OMB NO.101.40018 Exp. 12/21/00

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United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in How to Complete National Register Forms Type ail entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic St	. George Planta	tion H	ouse				<u>ب</u>
and/or common	Same						
2. Loca		AZ	4				
street & number		Bayou	Terre	ebonne		N/Anot for pub	iication
city, town	Schriever		NZ	vicinity of	-congressional district	-	
state	LA	code	22	parish Xeanay	Terrebonne	code	109
3. Clas	sification						
Category district building(s) structure site object	Ownership public private both Public Acquisition N/A in process N/A being consider	- - n /	wo Access _X_ yes	occupied rk in progress	Present Use agriculture commercial educational entertainment government industrial military	museur park private religiou scientif transpo other:	residence s ic
4. Own	er of Prop	pert	y				
name	Joseph J. and	Tegwyn	M. We	eigand			
street & number	Louisiana H	ighway	24				
city, town	Schriever		N/A	vicinity of	state	LA 70395	
5. Loca	ation of Le	egal	De	scriptio	on		
courthouse, regis	stry of deeds, etc.	Те	rrebor	ne Parish C	ourthouse		
street & number	Main Street	(no sp	pecifi	c address)	P. O. B	Box 1569	
city, town	Houma				state	LA 70361	
6. Repi	resentatio	on ir	n Ex	isting S	Surveys		
title LA His	toric Sites Surv	vey		has this pro	perty been determined e	eligible? y	es <u>X</u> no
date	1982				federalX sta	ate county	
depository for su	Irvey records	uisiana	a Stat	e Historic I	Preservation Offic		
city, town	Baton Rouge				state	LA	

7. Description

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

St. George (c.1885) is a fully raised, one-story, late Greek Revival plantation house. The cypress frame and weatherboard residence is surrounded by handsomely landscaped grounds in semi-rural terrain on the outskirts of Schriever in Terrebonne Parish. The few alterations which the house has received since construction are minor and do not threaten its significance as an important example of the Greek Revival style within Terrebonne Parish.

The building's most prominent architectural feature is its front facade. This composition is dominated by a heroically scaled colonnade of six sixteen-inch square columns rising 13-1/2 feet to support a massive entablature. The fenestration beyond this colonnade is composed of a center pair of large glazed doors with a transom, side lights and a heavy overdoor. The doors are balanced on each side by a pair of double hung windows which open to the floor level giving access from the gallery to the front rooms.

The front exterior wall surface is cypress siding which is planed to imitate masonry. The side and rear elevations are of cypress weatherboard with cased door and window openings typical of the period. The roof surmounting the 10,000 square foot structure is flat over the front gallery and gable ended over the main body of the house. Its original cypress shingles have been replaced with asbestos tiles.

The floor plan is centered around a grand center hall 14 feet wide by 56 feet long. The hall features a large fireplace near its center, two pairs of large double parlor doors opening onto adjoining rooms, and a glazing arrangement at the rear consisting of three large windows and one door which is made to resemble a fourth window. There are and always have been six principal rooms besides the center hall. The one original bathroom remains. Two other bathrooms and at least one closet have been added through the years.

The following changes have been made on the exterior of the house:

- The original cypress shingles covering the roof have been replaced with asbestos tiles (as already mentioned).
- (2) The front and rear galleries were screened in.
- (3) In about 1950 the original brick piers on which the house rests were filled in with brick masonry and cased windows and door openings were added. Also at that time new front steps were built.

The significance of the building lies in its importance as an example of the Greek Revival style of architecture. This is shown in the facade's full entablature and the building's central hall plan. The following features reveal the building's late nineteenth century construction date, but do not detract from its significance as a Greek Revival residence:

- (1) The entrance's glass panelled doors and wide side lights.
- (2) The finish of the wall surface on the facade.
- (3) The arrangement of the openings at the rear of the central hall.

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Continuation sheet St. George Plantation Houseltem number



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Description (cont'd)

Assessment of Integrity:

The twentieth century changes described above do not detract from the importance of St. George and should be regarded as minor. The grand columnar gallery and the enormous central hall still easily dominate the house.

8. Significance

Period prehistoric 1400–1499 1500–1599 1600–1699 1700–1799 X 1800–1899 1900–	Areas of Significance—C archeology-prehistoric archeology-historic agriculture Architecture art commerce communications	community planning conservation economics education engineering exploration/settlement	music philosophy politics/government	e religion science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater transportation other (specify)
Specific dates	c.1885	Builder/Architect	Jnknown	

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph) Criterion C

St. George is locally significant in the area of architecture as an outstanding example of the Greek Revival style within the context of Terrebonne Parish. It is further distinguished because it is the prime illustration of the continuing influence of that style in Terrebonne Parish after its importance had decreased in other areas.

Terrebonne Parish developed during the first half of the nineteenth century as a center for the growing and refining of sugar. Like most of Louisiana's sugar parishes, the parish's economy boomed in the thirty years or so prior to the Civil War. As a result, during this period a large number of Greek Revival plantation homes were built that represented something of an architectural "flowering" for the parish. Of these, only six remain. If St. George were added to that group, it would be significant because it is the only one of the five one-story examples that has a colonnade with a full entablature. In addition, because of its 16 inch square pillars and 13 foot high gallery, it would be the one with the grandest scale.

The extant architecture of Terrebonne Parish indicates that after the Civil War there was a marked stylistic conservatism in the buildings that were constructed. The best example of this is the c.1894 Gothic Revival style Ardoyne. However, the most prevalent illustration of the area's reluctance to adopt newer, more fashionable styles can be seen in the continued use of elements of the Greek Revival style. At least a half dozen residences in the parish show this tendency, which generally amounted to applying architrave moldings and cornices to set-in galleries, using simply molded capitals on square posts, and surrounding central entrances with a transom and side lights.

St. George differs from the typically modest postbellum example described above in its scale and pretension and is distinguished in particular by the following factors:

(1) Its massive colonnade (as previously mentioned).

(2) Its large size.

(3) Its spacious central hall which extends the length of the house.

¹It is impossible to determine with certainty the exact number of Greek Revival plantation houses that were built in Terrebonne Parish in the three decades prior to the Civil War, but judging from information contained in the 1860 census, fifty would be a conservative estimate.

² These details should not be confused with the Colonial Revival style that began to come into vogue in the later nineteenth century. Colonial Revival details tended to be more pronounced and ornate than those at St. George. In addition, they

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Major Bibliographical References 9.

Menn, Joseph K. <u>Large Slaveholders of Louisiana</u>, <u>1860</u>. Pelican Publishing Co., New Orleans, 1964. Louisiana Comprehensive Statewide Survey, Terrebonne Parish

Stahls, Paul F., Jr. Plantation Homes of the Lafourche Country. Pelican Publishing Co., <u>Gretna</u> 1976

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property <u>approx</u> 42 acre Quadrangle name <u>Gray</u> ,La.			cre	Quadrangle scale <u>1=24000</u>			
UMT References	5						
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			DUI	11.1			
			F				
GLIJL			н				
Verbai bounda	ry description	and justification					
Please refer	to sketch m	ap.					
List all states	and counties fo	or properties over	lapping state or c	ounty boundaries	ş		
state N/A		code	county		code		
state		code	county		code		
11. For	m Prep	ared By					
name/title	Robert E. Si	mith, Restorati	on Consultant				
organization	N/A		d	ate July 1982			
street & number	Route 2, E	Box 1220	te	elephone (318) 3	32-2852		
city or town	Breaux Br	idge	si	tate LA 7051	7		
12. Sta	te Histo	oric Pres	ervation	Officer C	ertification		
The evaluated sig	gnificance of this	property within the	state is:				
	national	state	<u> X iocal</u>				
As the designate				ric Preservation A	ct of 1966 (Public Law 89-		
665), I hereby not	minate this prope	erty for inclusion in t	he National Register he National Park Se	and certify that it h			
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State Historic Pre	eservation Office		rt B. DeBlieux	im			
title State	Historic Pro	eservation Off		date	August 24, 1982		
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Continuation sheetSt, George Plantation House Item number 8



Significance (cont'd)

were often combined in a manner that would not have been seen on an earlier house of comparable size. The decorative features at St. George are more restrained, if anything, than those that would have been found in an antebellum Greek Revival house of its scale.

