

Louisiana National Register Review Committee Meeting

December 1st, 2016, 1:30pm
Capitol Park Welcome Center
702 N. River Rd
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Minutes

Chairman Lynn Lewis called the December 1, 2016 regular meeting of the National Register Review Committee to order at 1:31 p.m. In addition to Mr. Lewis, members present included Turry Flucker, Martha Saloman, Sue Turner, Dr. Robert Carriker, Peggy Lowe, Dr. Matthew Savage, Dr. Rebecca Saunders, John Sykes and Tarah Arcuri. Kelly Rich was unable to attend.

Mr. Lewis asked for a motion to approve the agenda. John Sykes so moved and Martha Salomon seconded. The motion passed unanimously.

Nicole Hobson-Morris welcomed the audience and committee members to the meeting.

Jessica Richardson, National Register Coordinator, introduced all Review Committee members present to the audience.

Mr. Lewis asked for a motion to approve the minutes from August's meeting. Martha Salomon so moved and John Sykes seconded. The motion passed unanimously.

Mr. Lewis this discussed how the National Register Review Committee bylaws state that the committee shall elect a new chair and vice-chair each year. The National Register staff has recommended this be changed to every 2 years as the committee only meets three times a year. However, this cannot be officially changed legislatively until 2018. Martha Salomon moved that the National Register Review Committee keep the current chair and vice-chair and Dr. Savage seconded. The motion passed unanimously.

Under New Business, 7 new nominations were presented to the committee.

Downtown Ruston Commercial Historic District, Lincoln Parish

Presented by Kristi Lumpkin, Economic Developer for the City of Ruston

The Downtown Ruston Historic District is located in the center of downtown Ruston. The boundaries are West Alabama Avenue to the north, including the parcels fronting the north side of West Alabama, North Bonner Street to the east, North Monroe Street to the west and West Louisiana Avenue to West Park Avenue to East Railroad Avenue forming the south boundary. The proposed district is 32 acres and includes 107 buildings and one site, of which 78 buildings are contributing to the district with 4 of these buildings being previously listed individually on the National Register. While the proposed district contains several non-contributing resources, it retains its historic integrity as the commercial center for the city of Ruston and the surrounding region. The district retains both its architectural and historic identity to qualify for the National Register under Criterion A as a center of commerce, recreation and entertainment for the city of Ruston and the surrounding rural parts of the parish. The district is an important representative of late nineteenth and early to mid-twentieth century townscape.

The Downtown Ruston Historical District is locally significant under Criterion A in the areas of commerce and entertainment/recreation because it was the commercial and entertainment center of the city and surrounding areas. The downtown are provided goods, services, and entertainment to the city of Ruston and the surrounding rural region. The approximately eight block grouping contained all essential retail, entertainment, governmental, and transportation related uses within walking distance. The proposed period of significance is 1890-1966. The dates for period of significance were chosen because construction of some of the earliest buildings in the district began in the late 1890's marking the beginning of the district's emergence. With the closing and relocation of the post office to the suburbs and the development of the I-

20 Corridor in the mid 1960's, the downtown historic district began to lose its dominance as the commercial center for the region, and thus marks the ending of the period of significance.

Mrs. Turner asked what Ruston is noted for. Ms. Lumpkin responded that Ruston is known for their peach festival, held every June for over 66 years. Dr. Savage asked about the age range of the buildings in the district. Ms. Lumpkin stated the oldest is the Federal building, built in 1909, and the youngest were built in 1966. Jessica Richardson added that the district has a large collection of mid-century buildings constructed in the 1950s and 1960s.

John Sykes moved that the property be recommended to the State Historic Preservation Officer and Dr. Saunders seconded. The motion passed unanimously.

Downtown Monroe Historic District Additional Documentation and Boundary Increase I, Ouachita Parish
Presented by Brian Davis, Staff for Louisiana Trust for Historic Preservation (done as a side project)

Additional Documentation:

The purpose of this addendum is to update the period of significance for the Downtown Monroe Historic District, which was listed on the National Register in 1986, and has not been evaluated since that time. The district includes commercial and institutional buildings. The current period of significance ends in 1936, following the Register's then 50 year cutoff. The present submission will bring the period of significance up to the present 50 year cutoff – 1966. As part of the update, a new inventory is provided as well as a new district map.

By updating the period of significance to 1966, the contributing/non-contributing status of 6 buildings changes (None from contributing to non-contributing and 6 from non-contributing to contributing – these are noted in the inventory). There were 57 buildings in the original district. Today, there are 43 due to the demolition of 18 buildings and the introduction of 7 newly constructed buildings post 1986 into the district. There are also 2 non-contributing sites (parks) and 9 non-contributing structures (inventory entries #4, 8, and 16 – which consists of 7 individual structures making up a riverfront park).

The Downtown Monroe Historic District was listed on the National Register in 1986 based on local significance in the area of architecture. The period of significance was 1895-1936. This additional documentation proposal will add another case under Criterion A (commerce) for downtown Monroe as the center of commerce for Ouachita Parish and northeast Louisiana. The end of downtown Monroe's commercial preeminence corresponds roughly to the present fifty-year cutoff of 1966, so that date will be used as the ending date of the period of significance under commerce. Prior to the creation of strip retail and malls, downtown Monroe was the main place to shop for goods and services in Ouachita Parish and the surrounding northeastern parishes.

Boundary Increase:

This is a proposal to add 60 buildings to the Downtown Monroe Historic District, listed on the National Register in 1986, with a period of significance ending in 1936. It is predicated on additional documentation to the district updating the period of significance to 1966. The existing National Register district includes commercial and institutional buildings as contributing buildings and is generally characterized by one and two story commercial brick structures from the early 20th century. The main thoroughfare through the area is US Hwy 80 (Desiard Street), which was the center of Monroe's economy before the popularity of shopping centers in the 1960s. The large number of commercial structures constructed in the 1920s speaks to the economic vitality of the region following the discovery in 1916 of the Monroe Natural Gas Field, a 500 square mile natural resource. A large number of buildings in the district served the automobile industry as well as the hardware, furniture, and clothing industries. The district is located on either side of the main east-west railroad corridor across north Louisiana, which once carried passengers and freight, but today carries only freight.

The Downtown Monroe Historic District Boundary Increase I is significant in the area of architecture and commerce as a supporting element which tells a broader story of the existing Downtown Monroe Historic District. The boundary increase area represents the economic and architectural growth of northeast Louisiana from the 1890s to the mid-20th century. The associated development of Monroe as an economic center was fostered by a shift from an agricultural economy to an economy of manufacturing, natural gas exploration, and transportation. The architectural significance of the expansion district is due to the number, quality, and variety

of brick commercial buildings of regional vernacular influence, as well as the representation of modern influences on architectural design and modifications to existing buildings in an attempt to compete with shopping centers outside of the downtown center.

Dr. Saunders asked why the district stopped right by the Coca-Cola Bottling Plant. Mr. Davis stated that he was also confused by that, but that knowing what the district was like in the 1980s, they likely had to draw the lines to include the areas with the most integrity at that time. Jessica Richardson added that she has received two letters of support for the district from property owners. Mrs. Constanza, in the audience, also spoke up in support of the district as she and her husband own two buildings there and have owned them since 1978.

Dr. Saunders moved that the property be recommended to the State Historic Preservation Officer and Peggy Lowe seconded. The motion passed unanimously.

Sparrow Lane Bridge, Grant Parish

Presented by Trevor Fry, nomination preparer

The Sparrow Lane Bridge is the oldest and only historic bridge in Grant Parish, Louisiana, built in 1919. The bridge is a one-lane for 2-way traffic vehicular bridge that runs over Bayou Marteau on Sparrow Lane near the Baghdad Community in Colfax, Louisiana. The concrete deck girder bridge spans 29.9 feet, the overall structure length being 149 feet.¹ It is open to local traffic and carries the road over the waterway. The bridge has not been altered since it was constructed and retains a high degree of historic integrity.

The Sparrow Lane Bridge has statewide significance under Criterion C: Engineering as an early example of the concrete deck girder bridge type. It is one of two concrete deck girder bridges constructed prior to 1922, when there were standard plans for concrete deck girder bridges in the state. It is the only historic bridge in Grant Parish and is the oldest concrete deck girder bridge out of eight extant statewide. The period of significance for the bridge is 1919, the year of its construction.

John Sykes asked, if in their research, had the nomination preparers come across an engineer out of Baton Rouge named Norman Landt. Mr. Fry responded that he had not, but also asked his colleague in the audience, Rachel Barnes, if she had. She stated that she thinks she did see that name, but didn't see it associated with the Sparrow Lane Bridge. Peggy Lowe asked about the other WPA era bridges in the parish and if they are listed. Mr. Fry said they are not listed and he would be interested in looking at listing them in the future. She further asked since those bridges were WPA, they were Federal projects, and Sparrow Lane was a state project and Mr. Fry stated that yes, that Sparrow Lane was a state project. Jessica Richardson added that there is a statewide transportation context all about historic bridges.

Peggy Lowe moved that the property be recommended and Dr. Saunders seconded that the property be recommended to the SHPO. The motion passed unanimously.

Myrtle Groves Huie Dellmon House, Rapides Parish

Presented by Paul Smith, nomination preparer

The Huie-Dellmon House was originally built, like many single family dwellings of the time, in the local articulation of the Queen Anne Cottage. A raised wood frame with wood clapboard siding cottage, the house was situated on a relatively small (50' X 100') corner lot. Set back from St. James St. enough to allow for a very small front yard and so close to the 5th Street sidewalk as to allow barely enough room for plantings and a short fence. Sanborn maps document the progressive alterations and expansions of the house from the time of its construction in 1897 to a major remodel to the Colonial Revival style in 1933. Comparing historic photos that document the 1933 alterations to the current appearance of the house, it is apparent that several changes were made post-1933, including the addition of a front porch roof extension to cover the steps (with filigreed ornamental iron columns and embellishments), replacement of the 1933 wood double hung sash windows with aluminum double hung sash window units and the alteration of wood details around the windows. Although it

¹ *National Register Eligibility Determination Report*, Pre-1971 Louisiana Highway Bridges, Volume 1: Report and Appendices A-D, September 2013, Mead & Hunt, Appendix D2 – Page 47 of 228

has not been possible to document the date of these changes, the advent of aluminum windows and the popularity of filigreed ornamental iron work would suggest a strong possibility that this work was done sometime in the 1950's. Since that remodel, the house has not been significantly altered and retains historic integrity to the time of its Colonial Revival remodel and to the time when Joseph and Myrtle Huie Dellmon lived in the house. Thus, it is eligible for listing on the National Register.

The Huie-Dellmon House is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places at the local level of significance under Criterion B as the home of Myrtle Groves Huie Dellmon during the period of significance 1937-1966 when she was president of McCormick & Co. Inc., publisher of the Alexandria Daily Town Talk. Like most small town newspapers, the Alexandria *Daily Town Talk* was always an instrument of service to its community. The transformation brought about by the publishing of a newspaper delivering vital news and important information to one's door every morning was a great leap forward in the civic and cultural development of the nation. During Myrtle Dellmon's tenure as President of McCormick & Co. (1937-1966), the Alexandria *Daily Town Talk* served an increasingly important role during periods when communication within the community and across the country was vital to the nation's growth and survival. When very few leaders of business were women, as the person in charge of so critical an enterprise for such a long tenure, during a time of ever changing challenges, Myrtle Groves Huie Dellmon was indeed a very significant person in Alexandria.

Turley Flucker asked what the current use of the building is. Mr. Smith stated it is used as offices for the Rapides Parish Library. Lynn Lewis asked if it is located near the library and Mr. Smith stated it is across the street from the library. John Sykes asked about the ownership and if the Huie foundation owns the library and leases or if the library owns it. Mr. Smith stated that the library owns it.

Dr. Saunders then moved that the property be recommended to the SHPO and John Sykes seconded. The motion pass unanimously.

Jackson Barracks Additional Documentation, Orleans Parish

Presented by Gail Lazaras and Lee Wyman, nomination preparers (FEMA)

Jackson Barracks is located in the Lower Ninth Ward of New Orleans in Orleans Parish, Louisiana, directly west of the St. Bernard Parish line. The long, narrow property, which currently serves as the headquarters of the Louisiana Army National Guard, extends approximately 1.75 miles from the Mississippi River north to Florida Avenue. The historic portion of the military base included in the historic district boundaries extends approximately 0.4 miles from the river north to Dauphine Street and is bounded by Delery Street to the west and the St. Bernard Parish line to the east, encompassing approximately 32.1 acres. A brick perimeter wall bounds this part of the property to the west, south, and east. The original 1837 brick powder magazine is a non-contiguous part of the district, located approximately .5 mi north of the original barracks near St. Claude Avenue and containing approximately .17 acres. The southeast quadrant of the district contains the original 1834-1835 garrison buildings arranged in a hierarchically designed landscape. These buildings can be divided into three distinct groups: the six officer's quarters that border the parade ground, the four enlisted men's barracks arranged in a quadrangle at the head of the parade ground opposite the river, and four buildings that served as quarters and other support functions framing the northern end of the original garrison. The northeast and northwest corner towers are also included in this third grouping. The forms of the brick buildings reflect the influence of local French Creole design on the nationally popular Greek Revival style. In 2005, flooding caused by Hurricane Katrina inflicted significant damage on the entire barracks property, but all of the original 1834-1835 buildings have undergone rehabilitations to return them to use as officer housing. To the west of the original garrison is the property acquired in 1848 for the construction of a hospital. Prior to Hurricane Katrina, this area along Beauregard Drive featured buildings dating from the 1880s to the 1930s, including several buildings constructed or modified by the WPA. All but one of these buildings have been demolished due to the extensive damage that they sustained during Hurricane Katrina, and replaced by new residences that exhibit similar form and massing, maintaining the general character of this part of the property. The north end of Beauregard Drive features Fleming Hall, constructed in 1937 by the WPA to serve as the headquarters for the Louisiana Army National Guard. The form of this brick Neo-Classical Revival building draws inspiration from the original garrison buildings, while the interior features notable WPA artwork and detailing incorporating the American eagle, the Louisiana pelican, and portraits of local military heroes. The northern half of the property features buildings constructed around a twentieth-century parade ground. Several early- to mid-twentieth century buildings located on this part of the property have been demolished due to hurricane damage. Three

historic buildings remain: two early-twentieth century, two-story, frame buildings with front galleries and rear wings, and one small, one-story, side-gable brick building. This part of the property also includes a number of important archaeological loci, including gravesites dating to the early history of the barracks and nineteenth-century deposits. Additional significant archaeological loci are found throughout the district. Notable landscape features, including the nineteenth and twentieth century parade grounds, fragments of the original enceinte, the largely intact original drainage system, and a WPA-era perimeter wall help to organize and unite the property. Despite changes to the property following Hurricane Katrina, a survey of the property in April 2011 found that the original garrison complex remains remarkably intact, and the entire district, as listed in 1976, retains adequate integrity for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The description of the property included in this nomination reflects its condition as of the April 2011 survey and was updated in August 2015 to account for any major changes that occurred since that time.

Jackson Barracks was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1976. The original nomination recognizes the significance of the property in the areas of military history and architecture, providing a sequential history of the site's involvement in national military affairs. In 2005, Hurricane Katrina inflicted severe damage to the property, prompting a re-examination of the history of the site. Recent cultural resource studies have yielded additional information about the history of Jackson Barracks, expanding our understanding of the significance of the site from its establishment in the 1830s, to its expansion with the acquisition and development of adjacent property in 1848, and continued use by the United States Army through the mid-twentieth century. As established in the original nomination, Jackson Barracks is significant at the state and national level under Criterion A in the area of military history for the role that it played in state and national military affairs from its creation in the 1834 to 1955, the year when the property was transferred from the United States Army to the State of Louisiana. Furthermore, Jackson Barracks is nationally significant under Criterion C in the area of architecture, with a period of significance of 1834-1940, as a rare surviving example of an antebellum garrison and as a remarkably intact Greek Revival style complex, including WPA era architecture. Finally, based on recent archaeological investigations, Jackson Barracks is significant at the state and national level under Criterion D for its potential to yield important information related to the theme of military history and its association with the Trail of Tears. The period of significance under archaeology is 1834-1918. Significant archaeological resources provide information about the construction of the original garrison in 1834 – 37; the role of Jackson Barracks during the Second Seminole War, 1835 – 1842; life at Jackson Barracks during the Civil War, 1861 - 1865; the military hospital constructed in 1848 and demolished in 1893; and the role of the barracks in the late 19th c as the base for coastal artillery companies which served forts downriver and later headquarters of the Coast Defenses of New Orleans, South Atlantic Coast Artillery District during World War I (1914-1918).

John Sykes asked about the WPA additions to the Greek Revival buildings and if they were the little T's seen on the rears of the buildings. Ms. Wyman added that yes, they were kitchens and bathrooms. Dr. Saunders then added that she actually worked at Fort Brooke in Florida, which was mentioned in the statement of significance. Fort Brooke was the fort in Tampa where the Seminoles were gathered and shipped to New Orleans and she served as the field director at Fort Brooke. She added an edit to be made on page 92 concerning grave goods and graves of children. Ms. Wyman stated that she was more than happy to make any edits per Dr. Saunders advice.

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

Methodist Home Hospital, Orleans Parish

Presented by Gabrielle Begue, Nomination Preparer

Methodist Home Hospital, 821 Washington Avenue, New Orleans, Orleans Parish, Louisiana, is a 2-story former maternity home and hospital located in a predominantly residential section of the historic Irish Channel neighborhood. This low-rise, U-shaped institutional building is steel-frame construction faced with textured red brick and was designed in the International Style from plans dated July 1950 and September 1952 by architect Roy Johns of Monroe, Louisiana. Construction was completed in two phases spanning 1950 to 1953. It is oriented northwest to face tree-lined Washington Avenue, which serves as one of the neighborhood's primary north-south thoroughfares, and occupies the northeast corner of the intersection of Washington Avenue and Annunciation Street, about 4 blocks north of an industrial stretch of the Mississippi River. It is surrounded by

densely packed modest housing stock, primarily historic shotgun houses and Creole cottages. The building replaced two converted wood-frame residential structures with numerous rear additions that the Methodists had been utilizing as a maternity home and hospital since 1918. Both the exterior and interior have experienced relatively minor alterations dating to the building's conversion to the Methodist Children's Home (1973) and, later, to a dog daycare business (2011), and thus retains eligibility for listing on the National Register.

The Methodist Home Hospital building, 821 Washington Avenue, New Orleans, Orleans Parish, Louisiana, is of local significance under Criterion A: History, in the area of Health/Medicine, as an important example of a modern postwar maternity home and hospital facility that reflected the distinctive role of maternity homes in New Orleans after World War II. Although the city's first maternity homes had been established in the 1880s and continued to operate into the 20th century as largely religious institutions, the postwar period, known nationally as the "Baby Scoop Era," marked a critical moment in how local maternity homes functioned and defined themselves. Driven primarily by the impact of new social trends and the introduction of social work policies, this new era came to be characterized by its emphasis on adoption and secrecy in the interest of the mother's reputation. The period of significance is 1950-1966, which begins with the building's construction and ends at the 50-year cutoff.

Dr. Savage asked what alterations are planned for the building to turn it into residences. Ms. Begue stated that very few alterations are planned as the current plan lends itself very well to the new reuse. Dr. Savage further asked how many residences are planned and Ms. Begue answered there are 30 residences planned. John Sykes asked Jessica Richardson if this property is Roy Johns first nomination and Ms. Richardson stated that she believes it is. Ms. Begue added that Roy Johns' father was the head of the Methodist conference for the state and this is likely one of Mr. Johns first jobs. Dr. Savage asked why type of residences are planned. Ms. Begue answered that as far as she knows, they will be market rate and luxury. Peggy Lowe asked if architectural significance was explored as an area of significance. Ms. Begue said that she did and feedback from the National Park Service stated that they were more interested in Criterion A than C. Jessica Richardson added that there were discussions of including architecture as a secondary area of significance, but it was decided to focus on its historic significance. Martha Salomon asked if a lot of research was done on Johns. Ms. Begue stated that she had and she had actually spoken with him as he is still working. Martha Salomon added that she asked because she saw a building, a hospital in Shreveport, that has many similarities with Methodist Home Hospital, but they couldn't find who built it. Ms. Begue added that the firm that descended from Johns is Architecture Plus in Monroe.

Peggy Lowe moved that the nomination be recommended to the SHPO and Turry Flucker seconded. The motion passed unanimously.

Sara Mayo Hospital, Orleans Parish

Presented by Gabrielle Begue, nomination preparer

Sara Mayo Hospital is a former hospital complex occupying a full city block in the Lower Garden District neighborhood in New Orleans, Louisiana. Constructed between 1959 and 1972, its substantial size and modern appearance make it a landmark on lower Jackson Avenue, which is characterized by a mix of modest housing stock and a variety of low-rise commercial and institutional buildings. Immediately to the northeast of the hospital is River Garden, a mixed-income development that replaced the WWII-era St. Thomas housing projects in the early 2000s. Founded by Dr. Sara Mayo and other female doctors, the hospital opened in 1905 as a free clinic named the New Orleans Dispensary for Women and Children. It moved to the present site in 1940 when the community's ever-increasing demand for its services necessitated larger quarters. Between 1959 and 1972, the hospital continued to expand almost without cease to provide still larger and more modern facilities. The first modern wing was completed in 1960, and the last completed in 1972. The hospital remained operational through the expansion process, and was officially dedicated in November 1972. All of the buildings in the complex are reinforced-concrete construction and faced with brick or smooth stucco. Stylistically they are consistent with the prevailing modernist trends of the mid-20th century, predominantly the Brutalist style. The hospital has been vacant since 1995, since which time it has sustained vandalism and hurricane-related damage. Nevertheless, it retains sufficient integrity to communicate its historic significance as a community hospital and thus remains eligible for National Register listing.

Sara Mayo Hospital is locally significant under Criterion A in the area of health/medicine for its many decades as a community-oriented private hospital that provided much-needed healthcare to a historically underserved and impoverished area of New Orleans. For the residents of the St. Thomas housing projects, Lower Garden District, and Irish Channel neighborhoods, the majority of which were African American, living below the poverty level, and plagued by violent crime, Sara Mayo provided a critical alternative to the city's overcrowded and understaffed Charity Hospital. Although the complex is slightly less than 50 years old, the property is eligible under Criteria Consideration G because of the hospital's significant and enduring impact on its community. The period of significance begins in 1968, when construction on the majority of the hospital began, and ends in 1995, when the hospital was permanently closed.

One of the owners, Naveen Kailas, spoke after Ms. Begue and discussed the impact that the rehabilitation of this site would have on the neighborhood and the city of New Orleans.

John Sykes asked if there was a planned name for the site yet and Mr. Kailas answered that at this time, no. Peggy Lowe asked if the owner and Jessica Richardson could speak as to why now and not to wait until the buildings on site are 50 years old. Ms. Richardson stated that as we would with anything that is less than 50 years old, we tried to show exceptional significance. She added that the National Park Service has read the nomination and did find the significance argument convincing, but had issues with the historic integrity, primarily on the interior. John Sykes asked how the National Park Service makes their comments. Ms. Richardson stated that sometimes they just issue a denial or approval without any comments. In this case, they did send a letter back to the owner stating what she had mentioned – that they believed the historic significance, but also explained their concerns with the integrity. Dr. Carriker stated that he is struggling with exceptional significance because of the 50 year mark and is concerned that the nomination is almost taking local significance down to a hyper local level. Ms. Begue added that SHPO (tax credit and National Register staff) actually advised them to go hyper local in this case. Martha Salomon asked if there are any structures left on the site associated with Sara Mayo herself. Ms. Begue stated that no, there are no structures left associated with Sara Mayo. John Sykes asked if there are going to be any efforts to identify the site to its past history, such as a marker. Mr. Kailas added that they are open to that. Dr. Carriker added that he hoped they would particularly since how inspiring the history of the site is stressed in the nomination. Turry Flucker asked about the extension sticking up at the top of the building and Ms. Begue added that the extension was used for stair towers and date to the late 1960s.

John Sykes moved that the nomination NOT be recommended to the SHPO and asked for a roll call vote for this nomination. Dr. Carriker seconded. The votes were as follows (yes = meaning that they voted deny): Tarah Arcuri – yes; Turry Flucker – yes; Lynn Lewis – yes; Peggy Lower – yes; Dr. Carriker – yes; Martha Salomon – abstention; Dr. Rebecca Saunders – had to leave prior to voting on this nomination; Dr. Matthew Savage – yes; John Sykes – yes; and Mrs. Turner – yes. The motion passed unanimously to NOT be recommended to the SHPO.

Lynn Lewis added to work on your 2016 Ethics training, which is annual, and get the certificates into Jessica.

Nicole Hobson-Morris asked to recognize the students in the Tulane Masters of Preservation Studies program who were in attendance to learn about the National Register process. Lynn Lewis asked if any of them had any questions for the review committee. One student asked if all of the members had a background in architecture. Peggy noted that she and Tarah have degrees historic preservation. Lynn Lewis has a background in landscape architecture. Jessica Richardson added that all members have a connection to preservation in some way, but that all members come from a varied background. John Sykes added that it is part of the enabling legislation to have people from these various disciplines. A second student asked if they members are elected or appointed. John Sykes answered that the members are appointed and fill out a long questionnaire and then it goes through the Senate governmental ethics board and they are ultimately approved by the Senate and serve for 3 year terms.

Peggy Lowe asked when the next meeting was and Jessica Richardson added that the next meeting would be in April 2017.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 3:17 p.m.