NAME OF PROPERTY 1. APR 23 Historic Name: Mather House Other Name/Site Number: Breaux/Mather House LOCATION Street & Number 5666 Hwy 44 Not for publication: NA City/Town Convent Vicinity: X State: Louisiana Code: LA County: St. James Code: 093 Zip Code:70723

3. STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this $X_$ nomination _____ request for determination of eligibility 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 $X_$ meets _____ does not meet the National Register Criteria.

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties: Nationally: _____ Statewide: _____ Locally: $X_{_}$

Signature of Certifying Official/Title LA Deputy SHPO

Dept. of Culture, Recreation and Tourism

State or Federal Agency and Bureau

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

Signature of Commenting or Other Official/Title

April 19, 2001

Date

State or Federal Agency and Bureau

Date

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES NOMINATION

USDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form (Rev. 8-86)

MATHER HOUSE, ST. JAMES PARISH, LA

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

NPS Form 10-900

OMB No. 1024-0018 Page 2 National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

| 4. NATIONAL PARK SERVICE CERTIFICATION | |
|---|----------------|
| | |
| I hereby certify that this property is: | |
| | |
| V 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): | |
| $\Lambda = O(1)^{1} \sqrt{1} O(1)^{1}$ | |
| han Yayaa N Jearx | 5/3 |
| Signature of Keeper | Date of Action |
| I pignature of Keeper | Date of Action |
| V | |
| | |

5. CLASSIFICATION

Ownership of PropertyPrivate:XPublic-Local:_____Public-State:_____Public-Federal:_____

| Category of | Property |
|--------------|----------|
| Building(s): | <u>X</u> |
| District: | |
| Site: | |
| Structure: | |
| Object: | |
| | |

Number of Resources within Property

| Contr | ibuting |
|-------|---------|
| _1 | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |

| Non-contributing |
|------------------|
| 1 buildings |
| sites |
| structures |
| objects |
| 1 Total |

Number of Contributing Resources Previously Listed in the National Register: 0

Name of Related Multiple Property Listing:

Louisiana's French Creole Architecture

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

6. FUNCTION OR USE

| Historic: Domestic | | Sub: | Single Dwelling | | | |
|--------------------|--------|------|-----------------|--|--|--|
| Current: | Vacant | Sub: | Not in Use | | | |

7. DESCRIPTION

Architectural Classification: Other: French Creole

Materials:

Foundation: Brick Walls: Weatherboard Roof: Metal Other:

Describe Present and Historic Physical Appearance.

The Mather House (built c. 1811 and expanded ten or twenty years later) is a one story frame cottage in the French Creole style. It faces the River Road (LA Hwy. 44) on the east bank of the Mississippi River in upper St. James Parish. Although somewhat altered and deteriorated, the house retains its National Register eligibility.

Architectural evidence shows the Mather House to have been constructed in two stages. The earliest portion (located on the downriver side of the dwelling) consists of two front rooms (salle and chambre), one rear cabinet and a second rear space which may or may not have been enclosed. The attic above this portion of the home features a Norman-like truss with Roman numerals incised in its framing members. (The truss is being referred to as "Norman-like" because its construction, although similar, is more simple than that of the typical Norman truss.) Historic documents indicate a house was on the site in 1811. Although it cannot be specifically confirmed, it is quite possible that the older portion of the Mather House is that building. The residence's later portion (built on the home's upriver side) contains three spaces: a third front room, which was added beside the salle; a gallery extension located in front of the new room; and an additional cabinet built behind the new space. The rear central space may have been opened at this time. The roof truss above the addition is more simple than that of the older portion, and its numbering system consists of crude axe marks representing numbers. As part of the work for the addition, the home's original chimney was removed. Two new chimneys were built, one in the downriver room of the original structure and one in the new upriver room. (Both chimneys were placed on inside walls.) Because the Norman-like truss was in the way of the new downriver chimney, it was cut and new members were added on both sides of the chimney to support it.

French Creole features found in the home include:

- 1. a Class III umbrella roof (see attachment);
- 2. French joinery in the form of the roof truss systems mentioned above and steep angle braces that reach from sill to plate;
- 3. *bousillage* walls with pegged construction;
- a Creole floorplan (as described above);
- 5. exposed unbeaded ceiling beams found on the older portion of the gallery ceiling and exposed beaded ceiling beams found throughout the interior, as well as on the gallery ceiling's newer portion; and
- 6. one original French door (the other two French doors are later replacements).

Other features of interest found in the Mather House include the sheathing of one attic gable with shingles (those in the other gable were lost during Hurricane Betsy in 1965) and simple cornices ornamenting interior rooms.

The Mather House has experienced a number of alterations since assuming its final configuration in the 1820s or 1830s. Although many of the changes cannot be specifically dated, they can generally be identified as either historic or modern. Historic period alterations include the replacement of two sets of original eight-pane French doors with later French doors containing three panes each (as mentioned above, one original set survives), the addition of screen doors to the facade, the replacement of damaged bousillage wall sections with brick-between-post construction, the closing of one rear cabinet door, the conversion of the second cabinet's rear door into a window, and the loss of the original gallery columns. (A surviving pilaster on the gallery indicates that at one time the gallery had Greek Revival columns.) In addition, scars of a historic era wing (now removed) are visible on the rear elevation. The home's mantels have a traditional French Creole look but they are twentieth century.

Modern era alterations include the installation of linoleum and carpet over original wooden floors, the covering of original plaster walls with wall board (the carpet and wallboard have been removed in all but one room), the installation of a handicap ramp on one side of the gallery, and the replacement of older gallery steps with two sets of concrete steps with metal railings. At some point, a steep stair connecting the loggia to the attic was removed. Other modern alterations

| | NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES N | IOMINATION |
|-----------------------|---|--|
| NPS Form 10-900 | USDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form (Rev. 8-86) | OMB No. 1024-0018 |
| MATHER H | IOUSE, ST. JAMES PARISH, LA | Page 5 |
| United States Departm | ent of the Interior, National Park Service | National Register of Historic Places Registration Form |

resulted from damage caused by Hurricane Betsy in 1965. These include the addition of a vertical board wainscot to the front gallery wall and the previously mentioned replacement of the damaged gable end. As mentioned above, the latter resulted in the loss of the gable's historic shingle sheathing, which was replaced with weatherboard. A second window was added to the replaced gable at this time.

Despite these alterations and general deterioration of the currently vacant home, the Mather House retains virtually all the important features which define its French Creole character. As an old and rare example of this building tradition in St. James Parish, the home is an excellent candidate for National Register listing.

Non-Contributing Element

An old wooden garage with a metal roof also stands on the site. Because it does not contribute to the architectural significance of the house, it is being counted as a non-contributing element. NOTE: The building shown on the right side of the photograph recording the non-contributing garage is outside the boundaries of the nomination.

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

| Applicable National Register Criteria: | | A_ | _B | C <u>X</u> | <u> </u> |) | | |
|---|----|----|----|------------|----------|------|------|------|
| Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): | NA | A_ | B | _C | _D_ | _ E_ | _ F_ | _ G_ |

| ecture |
|-----------|
| , c. 1830 |
| , c. 1830 |
| |
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| wn |
| |

State Significance of Property, and Justify Criteria, Criteria Considerations, and Areas and Periods of Significance Noted Above.

The Mather House is locally significant in the area of architecture because it is among a limited number of French Creole residences in St. James Parish, which once had many more examples. It is also among the oldest Creole homes in the parish and displays rare surviving construction techniques.

The 1858 Persac map of the Mississippi River shows approximately 111 St. James Parish plantations identified by the names of their owners. In addition, the map depicts a large number of unnamed agricultural tracts. Because the Creoles were the dominant group to settle and develop the area before the Civil War, it is fair to assume that many of the houses on these plantations would have been in the Creole style. Thus, one can legitimately estimate that St. James Parish had a minimum of perhaps 150 Creole style houses in 1858. However, the historic survey of the parish indicates that only about 31 Creole houses remain. Eighteen of these date from after 1870, leaving only thirteen to represent the parish's earlier Creole tradition. Indeed, with the c. 1811 construction date of the dwelling's original portion, the Mather House is one of the three or four oldest Creole homes in the parish. Concerning rare construction techniques, the home is one of only eight Creole dwellings in St. James Parish which use *bousillage* infill in their walls. Its French joinery (roof trusses and steep angle braces) and Creole floorplan are also rare and significant. Although the home has experienced alterations, these important features remain, as do other elements which establish the home's Creole identity.

Historical Note

The early history of the Mather House is not completely clear. The property on which it stands was part of a plantation purchased by Charles Breaux in 1795, but one cannot be certain that the house existed at that time. Breaux died in 1811 and his heirs sold the property. The document recording the sale makes clear that a house then existed and, as mentioned above, the architectural evidence indicates that the original portion of the current house could be the building referred to in 1811. The house changed hands several times over the years until 1925, when it was purchased from three members of the Tureaud family by Gordon Mather. Mather's son, Gordon M. Mather, currently owns the property and plans an extensive restoration of the building.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Division of Historic Preservation, Historic Structures Survey of St. James Parish, LA.

"Plantations on the Mississippi River from Natchez to New Orleans, 1858:, map by Adrien Persac; reprinted, Pelican Publishing Co., Inc., 1967.

Robert C. Judice, M.D. to Donna Fricker, October 25, 2000; copy in National Register file.

Site visit by National Register staff.

Previous documentation on file (NPS): NA

Preliminary Determination of Individual Listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.

- Previously Listed in the National Register. (partially)
- Previously Determined Eligible by the National Register.
- Designated a National Historic Landmark.
- Recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey: #
- Recorded by Historic American Engineering Record: #

Primary Location of Additional Data:

X State Historic Preservation Office

- ___ Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local Government
- University
- Other (Specify Repository):

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Acreage of Property: Less than an acre

UTM References: Zone Easting Northing

15 710950 3320150

Verbal Boundary Description:

See attached sketch map.

Boundary Justification:

Boundaries follow historic property lines on the east and west. On the south the boundary follows LA Hwy 44 (River Road). On the north the boundary is cut so as to exclude extensive rural acreage while preserving the historic setting.

11. FORM PREPARED BY

- Name/Title: National Register staff
- Address: Division of Historic Preservation, P. O. Box 44247, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804
- Telephone: (225) 342-8160
- Date: January 2001

PROPERTY OWNERS

Gordon M. Mather 489 Hanover Center Road Etna, New Hampshire 03750

FIGURE 5

SOME CLASSES OF CREOLE VERNACULAR HOUSES



CLASS I

Single-pitch roof. Truss system includes the use of a king post and a double rafter system. Rafters set on wall plate. Inner rafters (truss blades) set on tie beam. Gallery optional. If present, gallery rafters tied into wall plate or front wall, and supported by an outer gallery plate, which is itself supported by light weight colonnettes.



CLASS IIa

Mississippi Valley French Colonial broken-pitch roof (early form). Gallery always present. Gallery afters notched over principal purlin and supported on outer gallery plate.



CLASS IIb

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Mississippi Valley French Colonial broken-pitch roof (later form). Principal rafters (single or doubled) set on wall plate. Gallery rafters let into backs of principal rafters and supported on outer gallery plates.



CLASS Illa

Full (single-pitch) umbrella roof. Truss blades (principal rafters) mounted on wall plates. Long outer rafters mounted on outer gallery wall plates and let into or notched over the roof ridge. These rafters supported in their middles by posts (right side) or braces (left side), or by purlins supported by these.



CLASS IIIb

Full (single-pitch) umbrella roof (later form). Truss blades now absent. Outer rafters supported in their middles by posts or by post-supported purlins. Roof ridge generally not present

MLE, Carto, Sect., LSU

MATHER HOUSE Convent Vicinity, St. James Parish, LA



1"= 50' SCALE: **BOUNDARY:** CONTRIBUTING **ELEMENT: NON-CONTRIBUTING ELEMENT:**