United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property

County and State

Section number _____ Page _____

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 15000697 Date Listed: 10/6/2015

Property Name: Standard Coffee Company Warehouse and Factory

County: Orleans State: LA

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

Signature of the Keeper

10-6-2015
Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

Section 8: Significant Dates

The significant dates noted in Section 8 are hereby deleted. Nominated under Criterion C, the date of its final construction/appearance serves as the period of significance and its significant date.

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

DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

697

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic Name: Standard Coffee Company Warehouse and Factory
Other Names/Site Number: N/A
Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

2. Location

Street & Number: 450 Mandeville Street
City or town: New Orleans State: LA County: Orleans
Not for Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets, meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register Criteria.

I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:
☐ national ☐ state ☒ local

Applicable National Register Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D

Phil Boggan 8/14/15

Signature of certifying official/Title: Phil Boggan, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer **Date**

Louisiana Department of Culture, Recreation, and Tourism

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting official: **Date**

Title: **State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government**

4. National Park Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

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

10-6-2015

Signature of the Keeper **Date of Action**

5. Classification

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

x	Private
	Public – Local
	Public – State
	Public – Federal

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

x	Building(s)
	District
	Site
	Structure
	object

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

Contributing	Non-contributing	
1		Buildings
		Sites
		Structures
		Objects
1	0	Total

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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions.): Industry/Processing/Extraction: Manufacturing Facility; Industrial Storage/Warehouse

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions.): Vacant/Not in Use

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions.): Modern Movement: International Style

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
foundation: Concrete block faced with brick
walls: Concrete block faced with brick
roof: Composite with wire glass skylight and metal vents
other: Steel doors; steel and glass windows with corrugated aluminum "Q" panels above windows

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Standard Coffee Company Warehouse and Factory (herein referred to as Standard Coffee), located at 450 Mandeville Street, occupies an entire block on the upriver edge of the Faubourg Marigny, adjacent to the Mississippi River's water front and the Public Belt Railway tracks (Figure 1). Designed in 1949-50 by the preeminent New Orleans preservationist/architect, Richard Koch, the building is constructed of concrete block and brick walls, with continuous windows surrounding the entire structure. Its design, as seen to observers today, is in the International Style. The rectilinear one-story warehouse occupies approximately 71,000 square feet. The one-story block on the north side, which has a mezzanine, designed for the packaging and manufacturing of the firm's products, comprises around 9000 square feet. The architect's sophisticated use of modern materials (aluminum panels, steel windows and doors, glazed ceramic tile) in a functional and utilitarian, but highly aesthetic manner, attests to the designer's talent and ingenuity. Standard Coffee remains today as a rare example of a design by Koch in a modernist, non-traditional style. Remaining essentially intact and only until recently still in use, the building retains a high degree of integrity and remains eligible for listing on the National Register. Fortunately, Koch's original drawings remain to document this fact (Figures 2-4).

Narrative Description

For over a century, William Boatner Reily and his descendants have run the Standard Coffee Company and the Reily Foods Company. In 1948, the family commissioned noted New Orleans architect, Richard Koch, to design a new warehouse/factory and distribution center to consolidate the company's physical operations. Located near the Mississippi River water front and the public belt rail lines, this new building at 450 Mandeville Street was featured in *Architectural Record* (1953) as "a building for a truck-to-door selling system." Koch's design met the company's functional needs with an aesthetic response. As further described in the 1953 article, the "building is done economically but pleasantly with concrete block and brick walls, steel pipe columns, steel beams and joists." The Reily family today still retains ownership.

The Mandeville Street facade or eastern elevation is dominated by the two-story section at the northern end (photos 1-2). This bay contains the office, boiler room, and two levels of manufacturing spaces (photo 3). On the Mandeville side exterior of this section, there is an office entry flanked by an aluminum "Q" panel wall at

the first level. Above this door and below the steel entry canopy, there are four bays of 4-light pivoting steel windows, repeated at the second level with five lites. The horizontal arrangement of aluminum panels and windows creates symmetry and weight to this portion of the elevation. The one-story warehouse section on the southern side has an innovative steel canopy door (80'-5" wide x 14'-9" high) for the shipping dock, which remains in excellent operating condition. Aluminum panels and company signage are located above the delivery door. A series of 3-light steel windows is located on each side of this massive door - a group of 3 to the right and 8 to the left (photos 4-6).

The Decatur Street or northern elevation has a horizontal emphasis provided by a curtain wall of steel windows and aluminum panels (photos 7-8). These windows brighten both levels of the manufacturing rooms. As described by Koch in 1950 article to a *Times Picayune* reporter, he designed the building to give maximum light "with continuous windows surrounding the entire structure." In the same article, he elaborated on his use of the aluminum panels, which he said were "lighter than masonry" and contained "insulation qualities." At the western end of the Decatur elevation, a vertical series of windows illuminate the stair exit from the manufacturing area (photos 9-10).

The one-story warehouse wall on the Marigny Street or western elevation has a series of three-light steel windows on each side of the 40'-5" steel canopy receiving dock door – 9 on the right and 13 on the left (photos 11-14; 16-17). To the south of this entry is pierced brick detailing to provide ventilation for the interior restrooms (photo 15). The North Peters or southern elevation includes a series of seven openings with 9'-6" sliding steel doors, used for Public Belt rail traffic loading, as well as a continuous row of three-light windows in the upper wall totaling 50 (photos 18-21).

The material for the flat roof is a built-up composite. On the warehouse section, the roof has eight wire-glass skylights and twelve iron vents. The roof of the 2-story office/factory block has a large billboard and some tanks (figure 5).

The building's interiors manifest Koch's attention to utilitarian as well as "pleasing" details. The two-story office/manufacturing area not only receives profuse light from the Decatur Street windows but also from clerestory windows on the southern side of the second level. The work areas are further brightened by glazed ceramic yellow tile wainscoting and industrial-style lighting. Built-in fans provide additional ventilation (photos 25-30). On the southern side of the first floor of the work area, 8' wide sliding doors provide access into the warehouse. At the second level, a hydraulic lift, fork lift and ladder serviced interior transfer and communication into the warehouse. The stair hall is located at the western end of the two-story bay (photos 31-32).

The expansive warehouse is a handsome open area, supported by steel beams and rows of iron columns (photos 33-36). Light is provided by exterior windows on three sides of the building, eight wire-glass skylights, and industrial-style hanging lamps (38, 39). The ceiling/roof is also pierced by twelve iron vents. On the northern side are the entrances into the manufacturing areas; and on the eastern side, there is the office area, as well as the shipping dock (37, 38, 39).

Assessment of Integrity

The Standard Coffee Company Warehouse and Factory retains a highest degree of integrity of location, setting, feeling, design, workmanship, materials and association. Its design was made with great attention to functionality, using then up-to-date materials and systems, as well as acknowledging the aesthetic value of form following function. Standard Coffee remains as a rare example of a "modernist" design by eminent traditionalist architect Richard Koch. The Reily family has owned the building since its construction and has maintained it in

the finest manner. The building retains its original features, inside and out, and remains eligible for the National Register.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

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

Criteria Considerations:

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

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions.): Architecture

Period of Significance: 1950

Significant Dates: 1949-50

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

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

Architect/Builder (last name, first name): Koch, Richard

Period of Significance (justification): For a brief period during the late 1940s and early 1950s, the traditionalist architect, Richard Koch, produced several designs that showed an interest in non-historic revival styles and types. The nominated resource dates from this period and remains as one of New Orleans' earliest expression of the International Style. The period of significance for the building is the completion date of 1950.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary): N/A

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

Standard Coffee Company Warehouse and Factory (1949-50) is eligible under Criterion C in the area of architecture at the local level. This building is one of the earliest expressions of the International Style in New Orleans, or what Louisianan architectural historians, Donna and Jonathan Fricker, called the "Holdover International Style." More significantly, the subject building is the only remaining example of the International Style designed by architect Richard Koch. His slightly earlier Lafayette, Louisiana, Charity Hospital Tuberculosis Unit, (1947-1949) was demolished (Figure 7). The period of significance for Standard Coffee is 1949- 54, during which years Koch produced several designs that evinced an active interest in combining up-to-date mid-20th century stylistic trends and materials with post-World War II societal demands. In this period, his professional output included the subject industrial building as well as several medical and educational facilities, all in varying modernist forms and styles. Standard Coffee, however, is the sole, surviving example of a building designed by Koch in the International Style and is the only example of an industrial building in New Orleans fashioned according to the tenets of the International Style.

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

Criterion C: Architecture – Standard Coffee Company Warehouse and Factory and the International Style

The International Style in Louisiana

The following context for the International Style in Louisiana is taken from the Baton Rouge Savings and Loan Association nomination:

Named by Henry-Russell Hitchcock and Phillip Johnson in the book, *The International Style*, for the 1932 Museum of Modern Art (MOMA) architectural exhibition, can be seen as the first phase of the overall Modernist Movement that emerged in the 1920s in Western Europe from the work of Peter Behrens, J.J.P. Oud, Bruno Taut, Le Corbusier, Walter Gropius, Mies van der Rohe and others, and lasted until the mid-1950's. These architects abandoned the previous decorative styles to express a new modern form and functional theory of architecture appropriate to the age of the machine, based on new construction techniques- such as glass, steel and concrete, and an unornamented style that emphasized geometric shapes, flat roofs, balanced asymmetrical fenestration instead of forced symmetry, bands of windows, and open plans.

In Louisiana, examples of the International Style first appeared in the mid-1930s but mostly date from the late 1940s and early 1950s. The earliest proponents of the International Style in Louisiana were the Shreveport, Louisiana architect-brothers, Samuel and William Wiener. Samuel Weiner designed the earliest and most highly regarded International Style buildings, including the demolished Shreveport Municipal Incinerator (1934). Such important low rise International Style buildings such as this one have been demolished, and a relative few remain in Louisiana, with the exception of the Baton Rouge Savings and Loan Building (1955; figure 6). In New Orleans, the International Style was used mainly for high-rise corporate buildings such as the Shell Building (1952) and the Texaco Building (1955). Other examples of this style in New Orleans include several schools--McDonogh 36 Elementary School (1954; 2101 Freret Street) and Phillis Wheatley Elementary School (1955; demolished). All these New Orleans examples postdate the Standard Coffee Company building by several years.

Richard Koch and the Modernist Movement

Perhaps best remembered for his contributions as a seminal leader in Louisiana's post-World War I preservation movement, New Orleans architect Richard Koch (1889-1971) was also an innovative designer. As a district officer with the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) for the Work Progress Administration (WPA) during the depression years, Koch and his entourage traversed the state to document the state's rich, often endangered architectural treasures. Koch's haunting photographs frequently are all that is left of much of Louisiana's built past. During the 1920s and 30s, he also was instrumental in the French Quarter renaissance, along with the creation of the Vieux Carré Commission (1936) and the Arts and Crafts Club of New Orleans (1922). Shadowed by these immense cultural and social contributions to south Louisiana, Koch's role as an evolving designer may be overlooked.

The son of the prominent New Orleans builder, Julius Koch, the young architect received his undergraduate degree at Tulane University before continuing his studies in Paris at the École des Beaux Arts (1911-1914). After working in several northeastern and New Orleans firms, Koch formed a partnership with architect Charles R. Armstrong, which lasted from 1916-36. The Armstrong Koch firm was instrumental in such early preservation efforts as the restoration of Shadows-on-the-Teche (1922, National Historic Landmark - 1974) and the Victor David House, 622 St. Peter Street (1922). In 1922, Koch designed a new building at 616 St. Peter Street for Le Petit Theatre (Figure 8). Local architectural historians consider this building the first conscious effort to design a modern building in a traditional French Quarter style. Therefore, the Vieux Carré Commission has rated the theatre building of "major significance."

Armstrong left the partnership in 1936 and preservation architect/historian Samuel Wilson joined Koch in the practice in 1935. During the 1930s and early 1940s, the pair continued with their documentation work with the HABS program. Koch and Wilson designed a number of buildings for the WPA in New Orleans City Park including the golf house, pigeonniers, shelters, bridges, gardens, and stadium. The firms' prolific output included residences, commercial, and educational structures, always using traditional idioms of architecture. In *Life Magazine's* 1938 pictorial essay "Eight Houses Designed by Famous American Architects," Koch's proposed clapboard residence was coupled in comparison with a design by modernist architect Edward Durell Stone. Koch especially admired the historic Louisiana raised plantation building plan and adapted the form for his 1935 residential design at 89 Audubon Boulevard in an early example of the Louisiana Colonial Revival style (Figure 9).

After World War II and the discontinuation of the HABS project, Koch designed several buildings that note worthily experimented with the mid-20th century trends, three of which were included in the early 1950s in *Architectural Record*, a century old monthly magazine published in Manhattan and devoted to outstanding innovative architecture throughout the world. His demolished circa 1949 Tuberculosis Unit (Lafayette, Louisiana) was featured in April 1951 as "A Tuberculosis Unit for a General Hospital". The photographs show a very pleasing, compact building in a well-landscaped campus (Figures 10, 11). The article noted that the architect gave "great attention to color schemes in the wards…in areas where patients spend so many weary hours." The composition of the masses of the building's wings and the fenestration arrangement clearly show the influence of the International Style.

The August 1953 *Architectural Record* showcased Koch's 1949 design for Standard Coffee Company Warehouse and Factory in an issue devoted to industrial buildings (Figures 12-15). As noted in the article, the "building is done economically but pleasantly with concrete block and brick walls, steel pipe columns, steel beams and joists." As with the tuberculosis unit, Koch used color (yellow glazed ceramic tiles) and light to the benefit of the workers. Additionally, the use of modern materials and mechanisms such as the smoothly-operating canopy and sliding steel doors, industrial lighting, roof skylights and vents, and built-in fans greatly improved the working environment, thereby increasing productivity. The warehouse/factory clearly manifests elements of the International Style, especially on the northern Decatur Street elevation, with its lack of ornamentation except for the horizontal rhythm of the fenestration and aluminum "Q" panels. While Standard Coffee at first glance might appear unimposing and pedestrian, upon closer scrutiny, Koch's sophisticated touches become evident to be admired.

Koch designed several other buildings during this period that clearly acknowledged modern trends. The Bowie Medical Arts Building, 3435 Prytania Street (1949) has decorative elements reflecting Mayan influences and the Art Deco Movement; and the horizontality of the fenestration of Tulane University's Patterson House Dormitory (1949) also shows some influence of the International Style (Figures 16, 17). The November 1956 *Architectural Record* featured Koch's 1955 Southwest Louisiana Hospital in Mandeville, Louisiana. This mental health facility composed of spread-out, small-scaled one-story units displays Koch's functional architectural planning, as well as his concern with integrating the spacious complex with the landscaped grounds. While not illustrious of the "Holdover International Style," this hospital employs "modern" fenestration materials and composition (Figure 18).

Summary

Throughout the remainder of his career until his death in 1971, Richard Koch, with his business partner Samuel Wilson, Jr., steered their architectural firm into becoming one of the country's most important preservation firms, overseeing major restoration projects as well as devising new designs, most of which were traditional in form and spirit. His preference for traditional forms likely derived from an acknowledgment that these forms respond well to the Louisiana climate rather than to regressionism. Koch's innovative designs from 1949-55, however, show his keen interest in architectural theory. Standard Coffee remains as his only extant example of a building designed according to the tenets of the International Style, including such key features of the early 1920s and 1930s International Style as an absence of ornament, bands of machined metal and glass windows, horizontality, flat roofs, cantilevered canopies and ledges and an emphasis on asymmetric balance. As one of the city's earliest expression of the International Style and the only example in New Orleans of an industrial building in this style, the Standard Coffee Company Warehouse and Factory deserves to be listed on the National Register. Its design was a remarkable feat for an architect esteemed as southern Louisiana's pioneer preservationist architect.

Developmental History/Additional historic context information

See above.

9. Major Bibliographical Resources

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

National Register of Historic Places, Baton Rouge Savings & Loan Association, Baton Rouge, East Baton Rouge Parish, Louisiana, #13001126.

Fricker, Jonathan and Donna, "Louisiana Architecture 1945-1965: Modernism Triumphant- Commercial and Institutional Buildings. Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation.

"Industrial Buildings." *Architectural Record* 114 (1953): 148-171. [Re: Standard Coffee Company building, New Orleans, LA]

Koch, Richard Papers and Photographs – Collection 80. Southeastern Architectural Archive, Special Collections Division, Tulane University Libraries

McCollam, Julie H. "Richard Koch." *KnowLa Encyclopedia of Louisiana*. Ed. David Johnson. Louisiana Endowment of the Humanities, 31 January 2011.

"Mental Hospitals." *Architectural Record* 120 (1956): 201-232. [Re: Southwest Louisiana Hospital, Mandeville, LA]

"Plans on Market for Erecting Large New Warehouse and Plant Building in New Orleans." *Times Picayune*, December 19, 1949.

"Richard Koch, FAIA." Pioneers in Preservation: Biographical Sketches of Architects Prominent in the Field before World War II. Washington, DC: The American Institute of Architects Committee on Historic Resources, 1990: pp. 50-52.

"Slate $500,000 Brick Warehouse To Be Constructed for Standard Coffee." *Times Picayune*, January 29, 1950.

"Tuberculosis Hospitals." *Architectural Record* 109 (1951): 135-160. [Re: Lafayette, LA Charity Hospital]

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

__x_ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
____ previously listed in the National Register
____previously determined eligible by the National Register
____designated a National Historic Landmark
____ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #_____
____recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
____ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:
_x__ State Historic Preservation Office
____ Other State agency
____ Federal agency
____ Local government
____ University
____ Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): ____N/A_____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: 1.630 acres

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
Datum if other than WGS84:_____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)
1. Latitude: 29.962371 Longitude: -90.054426

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

Entire square 9 bounded by Mandeville St on the east, Marigny St on the west, North Peters St to the south, and Decatur Street to the north. Located in Faubourg Marigny, Third Municipal District, New Orleans, LA.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)
The boundaries chosen reflect the history property boundaries of the building and site.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Hilary Somerville Irvin, consultant
organization:
street & number: 5232 Coliseum St
city or town: New Orleans state: LA zip code: 70115
e-mail: hilaryirvin@gmail.com
telephone: 504-616-8869
date: June 15, 2015

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 3000x2000 at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Standard Coffee Company Warehouse and Factory, 450 Mandeville Street
City or Vicinity: New Orleans
County: Orleans Parish
State: Louisiana
Name of Photographer: Hilary Somerville Irvin
Date of Photographs: May 25, 2015

1 of 38. Exterior. 450 Mandeville St. facade, looking southwest
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21 of 38. Interior, 1st floor, looking southeast toward main entry, with office at left & steps to upstairs at left foreground
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23 of 38. Interior, 1st floor, boiler room, looking south into warehouse area
24 of 38. Interior, 1st floor manufacturing area, with glazed ceramic walls, steel windows at left & steel sliding door into warehouse at right, looking east toward front
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Figure 1.450 Mandeville. 1951 updated Sanborn Map

Figure 2. 450 Mandeville, elevations, Richard Koch, 1949. (New Orleans Public Library, Louisiana Collection)

Figure 3. 450 Mandeville, 1st floor plan, Richard Koch, 1949. (New Orleans Public Library, Louisiana Collection), keyed to photographs.

Figure 4. 450 Mandeville, 2nd floor plan, Richard Koch, 1949. (New Orleans Public Library, Louisiana Collection), keyed to photographs.

Figure 5. 450 Mandeville. Aerial view, Google map

Figure 6. Baton Rouge Savings and Loan (1955). An example of the "Holdover International Style."

Figure 7. Tuberculosis Unit, Lafayette, LA. (Demolished). Richard Koch, architect, 1948-49. Photo courtesy of Robert Cangelosi, Koch & Wilson Architects

Figure 8. 616 St. Peter, New Orleans, LA. Richard Koch, architect (1922). Photo, Collins C. Diboll Vieux Carré Digital Survey

Figure 9. Figure 9. 89 Audubon Boulevard, New Orleans, LA. Colonial Revival Residential Design, Richard Koch, architect (1935)

Figure 10. Tuberculosis Unit. Architectural Record, April 1951

Figure 11. Tuberculosis Unit. Architectural Record, April 1951

Figure 12. Feature article: Standard Coffee Co. Warehouse & Factory. *Architectural Record* August 1953

Figure 13. Feature article: Standard Coffee Co. Warehouse & Factory. Interior & floor plan. *Architectural Record* August

Figure 14. Feature article: Standard Coffee Co. Warehouse & Factory. Mandeville Street façade, with canopy door closed & open. *Architectural Record* August 1953

Figure 15. Feature article: Standard Coffee Co. Warehouse & Factory. Decatur Street elevation. A*rchitectural Record* August 1953

Figure 16. 3435 Prytania St., Nola. Medical Arts Building. Richard Koch, architect (1949)

Figure 17. Southwest Louisiana Mental Hospital, Mandeville, Louisiana. Richard Koch (1955) *Architectural Record*, November 1956

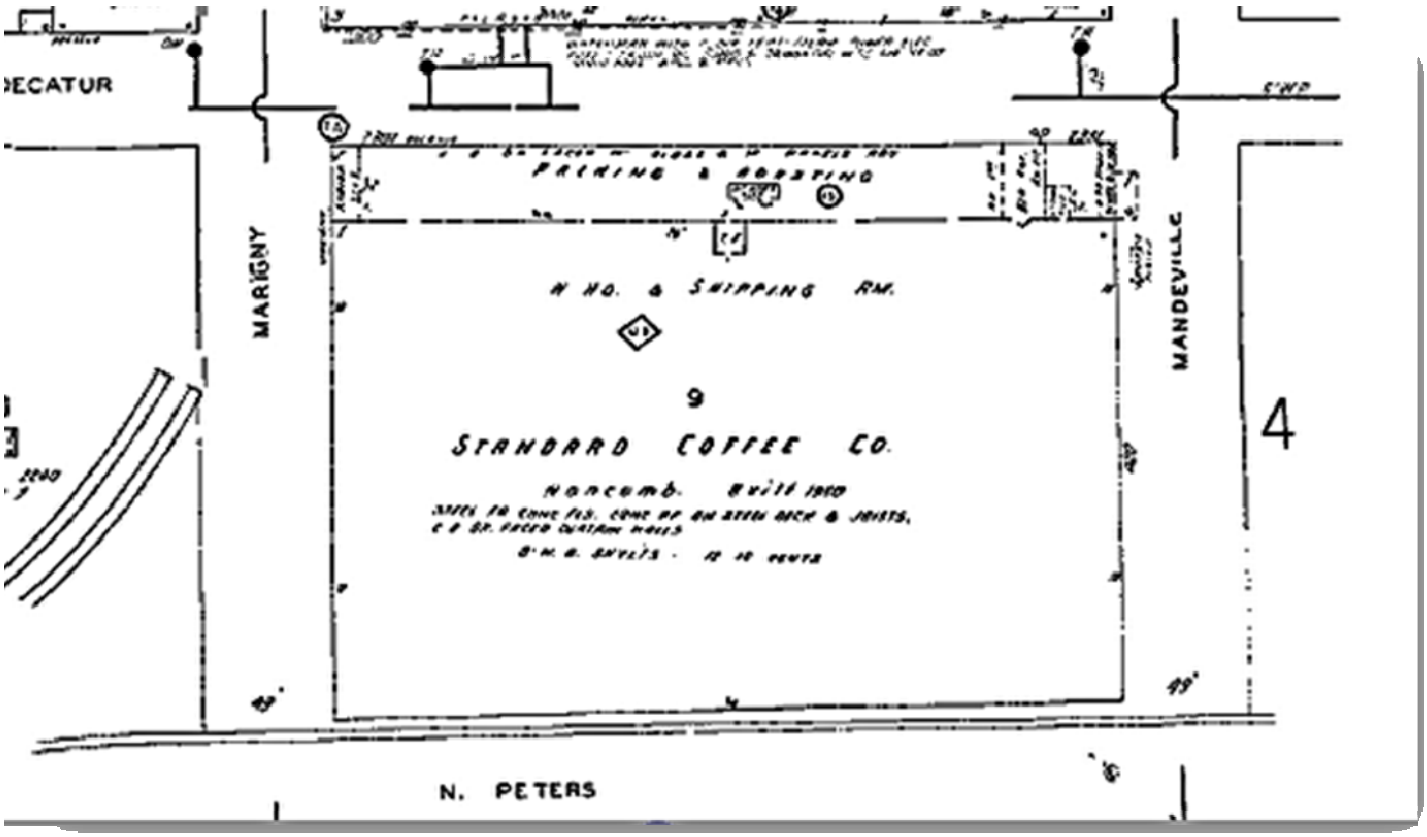


Figure 1.450 Mandeville. 1951 updated Sanborn Map. Image courtesy the State Library of Louisiana Digital Sanborn Map Collection.

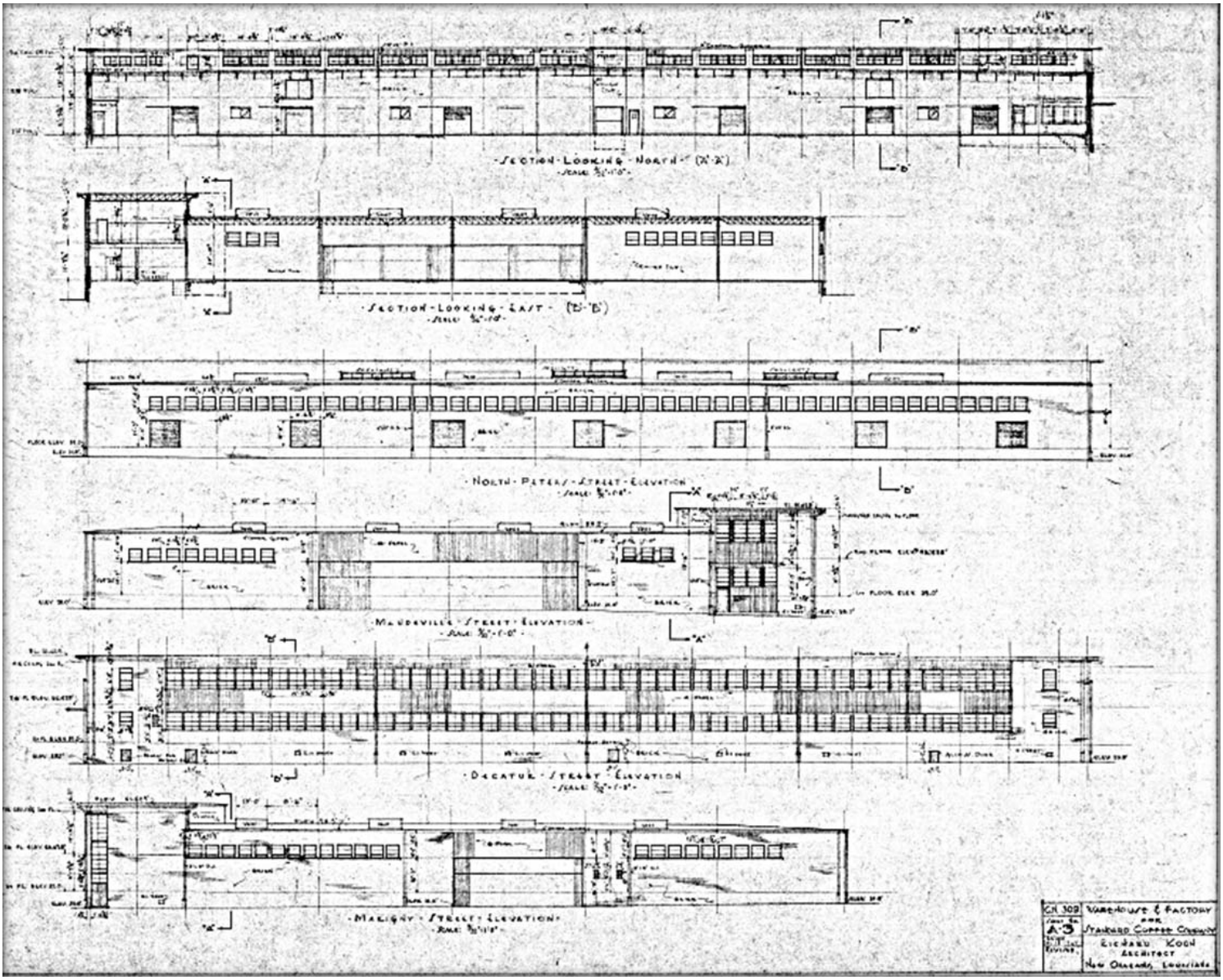


Figure 2. 450 Mandeville, elevations, Richard Koch, 1949. Image courtesy of New Orleans Public Library, Louisiana Collection.

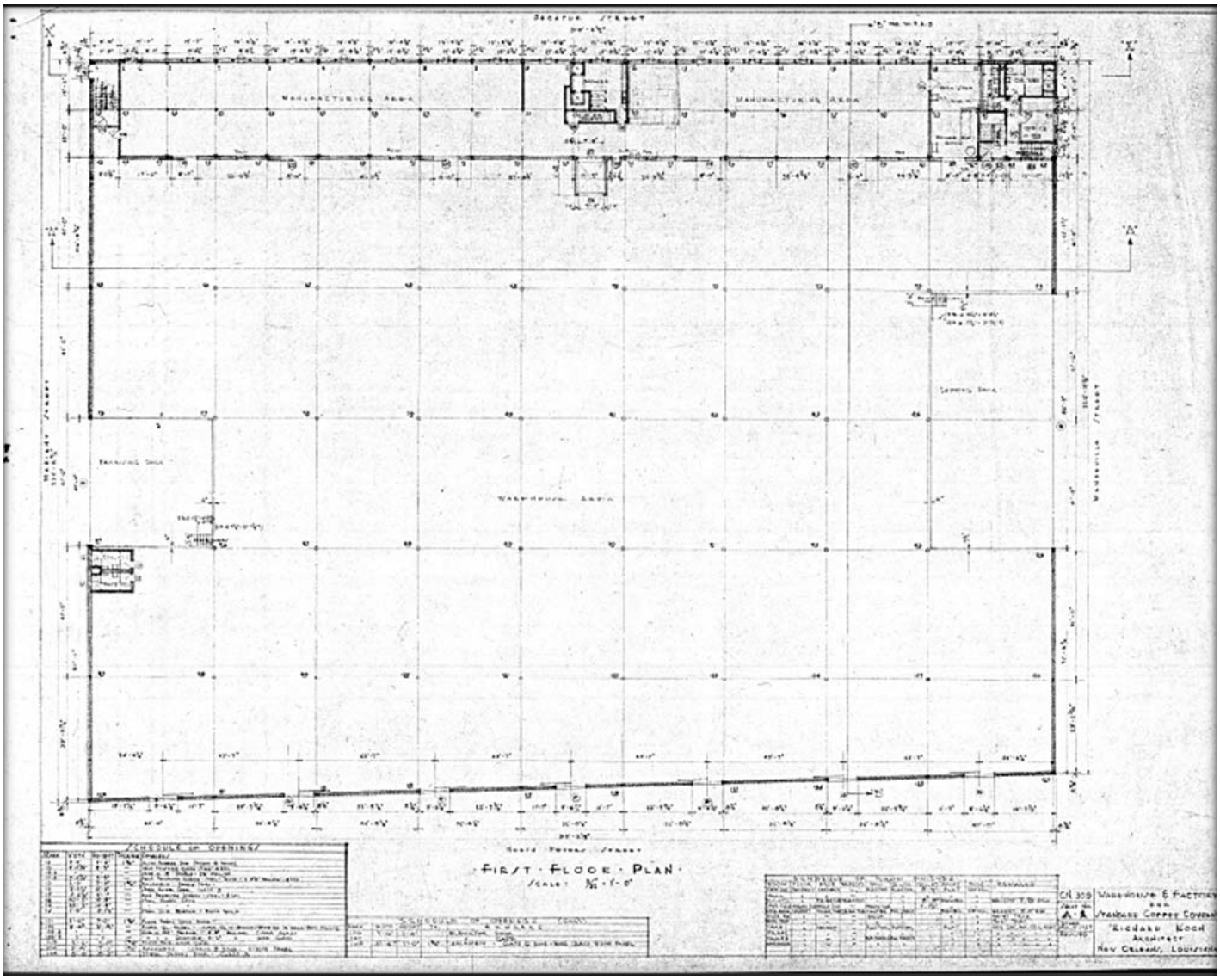


Figure 3. 450 Mandeville, 1st floor plan, Richard Koch, 1949. Image courtesy of New Orleans Public Library, Louisiana Collection.

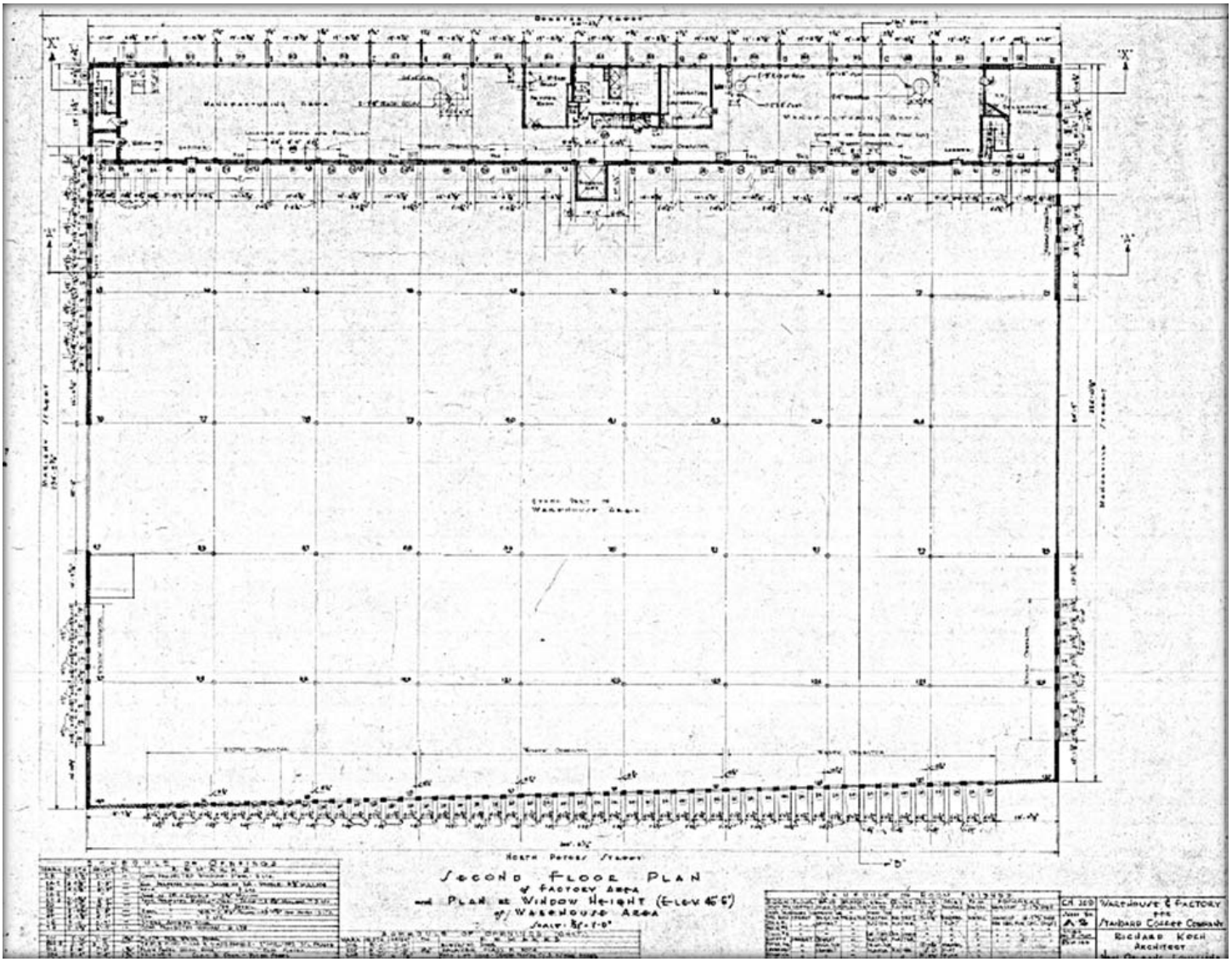


Figure 4. 450 Mandeville, 2nd floor plan, Richard Koch, 1949. Image courtesy of New Orleans Public Library, Louisiana Collection.

Figure 5. Standard Coffee Company Warehouse and Factory, 450 Mandeville. Aerial view. Image courtesy of www.google/maps.com.

Figure 6. Baton Rouge Savings and Loan (1955). An example of the "Holdover International Style. Image courtesy of www.nola.com.

Figure 7. Tuberculosis Unit, Lafayette, LA. (Demolished). Richard Koch, architect, 1948-49. Photo courtesy of Robert Cangelosi, Koch & Wilson Architects.

Figure 8. 616 St. Peter, New Orleans, LA. Richard Koch, architect (1922). Image courtesy of Collins C. Diboll Vieux Carré Digital Survey.

Figure 9. 89 Audubon Boulevard, New Orleans, LA. Colonial Revival Residential Design, Richard Koch, architect (1935). Image courtesy of www.google.com/maps.

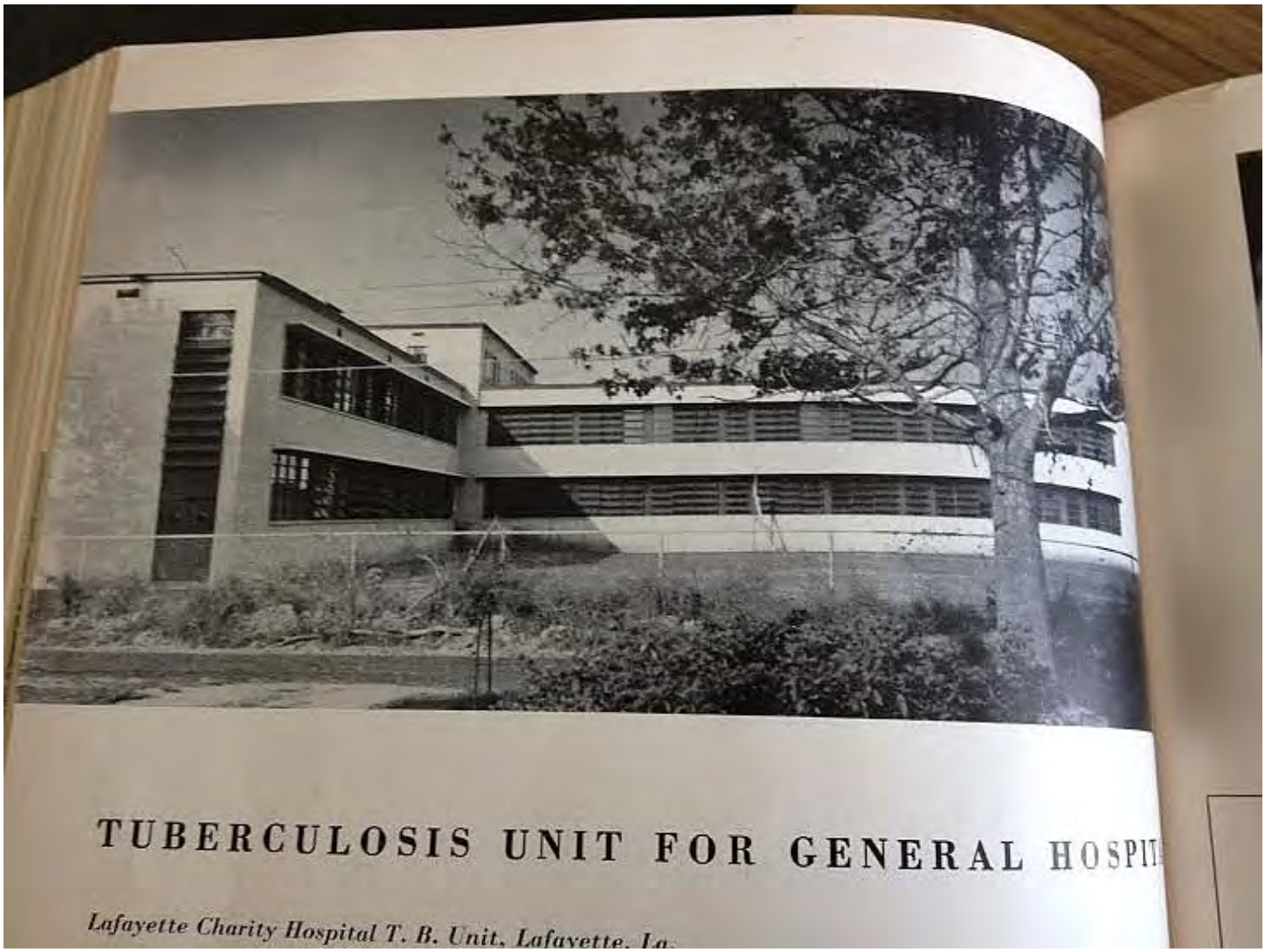


Figure 10. Tuberculosis Unit. *Architectural Record*, April 1951. Image courtesy of Howard-Tilton Memorial Library, Tulane University.

Figure 11. Tuberculosis Unit. *Architectural Record*, April 1951. Image courtesy of Howard-Tilton Memorial Library, Tulane University.

Figure 12. Feature article: Standard Coffee Co. Warehouse & Factory. *Architectural Record* August 1953. Image courtesy of Howard-Tilton Memorial Library, Tulane University.

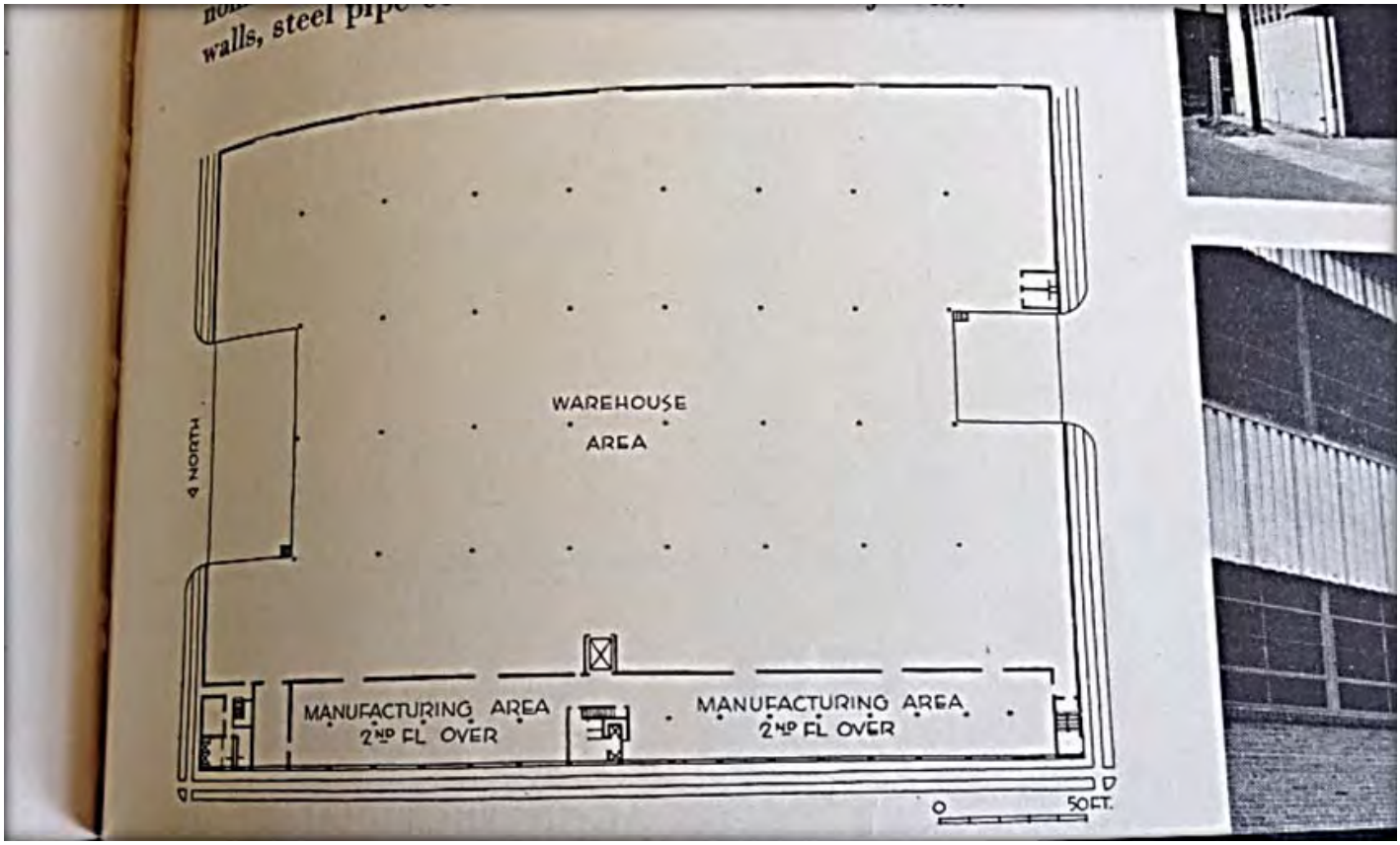
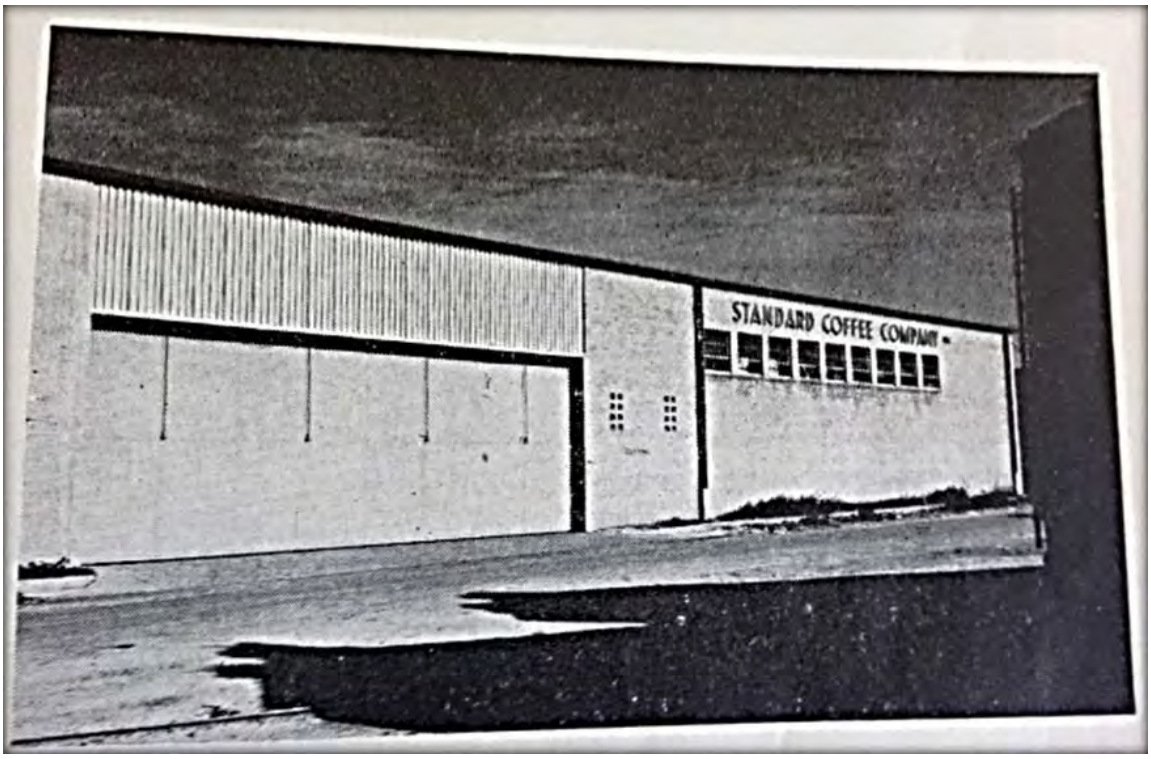


Figure 13. Feature article: Standard Coffee Co. Warehouse & Factory. Interior & floor plan. *Architectural Record* August 1953. Image courtesy of Howard-Tilton Memorial Library, Tulane University.



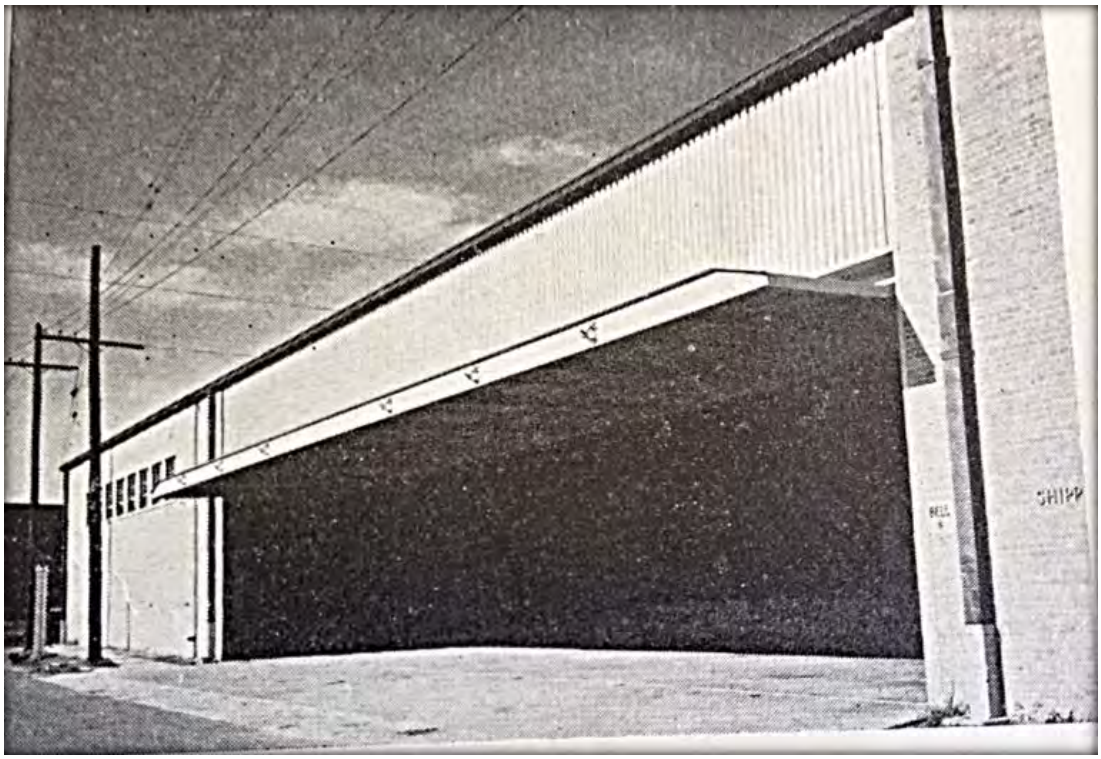
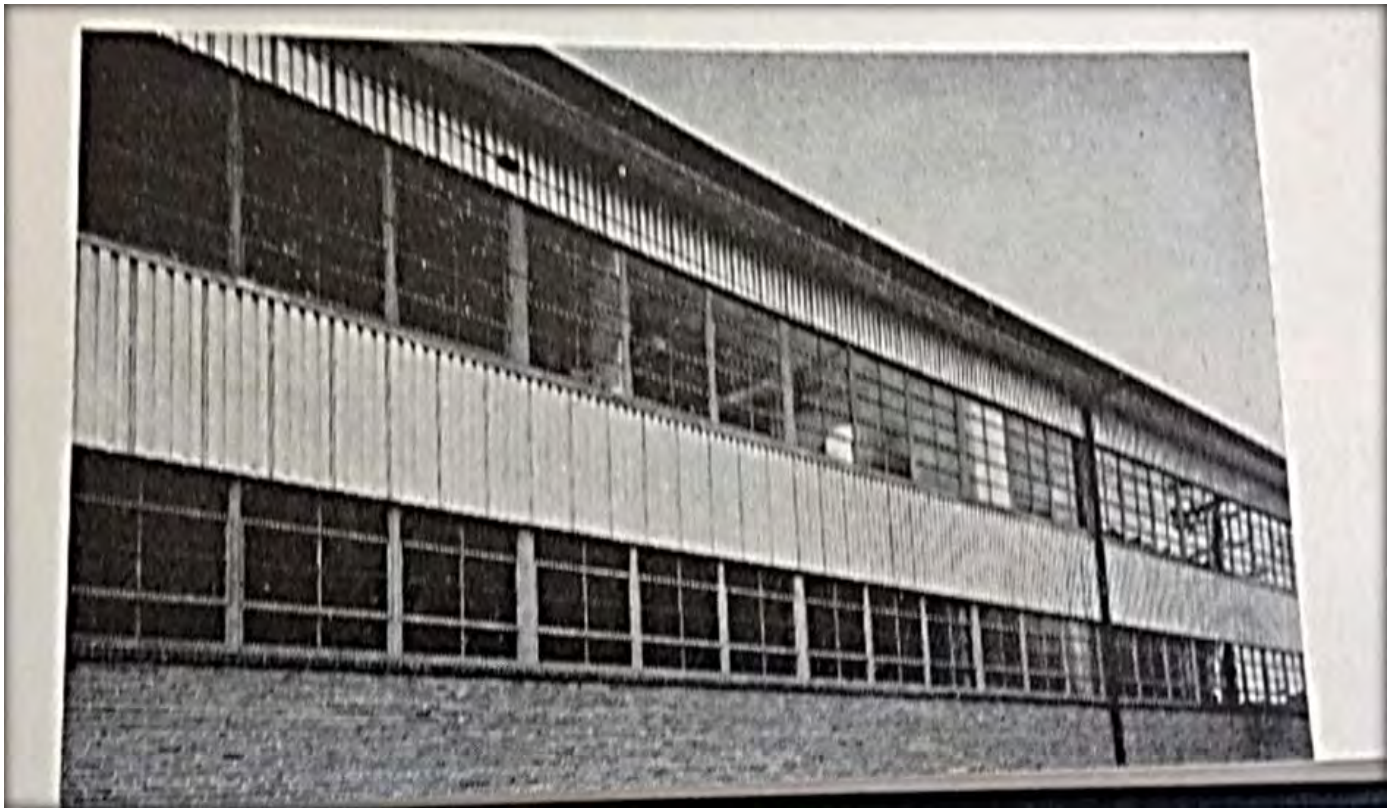
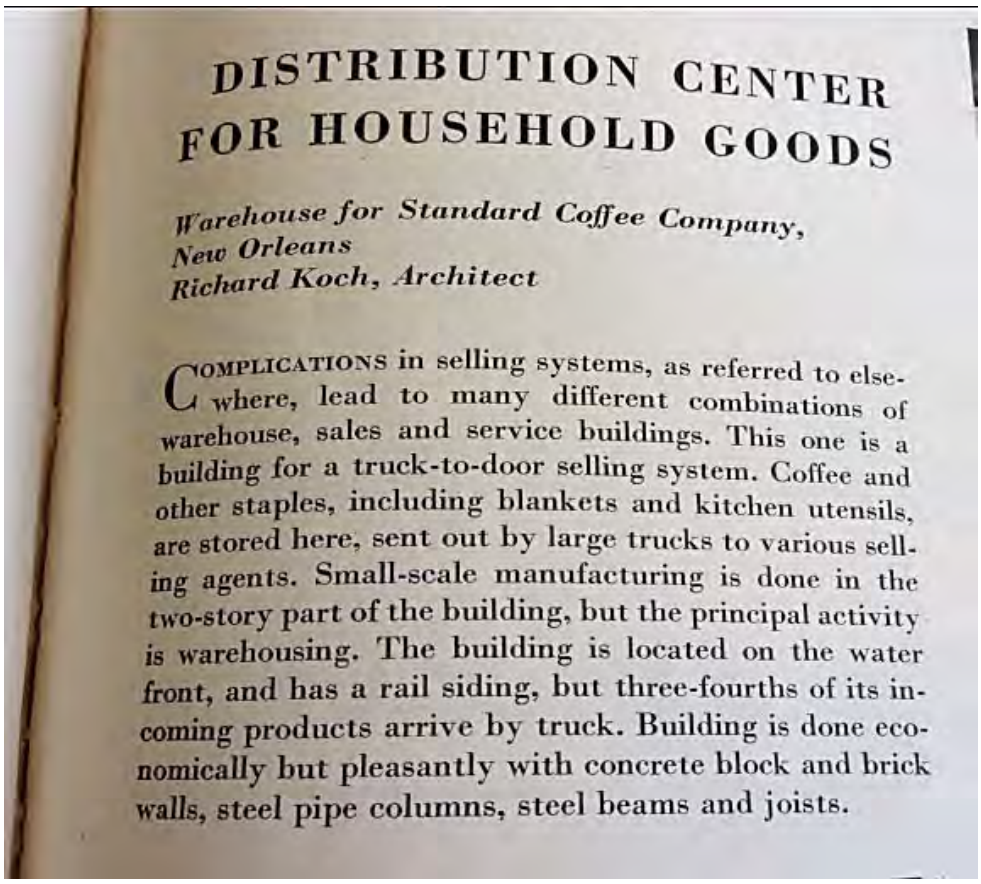


Figure 14. Feature article: Standard Coffee Co. Warehouse & Factory. Mandeville Street façade, with canopy door closed & open. *Architectural Record* August 1953. Image courtesy of Howard-Tilton Memorial Library, Tulane University.





DISTRIBUTION CENTER FOR HOUSEHOLD GOODS

Warehouse for Standard Coffee Company, New Orleans
Richard Koch, Architect

COMPLICATIONS in selling systems, as referred to elsewhere, lead to many different combinations of warehouse, sales and service buildings. This one is a building for a truck-to-door selling system. Coffee and other staples, including blankets and kitchen utensils, are stored here, sent out by large trucks to various selling agents. Small-scale manufacturing is done in the two-story part of the building, but the principal activity is warehousing. The building is located on the water front, and has a rail siding, but three-fourths of its incoming products arrive by truck. Building is done economically but pleasantly with concrete block and brick walls, steel pipe columns, steel beams and joists.

Figure 15. Feature article: Standard Coffee Co. Warehouse & Factory. Decatur Street elevation. A*rchitectural Record* August 1953. Image courtesy of Howard-Tilton Memorial Library, Tulane University.

Figure 16. 3435 Prytania St., Nola. Medical Arts Building. Richard Koch, architect (1949). Image courtesy of www.google.com/maps.

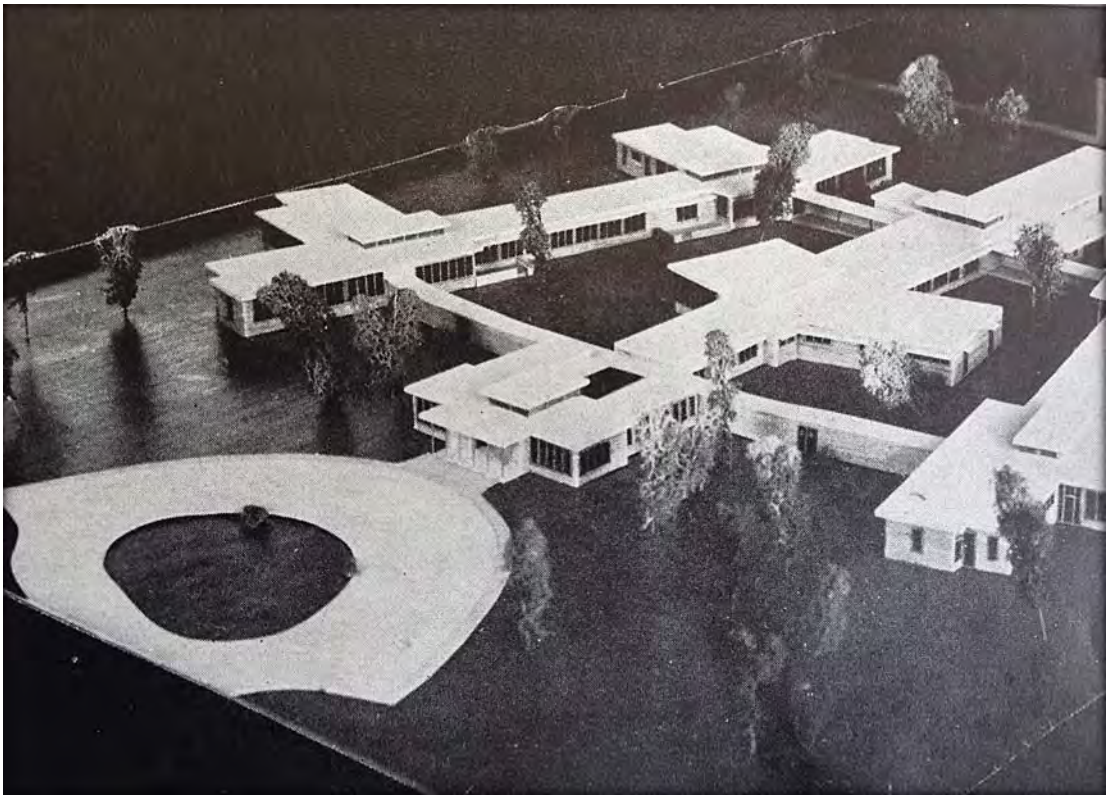


Figure 17. Southwest Louisiana Mental Hospital, Mandeville, Louisiana. Richard Koch (1955) *Architectural Record*, November 1956. Image courtesy of Howard-Tilton Memorial Library, Tulane University.

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Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Standard Coffee Company Warehouse and Factory, Orleans Parish, LA

Latitude: 29.962371 Longitude: -90.054426

Standard Coffee Company Warehouse and Factory, Orleans Parish, LA

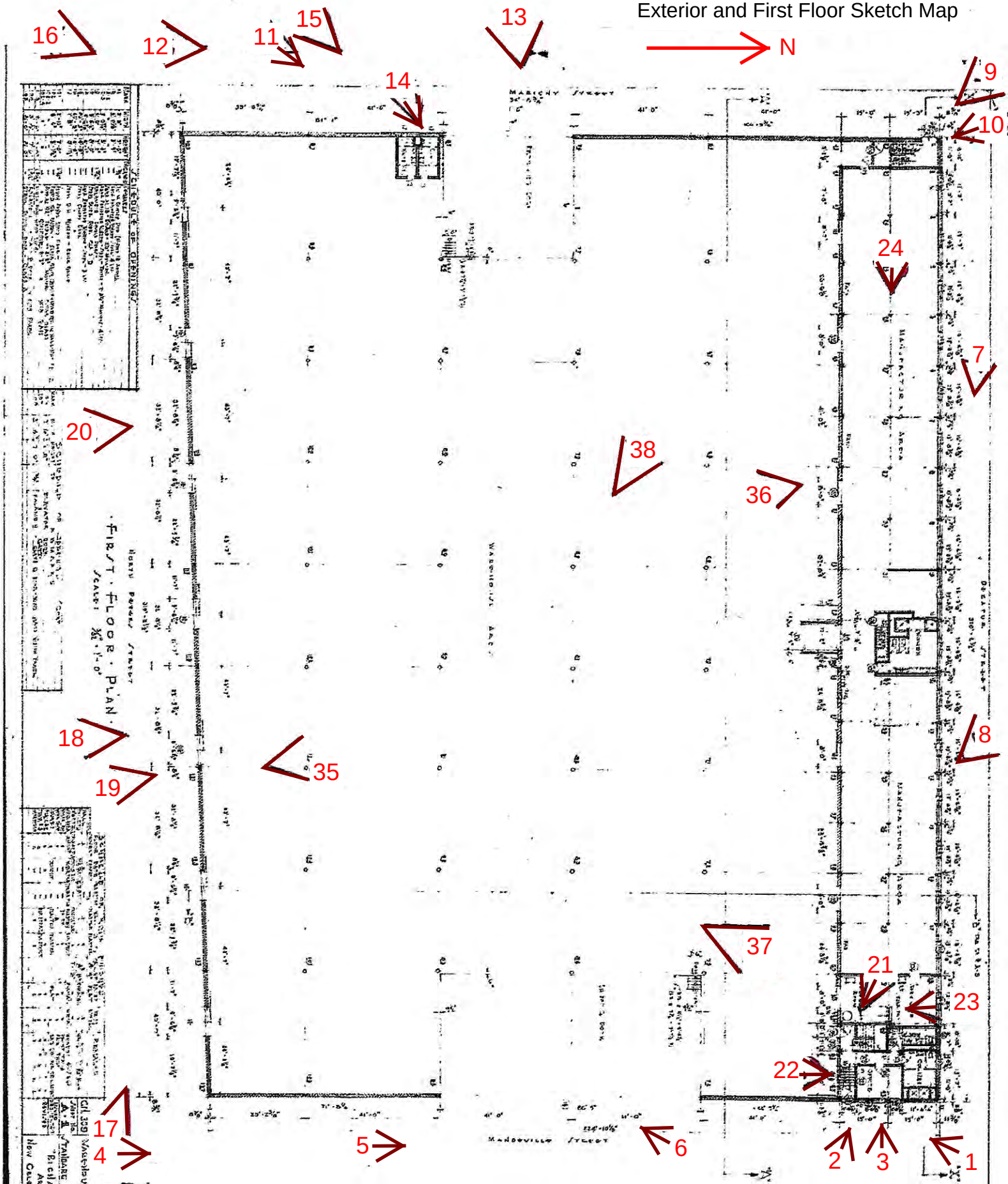
Latitude: 29.962371 Longitude: -90.054426

Standard Coffee Company Warehouse and Factory, Orleans Parish, LA

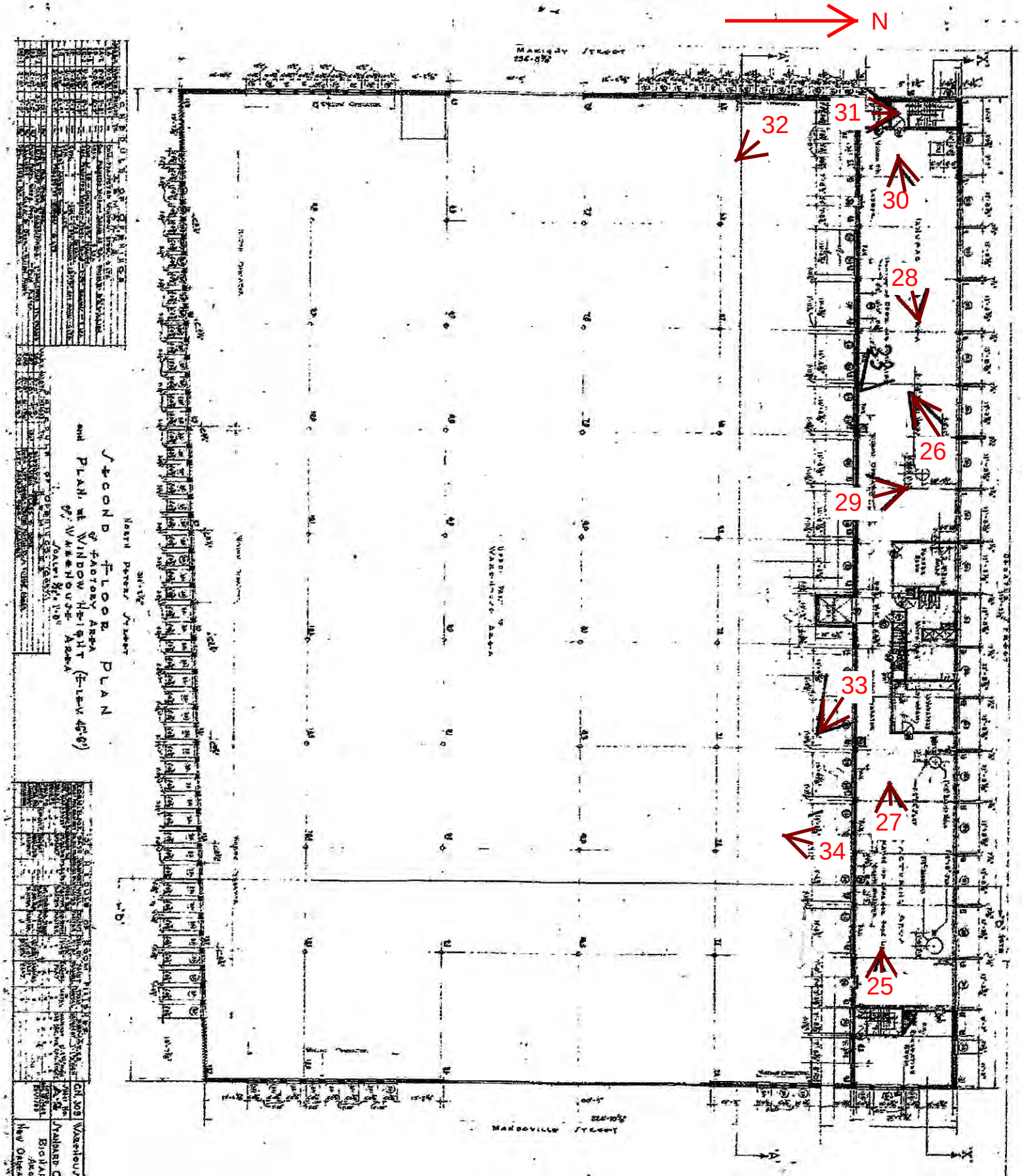
Latitude: 29.962371 Longitude: -90.054426

Boundary

Standard Coffee Company
Warehouse and Factory
Orleans Parish, LA
Exterior and First Floor Sketch Map



Standard Coffee Company
Warehouse and Factory
Orleans Parish, LA
Second Floor Sketch Map



THE COMPANY
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DISTRIBUTION CENTER

STANDARD
COFFEE SERVICE COMPANY
DISTRIBUTION CENTE
Decatur
SUBARU

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FFEE COMPANY INC

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