

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received JAN 28 1980
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 Historic Resources of Thibodaux (Partial inventory; Historic and Architectural Properties)

2. Location

street & number Multiple Resource Area incorporated limits of the City of Thibodaux N/A not for publication
city, town Thibodaux N/A vicinity of
state LA code 22 parish Lafourche code 057

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	N/A in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	N/A being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple resource area -- see continuation sheet for each property
street & number
city, town _____ vicinity of _____ state _____

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Lafourche Parish Courthouse
street & number Green Street
city, town Thibodaux state LA 70301

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title LA Historic Sites Survey has this property been determined eligible? yes no
date 1979 federal state county local
depository for survey records LA State Historic Preservation Office
city, town Baton Rouge state LA 70804

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date <u>N/A</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Thibodaux Multiple Resource Area consists of fifteen individual buildings ranging in date from the antebellum period through the 1920's. The owner of one of the fifteen (914 Jackson) has filed a notarized letter of objection, and hence the building in question cannot actually be listed on the Register. Of the fifteen, there are seven commercial buildings, five private residences, two residences in commercial use, and one church. Styles run the gamut from Greek Revival, to commercial Italianate, to Queen Anne Revival, to twentieth century eclectic. All of the buildings have either urban or suburban settings. None of them have been altered enough to cause an integrity problem. There are also four buildings within the city limits that are already on the National Register (Rienzi, the Lafourche Parish Courthouse, St. John's Episcopal Church and the Dansereau House). These listed properties are referred to in the text, but, of course, are not being re-nominated.

Thibodaux, with a population of about 15,000, is the seat of government for the large rural parish of Lafourche (1,141 square miles). It is located on the banks of Bayou Lafourche, a waterway that branches off the Mississippi River at Donaldsonville and runs through the length of Lafourche Parish before emptying into the Gulf of Mexico. The town was incorporated in 1830 and was well-established by the Civil War. By 1892 it had a population of 1900, and by 1907 this figure had jumped to 4300. The present building stock as well as other available evidence indicates that the years from c.1890 to c.1910 were particularly prosperous ones for Thibodaux. (See item 8 historical development statement for additional information on this topic.)

Thibodaux developed along a fairly standard grid pattern with no formal planning features. The central business district is characterized, of course, by party wall buildings. For the most part, not even the larger homes in the town's old residential sections have very much land. Large homes are interspersed freely with humbler bungalows and cottages. Although the town's grand rue, Canal Boulevard, has a greater concentration of landmarks than one would find elsewhere, it is still peppered with more humble dwellings.

The town has a one to two story scale with buildings ranging in date from the antebellum period to the present. There is little architectural cohesiveness in the downtown area due to considerable modern infill and copious alterations to older structures. When the State Historic Preservation Office staff evaluated it as a possible historic district, they found a 54% intrusion rate. Although the surrounding older neighborhoods do not seem to have as many intrusions, they do have too much low-key pedestrian infill. Essentially Thibodaux is a city of impressive landmarks set in a sea of modest buildings--i.e., plain bungalows, ordinary shotgun houses, and unadorned commercial buildings. Indeed, many of these modest "older" structures are not even verifiably fifty years old. For example, there are many bungalows which could date from 1925, but which could also date from 1940. For these reasons, the State Historic Preservation Office concluded that there was no possibility of a Register eligible historic district anywhere in Thibodaux.

CONTINUED

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Thibodaux Multiple Resource Area

Continuation sheet Lafourche Parish

Item number 7

Page 1

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Description (continued)

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER

All but two of the fifteen buildings fit into one of the following three categories:

- (1) The Greek Revival: As far as the State Historic Preservation Office can determine, nothing remains from the pre-1840 period; hence this category represents the city's earliest extant structures. According to survey data, there are about twenty Greek Revival structures in Thibodaux, most of which are plain cottages with simple details in various states of integrity. In a general sense these buildings reflect Thibodaux's antebellum sugar-related prosperity. In addition to the one Greek Revival residence in this submission, there are already three examples of the style on the Register. These four buildings have little in common apart from being Greek Revival.

The three listed buildings are:)1) the brick and stucco 1856 Lafourche Parish Courthouse with its massive colossal pedimented portico; (2) St. John's Episcopal Church, an 1843 brick temple style building without a portico; and (3) Rienzi, a c.1845 two story peripteral plantation house.

The one Greek Revival building in this submission is 914 Jackson, a c.1850 two story frame residence with a pedimented portico. (NB: As noted on the continuation sheet, this building cannot actually be listed on the Register because of owner objection.)

- (2) The Queen Anne Revival: Thibodaux's second wave of prosperity is broadly reflected by numerous cottages, shotgun houses, and Queen Anne Revival houses located throughout the old part of town. Most are fairly plain with standard repetitive details. Some of the Queen Anne Revival houses feature more individuality, but the five nominated examples are clearly "the cream of the crop."

The nominated buildings share the following characteristics:

1. Each is of frame construction.
2. Each has galleries.
3. Each has an unusually large amount of typical turn-of-the-century manufactured ornamental detailing.
4. Each is in a good state of architectural integrity.
5. Most importantly, each has a turret.

CONTINUED

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Thibodaux Multiple Resource Area

Continuation sheet Lafourche Parish, LA

Item number 7

Page 2

Description (continued)

- (3) Commercial Buildings: The Thibodaux central business district contains some sixty-five structures, thirty of which are 50 years old and survive in a reasonable state of integrity. The vast majority of these older buildings are relatively plain frame or brick stores of one or occasionally two stories. Here again, the buildings which constitute the "cream of the crop" are being nominated. These run the gamut from representative two story galleried commercial structures (the historic "backbone" of Thibodaux's commerce) to pretentious Italianate, Beaux Arts, and neo-classical buildings. There is also a large Italianate warehouse.

The two nominees that do not fit into the above categories are the Peltier House, a 1910 Colonial Revival residence, and St. Joseph's Co-Cathedral (1920), a flamboyant mixture of Renaissance, Gothic, Baroque, and Early Christian elements. The fourth Register property in Thibodaux, the Dansereau House, also does not fit into any of the above categories. It is a c.1875 three story Second Empire residence which was nominated at the state level as a rare example of its style.

The Survey

The City of Thibodaux was recorded in the spring of 1979 as part of Louisiana's on-going comprehensive historic structures survey. The work was performed by Dr. Paul Leslie, one of the state's contract surveyors as well as a professor of history at Nicholls State University. This survey was the primary organ from which candidate buildings were chosen. This survey was augmented by a thorough windshield survey of the city conducted by the State Historic Preservation Office staff in the summer of 1985. In addition, all but one of the chosen buildings were inspected on the exterior and interior by members of the State Historic Preservation Office staff. The one not inspected on the interior was the one with an objecting owner -- 914 Jackson Street.

Selection Methodology

In preparing this nomination, the State Historic Preservation Office carefully evaluated each 50+ year old building within the Thibodaux city limits and selected those for which a plausible case could be made for architectural or historical significance on at least the local level. For reasons which have been explained already, a district was ruled out. With three exceptions, those properties selected were so chosen because of their demonstrable architectural significance. The three exceptions have special importance in the city's commercial history. Other commercial buildings in this submission which are being nominated solely for their architectural significance were not also chosen for commercial significance because their associations are general in nature and are shared with every other 50+ year old commercial structure in the city. Only three buildings are being nominated for historical significance (as opposed to architectural) because the State Historic Preservation Office was unable to uncover any other properties that met the requirements for nomination under Criterion A or B.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below						
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation			
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)			

Specific dates c.1850-1920's Builder/Architect Multiple Resources

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph) Criteria A & C

Thibodaux's architecturally significant resources are all outstanding examples of their particular style on the local level. Taken as a whole, they by far represent Lafourche Parish's finest collection of historic buildings. In addition, three buildings are being nominated as exemplars of Thibodaux's historic role as the commercial focal point of the parish.

For the most part, the significance of each nominee is addressed adequately on the attached continuation sheets. However, two categories of resources, the Queen Anne Revival residences and the galleried commercial buildings, warrant special attention.

Queen Anne Revival Residences:

Thibodaux has an unusually large number of turreted Queen Anne Revival houses, seven in all. Most Louisiana towns of comparable size have none, and only a small minority have one or two examples. For example, there are only six turreted houses in all of north-central Louisiana (a seven parish area).

Of the seven remaining examples in Thibodaux, five are being nominated as part of this submission. The other two have sustained overwhelming losses of integrity and hence were omitted. One has had a large front wing added which completely obliterates the original facade. The other has had a second story added and its present inappropriate scroll sawn gallery brackets are modern.

Generally speaking, it is the use of a turret which distinguishes the grand Queen Anne houses from the lesser examples. To begin with, only the very largest examples have turrets. Secondly, a turret contributes much to the elaborateness of a house's massing, something which is very much a part of the Queen Anne Revival aesthetic. Finally, because a turret contributes very little extra floor space at considerable extra cost, it is certainly a luxury item.

The importance of Thibodaux's five nominated Queen Anne Revival houses can be seen if one views them within the overall context of period residential architecture in Lafourche Parish (c.1890-c.1910). Of the hundreds of examples which survive, most are cottages or shotgun houses. A minority show touches of the then fashionable Queen Anne Revival. Usually this takes the form of an asymmetrical cottage with a gallery across half the front and a projecting bay under a gable. Larger examples may have two bays and a secondary gallery wrapping around the side. The five nominated houses easily represent the "high water mark" among period residences in the parish. Most importantly, they are the only turreted Queen Anne Revival houses in the parish that retain their architectural integrity (the only other two being the altered examples mentioned above). In addition, each features a complex gallery which wraps around the entire front portion of the house following the contours of the bays and other projections. Other noteworthy attributes include the use of as

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

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Continuation sheet Thibodaux Multiple Resource Area Item number 8 Page 1
 Lafourche Parish

Significance (continued)

many as five gables to enliven the massing and "carpenter's lace" panels on the interior.

These Queen Anne Revival houses represent the affluent business and professional class of Thibodaux around the turn of the century. The fact that there are so many first-rate examples reflects the general prosperity in Thibodaux at the time. (See Item 8 historical development statement.)

Galleried Commercial Buildings:

Thibodaux has historically been the commercial focal point of Lafourche Parish. Other communities were purely local trading centers and did not embrace as large an area as did Thibodaux. Most, in fact, were merely crossroads communities which embraced only three or four surrounding plantations. (Please refer to Item 8 historical development statement for more information on Thibodaux as a commercial center.)

Of course, the town's commercial prominence is reflected in a general way by its stock of older commercial buildings. However, three buildings are being nominated for their commercial significance because they have particular importance in this area. One is a warehouse which, of course, exemplifies the all important warehousing function without which no commercial center could exist. The other two are typical galleried commercial buildings. Structures of this type feature commercial space on the ground story and residential space above. Typically the lower gallery is of cast-iron while the upper gallery is of wood, although sometimes the upper gallery is cantilevered and there are no lower gallery columns.

These buildings were the work horses of small town commercial activity and were far more typical of commercial centers such as Thibodaux than the handful of pretentious Italianate or neo-classical buildings that were present. Moreover, unlike these grand stylistic statements, galleried commercial buildings grew out of everyday needs of trade and housing. Thus in many ways they are more representative of the commercial vanguard of the city. In many cases the shopkeeper and his family lived above the shop and quite often the upper wooden gallery was the only outdoor space the family had.

The prevalence of this type of commercial building can be seen if one examines late nineteenth-early twentieth century Sanborn maps for southern Louisiana communities. There are usually at least one or two major streets lined with galleried commercial buildings of this type. Many survive, but most that do have lost their galleries and been otherwise modified over the years. Galleries and second story living spaces became less important as stores became air-conditioned and shopkeepers began commuting to work in automobiles. The 1916 Sanborn map for Thibodaux shows twenty-eight galleried commercial buildings, of which five remain today. Of these five, two are being nominated--108 Green Street, which is the most

CONTINUED

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

Thibodaux Multiple Resource Area
Lafourche Parish

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 2

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Significance (continued)

architecturally elaborate and the most intact, and the Lamartina Building, which is considerably older than the others. (It is one of very few pre-Civil War commercial buildings remaining in Thibodaux.)

Significance of Resources as a Whole:

The architectural superiority of Thibodaux's historic buildings within Lafourche Parish is obvious to even the most casual observer. Taken as a whole, the fifteen proposed buildings and four listed buildings represent the architectural apex of the parish. Other collections pale in comparison. There are fourteen communities in the large rural parish of Lafourche along with numerous plantation complexes. But no other locale can even begin to approach Thibodaux in terms of number, quality and variety of architectural landmarks. The other communities are characterized almost exclusively by typical late nineteenth-early twentieth century small town buildings. Thibodaux contains four first-rate Greek Revival buildings whereas other communities in the parish have none. Even plantation complexes in the area have only a single Greek Revival residence. In contrast to the small, pedestrian, largely unadorned commercial buildings found in other Lafourche Parish communities, Thibodaux's noteworthy examples feature impressive Italianate, Beaux Arts, and neo-classical styling. As noted elsewhere, the three Italianate nominees are the only examples of the style in the parish, and the Citizens Bank of Lafourche and the Grand Theatre are the parish's only exemplars of the high style eclectic architectural trends of the early twentieth century. The significance of Thibodaux's Queen Anne Revival residences has already been explained, but suffice it to say that examples of the style in other communities in the parish are ordinary in comparison. No other community has a turreted Queen Anne Revival residence, while Thibodaux has five noteworthy examples. (There is one other impressive Queen Anne Revival residence in the parish and it is outside the Thibodaux city limits and hence could not be included in the multiple resource area.)

Historical Development:

Although Thibodaux's historic building stock reflects, for the most part, the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the town dates from the early 1800's. It has been since 1808 the seat of government for Lafourche Parish, which was created in 1805. The city bears the name of Henry Schuyler Thibodaux, who settled in the area around 1801. In 1818 he donated the present courthouse site to the parish in exchange for a tax exemption for his hotel and billiards hall. In 1820 Thibodaux had the land he owned between present-day Canal Boulevard and Jackson Street (the historic core of today's Thibodaux) surveyed and subdivided by streets and lots, and in 1828 his widow donated a one hundred foot wide tract of land running from Bayou Lafourche to Bayou Terrebonne for the construction of a canal (present-day Canal Boulevard). In 1830 the town was incorporated as "Thibodauxville" in honor of its chief promoter-developer.

CONTINUED

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet Thibodaux Multiple Resource Area
Lafourche Parish Item number 8 Page 3

Significance (continued)

Thibodaux owes its historical importance as a commercial center to its location on Bayou Lafourche and various railroad lines. The east-west New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad arrived within three miles of Thibodaux in 1854, and in 1859 a spur was built into the town. In 1872 a spur was built to Houma, and sometime in the late nineteenth century a line was extended north-south from Donaldsonville. Although the railroads obviously achieved dominance in the transportation of goods, the steamboat era did not end suddenly but instead entered a long period of demise. The shipment of goods via Bayou Lafourche continued until 1903 when the bayou was damned at its juncture with the Mississippi River.

Thibodaux's development was also directly linked to that of agriculture, in this case principally sugar. On the eve of the Civil War Lafourche Parish was one of the state's leading sugar parishes. J. Carlyle Sitterson in his history of the southern sugar industry notes that cane cultivation became "almost nearly universal" in the Teche-Lafourche parishes of St. Mary, St. Martin, Terrebonne, Lafourche and Assumption. In 1859 more than thirty percent of the plantations in these parishes produced sugar, and these plantations contained seventy-five percent of the total improved acreage of the region. The one Greek Revival house in this submission reflects this antebellum era of prosperity, as do three Register properties in Thibodaux (Rienzi Plantation House, the Lafourche Parish Courthouse, and St. John's Episcopal Church).

The Civil War, of course, had a devastating effect on the Louisiana sugar industry, and recovery was a slow process. Generally speaking, it really was not until the late 1890's that better times returned. Bolstered by favorable tariff legislation, the industry from the late 1890's to 1912 was characterized for the most part by high production figures and better prices. Statement of the Sugar Crop Made in Louisiana reveals increases in production for Lafourche Parish during the period. For example, 72,867,846 pounds were produced in 1897-98; 88,536,283 in 1902-03; and 103,584,396 in 1905-06. The 1897-98 crop accounted for about a tenth of the state's total, while the 1905-06 crop accounted for about one seventh. Production dropped slightly to 97,825,390 in 1907-08, although it still accounted for about one seventh of the state's total.

It is interesting to note that many of the properties being nominated in this submission were built during these boom years in the parish's sugar industry, and one cannot help but believe that there is a connection. Thibodaux's prosperity, by definition, was linked to that of the area's principal crop. When sugar was doing better, Thibodaux merchants, bankers, etc. had to feel the ripple effects. Candidate buildings dating from this period are 108 Green Street, the Percy-Lobdell Building, the McCulla House, the Riviere Building, the Bank of Lafourche Building, the Citizens Bank of Lafourche, Chanticleer Gift Shop, the Robichaux House, the Peltier House, the Riviere House, and the Breaux House.

CONTINUED

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet Thibodaux Multiple Resource Area Item number 8 Page 4
Lafourche Parish

Significance (continued)

This period of high production and better times, however, was short-lived. With the disastrous crop of 1912, the sugar industry entered what a leading authority terms "The Great Decline." Largely because of unfavorable weather conditions and the spread of mosaic disease, there was a gradual but steady decline in sugar production, acreage, and tonnage per acre. This caused twelve parishes (Lafourche being one) to lose about one-sixth of their population between 1910 and 1930.

Various industries in late nineteenth-early twentieth century Thibodaux were also factors in the local economy. Sanborn maps for the period show a foundry-boiler-machine shop, three boiler works, an ice factory, and a wholesale grocery operation housed in the Percy-Lobdell Building, one of the nominees in this submission. The 1912 and 1916 maps also show a Lafourche Lumber Company yard.

A final factor in Thibodaux's development is the town's role as a commercial-service center for the surrounding agricultural area. In short, it was (and is) the only town of any size in the parish and was obviously the place to come for goods and services. One can get a sense of this commercial preeminence by examining the 1916 Sanborn map for Thibodaux. At a time when most other communities in the parish had presumably one or two general stores, Thibodaux had over 100 mercantile establishments of many different kinds. There were, for example, six grocery stores, seven restaurants, four barbers, five haberdashers, four laundries, four millinery shops, four drugstores, four saloons, four confectioners, and three banks, to name just a few. This theme in Thibodaux's history is reflected in a general way by nominees such as the Riviere Store (a grocery-dry goods combination), the Bank of Lafourche Building, the Lamartina Store, the Citizens Bank of Lafourche, the Grand Theatre and the commercial building at 108 Green Street. In addition, the Percy-Lobdell Building survives to represent the all important warehousing aspect of the city's historic role as a commercial, service, and distribution center for Lafourche Parish.

9. Major Bibliographical References

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of nominated property see sketch map for each building

Quadrangle name Thibodaux

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References See continuation sheet for each building

A

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Zone Easting Northing

B

--	--	--

Zone Easting Northing

C

--	--	--

D

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E

--	--	--

F

--	--	--

G

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H

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Verbal boundary description and justification

See sketch map for each building

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	N/A	code	county	code
state		code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title National Register Staff ASSISTED BY THIBODAUX CHAMBER OF
Division of Historic Preservation COMMERCE, LUCILLE LANDRY, EXECUTIVE
organization State of Louisiana date October-November 1985 (NICHOLLS STATE)
VICE PRESIDENT, & PROFESSOR PAUL LESLIE
street & number P. O. Box 44247 telephone (504) 922-0358
city or town Baton Rouge state LA 70804

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation 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.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

Robert B. DeBlieux

title State Historic Preservation Officer

date January 23, 1986

For NPS use only

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

Amy Schulz
Keeper of the National Register

date 3/5/86

Attest:

See Continuation sheet for other listings
Chief of Registration

date

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

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Continuation sheet Multiple Resource Area Item number 9 Page 1
Lafourche Parish

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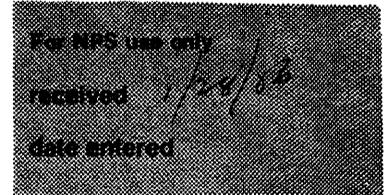
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Historical Overview of Thibodaux Prepared by Dr. Paul Leslie, Professor of History, Nicholls State University, Thibodaux.

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United States Department of the Interior National Park Service National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number

Page

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

dnr-11

Name Thibodaux Multiple Resource Area

State Lafourche County, LOUISIANA

Conrad A. Schlegel 3/5/86

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

1. Building at 108 Green Street

Substantive Review Keeper

A. Schlegel 3/5/86

Attest

2. Bank of Lafourche Building

Entered in the National Register for Keeper

Joyce M. McPherson 3/5/86

Attest

3. Breaux House

Entered in the National Register for Keeper

Joyce M. McPherson 3/5/86

Attest

4. Chanticleer Gift Shop

Entered in the National Register for Keeper

Albion Byers 4/29/86

Attest

5. Citizens Bank of Lafourche

Entered in the National Register for Keeper

Joyce M. McPherson 3/5/86

Attest

6. Grand Theatre

Entered in the National Register for Keeper

Joyce M. McPherson 3/5/86

Attest

7. Damarthina Building

Entered in the National Register for Keeper

Joyce M. McPherson 3/5/86

Attest

8. McCulla House

Entered in the National Register for Keeper

Joyce M. McPherson 3/5/86

Attest

9. Percy-Lobdell Building

Entered in the National Register for Keeper

Joyce M. McPherson 3/5/86

Attest

10. Peltier House

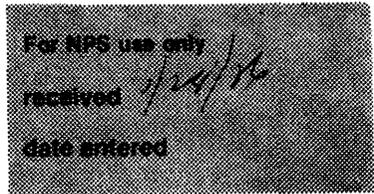
Entered in the National Register for Keeper

Albion Byers 4/29/86

Attest

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number

Page

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name Thibodaux Multiple Resource Area
State Lafourche County, LOUISIANA

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

11. Riviere Building

Proposed for
National Register

for Keeper

Attest

Joyce M. McPherson
3/5/86

12. Riviere House

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Attest

Joyce M. McPherson
3/5/86

13. Robichaux House

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Attest

Joyce M. McPherson
3/5/86

14. St. Joseph's Co-Cathedral
and Rectory

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Attest

Joyce M. McPherson
3/5/86

15. House at 914 Jackson St.

Determined Eligible
Subjective Review

Keeper

Attest

A Schlager 3/5/86

DOE/OWNER OBJECTION

16.

Keeper

Attest

17.

Keeper

Attest

18.

Keeper

Attest

19.

Keeper

Attest

20.

Keeper

Attest