

NATIONAL REGISTER REVIEW COMMITTEE MEETING – MINUTES
Thursday, July 31, 2025 - 11:00 AM
State Library of Louisiana
701 N 4th Street, Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Turry Flucker (serving as chair) called the July 31, 2025, regular meeting of the National Register Review Committee to order at 11:16 AM. In addition to Flucker, members present included Ava Alltmont, Guy Carwile, Peggy Lowe, Martha Salomon, Dr. Rebecca Saunders, and Dr. Matthew Savage.

Flucker then asked for a motion to approve the agenda. Rebecca Saunders so moved, and Martha Salomon seconded. The motion passed unanimously.

Flucker asked for a motion to approve the minutes from the April 2025 meeting. Peggy Lowe so moved, and Matthew Savage seconded. The motion passed unanimously.

Bailey Hall welcomed the audience and committee members. Division of Historic Preservation staff in attendance included Bailey Hall (National Register Coordinator), Nicole Hobson-Morris (Historic Preservation Division Director), Ray Scriber (Louisiana Main Street Director), and Karen McKinney (Grants Reviewer).

Ms. Hall and the committee honored the passing of James Lynn Lewis, committee member from 1998-2025. Ms. Hall read Mr. Lewis's obituary, and some committee members and HP staff said a few words about Mr. Lewis's dedication to historic preservation and his community. Ms. Hall presented flowers in his honor.

After this item, twelve nominations were presented to the committee.

Delhi Historic District, Richland Parish

Presented by Michelle Duhon, nomination preparer

Delhi is located in Richland Parish in northwest Louisiana. Today, it is a town of approximately 2,600 residents and is the second largest town in the Parish after Rayville, the Parish seat. Delhi contains the Downtown Delhi Historic District which was placed on the National Register of Historic Places on March 14, 1997. This district is approximately 7 acres and encompasses the core of the historic commercial district on portions of West First Street, Broadway Street, and Depot Street and contains almost exclusively masonry party wall commercial buildings. The proposed district expansion encompasses approximately 61 acres. The purpose of this Historic District Boundary Increase is to incorporate areas into the Downtown Delhi Historic District that the 1997 nomination did not include. The original nomination lists 21 contributing and 2 noncontributing buildings, nearly all of which are party wall commercial buildings. These contributing buildings range in construction date from ca.1895 to 1946, that date range referring to the oldest building date and the 50-year cut off as it was in 1997. The district expansion also extends the end date of the period of significance to 1965. The district was listed under Criterion A for its historical significance related to commerce on the local level. The district expansion is being nominated under Criterion A, for its historical significance related to commerce and to transportation on the local level, as well as Criterion C, for architecture.

The Downtown Delhi Historic District in Richland Parish is listed on the National Register on a local significance under Criterion A for Commerce, and this nomination will expand the district under Criterion A for Commerce, as well as Criterion A for Transportation, and Criterion C for Architecture. Downtown Delhi is significant under Criterion A because it played an important role as a commercial center for surrounding communities during several different historical periods: first, in the antebellum era, when cotton was the primary export, and later, in the late 19th through mid-20th centuries, when a variety of industries operated here. Delhi continued to be an important provider of goods and services into the modern era when suburban development and national chains supplanted many downtowns. The period of significance spans from ca.1895, the earliest known building date, to 1965, the approximate end of the era associated with growth from the region's oil boom. These buildings are important in telling a more complete story of Delhi's development and

historic character. The majority of buildings within the proposed district have some alterations, but retain integrity and are determined to be contributing to the character of the historic district. The district has historical significance through its ties to Delhi's commercial and transportation history, visible today by its proximity to the railroad and U.S. Highway 80, the former Dixie Overland Highway, and its many commercial buildings which were constructed to serve these interests. The residential areas which abut the commercial center housed the many workers who contributed to Delhi's growth during this historical period. Both south and north of the commercial center, there is a high number of residential buildings that retain their architectural integrity, representing a variety of types and styles.

Flucker asked committee members for questions and comments. Guy Carwile offered suggestions for the architectural descriptions, further clarification on the impact of the Dixie Overland Highway, technical corrections to photographs, and general proofreading edits.

Flucker opened to public comments. James Rolf, Southkick Rolf Preservation Works, spoke in support of the nomination. Rolf also read a letter of support on behalf of the Richland Chamber of Commerce.

Dr. Rebecca Saunders then moved that the nomination be recommended to the SHPO, and Martha Salomon seconded. The motion passed unanimously.

Rayville Historic District, Richland Parish

Presented by Michelle Duhon, nomination preparer

The Rayville Historic District is located in Richland Parish in far northwest Louisiana. Rayville is a town of approximately 2,000 people, and it is the largest town and parish seat of rural Richland Parish. The district is approximately 1561 acres with a commercial area towards the north and a residential area towards the south. The commercial area includes 1-story and 2-story late 18th century, early 19th century, and Mid Century Modern commercial buildings, which support businesses behind traditional storefronts. The residential area includes a mix of early to mid 20th century single family houses in a variety of styles, and these houses represent Rayville's most prosperous time. There is a high level of integrity and percentage of contributing structures within both the commercial and residential areas. The district also includes the Rhymes Memorial Library, which was the first public parish library in the State of Louisiana and an individual listing on the National Register.

The Rayville Historic District is eligible for the National Register on a local level of significance under Criterion C in the area of Architecture and Criterion A in the area of Commerce. The period of significance ranges from 1868-1969. The year 1868 represents the town's founding, and the year 1969 represents the end of Rayville's commercial heyday – a heyday that spanned at least 100 years. The Rayville Historic District is significant for its range of American architectural styles, many of which incorporate Louisiana's vernacular building methods and materials. The Rayville Historic District is also significant for its commercial impact on northeast Louisiana during the period of significance. It was during this time that Rayville was a central hub of commerce for agricultural and timber trade via strategic rail lines. As one local historian described, Rayville was a small town with bright lights.

Flucker asked committee members for questions and comments. Guy Carwile offered suggestions on the architectural descriptions and technical corrections to photographs.

Flucker opened to public comments. No comments were made.

Peggy Lowe then moved that the nomination be recommended to the SHPO, and Martha Salomon seconded. The motion passed unanimously.

Dubach Historic District, Lincoln Parish

Presented by Jessica Richardson, nomination preparer

The Dubach Commercial Historic District is a commercial district within the Town of Dubach in Lincoln Parish. The district contains 23 resources, of which 19 are contributing buildings and 4 are non-contributing buildings. There is one existing individual listing within the district – the Gem Theatre (listed in 2025). The district boundary is roughly bounded by E. Hico Street to the north, the former rail line to the east, Boulevard Street to the south, and McMullin Street to the west. Dubach was first settled in 1898. Dubach's earliest buildings were all constructed of wood. Unfortunately, a fire in 1914 destroyed several of these buildings. Fourteen years later, another fire destroyed buildings along E. Hico Street on both sides of Main Street. Fortunately, the fires did not damage the entirety of the district, and thus, many pre-1928 buildings remain. Main Street is the central north/south corridor with Boulevard Street to the south and E. Hico Street to the north. At the southeast corner of the district is the former rail line, which was key to the development of Dubach. The district features an intact collection of commercial row buildings, most designed in a simplified commercial style or a mixture of architectural styles applied in a vernacular manner. The district retains many historic resources from Dubach's history since it was founded in 1899-1900 and is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

The Dubach Commercial Historic District is eligible under Criterion A in the area of Commerce at the local level. Founded in 1899-1900 to take advantage of the Arkansas Southern Railroad line, Dubach has historically been an agricultural community based on farming, logging, and milling. The town of Dubach served as a commercial center outside of the parish seat of Ruston, sixteen miles south, for the communities in the northern portion of Lincoln Parish. The town supported a lumber mill, cotton gin, cotton and seed warehouse, blacksmith, a motor company, and a variety of commercial buildings. As railroads were replaced with interstate travel and the timber industry's decline, Dubach declined some in its commercial prowess. However, this perhaps led to the town being able to hold on to its historic core. The town's commercial core helps to tell the history of an early 20th century agricultural hub. The period of significance for the district begins in 1883, the date of construction of the Colvin dogtrot, which was moved to Dubach in 2006, through 1960, the date of the youngest historic resources in the district and encompassing when storefront updates were completed throughout the district.

Flucker asked committee members for questions and comments. Guy Carwile made suggestions on the architectural description, technical corrections to photographs, and asked for clarification on the moved dogtrot resource within the proposed boundary.

Flucker opened to public comments. Brian Davis, Louisiana Trust for Historic Preservation, spoke in support of the nomination.

Dr. Rebecca Saunders then moved that the nomination be recommended to the SHPO, and Guy Carwile seconded. The motion passed unanimously.

Mineral Springs CME Church, Ouachita Parish

Presented by Deborah Branch, nomination preparer

Mineral Springs Christian Methodist Episcopal Church is a one-story, gable-front, brick-veneered building set on a rural corner lot about four miles south of Calhoun, Louisiana. It was designed with a streamlined traditional aesthetic. The most distinctive stylistic feature is the stepped Romanesque arch portal. A modest steeple rises from the front of gable. It is surrounded by azaleas and has a backdrop of mature native pine and oak trees. Two small wings extend at the rear that closely match the original building in its brick, windows, and eave treatment. A 1974 addition for education and dining space extends at the rear behind the wings. It too was designed to match the brick and eave treatment of the original building although the windows are six-over-six aluminum sash. The building retains integrity from the time of its 1963 construction to its 1974 addition in all seven aspects: location, setting, workmanship, design, materials, feeling, and association.

Mineral Springs CME Church is locally significant under Criterion A in the areas of Ethnic Heritage: Black and Social History for its profound and enduring contributions to the Civil Rights Movement in Ouachita Parish. The defined period of significance, 1965 to 1970, marks a pivotal era during which the church emerged as a beacon of resistance, resilience, and reform. Founded in 1889 in a modest one-room building, the church

quickly grew into a cornerstone of religious, educational, and social life for African Americans in the Mineral Springs community. Education was—and remains—a deeply held value among its members, many of whom were educators who played vital roles in the movement for equality. Civil rights leader and educator Anthony G. Facen, founder of the Black Citizens' Council, often described Mineral Springs CME Church as the “incubator” for the foot soldiers of the Civil Rights Movement. Within its walls, strategies were developed, alliances were formed, and voices were emboldened to confront systemic injustice. In 1965, when Central High School—the only school for Black children in the community—was destroyed by a suspicious fire, the church once again stepped into its role as a sanctuary of hope and progress by opening its doors to displaced students. This act of solidarity reinforced the church's unwavering dedication to educational justice and civil rights advocacy. Mineral Springs CME Church is not only a house of worship—it is a living testament to a community's enduring fight for dignity, equality, and opportunity. The Mineral Springs CME Church community has always had its roots in religion, education and community service. It was a three-legged stool that could not be separated and that supported the community.

Flucker asked committee members for questions and comments. Guy Carwile offered suggestions for the architectural description and suggestions to provide additional information on the CME Church. Turry Flucker seconded Carwile's comments suggesting that adding a brief history of CME throughout the country would help tie the context back to local significance. Peggy Lowe commented on the appearance of the presentation.

Flucker opened to public comments. Shonda Taylor, community member, spoke in support of the nomination. Ms. Taylor also read a letter of support on behalf of the Church's Reverend. Brian Davis spoke in support of the nomination. Jerry Cole, community and church member, spoke in support of the nomination.

Martha Salomon then moved that the nomination be recommended to the SHPO, and Peggy Lowe seconded. The motion passed unanimously.

Sike High School, Winn Parish

Presented by Jessica Richardson, nomination preparer

The two-story, masonry Sikes High School sits on the crest of a ridge in the rural village of Sikes, in Winn Parish. Constructed in 1929 and designed in the Colonial Revival style, the school has an "I" shaped plan with wide central hallway, typical of larger schools constructed for white students in rural areas, leading up to the Great Depression. Cast stone lintels, watercourse and keystones accent the exterior. A band of red bricks in a soldier course ring the top of the wall, where it meets the soffit. Below second-floor level windows, panels outlined in header and rowlock coursing sit above a flat arch lintel with central keystone. Ground-level windows sit on a cast stone watercourse and the base of the building features a concrete stucco finish. Original wood windows remain around the perimeter of the building, as do interior doors. Many original interior details remain, including beadboard wainscoting, trim and chalk boards. A suspended 2' x 4' acoustical tile ceiling and modern lights were installed c. 1960. The floorplan features a wide central hallway running the length of each floor, flanked by classrooms. A series of modifications ca. 1960 include an exterior metal fire escape and metal arcade at the southwest end of the building, suspended acoustic ceiling with modern aluminum-framed lights, and replacement steel doors at the front entrance. A masonry auditorium, cafeteria, and foyer were added to the northeast side of the building but is in process of being removed due to severe deterioration. Sikes High School served as the only educational facility in the community of Sikes from 1929 until 1986. While the school has suffered deterioration due to vandalism, the exterior and interior still retain a high degree of integrity and former students walking the halls and grounds easily recognize the building as their alma mater.

The Sikes High School is locally significant under Criteria A in the area of Education as an example of public education in rural Winn Parish, Louisiana. The school served as the primary provider of education for the white children in the rural community of and around Sikes from 1929 until 1986. Additionally, the building is locally eligible under Criterion C in the area of architecture as a notable example of the Colonial Revival style in Sikes and Winn Parish. Even though the building has been unused for almost 40 years, and has suffered vandalism, the Sikes High School retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and

association. The period of significance is 1929-1975, the years the building was in operation as a school up to the current 50-year guideline.

Flucker asked committee members for questions and comments. Carwile made suggestions to the architectural description. Flucker asked for clarification on the Criteria for listing which are A under Education and C for Architecture. Matthew Savage asked about the future use of the building. The owner clarified during the public comment period.

Flucker opened to public comment. Rita James, community member, Sikes High School Alum, and owner, spoke in support of the nomination. She expressed her desire to create a multipurpose community space within the building so it continues to serve the Sikes area. Brian Davis spoke in support of the nomination.

Dr. Matthew Savage then moved that the nomination be recommended to the SHPO, and Ava Allmont seconded. The motion passed with one opposition from Turry Flucker.

Carter-Carraway House, LaSalle Parish

Presented by Jessica Richardson, nomination preparer

The Carter-Carraway House at 2793 N. First Street in Jena, Louisiana, is located in the first block north of the LaSalle Parish Courthouse between E. Elwood and Sycamore Streets. The house was constructed by Jacob Wolfe Carter and Nancy Leslie O'Bannon Carter in 1916. The one-story Queen Anne cottage retains many of its original features on the exterior and interior including the 2/2 double hung wood windows, polygonal bay windows, wood siding, turned porch columns, gingerbread porch brackets, wood flooring, baseboards and molding, paneled wooden doors, wooden door and window frames. It also retains a majority of its original floor plan with minor changes to create additional bedrooms and bathrooms and a modern addition at the rear. Due to its historic integrity and rarity of the architectural style within Jena, the Carter-Carraway House is eligible for listing on the National Register.

The Carter-Carraway House is significant at the local level under Criterion C, in the area of architecture, as a notable example of the Queen Anne style in Jena, Louisiana. The Carter-Carraway House is a rare example, in Jena specifically, of this architectural style as applied to vernacular cottages in Louisiana. The house is one of the oldest residential structures in Jena and speaks of the early years of Jena. Built by Jacob Wolfe (J.W.) Carter and his wife, Nancy Leslie O'Bannon Carter c. 1916, the house remained in the Carter family through 1956 when it was purchased by Thomas and Hilda Doughty Carraway. The period of significance for the house is 1916, the year it was constructed.

Flucker asked committee members for questions and comments. Guy Carwile made suggestions to the architectural description.

Flucker opened the discussion to public comments. No comments were made.

Dr. Rebecca Saunders then moved that the nomination be recommended to the SHPO, and Guy Carwile seconded. The motion passed unanimously.

Breithaupt-Moseley House, LaSalle Parish

Presented by Jessica Richardson, nomination preparer

The Breithaupt-Moseley House at 150 Daisy Hill Lane in Whitehall, Louisiana, is located 8 miles southeast of the town of Jena in LaSalle Parish east of the intersection of Highways 84 and 8. The house was constructed on the same property as the former Whitehall Plantation house, which still stands to the west of the house. Initially constructed as an antebellum school c. 1850, the building was converted to a residence c. 1880 after Sarah Jane Breithaupt married William Ashbridge Moseley at Whitehall. Constructed by Treumund and Sarah Breithaupt as a school for their children and other planter's children in the area, the house retains many features that speak to its early days as a school as well as its over 150 years as a residence. These include wood siding

(painted on the façade and rear, and unpainted on the side elevations), extended “false” gallery along the full width front porch, 6/6 double hung wood windows, wood floors, stair details, paired paneled entry doors with sidelights and transom, wide central hall, hand-planed bead board ceilings, and interior layout. It was altered c. 1880 with the enclosure of the wide central hall for interior space, finishing of interior walls in the rear two rooms, connections between the two rooms on the west side, construction of the central stair, and conversion of the attic into bedrooms. Due to the high degree of historic integrity and rarity of the architectural style within LaSalle Parish, the Breithaupt-Moseley House is eligible for listing on the National Register.

The Breithaupt-Moseley House is significant at the local level under Criterion C, in the area of architecture, as a notable example of a vernacular Greek Revival galleried cottage in LaSalle Parish, Louisiana. The house is one of the oldest residential structures in the area and speaks of the early years of the settlement of what was then Catahoula and later, LaSalle Parish. Built by Ernst Adalbert Treumund Breithaupt c. 1850 as a school for local planters’ children, it was converted to a residence c. 1880. Sarah Breithaupt Moseley and her husband, William, moved into the house and lived there with their family for many years. The house remains under the ownership of Breithaupt heirs. The period of significance for the house is ca. 1850, the year it was constructed.

Flucker asked committee members for questions and comments. Guy Carwile made suggestions for the architectural description of the resource. Discussion regarding the potential Bluff land style vs raised galleried cottage between the preparer and committee members occurred.

Flucker opened to public comments. Michelle Duhon, Southkick Rolf Preservation Works, suggested looking into the “undercut cottage” as a potential architectural classification.

Peggy Lowe then moved that the nomination be recommended to the SHPO, and Rebecca Saunders seconded. The motion passed unanimously.

Young Men’s Benevolent Hall, Jefferson Parish

Presented by Robin Smith, nomination preparer

Young Men’s Protective League Union Benevolent Association Hall, also known as Young Men’s Hall was, constructed ca. 1924 as a rectilinear, two story, wood framed building in a vernacular style typical of late 19th and early 20th century social halls. The gabled roof overhangs a front gallery with four symmetrically placed rectangular columns that extend from ground level to roof. While originally wood shingled, the entire exterior of the building was covered in non-structural masonry between 1958 and 1962. The gallery and columns were also added at this time. Additionally, a flat roofed masonry addition was constructed at the rear of the building during this period. This functioned as a kitchen downstairs, and a deck above. During the 1960s the lower floor was rented as a restaurant and lounge at which point windows on both sides of the hall were removed and filled with CMU. Both the first and second story are characterized by large, open rectangular interior floor plans that span the length and width of the building. The physical changes to the building parallel changes to the needs of the organization which functioned as a hub for social aid, civic engagement, and community celebration. Young Men’s Hall sits in its original position, facing the street, approximately ½ mile from the Mississippi River, as it has for at least 100 years. Young Men’s Hall retains its historic integrity as changes to the exterior features of the building were made more than 60 years ago, well within its period of significance.

Young Men’s Hall is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A, as a building of local significance that is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, specifically in the areas of Social History and Ethnic Heritage: Black. Established in what was then known as Camp Parapet, Jefferson Parish, Louisiana, in 1881, and incorporated on May 14, 1883, the Young Men’s Protective League Union Benevolent Association (YMPLUBA) is the oldest known Black benevolent society in Jefferson Parish, Louisiana. YMPLUBA was organized in the tumultuous post-civil war reconstruction era during which Black communities suffered exceptionally high mortality rates but were denied access to health care and insurance. YMPLUBA was formed to aid members during a health crisis and to assist with the costs associated with burying the dead. In 1924 YMPLUBA purchased three contiguous lots of land on what was then Harlem Avenue (now Causeway Blvd.) in Jefferson Parish. Young Men’s Hall was

constructed shortly thereafter and remained the home of YMPLUBA through the 1990s. YMPLUBA ledgers indicate that the association continued to aid its members and fulfill the purpose stated in its charter, “to assist those of its members who are in distress, to care for its sick and to bury its dead, and for such other charitable deeds . . .” through 1998. Indeed, the society exists today as the Young Men’s Protective League Union Benevolent Association and is striving to reinvigorate this historic organization. The period of significance of the building thus begins in 1924 when it was constructed and concludes in 1974, though social activities continued through 1998.

Flucker asked committee members for questions and comments. Guy Carwile made suggestions to the architectural description of the resource. Ava Allmont asked about the future use of the building which Brian Davis explained it will continue to be used as a meeting hall as well as a rental community space.

Flucker opened to public comments. Ronnie, Benevolent Society member, spoke in support of the nomination on behalf of all membership present. Gail Gillespie, community member, spoke in support of the nomination. Brian Davis spoke in support of the nomination.

Ava Allmont then moved that the nomination be recommended to the SHPO, and Guy Carwile seconded. The motion passed unanimously.

Stewart Building, Jefferson Parish

Presented by James Rolf, nomination preparer

Frank Stewart Jr., namesake of the Stewart Building, commissioned its construction at 110 Veterans Memorial Boulevard in 1973 to serve as head offices for his cemetery and funeral service company. The architect, Jules K. de la Vergne, designed several other modern buildings in the greater New Orleans area, with the most recognized today being the Union Passenger Terminal in downtown New Orleans. International Stone Erectors, a subsidiary of Stewart’s family business, completed the construction, with the use of natural stones and granites playing a prominent visual role in the building’s image. It is significant under Criterion C for its use of New Formalism, a Modernist style that references classical architecture using monumental scale and classical elements, while incorporating contemporary materials such as glass, metal and cement. The building has been in continuous use since its construction as an office space, and retains historic integrity in both its interior and exterior architectural features.

The Stewart Building is eligible for individual listing on the National Register of Historic Places at the local level. It is significant under Criterion C, architecture, as it is an excellent example of the New Formalism style. It retains integrity of its materials, workmanship, setting, feeling and association. Exterior integrity is seen in its New Formalism details, particularly the dramatic vertical fins which form a colonnade-like pattern surrounding the building’s face, which is clad in glass and dark marble. The period of significance is defined as 1973, the year of the building’s construction.

Flucker asked committee members for questions and comments. Guy Carwile made suggestions to the architectural description of the resource. Flucker asked about the relationship between the architect and Conrad Albrizio who worked on the frescoes in the comparative examples offered in the nomination.

Flucker opened to public comments. No comments were made.

Dr. Matthew Savage then moved that the nomination be recommended to the SHPO, and Peggy Lowe seconded. The motion passed unanimously.

Tammany House, St Tammany Parish

Presented by Nathan Marx, nomination preparer

Tammany House, constructed c. 1935, is a one-story wood-frame residence situated on the rural grounds of the former Money Hill Plantation in St. Tammany Parish. Designed by local architect Douglass Freret, in a

rustic architectural style, the residence features a “U” shape form with board and batten siding, four and six pane casement windows and board and batten doors on all four elevations. The residence features front and rear covered porches that are supported by simple wood columns and a roof that displays original wooden shingles beneath a metal standing seam roof. Although relocated on the same property, Tammany House retains the majority of its historic integrity/original materials and serves as the last surviving building from the once-thriving Money Hill Plantation, which played a significant role in both the economic and cultural development of the Lumber and Tung Oil industries in St. Tammany Parish during the 20th century.

Tammany House is locally significant under Criterion A, in the area of Agriculture & Industry, as the sole surviving structure from Money Hill Plantation, one of Louisiana’s largest Tung oil farming and processing operations during the 20th century, specifically 1935 to 1966 which serves as the period of significance. Money Hill Plantation played a crucial role in the social and economic landscape of St. Tammany Parish, providing jobs in both agriculture and manufacturing, creating homes for workers, and even establishing a local school, elements of this once vibrant community that have since been lost. Tammany House stands today as a poignant reminder of the once thriving Tung oil industry, which had a transformative influence on the region’s economic and social structure during the 20th century.

Flucker asked committee members for questions and comments. Guy Carwile made suggestions to the architectural description of the resource. Ava Alltmont asked for clarification on the relocation of the building within the original boundaries of the Money Hill Plantation. Turry Flucker asked for additional insight on the mural within the post office mentioned in the nomination which was a WPA commission.

Flucker opened to public comments. Mimi Doucet, owner, spoke in support of the nomination and briefly provided an explanation of the conservation efforts of the property. Brian Davis spoke in support of the nomination.

Dr. Rebecca Saunders then moved that the nomination be recommended to the SHPO, and Martha Salomon seconded. The motion passed unanimously.

St Luke General Hospital, St Landry Parish
Presented by James Rolf, nomination preparer

The former St. Luke Hospital is a single story brick and block masonry building at 225 Guidroz Street in historic Arnaudville, St. Landry Parish. One of Acadiana’s oldest remaining communities, it is situated at the confluence of Bayous Fusilier and Teche. The building occupies the majority of the irregular city block bounded by Railroad Avenue, Guidroz, Camp and Olive Streets. The hospital, the first built in Arnaudville, was constructed in 1967 in the Modernist International Style. It is approximately 30,000 square foot single story building, with an irregular footprint consisting of a central hall which runs north to south, with a perpendicular wing at its north end, and two perpendicular wings extending to the east and to the west of its south end. A 1979 renovation, executed with participation of the same architect and advisory board as the original construction, did not negatively impact the building’s exterior historic integrity. The hospital closed in 1990, with the building most recently used as a senior care center. The site is currently being repurposed for use by the Saint Luc French Immersion and Cultural Campus.

St. Luke General Hospital is locally significant under the National Register Criterion A for Health/Medicine. The hospital was built as a direct result of the 1946 Hill-Burton Hospital Construction Act, a federal legislation in place from 1946-1975. The far-reaching federal act had an immense impact on the broad trends of development in rural, low per-capita income areas, particularly in the South. The construction of the modern hospital in Arnaudville had a significant impact upon the broad trends of development in the region. The building is also significant under Criterion C, Architecture, as it is a strong local example of the Modern International Style of hospitals built under the Hill-Burton Act. To date, there are only eight Louisiana hospitals listed on the National Register of Historic Places, and only two of these are structures built in the International

Style. Many local hospitals built with Hill-Burton funds in the 1946-1975 era have been demolished or heavily altered. It is an excellent example of a local hospital constructed with Hill-Burton funds, and of how the hospital changed and adapted over the decades after its construction. It retains its historic setting in the center of Arnaudville, with a collection of midcentury homes across Guidroz and the associated former St. Francis Clinic building across Olive Street. The building retains its historic integrity in both the interior and exterior. In a 1967 photograph, the front elevation presents the same character defining features as it does today: the porte cochere sheltering the main entry way, the aluminum windows, and the raised masonry design panels. The building would still be immediately recognizable today to someone from that era. The period of significance is defined as beginning in 1967 with the construction of the hospital and ending in 1979 with the construction of the final additions.

Flucker asked committee members for questions and comments. Guy Carwile made suggestions to the architectural description of the resource. Martha Salomon commented on the canted masonry baseboards throughout the building and their typical use within medical facilities.

Flucker opened to public comments. Veronica Johnson, LSU student, asked if the building was still part of the religious charities network that provided relief post disasters. Marie Olivier Lukazeski, owner, spoke in support of the nomination. She also provided insight about the process of acquiring the hospital and developing the French Immersion School within the building which will now serve the community as affordable housing.

Martha Salomon then moved that the nomination be recommended to the SHPO, and Ava Alltmont seconded. The motion passed unanimously.

Willow Springs, East Baton Rouge Parish

Presented by Amelia Blackmon, nomination preparer

Willow Springs is a two-story, wood-frame, single-family dwelling located just west of Zachary, and southeast of historic Port Hudson in a rural, moderately wooded area. The lot was originally the site of Willow Springs Plantation, but the current building on the lot is a reconstruction built in 1915. As such, the 1915 residence displays time-appropriate features associated with the craftsman style that was just beginning to gain traction in the state. The house retains some elements from the original plantation that would have been on the site including the large double gallery that protrudes on both sides of the building, significant setback on the lot, and the square footprint. Craftsman details include square tapered columns, nine-over-one windows, multi-lite doors, and exposed rafter tails. The house sits on brick piers and is entirely clad in wood siding with a slate roof. Exterior elevations are not quite perfectly symmetrical but are visually balanced. Construction is cypress with horsehair plaster walls, and at the interior the first floor has edge-grained heart pine flooring while the second floor has ordinary pine flooring, both original. The property was in the Woodside family for generations, including Captain Edward Lacy Woodside, Sr. who constructed the 1915. Over the past century Willow Springs has suffered minimal alterations, from the front steps being replaced sometime after 1922 to more significant alterations in 1976. Later alterations included the replacement of seven windows in the breakfast area with vintage windows from the same period, a partial remodel of the kitchen which was also kept to the period, the addition of the second floor veranda and two sets of French doors, bathroom alterations, ceiling fan replacement, repairing and replacement of wood as needed, and a full repaint of the exterior and interior.

At 20728 Samuels Road, Willow Springs is a structure that exemplifies a unique blend of form and style. As a 20th-century dwelling that sits on a historic plantation site, it has a form that was standard for early and mid-19th century plantations, simplified through the influence of the foursquare form. Houses of four rooms, one at each corner, with a center hall and stairs were common around the turn of the century. While this is a newer building form, it is conducive to those of early plantation dwellings, which often followed a strict order. Additionally, at the time Willow Springs was built, this style was still extremely new to the south, and few houses are seen in this style early, especially in rural areas making its use at Willow Springs is unique, especially as it has been spruced with features that are unique to French Colonial building. Willow Springs was built during a nostalgic period when many architectural revival styles emerged as designers looked to local history as inspiration. Local

building and French Creole influence is seen in the use of cypress construction, bousillage, poteaux sur sole, deep porches, cypress weatherboards, columns, visual symmetry, transoms, and shutters. Additionally, Willow Springs was built in 1910 and has many features that reflect the Arts and Crafts influence that was popular at this time. These include its window and door type, column style, exposed rafters, and a slightly irregular floorplan that are characteristic of craftsman houses. Plantation and French Creole houses were designed to be visually significant, with clear hierarchy in relation to the surrounding site. These structures communicated power and wealth. Craftsman dwellings were typically built for common families, they were cozy structures that were accessible. The only chronological overlap with the French Creole and craftsman design of the building is its foursquare type. This residence was advanced for its time, even featuring a water pump that brought fresh water from the surrounding natural springs. Willow Springs is a building of significant local importance due to its architectural innovations.

Flucker asked committee members for questions and comments. Guy Carwile made suggestions to the architectural description of the resource. Turry Flucker asked for clarification on the listing Criterion which is C under Architecture.

Dr. Rebecca Saunders then moved that the nomination be recommended to the SHPO, and Martha Salomon seconded. The motion passed unanimously.

Closing Announcements:

Ms. Hall announced three vacant seats on the committee and asked for recommendations of professionals who may be interested. Hall also announced the 2026 meeting dates: March 26, July 30, and December 3, 2026. The next National Register Review Committee meeting is scheduled for Thursday, December 4, 2025.

Adjournment: 2:27 PM