United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only MAR 2 1983 date entered

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

1. Name

. . . .

historic	_N/A					
and/or common	Riverlake		•			
2. Loca	ation					
street & number	r LA HWY 1				N/Ano	t for publication
city, town	Oscar mic	X vici	nity of			
state	LA	code 22	county	Pointe Coupee P	arish	code 077
3. Clas	sification					
Category district _X building(s) structure site object	Ownership public private both Public Acquisition N/A_ in process N/A_ being considere	Accessible X_ yes: res	pied progress tricted	Present Use agriculture commercial educational entertainment government industrial military	X	_ museum _ park _ private residence _ religious _ scientific _ transportation _ other:
4. Owr	ner of Prop	ertv	 -			······
					<u> </u>	
street & number	r. and Mrs. Geral P. O. Box 67					175 (home) 680 (work)
city, town	Oscar	N/A_ vici	nity of	stat	e LA	70762
5. Loca	ation of Le	gal Desc	riptic	on		
		Pointe Coupee				······
street & number	Main Street (no specific st	reet or n	nailing address)		
city, town	New Roads		·····	stat	e LA	70760
<u>6. Rep</u>	resentatio	n in Exis	ting S	Surveys		
title LA Hist	coric Sites Surve	y h	as this prop	perty been determined	eligible?	yesX_ no
date 1982				federalX_s	state	_ county local
depository for si	urvey records LA	State Historic	Preserva	ation Office		
city, town	Baton Rouge			stat	e LA	

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7. Description

Condition	$\chi(pigeonnier)$	Scheck one	Check one			
excellent		unaltered X_ altered	<u>X</u> original s	ite date	N/A	
good _X_fair (house)	unexposed					

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Riverlake is a large Creole raised plantation house which appears to have undergone three major periods of construction--c.1820, c.1840-45, c.1890. It is located in a rural setting on the west bank of False River about eight miles south of the town of New Roads. Also included in the nominated area are the house's two pigeonniers, which presumably date from c.1820. Despite the alterations the house has received and the deteriorated condition of the pigeonniers, the complex possesses enough integrity and importance to merit listing on the Register.

THE PLANTATION HOUSE:

Riverlake began in about 1820 as a well detailed, two story, galleried structure with brick on the lower story and bousillage construction above. The house has strap hinges, rosehead nails, board and batten shutters, French doors, and interior doors consisting of three large raised panels. As originally built, the upper story was three rooms wide and one room deep, while the lower story consisted of numerous smaller rooms. The upper gallery on each side was originally open, while the area underneath contained small storage rooms with wooden bars on the windows. All beams and boards are beaded on the exposed surfaces.

In about 1840-45 the entire roof structure was replaced, the present dormers were added, and the present front and rear upper galleries with their enclosed sides and cabinets were built. Also at that time whatever columns were originally on the upper gallery were replaced with Greek Revival posts with molded capitals. (It is not known if the brick columns on the lower gallery date from this period or the earlier period.) All of the original mantels were replaced with Greek Revival aedicule motif mantels, and it appears that the present crown moldings and baseboards both inside and out date from this period as well. After the c.1840-45 renovation Riverlake resembled many late Creole plantation houses which, because they were built well after the colonial period, had Greek Revival details.

In the late-nineteenth century the following changes were made:

- A two story rear kitchen wing was appended to the c.1840-45 rear gallery. A set of exterior gallery stairs was moved from the original house into the gallery of the new wing.
- (2) The Greek Revival columns on the upper front gallery were replaced with Eastlake columns and balustrades.
- (3) Most of the wall and ceiling surfaces on the upper part of the house were sheathed in three inch beaded boards.
- (4) Some of the side windows were replaced.
- (5) Two of the upstairs mantels were replaced with moderately elaborate Eastlake mantels. (Two c.1840-45 mantels remain in the house.)

In the early-twentieth century the following changes were made:

- The French doors which opened onto the upper gallery were replaced with innocuous bungalow style glass doors.
- (2) The brick walls and columns of the lower portion of the house were covered in cement as were the lower gallery floors.

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United States Department of the Interior Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

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Continuation sheet Riverlake Item number 7

7. Riverlake (continued)

THE PIGEONNIERS:

The pigeonnier to the east of the house is a square, two story structure with brick construction on the lower story and frame construction on the upper. It is surmounted by a hip roof with a finial. It is somewhat deteriorated but is more or less intact. The pigeonnier to the west was identical when originally constructed, but has since lost its upper story.

Assessment of Integrity:

The House: Despite the alterations previously described, Riverlake still easily conveys its architectural identity as a Creole raised plantation house and hence its significance (see Item 8).

The Pigeonniers: Despite the aforementioned deterioration, the pigeonniers are still of outstanding architectural importance because they are such rare survivors (see Item 8). In any case, the east pigeonnier retains all of its essential features. Moreover, it would be possible to reconstruct the upper part of the west pigeonnier using the east pigeonnier as a model.

Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—C	heck and justify below		
prehistoric	archeology-prehistoric	community planning	landscape architecture	e religion
1400–1499	archeology-historic	conservation	law	science
1500–1599	agriculture	economics	literature	sculpture
1600–1699	X architecture	education	military	social/
1700–1799	art	engineering	music	humanitarian
_X 1800–1899	commerce	exploration/settlement	t philosophy	theater
1900–	communications	industry	politics/government	transportation
		invention		other (specify)
	-			

Builder/Architect uncertain

Specific dates_{C.} 1820, c. 1840-45, Buil C. 1890 Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Criterion C

Riverlake is locally significant in the area of architecture as a landmark within the context of the architectural heritage of Pointe Coupee Parish. It stands as one of the parish's most important examples of the Creole architectural influence.

Riverlake is one of a select group of about six major Creole raised plantation houses which are Pointe Coupee Parish's largest and oldest historic structures. Taken as a whole, they are by far the most important and best known part of the parish's sizable patrimony.

Riverlake takes its place among this group because, although it has been somewhat modified over the years, its essential appearance dates from the period 1840-45 and it still emphatically conveys its Creole identity even to the casual observer. Its Creole features include:

- (1) Its hall-less, cabinet plan.
- (2) Its heavy hip "umbrella" roof complete with the customary pair of small dormers.
 (3) Its basic, two story, open galleried form.

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- (4) Its bousillage and brick construction.
- (5) Its French door frames and board and batten shutters.
- (6) About half of its French doors.

In addition, Riverlake's identity as a Creole raised plantation house is significantly enhanced by the presence of the pigeonniers.

The house also retains a number of historic features which, though they are not specifically Creole, further establish its identity as an early house in Louisiana. These include:

- (1) The wooden bars in some of the downstairs windows.
- (2) The aforementioned crown moldings and baseboards.
- (3) The exposed beaded beams.
- (4) The c.1840 mantels.

Of the six major Creole raised plantation houses remaining in Pointe Coupee Parish, Riverlake is conspicuous because of its size, being a full five rooms wide as opposed to the usual three or four. In addition, it is one of only two examples which retain the original pigeonniers. The latter is particularly important because at one time almost every plantation in the parish had at least one pigeonnier.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Historic Standing Structures Survey, Pointe Coupee Parish. Copy in LA State Historic Preservation Office.

Conveyance Records, Pointe Coupee Parish

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10. Geographic	al Data			
Acreage of nominated property Quadrangle name New Roads , UT M References	2 1 acre LA		Quadrangle sca	ale 1=62500
	8 8 17 0 10 10 hing	B Zone	Easting North	L L L
		D [] F [] H		
Verbal boundary description and See attached sketch map.	-			
List all states and counties for		apping state or co	unty boundaries	
state N/A	code	county		code
state	code	county		code
11. Form Prepa	red By		s	
name/title National Registe Division of Hist organizationState of Louisia	oric Preservat		Assisted by ^{le} January 1983	: Owner (Item 4)
street & number P. O. Box 44	247	tele	ephone 504-342-668	2
city or town Baton Rouge		sta	_{te} LA 70804	
12. State Histo	oric Pres	ervation C	Officer Cer	tification
The evaluated significance of this p		state is: _Xlocal		
As the designated State Historic Pr 665), I hereby nominate this proper according to the criteria and proce State Historic Preservation Officer	ty for inclusion in th dures set forth by th	ne National Register a	ind certify that it has be	
^{title} State Historic Preserv		ert B. DeBlieux	date Feb	oruary 22, 1983
For NPS use only I hereby certify that this property Juin McClellan	ul	ne National Register	date <u>4./</u> .	3 - 83
Attest: Patrick Andreas Chief of Registration			date 4 13 (B

