensive study assessing the extent of change in the parish compared to a similar study conducted 10 years prior in 1943. The introduction summarizes the findings:

Since that time [1943], many progressive elements in the parish have coordinated their activities to work for the promotion of improvements and of better facilities, and have accomplished the goals to which they pledged their efforts at the completion of the first report. Such has been their progress that Lafayette Parish has become one of the richest and most influential parishes in the state; highly populated, industrialized, and modernized with many new cultural civic, educational and industrial improvements. Indeed, so constant has been their progress that existing conditions in the parish necessitated the publication of this new survey to enumerate the greatly changed conditions of today.²⁰

This progress was driven in large part by the City of Lafayette, where 60 percent of the parish’s population resided and the vast majority of its major industries (other than agriculture) were located, including wholesale and retail trades, manufacturing, and petroleum production and transportation.²¹ This progress was also described in the city statistics section of 1950s Polk’s city directories, which specifically called out that “[t]he city is now conducting a huge building program for improvements and expansion as the result of steady growth.”²²

Following the completion of the public library was the construction in 1955-56 of the Administration Building (also known as the Municipal Office Building), a 2-story addition designed to alleviate crowding at City Hall via an additional 10,000 square feet of space for city departments, including a new mayor’s office and city courtroom.²³ That City Hall was deemed overcrowded less than two decades after its construction is another testament to Lafayette’s remarkable growth during this period.

¹⁴ “Site Purchased, Plans Drawn for Handsome New City Hall Here, in Central Location,” *Daily Advertiser*, May 31, 1937.

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1940, corrected 1949

¹⁸ “\$134,000 Public Library Opens Today in Lafayette,” *Daily Advertiser*, March 29, 1953.

¹⁹ Ibid.

²⁰ State of Louisiana Department of Public Works and Lafayette Parish Development Board, *Lafayette Parish, LA: Resources and Facilities* (1953), letter of transmittal.

²¹ Ibid.

²² Polk’s Lafayette City Directory, 1957 and 1959

²³ “Lafayette Plans Municipal Building Behind Present City Hall Structure,” *Daily Advertiser*, July 4, 1955.

Downtown Lafayette Civic Center

Name of Property

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The largest and most prominent new structure added to the site was the United States Post Office and Federal Building, which was completed in 1960 at a cost of \$1,066,000 and expanded in 1965 to incorporate the United States Federal District Court, Western District of Louisiana. A new post office had been in planning stages as early as 1940 but was delayed by the war; the idea was resurrected in the mid-1950s, and in 1958 a direct appropriation was approved by Congress.²⁴ According to a newspaper editorial published shortly after its grand opening, the new building was a symbol of Lafayette's growth into a major Louisiana city and served as "a milestone" of progress:

The dedication in Lafayette Sunday of the million-dollar United States Federal Building housing a magnificent post office is a milestone in the progress of the city...The impressive edifice at the corner of Jefferson and Main Sts. not only houses the post office but 16 [sic] other U. S. agencies. Of most immediate practicability, however, are the new quarters for the post office. Lafayette has long ago outgrown the little building of 1917 erected at Jefferson and Vermilion Sts. With thousands pouring into the city and expansion a daily process, it was getting to be quite a headache for the mailman to make his appointed rounds in sleet, hail, etc. The bottleneck was the antiquated headquarters that had many years before outlived their usefulness. Now there's breathing room for everybody and facilities to cope with the staggering load of post office business.²⁵

The *Daily Advertiser* published numerous congratulatory advertisements from local businesses and organizations similarly celebrating the new building, including the Lafayette Building Association, which described it as "Built for the Future - The new United States Federal Building and Post Office is built for the present and future needs of a continually expanding city." From Guidry's Hardware & Iron Works: "Another Step Towards Progress," and from Sears, Roebuck & Co.: "New Evidence of the Rapid Rate of Growth in this City of Lafayette." The American Bank & Trust Co. stated that "We're proud to see that the growth of Lafayette has made this new building a necessity."²⁶ (Figures 5-6)

In his remarks at the dedication ceremonies for the new federal building, United States Representative Edwin H. Willis, member of the House Judiciary Committee, said that the only department missing was the Department of Justice and a Federal District Court, which was a deficit he was working to rectify.²⁷ His efforts to get an omnibus judgeship bill passed would result in the creation of a new district court to be located in Lafayette in the federal building. This was an active goal that the architects had considered when designing the building; according to newspaper coverage of the dedication, "[t]he Federal Building could accommodate a federal district courtroom without destroying the building's architectural design."²⁸ A few years later, this expectation became a reality. In 1963, a 1st-floor courtroom was renovated for the use of the new federal court and a full 2nd floor was under construction above the post office.²⁹ The renovated building was officially dedicated in March 1965.³⁰

Conclusion

More so than any other site in the parish, the 3 buildings associated with the Downtown Lafayette Civic Center embody the city's transformation from a small town into the urban center of Southwest Louisiana. As its population exponentially grew and new industries were attracted to the area after World War II, Lafayette responded with a new centralized civic center that incorporated the parish's first purpose-built library, a newly minted federal district court, a spacious modern post office to handle an ever-increasing volume of mail service, and ample space for city and federal agencies to serve an expanding citizenry. As representatives of

²⁴ "Post Office Reality After 20-Year Plans," *Daily Advertiser*, June 19, 1960.

²⁵ "Lafayette Milestone," *Daily Advertiser*, June 22, 2019.

²⁶ Advertisements, *Daily Advertiser*, June 19, 1960.

²⁷ "New Post Office Dedicated in Lafayette Sunday," *Daily Advertiser*, June 20, 1960.

²⁸ Ibid.

²⁹ "Federal Court to Sit in Opelousas," *Opelousas Daily World*, August 11, 1963.

³⁰ "Leaders Dedicate Court Facilities," *Daily Advertiser*, March 14, 1965. Lafayette District Court is one of five federal courts in Western District of Louisiana with jurisdiction of approximately 43 parishes; the other courts in this district are located in Alexandria, Lake Charles, Monroe, and Shreveport.

Downtown Lafayette Civic Center
Name of Property

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County and State

this historically significant moment in the history of the city and parish, the Downtown Lafayette Civic Center merits listing in the National Register.

Developmental History/Additional historic context information

See above

9. Major Bibliographical Resources

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

Daily Advertiser (Lafayette, LA), 1935-1975

National Register of Historic Places. "Lafayette City Hall/Old Lafayette City Hall, Lafayette, Lafayette Parish, Louisiana." June 10, 1975.

National Register of Historic Places. "Lafayette Coca-Cola Bottling Plant, Lafayette, Lafayette Parish, Louisiana." October 16, 2018.

Opelousas Daily World (Opelousas, LA), 1960s

Polk's Lafayette City Directory, 1950s

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1940s-1960s

State of Louisiana Dept of Public Works and Lafayette Parish Development Board. *Lafayette Parish, LA: Resources and Facilities* (1953).

The Times-Picayune (New Orleans, LA), 1935-1975

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

Downtown Lafayette Civic Center
Name of Property

Lafayette Parish, Louisiana
County and State

Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: approximately 2 acres

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

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

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 30.222835° | Longitude: -92.018679° |
| 2. Latitude: 30.221435° | Longitude: -92.018713° |
| 3. Latitude: 30.222832° | Longitude: -92.017469° |

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

The boundaries correspond to the parameters of the city block bounded by Jefferson Street to the west, E. Main Street to the north, and Lee Avenue to the east. See attached Boundary Map.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

These boundaries were selected because they encompass all 4 historic resources as described in this document and define the buildings as a civic center.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Gabrielle Begue
organization: MacRostie Historic Advisors
street & number: 614 Gravier Street
city or town: New Orleans state: LA zip code: 70130
e-mail: gbeque@mac-ha.com
telephone: (504) 655-9707
date: 5/01/2019

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.)

Downtown Lafayette Civic Center

Name of Property

Lafayette Parish, Louisiana

County and State

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: Downtown Lafayette Civic Center (district)

City or Vicinity: Lafayette

County: St. Lafayette Parish

State: LA

Name of Photographer: Beth Jacob, MacRostie Historic Advisors

Date of Photographs: March 2019

1 of 45

Federal Courthouse: Jefferson St façade; camera facing northeast

2 of 45

Federal Courthouse: Jefferson St façade; camera facing southeast

3 of 45

Federal Courthouse: partial view of E. Main St façade (2-story section); camera facing southeast

4 of 45

Federal Courthouse: south elevation/loading dock; camera facing northwest

5 of 45

Federal Courthouse: 1960 lobby in 4-story section; camera facing northeast

6 of 45

Federal Courthouse: office interior, 1st-fl 4-story section west side; camera facing northwest

7 of 45

Federal Courthouse: 1965 lobby, 1st-fl 2-story section; camera facing west

8 of 45

Federal Courthouse: open office/former post office, 1st-fl 2-story section; camera facing south

9 of 45

Federal Courthouse: east/west corridor, 1st-fl 2-story section; camera facing west

10 of 45

Federal Courthouse: 1965 courtroom, 1st-fl 2-story section; camera facing east

11 of 45

Federal Courthouse: stair off 1965 lobby in 2-story section; camera facing west

12 of 45

Federal Courthouse: 1965 central courtroom, 2nd-fl 2-story section; camera facing east

Downtown Lafayette Civic Center

Lafayette Parish, Louisiana

Name of Property

County and State

13 of 45

Federal Courthouse: north-south corridor, 2nd-fl 4-story section; camera facing south

14 of 45

Federal Courthouse: judge's chambers, east side of 2-story section, 2nd fl; camera facing southeast

15 of 45

Federal Courthouse: office interior, west side of 3rd-fl 4-story section; camera facing north

16 of 45

Federal Courthouse: main stair looking up to 4th fl, 4-story section; camera facing north

17 of 45

Federal Courthouse: north-south central corridor, 4th-fl 4-story section; camera facing north

18 of 45

Federal Courthouse: mechanical room, southeast corner of 4th-fl 4-story section; camera facing northwest

19 of 45

City Hall: primary façade; camera facing northeast

20 of 45

City Hall: west and rear elevations; camera facing southeast

21 of 45

City Hall: interior view, 2nd-fl stair landing; camera facing southwest

22 of 45

Administration Building: primary façade; camera facing east

23 of 45

Administration Building: primary façade; camera facing southeast

24 of 45

Administration Building: rear elevation; camera facing northwest

25 of 45

Administration Building: original stair in 1st-fl lobby; camera facing southeast

26 of 45

Administration Building: 1st-fl south corridor looking toward lobby; camera facing northwest

27 of 45

Administration Building: former tax collection dept, 1st fl rear; camera facing north

28 of 45

Administration Building: former mayor's office, 1st fl; camera facing southeast

29 of 45

Administration Building: 2nd-fl stair landing; camera facing east

30 of 45

Administration Building: entrance to police chief's office and city courtroom; camera facing southeast

Downtown Lafayette Civic Center

Name of Property

Lafayette Parish, Louisiana

County and State

31 of 45

Administration Building: north corridor, 2nd fl; camera facing northeast

32 of 45

Administration Building: former city courtroom, 2nd fl; camera facing northwest

33 of 45

Library: Exterior from corner of Lee Ave and E. Main St; camera facing southwest

34 of 45

Library: exterior view from Lee Ave; camera facing north

35 of 45

Library: north/E. Main St elevation; camera facing southeast

36 of 45

Library: lobby/main reading room; camera facing northeast

37 of 45

Library: lobby/main reading room; camera facing west

38 of 45

Library: rear office/reading room, 1st-fl southeast side; camera facing southeast

39 of 45

Library: office/reading room, 1st-fl west side; camera facing north

40 of 45

Library: mezzanine office; camera facing north

41 of 45

Streetscape: view of Jefferson Street; camera facing north

42 of 45

Streetscape: view of Jefferson Street; camera facing south

43 of 45

Streetscape: view E. Main Street; camera facing east

44 of 45

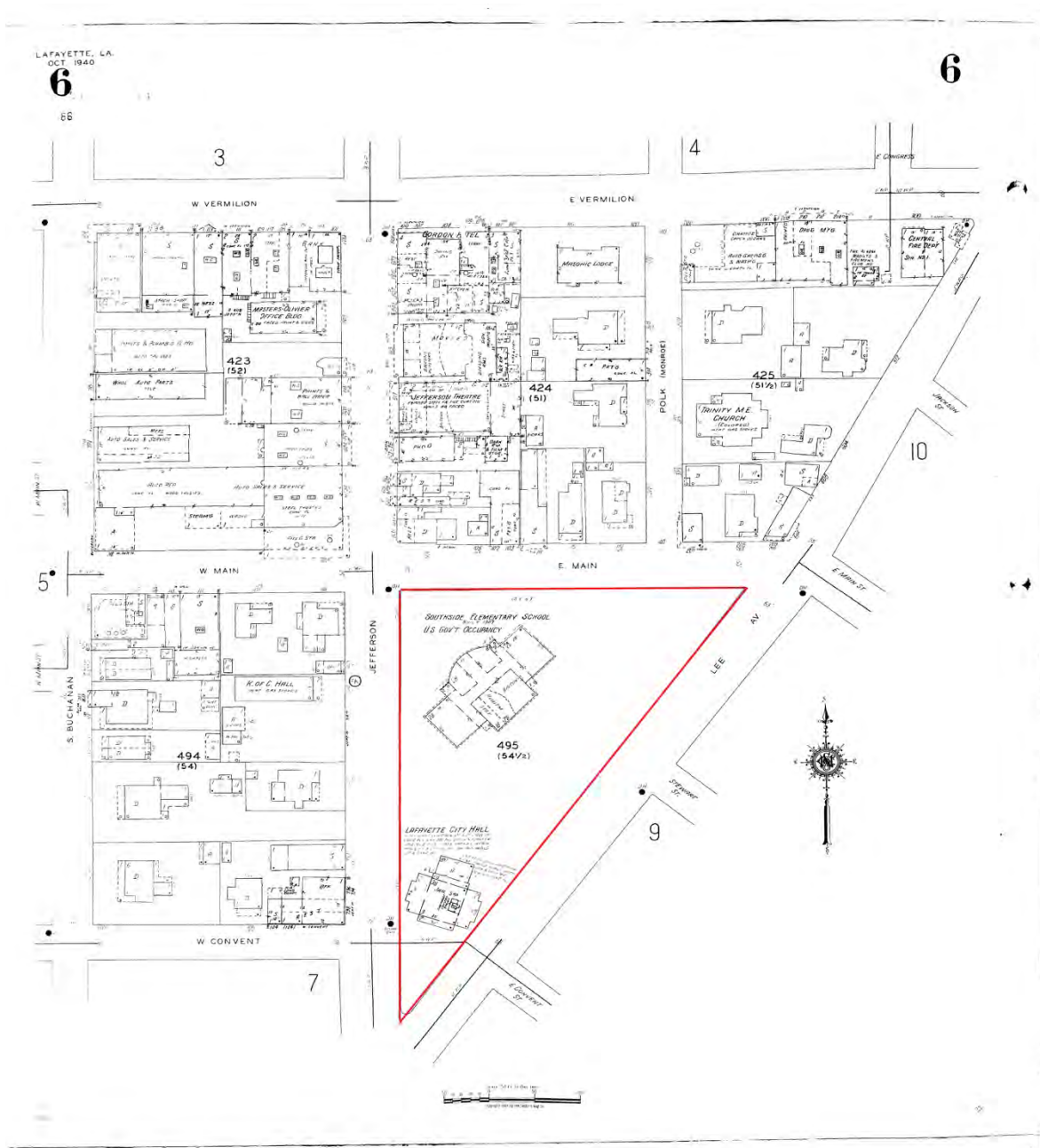
Streetscape: view of E. Main Street from corner of Lee Avenue; camera facing west

45 of 45

Streetscape: view up Lee Avenue; camera facing northeast

Downtown Lafayette Civic Center
Name of Property

Lafayette Parish, Louisiana
County and State



Map 1. Sanborn Fire-Insurance Map, 1940, corrected 1949 (Vol. 1, Sheet 6). City Hall is shown at the southern tip of the triangle. The Southside Elementary School at the north end is labeled “U. S. Gov’t Occupancy.”

Downtown Lafayette Civic Center
Name of Property

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Map 2. Sanborn Fire-Insurance Map, 1940, corrected 1962 (Vol. 1, Sheet 6). All 3 buildings are represented on the map; the 2nd-floor addition to the post office was constructed a few years after the map's publication.

Downtown Lafayette Civic Center
Name of Property

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County and State



Figure 1. The former Lafayette City Hall (1939) photographed c. 1950s. (Source: Polk's City Directory, 1957)

Downtown Lafayette Civic Center

Name of Property

Lafayette Parish, Louisiana

County and State



Figure 2. The former Lafayette Public Library (1953) photographed in 1957. (Source: State Library of Louisiana/Louisiana Digital Library)

Downtown Lafayette Civic Center

Name of Property

Lafayette Parish, Louisiana

County and State

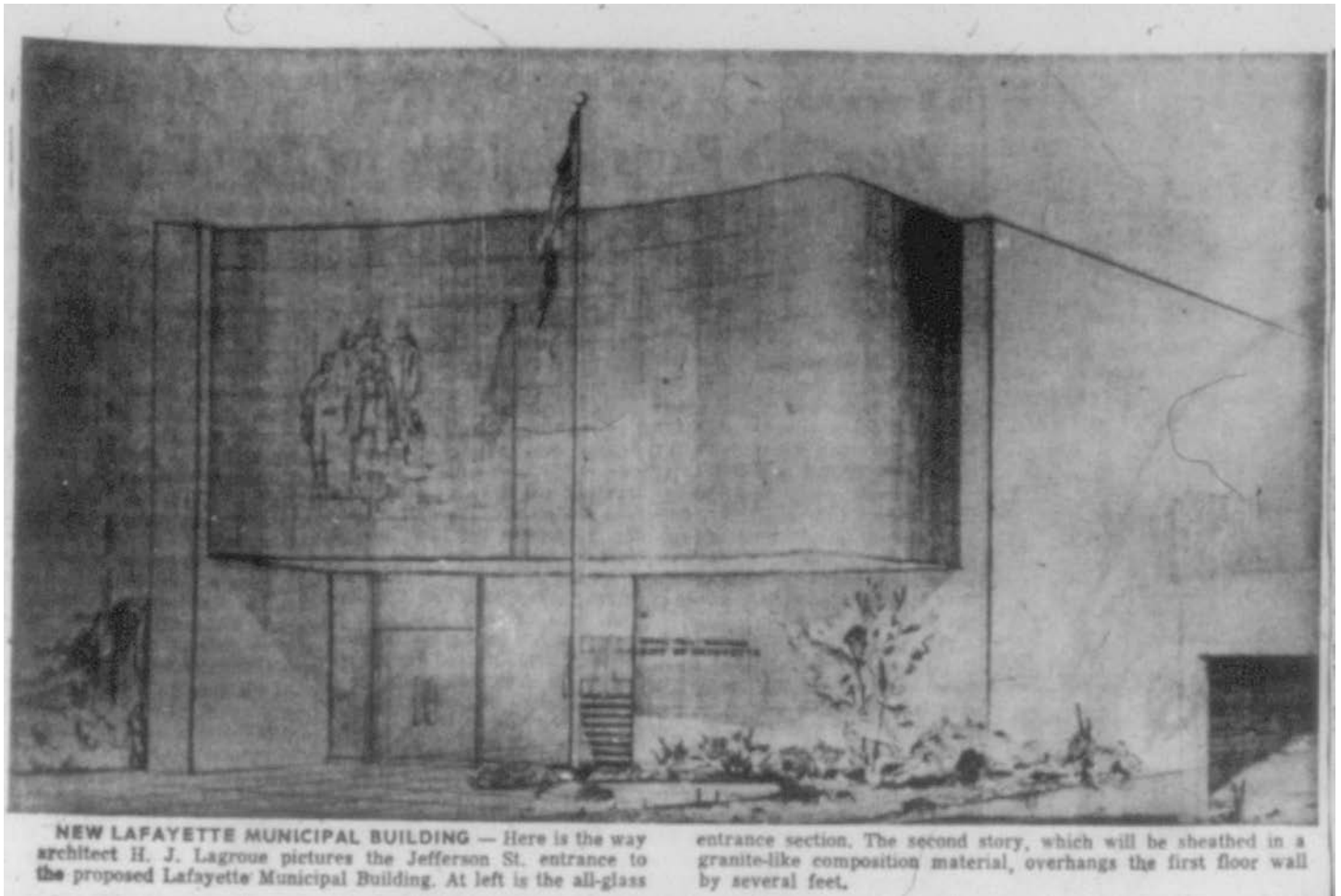


Figure 3. An architect's rendering of the former Administration Building (1955-56). (Source: *Daily Advertiser*, "Lafayette Plans Municipal Building Behind Present City Hall Structure," July 4, 1955.)

Downtown Lafayette Civic Center

Name of Property

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Figure 4. The United States Post Office and Federal Building c. 1960, prior to the 2nd-story courthouse addition. (Source: General Services Administration)

Downtown Lafayette Civic Center
Name of Property

Lafayette Parish, Louisiana
County and State

The image contains two side-by-side advertisements. The left advertisement is for Guidry's Hardware & Iron Works. It features a photograph of a building and a bowl. The text reads: "Another Step Toward Progress", "It Was Our Pleasure... To have been selected to assist in the making of this fine modern building and to furnish—", "HARDWARE AND BUILDING MATERIALS", "CONGRATULATIONS TO THE BUILDERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE NEW UNITED STATES POST OFFICE", "GUIDRY'S Hardware & Iron Works", "1816 Jefferson St.", and "CE 4-5254". The right advertisement is for the Lafayette Building Association. It features a photograph of a large building. The text reads: "BUILT FOR THE FUTURE", "The new United States Federal Building and Post Office is built for the present and future needs of a continuously expanding city. We salute and congratulate everyone who had a hand in bringing this building to reality.", "4% DIVIDEND PER ANNUM", "Build NOW for your Future With AN INSURED SAVINGS ACCOUNT at", "LAFAYETTE BUILDING ASSOCIATION", "107-109 W. Vermillion", "CE 2-4631", and a circular logo with the word "INSURED".

Figure 5. Examples of congratulatory advertisements published in the *Daily Advertiser* when the new United States Post Office and Federal Building was dedicated in 1960. (Source: *Daily Advertiser*, June 19, 1960.)

Downtown Lafayette Civic Center

Name of Property

Lafayette Parish, Louisiana

County and State

SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO. salutes the **NEW MODERN U. S. POST OFFICE BUILDING** NEW EVIDENCE OF THE RAPID RATE OF GROWTH IN THIS CITY OF LAFAYETTE

SEARS ROEBUCK and CO. 705 W. COLLEGE • CE 4-8541

STORE HOURS:
Weekdays 9 am to 5:30 pm
Thursday 9 am to 9 pm
Saturday 9 am to 6 pm

THE BUILDING BLOCKS OF PROGRESS...
for **LOW COST** **HIGH QUALITY**
ELKS **CONCRETE PRODUCTS**
PH. CE 4-3288

Figure 6. Examples of congratulatory advertisements published in the *Daily Advertiser* when the new United States Post Office and Federal Building was dedicated in 1960. (Source: *Daily Advertiser*, June 19, 1960.)

Downtown Lafayette Civic Center

Name of Property

Lafayette Parish, Louisiana

County and State



Figure 7. 1969 aerial photograph of the Downtown Lafayette Civic Center showing all buildings in their current configuration. (historicaerials.com)

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.

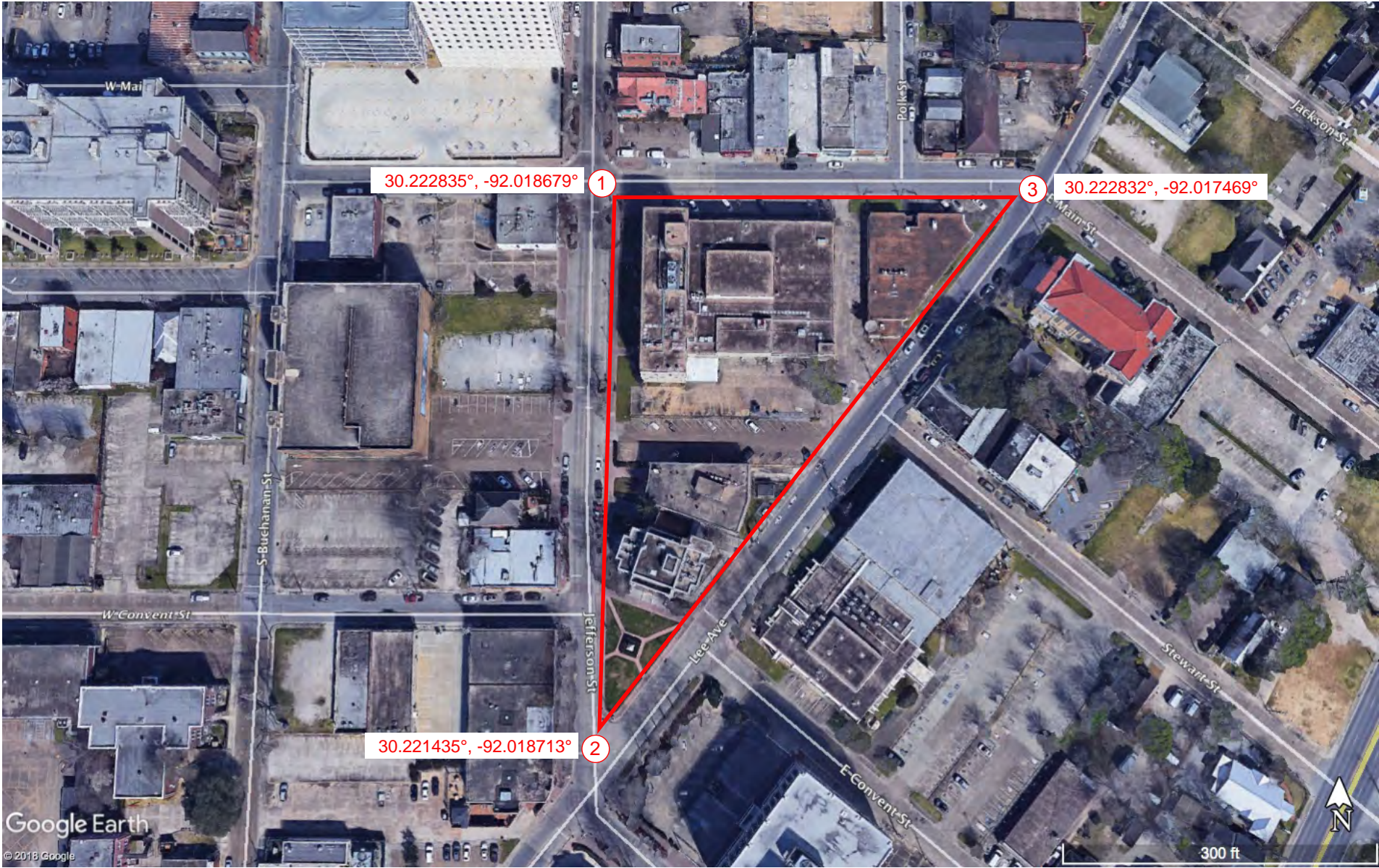
Downtown Lafayette Civic Center



Lafayette Parish, Louisiana

30.222373, -92.018302

Downtown Lafayette Civic Center
Lafayette, Lafayette Parish, LA
Boundary Map



Boundary

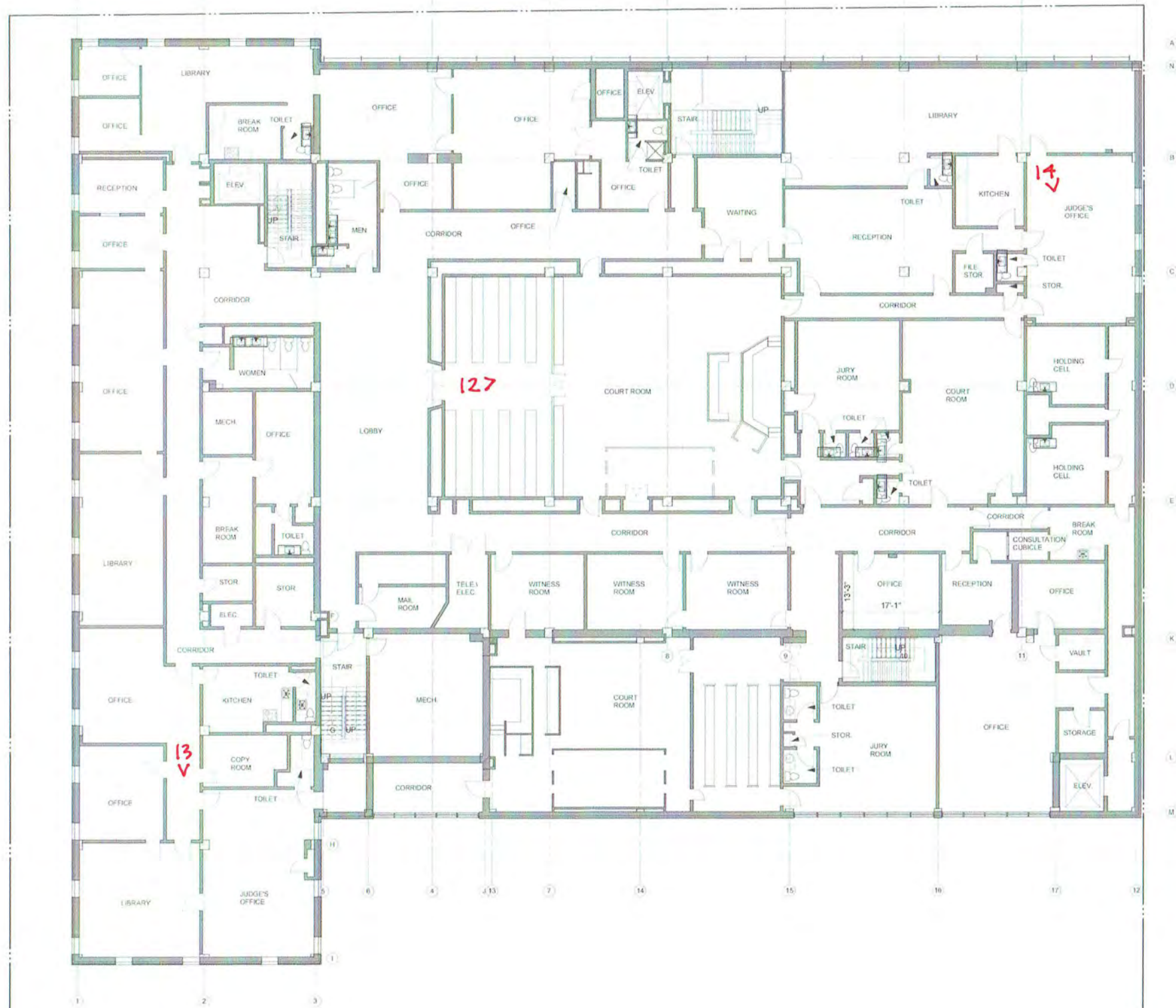
LAFAYETTE COURTHOUSE

FEDERAL COURTHOUSE/
UNITED STATES POST OFFICE
PHOTO KEY, 2nd FLOOR



DNAworkshop
[225] 224 3363

LAFAYETTE COURTHOUSE
700 JEFFERSON STREET, LAFAYETTE, LA, 70501
DYKE NELSON ARCHITECTURE 235 SOUTH 14TH ST. BATON ROUGE, LA 70802 DNA-WORKSHOP.COM



1 SECOND FLOOR - EXISTING
3/32" = 1'-0"

REVISIONS

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JOB NUMBER: 18-006

ISSUED: 01/14/19

PRELIMINARY

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

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EXISTING - SECOND FLOOR PLAN

AD1.3

PHASE: SD



LAFAYETTE COURTHOUSE

FEDERAL COURTHOUSE/
UNITED STATES POST
OFFICE — PHOTO KEY,
3RD / 4TH FLOORS



[225] 224-3363

LAFAYETTE COURTHOUSE
700 JEFFERSON STREET, LAFAYETTE, LA, 70501
DYKE NELSON ARCHITECTURE 235 SOUTH 14TH ST. BATON ROUGE, LA 70802 DNA-WORKSHOP.COM



1 THIRD FLOOR - EXISTING
332' x 1'-0"



2 FOURTH FLOOR - EXISTING
332' x 1'-0"

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EXISTING - THIRD AND FOURTH FLOOR PLAN

AD1.5

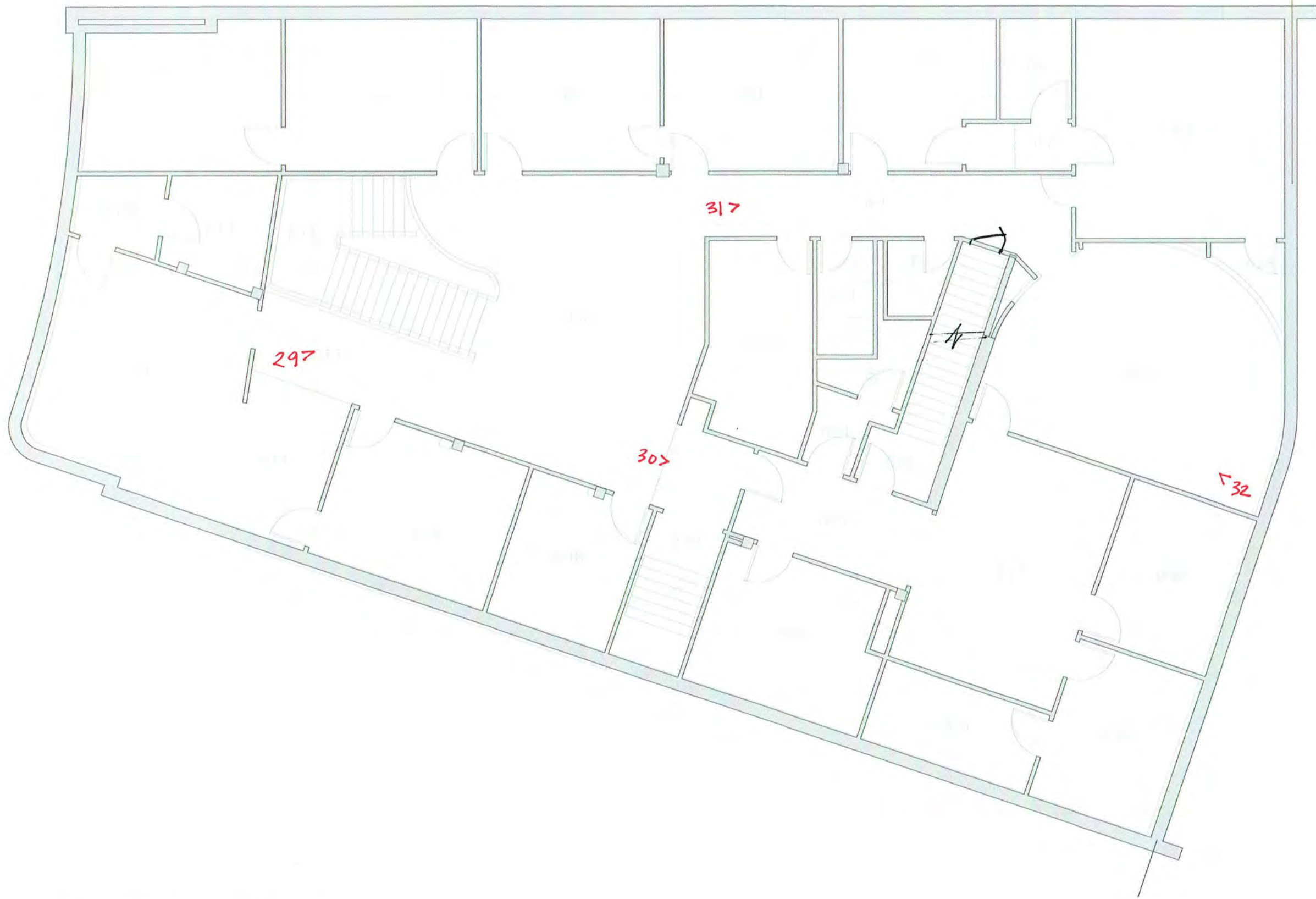
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2020/01/14/19M © COPYRIGHT 2019 DYKE NELSON ARCHITECTURE, LLC

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING -
PHOTO KEY, 2ND FLOOR

POLICE
OFFICE



1 EXISTING POLICE OFFICE - SECOND FLOOR - NEW CONSTRUCTION
1/4" = 1'-0"



LAFAYETTE COURTHOUSE
700 JEFFERSON STREET, LAFAYETTE, LA, 70501
DYKE NELSON ARCHITECTURE 235 SOUTH 14TH ST. BATON ROUGE, LA 70802 DNA-WORKSHOP.COM [225] 224-3363

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NEW - SECOND FLOOR
PLAN
A1.3
PHASE: SD

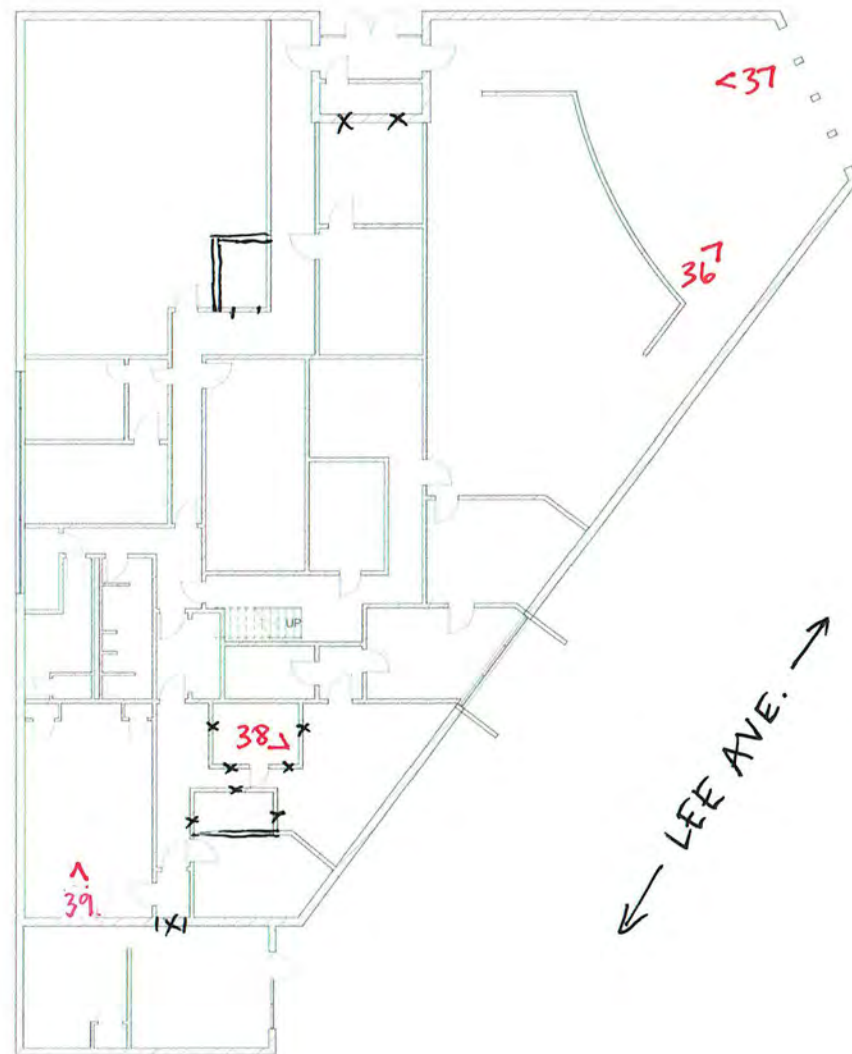


LAFAYETTE PUBLIC LIBRARY -
PHOTO KEY, 1ST FLOOR

ACFM
BUILDING

35

← E. MAIN ST. →



<33

← LEE AVE. →

39

<37

36

34

1 FIRST FLOOR - DEMO
3/2" = 1'-0"

↑
NORTH



[225] 224-3363

DYKE NELSON ARCHITECTURE 235 SOUTH 14TH ST. BATON ROUGE, LA 70802 DNA-WORKSHOP.COM

LAFAYETTE COURTHOUSE
700 JEFFERSON STREET, LAFAYETTE, LA, 70501

REVISIONS

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THESE DRAWINGS ARE THE PROPERTY OF DYKE NELSON ARCHITECTURE, LLC AND ARE NOT TO BE REPRODUCED IN WHOLE OR IN PART. THEY ARE ONLY TO BE USED FOR THE PROJECT AND SITE SPECIFICALLY IDENTIFIED HEREIN. SCALES STATED HEREON ARE VALID ON THE ORIGINAL DRAWINGS ONLY. CONTRACTOR SHALL CAREFULLY REVIEW ALL DIMENSIONS AND CONDITIONS SHOWN AND REFERRED TO THE ARCHITECT ANY ERRORS, INCONSTITENCIES OR OMISSIONS ENCOUNTERED THEREIN, SHALL BE REPORTED TO THE ARCHITECT IMMEDIATELY UPON DISCOVERY. THESE PLANS WERE PREPARED IN THE OFFICE UNDER OUR PERSONAL SUPERVISION AND TO THE BEST OF OUR KNOWLEDGE, COMPLY WITH STATE AND LOCAL CODES.

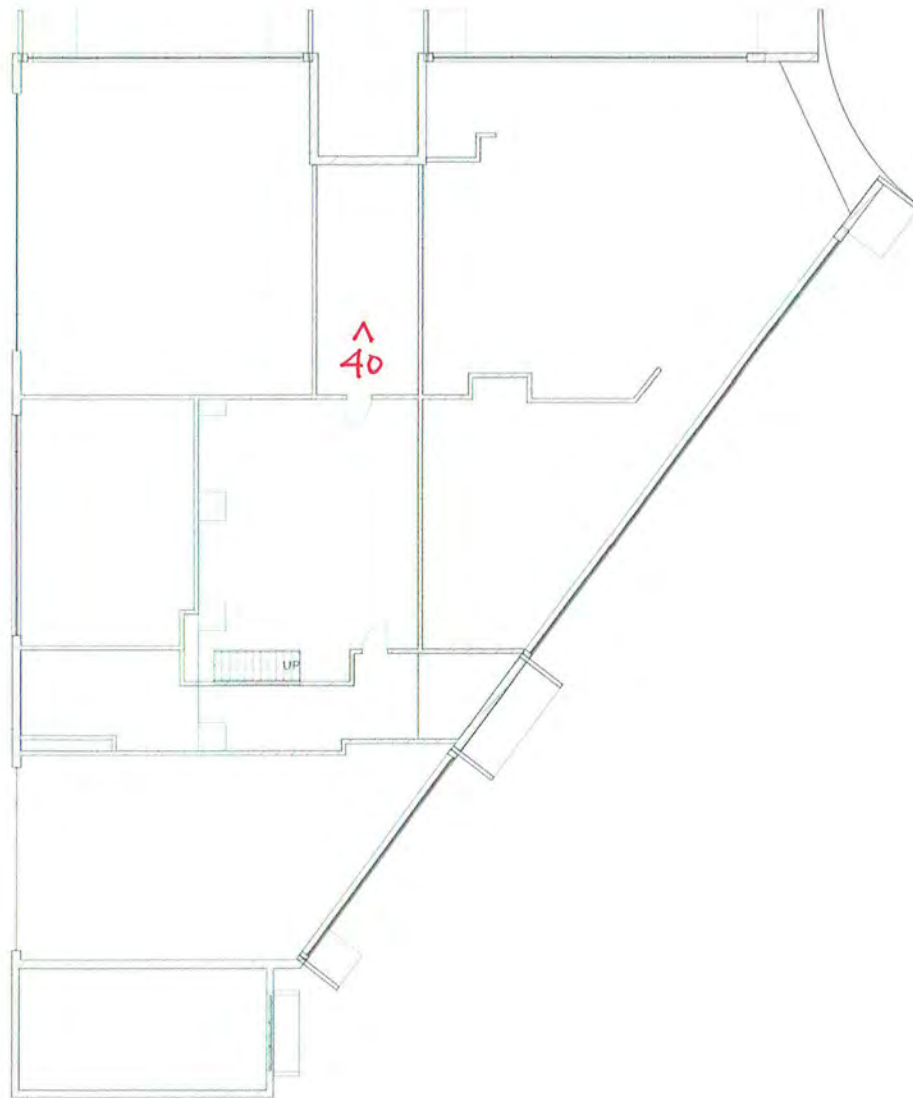
DEMOLITION - FIRST FLOOR PLAN

AD1.1

PHASE: SD

LAFAYETTE PUBLIC LIBRARY —
PHOTO KEY, 2ND FLOOR

ACFM
BUILDING



1 SECOND FLOOR - DEMO
3/32" = 1'-0"

↑
NORTH



DNAworkshop

[225] 224-3363
DYE NELSON ARCHITECTURE 235 SOUTH 14TH ST, BATON ROUGE, LA 70802 DNA-WORKSHOP.COM

LAFAYETTE COURTHOUSE
700 JEFFERSON STREET, LAFAYETTE, LA, 70501

REVISIONS

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ISSUED FOR:

CONSTRUCTION

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DEMOLITION - SECOND FLOOR PLAN

AD1.3

PHASE: SD





H. V. SPAULDING
SCHOOL OF BUSINESS



































LAFAYETTE
CITY HALL



735
MELTON























EXIT

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www.acadianacfm.org

201
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ACFM
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alabamianacfm.org



606

Old-Med Building



CITY OF LAURENS
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

CITY OF LAURENS
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Nomination

Property Name: Downtown Lafayette Civic Center

Multiple Name: _____

State & County: LOUISIANA, Lafayette

Date Received: 9/3/2019 Date of Pending List: 9/20/2019 Date of 16th Day: 10/7/2019 Date of 45th Day: 10/18/2019 Date of Weekly List: _____

Reference number: SG100004510

Nominator: Other Agency, SHPO

Reason For Review:

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

Accept Return Reject 10/16/2019 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments: Locally significant in the development of a governmental center for the community, this collection of civic buildings is associated directly with the explosive growth of the city resulting from the oil and gas boom of the area. Utilizing the most modern designs for the various buildings, the development of the civic center began in 1939 with the new city hall.

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

RICHARD H. HARTLEY
DEPUTY SECRETARY

KRISTIN P. SANDERS
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

May 31, 2019

Roxana Usner
Planning Division - 5901
P.O. Box 4017-C
Lafayette, LA 70502

Dear Ms. Usner:

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

**Downtown Lafayette Civic Complex
Lafayette 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 New Orleans 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, August 1, 2019**, 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.

Roxana Usner
May 31, 2019
Page 2

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 website. Should you have any questions about this nomination, please contact Emily Ardoin at 225-219-4595 or at eardoin@crt.la.gov.

Thanks,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Kristin P. Sanders". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial 'K'.

Kristin Sanders
State Historic Preservation Officer

**HISTORIC DISTRICT COMMISSION REPORT FOR:
DOWNTOWN LAFAYETTE CIVIC COMPLEX
NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION**

NAME OF CLG: Lafayette Consolidated Government

PROPERTY NAME: Downtown Lafayette Civic Complex

PROPERTY ADDRESS: 705, 735, and 731 Jefferson Street, and 124 E Main Street, Lafayette, Louisiana

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 historic significance of the properties in the Lafayette Downtown Civic Complex was discussed at the Lafayette Preservation Commission meeting on July 18, 2019.

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): Downtown Lafayette Civic Complex is part of the larger Downtown Lafayette historic, political and governmental center of Lafayette and Lafayette Parish in existence for over 100 years. This complex was built during the middle of the 20th Century, when Lafayette experienced economic growth due to the oil and gas industry. The Midcentury Modern style of architecture of these civic buildings reflect the City and Parish progressive business mindset at that time, which was indicative of their willingness to attract and retain commercial and industrial businesses to Lafayette.

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:

Anne L. Mahoney
Historic District Commission Chair (Print Name)

Anne L. Mahoney 7/18/19
Signature Date

Mayor-President Joel Robideaux
Chief Elected Official (Print Name)

Joel Robideaux 7/30/19
Signature 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

RICHARD H. HARTLEY
DEPUTY SECRETARY

KRISTIN P. SANDERS
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

DATE: August 30, 2019

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

FROM: Emily Ardoin, National Register Coordinator
Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation

RE: Downtown Lafayette Civic Center, Lafayette Parish, LA



Jim,

The enclosed discs contain the true and correct copy of the National Register Documentation for the Downtown Lafayette Civic Center to be placed in the National Register of Historic Places. Should you have any questions, please contact me at 225-219-4595 or eardoin@crt.la.gov.

Thank you,


Emily Ardoin

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: Correspondence on CD

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: