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BOBBY JINDAL
GOVERNOR



SCOTT A. ANGELLE
SECRETARY

State of Louisiana
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
OFFICE OF COASTAL RESTORATION AND MANAGEMENT

September 22, 2008

U.S. Risk Management, LLC
Attn: Kimberly Arcement
10621 N. Oak Hills Parkway, Suite A
Baton Rouge, LA 70810

RE: P20081202, Request for Determination

LA Division of Administration

Description: Proposed alternative location within the New Orleans area to restore healthcare services that were previously provided by the LSU Charity Hospital and the New Orleans Veterans Affairs Hospital.

Location: Proposed LSU/VA Medical Centers @ Lat. 29° 57' 37"N, Long. 90° 05' 01"W; Lindy Boggs Site @ Lat. 29° 58' 31"N, Long. 90° 05' 41"W; Oschner Site @ Lat. 29° 57' 58"N, Long. 90° 08' 41"W.

Orleans and Jefferson Parishes, LA

Dear Ms. Arcement:

We have received a Request for Determination for the above referenced project, which has been found to be inside the Louisiana Coastal Zone. In accordance with the State and Local Coastal Resources Management Act of 1978, as amended (La. R.S. 49:214.34.A), the proposed activity is exempt and a Coastal Use Permit is not required.

This determination is valid for two (2) years from the date of this letter. If the proposed activity is not initiated within this 2-year period, this determination will expire and the applicant will be required to submit a new application. This determination does not eliminate the need to obtain a permit from the United States Army, Corps of Engineers (USACE) or any other Federal, state, or local approval, that may be required by law. Please note that your application packet **has not** been forwarded to the USACE, or any other agency outside of CMD and the Parish local coastal program. If you would like a determination from other regulatory and/or resource agency(ies) regarding this project, please submit your request directly to that/those agency(ies) from which you would like a determination. Also, please be aware that the southern-most portion of the Oschner Site is located within the Lake Pontchartrain and Vicinity Hurricane Protection Master Plan Project.

P20081202, Request for Determination
LA Division of Administration
September 22, 2008
Page 2

This determination has been made on the basis of information provided by your application. If it is later established that you furnished erroneous data, you may be directed to alter or modify your plans, to remove structures you have installed, and/or to restore the work area to pre-project conditions at your own expense. If it is established that you knowingly furnished erroneous data, you could also be subject to legal action.

The drawings submitted with your referenced application are attached hereto and made a part of the record. If you have any questions regarding this authorization, please contact our office at (225) 342-7591 or (800) 267-4019.

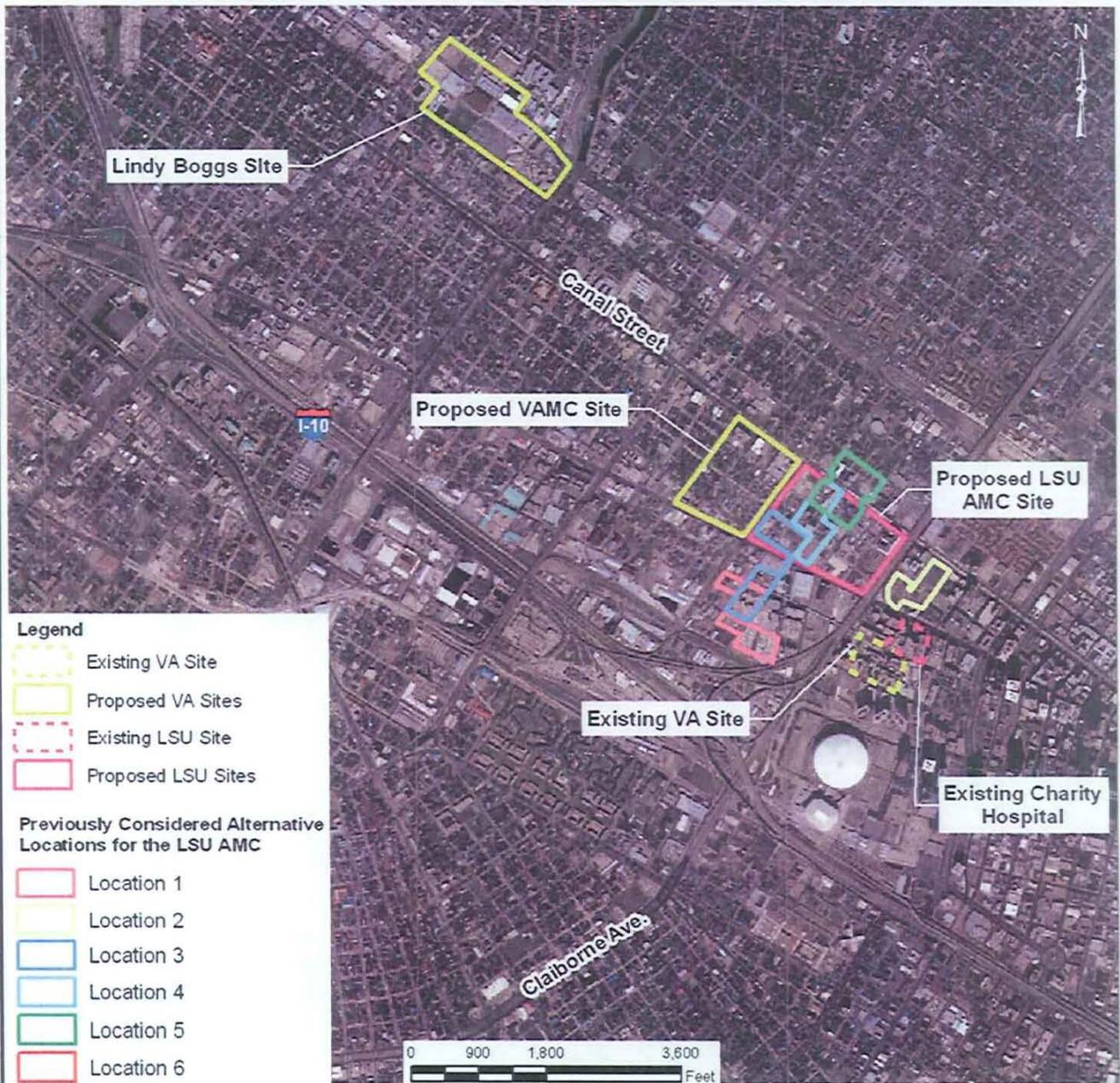
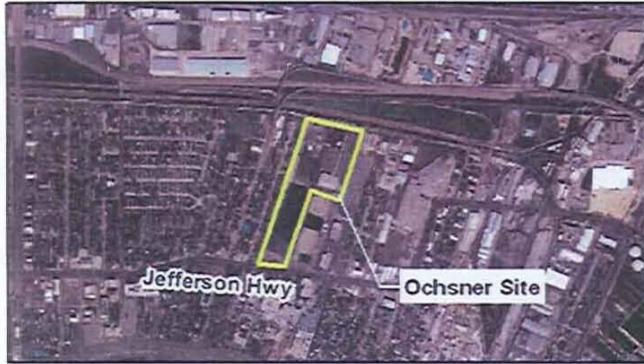
Sincerely,



Jim Rives
Administrator

JR/vsa

cc: Karl Morgan, CMD/SS w/plats
Tim Killeen, CMD/FI w/plats
Frank Cole, CMD/FI w/plats
Jefferson Parish w/plats
Orleans Parish w/plats



Legend

- Existing VA Site
- Proposed VA Sites
- Existing LSU Site
- Proposed LSU Sites

Previously Considered Alternative Locations for the LSU AMC

- Location 1
- Location 2
- Location 3
- Location 4
- Location 5
- Location 6

Printing Date: August 14, 2008
 File: M:\TVGIS Projects\Louisiana\VA Hospital Files\VA Hospital_All_Sites.mxd

FINAL PLATS

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
P. O. BOX 60267
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70160-0267

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

OCT 6 2008

Operations Division
Operations Manager,
Completed Works

Ms. Kimberly Arcement
United States Risk Management, L.L.C.
10621 North Oak Hills Parkway
Suite A
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70810

Dear Ms. Arcement:

This is in response to your Solicitation of Views request dated August 25, 2008, on behalf of the Office of Facility, Planning, and Control, concerning the request for determination regarding alternative site locations to restore healthcare services once provided by the Medical Center of Louisiana at New Orleans and the New Orleans Veterans Affairs Hospital at Jefferson and New Orleans, Louisiana, in Jefferson and Orleans Parishes.

We have reviewed your request for potential Department of the Army regulatory requirements and impacts on any Department of the Army projects.

We do not anticipate any adverse impacts to any Corps of Engineers projects.

Based on review of recent maps, aerial photography, and soils data, we have determined that these properties are not in a wetland subject to Corps of Engineers jurisdiction. A Department of the Army permit under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act will not be required for the deposition or redistribution of dredged or fill material on this site.

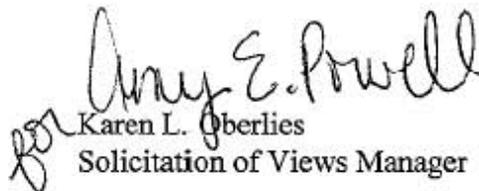
You and your client are advised that this approved jurisdictional determination is valid for a period of 5 years from the date of this letter unless new information warrants revision prior to the expiration date or the District Commander has identified, after public notice and comment, that specific geographic areas with rapidly changing environmental conditions merit re-verification on a more frequent basis.

Off-site locations of activities such as borrow, disposals, haul-and detour-roads and work mobilization site developments may be subject to Department of the Army regulatory requirements and may have an impact on a Department of the Army project.

Please contact Mr. Robert Heffner, of our Regulatory Branch by telephone at (504) 862-2274, or by e-mail at Robert.A.Heffner@usace.army.mil for questions concerning wetlands determinations or need for on-site evaluations. Questions concerning regulatory permit requirements may be addressed to Mr. Mike Farabee by telephone at (504) 862-2292 or by e-mail at Michael.V.Farabee@usace.army.mil.

Future correspondence concerning this matter should reference our account number MVN-2008-03116-SY. This will allow us to more easily locate records of previous correspondence, and thus provide a quicker response.

Sincerely,


for Karen L. Oberlies
Solicitation of Views Manager

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CITY OF NEW ORLEANS

C. RAY NAGIN
MAYOR

DR. EDWARD BLAKELY
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

October 7, 2008

VIA EMAIL AND U.S. MAIL

Don Klima
Director of Federal Agency Programs
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
Old Post Office Building
1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Suite 803
Washington, DC 20004

RE: CITY OF NEW ORLEANS ADOPTION OF SECTION 106 HISTORIC REVIEW PROCESS

Dear Mr. Klima:

I am writing to notify you and all Consulting Parties to the Section 106 process for Veterans Affairs Medical Center ("VAMC") and Medical Center of Louisiana at New Orleans ("MCLNO") projects of the City of New Orleans' intent to adopt the current historic review process as its own in fulfillment of all legal obligations under Department of Housing and Urban Development ("HUD") laws and regulations.

HUD Environmental Review regulations (24 C.F.R. § 58) require the recipient of Community Development Block Grant ("CDBG") assistance to assume responsibility for "environmental review, decision-making, and action that would otherwise apply to HUD under NEPA and other provisions of law that further the purposes of NEPA." See 24 C.F.R. § 58.4. HUD granted the State of Louisiana CDBG Disaster Assistance funds for the purposes of reestablishing the healthcare system and medical training centers damaged by Hurricane Katrina in New Orleans, Louisiana, specifically the VAMC and MCLNO. The State, in turn, will grant a portion of those funds to the City of New Orleans for acquisition of the VAMC site.

As the sub-grantee of CDBG Disaster Assistance funds, the City of New Orleans is designated the "Responsible Entity" for purposes of HUD environmental compliance, including HUD's compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. See 24 C.F.R. 58.5(a); 36 C.F.R. 800.2(a). The City has been a consulting party from the beginning of and throughout the VAMC and MCLNO Section 106 process. As such, the City has fully and actively participated in every aspect of the historic review process, including consulting party

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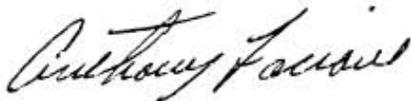


City of New Orleans Adoption of Section 106 Historic Review Process
October 7, 2008
Page 2 of 2

meetings, review of the draft Programmatic Agreement, and extensive discussions of appropriate mitigation measures. For purposes of historic preservation compliance, therefore, the City of New Orleans, as a full signatory to the Programmatic Agreement, intends to use the current Section 106 process in fulfillment of its HUD compliance obligations.

Should you have any questions about this matter, please contact me at (504) 658-4380.

Sincerely,


 Dr. Edward Blakely
Executive Director

cc: All VAMC/MCLNO Consulting Parties
Danielle Schopp, HUD Environmental Specialist
Anthony M. Faciane, Director of Neighborhood Stabilization
Brenda M. Breaux, Chief Deputy City Attorney

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FEMA

November 14, 2008

Scott Hutcheson
State Historic Preservation Officer
Office of Culture Recreation and Tourism
Post Office Box 44247
Baton Rouge, LA 70804

RE: Repair or Replacement of Healthcare Facilities Comprising the Medical Center of Louisiana at New Orleans (MCLNO) that were Damaged by Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, New Orleans, LA
Applicant: Louisiana Division of Administration, Office of Facility Planning and Control

Dear Mr. Hutcheson:

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) will be providing funds authorized under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, P.L. 93-288, as amended, in response to the following major Disaster Declarations;

- 1) FEMA-DR-1603-LA, dated August 29, 2005, as amended
- 2) FEMA-DR-1607-LA, dated September 23, 2005.

In a letter dated July 17, 2008, FEMA sought concurrence from your office regarding Areas of Potential Effect (APEs) for the above referenced Undertaking and identified historic standing structures contained within those APEs. FEMA has conducted evaluations of eight buildings within the APE for Alternative 3: Construct Replacement Facilities to determine whether they meet criteria for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places. These buildings are listed below:

Building Name	Address	Street
Dixie Brewery	2401	Tulane Avenue
Falstaff Brewery	2600	Gravier Street
Orleans House	1800	Canal Street
McDonogh No. 11	236	South Prieur Street
Deutsches Haus	200	South Galvez Street
St. Joseph's Church	1800	Tulane Avenue
Grace United Church	2001	Iberville Street
McDonogh No. 30	2228	Gravier Street

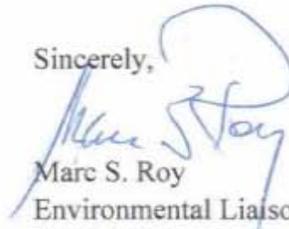
Page 2

Determinations of Eligibility

8 Buildings

FEMA has determined that all of the eight buildings possess the level of significance required for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Determinations of Eligibility for each of these buildings along with photographs and maps are attached for your review. FEMA requests concurrence from your office that these buildings are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Should you need additional information, please contact Tish Rankin at (337) 281-5637 or Tish.Rankin@associates.dhs.gov.

Sincerely,



Marc S. Roy

Environmental Liaison Officer

FEMA-DR-1603-LA, FEMA-DR-1607

Attachments

Cc: Kathleen Schamel, US Department of Veterans Affairs
Don Klima, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
Pam Perkins, Louisiana Division of Administration, Department of Facility Planning and Control

Description

A six-story brick building with white stone trim, round arches, a central Mansard dome, and a corner turret, Dixie Brewery was designed by William Fitzner. Fitzner was a German-born architect active in New Orleans in the late nineteenth century, responsible for several ornate double shotguns in the city, as well as the Weckerling Brewery, formerly located at Magazine and Camp Streets. Dixie Brewery is one of the two extant buildings from the city's early 20th century brewery district. The property has been embroiled in litigation and the building sits abandoned (Lind 2007: 1 Money).

By 1908 the Dixie brewery assumed the basis of its modern shape. The original U-shaped structure ranging from 1 story along its Banks Street side to 3.5 stories facing Tulane has undergone few alterations. A small auto repair shop was added along the north side by 1940 and expanded by 1951. Also by 1951 a series of small structures were attached to the inner sides of the U shape. A 1-story structure constructed for bottle storage by 1940 along the Rocheblave side of the block was removed within the following decade (Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps).

The most prominent alteration to the site is on the north side of the structure along Tulane Avenue. A bottling facility ranging between 1 and 2 stories was added at that location by 1940. By 1951, the bottling facility was expanded along the Tulane side of the block to the Rocheblave intersection, a move that coincided with the removal of the recently added bottle storage facility (Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps).

Before Katrina and subsequent looting, the Dixie Brewery possessed some particularly unique elements. The beer was brewed in a large, solid-copper kettle (that Walt Disney emulated for its brewpub in Disney World, Orlando, Florida) and fermented in a row of open cypress tanks. The building also sported large grain silos on the roof painted to look like Dixie Beer cans (Brand 2007).

History

The history of beer brewing in New Orleans follows the trajectory of the national industry. Across the nation, brewing emerged as an industrial concern and came increasingly under the control of large producers from the end of the Civil War until the 1890s. According to at least one historian New Orleans introduced the use of artificially manufactured ice to the brewing process in the late 1860s (Stack 2000:440). With the emergence of the twentieth century, local and regional breweries gained a firm foothold, often by expanding from their own saloons and taverns, until prohibition forced all but the largest breweries out of business (Stack 2000:436)

Beer brewing was a thriving industry in New Orleans for almost 100 years. Samuel and Louis Fasnacht, Swiss immigrants, kicked off the industry in the Crescent City in 1852 (Breerwood 2006). The city's brewery district grew steadily from the mid nineteenth to the early twentieth century, largely centered around Tulane Avenue. Valentine Merz, who came into the beer brewing business as a saloon keeper, opened Dixie Brewery on Halloween of 1907 (Thomas 2006: Living 1). The brewery, one of thirteen operating in the city, thrived until Prohibition, but managed to reinvent itself as the Dixie Brewing Company and produce non-alcoholic beverages until the 18th amendment was repealed in 1933. As the beer business became increasingly competitive in the mid-20th century, all the city's breweries shut down with the exception of Dixie. Though it survived prohibition, Dixie was in financial trouble by the 1970s, especially after a tainted batch of beer went out to the public over the Fourth of July weekend in 1975.

Joe and Kendra Bruno stepped in and purchased the ailing business in 1985. The Brunos set about righting the debt-ridden enterprise. Taking advantage of the beginning of the craft and microbrew trend they released a new beer that many credit with having saved the brewery, Dixie Blackened Voodoo Lager. Following the success of this new line Dixie turned out a handful of other critically acclaimed

new beers. To stabilize its market Dixie moved into the production of soft drinks alongside its beer and by 2000 produced a popular root beer (Reid 2000).

To some, Dixie has come to symbolize the city. In late 1990, Dixie became the first American-produced beer sold in the Soviet Union. The Brunos noted that overseas identification of the brand with the renowned Crescent City was what gave them this unique opportunity (*Modern Brewery Age*, 12 November 1990).

Dixie remained a functioning brewery and business until Hurricane Katrina (McNulty 2007). Until the storm Dixie was one of the few remaining regional breweries remaining in the South. Although the brewery is no longer used to produce Dixie, there are plans to do so. Until that time, the Brunos meet local and nationwide demand for the distinctive beer through a contract arrangement with Minhas Craft Brewery of Wisconsin.

Eligibility Recommendation

Dixie Brewery has been nominated as a Local Landmark by the Historic District Landmarks Commission. The building has been identified as a "Selected Landmark" within the Mid-City National Register Historic District nomination. Dixie Brewery is eligible for the National Register applying Criterion A: Industry as part of New Orleans' brewing past of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The property is also eligible for the National Register under Criterion C: Architecture as an example of Romanesque Revival architecture applied to an industrial form, with its heavy brick arches, massive tower, and banks of windows. While Dixie has accrued a number of historic additions, they are not as significant, nor as iconic, as the main block with the massive tower and Mansard dome that is recognized across New Orleans.

Works Cited

Brand, William

2007 Column on visit to New Orleans and Dixie Beer. 7 November. *What's on Tap*. Available online at <http://www.ibabuzz.com/beer/2007/11/07/a-column-about-new-orleans-and-dixie-beer>. Accessed online on 1 August 2008.

Breerwood, John

2006 "Dixie; Floated, but not Finished," *Where Y'at*.

McNulty, Ian

2007 "Dixie Beer Returns with the Help of a German-born Brewer on the Northshore," *Gambit Weekly*. 20 February. New Orleans, Louisiana. www.bestofneworleans.com Electronic Document accessed 26 June 2008.

Lind, Angus

2006 "Not Tapped Out- Dixie Brewery Owners Plot Their Comeback," *Times-Picayune*. 9 May: Money 1. New Orleans, Louisiana. www.newsbank.com Electronic document accessed 26 June 2008.

Modern Brewery Age

1990 "Soviet Union will be Whistlin' Dixie as Beer Arrives," *Modern Brewery Age*. 12 November.

Reid, Peter V. K.

2000 "Wish I had a Dixie," *Modern Brewery Age*. 27 November.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, New Orleans, Louisiana

Var. *Insurance Maps of New Orleans, Orleans Parish, Louisiana*. Available online at <http://sanborn.umi.com>.

Stack, Martin

2000 "Local and Regional Breweries in America's Brewing Industry, 186 to 1920," *The Business History Review*, Autumn 2000.

Thomas, Greg

2007 "Tax Breaks Get Scrutiny, Pass- Developer to Reveal Income of Projects," *Times-Picayune*. 17 February: Living 1. New Orleans, Louisiana. www.newsbank.com Electronic document accessed 26 June 2008.

Description

The Falstaff Brewery site occupies much of the block that is bounded by Gravier Street to the north, South Dorgenois Street to the east, South Broad Avenue to the west and Perdido Street to the south. The site contains a series of connected structures constructed of steel-frame and load-bearing masonry walls.

The concrete slab-on-grade foundation footprint is irregular, and the building heights span between five and ten stories. Roofs are flat except for a gable roof on a three-story addition to the linear warehouse on the South Dorgenois Street side of the site. A two-story addition, which sits atop to the original building on the Gravier Street side of the site, also has a gable roof, and third addition located within the center of site features a gable parapet roof. Roofing materials are not known. At the time of the building's survey, original windows and doors had been removed as part of a renovation project to convert the building into apartments and retail spaces. Since the survey, most of the wood windows on the South Dorgenois Street elevation have been replaced with new wood windows. Many of the original metal, louvered windows found throughout the complex also have been replaced with fixed-in-place, multi-pane metal windows.

What appears to be the original structure stands at the corner of Gravier and South Dorgenois streets, although some modifications have been made to it. The building is mainly industrial with the first floor denoted on the exterior by horizontal bands of concrete that cover the masonry walls. A band of molded concrete runs along the foundation, and a molded concrete plaque sits above the corner entrance at South Dorgenois and Gravier streets. Two black iron brackets once held lanterns on either side of the entry (the lanterns had been removed at the time of the building's survey).

Heading south along South Dorgenois Street from the original building, the site contains a smokestack displaying the Falstaff name in red lettering and a linear, two-story structure with a concrete stucco façade. A three-story addition, with a gable roof, concrete stucco façade and decorative bands of bricks at its corners, sits atop this structure. A two-story masonry warehouse is located on the southeast portion of the site. It is believed that this is a later addition as it does not appear on the 1940 Sanborn map of the site. The former bottling plant, the tallest structure on the site at seven stories, is connected to the original building's western side. The plant's structural system is visible on the exterior.

The brewery still retains two of its landmark features – the statue of King Gambrinus, the patron of beer, and the most notably, the vertical Falstaff sign that rises above the building. The statue of King Gambrinus stands atop the corner entrance of the original structure. The vertical sign, which sits atop the bottling plant, is capped with a weather ball that has not functioned continuously since the brewery closed.

History

It is believed the original building was constructed c. 1911 by the National Brewing Co. (1908 Sanborn maps show an empty square where the brewery now sits). In 1936, the St. Louis, Missouri-based Falstaff Brewing Corporation bought the National Brewing Co. and its New Orleans plant and began embarking on plans to expand the facility (Thomas 2006; n.p.). Most of the buildings on site date to Falstaff's refurbishment and expansion of the brewery (Thomas 2006; n.p.). Circa 1937 architectural plans on file at the New Orleans Public Library show that the architectural firm of Bendernagel and Cazale designed a warehouse for the brewery.

Falstaff became one of the three major breweries in New Orleans, including Dixie Beer and the Jackson Brewery (Inside Northside, March/April 2006; n.p.). Falstaff expanded its brewery again in 1945 and 1950. Architect Philip P. Cazale designed a cellar addition in 1945, according to plans on file in the New Orleans Public Library. In 1950, he and partner Bob W. Layer were hired for additions and alterations to

the bottling plant, according to architectural plans on file at the New Orleans Public Library. It is believed that this is when the iconic vertical Falstaff sign and weather ball were added to the brewery (Inside Northside, March/April 2006; n.p.).

The brewery sat abandoned from 1978 to 2006 when it was purchased for \$1.1 million by developer Theodore Mondale of T. Mondale Construction and his partner, the Renaissance Property Group (Thomas 23 June 2006; n.p.). The developers began renovating the brewery to convert it into 149 mixed-income apartments and retail space. The Falstaff office building at 2601 Gravier Street was demolished as part of the project.

Eligibility Recommendation

The Falstaff Brewery has been nominated as a local landmark by the New Orleans Historic District Landmarks Commission. The brewery is eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places under *Criterion A: Industry* as part of New Orleans' brewing past of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Works Cited

Bendernagel and Cazale

1937 Plans for additions and alterations to Falstaff Brewery. Held at New Orleans Public Library, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Inside Northside

2006 "Beer in New Orleans". March-April. Available online at <http://www.insidenorthside.com/MarchApril06/art11.htm>

Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, New Orleans, Louisiana

1940 *Insurance Maps of New Orleans, Orleans Parish, Louisiana*. Available online at <http://sanborn.umi.com>.

Thomas, Greg

2006 Article on Falstaff Brewery sale. 23 June. New Orleans, Louisiana.

Description

Located at 1800 Canal Street, the Charles Orleans house is one of the city's most outstanding examples of Victorian architecture. With its corner tower, jutting bay, asymmetrical façade and decorative wood work, the house features Queen Anne and Eastlake style influences.

The asymmetrical, two-story house appears to be built on a brick chain wall foundation, which features decorative foundation vents. Construction is wood-frame, and the moderate pitched hip roof is covered with asphalt shingles with barrel ridge tiles. The home features two dormers on each of its elevations, for a total of eight. The dormers are paired except for those on the southwest elevation. These dormers appear to be a later addition to the house, as a photo from the time of construction does not show them. Decorative wooden brackets are found on either side of the dormers on the northeast and southeast elevations.

The home's sheathing is varied, a feature typical of the Queen Anne style. The front façade features drop-lap siding, as well as panels underneath the windows of the home's two-story projecting bays. Other elevations are clad in weatherboards. The double-hung, one-over-one windows appear to be original, according to a photo of the house at the time of its construction. The southeast elevation contains some double-hung, two-over-two wood windows.

While much of the original Queen Anne and Eastlake style elements have been removed from the home, those that remain are fine examples of the styles. Elements that have been removed include two projecting gables on the northeast elevation, a second story porch with spindle-like balustrades and two circular porches at the northwest and northeast corners. The cupola that remains on the house has been altered, but is still a good example of the style. The first floor porch that remains features turned wood posts and Eastlake Style carved decoration. The first floor of projecting bay at Canal and South Dorgenois streets features carved wood brackets, as does the southeast elevation.

History

The house was constructed in 1899 for Charles Orleans, a cemetery memorial builder, whose family owned the home until 1934 (Huber 1984:39). Orleans was born in Montreal, Canada, on December 12, 1842 and began his career there overseeing the erection of a church (Miller 1998: n.p.). Orleans' checkered career in the building trades took him to New York, Chicago and Paris. It is reputed that he made and lost two fortunes and came to New Orleans after suffering from bad luck in Chicago (Huber, McDowell, and Christovich 1974: 61).

Orleans' career in New Orleans thrived. He erected many of the mausoleums in Metairie Cemetery and elsewhere. He had the leading monument firm in the city until about 1891 when he lost the competition to design and build the monument erected in memory of Superintendent of Police David C. Hennessy, who was shot by activists from the New Orleans Sicilian colony (Huber, McDowell, and Christovich 1974: 61).

Orleans is listed for the first time in the 1886 New Orleans City Directory, as an agent for Hollowell Granite Company at 36 Carondelet Street (later directories show his profession as a granite contractor and designer of monumental building works). City directories dating from 1886 to 1892 indicate that he resided at 359 Canal Street, then 344 Canal Street. It was not until 1900 that the directory lists his residence as the 1800 block of Canal Street. Further, data from the 1900 United States Census lists Orleans' house at Canal Street. Orleans passed away in 1923 (Huber, McDowell, and Christovich 1974: 61).

The house continued to be a residence until 1978 when it was purchased by the Orleans Parish Medical Society. The organization altered the home into offices, removing much of the gingerbread and altering the cupola. The house now stands as one of few remaining residential style structures dating to the late 19th century along this section of Canal Street.

Eligibility Recommendation

The Historic District Landmarks Commission lists the Charles Orleans House as a Local Landmark. In 2008, the Louisiana Landmarks Society listed the house as one of the Nine Most Endangered Sites in New Orleans.

The building is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under *Criterion C: Architecture* as it embodies the distinctive characteristics of Queen Anne style. It is unlikely that the structure is eligible for listing in the National Register under *Criterion A*, as there is no evidence that the building is associated with an event significant at the local, state, or national level. Inclusion under *Criterion B* is unlikely because it is not the only structure associated with Charles Orleans' productive life, since many of the cemetery monuments Orleans designed and constructed still remain. Eligibility under *Criterion D* (if the property has not yielded, nor is it likely to yield information important in prehistory or history) has not been assessed.

Works Cited

Brock, Eric J.

1999 *Images of America: New Orleans*. Arcadia Publishing, Mount Pleasant, South Carolina., 1999

Huber, Leonard V., Peggy McDowell and Mary Louise Christovich

1974 *New Orleans Architecture Vol. III: The Cemeteries*. Pelican Publishing Co., Gretna, Louisiana.

Miller, Mike

2008 Biography of Orleans, Charles A. Biography and Historical Memories of Louisiana from LAGenWeb Archvres. <http://www.usgwarchives.org/la/lafiles.htm> accessed 29 July 2008

New Orleans City Directories

Var. Directories of residents of the city of New Orleans. Held at the New Orleans Public Library.

United States Census Bureau

2006 United States Federal Census Images, 1820 – 1930. Online records extracted from www.ancestry.com on 29 July 2008.

Description

McDonogh School No. 11 was constructed in 1878 in the neighborhood popularly called Mid-City. The principal architect of the McDonogh Schools in the late 19th century was William Freret, a celebrated local architect and New Orleans native. Freret's public school designs are highly regarded even today with their symmetrical facades, natural light, and ample play space (Ferguson 1991). McDonogh No. 11 was one of Freret's most grand designs with a Mansard roof and Second French Empire detailing. Some of McDonogh No. 11's original architectural features have been removed, namely the elegant roof, but the striking roofline, large windows, and façade symmetry remain.

History

John McDonogh was born in Baltimore in 1779 where his father owned extensive real estate. John McDonogh began his career in Baltimore at the mercantile house of William Taylor. Taylor traded both domestically and internationally, eventually sending John McDonogh to other ports including New Orleans (Allan 1983: 5-10). John McDonogh eventually became an important agent for Taylor in New Orleans where he formed several trading businesses over many years including McDonogh & Payne, J. McDonogh, Jr. & Company, and Shepherd Brown & Company (Allan 1983: 12-16).

Inspired by his father's success in real estate and his own success in the mercantile business, McDonogh began purchasing real estate in 1803. McDonogh's first large real estate purchases were large land tracts in Spanish West Florida. During the next years McDonogh continued to purchase real estate including urban residences and rural plantations spread throughout the southeast. By 1806 he split his time tending to his merchant business and his real estate holdings (Allan 1983: 17-20).

Though New Orleans was a Spanish territory when McDonogh moved to New Orleans, he remained a union patriot. In 1815, McDonogh participated in the Battle of Chalmette (New Orleans) during the War of 1812 (Allan 1983: 30). In 1817, McDonogh left his urban New Orleans home to live at one of his plantations along the west bank of the Mississippi River, upriver from the Vieux Carré in New Orleans. The city around this plantation became known as McDonoghville, and more recently, Gretna. At this point, McDonogh increasingly became known as an eccentric hermit (Allan 1983: 31-35). McDonogh also began his philanthropic pursuits, beginning with a few orphans including his younger siblings. McDonogh paid the living expenses and education dues for several orphans while he managed his extensive land holdings (Allan 1983: 31-41).

At the same time that McDonogh was beginning his philanthropic pursuits, he devised a complex way in which his slaves could earn their freedom. In 1822, he secretly offered his slaves money in exchange for their work and then allowed them to buy their freedom with the wages he paid. The first group of McDonogh's slaves earned their freedom in 1842 and promptly left for Liberia, Africa. Though McDonogh received negative feedback from his fellow slave-owning colleagues, he maintained throughout the rest of his life that manumission of slaves was desirable and re-colonization of Africa was the best possible outcome for freed slaves (Allan 1983 43-53).

On October 26, 1850, John McDonogh died on his plantation in McDonoghville. His will was revealed shortly thereafter, and contained many surprising requests. The will provided the City of New Orleans and the City of Baltimore each half of the bulk of his estate to be used in the construction of free schools for the education of the lowest classes. Other provisions of his will provided money for his widowed sister, and the final manumission of his remaining slaves. (Allan 1983: 64, 75-77). McDonogh's estate, however, remained embroiled in the courts as the will executors tried to make McDonogh's complex last wishes a reality. The Civil War and further legal challenges to the will resulted in the slow application of McDonogh's wishes. However, eventually the City of New Orleans opened over 30 public schools

throughout Orleans and Jefferson Parish with the proceeds from McDonogh's estate (Allan 1983). Even though the funding was slow to be applied, the McDonogh's financing enabled the local school district to build and maintain facilities during the lean Reconstruction years and well into the 20th century (Devore and Logsdon 1991).

McDonogh No. 11 was built in 1878 at the corner of South Prieur and Palmyra Street (Allan 1983: 102). McDonogh No. 11 was one of 13 buildings designed by William A. Freret, a prominent New Orleans architect between 1875 and 1884. The original design of the building followed the same pattern as with McDonogh No. 6 and 7. This design had an open basement (ground floor) for covered play space and the two upper floors as instructional space. McDonogh also incorporated sliding walls in the classrooms to allow for flexible space utilization (Ferguson 1991: 310-316).

McDonogh was later renovated in 1951 and housed the New Orleans Center for Health Careers and Margaret Haughery School (Allan 1983: 102). McDonogh No. 11 is also an important site in the public school system's history of racial desegregation. In January 1960, court-ordered desegregation first took place in the Orleans Parish School System at McDonogh No. 19 and Frantz elementary schools. By the fall of 1961, six of the 118 Orleans Parish Schools had young African-American students enrolled in the first and second grades, including McDonogh No. 11 (Devore and Logsdon 1991). At sometime the roofline was radically changed with the removal of the towers, mansard roof, and circular windows.

Eligibility Recommendation

The building has been most recently used by the New Orleans Center for Health Careers and is currently undergoing renovation from Hurricane Katrina damage. McDonogh No 11 is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A: Education as an example of the education system developed in New Orleans as well as Criterion C: Architecture.

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Description

The *Deutsches Haus* is a cultural organization inside the Mid-City National Register Historic District dedicated to the preservation and celebration of German heritage. Three German civic societies joined in 1928 to purchase a structure that could serve as “a home for all the activities of the city’s German societies” (Stewart and Woodruff n.d.:3). Now in its eightieth year, members of the *Deutsches Haus* still hosts cultural events such as Oktoberfest, movies, language classes, concerts, and the camaraderie of a Biergarten from their location on South Galvez Street.

Cumberland Telephone and Telegraph Company bought the property in February 1910, suggesting a construction date of 1910-1912. The Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company purchased the property in 1926 only to sell to the *Deutsches Haus* in January 1928. A large crowd gathered at the dedication in November of that year. The structure was expanded in 1930 to accommodate its rapidly expanding membership. A dining room and two bowling alleys were included in the renovation (Stewart and Woodruff n.d.:3).

The *Deutsches Haus* is a two-story brick structure with little exterior ornamentation except a row of dentils beneath the white cornice and a classical door overhang. Members enjoy a pavilion-style dining room with a view of the garden. The second story is a meeting room with a stage at one end. The *Deutsches Haus* lost most of its original woodwork due to flooding from Hurricane Katrina but crews of volunteers were able to save the rest of the structure.

History

Recruitment of Germans into Louisiana began as early as 1717 when John Law and the Company of the West took control of the fledgling settlement at New Orleans (Campanella 2006:247). Many of those who survived the voyage settled upriver of New Orleans in an area that became known as *La Côte des Allemands*, or the German Coast. This agricultural community produced rice, corn, beans, peas, and tobacco which could be sold downriver in New Orleans (Merrill 2005:24-25).

War and famine drove large numbers of Germans into New Orleans in the 1810s. German immigration to the Crescent City continued to increase for the next forty years. During the 1830s roughly 9,000 Germans entered the port of New Orleans. This influx was followed by another near 42,000 in the 1840s. Germans accounted for approximately 35 percent of all immigration to the city from the 1820s through the 1850s (Merrill 2005:56). Though many of these immigrants continued on to other places, New Orleans had a sizable and active German population by the outbreak of the Civil War.

The *Deutsche Gesellschaft* (the German Society) emerged as one of the most prominent manifestations of the activities of the city’s German population. The society formed in 1847 to help the large number of immigrants entering New Orleans. Many of these immigrants spoke no English or were badly in need of financial assistance (Merrill 2005:57). In its first year of operation, the German Society aptly illustrated the efforts it would pursue well into the future by taking responsibility for the care of thirty immigrant orphans from Germany (Merrill 2005:59).

During and after the Civil War the German population grew very slowly. By 1860, official records indicated that New Orleans was home to the largest German population in the American South (Campanella 2006:248). Just thirty years later estimates placed the number of German-born residents of the city at over 11,300. The same estimates placed the population of American-born New Orleanians with German-born parents at over 42,300 (Campanella 2006:249).

Deutsches Haus represents an important element of the social life of Germans of New Orleans, beneficent organizations. One author places the number of such organizations formed by Germans in Louisiana

during the nineteenth century at: 43 fraternal organizations, 26 religious organizations, 24 German benevolent societies, 24 military organizations, 23 singing and musical groups, 21 trade and professional associations, 12 volunteer fire companies, 9 drama societies, 9 heritage societies, 8 sporting clubs, 7 political societies, 6 cultural societies, and 2 handicraft clubs, most in New Orleans (Campanella 2006:249). Germans banded together to maintain their cultural traditions, for recreation, and to support their compatriots who could not support themselves.

Eligibility Recommendation

Deutsches Haus is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under criterion A: German Cultural History. The important and unique contributions of Germans and their beneficent societies to the development of New Orleans are not preserved anywhere else in the city. In addition, this location is the most notable example of the ethnic group's efforts to preserve its cultural identity and thrive in the diverse Crescent City.

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Description

Saint Joseph's is the largest historical church in New Orleans, measuring 110 feet in width by 225 feet in length and standing 150 feet tall. The massive brick church is documented to contain two million bricks in the foundation alone (*States-Item* [S-I], 12 March 1975:n.p.). The building is Romanesque style with several important architectural details. The façade consists of three bays – the center entrance bay, and two outer bays. The center bay consists of a three-arched arcade supported by octagonal column shafts with Corinthian capitals. A large rose window dominates the façade which is topped with an arcaded row of 9 bricked-in arched windows set at an angle to one another forming an upside-down V. The two outer bays are undeveloped bell towers that contain four stories of windows. The first row consists of arched stained-glass windows with traditional engaged Corinthian columns. The upper three fenestrations have similar, but smaller, windows. The nave portion of the building (side elevations) have three rows of windows separated by buttresses. The first row of windows consists of elongated arched windows, most of whom have been bricked over. The next fenestration consists of a row of five sets of three arched windows. The clerestory fenestration consists of 10 sets of three windows (one roundel window flanked by two arched windows). The building is unique because it does not have either an apse or transepts, and the two bell towers on the front are unfinished. The interior of the church is accentuated by columns, arches, flying buttresses, and a beamed ceiling.

History

The parish of St. Joseph was created in 1844 (Christovich et al. 1998: 31). The first St. Joseph's Church was on Common Street (present-day Tulane Avenue) between Freret and Howard Streets, opposite the site of the Charity Hospital. On the same block were two schools, a boys and girls, associated with St. Joseph's Church (Robinson 1883). The religious order of the Vincentian priests, a loose collection of followers inspired by St. Vincent de Paul, took over the parish in 1858 (St. Joseph's Parish 1968). In 1896 The current site was purchased in 1866 to serve the increased needs of the parish as well as the site for its expanded educational services. The former church became St. Katherine's and was ultimately demolished in 1964 (St. Joseph's Parish 2008).

In 1869 the groundbreaking ceremonies for the present St. Joseph's Church building were witnessed by a large crowd. The first plan, designed by architect Thomas O' Neill, however, were not structurally sound. The work on the Church was halted for 10 years starting in 1875. Around 1885 the structural problems were fixed and construction continued using the plans of architect P.C. Keely (Christovich et al. 1998: 31). Brooklyn-based architect Charles Patrick Keely, a student of A.W.N. Pugin, designed the current structure at 1802 Tulane Avenue. Pugin advocated Gothic Revival Style through essays and building designs (Poesch and Bacot, eds., 1997: 208-213). Keely helped to popularize the Gothic Revival style in the United States, designing more than 500 Catholic churches over the course of his career (McAleer 1986:134). Among Keely's masterpieces is the Church of St. Charles Borromeo in Brooklyn, the Cathedral of St. John and St. Finibarr in Charleston, and St. Mary's Basilica in Halifax, Nova Scotia (Patrick 1980:137; McAleer 1986:134).

St. Joseph's Church was finished in 1892, almost 30 years after construction started. When it was finished, St. Joseph's Church was the largest church in the City of New Orleans. Some sections of the church including the projecting towers, apse, and transepts were never completed (Christovich et al. 1998: 31). The Church lacked much of its current interior ornamentation when it was finished in 1892. The main altar, various pictures, and pews were added over time as donations and funds were available. The only interior addition that affected the exterior is the replacement of the original clear glass windows with stained glass windows (St. Joseph's Parish 2008). In the late twentieth century two associated buildings

on the same block, a rectory and school, were demolished to accommodate the expanding Louisiana State University (LSU) medical school ([S-I], 12 March 1975:n.p., Sanborn 1940).

Eligibility Recommendation

Saint Joseph's Church is listed by the Historic District Landmarks Commission as a Local Landmark and is eligible for inclusion in the National Register under *Criterion C: Architecture* as an example of Romanesque religious architecture.

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Description

St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, now associated with the congregation of Grace United Methodist, dates to the late nineteenth century and epitomizes the Gothic Revival style popular during that time period. The church features a unique corner tower with decorative brick work, a prominent rose window, and sharply arched windows and prominent main entry. A historic rendering of the church from 1871 shows that some architectural detailing has changed (Figure 1). These changes include the removal of vergeboard on the cross gables, and the removal of the belfry and spire on the tower.

History

Grace United Methodist Church began as the St. John Evangelical Lutheran Church when it was built between 1852 and 1853 (Deiler 1894). It is difficult to determine when Protestants first came to New Orleans. The colony was largely Catholic and laws passed by the ruling authority banned the practice of other belief systems besides Catholicism (Deiler 1894: 9). The Treaty of San Lorenzo, signed in 1795, gave American citizens free use of the Mississippi River. This resulted in an influx of American settlers into the area, who also brought their Protestant beliefs. In 1805 the first open meeting of Protestants occurred in New Orleans. Soon after, different sects of Protestants broke away from the original congregation and constructed their individual churches (Deiler 1894: 10-11).

In 1826 the first German Protestant Church received a permit from the city to gather. This congregation eventually constructed a church building on Clio Street between St. Charles Street and Carondelet Street. This congregation was popularly known as the Clio Church (Deiler 1894:10-14). The 1840s and 1850s proved difficult for the Clio Church congregation. The congregation fragmented and several new German Protestant churches were formed including the Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Congregation (Deiler 1894: 15-17).

The first building constructed on the present site of the St. John's Evangelical Lutheran/Grace United Methodist Church was constructed in 1852. The land was donated by two of its members, M. Haas and Hein. Weber. The first building was a small "prayerhouse" that later became a kitchen and parsonage. A larger, permanent meeting building was also built between 1852 and 1853. This building is the extant church on the site. On 20 March 1853 the church was dedicated by the congregation (Deiler 1894: 65). A pastor from the Missouri Synod was assigned to the congregation but dissent among members of the congregation resulted in further splintering within the congregation with some members leaving the church for a Presbyterian Church and others leaving for a Reformed Church. However, the Church did remain in the Missouri Synod and membership increased (Deiler 1894: 65-67). In 1855, bells for the church were donated by Martin Halbritter who served as the congregation president for about 40 years (Deiler 1894: 67).

The Gothic Revival styling and design of the St. John's Church building reflects the influence of the Protestant Reformation and the Romanticism movement on all aspects of society including architecture and art. This influence was especially felt in Northern Europe (Benesch 1965: 61). The Reformation movement was based on the notion of returning to basic religious teachings by rejecting the complex pageantry that typified Medieval Catholicism. As a result, most Protestant sects worked to incorporate asceticism into the design of their church buildings. Along with the Protestant Reformation, the rise of Romanticism at the turn of the nineteenth century resulted in a retrospective treatment of the grand Gothic cathedrals built in the Middle Ages. For these reasons, the Gothic Revival Style became popularized at the turn of the nineteenth century. Prominent architects such as A.W.N. Pugin in Britain supported the movement back to Gothic, only simplified, through essays and building designs (Poesch and Bacot, eds., 1997: 208-213). The St. John Evangelical Lutheran Congregation/Grace United Methodist Church building reflects the popularity of the Gothic Revival style. Its sharply arched windows, heavy wooden

front door, bell tower, large rose window, steeply pitched roof, and imposing entrance makes it an excellent example of Gothic Revival architecture.

In 1857 a school, called St. John's and St. Johannes, associated with the church was constructed nearby on South Johnson Street. The *Robinson Atlas* labels the school a "German Lutheran School," and later Sanborn Fire Insurance maps designate the school as belonging to St. John's (Robinson 1883; Sanborn 1895, 1908). A few years later in 1866 four lots on Canal Street were purchased to found the St. John's Cemetery. The cemetery was later expanded to 13 lots in 1883 (Deiler 1894: 67). The congregation also formed a sister congregation on the west bank of the Mississippi River with a Church named the Evangelical-Lutheran Trinity Congregation. This congregation was ministered by St. John's pastor for a short time (Deiler 1894: 68).

In 1891 a neighborhood fire destroyed the original parsonage and another later building, the custodian's quarters. The parsonage was rebuilt that same year (Deiler 1894: 68-69). In 1882 division occurred within the church on whether to use the English language in services. Those wishing to remain using German the language in the church remained with the congregation at Prieur Street and Iberville Street. It was not until 1893 that a few English-language services were held in the church (Merrill 2005: 206). A 1908 map shows the main church building had expanded to its current footprint (Sanborn 1908). In 1917 the congregation sold the church building and built a new building at Pierce Street and Canal Street (Merrill 2005: 206) By 1940 the property had transferred to the African-American congregation, Grace Methodist, while the school was now designated as the Tulane Baptist Church (Sanborn 1940).

Eligibility Recommendation

The church is listed as a local landmark and is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C: Architecture as an example of the Gothic Revival style popular in the United States in the late nineteenth century. The church may also be eligible under Criterion A: Ethnic Heritage as illustrative of the influx of German immigrants in New Orleans during that same time period.

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Description

McDonogh School No. 30 was constructed in 1894 on the corner of Gravier Street and South Miro Street. The building follows the basic design of other McDonogh schools with a *piano nobile* entrance, two enclosed upper floors, and an originally open (now enclosed) ground floor designed for covered play space. The façade retains its original segmental arched windows on the first floor, and arched windows on the second floor. Towers adorn three corners, possibly missing the original fourth tower on the southeast corner. Remaining architectural details include extensive dentil detailing, course brick buttresses, and highly stylized window cornices on the façade and one side elevation.

History

John McDonogh was born in Baltimore in 1779 where his father owned extensive real estate. John McDonogh began his career in Baltimore at the mercantile house of William Taylor. Taylor traded both domestically and internationally, eventually sending John McDonogh to other ports including New Orleans (Allan 1983: 5-10). John McDonogh eventually became an important agent for Taylor in New Orleans where he formed several trading businesses over many years including McDonogh & Payne, J. McDonogh, Jr. & Company, and Shepherd Brown & Company (Allan 1983: 12-16).

Inspired by his father's success in real estate and his own success in the mercantile business, McDonogh began purchasing real estate in 1803. McDonogh's first large real estate purchases were large land tracts in Spanish West Florida. During the next years McDonogh continued to purchase real estate including urban residences and rural plantations spread throughout the southeast. By 1806 he split his time tending to his merchant business and his real estate holdings (Allan 1983: 17-20).

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and Jefferson Parish (Allan 1983). Even though the funding was slow to be applied, McDonogh's financing enabled the local school district to build and maintain facilities during the lean Reconstruction years and well into the 20th century (Devore and Logsdon 1991).

In 1883 most settlement in the area of McDonogh No. 30 remained below South Galvez. Nearby the future site of McDonogh No. 30, on the other side of Galvez was the Hotel Dieu hospital located at Common Street (now Tulane Avenue) and South Johnson Street. Five blocks away, and on the less settled area lakeside of South Galvez was the Marine Hospital located at Gravier Street and South Broad Street. The block where McDonogh No. 30 was eventually located was empty in 1883 (Robinson 1883).

McDonogh No. 30 was built in 1894 at the corner of Gravier and South Miro Street. According to the 1940 Sanborn Map the building was used as a National Youth Administration (N.Y.A.) Vocational School (Sanborn 1940). It closed in 1975 and in 1977 was reopened as the Career Education Center. That same year the building suffered fire damage (Allan 1983: 105). McDonough 30 most recently was used as the studios for WYLD radio. Currently the building is vacant after sustaining damage from Hurricane Katrina and the ensuing flooding.

Eligibility Recommendation

The building has been most recently used by the WYLD radio station. Currently the building is vacant. McDonogh No 30 is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C: Architecture and may also be eligible under Criterion A: Education as an example of the education system developed in New Orleans and Criterion B for the association with John McDonogh.

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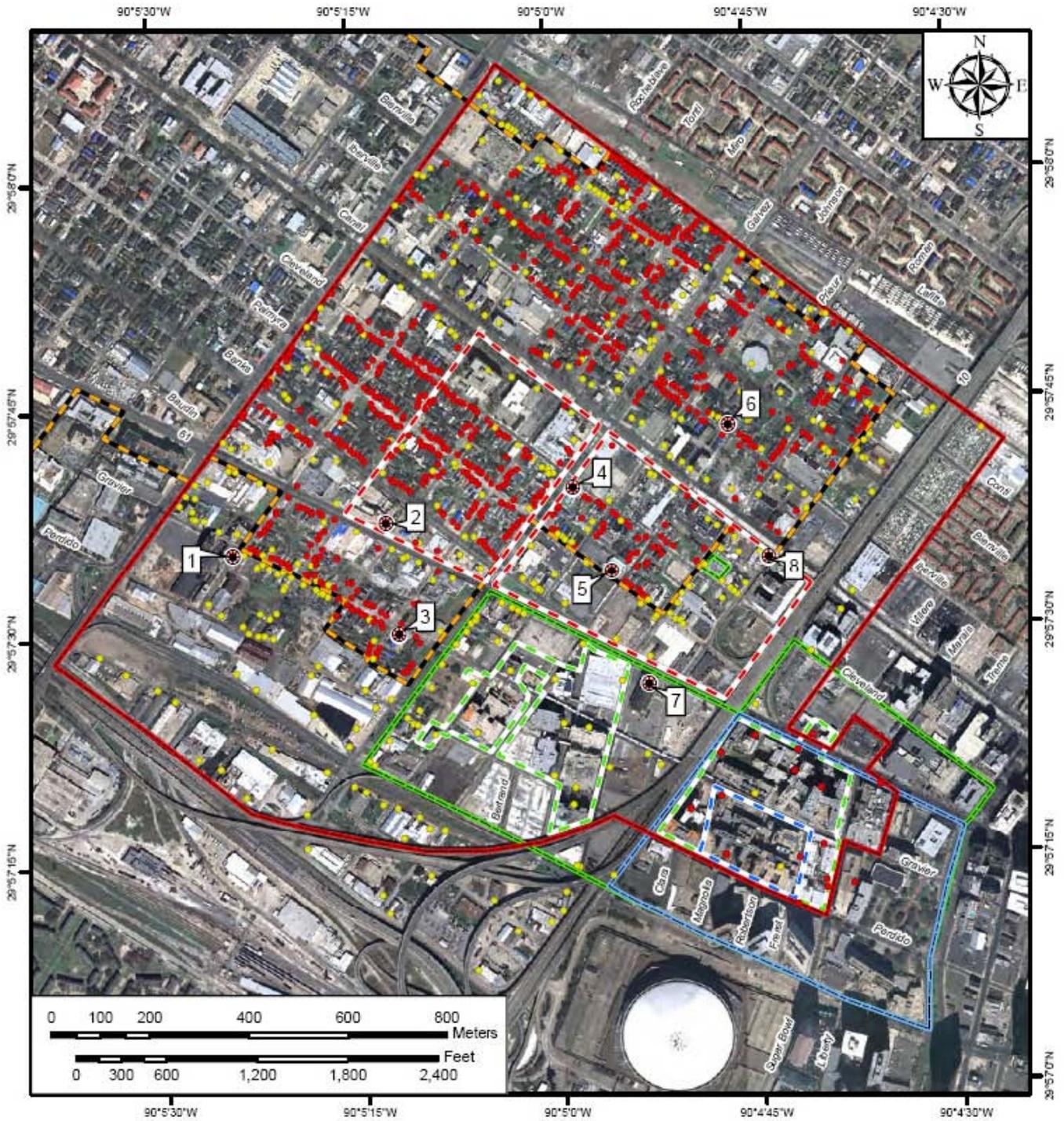
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Attachment 1:
Map



<p>Proposed Facility Footprints with Areas of Potential Effect</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contributing Property • Non-Contributing Property • Properties Potentially Eligible for NRHP --- Proposed VA Campus (Orleans) Footprint --- Proposed LSU Campus Footprint --- Proposed VA Campus and LSU Campus Area of Potential Effect --- Mid-City Historic District Outline --- Existing VA Campus Rebuild Area of Potential Effect --- Existing VA Campus Footprint --- Existing LSU Campus Rebuild Area of Potential Effect --- Existing LSU Campus Footprint
<p>Properties Potentially Eligible for NRHP:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1: Falstaff Brewing Company (2600 Gravier Street) 2: Dixie Brewery (2401 Tulane Avenue) 3: McDonogh No. 30 (2228 Gravier Street) 4: Deutsches Haus (200 S. Galvez Street) 5: McDonogh No. 11 (2001 Palmyra Street) 6: St. John's Evangelical Lutheran/Grace United Church (2001 Iberville Street) 7: St. Joseph's Catholic Church (1802 Tulane Avenue) 8: Orleans House (1800 Canal Street) 	

Attachment 2: Photos

Dixie Brewery
2401 Tulane Avenue, New Orleans, Orleans Parish, Louisiana

View of main
block of
brewery



View of
brewery from
Tulane Avenue



Dixie Brewery
2401 Tulane Avenue, New Orleans, Orleans Parish, Louisiana

Rear of
building from
Banks Street



Falstaff Brewery
2600 Gravier Street, New Orleans, Orleans Parish, Louisiana

View from Gravier Street



Main entrance



Falstaff Brewery
2600 Gravier Street, New Orleans, Orleans Parish, Louisiana

Brewery renovation under



Orleans House
1800 Canal Street, New Orleans, Orleans Parish, Louisiana

Canal Street
facade



View from Canal
Street and South
Derbigny Street



Orleans House
1800 Canal Street, New Orleans, Orleans Parish, Louisiana

Detail of Canal
Street facade



McDonogh School No. 11
2001 Palmyra Street, New Orleans, Orleans Parish, Louisiana

View of building from Palmyra Street and South Prieur Street



Rear of building



Palmyra
Street
elevation



View of
building from
Palmyra
Street and
South Prieur
Street



Rear of building



Deutsches Haus
200 South Galvez Street, New Orleans, Orleans Parish, Louisiana

Main Facade



Deutsches Haus
200 South Galvez Street, New Orleans, Orleans Parish, Louisiana

Northeast
corner



Northwest
corner



Deutsches Haus
200 South Galvez Street, New Orleans, Orleans Parish, Louisiana

Rear of
building



St. Joseph's Church
1802 Tulane Avenue, New Orleans, Orleans Parish, Louisiana

View of church from Tulane Avenue



Rear of church



St. Joseph's Church
1802 Tulane Avenue, New Orleans, Orleans Parish, Louisiana

Detail of
entrance



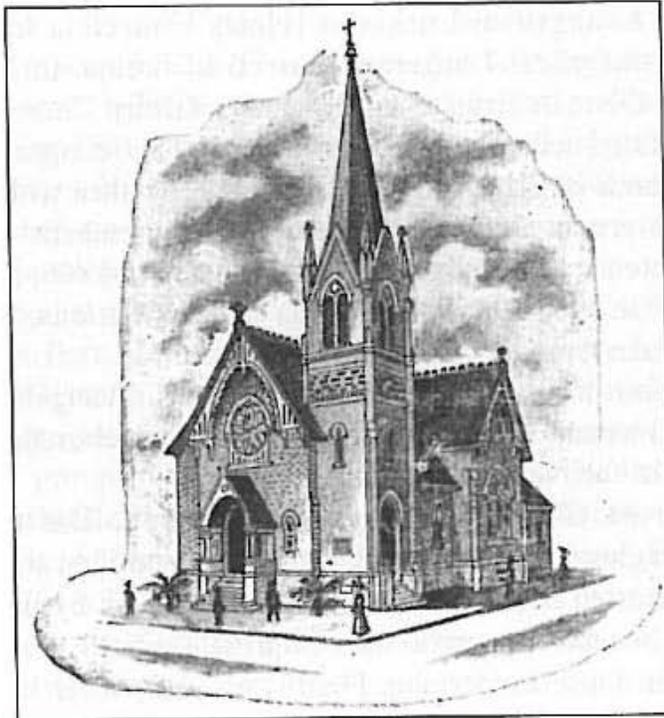
St. Joseph's Church
1802 Tulane Avenue, New Orleans, Orleans Parish, Louisiana

Rose window
at facade



**St. John's Evangelical Lutheran / Grace United Methodist Church
2001 Iberville Street, New Orleans Parish, Louisiana**

Historic rendering of St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church



Present day façade of church

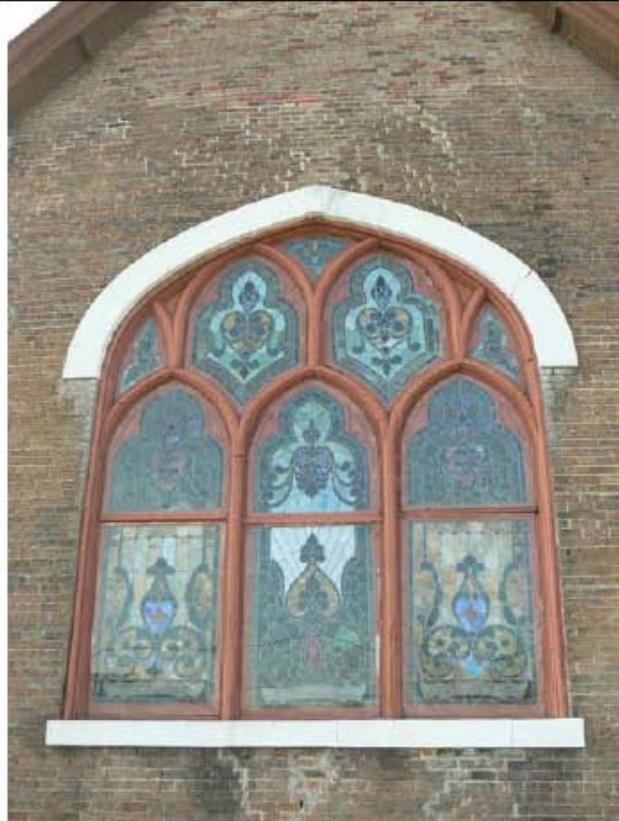


**St. John's Evangelical Lutheran / Grace United Methodist Church
2001 Iberville Street, New Orleans Parish, Louisiana**

Rear of church



Detail of stained glass window



McDonogh School No. 30
2228 Gravier Street, New Orleans, Orleans Parish, Louisiana

Façade of building



View of building from Gravier Street and South Miro Street



McDonogh School No. 30
2228 Gravier Street, New Orleans, Orleans Parish, Louisiana

Detail

