

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE:	Louisiana
COUNTY:	Orleans
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY DATE:	DEC 31 1974

**1. NAME**

COMMON:  
Faubourg Marigny Area

AND/OR HISTORIC:  
Faubourg Marigny Area

**2. LOCATION**

STREET AND NUMBER: *Boundary surrounding 1122-1124 Kerlerec Street, New Orleans, La*  
for boundaries, see attached maps and description

CITY OR TOWN: New Orleans CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 2nd Lindy Boggs

STATE: Louisiana CODE: 22 COUNTY: Orleans CODE: 071

**3. CLASSIFICATION**

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Comments <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <u>Residential and commercial area with riverfront industrial</u>

**4. OWNER OF PROPERTY**

OWNER'S NAME:  
Various private owners within the boundaries stated at attached sheet

STREET AND NUMBER:  
see attached maps and description

CITY OR TOWN: New Orleans STATE: Louisiana CODE: 22

**5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: Not a legal entity, the Faubourg Marigny Improvement Association an organization of property owners, located at:

STREET AND NUMBER:  
928 Kerlerec Street

CITY OR TOWN: New Orleans STATE: Louisiana CODE: 22

**6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE OF SURVEY:  
see attached sheet

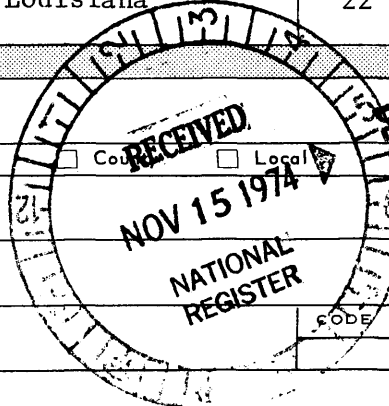
DATE OF SURVEY:  Federal  State  County  Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: STATE: CODE:

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



STATE: \_\_\_\_\_

COUNTY: \_\_\_\_\_

ENTRY NUMBER: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

FOR NPS USE ONLY

## 7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The subdivision of Bernard Xavier Phillippe de Marigny de Mandeville's plantation immediately downriver from the Vieux Carre began when application to the City Council was made to subdivide the property in 1805. The streets were laid out by Barthélemy Lafon using plans drawn by Nicholas de Finiels in a grid pattern with a 135 degree turn just east of Esplanade Avenue at Kerlerec Street to follow the turn of the Mississippi River.

Faubourg Marigny is today a community of 19th and 20th century culture and urban development. The structures are predominantly one and two story Creole cottages intermixed with excellent examples of Greek Revival, Victorian, and Edwardian architecture as well as interesting composites of the 20th century. The dwellings range from small four room cottages to stately mansions.

The term "Creole Cottage" is of fairly recent coinage used to describe a dwelling of relatively modest proportions, of one or one and a half stories, roofed with single or double pitch or canted at the eaves, side gabled and usually dormered, sometimes with a built-in gallery at the front. In Marigny they are generally set at the street property line, with alleys at the sides, four-roomed without corridors and with chimneys in the interior walls.

The area demonstrates a mixture of commercial and residential uses with riverfront industry. All the buildings of the area are usually located directly on the street with no front yards. Narrow side alleys are common with houses in close proximity to one another. Rear yards often feature walled patios and servants quarters. Brick sidewalks of herring-bone pattern and granite curbs have few street trees with Washington Square (bounded by Frenchmen, Dauphine, Elysian Fields, and Royal) being the major landscaped focus. The Square has a double alley of live oak trees around its periphery which were planted in the mid-19th century and it is enclosed by a cast iron and granite fence. Wood and cast iron balconies are abundant and add to the intricacy of the streetscapes.

Most neighborhood services are furnished by the corner shops which are located throughout the neighborhood, the bakery, grocery, laundry, bar all within a few blocks. Many of these shops have residences above and act as a congruent part of the residential texture. Commercial concentrations which service a larger community than just the Marigny area are situated on Frenchmen Street between Esplanade Avenue and St. Claude Avenue, Elysian Fields Avenue between Chartres Street and Dauphine Street, Franklin Avenue between Dauphine Street and North Rampart Street, Burgundy between St. Anthony Street and Touro Street and between Spain Street and Franklin Avenue, Chartres Street between Marigny Street and Franklin Avenue, and St. Claude Avenue between Kerlerec Street and Press Street, the current major commercial street of the area, with approximately 1/3 of the St. Claude Avenue structures being of early 20th century commercial design, 1/3 being 20th century modified 19th century, and 1/3 in residential; St. Claude Avenue even though 2/3 rebuilt and modified in the early 20th century could be transformed through improvements and zoning.

The subdivision just downriver of Faubourg Marigny proper was known as Faubourg Daunois, but this subdivision has been bisected by the Press Street Industrial Corridor. The upriver portion of Daunois, similar in culture and architecture, has come to be considered a part of the

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

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2. Location Faubourg Marigny Area

The Faubourg Marigny Area includes the land between the center-line of the neutral ground (median) of Esplanade Avenue and the upriver side of the Press Street right-of-way, and between the rear property line of the properties fronting on the lakeside of St. Claude Avenue and the Mississippi River.

\* \* \* \* \*

The term "lakeside" refers to the side of a street closest to Lake Pontchartrain.

\* \* \* \* \*

See boundaries marked in red on attached map showing the Faubourg Marigny portion of the 1970 "Official Zoning District Map of the City of New Orleans."



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6. Existing Surveys                      Faubourg Marigny Area

Zoning Study of the Historic Marigny Area, prepared by the staff of the City Planning Commission of New Orleans, Louisiana for the New Orleans City Planning Commission, February 22, 1973.

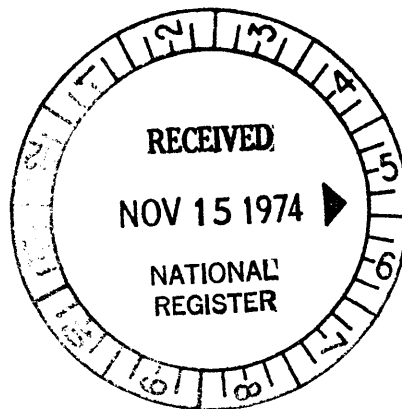
New Orleans Housing and Neighborhood Preservation Study, prepared by Curtis and Davis and Associates for the City of New Orleans, February, 1974.

A Master Plan for Faubourg Marigny, prepared by the Tulane University School of Architecture, Fall 1973.

Faubourg Marigny, prepared by the Tulane University School of Architecture, Spring, 1971.

Regional Planning Commission Survey of Historic Sites and Areas, prepared by Bernard Lemann, PH.D. for Radar and Associates, Consultants, 1969.

Community Renewal Program of New Orleans Report on Historic Areas and Structures, prepared by Bernard Lemann, Ph.D. for the New Orleans City Planning Commission, 1967.



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7. Description Faubourg Marigny Area

Marigny area, and so is included in this nomination.

A late 19th century writer described Marigny thus:

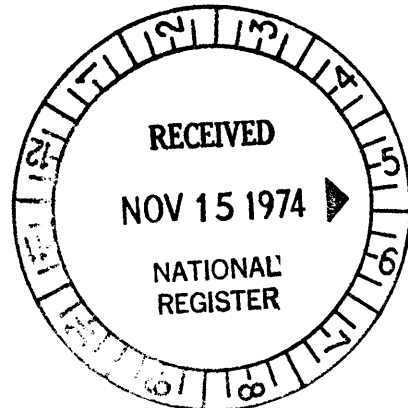
"Now, a few words as to the suburbs. There, the frame buildings were more modest in appearance, notably in the faubourg Marigny. That portion of the city extended from Esplanade Street to a considerable distance below, covering the whole acreage of the old Marigny plantation. At the foot of Elysian Fields, just where the Morgan Railroad depot is now situated, stood a saw-mill, propelled by water power supplied from the river. It was a very thriving establishment, the raw material being carried from the swamps through a canal, running parallel with the present road-bed of the Ponchartrain Railway. . . This enterprise had originated with Bernard Marigny's grandfather in the last quarter of the preceding century. In 1832 the mill was abandoned. The new railroad had killed it. The cavity was then filled up as far as Greatmen street, and, by degrees, as high as Claiborne street, where its rapidly filling channel is yet distinctly to be seen . . ."

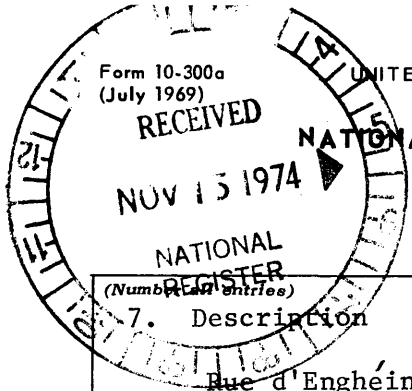
"The limits of faubourg Marigny extended originally only to Spain street, but in the course of time the thriving section had completely absorbed all the lesser suburbs below and behind it. In the rear it reached a little beyond Girod Street, the 'ultima thule' of civilization. The inhabitants consisted chiefly of Europeans of Latin extraction and of Creoles, white and black. People of the Saxon or Celtic race were few and far between . . ."

(Castellanos, Henry C. New Orleans as it Was: Episodes of Louisiana Life 2nd ed. New Orleans: The L. Graham Co., Ltd., 1905. pp. 154-156.)

Count Marigny named the streets with very poetic or politically significant names; many of these have unfortunately been changed such as:

- Rue de Bons Enfants (sic) (now St. Claude)
- Rue d'Amour (N. Rampart)
- Rue Craps (Burgundy)
- Rue des Grande Homme (sic) (Dauphine)
- Rue Casa Calvo (Royal)
- Rue Moreau (Chartres)
- Rue de la Victoire (Decatur)
- Rue d'Histoire (Kerlerec)
- Antoine (St. Anthony)
- Bagatelle (Pauger)
- Union (Touro)
- Rue des Francois (Frenchmen)
- Champs Elysées (Elysian Fields)
- Marigny (Marigny)
- Mandeville (Mandeville)
- Espangne (Spain)
- Poets (St. Roch)
- Musique (Music)





Form 10-300a  
(July 1969)

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7. Description

Faubourg Marigny Area

Rue d'Enghéin (Franklin Avenue)

(Chase, John Frenchmen, Desire, Good Children New Orleans: Robert L. Crager and Co., 1949. p. 96.)

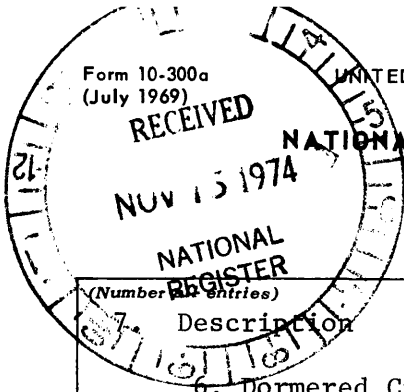
Although many streets have been renamed and new generations of residents assimilated, there still exists a Faubourg Marigny in 1974 of predominantly 19th century structures built with fine craftsmanship and materials. Even the few 20th century intrusions such as 7 story Christopher Inn~~x~~ fronting Washington Square and "Mansard Revival" apartments have not stopped the intensive rehabilitation and restoration effort of both long-term and new residents. Their strong sense of identity and pride with Faubourg Marigny has served as a catalyst for adjacent and other innercity neighborhoods. This assimilation of change and promotion of continuity have made this area a unique and human example of what urban life should and can be.

List of some major buildings per style

I Creole (early 19th century)

1. "The Casino" at the bend of Pauger Street at the end of Bourbon Street - a rare briquete entre poteaux structure with original pan-tile roof; in excellent condition; surface in plaster, interior modified.
2. Small Cottage on Pauger Street across from "The Casino"; very intact and includes cypress and weatherboard sides and the plaster in front over the briquete entre poteaux superstructure; very intact and needs only minor repairs to bring back to excellent condition.
3. Cottage on the lakeside corner of St. Anthony and North Rampart Streets, currently under restoration, briquete entre poteaux construction sheathed entirely with cypress weatherboards; roof has canted wrought iron overhang (W. Indies style) structurally sound.
4. 926-28 Kerlerec St., an authentically restored cottage with attached later mid-19th century addition; furnishings predominately early Avoyelles Parish (Marksville, Hesmer) late 18th and early 19th century furniture; constructed of briquete entre poteaux sheathed with cypress weatherboards; excellent condition.
5. 930-32 Kerlerec St., an interestingly restored cottage with one original box mantel and most hardware; constructed of briquete entre poteaux with cypress weatherboard sides and plastered front; interior modified, excellent condition.

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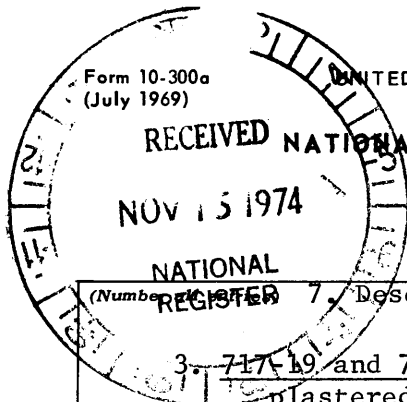
Description

Faubourg Marigny Area

6. Dormered Creole Center hall cottage with stables in rear at end of Bourbon Street downriver; very fine overlights and sophisticated detail; solid brick constructed with exterior plastered walls; good condition.
7. 820-22 Elysian Fields Cottage similar in design to house #2 above but larger; good condition but partially modified.
8. Claiborne Mansion, modified with early Greek Revival details, downriver riverside of Esplanade Avenue third house from corner of Esplanade Avenue and Dauphine Street; constructed of briquete entre poteaux with cypress weatherboards; still lived in by descendants of Gov. W. C. C. Claiborne; excellent condition.
9. Claiborne Mansion, with modified late Victorian gallery of unusual design and has early 20th century side toilet additions (to maintain integrity of original 1807 interior details and design), downriver/lakeside on Esplanade Avenue at Dauphine; solid brick construction with plastered interior walls, extremely refined overlights and entrance; excellent condition; still lived in by descendants of Gov. Claiborne.
10. 700 Frenchmen Street built by Bernard Marigny and served as his last residence and place of death. First floor was for commercial use, very fine iron work and slave quarter; recently restored to excellent condition.
11. 2623 Chartres Cottage, briquete entre poteaux construction; needs minor repairs, interior modified.
12. 540-42 and 544 St. Ferdinand Street cottage of solid brick construction with plastered walls; good condition.
13. 2606 Royal Street Townhouse solid brick with plastered walls; excellent condition.
14. 2701 Chartres Street Townhouse very fine in all interior and exterior details; solid brick with plastered walls, ironwork very refined and delicate; excellent condition.

II. Greek Revival

1. Claiborne Mansion with center hall, restored and intact major interior spaces and exterior; center of 2100 block Dauphine fronting on Washington Square (which is in process of restoration); solid brick with plastered walls; excellent condition.
2. 2701 Dauphine Street cottage wood construction with excellent details; excellent condition.



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(Number) REGISTERED 7. Description Faubourg Marigny Area

3. 717-19 and 725, 729 Franklin Avenue Townhouses, solid brick with plastered walls, intact details and 2nd floor galleries; all undergoing restoration.
4. 2613 Royal Street Townhouse, solid brick with plastered walls, excellent condition.
5. 716-18, 720-22, 724-26 Port Street Identical row of excellent cottages, intact details; recently restored.
6. 816 and 824 St. Ferdinand large center hall cottages of wood construction with excellently detailed front galleries; excellent condition.
7. Etoile Polinaire Masonic Lodge lakeside downriver corner of Kerlerec Street and North Rampart Street, one of earliest Masonic buildings in America, solid brick with plaster walls, unique; good condition.

III. Italianate and Later

1. 2709 Dauphine Italianate townhouse, wood construction, fine gallery; excellent condition.
2. 916 St. Ferdinand Italianate Mansion, solid brick construction, rare for area and in design; needs some minor repairs.
3. 2331 St. Claude Avenue raised Italianate villa, wood construction with fine front gallery, still lived in by descendant of original builder; excellent condition.
4. St. Roch Market at St. Roch and St. Claude Avenue, excellent example of one of the few remaining neighborhood markets, wood construction, needs minor repairs.
5. 500 and 600 blocks of St. Ferdinand - Coffee warehouses, brick construction, excellent example of industrial architecture; needs minor repairs; still used as warehouses.

IV. Churches

1. St. Luke's Lutheran Church 2600 block Burgundy Street at Port Street, recently restored, of Gothic Revival influence in design, excellent Victorian tin-ceilinged interior modification; excellent condition.
2. Holy Trinity Church 700 block St. Ferdinand at Dauphine, solid brick construction built with plastered interior by T. E. Girod; excellent condition. Greek Revival.
3. Sts. Peter and Paul Church Burgundy between Marigny and Mandeville Streets, imposing brick structure by Howard & Diettel; excellent condition. Greek Revival.



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(Number all entries) 7. Description

Faubourg Marigny Area

V. Esplanade Avenue

The section of Esplanade Avenue from North Rampart Street to Decatur is an example of the tout ensemble of the Faubourg Marigny. It consists of predominately fine examples of Greek Revival, Italianate, Victorian, and later architectural styles.



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CONTINUATION SHEET 5

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PAGE 3

7. Description (cont'd)

CREOLE (cont'd)

4. 2930 Laurel Street  
Two-dormered cottage in fair condition.
5. 713 Washington Avenue  
Early one story frame dogtrot, renovation in progress.

GREEK REVIVAL

6. 2901-03 Constance Street  
Raised American style Greek Revival cottage with two dormers.  
(see photo No. 6)
7. 941-39, 937-35, 933 Sixth Street  
One of the many traditional rows of shotguns and doubles.  
(see photo No. 7)
8. 746 Washington Avenue  
Masonry Greek Revival corner store with iron balcony (from the 1850's.)  
(see photo No. 8)
9. 1020 Fourth Street  
Greek Revival house attributed to Henry Howard with "tower of the winds" columns "in antis." (see photo No. 24)
10. 904 Louisiana Avenue  
Beautifully restored, raised American style frame house.  
(see photo No. 10)
11. 819 First Street  
First Street Presbyterian Church and Parsonage  
Built in 1856 for a German Congregation, this church is in excellent condition and is shaded by two large Magnolia grandiflora. The church still retains its original organ.  
(see photo No. 11A & B)
12. 2619 Tchoupitoulas Street  
Two-story Greek Revival masonry commercial building.  
(see photo No. 12)
13. 3247 Laurel Street  
Early, simple cottage in good condition.

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DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET 6

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7. Description (cont'd)

GREEK REVIVAL (cont'd)

14. 3232 Laurel Street

Two-story masonry corner commercial/residential building, in process of renovation.

ITALIANATE

15. 1006 Washington Avenue

One of the finest mansions in the area, with galleries on all four sides supported by Ionic columns on the first floor and Corinthian columns on the second floor. The building has an unusual pedimented roof and still retains its old carriage house. (see photo No. 15)

16. 2363-61, 2359-57, 2355-53 Laurel Street

Row of three Italianate doubles rated in Dr. Lemann's historical sites inventory as significant. Very unusual striking row of buildings. (see photo No. 16)

17. 1002 Third Street

Two story Italianate double townhouse, beautifully restored. (see photo No. 17)

18. 920 Louisiana Avenue

Newly renovated frame townhouse in excellent condition. (see photo No. 10)

19. 2700 Constance Street

Large raised cottage with two Magnolias in front.

LATE VICTORIAN

20. 909 Eighth Street

Newly restored Victorian frame two-story townhouse with unusual carriageway. (see photo No. 20)

21. 435-33, 431-29, 427-25 First Street

Row of three brick shotgun doubles with arched fenestration. Very striking row of unusual masonry doubles. (see photo No. 21)

**8. SIGNIFICANCE**

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- |                                        |                                       |                                                  |                                                  |
|----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 18th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century  | <input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century |                                                  |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- |                                                  |                                                            |                                               |                                                                      |
|--------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal              | <input type="checkbox"/> Education                         | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Political | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric             | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering                       | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <u>see below</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic                | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industry               | <input type="checkbox"/> Science              | _____                                                                |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agriculture  | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention                         | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture            | _____                                                                |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian  | _____                                                                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art                     | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature                        | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater              | _____                                                                |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commerce     | <input type="checkbox"/> Military                          | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation       | _____                                                                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications          | <input type="checkbox"/> Music                             |                                               |                                                                      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation            |                                                            |                                               |                                                                      |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The significance of the Faubourg Marigny area is found in the architectural integrity of its many streets of Creole, Greek Revival, and Victorian cottages; its mansions, townhouses, churches, warehouses, and corner residential-commercial structures. Of equal importance is the area's heritage.

Pierre Philippe Marigny was among the richest men in the New World. His vast land holdings in Louisiana centered around New Orleans, with property both across Lake Ponchartrain (in what has become Mandeville) and immediately downriver from the Vieux Carre. The Marigny Plantation house, located near New Orleans and described as twice the size of normal plantations, was where Pierre entertained the Duc d'Orleans (later King Louis Philippe) and his two brothers in 1798. Among the favors bestowed upon the visitors was a generous loan, which was apparently never repaid.

In 1800 Pierre died, and 15-year-old Bernard Xavier Phillippe de Marigny de Mandeville, the third child and oldest son, was sent to Pensacola by his guardian, de Lino de Chalmette. Bernard did not seem to be interested in absorbing the business education he was supposed to receive there, and so he was sent to London with the hopes that he would do better in England. However, he spend much time in Paris and ran up very large bills, so, in 1803 he returned to Louisiana.

In 1804 he married Mary Ann Jones, the daughter of the former American consul in New Orleans. This marriage was very successful and prompted Bernard Marigny to begin his long career as a politician and statesman for the City of New Orleans and later for the State of Louisiana. Unfortunately in 1808 his first wife died and shortly thereafter he re-married Ann Mathilda Morales, daughter of Don Ventura Morales, former Spanish Intendant and Royal Contador. The second marriage was not a happy one and his earlier profligate habits continued, and he began selling property, probably to pay his gambling debts.

In 1805 Marigny applied to the New Orleans City Council for permission to subdivide his property just downriver from the Vieux Carre. The plans were drawn by Nicholas de Finiels and the streets were laid out by Barthelemy Lafon (both prominent architects, engineers, and surveyors of the time). Land was sold into the 1820's.

The Faubourg Marigny eventually became the Third Municipality of New Orleans under a system that divided the city into three districts.

Marigny meanwhile became very interested in politics, and was elected to the state Legislature in 1810, to the Constitutional Convention in 1812, to the House and Senate for several years, and finally to the Constitutional Convention in 1845.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

**9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES**

see attached sheet

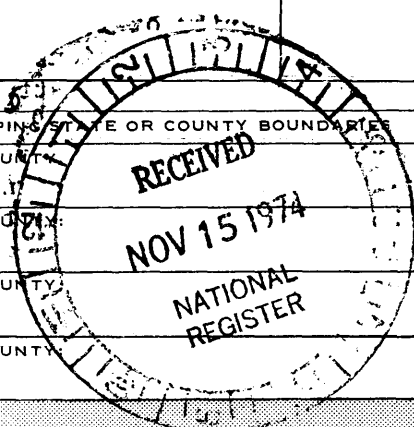
**10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	29° 58' 8"	90° 3' 49"		° ' "	° ' "	
NE	29° 58' 8"	90° 2' 50"		° ' "	° ' "	
SE	29° 57' 39"	90° 2' 50"		° ' "	° ' "	
SW	29° 57' 39"	90° 3' 49"		° ' "	° ' "	

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 26.8

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE



**11. FORM PREPARED BY**

NAME AND TITLE: Eugene D. Cizek, D.S.C., Board of Directors,  
Steven A. Robbins and J. E. Bourgoyne, members

ORGANIZATION: Faubourg Marigny Improvement Association      DATE: Sept. 29, 1974

STREET AND NUMBER: 928 Kerlerec Street

CITY OR TOWN: New Orleans,      STATE: Louisiana      CODE: 22

**12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION**

**NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION**

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National     State     Local

Name: Joy R. Beaulieu  
State Historic Preservation Officer

Title: Director, Department of Art,  
Historical & Cultural Preservation

Date: November 12, 1974

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

A. P. Quarta  
Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date: DEC 31 1974

ATTEST: Wm. Stanley  
Keeper of The National Register

Date: DEC 31 1974

NW 15/784930/331880  
 SE 15/784930/331790  
 SW 15/784930/331790

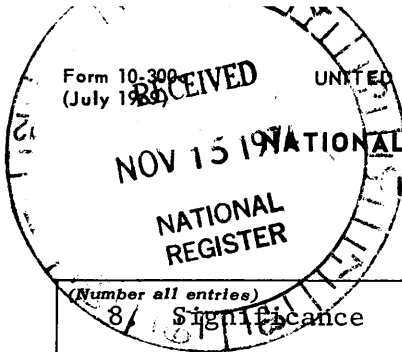
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INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

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STATE	Louisiana
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8/ Significance

Faubourg Marigny Area

He gradually lost his property and wealth, although he is still considered the model of the affluent, influential Creole gentleman. He died in 1868 after a fall.

The subdivision grew rapidly and the architecture reflects the diverse economic and cultural involvements of the area. The early Creole cottages that surrounded the Marigny Plantation House were often small truck farms that supplied the French Market and the corner stores of the area.

The vertical and horizontal mixture of land use added to the character and vitality of the area. The corner store usually had the proprietor's residence above or apartments there, and this pattern was maintained in the many commercial establishments of Frenchmen Street, which was second only to Canal Street for shopping in both the 19th and 20th century.

The industrial activity of Faubourg Marigny began with the Marigny Canal and the sawmill near the edge of the Mississippi River. Bernard Marigny renamed this section the Champ Elysées, now know as Elysian Fields Avenue and still the major circulation avenue of the area. Subsequently industry expanded along the river with the construction of warehouses.

The landscape architecture of Marigny is significant in its lively and human scaled streetscapes focused on Washington Square, originally called Place Washington and given to the people of the "Place" by Marigny. It is the only square in New Orleans planted with a double alley of live oaks. Around this square were built some of the grandest mansions of the area.

Early Creoles and their descendants, many of aristocratic background, prided themselves on their lineage. Later when light persons of color, descendants of freedmen who also nurtured a pride of race, referred to themselves as "Creoles", and when non-Southern Americans naively accepted the terms to imply ethnic mixture, those Creoles who considered themselves pure-blooded resented this interpretation. The Marigny area, however, is distinctive for its proud light-colored families, for its large German population that became assimilated into a predominately Latin attitude and lifestyle, as well as a large influx of Philipinos, Italians, and others. The particular character of the neighborhood is derived from this very tradition of mixture, which has defied definition. The term "Creole" is therefore appropriate in relation to Marigny, its architecture, folkways, lifestyle, and its relaxed and tolerant attitude -- by the very fact that the term itself has taken on an increasing elusiveness, while at the same time has acquired a particular validity for this area, however irregular as to any kind of precisely definable limits.

Typically Marigny residents are from families that have lived in Marigny for several generations or new, young residents who have been attracted to this area by the spirit of revitalization found there. Older houses are being renovated and restored.

Louisiana

Orleans

DEC 31 1974

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

## INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

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NOV 15 1974  
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