

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

\_\_\_\_\_  
Name of Property

\_\_\_\_\_  
County and State

\_\_\_\_\_  
Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

## SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 100004767

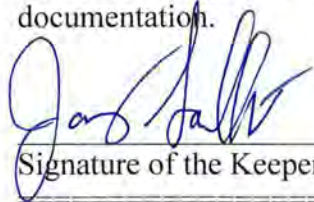
Date Listed: 12/9/2019

Property Name: U. S. Quarantine Station

Parish: Orleans

State: LA

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This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of the Keeper

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Date of Action

### Section 2: Location

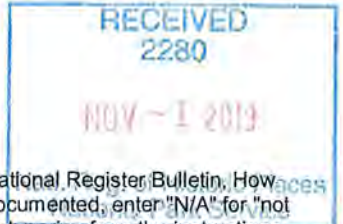
The property's street address is: 3819 Patterson Drive

\_\_\_\_\_  
The Louisiana State Historic Preservation Office was notified of this amendment.

### **DISTRIBUTION:**

- National Register property file**
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)**

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: U.S. Quarantine Station  
Other Names/Site Number: U.S. Border Patrol New Orleans Station, Camp Algiers  
Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

## 2. Location

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Not for Publication:  Vicinity:

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets 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 10/21/19  
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.

*[Handwritten Signature]*  
Signature of the Keeper

12. 9. 2019  
Date of Action

**5. Classification**

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

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

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

|                                     |             |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| <input 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 |            |
|--------------|------------------|------------|
| 6            | 1                | Buildings  |
|              |                  | Sites      |
|              | 1                | Structures |
| 1            |                  | Objects    |
| 7            | 2                | Total      |

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

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions** (Enter categories from instructions.): GOVERNMENT/government office; DOMESTIC/institutional housing

**Current Functions** (Enter categories from instructions.): VACANT/NOT IN USE



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## 7. Description

**Architectural Classification** (Enter categories from instructions.): LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> & 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY REVIVALS/Colonial Revival, Neoclassical

**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: concrete, brick

walls: brick, wood

roof: asphalt

other: metal (gutters, downspouts, cupola roof)

### 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 U.S. Quarantine Station is a collection of six buildings that were built by the United States Public Health Service (PHS) between 1930 and 1931 for quarantining incoming ships and crewmen. The station, located on the west bank of the Mississippi River in the New Orleans neighborhood of Algiers approximately 4 miles downriver from the Port of New Orleans, began as an eighteen-building complex. Today, six original buildings and some site features remain after parts of the complex were sold and subsequently demolished beginning in the 1970s. The remaining buildings, including one and two-story buildings totaling 19,225 gross square feet, sit on approximately 3 acres of land. The nomination includes the six extant buildings nearest the levee: the Office, Garage/Shop, Fumigation and Disinfectant Plant, Garage, Attendants' Quarters<sup>1</sup> and the Sewerage Disposal and Pumping Station.

The remaining buildings retain distinctive exterior character-defining features including brick veneer over wood framing, wood panel doors, 6/6 double-hung wood windows with board-and-batten shutters, brick soldier courses, and copper gutters, downspouts, and conductor heads. The interiors of the buildings also exhibit some original features including plaster moldings, stairway balustrades, and tile wainscoting in restrooms.<sup>2</sup> Overall, the campus retains its historic feel with regard to building appearance and layout and landscape design elements including two large oval-shaped beds of grass in the center of the main boulevard. Non-extant resources include the hospital and barracks buildings, four of the two-story residential buildings at the end of the cul-de-sac, one double-shotgun residence and three other attendants' residences next to the barracks, and a landing across Patterson Street at the river. Despite these losses, a visitor to the site of the Quarantine Station can easily recognize the historic purpose and feel of the site through the remaining buildings and site plan features such as the landscaped boulevard, to which all buildings are oriented, the paved walkways, concrete lamp posts, and the subterranean drainage system, which is still visible. Some elements of the remaining buildings reflect their original purposes, such as fumigation vents on the Fumigation and Disinfectant Plant, the lookout cupola on the top of the Office Building, and the retained interior plan of the Office, the Garage, part of the Garage/Shop, part of the Attendants' Quarters and part of the Fumigation and Disinfectant Station. Historic setting and location still retain integrity with regards to the site's relationship to the river, levee,

<sup>1</sup> The extant attendants' quarters building was the largest of several segregated residential buildings for attendants employed at the Quarantine Station. This building housed unmarried white attendants.

<sup>2</sup> Largely seen in the Office, but original elements are present in several of the buildings.



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and the Port of New Orleans - the proximity of which was integral to the original location choice, as well as its placement in the midst of a quiet residential neighborhood.

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## Narrative Description

### **LOCATION & SETTING**

The U.S. Quarantine Station is located at 3819 Patterson Road in New Orleans, Orleans Parish, Louisiana on the bank of the Mississippi River in the neighborhood of Algiers. Although only three miles southeast across the Mississippi River from the French Quarter, and just a few blocks north of a major thoroughfare, General Meyer Avenue, the U.S. Quarantine Station feels secluded in a quiet residential neighborhood. The property consists of seven buildings and one structure is bounded on the north by Patterson Road, which parallels the northwest-southeast running Mississippi River, a small portion of General Collins Avenue on the east, and Richland Road on the west. A six-foot chain-link fence and gates added in 1994 secure the entire perimeter of the site and separates the property from New Orleans Recreation Department property to the south.<sup>3</sup>

The topography of the site is quite flat, although the Mississippi River levee, parallel and adjacent to Patterson Road, is clearly visible. The site consists of a centrally-planned, paved boulevard, on which the main buildings are oriented, and a series of paved driveways and parking areas with very shallow curbs, gutters, and subterranean drainage. Sidewalks lead to the front facades of several buildings, and lawns, trees, ornamental shrubs, and historic lamp posts are located around the landscape. Two large oval beds of grass fill the "neutral ground" in the center of the boulevard, which contributes to the planned classical formality of the site.

The U.S. Quarantine Station property is reduced in size from its historic period of significance. Completed in 1931, the six contributing buildings were originally part of a much larger campus that contained eighteen buildings total, and included a hospital, barracks, offices, staff and medical officers' quarters, attendants' quarters, garages, and operational auxiliary buildings. The original campus was formally designed with extensive landscaping and open space that lent it a pastoral quality. The main boulevard extended nearly the entire length of the site, with operational buildings at the north side and the residential buildings at the southern end, where the boulevard ended with a cul-de-sac and five separate living quarters for the facility's medical officers and staff.

After the Quarantine Station closed in the 1970s, the General Services Administration (GSA) declared many of the buildings at the site to be unnecessary, and a number of the buildings were removed. The original six buildings at the north end of the site make up the remaining concentration of significant resources, as follows: Office, Garage/Shop, Fumigation and Disinfectant Plant, Garage, Attendants' Quarters and Sewerage Disposal and Pumping Plant. Only one of the original medical officers' residential buildings remains at the south end of the property outside of the nomination boundaries, and it was renovated in 2019. A New Orleans Police Department police station, built in the 1970s and also outside of the nomination boundaries, was abandoned in 2012 and remains vacant.

Until late 2017, the remaining buildings of the old quarantine station were used as a headquarters station by the Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Border Patrol, and were referred to as the Border Patrol Sector Headquarters (BPSH). The Garage/Shop, Fumigation and Disinfectant Plant, Garage, and Office Building are all located in close proximity on the west side of the boulevard, along with a noncontributing additional office building built in the late 20<sup>th</sup> to early 21<sup>st</sup> century and surround a paved parking area. The Attendants' Quarters, the Sewerage Disposal and Pumping Plant and a modern non-contributing carport are nearby one another on the east side of the boulevard, and also interact with a paved parking area.

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<sup>3</sup>Blicht/Moses. Blicht Architects, Inc. & Warren G. Moses & Co., Inc. Consulting Engineers. Date: April 6, 1994. Project number: ALA94802. Building number: LA0066NE. Project title: Installation of Entry Gates and Fences. Courtesy of the US Customs & Border Patrol headquarters: New Orleans.

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### ***Contributing Elements***

#### **Office** (Photos 2, 4, 5, 8-14, 41-42)

The Office is a one-story rectangular brick Colonial Revival style building with Georgian influences. The bricks are laid in common bond and the building features a brick rowlock and soldier course water table that encircles the entire structure. The hipped, wood-truss-framed roof is covered in asphalt shingles, and in the center of the roof ridge is a hexagonal cupola with eight-light wood casement windows set in wood frames. The roof also contains two louvered eyebrow dormers for attic ventilation. One is located on the north elevation and the other on the south elevation. A brick chimney is located on the west elevation. A series of copper gutters and downspouts are installed, a feature that is typical to all of the contributing buildings on the property, with two downspouts are on either end of the east and west elevations. The building has brick and concrete foundation, and a partial basement.

The formal entry into the Office is on the east, or main, elevation and is through a wood panel door, hung in a pair, with a single-light fixed window set in a wood frame within each door. A pair of screen doors is on the outside of the wood panel doors and a six-light transom window is located above them. This entrance is accessed through a pedimented portico supported by square paneled Doric columns set in pairs and two single pilasters. A simple wood railing runs between the columns and the pilasters, which has no supporting balusters. Five cement steps lead up to the wood deck beneath the portico, and a metal hand railing with balusters is located on either side of the steps. Brick posts support the deck with wood lattice work in between them. This elevation is symmetrical in appearance and has three windows on either side of the portico. Each window is a six-over-six, wood double-hung window set in a wood frame with a bug screen and brick sill, and each is surmounted by a gauge brick jack arching with a centered keystone. This type of window is typical to most of the buildings at the U.S. Quarantine Station. Likewise, three foundation vent openings set in wood frames are on either side of the portico.

Like the east elevation, the south elevation of the Office also has a doorway, but it is less adorned than the main entry to the building. This secondary entry door is a wood panel door with a nine-light fixed window and a four-light transom above it. Five concrete steps with a metal railing are on either side lead to the door. The door is flanked by a total of five typical wood windows with two on the east side of the door and three on the west side. Similarly, five foundation vent openings are on this elevation, and are arranged in the same pattern. The north elevation of this building, which does not contain an entry, has a similar appearance, and has six of the typical windows and six foundation vent openings at regular intervals. Utility hookups for the building are located on this elevation.

The west, or rear, elevation is more utilitarian in nature than the rest of the building. This elevation contains three of the typical type windows seen on the contributing buildings on the property, and two loading bays. One bay has been filled in and converted into an entry. The bays have sliding wood panel doors with a chevron pattern in the panels that are seated on metal tracks and are 3' 6" off the ground. Each door has a simple light fixture above it. The third bay on the right side of this elevation has a sliding door now, which is now permanently slid open, and a flush hollow metal door that is used as an entrance and exit for the secure holding cell inside. This door has five concrete steps leading up to it, which are completely enclosed by a chain-link pen enclosure. A paved parking area abuts the entire facade of this elevation.

The interior of the Office consists of a centrally located, double-loaded corridor that runs north to south. Both sides of the corridor are used as office space. The building retains much of its historic floor plan and some of its historic finishes including plaster walls with eight-inch wood bases. Floors are covered with carpet and the ceilings are acoustical tiles. Restrooms located at either end of the central corridor have ceramic tile floors and wainscoting. In addition, there is a wood staircase located at the center of the corridor, which has wood risers and wood treads covered with vinyl as well as a wood baluster and squared wood newel with a denticulated cap. This staircase leads up to the cupola and down to the small partial basement. The basement is utilitarian in nature with brick walls, a concrete floor, and a plaster ceiling.

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### Garage/Shop (Photos 5, 15-18)

The Garage/Shop is located adjacent to a paved parking lot directly west of the Office. The Garage/Shop is a one-story Colonial Revival style building comprised of bricks laid in common bond with wood frame, brick cladding, built in a T-shaped plan with a wood-truss framing system and a concrete slab foundation. The front unit of the Garage/Shop features a side gable roof and the rear unit features a slight hipped roof, all clad with composition shingles. There are louvered eyebrow dormer roof vents on the north, east, and west elevations of the hipped roof sections. A brick chimney is located near the center of the building where the two roof sections meet. The Garage/Shop is surrounded by asphalt pavement on the north, south, and east elevations. Each elevation features an entrance.

Under the gable roof sections on the east and west elevations of the building fenestration consists of a row of three windows typical of those seen on the other buildings on the property. Gable peaks on the same elevations are adorned with small six-light, fixed half-circle windows with gauge brick jack arching with a decorative keystone, and brick sills. Under the hip roof section on the west elevation is a row of six typical windows, all of which are spaced at regular continuous intervals. On the direct opposite side of the building (east elevation), four garage-bay openings are located under the hip roof section. The garage doors are wood panel with a chevron pattern of wood slats within the panels. Two of the garage doors on this elevation have built in door openings that are flush, like a jib door, against the larger fixed garage doors. A copper downspout is located between the hip roof section and the gable roof section, and several utility boxes and wiring are to the south of the downspout.

The north elevation of the Garage/Shop has five evenly spaced openings of equal width with matching and aligned lentils. The fourth opening is a door, and the rest are windows. A four-light transom window sits above the wood panel door that matches the fixed wood garage doors on the east elevation. Two copper downspouts are located at either end of this elevation. The south elevation also contains two copper downspouts at either end of the facade, as well as a row of three garage-door bays. The garage door in the middle matches doors found on the east elevation and was created at an unknown time by the infill of two windows. The other two garage doors are metal roll-up types.

The southern garage area interior of the Garage/Shop is utilitarian in nature with unfinished brick walls, exposed wood beams and rafters, and a concrete floor. The northern interior section of the building contains an exercise room with acoustical tile ceilings, finished walls, and carpeting. In this same interior area, lockers and a changing area are located in a small mezzanine level.

### Fumigation and Disinfectant Plant (Photos 19-24, 41-42)

The Fumigation and Disinfectant Plant is located directly south of Building 1. Similar to the majority of buildings on the property, the Fumigation and Disinfectant Plant is a one-story brick Neo-Classical style building with the bricks laid in common bond. The rectangular shaped building has a hip roof covered in asphalt shingles and employs a bowstring truss roofing system. Straddling the roof ridge is a louvered wood monitor, which runs almost the entire length of the ridge. A brick chimney is located on the north roof elevation, and copper gutters serve as eaves. Associated copper downspouts are located at each corner of the building. The building has a concrete slab foundation and there is a brick soldier course that encircles the building at ground level. All windows on this building are wood framed six-over-six wood double-hung windows with a simple brick soldier arch above except for two smaller windows on the south elevation which are described in more detail below. Lawn surrounds all but the building's north elevation, which has pavement abutting the entire facade.

The east elevation is the formal entrance to the Fumigation and Disinfectant Plant. It is symmetrical in plan with a center doorway that is flanked by two of the windows typical to this building. This door is a wood panel door with two, fixed single-light windows in the upper panels, a four-light transom, and an outer screen door. The door is accessed through a simple portico supported by square Doric columns and has a concrete deck one step above the ground. There is a copper downspout on either end of this elevation. In similar fashion, the opposite end of the building (the west elevation) features copper downspouts along the outside ends and an evenly spaced row of four windows. The south elevation is a symmetrical composition featuring a row of



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windows. The two windows in the center of the row have a large space between them and they are three-over-three wood double-hung types, half the size of the other windows on the elevation.

The north elevation of the Fumigation and Disinfectant Plant is more utilitarian with a modern metal roll up garage door located in the center of the facade. The garage door opening, which does not appear original, is flanked on either side by two windows, a door, and another window. The doors on this elevation consist of simple wood panel doors with six-light windows fixed in the upper portion, set in wood frames, and hung in pairs. A five-light transom is above each of these pairs.

The interior of the Fumigation and Disinfectant Plant currently houses offices, a locker room, storage space, a repair shop, a garage, and two restrooms. Most interior doors are wood. Also featured are plaster walls, and wood baseboards. There is a dividing wall used to create a separate garage space. Ceilings have been dropped with fluorescent lighting installed.

#### Garage (Photos 25-28)

The Garage is a small utilitarian brick storage building located west of Fumigation and Disinfectant Plant and south of the Garage/Shop. The building is rectangular in plan and has a flat roof with rolled roofing and a shallow brick parapet with limestone coping. Although this building is stylistically modest compared to the other brick buildings on the property, it matches them in materials and general appearance. The Garage has three sliding wood panel doors with wood slats in a chevron pattern on the east elevation that are similar to those found on the Office and the Garage/Shop. In addition, like most buildings on the property, the Garage has copper gutters with copper downspouts on either end of the west elevation. The interior of this building is unfinished with exposed wood rafters and two brick interior walls that separate the bays from one another.

#### Attendants' Quarters (Photos 3, 29-32, 43)

The Attendants' Quarters building is located to the east of the horseshoe driveway across the courtyard. The large two-story, complex plan, Georgian, Neo-Classical style building has a brick and wood frame with exterior wall bricks laid in a common bond. The Attendants' Quarters has a hipped wood-truss frame roof with a long ridge and triangular vents on the north, south, and east elevations. In addition to the triangular vents, a louvered eyebrow dormer on the west elevation provides for attic ventilation. A one-story kitchen extension with a hipped roof is located to the back, or east, of the main two-story portion of the building. Both the two-story and one-story roof sections are clad with asphalt roofing material.

Akin to the Office and the Garage/Shop, all of the windows on the Attendants' Quarters are six-over-six, wood double-hung windows set in a wood frame with bug screens and brick sills. In addition, gauge brick jack arching with a decorative keystone surmounts each window.

The main entrance to the building is located on the west elevation. The main entry door is a wood panel door flanked by three-light sidelights on each side. The door currently sits within a simple one-story portico with a metal shed roof square supported by Doric columns. A simple metal railing is fastened between each of the columns and continues down each side of the eight concrete front steps. Two metal downspouts travel down the face of the building on either side of the portico. A brick and concrete foundation support the portico with louvered vent openings in the crawl space and a brick rowlock and soldier course water table, the same type of foundation that supports the entire building.

Fenestration on the building consists of sixteen windows in two rows of eight located on the first and second stories. On the second story above the portico, the window opening has been bricked in but the keystone and ornamental brick soldier course remain.

The north and south elevations of the two-story portion of the Attendants' Quarters are nearly identical to each other. Each elevation has six windows, two rows with three windows for each story. On the east elevation the two story portion of the building has a small projection that leads to the single story. The symmetrically placed

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rows of windows seen on the other elevations are continued on the east elevation. Two copper downspouts, a host of utility boxes, and other equipment for the mechanical system are also located on this elevation.

Attached to the center of the two-story east elevation is a one-story kitchen extension. It employs the same architectural features as the main portion, including the same typical windows (only a bit smaller in size), a soldiered brick water table with louvered vent openings in the foundation, a hip roof with three triangular vent openings, and a brick chimney. A small porch is inset under the hip roof on the southeast corner of the one-story kitchen extension, and support of the roof is provided by a square Doric column and two square Doric pilasters. A simple metal railing is fastened between the column and pilasters and continues down the six concrete stairs. Just east of the stairs is a concrete handicapped access ramp with a metal railing. A paved parking area surrounds the entire southeast portion of the Attendants' Quarters. Inside the porch area, are two doors including one on the east elevation and one on the south elevation. The door on the south elevation is a wood panel door set in a wood frame with a fixed window that is divided into twelve lights. The door on the east elevation is also a wood panel door set in a wood frame, but with one single undivided fixed window. Both doors are ornamented with a keystone and a brick soldier arch. In addition to the doors, this east elevation has two windows, and the south elevation has three of the typical windows, one of which is in the narrow passageway leading to the main portion of the Attendants' Quarters.

The north elevation of the one-story kitchen extension has five windows and a door. The door is of plain flush wood ornamented by a keystone and brick soldier arch and is set directly at ground level. All of the windows on this elevation are common to the rest of the building, except for the fourth window from the east, which is a double casement window with each side divided into six lights and ornamented by a keystone and brick soldier arch. Most of the mechanical hookups for this one-story kitchen extension are located on this elevation, including several pipes and a utility box.

The interior of the Attendants' Quarters contains areas converted for use by the Border Patrol including various offices and a reception area in the two-story portion of the building and the one-story extension now houses a kitchen/break room, storage space, and HVAC equipment. The central interior corridor adjacent to the reception area contains a staircase, with wood risers and treads, and a wood baluster and denticulated newel posts. Most of these rooms in the building are utilitarian in character, with carpeting, painted or vinyl-clad walls, dropped ceilings, and fluorescent lighting.

#### Sewerage Disposal and Pumping Plant (Photos 34-37)

The Sewerage Disposal and Pumping Plant is located directly to the back, or east, of the Attendants' Quarters and is a small one-story utilitarian building constructed in a vernacular Greek Revival style. The building has a front-gabled roof clad with composition shingles and is wood framed with a concrete foundation. Detailing on the building consists of cornice returns at each gable end and a simplified entablature with pilasters surrounding the wood panel door hung in a pair on the north/ main elevation. Exterior walls are clad with wood lap siding and fenestration on the building consists of seven, six-over-six wood double-hung windows set in wood frames. Three of these windows are on both the east and west elevations and one window is located on the south elevation. The building is surrounded by asphalt, most of which is used for parking, and a generator fuel tank is attached to the outside of the building on the east elevation. The interior of the Sewerage Disposal and Pumping Plant is not finished and is currently used for storage purposes.

#### Lamp Posts (Photos 6-7)

Four precast concrete lights with exposed aggregate, part of the original site design, remain among the concentration of extant buildings. The collection of lamp posts is counted as 1 contributing object.

#### ***Non-contributing resources:***

##### Auxiliary Office (Photo 38), non-contributing building

The Auxiliary Office is located to the south of the Garage and was constructed in the last 20<sup>th</sup> or early 21<sup>st</sup> century. It is a wood frame office building, raised on a concrete wall with a concrete ramp on front and steps to separate entrance on the front. The roof is a side-gable roof with asphalt shingles, moderate-pitch, and

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aluminum gutters. The exterior siding is textured hardy plank painted red. The doors are metal. The windows are aluminum, single-hung with operable board-and-batten shutters. The interior rooms are carpeted or vinyl flooring with 20<sup>th</sup> century office configuration on a central hall with offices on each side. Although this building was designed in a compatible style, it was built after the period of significance.

Carport (Photo 39), non-contributing structure

The carport is located southeast of the Attendants' Quarters. Four bays deep to accommodate large trucks, the structure is made of steel. This structure was built after the period of significance.

***Alterations:***

Nearly all of the contributing buildings at the U.S. Quarantine Station have seen alterations to some degree. Most modifications to the buildings occurred because of continued use by the Federal government specifically in the about 1963 when the facility was converted from a Quarantine Station to a Border Patrol Station. All of the buildings sustained roof damage during Hurricane Katrina in 2005, including the Office, which sustained water damage within its cupola. All were subsequently re-roofed with asphalt shingles in the months following the storm.

Office

Exterior alterations to the Office are located on the west elevation of the building and include the transformation of a sliding wood panel door, with a chevron pattern in the panels that are on metal tracks and are 3'6" off the ground to the entrance of a detainee-holding cell. The bay sliding door is permanently slid open, with a flush hollow metal door in a metal frame placed in its opening. This door has five concrete steps leading up to it, which are completely enclosed by a chain-link pen enclosure. In the center of the same elevation, one of the windows has been replaced with a door that serves as an alternative entrance to the building's small partial basement. The brick soldier arch and keystone remain above the door.

Interior changes to the Office generally consist of office space conversions. Originally, the east side of the main corridor contained offices and the west side was used for storage. Now, both sides of the corridor are used as office space. The original wood plank floors have been covered with carpet and the plaster ceilings have been dropped and covered with acoustical tiles. A few interior walls located in the southeast section of the building as well as the copula have sustained some water damage.

Garage/Shop

The Garage/Shop was most recently used for maintenance purposes, storage, offices, and as an exercise area for Border Patrol employees. Exterior changes to the east elevation include the replacement of an original bay that had a six-light fixed window in the upper portion with wood that matches the lower portion of the door. Because of this alteration, it is uncertain whether this was a door or a now filled window bay. Originally, the doors were hinged to one another at the center and slid open on an inward track. The doors are now fixed in place.

Aside from minor routine maintenance, the north elevation of the Garage/Shop does not appear to have undergone any major alterations since its initial construction. The south elevation originally featured two windows set in between the two garage bays, but these windows were converted to an additional garage bay. The garage bay doors were historically similar to those found on the building's east elevation, with a chevron pattern in the panels and six-light fixed windows in the upper half. However, the two end garage doors have since been modernized with metal roll-up type garage doors. The middle wood panel door remains; it has been fixed in place like those on the east elevation and likewise has a flush jib door for an entrance.

Most interior modifications to the Garage/Shop are related to the conversion of the northeast portion of the building to an employee exercise area. Changes include dividing walls, the addition of a second bathroom, office space, an exercise/training area, small mezzanine levels: one on the north end and one in the center of the building where the gable and hip roof sections meet, and carpeting.



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### Fumigation and Disinfectant Plant

Exterior alterations to the Fumigation and Disinfectant Plant are located on the north and south elevations. One of the original window openings in the center of the façade on the north elevation was incorporated with a doorway to create a larger garage door opening. This centrally located bay has a modern metal roll-up door.

The interior floor plan of the Fumigation and Disinfectant Plant retains most of its historic layout and currently houses offices, a locker room, storage space, a repair shop, a garage, and two restrooms. Many of the general interior finishes have been changed over time, and one wall has been added inside the building to create a separate garage space. In addition, ceilings have been dropped and fluorescent lighting installed.

### Garage

It does not appear that the garage has undergone any significant alterations since its initial construction.

### Attendants' Quarters

Exterior modifications to the Attendants' Quarters include the removal of the original two-story screened-in porch that ran the length of the west elevation with Doric columns (see Figures 1 and 3). This porch was removed in 1963,<sup>4</sup> as the Border Patrol no longer needed it, and the simple one-story portico was built in its place; this alteration gives the building a more Neo-Classical appearance. The only evidence that remains of the two-story porch is the former second-story door opening that has since been filled in with brick. The keystone and ornamental brick soldier arch remain above this former door opening. On the east elevation a handicap access ramp and stairs lead to a paved parking area that surrounds the entire southeast portion of the Attendants' Quarters. In addition, the porch on this elevation was at one time screened.

Originally, the interior of the Attendants' Quarters was structured living space. However, several alterations over the building's history were made to coincide with changes in function and technology used by the Border Patrol. Although the historic interior staircase (which has wood risers and treads with a wood baluster and denticulated newel post) and part of the central corridor remains, nearly all other historic spaces on the first floor of the Attendants' Quarters have been altered to serve current office space purposes. These modern spaces are utilitarian in character, with carpeting, painted or vinyl clad walls, dropped ceilings, and fluorescent lighting in most of the rooms. Likewise, the building's second floor is modern in appearance and finish, and also currently houses offices and a reception area. The second floor plan of the Attendants' Quarters historically mimicked the plan of the first floor, but with a lounge room above the first-floor living room and two additional bedrooms above the first-floor dining room. The second floor retains more of its historic spatial arrangements, though, and still has both of its centrally located, double-loaded corridors at the top of the stairway.

### Sewerage Disposal and Pumping Plant

The Sewerage Disposal and Pumping Plant was historically used as a pump house. The concrete floor of the building has been filled in and currently serves as the location of a generator and storage space. There appear to be no other changes to the building.

### ***Assessment of Integrity***

As described above, the U.S. Quarantine Station has sustained some interior modifications and few exterior modifications related to its construction as a quarantine station in 1931, to the Center for Disease Control in the 1960s and operating most recently as the U.S. Customs & Border Patrol: New Orleans headquarters through 2017.

Other significant historic quarantines around the United States, such as Diamond Point Quarantine Station near Seattle,<sup>5</sup> the Angel Island Quarantine Station near San Francisco,<sup>6</sup> and the Columbia River Quarantine

<sup>4</sup> General Services Administration.

<sup>5</sup> *Federal Maritime Quarantine Station for Puget Sound Opens at Diamond Point in November 1893*. Paula Becker.

<sup>6</sup> *Quarantine Station « Angel Island Conservancy*.

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Station near Portland,<sup>7</sup> were built with similar building typologies, including residences for officers and medical attendants, fumigation plants, hospitals and barracks, and administrative offices, none of the researched sites have a formal, centrally planned site like the New Orleans location, making the New Orleans site quite unique. In fact, most of the buildings on these sites were demolished, with the exception of a few select buildings on the National Register of Historic Places. The extant buildings of the New Orleans station make it a rare collection.

The Diamond Point Quarantine Station (1893-1936) near Seattle opened in November 1893 with a wharf and six wooden buildings: a surgeon's house, attendants' quarters, a big water tank building, a smaller warehouse and the detention building.<sup>8</sup> Eventually, the Quarantine Station included some 27 structures, including a hospital, a detention facility and a small graveyard among other facilities.<sup>9</sup> The hospital ceased to service patients in 1933 when it was transferred to Beacon Hill (the building caught fire circa 1948 and was destroyed), but quarantine and disinfection services continued. By 1936, a new station opened at Point Hudson in Port Townsend, and the Diamond Point facility ceased operation. By 1963, the site had been completely redeveloped with platted lots, 10 new homes, a circular road – making it no longer recognizable as the site of the federal quarantine station for Puget Sound. The only remaining building, the surgeon's residence, was individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

The Angel Island Quarantine Station (1891-1946) near San Francisco opened in 1891 (known then as Hospital Cove).<sup>10</sup> The 40 buildings at the cove included a 400-bed detention barracks, a disinfection plant, laboratories, and quarters for staff. In 1946 the Station was declared surplus, and all functions were moved to San Francisco. In 1957, three years after the cove became a State Park, all but four of the Quarantine Station's more than 40 buildings were razed. Those remaining include the former Bachelor Officer's Quarters (now the Park Visitor Center) and several employee residences, which are used by State Park staff. The large metal disinfecting cylinders were removed, and the Station grounds were bulldozed.

The Columbia River Quarantine Station (1899-1938) at Knappton Cove on Washington side outside Portland, Oregon opened in 1899. The "Knappton Quarantine Station" as it was called then, closed in 1938. In 1950, the site was purchased at a US government surplus property auction and opened as a fishing camp and moorage facility at the site. The Knappton Quarantine Station was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1980. The Columbia River Quarantine Station was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1979 with five contributing buildings: the caretaker's house, boatshop, pump house, hospital and kitchen. It was not noted how many buildings existed at the height of its lifetime.

The loss of the hospital, barracks, and residential buildings at the Quarantine Station is significant. However, these disruptions of integrity reflect the US medical hospital's advancement of preventative medicine, industry best practice, and effective medical treatment – making large facilities unnecessary in the modern treatment of quarantine as the 20th century marched onward.

**Location:** the overall site of the U. S. Quarantine Station: New Orleans retains a sufficient degree of integrity based on the remaining buildings and their individual integrity, the original site plan and features, and the site's retained location and relationship to the levee and Mississippi River.

**Setting:** The building retains the setting it was set upon primarily the historically commercial character of the Mississippi River, which consists of wharfs, ferries, levees and industrial business. The levee is still a utility feature of this region, offering safety to those behind it from the rising flood waters. Surrounding squares were developed into modest single-family ranch houses in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. Its character has been maintained as such ever since. The main thoroughfare, Patterson Drive, still links lower Algiers to Algiers Point.

<sup>7</sup> *US Public Health Service at Knappton Cove.*

<sup>8</sup> *BACK WHEN: Quarantine Stations, Part I: The Federal Marine Quarantine Station for Puget Sound at Diamond Point.* Linnea Patrick. Peninsula Daily News. June 17, 2018. Accessed 24 June 2019.

<sup>9</sup> *Federal Maritime Quarantine Station for Puget Sound opens at Diamond Point in November 1893.* Paula Becker.

<sup>10</sup> *Quarantine Station.* Angel Island Conservancy.

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*Design, Materials and Workmanship:* Each remaining building has aspects that strongly convey the original purpose. The Fumigation and Disinfectant Plant has a louvered wood monitor with open ventilation slats, which were integral to the process of disinfecting luggage and cargo. The Office Building retains its beautiful glass-windowed, copper roofed cupola, which allowed officers to monitor river traffic from the building, the floor plan, including an institutional hallway, and smaller features such as a ceramic-coated water fountain and the Detex Watchclock Station, which was used by patrolling guards to record their presence in the building.<sup>11</sup> Both Garage buildings retain their historic garage doors and tracks, even where smaller hinged doors have been carefully inserted into the garage doors. Despite remodeling, the Attendants' Quarters floor plan still suggests residential use, especially the semi-attached kitchen on the back of the building. The fact that the building's use by only unmarried white attendants is a reminder of the segregated nature of the original facility.

*Feeling:* The buildings retain integrity of feeling. It feels like a structure and formal complex of buildings, operating together. Each building feels like it has served a specific purpose but contribute to the whole of the compound. The remaining concentration of buildings at the front of the complex would be easily recognizable to a former staff member or visitor to the station, particularly as this portion of the complex would have been the first thing that came into view for those disembarking on the river and crossing over the levee.

*Association:* While two important buildings (the Hospital and the Barracks) were destroyed in the 1970s,<sup>12</sup> and most of the wood-frame residential buildings have been lost over time (including the residences for the physicians, married attendants and residences for black attendants), virtually all of the remaining buildings retain essential physical features that identify the buildings as the Public Health Service 1930-1931 Quarantine Station building program. These include its solid deep red exterior brick walls; symmetric form and simple massing large windows with board-and-batten shutters; modest scale but emphasized main entrances with classical porticos; some interior plaster walls; remnants of historic watch tower outlook features.

**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.)

|          |          |  |
|----------|----------|--|
| <b>X</b> | <b>A</b> | Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.   |
|          | <b>B</b> | Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.  |
|          | <b>C</b> | 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. |
|          | <b>D</b> | Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history  |

**Criteria Considerations:**

|          |   |
|----------|---|
| <b>A</b> | Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes |
| <b>B</b> | Removed from its original location                              |
| <b>C</b> | A birthplace or grave   |
| <b>D</b> | A cemetery  |
| <b>E</b> | A reconstructed building, object, or structure                  |
| <b>F</b> | A commemorative property  |

<sup>11</sup> It is not determined at this point if the Detex Watchclock Stations are from the Quarantine Station era or Border Patrol era.

<sup>12</sup> Times-Picayune, 1 Apr. 1973, p. 122. NewsBank, Inc. Accessed 29 Apr. 2019.



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|          |   |
|----------|---|
| <b>G</b> | Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years |
|----------|---|

**Areas of Significance** (Enter categories from instructions.): Health/Medicine, Politics/Government

**Period of Significance:** 1930-1969

**Significant Dates:** 1931

**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):** Simon, Louis Adolphe

**Period of Significance (justification):** The U.S. Quarantine Station was constructed beginning in 1930, completed in 1931 and continued to operate as a quarantine station until after 1969, the current 50-year cutoff.

**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.)

Located on the banks of the Mississippi River in the Algiers community of New Orleans, Orleans Parish, Louisiana, the U.S. Quarantine Station represents a time in early- to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century America when immigration and certain epidemic diseases were of grave concern to public health. Built in 1931 by the Public Health Service (PHS) as a response to the bustling activity of the nearby Port of New Orleans, the U.S. Quarantine Station is an example of a facility dedicated to protecting the American people from communicable disease and the building types necessary to support this purpose. The remaining portion of the U.S. Quarantine Station is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A at the local level in the areas of health and medicine and politics and government. Its construction reflects state, local and national attention to disease control, safe commercial importations, and immigration in the middle of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

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

***NATIONAL CONTEXT OF THE U.S. QUARANTINE STATIONS***

**National history of the U.S. Quarantine Stations and U.S. Public Health Service**

A cornerstone of public health, U.S. quarantine stations can trace its roots to the founding of the United States. In 1403, the world's first maritime quarantine station, or lazaretto, named for Saint Lazarus, was built on an island approaching Venice. Colonial American quarantine law began in the late-17<sup>th</sup> century in New York City and remains to have a living legacy in the modern era for global health security. The concept of quarantine first originated in a commercial context and was about protecting international commerce and receiving communities from the benefit of that commerce.

The practice of quarantine, derived from the Italian and Latin words *quaranta giorni* meaning forty days, began in the fourteenth century in Venice, Italy as a measure to protect European coastal cities from plague

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epidemics. The concept of quarantine was to protect healthy cities from importation of these threats through commercial travel. As the colonies developed, epidemics spread into North America, thus American Quarantine laws date back to the late-17<sup>th</sup> century, although there were no state or federal ordinances regulating them.<sup>13</sup>

Earnest efforts to control disease epidemics came in 1793 following the devastating Yellow Fever Epidemic in the City of Philadelphia, the national's capital at the time, which killed 5,000 people in 3 months - about one-fifth of the city's population. Not only did this lead to the temporary removal of the national government from the city, but also prompted the commonwealth of Pennsylvania to create a Board of Health in 1794 owned and operated by the City of Philadelphia itself – the first permanent municipal health organization in the United States. Being city-owned, it had the power to levy taxes for public health measures.

In 1799, the City of Philadelphia's Board of Health erected the Lazaretto Quarantine Station to protect its citizenry against infectious diseases long before the federal government involved itself with such concerns. Built between 1799 and 1801, the Lazaretto Quarantine Station was among the earliest purpose-built, and is the oldest extant, quarantine-related structures in the United States.<sup>14</sup> Designed in the Georgian and Federal architectural styles, the complex included a hospital, offices and residences.<sup>15</sup> "It can be suggested that the Board of Health realized the new quarantine station's centerpiece building on formal plans by English architect-émigré Joseph Bowes, but 18<sup>th</sup> century vernacular traditions most impacted its massing and spatial organization. The main building's visually dominant center pavilion and simpler flanking hyphens emerged from a generic English formula that colonists imported and adapted to meet local requirements and conditions [ . . . ] The octagonal cupola and vane perched on the center pavilion's roof relieved any remaining doubt of the building's public nature."<sup>16</sup> The building's high level of integrity is of particular importance since it is physical evidence of the forces impacting the 18<sup>th</sup> century American hospital—both in terms of public health policy and in the edifices shaped by that policy.<sup>17</sup>

During the late-19<sup>th</sup> century, port cities across the United States were experiencing growth from not only the movement of Americans across the expanding country, but also from new immigrants, as people from all over the world were drawn to the United States for the promises and potential it was believed to offer. Newcomers experienced relatively open immigration during the 18<sup>th</sup> and early-19<sup>th</sup> centuries, and immigration policy was not generally questioned or imposed. Following the Civil War, individual states passed contradictory immigration laws, and soon thereafter, the Supreme Court ruled that the regulation of immigration was a federal responsibility. The resulting Immigration Act of 1882 levied a head tax of fifty-cents per immigrant, and blocked the entry of certain individuals, such as known convicts.

During this period, public health also became a concern as the number of new immigrants greatly increased around the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Epidemic diseases such as yellow fever in the South and Midwest in 1878, Franklin, Louisiana in 1898 and New Orleans in 1905; smallpox; typhoid; cholera in the Mississippi Valley in 1873; and Bubonic plague in San Francisco in 1900<sup>18</sup> were of grave concern to public health, and were often linked to the filthy conditions and inadequate sanitary measures aboard ships carrying foreign goods and people. The immigrants themselves, who were stereotyped as unsanitary and of substandard genetic stock, were considered the carriers of these diseases.

During this early period of immigration regulation, the most famous and busiest immigration facility was Ellis Island, located at the Port of New York, where physicians could examine as many as 5,000 immigrants in a busy day, but other ports around the country also processed a large number of immigrants and foreign goods. In an effort to provide national coverage for the protection of public health, more immigration stations and

<sup>13</sup> "Lazaretto Quarantine Station". Ushistory.org. Accessed May 26, 2019.

<sup>14</sup> The Library of Congress, "Lazaretto Quarantine Station, Wanamaker Avenue and East Second Street, Essington, Delaware County, PA". Accessed May 26, 2019.

<sup>15</sup> "Lazaretto Quarantine Station". Ushistory.org. Accessed May 26, 2019.

<sup>16</sup> Library of Congress.

<sup>17</sup> Library of Congress. See HABS No. PA-125 for additional documentation.

<sup>18</sup> Ibid.

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quarantine facilities were built or expanded at principal ports of entry around the United States. In New Orleans, the large gap between quarantine station and busy port became an increasing problem for business interests, and a search for a more appropriate location close to the city was begun.

When the United States was first established, little was done on the federal level to prevent the importation of infectious diseases. Protection against imported diseases fell under local and state jurisdiction. Robert Chester Williams describes - in his research of the Public Health Service - the state of quarantine stations in early United States history:

The quarantine stations in the United States usually were located in remote areas, oftentimes on islands such as Blackboard's Island off the southeast coast of Georgia, and Ship Island off the coast of Mississippi. The New Orleans quarantine station was located 90 miles down the river at the entrance to the Gulf. Cities did not want vessels carrying persons ill with yellow fever and other major pestilential diseases to come into their ports, hence it was in response to popular demand that the early quarantine stations were located at some distance from the ports that they were designed to protect. The quarantine stations usually consisted of one or more boarding vessels to transport quarantine personnel to and from incoming vessels at anchor, and necessary structures for administration, detention of persons, and storage of fumigants and other materials. Quarters for medical officers and other essential personnel employed at the station were also provided.<sup>19</sup>

Individual municipalities enacted a variety of quarantine regulations for arriving vessels. State and local governments made sporadic attempts to impose quarantine requirements.

The Public Health Service (PHS), had its origin in an act of Congress on July 16, 1798 when President John Adams and Congress created the U.S. Marine Hospital Service. This service established a network of hospitals and quarantine staff along the coast to protect the young country against the spread of disease. Sailors and immigrants who arrived from foreign ports were screened for signs of disease. Sick people were isolated and treated, and exposed people were quarantined.<sup>20</sup> The U.S. Marine Hospital system operated beginning 1798 to 1902. From 1902 to 1912, the Marine Hospital Service expanded to the U.S. Public Health Service and Marine Hospital Service to reflect growing responsibilities.<sup>21</sup> The New Orleans Quarantine Station was taken over by the Marine Hospital Service and U.S. Public Health Service by an Act of Congress dated June 19, 1906.<sup>22</sup> It shortened its name to the United States Public Health Service (PHS) in 1912 and has operated as such ever since.

It was not until the prevalence of major epidemic diseases such as smallpox and yellow fever in 1877 that spread quickly from New Orleans up the Mississippi River that Congress enacted the National Quarantine Act of 1878 to prevent the spread of contagious and infectious diseases in the United States.<sup>23</sup> This legislation, while not conflicting with states' rights, paved the way for federal involvement in quarantine activities.<sup>24</sup> In an effort to stop epidemic diseases from entering the country, new immigrants were examined for medical fitness. Those believed to be suffering from contagious disease were barred from entry. The Immigration Act of 1891 created the Office of the Superintendent of Immigration to supervise the medical examination of new immigrants arriving at principal ports of entry. Persons who were deemed unfit for entry into the country because they were exhibiting symptoms of a contagious disease, or who were otherwise healthy but onboard a ship coming from an infected port, were kept at quarantine facilities, away from the general public, until they were well or the incubation period of disease had passed without incident.<sup>25</sup>

In 1936, Surgeon General Thomas Parran of the PHS led the fight against venereal disease and paved the way for modern public health organizations. He strengthened and extended the research programs at the

<sup>19</sup> Williams, Robert Chester.

<sup>20</sup> CDC's Quarantine Legacy. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Accessed May 26, 2019. Additionally, the Act was passed on July 16, 1798.

<sup>21</sup> Fitzhugh Mullan, *Plagues and Politics: The Story of the United States Public Health Service* (1989).

<sup>22</sup> Williams, Robert Chester.

<sup>23</sup> "History of Quarantine | Quarantine | CDC," (23 Apr. 2019) Available: <https://www.cdc.gov/quarantine/historyquarantine.html>.

<sup>24</sup> History of Quarantine | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Accessed May 25, 2019.

<sup>25</sup> Walter A. Ewing, "OPPORTUNITY AND EXCLUSION: A Brief History of U.S. Immigration Policy" (Immigration Policy Center: Jan 2012).

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National Institutes of Health, established the Communicable Disease Center (later Centers for Disease Control and Prevention), and participated in the planning of the World Health Organization.<sup>26</sup> Foreign quarantine service began to come into being from regulation and law changes in the Public Health Service Act in 1944. The PHS Act of 1944 broadened the scope of the Commissioned Corps, allowing for the commissioning of nurses, scientists, dieticians, physical therapists, and sanitarians (later health service officers). From 1940 to 1945, the Commissioned Corps quadrupled its number from 625 officers to 2,600.<sup>27</sup>

It was not until 1967 that quarantines fully shifted operations under the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) through a great period of mergers and acquisitions. Originally part of the Treasury Department, Quarantine and the U.S. Public Health Service (PHS), its parent organization, became part of the Federal Security Agency in 1939. In 1953, PHS and Quarantine joined the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW). Quarantine was then transferred to the agency now known as the CDC in 1967. The CDC remained part of HEW until 1980 when the department was reorganized into the Department of Health and Human Services.

## ***HISTORIC CONTEXT FOR IMMIGRATION AND QUARANTINE IN NEW ORLEANS***

### **Local and State Health Authorities**

The foundation for State health departments laid arousing interest in the promotion of sanitation and the prevention of disease by Lemuel Shattuck and others when he published in 1850, *The Report of the Sanitary Commission of Massachusetts*. The State of Louisiana had a State-wide quarantine board by 1855.

Establishment of health departments by other States progressed gradually. Epidemics of smallpox and yellow fever, particularly in southern States, were a definite stimulus for the inauguration of State health work, coverage of the United States being completed in 1909 when New Mexico established its health department.<sup>28</sup>

### ***U.S. QUARANTINE STATION – NEW ORLEANS***

Following the signing of the Louisiana Purchase in 1803, the Port of New Orleans began to flourish as the United States had free navigation of the entire length of the Mississippi River. A vast assortment of crops such as cotton, corn, wheat, flour, and hay, and other goods such as hides, coal, and stone, were transported on boats down the river for distribution to the Atlantic coast and Europe, and domestic and foreign imports also greatly increased the importance of the Port of New Orleans. By 1840 the volume of goods passing through the Port of New Orleans was exceeded only by the ports of New York. As the port grew, so did the city, and by 1850, New Orleans was the fourth largest city in the United States.

In 1878, articles appeared in local newspapers complaining about the inconvenience of the placement of the New Orleans Port Quarantine Station at the mouth of the Mississippi River, in "Quarantine Bay," 65 miles from the port of New Orleans. An 1878 article in the *New Orleans Item* discussed how the delay between stops at the station and the markets of the city affected shipping profits, but the risk of infection was perceived to be much higher if the quarantine station was situated closer to the city.<sup>29</sup>

In the 1820s, the original Quarantine Station was apparently so far away from the main ports of the region because of an ordinance that stipulated that it must be built at least 70 miles away from the city, out of the fear of contagion being spread through the air. At this southern station, if an ill person was found onboard a ship at the old Quarantine Station, the ship and all its inhabitants would be detained for days or weeks, and the shipping company would be forced to decide between the cost of delaying the shipment, sometimes of perishable goods, or the cost of sending an entirely new crew down the river to escort the goods up the river in a fumigated ship. Another short article titled "More Bananas Spoiled," complained that a shipment of fruit from Jamaica was fumigated and ruined, because of "our ridiculous quarantine regulations... carrying matters to an

<sup>26</sup> United States Public Health Service, History.

<sup>27</sup> United States Public Health Service, History.

<sup>28</sup> Williams, Robert Chester.

<sup>29</sup> "Quarantine: Sowing the Wind and Reaping the Whirlwind," *New Orleans Item* (1 Aug. 1878) p. 1. *Newsbank, Inc.* Accessed: 24 Apr. 2019.

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unwarrantable extreme."<sup>30</sup> A station much closer to the port would save shipping companies considerable money and time.<sup>31</sup>

Up to this point, the Quarantine Station was not federally operated, but operated on local jurisdictions. The New Orleans Quarantine Station was taken over by the Marine Hospital Service and U.S. Public Health Service by an act of Congress dated June 19, 1906.<sup>32</sup> It should be emphasized that officers of the Public Health Service, while working within a city or State during an outbreak of plague yellow fever, or other diseases, are not exercising Federal authority. During both outbreaks of plague in San Francisco, and in the occurrence of yellow fever (1905) and plague (1914) in New Orleans as well as in all other cities, officers of the Service assigned on such duty were in one manner or another clothed with authority as officers of the official local or state health organization. This enabled these Service officers to exercise local police power if such were necessary. Following a great outbreak of the Spanish Influenza, the quarantine system in the United States was fully nationalized by 1921 when administration of the last quarantine station was transferred to the U.S. government.<sup>33</sup>

The construction of the U.S. Quarantine Station in New Orleans is credited to Public Health Service (PHS). During the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, the PHS sought to develop its national maritime quarantine stations. In order to accomplish this, the PHS sought the expertise of its Chief of the Hospital Division, Dr. Frederick C. Smith, to advice on best practices and procedures for all new quarantine stations. From this, the development of the U.S. Quarantine Station – New Orleans, and others, began in the mid-1920s. Described by Robert Chester Williams in his research of the Public Health Service,

Through the untiring efforts of Dr. Frederick C. Smith, Chief of the Hospital Division 1923-1933, a major building program was planned and begun in the late 1920's and the early 1930's. This program was completed during the decade ending about 1940. There was entire new construction at Baltimore (1934), Boston (1940), Cleveland (1930), Detroit (1930, extension built 1933), Galveston (1931), Kirkwood (Missouri) (1939), New Orleans (1931), San Francisco (1931), and Seattle (1933). New hospital buildings were constructed at Louisville and Staten Island, and other hospitals acquired new wings or other additions. During this period, both equipment and hospital procedures were modernized to conform with approved practices, and the Marine Hospitals came to be recognized as ranking among the best institutions in their respective localities.<sup>34</sup>

The New Orleans approval was announced on October 1, 1925. This was a definite step forward that came from a conference between Senator Broussard of Louisiana and Surgeon-General Hugh S. Cummings of the Public Health Service. This effort was also fostered by the state senator and representatives.<sup>35</sup>

In 1915, an April 17<sup>th</sup> article in the *Times-Picayune* notes a steering committee tasked with creating a "great reservation below Algiers" for the purpose of bringing different federal services together close to New Orleans, including immigration, the navy, and the military.<sup>36</sup> By 1921, despite protests of the residents of St. Bernard Parish, plans by the federal government to convert Jackson Barracks - on the East Bank of the River, east of New Orleans - into a new quarantine station "appeared certain",<sup>37</sup> but the plan was discarded less than a month later.<sup>38</sup> A 1923 article reported on considerations to put the new quarantine station in the Old Customs House in downtown New Orleans. Public health officials expressed concern that this location would introduce difficulties in assuring that every ship passenger was examined before being released into the city.<sup>39</sup>

<sup>30</sup> "More Bananas Spoiled," *New Orleans Item* (13 Aug. 187), p. 5. *Newsbank, Inc.* Accessed: 24 Apr. 2019.

<sup>31</sup> "New Quarantine Station For Orleans Being Rushed to Completion," *New Orleans Item*, 14 June 1931, p. 12. *Newsbank, Inc.* Accessed: 28 Apr. 2019.

<sup>32</sup> Williams, Robert Chester.

<sup>33</sup> History of Quarantine | Center for Disease Control and Prevention. Accessed May 25, 2019.

<sup>34</sup> Williams, Robert Chester.

<sup>35</sup> *New Orleans Item*. "Backing Given to Quarantine Station Here: Public Health Service Approves New Orleans Port Project". October 1, 1925. Page 14.

<sup>36</sup> "To Bring Federal Services Together Committee Acts To Create a Big Reservation Near Algiers," *Times-Picayune*, 17 Apr. 1915, p. 4. *Newsbank, Inc.* Accessed: 24 Apr. 2019.

<sup>37</sup> "Quarantine Station At Jackson Barracks Appears Certain," *New Orleans Item*, 3 Oct. 1921, p. 16. *Newsbank, Inc.* Accessed: 24 Apr. 2019.

<sup>38</sup> "Sheriff Wires Quarantine Post Plan is 'Dead Issue'," *New Orleans Item*, 20 Oct. 1921, p. 18. *Newsbank, Inc.* Accessed: 24 Apr. 2019.

<sup>39</sup> "Quarantine Station in N.O. Customs House My Be Established," *New Orleans Item*, NIGHT SPECIAL ed., 27 Mar. 1923, p. 4. *Newsbank, Inc.* Accessed: 24 Apr. 2019.



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Finally, on November 15, 1925, an article in the *Item-Tribune* states that Rene F. Clerc, the vice-president of the New Orleans board of trade, announced that a new Quarantine Station would be built on ten acres of land, known as the "Ursuline Tract," at the time owned by the St. Clair Land Company. \$500,000 was to be allocated for the move, including \$30,000 for the land. The move was sponsored by U.S. health officials and officials of the Port of New Orleans. While tracts of land on the east bank were apparently considered, they were ultimately rejected for public fears of a quarantine station close to "business and habitation," and other west bank properties were rejected for their distance from the existing Immigration Station, which was only a quarter of a mile upriver from the chosen site. Mr. Clerc stated that the search for an appropriate site for a new Quarantine Station closer to the city, to reduce delays and financial losses for shipping companies, had been underway for 20 years.<sup>40</sup>

The next year, in 1926, an article in the *Times-Picayune* on September 8 updates the public that the "Ursuline Tract" had been the only formal bid tendered for the new Quarantine Station, though several other west bank properties that were farther away were under discussion as well. By then, the New Orleans Steamship Association held the tract under an option that would expire in October, though no obstacles to closing the deal were anticipated. Other than proximity to the existing Immigration Station, the "Ursuline Tract" also had the advantages of streetcar, water, and electric services, which were also advantages to the St. Clair Gardens Development.<sup>41</sup>

By 1929, the U.S. government had allocated \$425,000 for the projected costs of the new station.<sup>42</sup> In 1930, construction plans for both the Quarantine Station and a new Marine Hospital on the West Bank were completed, with the costs for both estimated at approximately \$1,000,000.<sup>43</sup> The site consisted of 19 buildings, the largest was a two-story building measuring 165'x75'.<sup>44</sup> In the same year, Dr. Tully Joseph Liddell, originally of Fayette, MS, was appointed as the Public Health Officer in charge of the new station.<sup>45</sup> The new station had the responsibility of examining passengers and crews from all vessels from foreign ports for six major diseases identified by the Public Health Service: bubonic plague, yellow fever, leprosy, cholera, smallpox and typhus fever. Diseases outside the federal guidelines discovered during examinations were referred to the city. Immigrants arriving in New Orleans were also required to stop at the Quarantine Station for examination before proceeding to the nearby Immigration Station.<sup>46</sup>

Construction on the complex started in September 1930. Because the land was a water-logged marsh, 12,000 yards of fill were used to grade the lot. Under superintendent S. L. Hodge, 75 local men were employed in construction between September and June, though the contractor was the Baston Cook Company, from West Point, GA. The complex was organized around an 80-foot-wide horseshoe shell road with gutters, with large neutral ground and sidewalks.<sup>47</sup>

At the south end of the axis was a cul-de-sac with six wood frame residences for the commanding medical officer, T.J. Liddell, two junior ranking officers, semi-private residences for the pharmacist, two doctors, married attendants, and "negro attendants." The Colonial-style wood frame buildings had two-stories, electric refrigeration, and separate private garages.<sup>48</sup>

The rest of the complex was "mellowed red brick" construction, with "green shutters, wrought iron balconies and wide screened porches." The two largest buildings were the hospital and the barracks, located in the

<sup>40</sup> "US Quarantine Station to Be Changed Soon," *New Orleans Item* (15 Nov. 1925) p. 12. *Newsbank, Inc.* Accessed: 24 Apr. 2019.

<sup>41</sup> "New Quarantine Sites Offered by Three Bidders," *Times-Picayune* (8 Sept. 1926) p. 1. *Newsbank, Inc.* Accessed: 24 Apr. 2019.

<sup>42</sup> "New Orleans and Vicinity Projected Construction Work Totals \$345,666,000," *New Orleans Item* (29 Sept. 1929) p. 38. *Newsbank, Inc.* Accessed: 24 Apr. 2019.

<sup>43</sup> "Marine Hospital and Quarantine Plans Complete,," *Times-Picayune* (21 Feb. 1930) p. 7. *Newsbank, Inc.* Accessed: 24 Apr. 2019.

<sup>44</sup> "US Building," *New Orleans Item*, FINAL CARRIER ed., (9 Oct. 1930) p. 55. *Newsbank, Inc.* Accessed: 24 Apr. 2019.

<sup>45</sup> "Quarantine Station Has New Public Health Man," *Times-Picayune* (7 Sept. 1930) p. 26. *Newsbank, Inc.* Accessed: 24 Apr. 2019.

<sup>46</sup> "Millions Expended Upon Huge Federal Projects for Port," *Times-Picayune* (4 June 1931) p. 20. *Newsbank, Inc.* Accessed: 31 May 2019

<sup>47</sup> "New Quarantine Station For Orleans Being Rushed to Completion," *New Orleans Item* (14 June 1931) p. 12. *Newsbank, Inc.* Accessed: 28 Apr. 2019.

<sup>48</sup> "Millions Expended Upon Huge Federal Projects for Port."

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center of the complex, across the road from each other. The hospital was a large building with four large screened porches on the front, for the care of up to 30 sick patients.<sup>49</sup> Inside, a lounging room, kitchen, dining room, two large wards, 20 private and semi-private rooms could be found.<sup>50</sup> The barracks could host 100 crew members, and first and second-class passengers, who were separated, "just as on the ship," The first floor of the barracks consisted of a kitchen, class-separated dining rooms, three 40-bed dormitories, ten private rooms, and "three tiled bathrooms with marble showers," while the second floor was one 20-bed dorm, 21 private rooms, and three more tiled bathrooms.<sup>51</sup> A small brick office building with a copper-finished lookout tower sat at the northwest corner of the property, and a two-story brick building across the promenade hosted up to 60 unmarried white attendants. Other brick-construction buildings in the complex were a sewage disposal and pumping station and combined garage and shop for the station's three trucks.

### ***ARCHITECT***

#### ***Louis Adolphe Simon***

The six contributing Colonial and Classical Revival architectural style (Georgian, Neo-Classical, and Greek Revival) which make up the U.S. Quarantine Station are examples of architect Louis A. Simon's work. The buildings were originally part of a much larger campus designed in the early 1930s by Simon under the U.S. Treasury Department's Office of the Supervising Architect, (the Acting Supervising Architect of the U.S. Treasury at this time was James A. Wetmore), for occupation by the United States Quarantine Department. The PHS was under the US Treasury Department at this time.

Louis Adolphe Simon began working for the U.S. Department of the Treasury in the Office of the Supervising Architect in 1896. He quickly rose through the ranks, ultimately becoming the Supervising Architect in 1933 and remaining in that position until 1939.<sup>1</sup> As Supervising Architect through the Great Depression, most of Simon's work involved overseeing the planning and construction of post offices, Treasury Department office buildings, and train stations. As was typical of that era, these structures were designed in the Classical Revival, Colonial Revival, and Art Deco styles of architecture.<sup>2</sup>

Through his position at the U.S. Department of the Treasury, Louis Simon employed architects across the nation to design numerous federal buildings in these styles. The Art Deco F. Edward Hebert Federal Building, listed on the National Register of Historic Places, is one notable structure in New Orleans erected during Simon's tenure. The U.S. Quarantine Station campus in Algiers is an example of the many Colonial Revival buildings erected while Louis Simon was Supervising Architect. Other similarly styled Simon projects include the DeWitt, Arkansas, Lake Village, Arkansas, and Yerington, Nevada Post Offices, all listed on the National Register of Historic Places.<sup>3</sup>

### ***CUSTOMS AND BORDER PATROL***

Originally established in New Orleans in 1927, the border patrol worked to prevent illegal immigration via foreign cargo ships entering the United States, and to control the desertion of foreign crewmen who abandoned their ships to seek jobs ashore on U.S. soil. Although the New Orleans border patrol station was closed during the Depression era of the 1930s as an economic measure, it was reestablished in 1941. During World War II, several additional temporary border patrol facilities were established in the area to maintain tight security along the Gulf Coast, but operations returned to normal after the war's end.

In an effort to mitigate increasing illegal immigration from Mexico and Central and South America, the United States Border Patrol moved into the extant Attendants' Quarters building at the Quarantine Station in 1963 to monitor the United States border along the Gulf of Mexico coastline. The building was remodeled at this time for this new use and lost its full-width screen porch.

### ***END OF QUARANTINE ERA***

<sup>49</sup> "New Quarantine Station For Orleans Being Rushed to Completion."

<sup>50</sup> "Millions Expended Upon Huge Federal Projects for Port."

<sup>51</sup> "New Quarantine Station For Orleans Being Rushed to Completion."

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When the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention assumed responsibility for all Quarantines by 1967, it was a large organization with 55 quarantine stations and more than 500 staff members. Quarantine stations were located at every port, international airport, and major border crossing.<sup>52</sup> After evaluating the quarantine program and its role in preventing disease transmission, the CDC trimmed the program in the 1970s and changed its focus from routine inspection to program management and intervention, “the new focus included an enhanced surveillance system to monitor the onset of epidemics abroad and a modernized inspection process to meet the changing needs of international traffic.”<sup>53</sup>

The majority of quarantine stations across the country were shut down in the early 1970s, including the U.S. Quarantine Station in New Orleans. However, activity at the quarantine station did not cease entirely. While some of the buildings were no longer needed and consequently removed from federal government inventory through demolition or sale, several of the former quarantine station buildings remained under federal government control and became part of a larger border patrol facility, known as the Border Patrol Sector Headquarters.

On October 27, 1972, the United States Government, Department of Health, Education and Welfare granted the eastern middle section to the New Orleans Recreation Department (NORD) for public park use.<sup>54</sup> A December article in 1972 reports that a GSA (General Services Administration) spokesperson stated that the property would be used for “educational purposes.”<sup>55</sup> The Orleans Parish School Board announced the renovation of the back five wood-frame residential buildings for use by the Fink Center for Pre-Vocational Education for approximately 120 full-time special-education students to become self-sustaining citizens.<sup>56</sup> A proposal to demolish buildings at 3819 Patterson was announced on April 1, 1973, by a contractor for the City of New Orleans.<sup>57</sup> Although not stated, these buildings are most likely the barracks and hospital buildings, as they no longer exist.

More U.S. government property was sold off in 1974. The government-owned wharf and ramp, located on the premises at the levee, amounting to about 4.29 acres of “batture” land with improvements, was placed for sale at auction in the summer of 1974 and again in 1975.<sup>58</sup> On April 12, 1975, the U.S. government and the City of New Orleans exchanged the western middle section of property with land near the lakeshore and \$83,000. The 4th District Police Station was built on this section of the property, which still exists, though is vacant.<sup>59</sup>

### **CRITERION A – THE U.S. QUARANTINE STATION – NEW ORLEANS**

Under Criterion A in the areas of health and medicine and politics and government, the U.S. Quarantine Station is significant as a rare surviving purpose-built federal quarantine station from the early-to-mid twentieth century. Three comparable federal quarantine facilities built as a compound with surgeons quarters, hospital, offices, etc. include the Diamond Point Quarantine Station which operated from 1893 to 1936 with 27 buildings; the Angel Island Quarantine Station which operated from 1891 to 1946 with over 40 buildings; and the Columbia River Quarantine Station in Knappton, Washington, operated from 1899 to 1938, five of its buildings on the National Register of Historic Places. In comparison, the U.S. Quarantine Station in New Orleans operated from 1931 to the 1960s with 18 buildings.

Built in a building program of the Public Health Service thanks to the efforts to advance its medical practices by its Chief of the Hospital Division, Dr. Frederick S. Smith,<sup>60</sup> the U.S. Quarantine Station in New Orleans represents the coordinated federal response to immigration and public health issues at United States ports in

<sup>52</sup> History of Quarantine | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Accessed May 25, 2019.

<sup>53</sup> Ibid.

<sup>54</sup> Conveyance Office Records: COB: 713 D, folio: 276-277. Accessed: April 2, 2019.

<sup>55</sup> “Land, Buildings are Reassigned,” *The Times-Picayune* (12 Dec. 1972) p. 60. *NewsBank, Inc.* Accessed: 14 May 2019.

<sup>56</sup> “Board to Study Fink Proposal.” *The Times-Picayune* (16 June 1974) p. 36. *NewsBank, Inc.* Accessed: 14 May 2019.

<sup>57</sup> “Real Estate Transfers of the Week,” *Times-Picayune* (1 Apr. 1973) p. 122. *NewsBank, Inc.* Accessed: 14 May 2019.

<sup>58</sup> *The Times-Picayune* (April 29, 1974) p 51, & *The New Orleans States-Item* (June 23, 1975) p 41.

<sup>59</sup> Conveyance Office Records: COB: 733-B, folio: 227. Accessed: April 2, 2019.

<sup>60</sup> Williams, Robert Chester.

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the early-20<sup>th</sup> century. Locally, it demonstrates the significance of New Orleans as a United States port of entry.

As of 2019, the Division of Global Migration and Quarantine is part of CDC's National Center for Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases and is headquartered in Atlanta. Quarantine stations are located in twenty locations: Anchorage, Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Dallas, Detroit, El Paso, Honolulu, Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, Minneapolis, New York, Newark, Philadelphia, San Diego, San Francisco, San Juan, Seattle, and Washington, D.C.. Under its delegated authority, the Division of Global Migration and Quarantine is empowered to detain, medically examine, or conditionally release individuals and wildlife suspected of carrying a communicable disease.<sup>61</sup>

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## Developmental History/Additional historic context information

### Early development of area:

#### **Property Origins - Ursuline Ownership**

From the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century until 1917, a 200 acre tract on the West Bank of the Mississippi River was owned by the Ursuline Convent, who had future plans to build a convent on the West Bank after vacating their French Quarter site. Early ownership of the property by the Ursulines is confirmed by an 1886 survey of greater New Orleans by surveyor-architect John F. Braun.<sup>62</sup> The tract of land was on the periphery of the area known as Algiers, across the river from Jackson Barracks, in St. Bernard Parish. In the second decade of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the nuns instead built their convent State Street, in Uptown New Orleans, where the convent still resides today. Because they no longer needed the West Bank property, it was put on the market for sale. At this point, the tract was only swampy land with no buildings.

On April 24, 1917, the Ursuline Nuns of the Parish of New Orleans sold "an irregular plot of land," which included the property relevant to this nomination, to George Mule for \$40,000.<sup>63</sup> On May 25, 1918, records show that George Mule and his associate, Peter Ciaccio, sold the property to the St. Clair Land Company for \$45,000.<sup>64</sup> The St. Clair Land Company, Inc. had three principals: George Mule, President,<sup>65</sup> John Luizza, Secretary, Treasurer,<sup>66</sup> Peter Ciaccio, Vice-President,<sup>67</sup> and it was incorporated on February 27, 1918 before the notary, John R. Upton.<sup>68</sup> To give social context, George Mule was also the vice-president of the Union Brewery, on North Robertson St, in the 9<sup>th</sup> Ward on the East Bank of New Orleans. Union Brewing went out of business in 1939.<sup>69</sup>

The St. Clair Land Company planned to develop the entire 200 acre tract, known as the "Ursuline Tract," as a suburb of New Orleans. An article in the *Item-Tribune* describes the pending opening of the St. Clair Gardens development, next to the existing Immigration Station. John Liuzza, "one of New Orleans' most active operators," according to the *Item-Tribune* article, purchased the property during World War I in anticipation of post-war growth of both New Orleans and the city of Algiers, and originally intended to develop the property as an industrial site. In the ten years since the property purchase, the area had seen significant infrastructural improvements, including paved roads, city water, electric lights, and a streetcar line only two blocks away. It was also only 15 minutes from the Canal Street Ferry, making it functionally closer to downtown than the neighborhood around Napoleon Street in Uptown New Orleans. The tract had a 1300-foot frontage on the

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<sup>61</sup> Ibid.

<sup>62</sup> E. Robinson, et al, "Atlas of the city of New Orleans, Louisiana : based upon surveys furnished by John F. Braun / compiled by and under the supervision of E. Robinson and R.H. Pidgeon," (New York: E. Robinson, 1883).

<sup>63</sup> Conveyance Office Records: COB: 293, folio: 290. Accessed: April 2, 2019.

<sup>64</sup> Conveyance Office Records: COB: 297, folio: 444. Accessed: April 2, 2019.

<sup>65</sup> Registered at 2809 Esplanade Avenue, New Orleans, LA (*The Herald*).

<sup>66</sup> Registered address: 600 Audubon Bldg., New Orleans, LA (*The Herald*).

<sup>67</sup> Registered address: 1323 N. Rampart Street New Orleans, LA (*The Herald*).

<sup>68</sup> Bizapedia, accessed: April 23, 2019. <https://www.bizapedia.com/la/st-clair-land-company-inc.html> (Not a primary source).

<sup>69</sup> "Union Brewery. Magnificent New Plant Formally Opened for Business," *Times-Picayune* (15 May 1912), p. 10, *Newsbank, Inc.* Accessed: 29 Apr. 2019.

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Mississippi River, and ran a mile and a half back from the River. The first unit of development had 127 lots, the smallest of which was 50'x250', and included city water, electric lights, paved roads, and sidewalks. Lots were planned for "the man who wants a home with a garden." Opening day for the first unit of St. Clair Gardens was slated for July 11, 1926. The article also notes that Todd Johnson Shipyard and Drydocks had plans to soon open near the development, which was expected to increase demand for lots.<sup>70</sup> On October 29 of the same year, an advertisement appeared in the *Times-Picayune* for a bungalow on a lot of 50'x250' in St. Clair Gardens, for \$3,200.<sup>71</sup>

### **Brief chronology of U.S. Quarantine**<sup>72</sup>

The first quarantine station and hospital in America was built in 1799 at the port of Philadelphia after a yellow fever outbreak in 1793. The National Quarantine Act was passed in 1878, shifting quarantine powers from state to federal government. The Public Health Service Act formed the federal government's quarantine authority in 1944. The CDC (National Communicable Disease Center) took over federal quarantine functions in 1967. In the 1970s the CDC reduced the number of quarantine stations from 55 to 8 because infectious diseases were thought to be a thing of the past. From 2004 to 2007 the number of quarantine stations increased to 20 because of concerns about bioterrorism after World Trade Center attack in 2001 and worldwide spread of disease after SARS outbreak in 2003.

### **Brief chronology of the U.S. Public Health Service**<sup>73</sup>

From 1798 to 1902 United States Marine Hospital Service treated high-level sicknesses. From 1902 to 1912, it operated as the United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Service. Since 1912, it has operated as the United States Public Health Service.

### **Louis Adolphe Simon, Architect**

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### **Camp Algiers**

After the outbreak of World War II in Europe the President declared a state of limited national emergency and defense activities were accelerated. An immediate expansion of military activities occurred in the southern part

<sup>70</sup> "St. Clair Gardens Algiers' Latest Subdivision," *New Orleans Item* (4 July 1926) p. 24. *Newsbank, Inc.* Accessed: 24 Apr. 2019.

<sup>71</sup> "New Bungalow," *Times-Picayune* (29 Oct. 1926) p. 33. *Newsbank, Inc.* Accessed: 24 Apr. 2019.

<sup>72</sup> "U.S. Quarantine Stations." CDC.

<sup>73</sup> *The United States Public Health Service 1798-1950.* Ralph Chester Williams.

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of the United States. In formulating plans for maneuvers in the spring of 1940, the War Department turned to the Public Health Service for assistance in organization of public health activities in the extra-military areas.

Secretary of War Harry H. Woodring formally requested the cooperation of the Public Health Service in a letter dated January 30, 1940, addressed to the Federal Security Administrator, a letter which officially established the relationship of the PHS with the Army throughout the war:

I am writing in this time of limited emergency to request that the United States Public Health Service again afford to the Army the fine cooperation and support it gave during the World War under the provisions of law and the Executive Order of April 3, 1917.

It is desired that the U. S. Public Health Service, operating under the authority of existing laws and using its own resources, cooperate with the Army in safeguarding the health of military personnel by suitable measures of extra-military area sanitation in connection with the present concentration of troops in the South. This cooperation is particularly desired at this time in regard to the increase in venereal disease which has been traced directly to organized vice in adjacent municipalities. Other matters of environmental sanitation will arise during the course of the coming maneuvers in which the U. S. Public Health Service can be of great assistance to the Army.

I would appreciate hearing from you as to the extent and character of assistance the U. S. Public Health Service will be prepared to give the Army.

Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt, replying to Secretary Woodring, gave assurance that the type of cooperation in question would be extended gladly by the Public Health Service as far as its resources would permit. A similar exchange of correspondence passed between the Secretary of the Navy and the Federal Security Agency Administrator.<sup>74</sup>

The War Department ended up using the U.S. Quarantine Station in New Orleans as an internment camp for German detainees, primarily from Latin American countries.<sup>75</sup> In short, under the "Enemy Alien Control Program," U.S. federal agents traveled to find potential Nazis living in those countries and contain them to prevent espionage. Germans, but also Austrians, Czechoslovakians, Polish, Italians, and Japanese were then forced into the United States without official documentation or permission and detained in camps across the U.S. throughout the war. Many of those detained had previously fled the increasing danger of Hitler's Germany, including some 80 Jews.<sup>76</sup>

While many of these detainees were not accused of espionage or other war activities, avowed Nazis are estimated to have made up to fifteen percent of those kept in these camps, presenting the U.S. government with the task of protecting some detainees from the Nazis with whom they were being held against their will. As an attempted solution, detainees that were known to be anti-Nazi or Jewish were transferred to the Quarantine Station in New Orleans in February 1943, also known during this period as the "Camp of the Innocents," until the end of the war. In a report of a visit to the camp in 1945, a government official noted that there were arts, sports, music, and film entertainment at the camp, which reminded him "of a tourist court more than a prisoner camp," and that the prisoners numbered "eleven ladies, twenty-three bachelors, six couples, and six children, most of whom are Germans, but there are also Austrians and Italians."<sup>77</sup> He also mentioned specifically that the Jewish internees were allowed to go to New Orleans for religious services, confirming the common knowledge that victims of the Nazis were among those detained by the U.S. government as "enemy aliens."

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<sup>74</sup> Williams, Robert Chester.

<sup>75</sup> Other sites owned by the PHS, such as Leesville, Louisiana would be lent by PHS to the War Department dedicated to military-aid.

<sup>76</sup> Max Paul Friedman, "Nazis and Good Neighbors: The United States Campaign Against the Germans of Latin America in World War II (Cambridge University Press: 2003).

<sup>77</sup> Raymond E. Bunker, "Report to Alien Detention Station Algiers, Louisiana," May 30-31, 1945.

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U.S. Quarantine Station  
Name of Property

Orleans Parish, LA  
County and State

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**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

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

**Primary location of additional data:**

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

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreeage of Property:** approximately 3 acres

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates**

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

- |                        |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 29.943167 | Longitude: -90.015917 |
| 2. Latitude: 29.942378 | Longitude: -90.014371 |
| 3. Latitude: 29.942016 | Longitude: -90.014410 |
| 4. Latitude: 29.942096 | Longitude: -90.015986 |

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

The property is located at 3819 Patterson Road in New Orleans, Orleans Parish, Louisiana on the bank of the Mississippi River in the Algiers community. The property is bounded on the north by Patterson Road, which parallels the northwest southeast running Mississippi River, a small portion of General Collins

U.S. Quarantine Station

Name of Property

Orleans Parish, LA

County and State

Avenue on the east, Richland Road on the west. The southern property border consists of a chain-link fence that runs between General Collins Avenue, and Richland Road.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

This boundary reflects the portion of the original property with a concentration of extant buildings. See boundary map.

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title: Kelly Calhoun, Kate Clarke & James Rolf  
organization: Calhoun Preservation, LLC  
street & number: 2226 Pine Street  
city or town: New Orleans state: Louisiana zip code: 70118  
e-mail: kelly@calhounpreservation.com  
telephone: (817) 676-6679  
date: May 16, 2019

Adapted from a 2007 nomination draft prepared by:

name/title: Architecture Historians: Kathryn Haley & Richard Starzak + GSA: Allison Dahlin  
organization: Jones & Stokes  
street & number: 811 W. I. H. Street, Suite 800  
city or town: Los Angeles state: California zip code: 90017  
telephone: (213) 627-5376  
date: March 20, 2007

**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: U.S. Quarantine Station – New Orleans

U.S. Quarantine Station

Name of Property

Orleans Parish, LA

County and State

City or Vicinity: New Orleans

County: Orleans Parish

State: Louisiana

Name of Photographer: Kathryn Clarke, Architecture Historian & Lead-Photographer and Kelly Calhoun, Historic Preservation Consultant | Calhoun Preservation, LLC.

Date of Photographs: Between February and April 2019.

**1 of 44:** Overview of entrance. Looking south from Patterson Drive. April 16, 2019

**2 of 44:** View outside Office, looking northwest. April 16, 2019

**3 of 44:** View outside Attendants' Quarters, looking southeast. April 16, 2019

**4 of 44:** View from Richland Road towards Office, Attendants' Quarters, and Fumigation Plant, looking northeast. April 16, 2019

**5 of 44:** View from Richland Road towards Office, Garage/Shop, and Garage, looking southeast. April 16, 2019

**6 of 44:** Standard precast light with exposed aggregate, looking east. April 16, 2019.

**7 of 44:** Detail of standard precast light with exposed aggregate, looking north. April 16, 2019.

**8 of 44:** Perspective view of Office's south and east elevations, looking northwest. April 16, 2019.

**9 of 44:** Perspective view of Office's west and south elevations, looking northeast. April 16, 2019.

**10 of 44:** Perspective view of Office's north and west elevations, looking southeast. April 16, 2019.

**11 of 44:** Perspective view of Office's east and north elevations, looking southwest. April 16, 2019.

**12 of 44:** Detail of main entrance surround of Office, looking west. April 16, 2019

**13 of 44:** Detail of stairwell to cupola of Office, looking west. April 16, 2019

**14 of 44:** View from inside cupola in Office towards Patterson Drive, the Levee and Mississippi River. Attendants' Quarters seen in background, looking northeast. May 5, 2019.

**15 of 44:** Perspective of Garage/Shop's west and south elevations, looking northeast. April 16, 2019.

**16 of 44:** Perspective of Garage/Shop's east and north elevations, looking southwest. April 16, 2019.

**17 of 44:** Perspective of Garage/Shop's north and west elevations, looking southeast. April 16, 2019.

**18 of 44:** Detail of copper gutters from Garage/Shop's south elevation, looking northeast. April 16, 2019.

**19 of 44:** Perspective of Fumigation Plant's east and north elevations, looking southwest. April 16, 2019.

**20 of 44:** Perspective of Fumigation Plant's south and east elevations, looking northwest. April 16, 2019.

**21 of 44:** Perspective of Fumigation Plant's west and south elevations, looking northeast. April 16, 2019.

U.S. Quarantine Station  
Name of Property

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- 22 of 44:** View of Fumigation Plant's north elevation, looking south. April 16, 2019.
- 23 of 44:** View of formal entrance door surround of Fumigation Plant, looking west. April 16, 2019.
- 24 of 44:** Interior detail of fumigation vent in Fumigation Plant, looking northeast. April 16, 2019.
- 25 of 44:** Perspective of Garage's south and east elevations, looking northwest. April 16, 2019.
- 26 of 44:** Perspective of Garage's west and south elevations, looking northeast. April 16, 2019.
- 27 of 44:** Perspective of Garage's north and west elevations, looking southeast. April 16, 2019.
- 28 of 44:** Typical interior of Garage, looking west. April 16, 2019.
- 29 of 44:** Perspective of Attendants' Quarters west and south elevations, looking northeast. April 16, 2019.
- 30 of 44:** Perspective of Attendants' Quarters south and east elevations, looking north. April 16, 2019.
- 31 of 44:** Perspective of Attendants' Quarters east elevation, looking northwest. April 16, 2019.
- 32 of 44:** Perspective of Attendants' Quarters east elevation, looking southwest. April 16, 2019.
- 33 of 44:** View of Attendants' Quarters north elevation, looking south. April 16, 2019.
- 34 of 44:** Perspective of Pump House north and west elevations, looking southeast. April 16, 2019.
- 35 of 44:** Perspective of Pump House east and north elevations, looking southwest. April 16, 2019.
- 36 of 44:** Perspective of Pump House south and east elevations, looking northwest. April 16, 2019.
- 37 of 44:** Detail of Pump House north elevation and door surround, looking south. April 16, 2019.
- 38 of 44:** Perspective of east and north elevations of non-contributing office building next to Garage, looking southwest. April 16, 2019.
- 39 of 44:** Perspective of non-contributing carport behind Attendants' Quarters and Pump House, looking northeast. April 16, 2019.
- 40 of 44:** View of Levee across the street from the Quarantine Station, looking northwest. March 20, 2019.
- 41 of 44:** View of Office and Fumigation buildings from Levee across the street from the Quarantine Station, looking west. March 20, 2019.
- 42 of 44:** View of general compound from Levee across the street from the Quarantine Station, looking south. March 20, 2019.
- 43 of 44:** View of Attendants' Quarters from Levee across the street from the Quarantine Station, looking southeast. March 20, 2019.
- 44 of 44:** View of Levee across the street from the Quarantine Station, looking southeast. March 20, 2019.

U.S. Quarantine Station  
Name of Property

Orleans Parish, LA  
County and State

**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.



U.S. Quarantine Station

Name of Property

Orleans Parish, LA

County and State

**Figure 1**

Name of Property: U.S. Quarantine Station – New Orleans  
City or Vicinity: New Orleans  
County: Orleans Parish  
State: Louisiana  
Description: Quarantine Station in Algiers, LA. Aerial view of the immigration station in Algiers, showing central building and support buildings, streets, piers, and dock with a ship anchored along the Mississippi River.  
Date: 1930s  
Depository: The Historic New Orleans Collection  
Photographer: Claud C. de Bruyes  
ID Number: 1995.19  
Website: <http://hnoc.minisisinc.com/thnoc/catalog/1/161347>





U.S. Quarantine Station  
Name of Property

Orleans Parish, LA  
County and State

**Figure 2**

Name of Property: U.S. Quarantine Station – New Orleans  
City or Vicinity: New Orleans  
County, State: Orleans Parish, Louisiana  
Description: Aerial view of the United States Quarantine Station at 3819 Patterson Road in Algiers, Louisiana showing a boardwalk across the levee leading to the public health facility. Shows houses and buildings along a tree-lined boulevard having a neutral ground and a traffic circle at opposite end. Shows surrounding area with homes and open land.

Date: May 1960  
Depository: The Historic New Orleans Collection  
Photographer: August A. Alfar, 1914-2011  
ID Number: 1995.92  
Website: <http://hnoc.minisisinc.com/thnoc/catalog/1/163104>



U.S. Quarantine Station

Name of Property

Orleans Parish, LA

County and State

**Figure 3**

Name of Property: U.S. Quarantine Station – New Orleans  
City or Vicinity: New Orleans  
County, State: Orleans Parish, Louisiana  
Description: News article – New Orleans Item (published as the Item Tribune), page 12.  
Date: June 14, 1931.  
Depository: NewsBank, Inc.

**(see next page)**





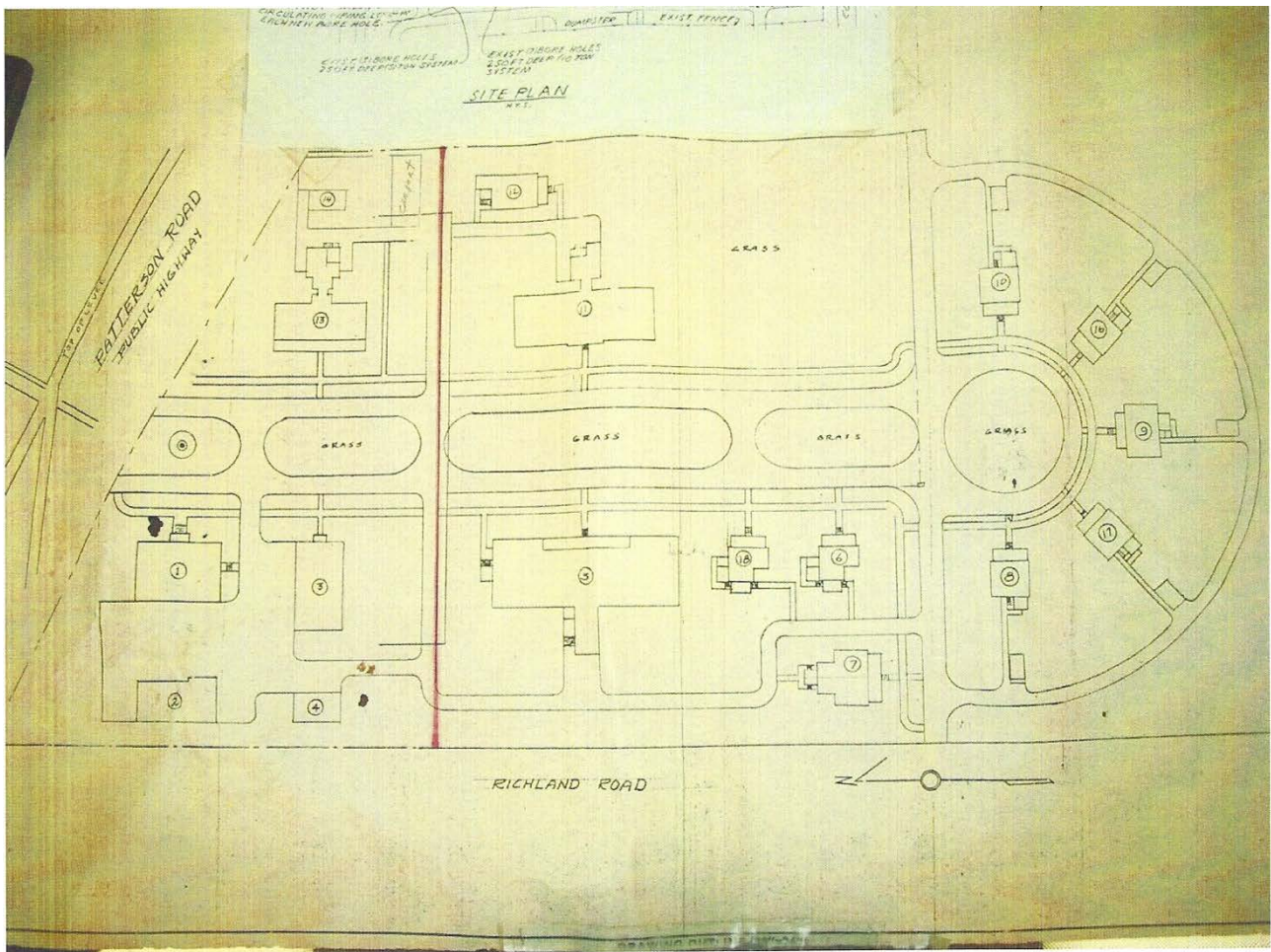


U.S. Quarantine Station  
Name of Property

Orleans Parish, LA  
County and State

**Figure 4**

Name of Property: U.S. Quarantine Station – New Orleans  
City or Vicinity: New Orleans  
County: Orleans Parish  
State: Louisiana  
Description: U.S. Quarantine Station Site Plan Map  
From the 2007 nomination form: "On file at the U.S. Border Patrol Sector Headquarters, Administration Building, New Orleans, LA. Property is located to the left of the red line."  
Date: 1978  
Depository: From the 2019 nomination research: the new U.S. Customs & Border Patrol Headquarters: New Orleans. Administrators couldn't find map.

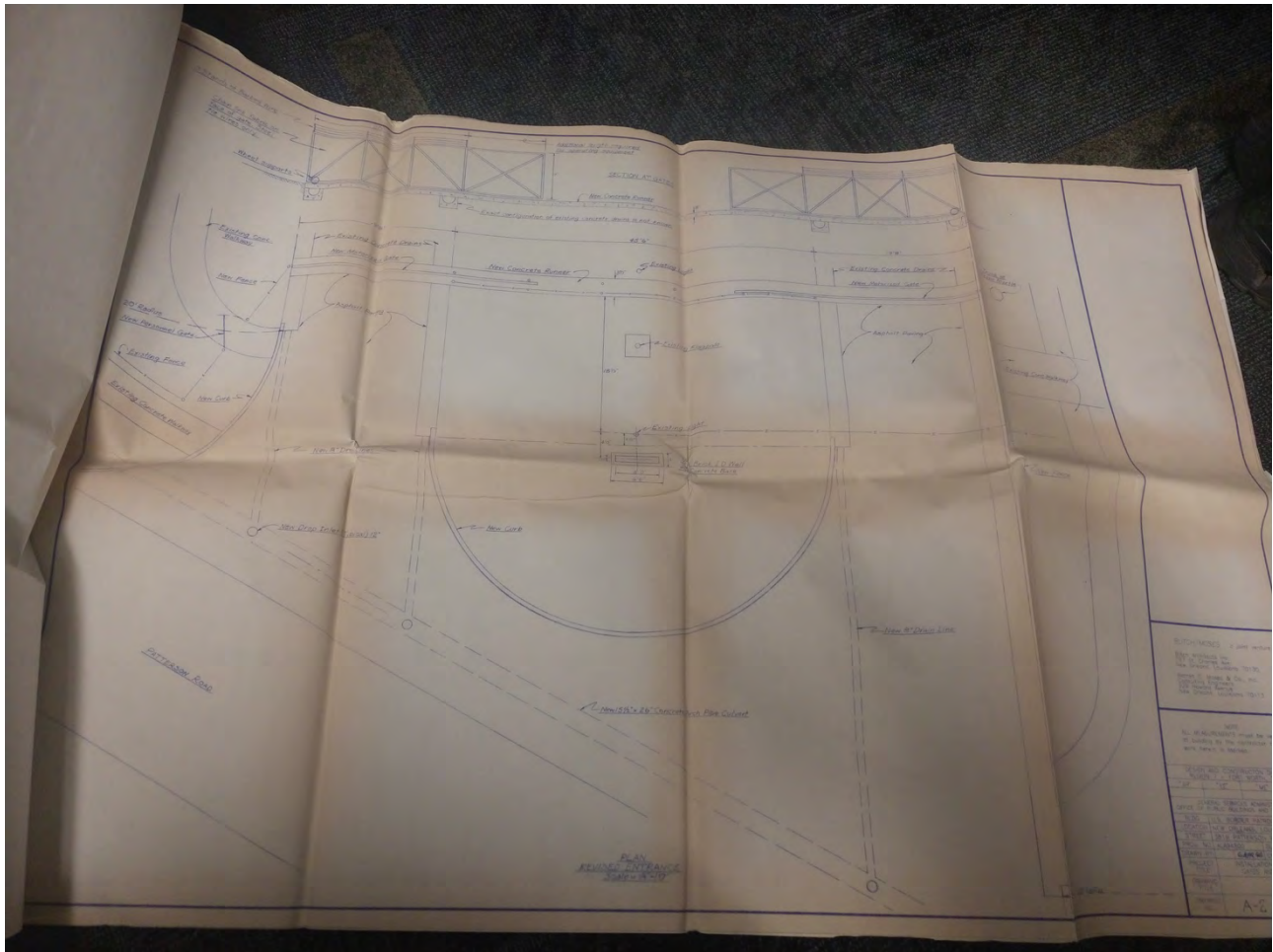


U.S. Quarantine Station  
Name of Property

Orleans Parish, LA  
County and State

**Figure 5**

Name of Property: U.S. Customs & Border Patrol Station – New Orleans  
City or Vicinity: New Orleans  
County: Orleans Parish  
State: Louisiana  
Description: U.S. Border Patrol, Installation of Entry Gates and Fences  
Architect: Blicht Architects, New Orleans  
Engineer: Moses Engineer, New Orleans  
Date: April 6, 1994  
Depository: U.S. Customs & Border Patrol Headquarters: New Orleans. Administrator files.

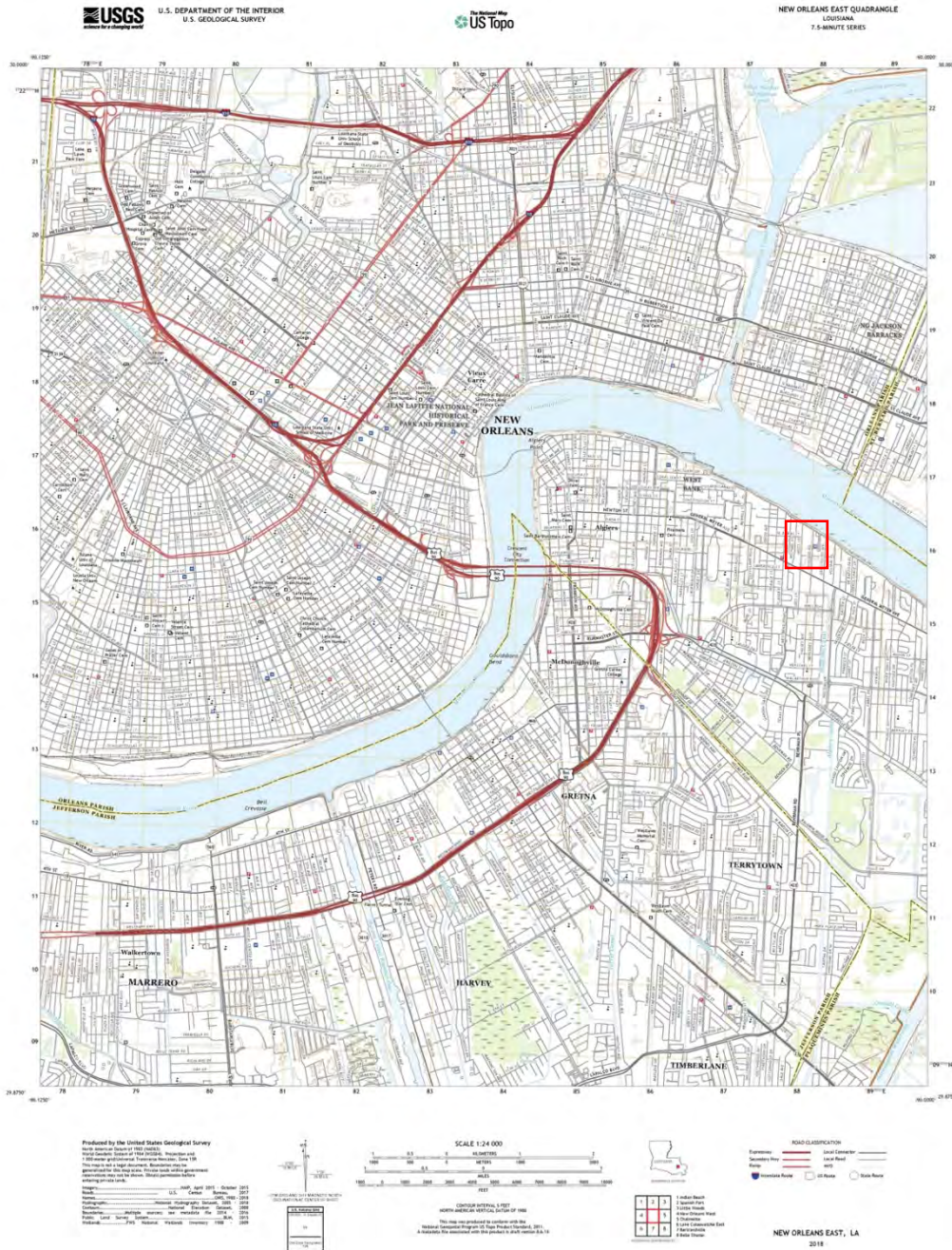




U.S. Quarantine Station  
Name of Property

Orleans Parish, LA  
County and State

USGS Map, U.S. Quarantine Station, Orleans Parish, LA



U.S. Quarantine Station  
Name of Property

Orleans Parish, LA  
County and State

### ***Legal Property Description***

A parcel or tract of land situated in Square No. 2, Fifth District of the City of New Orleans, Orleans Parish, State of Louisiana, acquired by the United States of America from the St. Clair Land Co. on February 10, 1927 and recorded in Book 424, Folio 147 on June 1, 1927 in the Orleans Parish Civil Clerk of Court and being more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at 6" x 6" x 3'0" concrete monument set at the Southwest corner of said Square No. 2 at the intersection of the North line of Socrates Street, with the East line of Richland Road; Thence N 3° 10' E, along the East line of Richland Road, a distance of 1094.63 feet to a point to a point for corner; Thence S 65° 30' E, a distance of 564.55 feet to a point for corner in the West line of Lincoln Road; Thence S 3° 10' W along the West line of Lincoln Road, a distance of 832.49 feet to a 6" x 6" x 3' 10" concrete monument set at the Southeast corner of said Square No. 2, same being the intersection of the West line of Lincoln Road and the North line of Socrates Street; Thence N 96° 50' W along the North line of Socrates Street, a distance of 500.00 feet to the point of beginning, and containing 11.06 acres of land.

#### **Less and Except**

A parcel or tract of land situated in Square No. 2, Fifth District of the City of New Orleans, Orleans Parish, State of Louisiana, conveyed to the City of New Orleans and recorded in the Parish of Orleans in Book 713D, Folio 276-277 and Corrective Quitclaim Deed dated August 24, 2018 and recorded as Instrument Number 2018-35186 in Orleans Parish and being more particularly described as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the western right-of-way line of Collins Road and the northern right-of-way line of Socrates Street; Thence N 03° 10' E a distance of 319.45 feet to the point of beginning; Thence N 86° 50' W a distance of 293 feet to a point; Thence N 03° 10' E a distance of 380.55 feet to a point; Thence S 86° 50' E a distance of 293 to a point on the westerly right-of-way line of Collins Road; Thence S 03° 10' W along the westerly right-of-way line of Collins Road a distance of 380.55 feet to the point of beginning, consisting of 2.5606 acres, more or less.

#### **Less and Except**

A parcel or tract of land situated in Square No. 2, Saint Claire Gardens, Fifth District of the City of New Orleans, Orleans Parish, State of Louisiana, conveyed to the Orleans Parish School Board on February 14, 1973 and recorded in Book 718B, Folio 158 on February 19, 1973 in the Orleans Parish Civil Clerk of Court and being more particularly described as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the northern boundary of the right-of-way of Socrates Street and the western boundary of the right-of-way of Collins Road a distance of 500 feet along the northern boundary of the right-of-way of Socrates Street having a bearing of N 86° 50' W to its intersection with the eastern boundary of the right-of-way of Richland Road; Thence at right angles (90°) a distance of 319.45 feet along the eastern boundary of the right-of-way of Richland Road having a bearing of N 03° 10' E to a point; Thence at right angles (90°) a distance of 500 feet parallel to Socrates Street having a bearing of S 86° 50' E to a point; Thence at right angles (90°) a distance of 319.45 feet along the westerly boundary of the right-of-way of Collins Road having a bearing of S 03° 10' W to the point of commencement forming a rectangle containing 159.725 square feet or 3.6667 acres of land, more or less.

#### **Less and Except**

A parcel or tract of land situated in Square No. 2, Fifth District of the City of New Orleans, Fifth District of the City of New Orleans, Orleans Parish, State of Louisiana, conveyed to the City of New Orleans on May 6, 1975 and recorded Book 733B on May 12, 1975 in the Orleans Civil Clerk of Court and being more particularly described as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the eastern right-of-way line of Richland Road and the northern right-of-way line of Socrates Street; Thence N 03° 10' E a distance of 319.45 feet to the point of beginning; Thence S 86° 50' E a distance of 207 feet to a point; Thence N 03° 10' E a distance of 380.55 feet to a point; Thence N 86° 50' W a distance of 207 to a point on the easterly right-of-way line of Richland Road; Thence S 03° 10' W along the easterly right-of-way line of Richland Road a distance of 380.55 feet to the point of beginning, containing 1.80 acres of land, more or less.

The above described tract of land containing 3.03 acres of land, more or less, and is hereinafter referred to as the "Property".



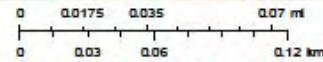
U.S. Quarantine Station  
Name of Property

Orleans Parish, LA  
County and State



### City of New Orleans Property Viewer

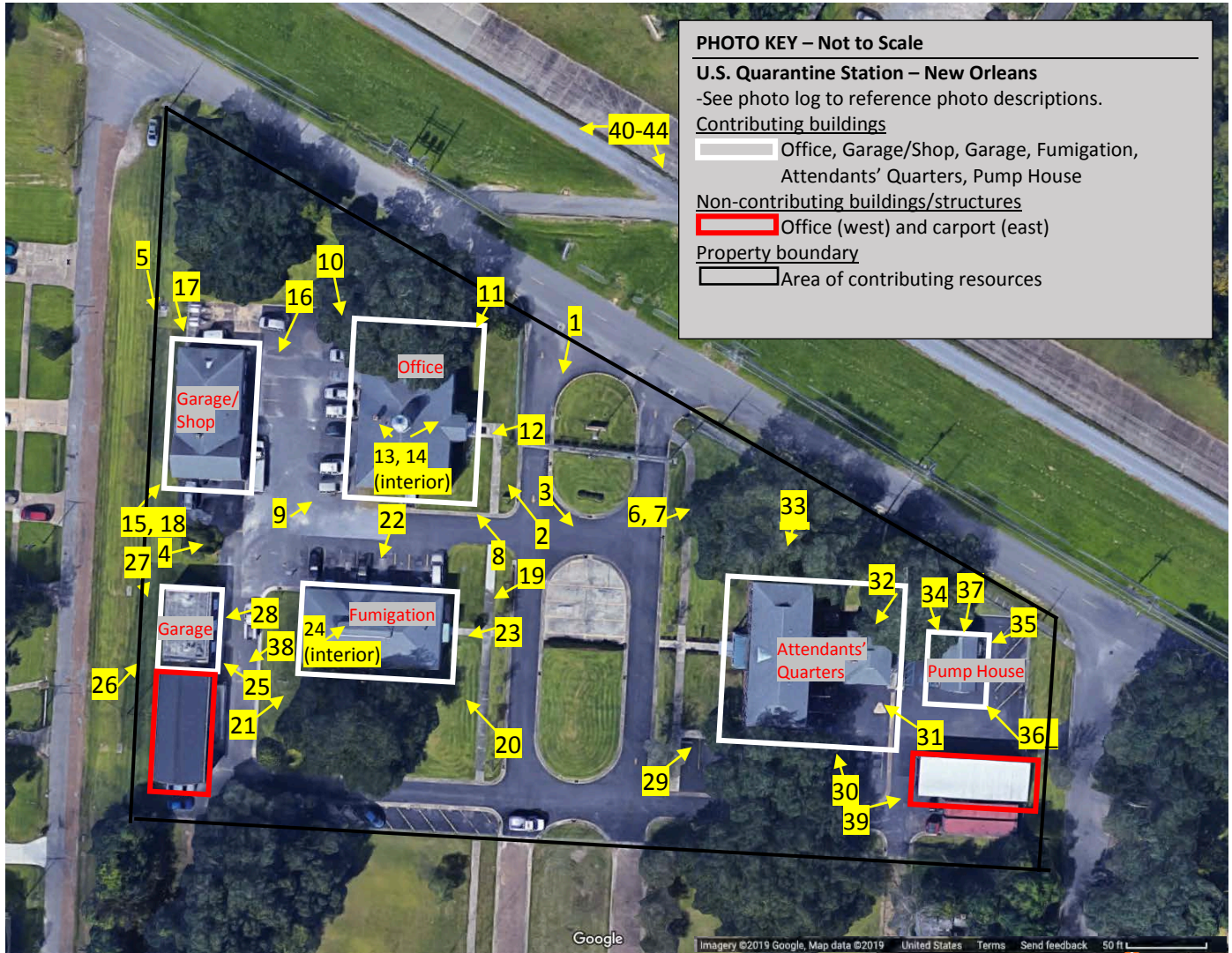
July 1, 2019



Displayed information is a product of the City of New Orleans Enterprise GIS Database. The City of New Orleans does not assume any liability for damages arising from errors, omissions, or use of this information as it is intended for the display of relative positions and locations only. Legend contents are dependent on the type of information added to the web application and may not be fully represented. This preliminary version map document is distributed solely for purposes of peer review.

U.S. Quarantine Station  
Name of Property

Orleans Parish, LA  
County and State





















































**CAUTION**  
**LOW OVERHEAD**















































































































CAUTION  
2 WAY  
TRAFFIC  
DOES NOT  
STOP





FOR SALE  
2019 Palmetto Drive  
Call or Text: 817-978-4240  
Email: [redacted]@realtor.com  
RE/MAX Real Estate Services, Inc.  
Equal Housing Opportunity

T  
Se  
Do  
F  
504-





**FOR SALE**  
U.S. GOVERNMENT PROPERTY  
4333 Kalamazoo Court  
College Park, Georgia  
817-878-4240  
Rosa@KalamazooSales.com  
U.S. Government





**FOR SALE**  
3819 Patterson Drive  
Contact: Sam Miller  
817-978-4240  
RealEstateSales.gov  
U.S. Government  
Services Administration







UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Nomination

Property Name: U.S. Quarantine Station

Multiple Name: \_\_\_\_\_

State & County: LOUISIANA, Orleans

Date Received: 11/1/2019      Date of Pending List: 11/18/2019      Date of 16th Day: 12/3/2019      Date of 45th Day: 12/16/2019      Date of Weekly List: \_\_\_\_\_

Reference number: SG100004767

Nominator: Other Agency, SHPO

Reason For Review:

- |                                       |  |   |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Appeal       | <input type="checkbox"/> PDIL            | <input checked="" 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             |   |

X Accept       Return       Reject      12/9/2019 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments: One of the centralized quarantine stations operated by the US government at major ports of call. While some of the facility has been demolished, the remaining buildings and setting are sufficient to understand the working aspect of this facility

Recommendation/ Criteria: Accept / A

Reviewer Jim Gabbert      Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2275      Date \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

Eleanor Burke  
1300 Perdido St, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor  
New Orleans, LA 70112

Dear Ms. Burke:

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:

**U.S. Quarantine Station – New Orleans  
Orleans 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.



Eleanor Burke  
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](mailto:eardoin@crt.la.gov).

Thanks,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Kristin P. Sanders". The signature is written in a cursive style.

Kristin Sanders  
State Historic Preservation Officer



NEW ORLEANS HISTORIC DISTRICT LANDMARKS COMMISSION  
CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT HISTORIC DISTRICT LANDMARKS COMMISSION

Mitchell J. Landrieu  
MAYOR

CITY OF NEW ORLEANS

C. Elliott Perkins  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Tuesday, August 13, 2019

Emily Ardoin  
Office of Cultural Development  
Division of Historic Preservation  
P.O. Box 44247  
Baton Rouge, LA 70804-4247

**Re: 1601 Lafitte Street, 1621 Lafitte Street, 3819 Patterson Avenue, 1441 Teche Street**

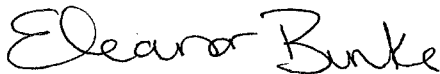
Dear Jessica,

Due to the flooding event of July 10, 2019, the New Orleans Historic District Landmarks Commission meeting, for which the above referenced properties were scheduled for review, was cancelled. As a result these items were placed on the subsequent agenda for the August 7, 2019 Commission Meeting. Unfortunately, this date fell past the State Historic Preservation Office deadline for comment. We are writing to state that the staff recommendation was in favor of landmark nomination of all of the properties listed above. We hope that this will be included with the submission.

Please feel free to contact me should you have any questions or comments.

Sincerely,

Eleanor Burke



Deputy Director

1300 PERDIDO STREET, ROOM 7W03 | NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA | 70112  
PHONE 504.658.7040 | FAX 504.658.7211  
[WWW.NOLA.GOV](http://WWW.NOLA.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

KRISTIN P. SANDERS  
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

DATE: October 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: U.S. Quarantine Station, Orleans Parish, LA



Jim,

The enclosed disk contain the true and corrected copy of the National Register Documentation for the U.S. Quarantine Station to be placed in the National Register of Historic Places. Should you have any questions, please contact me at eardoin@crt.la.gov.

Thank you,

Emily

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 not yet been certified under 36 CFR 67, but a Part 1 application is expected.
- The enclosed owner(s) objection(s) do \_\_\_\_\_ do not \_\_\_\_\_ constitute a majority of property owners. (Publicly owned property)
- Other: