

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: Lincoln Beach

Other Names/Site Number: n/a

Name of related multiple property listing: n/a

2. Location

Street & Number: 13835 Hayne Boulevard & 14000 Hayne Boulevard 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Not for Publication: ☐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, 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

Signature of certifying official/Title: Pam Breaux, State Historic Preservation Officer

Date

Louisiana Department of Culture, Recreation, and Tourism

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting official:

Date

Title:

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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4. National Park Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- ☐ entered in the National Register
☐ determined eligible for the National Register
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register
☐ removed from the National Register
☐ other, explain: _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

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

	Private
x	Public – Local
	Public – State
	Public – Federal

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

	Building(s)
	District
x	Site
	Structure
	object

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

Contributing	Non-contributing	
		Buildings
2		Sites
4		Structures
2		Objects
8		Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register:

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions.): RECREATION AND CULTURE: outdoor recreation

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

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7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions.): No style; Moderne

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Concrete

walls: Cast concrete

roof: Cast concrete, tar, gravel

other: Vitrolite tile on floors of shade pavilions.

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

Lincoln Beach is an 17-acre waterfront park and 10-acre beach parking area located in New Orleans East along the south shore of Lake Pontchartrain in the Little Woods neighborhood. The site's entrance is designated by two significant metal marquee signs and a significant concrete pedestrian tunnel constructed in 1939 for the purposes of providing access to the man-made beach. Concrete pedestrian pathways lead in either direction to reconnect at a central promenade that runs across the site in an east-west orientation. At each end of the promenade are significant Moderne concrete pavilions that date to the 1952 improvements made by architect August Perez, Jr. Beyond the promenade and pavilions, sandy pathways lead to the shore of the beach. From the beach, a concrete waterfront structure can be accessed, also dating to the 1950s, from the former Nolan McNeill swimming pools. Though the site has lost a considerable amount of architectural fabric over time due to natural disasters and selective demolition of the former amusement park's amenities, a high level of historic integrity is present in the site's location, setting, feeling, and association. All of the remaining contributing structures have a significant and recognizable degree of integrity in their location, association, material, design, and workmanship.

Narrative Description

In 1938, Samuel Zemurray of the United Fruit Company deeded a parcel of land to the City of New Orleans. The New Orleans Levee Board purchased the land from the city in 1939 and designated the area as an approved swimming area for African American residents. In partnership with the New Orleans and North Eastern Railroad, a pedestrian tunnel was built beneath the main railway tracks, connecting New Orleans to Meridian, Mississippi. In 1941, the WPA expanded the site of the "Negro Beach" to 10 acres and made improvements to the site which included a shell parking lot, a man-made sand beach, a bath house on the beach, and three stone breakwater structures.

In 1951, New Orleans mayor Chep Morrison decided to upgrade the facilities. The site expanded to 17 acres, and the beach was filled in with new sand. However, the lake water at the site was polluted due to the disposal of waste by nearby fishing camps, so other plans had to be made for safe swimming. In 1953, Architect August Perez Jr. was commissioned to design the architectural

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improvements. Plans for the beach included the construction of three swimming pools named in honor of Nolan McNeill, converting the old WPA bathhouse into a restaurant (namely, the Carver House Restaurant), the design and construction of two new bath houses (which are the pavilions currently on the site), and planning for an amusement park with rides and several attractions. A parking lot was located across the street with two metal marquee signs pointing visitors to the beach entrance. Morrison named the new development "Lincoln Beach" after Abraham Lincoln. On May 8, 1954, a dedication ceremony was held to celebrate the opening of Lincoln Beach.

Lincoln Beach was in operation from 1954 till its closure in 1965. When hurricane Betsy caused significant damages in 1965, the beach did not reopen, and the operator of the amusement park pulled out.

The City of New Orleans has made a few attempts to reopen the beach. An effort in the early 2000s proposed demolishing most of the historic structures to rebuild the beachfront as a modern recreation facility. Selective demolition of structures occurred between 2003-2005 which included the swimming pools, Carver House restaurant, and partition walls of the existing pavilions. After hurricane Katrina, a new flood wall was constructed on the South side of the entrance tunnel. During the construction of the flood wall between 2008-2011, the drainage system for the 1939 tunnel was capped. The improvements to the site were not completed, and the site has been vacant till recently.

In 2020, community activists Sage Michael Pellet, Tricia "Blyss" Wallace, and artist Reggie Ford began cleaning up the beach in partnership with numerous volunteers. This led to the establishment of the 501(c)3 New Orleans for Lincoln Beach, spearheaded by Wallace. The City of New Orleans formed a Lincoln Beach Advisory Committee, of which Wallace is the chair. Together, a new vision for reopening the beach involves honoring its history and preserving the remaining historic structures on the site. The city completed a conditions assessment report that confirmed the remaining concrete tunnel, pathways, and shade pavilions are structurally sound and are safe to reuse. Proposed improvements include an accessible entrance to the beach, drainage improvements to the tunnel, providing narrative signage to tell the site's story, adding restrooms, and developing the parking lot across the street. New Orleans for Lincoln Beach received a Community Collaborative grant from the Louisiana State University Mass Com Department in June 2022 to host design charettes that will provide a foundation for the beach's future development; representing community input and economic development in a way that promotes and preserves the site's significant cultural history as a Black recreational refuge.

The contributing resources remaining within the property include the 1954 metal marquee signs in the parking lot area, the 1939 pedestrian access tunnel and manmade beach which date to the WPA period, the concrete walkways, two shade pavilion structures, and the waterfront platform which belonged to the large swimming pool which dates to 1954.

The 1936 blueprint for the tunnel shows the WPA Moderne style, denoted by simple geometries with clipped corners and slightly rounded edges with protrusions from the elevation that are not necessary to function but a matter of design. The man-made beach, retaining walls and central groin date back to the beach's first opening in 1941.

The shade pavilions, which date to 1954, are identical in size and located on opposite ends of the main pedestrian thoroughfare. These pavilions are one story, six bay, cast concrete structures with steel reinforcement, and have flat tar roofs. The structures are in the Streamline Moderne architectural style which was popular during the time of construction. The pavilions once housed

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locker rooms and provided a shaded area for seating. The two shade pavilions remain structurally sound despite partial demolition to the locker rooms in each pavilion. The swimming pool, as it once was, is no longer reparable, but the cast concrete structural platform and many of the geometric concrete columns that once provided shade near the pool remain.

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.)

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

Criteria Considerations:

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

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions.): Ethnic heritage: Black

Period of Significance: 1941-1965

Significant Dates:

1939 – Purchase and designation of land for swimming area
January 30, 1940 – Agreement to create pedestrian tunnel to access beach.
1941 – Tunnel, bath house, retaining walls, groin, and beach first open to the public.
1951 – Mayor Chep Morrison expands the site to 17 acres and plans to upgrade facilities.
1953 – First piles were driven. WPA bath house is converted into a restaurant.
1954 - "Lincoln Beach" amusement park opens to the public with a dedication ceremony on May 8.
1957 – Lincoln Beach hosts the annual Negro State Fair in April, an event highlighting education and culture.
1964 – Swimming areas and amusement parks are desegregated in New Orleans. Visitation shifts to Pontchartrain Beach nearby.
1965 – Hurricane Betsy causes damages to Lincoln Beach, leading to closure.

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Significant Person (Complete only if Criterion B is marked above):

Cultural Affiliation (only if criterion D is marked above):

Architect/Builder (last name, first name): August Perez, Jr.

Period of Significance (justification):

The period of significance begins when the park opened in 1941 and terminates when it closed in 1965.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary):

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.)

Lincoln Beach holds a local level of significance under Criterion A in the area of Ethnic/Black Heritage for its contribution to the overall history of public recreation and leisure in the City of New Orleans. The period of significance begins when the park first opened in 1941 and terminates when it closed in 1965. Places which were once designated for use by Black people during the Jim Crow era have a historical significance for their role in fostering the development of Black culture in New Orleans. Lincoln Beach presents a significant opportunity to preserve African American history and culture as a historic site, and residents still vividly remember, can easily recognize, and associate with the site as a former public beach and amusement park.

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

Lincoln Beach is significant under Criterion A for Ethnic/Black Heritage as a site which is associated with events that played a significant role within the broad patterns of our history. Specifically, the history and impact of institutionalized segregation is represented in properties that were developed for use by African Americans. These properties contribute to the historic context and development of African American culture and strengthen an appreciation for African American humanity during the Jim Crow era and beyond. Black citizens had limited options for recreational leisure prior to desegregation; Lincoln Beach was a unique epicenter for Black life during its period of significance.

Lincoln Beach continues to hold a place in the memory of many New Orleans residents. Residents remember the long bus ride to the beach, taking swimming lessons, taking turns on the rides, and enjoying meals with family while watching live entertainment. The beach was a safe place where Black families could be free from public harassment. The site was first designated in 1939 and opened in 1941 after many citizens expressed a dire need for community swimming and recreation facilities for Black residents. The only public pool available to Black people in New Orleans in 1953 was the pool at the Lafon "Colored" Playground, which the *Louisiana Weekly* described as "little more than the size of a large bathtub, which children must pay to use, for even an hour or two".

Prior to the beach's opening, the best spots for public swimming and fishing were West End/Spanish Fort, Milneburg, and an area nearby called Seabrook. Seabrook was initially thought to be an appropriate location for Black swimming facilities. According to the New Orleans Levee Board in 1929, it provided "the very best

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facilities for Negroes at the least expense and annoyance to the citizenship of the city". Local business owners even volunteer to fund property lighting and lifeguards to monitor swimmers. As these areas were eventually drained to make way for new exclusive developments, Black residents continued seek places to enjoy the nearby waters during hot summer months, and many lost their lives in attempting to cool off in drainage canals and the Mississippi River.

By the 1940s, it was estimated that an average of fifteen Black children drowned each summer in New Orleans (Kahrl, p. 116). Though the beach was a considerable distance from the many neighborhoods where African American residents lived in New Orleans, from its initial opening in 1941 to its closure in 1965, the beach became a popular destination where families and friends could safely learn to swim and enjoy the south shore of Lake Pontchartrain. In May of 1954, New Orleans residents gathered to celebrate the newly completed renovations to Lincoln Beach which boasted three swimming pools, a wooden roller coaster, a restaurant, arcade, and other amusement park attractions in the streamline Moderne architectural style. On the weekends, beachgoers could take swimming lessons or enjoy lunch under the pavilions in addition to hearing live music from renowned musical talents including Irma Thomas, Sam Cooke, Nat King Cole, Dinah Washington, Josephine Baker, Ernie K. Doe, Fats Domino, Ray Charles, Little Richard, The Ink Spots, Ike and Tina Turner, The Neville Brothers, "Rockie" Charles Merrick, Deacon John, Guitar Slim, and more. In April of 1967, Lincoln Beach was selected as the location for the annual Negro State Fair which highlighted education and culture.

The beach's role as a primary recreational leisure destination for African American residents and visitors diminished when swimming areas and amusement parks in New Orleans were desegregated in 1964. The park's visitation shifted to the nearby Pontchartrain Beach, which was closer to where residents lived and was considerably larger than Lincoln Beach. When Hurricane Betsy caused massive damages to the amusement park in 1965, Lincoln Beach closed to the public and has not since reopened.

Developmental History/Additional historic context information

Over time, many proposals for reopening Lincoln Beach have been made, ranging from outdoor recreation to resort casinos. In 2004, the City of New Orleans contracted with the New Orleans Land Development Corporation, who had proposed an elaborate redevelopment of the beach into a new public park and fishing pier. A number of structures were demolished including the swimming pool and restaurant, citing imminent danger of collapse as the cause for demolition. When hurricane Katrina flooded the area once again, the fate of the beach once again fell into uncertainty, as the plans for development were found unfeasible.

As the City of New Orleans continues to explore options for returning the beach to the public, residents and advocacy groups are actively developing plans that represent and honor site's significant role in Black history. The city completed a site analysis and survey of the property in 2021, which deemed that many elements on site including the significant WPA Moderne tunnel, concrete walkways, and Streamline Moderne shade pavilions are structurally sound and can be renovated. The Department of Public Works has begun the process of finding a provider to restore the significant marquee signs. The city currently has funding in place to begin restoring the beach for public access. Organizations including New Orleans for Lincoln Beach and the Preservation Resource Center have been collecting oral histories and documentation of the beach in hopes that when the city does finally reopen the site, visitors will be able to learn about its historic significance.

9. Major Bibliographical Resources

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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 # _____

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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

Acreage of Property: Site 1, 17 acres; Site 2, 10 acres

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

Site 1: Beach

1. Latitude: 30.068072	Longitude:-89.954187
2. Latitude: 30.069298	Longitude:-89.955089
3. Latitude: 30.069883	Longitude:-89.954520
4. Latitude: 30.071907	Longitude:-89.952278
5. Latitude: 30.071870	Longitude:-89.951205
6. Latitude: 30.071879	Longitude:-89.949359

Site 2: Beach Parking

1. Latitude: 30.068663	Longitude:-89.952565
2. Latitude: 30.067409	Longitude:-89.951341
3. Latitude: 30.069888	Longitude:-89.950934
4. Latitude: 30.068589	Longitude:-89.949689

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

Site 1: Beach

The South boundary line of the property faces Hayne Boulevard. This is where the entrance to the property is located. This boundary is fenced in by a floodwall and railroad tracks. The pedestrian tunnel is the only safe means of access to the property from land.

Site 2: Beach Parking

The North boundary line of the property faces Hayne Boulevard. This is where the entrance to the property is located, denoted by two metal marquee signs. The area is currently fenced off from public access.

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Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

Site 1: Beach

The boundaries of the property are placed at the extents of the property bounds according to site survey. One side of the property is landbound, whereas the other five sides of the property are waterfront.

Site 2: Beach Parking

The boundaries of the property are placed at the extents of the property bounds according to the site survey. The north side of the property faces Haynes Boulevard, whereas the other four sides of the property adjoin adjacent properties.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Mia Kaplan, MPS, Assoc. AIA

organization:

street & number: 31259 May Street

city or town: Lacombe

state: Louisiana

zip code: 70445

e-mail: studio@miakaplan.com

telephone: 917-592-7330

date: 08/30/2022

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.

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Photo Log

Name of Property: Lincoln Beach

City or Vicinity: New Orleans

County: Orleans Parish

State: Louisiana

Name of Photographer: Mia Kaplan

Date of Photographs: Photos 1- 16, October 14, 2020; Photos 17 – 22, September 17, 2022

- 1 of 22 – Entrance Tunnel, facing northwest
- 2 of 22 – Entrance Tunnel, facing southeast
- 3 of 22 – Paved Walkway, facing west
- 4 of 22 – Paved Walkway, facing north
- 5 of 22 – Promenade, facing northeast
- 6 of 22 – East Pavilion, facing north
- 7 of 22 – East Pavilion, facing west
- 8 of 22 – Promenade, facing southwest
- 9 of 22 – West Pavilion, facing west
- 10 of 22 – West Pavilion, facing north
- 11 of 22 – Walkway to West Beach, facing northwest
- 12 of 22 – Lakefront Structure to West Beach, facing southwest
- 13 of 22 – Pool Structure to East Beach, facing northeast
- 14 of 22 – Pool Structure, facing southwest
- 15 of 22 – East Beach, facing north
- 16 of 22 – East Beach, facing southwest
- 17 of 22 – East Marquee Sign, facing south
- 18 of 22 – East Marquee Sign, facing east
- 19 of 22 – Haynes Boulevard, facing northeast
- 20 of 22 – Beach Parking Area with West Marquee Sign, facing east
- 21 of 22 – West Marquee Sign, facing east
- 22 of 22 – West Marquee Sign, facing south

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.



Lincoln Beach

National Register of Historic Places Nomination

Prepared by Mia Kaplan, Assoc. AIA

Lincoln Beach

National Register of Historic Places Nomination

Prepared by Mia Kaplan, Assoc. AIA

LOCATION
13835 & 14000 Hayne Boulevard
New Orleans, Louisiana 70128
Orleans Parish

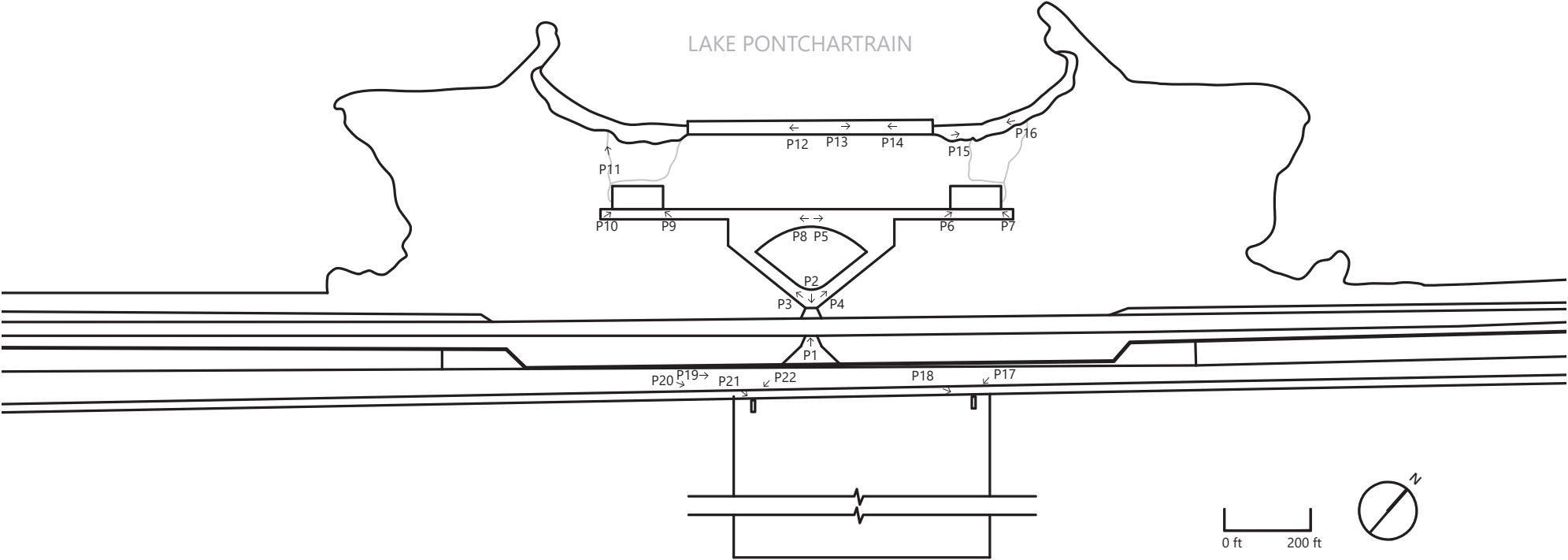


- Orleans Parish Boundary
- Historic French Quarter



- Property and Site Boundary
- Property Entrance





Lincoln Beach
National Register of Historic Places Nomination

Prepared by Mia Kaplan, Assoc. AIA

PHOTOGRAPHS
13835 Hayne Boulevard
New Orleans, Louisiana 70128
Orleans Parish















































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CRITERIA A: SIGNIFICANT HISTORIC CONTEXT
Lincoln Beach, New Orleans, LA

New Orleans city surveyor W.H. Bell first proposed the idea of fortifying the lakeshore and making the back swamps suitable for residential and recreational development.	A. Baldwin Wood, an engineer with the New Orleans Sewerage and Water Board, invented a more efficient screw pump, a major breakthrough in the city's efforts to drain the swamps.	Seabrook provided "the very best facilities for Negroes at the least expense and annoyance to the citizenship of the city." According to the Levee Board.	Sam Zemurray purchases a majority of shares and names himself CEO of the United Fruit Company.	WPA completed Bath house on the Beach, which included 10 acre plot with a bathhouse and shell parking area.	Architect August Perez Jr. is commissioned to design the architectural improvements. The first piles were driven, the WPA Bath house was converted into a restaurant, and the area was completed a year later.	Lincoln Beach was selected as the site of the annual Negro State Fair, a gathering that highlighted education and culture.	Hurricane Betsy plummets the beach, causing significant damages. The amusement park was not rebuilt, and the beach closed to the public.
1873	1897	1929	1933	1941	1953	April 1957	1965
1880s	1920 - 1930		1938	1939	1951	May 8, 1954	1964
The New Orleans and North Eastern Railroad (N.O. & N.E., also known as the Queen & Crescent and later the Southern line), which ran along the lakeshore (now Hayne Boulevard) was built to connect New Orleans to Meridian, Mississippi.	African American residents went swimming in an area known as Seabrook. The New Orleans Levee Board moved to designate this area as beach for black residents, but real estate interests and protests prevented that from happening.		Sam Zemurray of the United Fruit Company deeds a parcel of land to the city of New Orleans.	New Orleans Levee Board purchases 2.3 acres of land from the city of New Orleans and designated the area for swimming.	Mayor Chep Morrison decided to upgrade the facilities. The site expanded from 2.3 acres to 17 acres, and the beach was filled in with white sand. Still, the lake water remained polluted, which led to the construction of two swimming pools equal in size to those at Pontchartrain Beach. It was also outfitted with a bathhouse, a restaurant, and rides and attractions.	Dedication ceremony for the opening of Lincoln Beach. June Foster, a high school senior, is voted "Miss Lincoln Beach".	Pontchartrain Beach is desegregated. Attendance at Lincoln Beach declines as crowds move to Pontchartrain Beach's larger facilities.

CRITERION A: ETHNIC/BLACK HERITAGE

PERIODS OF SIGNIFICANCE

WPA MODERNE - STREAMLINE MODERNE

1939 - 1951 "SO-CALLED NEGRO BATHING BEACH" - Art Deco, WPA Moderne

1954 - 1965 "LINCOLN BEACH AMUSEMENT PARK" AUGUST PEREZ, JR., ARCHITECT



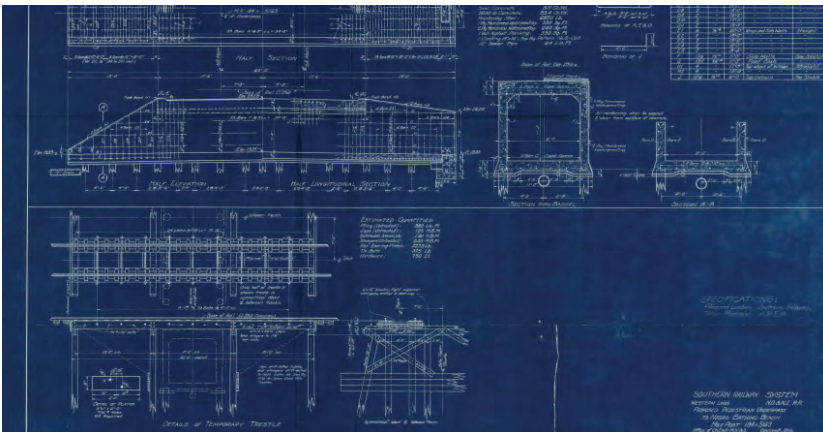
Art Deco Bath House, demolished



Art Deco Bath House, demolished



Breakwater Structure, remaining



Blueprints for Entrance Tunnel, 1939



Entrance Tunnel, facing northwest, remaining



Entrance Tunnel, facing southeast, remaining

HISTORIC CONTEXT

Lincoln Beach, New Orleans, LA

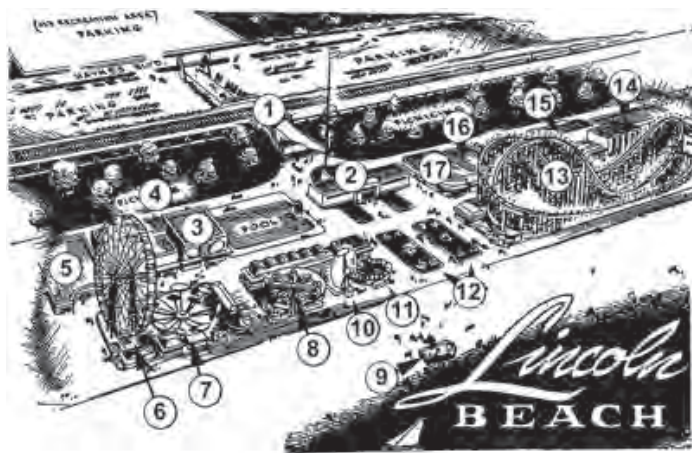
CRITERION A: ETHNIC/BLACK HERITAGE

PERIODS OF SIGNIFICANCE

WPA MODERNE - STREAMLINE MODERNE

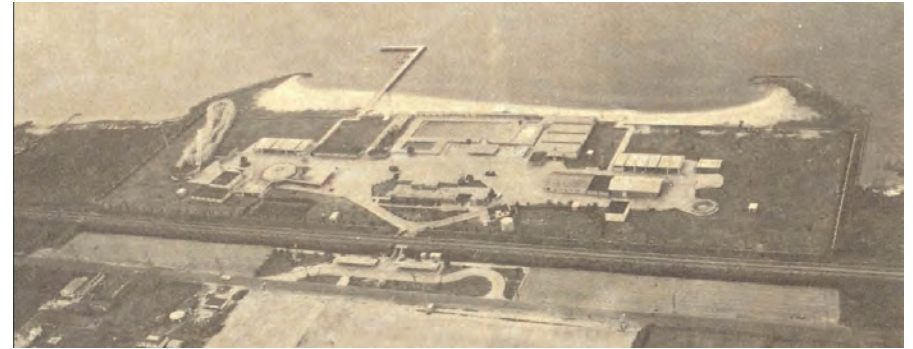
1939 - 1951 "SO-CALLED NEGRO BATHING BEACH" - Art Deco, WPA Moderne

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HISTORIC CONTEXT

Lincoln Beach, New Orleans, LA





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Lincoln Beach, New Orleans, LA



Kingly Kiss For A Queen:
 Voted "Miss Lincoln Beach" in New Orleans, pretty high school senior June Foster gets set for a kiss from crooner Nat (King) Cole at Municipal Auditorium. June won title at ceremonies dedicating new beach on Lake Pontchartrain.

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THANK YOU

Reggie Ford, Sage Michael Pellett, Tricia Wallace, Cheryn Robles, Kevin Williams, Willie Birch, Tremaine Knighten-Riley, Francesca Vega

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