United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

RECEIVED 2280

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property
Historic Name: Bayou Boeuf Settlement
Other Names/Site Number: N/A
Name of related multiple property listing: N/A
2. Location
Street & Number: 4056 Hwy 307
City or town: Kraemer State: LA County: Lafourche
Not for Publication: Vicinity:
2 State/Endoral Agency Cartification
3. State/Federal Agency Certification As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify
that this \boxtimes nomination \square 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 meets does
not meet the National Register Criteria.
not meet the National Negister Officia.
I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:
national state X local
Applicable National Register Criteria: X A B B C D
- Approximation transfer and the last and th
1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Signature of certifying official/Title: Kristin Sanders State Historic Preservation Officer Date
Signature of certifying official/Title: Kristin Sanders, State Historic Preservation Officer Date
Louisiana Department of Culture, Recreation, and Tourism
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government
In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.
The property in theets in does not meet the National Register Citeria.
Signature of commenting official: Date
Title: State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

Name of Property

Lafourche, LA
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4	National	Park	Certification
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I hereby certify that the property is:

- X 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:

James Gabbert

10/17/2018

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply.)

Χ	Private
	Public – Local
	Public – State
	Public – Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box.)

	Building(s)
X	District
	Site
	Structure
	object

Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Non-contributing	
7		Buildings
1		Sites
1		Structures
		Objects
9	0	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions.): Domestic: Single dwelling, hotel; Commerce/Trade: Department Store, Bar; Government: Post Office; Recreation and Culture: Theatre; Agriculture/Subsistence: Processing, Storage

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Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions.): Domestic: Single Dwelling; Vacant/Not in Use; Work in Progress

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions.):

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.) foundation: wood, concrete blocks, concrete slab

walls: wood roof: tin other:N/A

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

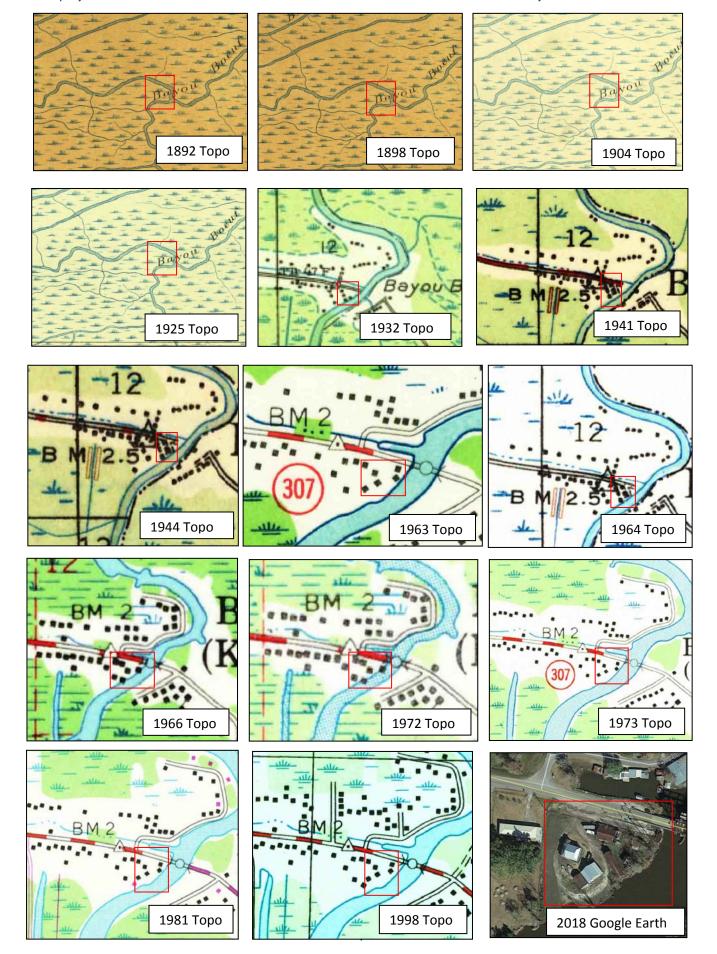
The Bayou Boeuf Settlement is located alongside Bayou Boeuf to the west of the small community of Kraemer. It is nestled between Lake Des Allemands and Lake Boeuf in southeastern Louisiana. The 1.6 acre property is bound by LA Highway 307 on the north, Bayou Boeuf on the east and south, and a residence on the west. The property consists of 7 buildings, 1 site, and 1 structure, including a residence, a fish house, a general store, a movie theatre, a bar/dance hall, two rental cottages, a boat loading/unloading dock, and a boat launch. The buildings were constructed c. 1919-1938 and they all still retain many of their original historic features. Bayou Boeuf is a small community that subsisted on fishing and hunting and this property became the de facto "downtown" of Bayou Boeuf. This is easily reflected by the uses of each of the resources which functioned to serve a recreational component with the movie theatre, bar/dance hall, and boat launch, as well as a commercial and industrial use with the general store and fish house. The owners of the property lived in the residence and ran all of the businesses on site. It also retains a historic landscape site feature in the boat launch and a historic structure in the barge loading/unloading ramp. Because of the high level of integrity of all of the buildings on the property, it is eligible for listing on the National Register.

Narrative Description

As you turn off Hwy 307 onto the property, there are seven contributing buildings on the site. The most prominent is the Acadian home that is facing the bayou, not the highway as at the time it was built, the bayou was the basic mode of transportation. Between the house and the bayou are the General Store and Fish House that also face the bayou as do two rental cottages (rented to newlyweds before they had homes of their own, travelers, and seasonal hunters). The bar and movie theatre are facing the highway as you turn off Hwy 307. The bar still has its sign hanging on the front façade: "Pete's Bar". The bar was open until the mid-1970s. The projectors remain in the upstairs loft of the movie theatre as well as the downstairs benches made of cypress wood. The fish processing plant and the general store sit just south west of the movie theatre. The tourist cabins sit to the east of the bar. All of the buildings are made of wood with tin roofs. Over the years the roofs have leaked and water has damaged the buildings, but they are salvageable and being prepared for rehabilitation.

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Development of the Property:

As seen in the multiple topographical maps above, this property has developed over the last 100 years. Topo maps from 1892, 1898, 1904, and 1925 show no buildings in the Bayou Boeuf area. This does not mean there were absolutely none, but none significant to mark on the maps in 1925 as this area wasn't heavily settled. By 1932, several of the buildings on the property were in place – 6 to be exact. These likely included the house and general store (with attached fish plant as the two buildings do appear attached when viewed from the ground level), the cabins, the bar/dance hall, and the theatre (likely then still used for moss storage). The 1941 and 1944 topo maps are very had to read as notations were placed over the property. The 1963 topo map shows the same 6 extant buildings on the property. The 1981 Sanborn shows a new (pink) building near the edge of the property, but this was located on the neighboring piece of land, not this property.

Contributing Resources

- House (Constant Residence), see photos 1-3; built c. 1902¹ per historic property transfers –The house is built on a pier and beam cypress structure with cypress lap siding and shiplap walls and ceilings. The ceiling height is 10 ½ feet throughout. There was originally a gable roof but was changed to a modified hip and gable roof. There is a screened front porch with wooden steps. There are 3 sets of Cypress French doors with shutters across the front porch. The style of the doors is ¾ glass lite. There are decorative pediments above the doors. The porch ceiling is beaded board. Inside the center door is the living and dining area with a fireplace. There are 2 rooms on either side of the living area that were used as bedrooms. A back porch was enclosed to include a kitchen and bath probably at the time the roof was changed.
- **Fish House (Fish Packing Plant)**, see photos 5-7; C. 1940 Built on a cement slab, the square shaped building is made of cypress with cypress and asbestos siding. It has a tin gable roof. It includes a freezer constructed with cork walls. There is a sliding metal barn door. There were screen doors used when the barn door was opened.



J.D. Constant Store (front of store facing the bayou)

The post office was located in the left corner as you entered the store, and the counter was on the right.

The store later became known as The Nelson Constant Store. Nelson was the son of J.D. When Nelson retired, the store was operated by Rodney Constant and Leon Borne. It was closed in 1965, after Hurricane Betsy hit.

Image of the front porch of the Constant Store. The back porch has been lost, but the openings all remain. Image courtesy of Lorraine M. Larousse's *Kraemer: Its History and Its People.*

¹ The dates for the house and general store are based off of deeds passed through the family. The deed from 1902 mentions buildings on the property when it was sold to Bowie Lumber Company. Based on this and family history, it is believed that the house is the oldest building on the property and the store is the second oldest.

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- General Store (J.D. Constant General Store), see photo 9; built between 1902 and 1916 The store is a pier and beam structure with a center gable and shed roof sides. The center area under the gable is the main area of the store with shelves on either side. It has asbestos siding matching that of the fish house. The original wood siding is visible where some of the asbestos is missing. Each side has a counter with storage beneath. In one corner is the post office area, with a small door and window to pass envelopes. On one side under the shed roof was the fishing supplies storage. On the other side, under the shed roof was the office. There was originally a porch along the bayou side of the building, which was the main entrance to the store (see previous photo), but it is no longer extant. The entrance of the building was French doors in the center. There are also French doors to the fish supplies area and office area.
- Movie Theatre (Nelson Theatre), see photos 11, 13, 15; 1938 before it opened as the movie theatre it was used for moss storage. The theatre is a long narrow building with a pier and beam structure and a tin gable roof. It has a loft still containing the original projection equipment. Below is a slanted floor towards the bayou where the screen was located. There are Cypress benches that were used for seating. The capacity was approximately 100 patrons, but was typically not full. Its arched ceiling and walls are covered with beaded board. The outside of the building has cypress lap siding. There is a small front porch the width of the building with a single entrance door on the right and 2 poster areas for the films being shown. Above the porch is a primitively constructed false façade.



Historic photo of the Nelson Theatre, the corner of Pete's bar, and part of the Constant store. Image courtesy of *Images of America: Lafourche Parish* by Clifton P. Theriot.



Opened around 1938 or 1939 and closed in the 1960's.
The first tickets were 10 cents. Inflation allowed the tickets to rise to 24 cents when it closed. The theater was opened on Saturday and Sunday only.

A photo of a ticket for Nelson's Theatre. Image courtesy of Lorraine M. Larousse's *Kraemer: Its History and Its People.*

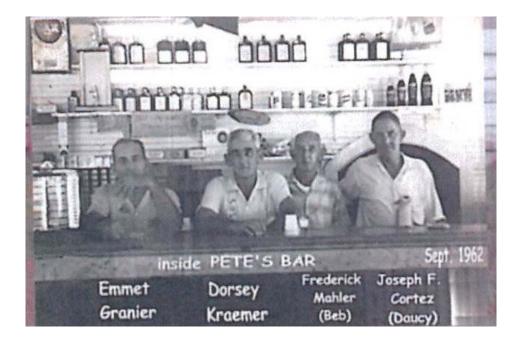
• Bar/Dance hall (Pete's Bar), see photos 19-20; 1938 - The bar is a pier and beam structure with a tin gable roof. In the front of the building there is a large rectangular porcelain sign with the Coca Cola logo and the name, Pete's Bar. There is a ½ lite door as the front entrance and another on the street side. The front room of the bar, contains an L-shaped bar and pool table. There were also card tables for

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poker, pedro, bourre, and euchre². There is a door in the back left corner that connects the barroom to the attached dance hall. There is another door in the back right corner of the barroom that leads into a storage room. The back wall of the dance hall has fallen down, but the rest of the building is intact. The bar operated until the mid-1970s.



Historic photo of the interior of Pete's Bar. Image courtesy of Lorraine M. Larousse's Kraemer: Its History and Its People.

- Tourist Court 1, see photos 17-18; C. 1940 There were originally 1 two-bedroom and 2 1-bedroom cottages that were built after the bar / dance hall and movie theatre (after 1938). The 2 bedroom cottage has been lost. 1 of the cottages was occupied through the mid 1970's. The two remaining buildings are both of pier and beam cypress structure with tin gable roofs. Inside are kitchenettes and living/bedroom areas. The cottages have beaded board ceilings and walls. The exterior walls are cypress lap and asbestos siding. Nelson J. Kraemer remembers that doctors from New Orleans would come stay in the cabins during the winter to hunt. A man named Mr. Shot would come to Bayou Boeuf every Christmas and stay in the tourist courts. He would bring apples and oranges for all of the children of Bayou Boeuf. Many young couples who had just been married would also stay in the tourist courts until they found a place of their own.
- **Tourist Court 2**, see photos 14-15 same description as Rental Cottage A except that this one is a smaller cabin and finished with a faux brick exterior over the original cypress (which is visible in the submitted photos). A portion of the front wall is falling off, but can be repaired. This does allow one to see that the interior is horizontal beaded board.
- Barge loading/unloading dock (Contributing Structure), see photo 11; c. 1917. This loading dock dates to the Bowie Lumber Company, who sold the land to the Constants. Bowie used the dock to unload logs from barges here. The Constants used it to load and unload groceries from the barges on the bayou into the store. There were tracks that went from the barge directly to the store to help unload the large shipments that came in. It is a simply constructed structure built of wood and held together with metal bolts. It has a counter weight system and lowers the dock.

² Pedro is a trick taking card game that is in the All Fours family of card games. It originated in Denver, Colorado, in the 1880s and is still played on the west coast and in the southern states, particularly Louisiana. Bourre is another trick-taking gambling game primarily played in the Acadiana region of Louisiana. It is most closely related to Euchre and Spades.

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Boat Launch (Contributing site, see photo 8; c. 1917. This landscape feature has been in place since at least the time of the Constants buying the property. It is a divot that has been cut in the land leading into the bayou to launch boats. It was used by the entire community to launch their skiffs into the bayou as well as for the school ferry that transported kids across the bayou to attend school. It has not changed per family members and has always been in this location. Yvonne Usea stated, "Alcide Cortez used to drop off the students by bus in front of the Constant Store and I would pick them up in a skiff."3

Integrity of the District

Each of the 7 buildings, one structure, and one site retains its historic integrity. Although each building is currently in a state of disrepair, they are most definitely still buildings. Collectively the resources on the property retain their integrity of location, setting, feeling, association, design, materials, and workmanship. Anyone who grew up in Bayou Boeuf or the surrounding parts of Lafourche Parish would absolutely recognize the property.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

X	Α	Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
	В	Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
	С	Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
	D	Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history

Criteria Considerations:

Α	Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes	
В	Removed from its original location	
С	A birthplace or grave	
D	A cemetery	
Е	A reconstructed building, object, or structure	
F	A commemorative property	
G	Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years	

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions.): Commerce/Trade, Entertainment/Recreation

Period of Significance: 1916-1965

Significant Dates: 1916, 1938, 1965

³ Martin Cortez. Dessus le Bayou Boeuf: History of Bayou Boeuf/Kraemer, Louisiana. Cushing-Malloy, Inc: Ann Arbor, MI. 2004: pg. 93.

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Significant Person (Complete only if Criterion B is marked above): N/A

Cultural Affiliation (only if criterion D is marked above): N/A

Architect/Builder (last name, first name): unknown

Period of Significance (justification): The information that has been gathered, dates the activities of the district to 1916 – 1965. In 1965, Hurricane Betsy hit the area damaging the general store. At this time it was closed. Only the bar remained open until the mid-1970s. This is why 1965 was chosen as the end of the POS.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary): N/A

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Bayou Boeuf Settlement is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places at the local level under Criterion A in the areas of commerce and entertainment/recreation. It has historically served as the hub for fishermen, trappers, and their families who lived in the area. It was where the community purchased supplies, received mail, sold their catch, watched a movie, and visited the bar and dance hall. It was the center of activity for this isolated community. The period of significance for the district is 1916-1965.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

Brief History of Bayou Boeuf

Native Americans settled in the Bayou Boeuf area as far back as 400-700 AD. Tribes that inhabited the area included the Ouachas, Chaouachas, Bayougoulas, Mongoulachas, and Acolapissas. The Ouachas and Chaouachas are noted on an 1803 map of the area by Charles Trudeau living on nearby lakes. Two years later, the Ouacha were still living in Bayou Boeuf and were possibly living near the first European settler to the area, Joseph Cortes. The Cortes name is one of several that are known to have settled Bayou Boeuf. The other families are Gonzales, Ruix, Kramers (Kraemer), Dempsters, Cheniers, Constants, Graniers, Torres, Bornes, Romes (Rommel), Loups (Loupes), Useas (Uzee, Use), Nicholas (Nicolas), and Larousse. Joseph Cortes was living on the banks of Bayou Boeuf by 1802 after coming to the area most likely from Spain. There are some tales that he came from Haiti (Santo Domingo at the time), but the most popular belief is that he came from Spain with his brothers. The Ruiz and Gonzales families came from the Canary Islands, as did many early settlers to southern Louisiana. They are known as Los Islenos. The Kramer families moved to the area in the late 1830s and descended from a German immigrant. Other families, including the Cheniers and Constants, are French families. One could say that Bayou Boeuf was a very diverse place for being so remotely located to include Native Americans, Germans, French, and Spanish settlers.⁴

Settlers to the area made their living and supported themselves mostly through small scale farming and hunting and fishing. Sugar cane, tobacco, cotton, sweet potatoes, and trapping were the main industries of the area. When railroads came near, lumber became a large industry. The land that the nominated buildings stand on was once owned by Bowie Lumber Company.

⁴ Cortez, pgs. 6-13.

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In the 1940s, working in the oil fields was common for residents of Bayou Boeuf. The community was always very rural, but was also very tight knit. As seen in the following discussion, which includes many first hand memories from those who grew up in Bayou Boeuf or who spent the majority of their lives there, the Bayou Boeuf settlement had a lasting impression.

History of the Property: Criterion A – Commerce and Entertainment/Recreation

The property was first developed to be what it is today in 1916 when the Constant Family purchased the property from the Bowie Lumber Company. The Acadian style home that is the central building on the property was already in place as was the store. The home would go on to be the home of four generations of the family. The family owned the property and all of the buildings of the Bayou Boeuf Settlement. J.D. Constant was the original proprietor of J.D. Constant & Sons business, which was housed in the general store. His son, Nelson, ran the theatre, aptly named the Nelson Theatre. Nelson's son, Pete, ran the bar and dance hall named Pete's Bar. Denise Constant, Nelson's daughter, married Leon Borne. They had two sons, Leon Jr. and Donald. They were the last family members who lived in the home. Leon Borne Sr. was the last proprietor of the general store.



Interior of the JD Constant Store - the shelves and counters are all still extant.

The J.D. Constant and Sons business included purchasing fish, turtles, frogs, and furs from local fishermen and hunters. Trapping, hunting, and fishing were historically the main occupations for residents of Bayou Boeuf. Nelson "Pete" Constant remembers that, "During the fall of the year, people from Bayou Boeuf would go to the trapping area on Lake Des Allemands...children worked alongside their parents. The money made was not given to the children but saved and given to them when they married." Arnold Cortez's family trapped on Bowie Island. Nelson Constant was the agent for Bowie to lease the land for hunting and he would pay 30% on the value of the furs to the hunters/trappers. Locals would hunt for all kind of animals, but mink got the highest dollar for their pelts - \$3-\$4 per pelt. 6

Lloyd Constant, son of Nelson Constant, remembers, "At the old store, the boats would bring groceries to sell and dock at the store where they were unloaded and pushed to the store on rails...Some of the boats who brought groceries were *Olympe* and the *Clara*." Nelson "Pete" (of Pete's bar) Constant (not Lloyd's father) stated that the store had a refrigerator where they kept meats and perishables. The boats also

⁵ Cortez, pg. 97.

⁶ Ibid. pg. 109

⁷ Ibid, pg. 89.

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brought ice to the store and they began using the ice in the store to sell to local people in 300 pound blocks. They would also use it to keep frogs and turtles cold in barrels while they were shipped down the bayou to Des Allemands."

The store sold and shipped fish, fur, turtles, frogs, moss, and other grocery items like medicine, as well as boat parts, and fishing and trapping supplies. The store also had a radio in it that many local residents would listen to. Some residents remember listening to boxing matches, baseball games, and the Grand Ole Opry.

The Fish House, or Fish Packing Plant was where fish were weighed, purchased, cleaned, and packaged. They were then shipped to New Orleans for sale. The fish house had a cork lined freezer to store the fish until they were shipped (this freezer is still extant).



Interior of the Fish Packing Plant – the freezer is at the right.

Nelson J. Kraemer worked at the fish packing plant as a young boy and provided the following memory:

"I used to spread the ice over the cleaned fish. I remember that Peeron used to skin the fish and Zam Dempster and Naize Cortez used to pack the fish. Sometimes the Constants would truck the packed fish to Bloom & Cassio plant in Morgan City or sometimes the plant would send a truck for the fish. The local people were given the heads of the fish to fish garfish and crabs...I was getting about \$3.00 a week and the women were earning about 50 cents an hour every day. But I could not complain because at lunch time the Constants would give me a sandwich for lunch."

The General Store also housed the local Post Office from 1949-1965. Nelson John Constant was the postmaster in 1949 and Florence L. Constant was the postmistress starting in 1950. The mail would be received by the postmistress three times a week. Martin Cortez wrote:

"...when the mail carrier would get to the JD Constant Store, where the post office was located, the postmistress and the mail carrier would take care of the paper work. As soon as we saw the mail

⁸ Cortez, pg. 94.

⁹ Ibid, pg. 146.

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carrier's vehicle pass, you could hear hollered out in Bayou Boeuf, "THE MAIL." In later years, they would yell "Dominic Toc Toc," that was the nickname of the mail carrier. Then we would all walk to the JD Constant Store and wait for the postmistress and the mail carrier to finish the paperwork. After this was finished, she would open a little door and CALL the mail. Since everyone knew each other, it was not unusual for someone to pick up your mail for you if you were not there.....Going to the mail gave everyone a chance to visit with friends while you waited for the mail to be called."







Top Left: Mail slot at Constant Store; Bottom Left: Opening in the post office to talk to the postmistress Right: Door leading to post office area in Constant Store.

In addition to the commercial uses on the property with the general store and fish house, Pete's Bar and Dance Hall also became an important building to the community as it served as a popular place for recreation and entertainment. The bar was built in 1938 and closed in the mid 1970's. It was a place men stopped for a drink in the evenings and gathered to play cards on Saturdays and Sundays. The dance hall was in operation on the weekends. It wasn't unusual for a couple to take their children to the dance when there was no babysitter. There was live music for dances. Wedding receptions were also held at the bar and dance hall. Locals remember bands such as the Raceland Ramblers playing at the dancehall. Mercy Cecile Cortez Kraemer remembered that the dance hall also had a jukebox. And during Lent, the jukebox was unplugged and turned to the wall because you did not listen to music during Lent. Dances were held on Sunday afternoons, particularly during the 1950s and 1960s. Admission cost 50 cents to \$1 depending on the band and once you paid your admission, you were pinned with a colored ribbon, which changed every Sunday. Dances usually lasted from 1:00PM-5:00PM.

¹⁰ Cortez, pg. 64.

¹¹ Ibid, pg. 132.

¹² Ibid, pg. 63.

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Also serving a recreational and entertainment purpose was Nelson's Theatre. The theatre was open on Saturdays and Sundays. Before electricity was available, a DC electrical system was charged and used to create enough electricity to power the movie theatre for Saturday and Sunday showings. In 1938, the ticket price was 11 cents for a movie. When it closed in 1965, the price had risen to 24 cents. People would purchase their tickets at the ticket booth in front of the theatre and buy their refreshments at the bar.

Nelson "Pete" Constant remembers about the theatre:

"The films came from New Orleans. Most of the time we would go and get them, usually by boat. We would deal through a film company. We showed a lot of Westerns. Once we showed a Shirley Temple show. The theatre was never full, but there was enough place for at least 100 people. The floor was slanted toward the front using the theatre-seating plan. There was no electricity, so we ran the show on a generator we got from Bill Tauzin. It was a one-cylinder motor with two flywheels. Whenever the generator would go down, Dr. Danos' son used to fix it for us."¹³





Left: Interior of the Nelson Theatre looking at the projection box. Original benches in foreground. Right: original projector.

Nelson J. Kraemer, former employee of the fish packing plant, also worked at the Nelson Theatre on Saturday nights. His job was to rewind the film on the projector. He remembers buying candy for movie refreshments at Pete's bar next door.¹⁴

Originally, there were three tourist courts on the property that were frequently rented to fishermen and trappers. However, sometimes, couples would stay there after their weddings until they found a house of their own. The historic topo maps show these cabins in place up until the 1990s. One of the cabins is gone (it was moved behind the movie theatre and the bayou has since encroached and caused it to fall down), but two remain.

Lastly, the grounds of the property were also home to church fairs. Game booths were set up near the theatre and a Ferris wheel was brought on site. Lloyd Constant remembers, "...there were all kinds of games such as the little floating ducks for a prize and shooting the guns at balloons. There was usually a Ferris wheel for people to ride" Calise Cortez and Rita Kraemer Cortez remembered that the fairs also had a lot of food cooked by volunteers.

¹³ Cortez, pg. 97.

¹⁴ Ibid, pg. 146.

¹⁵ Ibid, pg. 89.

___ Other

Name of repository:

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A

NE2 LOUII 10-200	OIVIB NO. 1024-0016
Bayou Boeuf Settlement	Lafourche, LA
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Based on the above, and all of the fond and shared me was certainly the center of life for the residents of the a including food, supplies, drink, temporary housing at the essentially a rural downtown and because of this import Register.	rea. It provided all of the amenities one might need e tourist courts, and entertainment. It was
Developmental History/Additional historic context	information
See above.	
9. Major Bibliographical Resources	
Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sour	rces used in preparing this form.)
Cortez, Martin L. Dessus Le Bayou Boeuf: History Malloy, Inc: Ann Arbor, Michigan: 2004.	of Bayou Boeuf/Kraemer, Louisiana. Cushing-
Historic Topographical Maps. TopoView. https://nc.100.06 . Accessed June 2018.	ımdb.usgs.gov/topoview/viewer/#4/40.01/-
Larousse, Lorraine M. <i>Kraemer: Its History and Its</i> Michigan: 2015.	People. Cushing-Malloy, Inc: Ann Arbor,
Theriot, Clifton P. <i>Images of America: Lafourche F</i> Carolina: 2014.	Parish. Arcadia Publishing: Charleston, South
Previous documentation on file (NPS):	(00 OFD 07) has been recovered.
preliminary determination of individual listing previously listed in the National Register	(36 CFR 67) has been requested
previously determined eligible by the National	al Register
designated a National Historic Landmark	
recorded by Historic American Buildings Surrecorded by Historic American Engineering F	vey # Record #
recorded by Historic American Landscape So	
Primary location of additional data:	
State Historic Preservation Office	
Other State agency	
Federal agency	
Local government University	

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: 1.4 acres

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84:_____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

 1. Latitude: 29.869442
 Longitude: -90.596419

 2. Latitude: 29.868514
 Longitude: -90.596494

 3. Latitude: 29.868755
 Longitude: -90.595698

 4. Latitude: 29.869242
 Longitude: -90.595375

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.) – A certain tract of land situated in the parish of Lafourche, state of Louisiana, on the left descending bank of Bayou Lafourche, measuring 340 feet on the public road running along Bayou Malagay by the irregular depth to Bayou Boeuf, bounded north by the said public road, on the southeast by Bayou Boeuf, on the west by the tract of land now or formerly belonging to Mrs. Joseph Cortez. (1916 deed as family has continued to own it since then. See submitted plat map for clarification – no scale – just for reference).

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries chosen reflect the majority of the historic boundaries of the property. The property extends across Hwy 307 to include a little inlet where boats are stored (non-historic). There are no historic resources on the other side of Hwy 307 so the concentration of historic resources is the portion of the property that is nominated.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Carolyn Borne; Jessica Richardson

organization: N/A; Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation

street & number: 1987 Columbine St.

city or town: Baton Rouge state: LA zip code:70808

e-mail: cborne1@lsu.edu telephone: 225-937-3664 date: June 15, 2018

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- Maps: A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- Additional items: (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 3000x2000 at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be

Name of Property

Lafourche, LA
County and State

numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

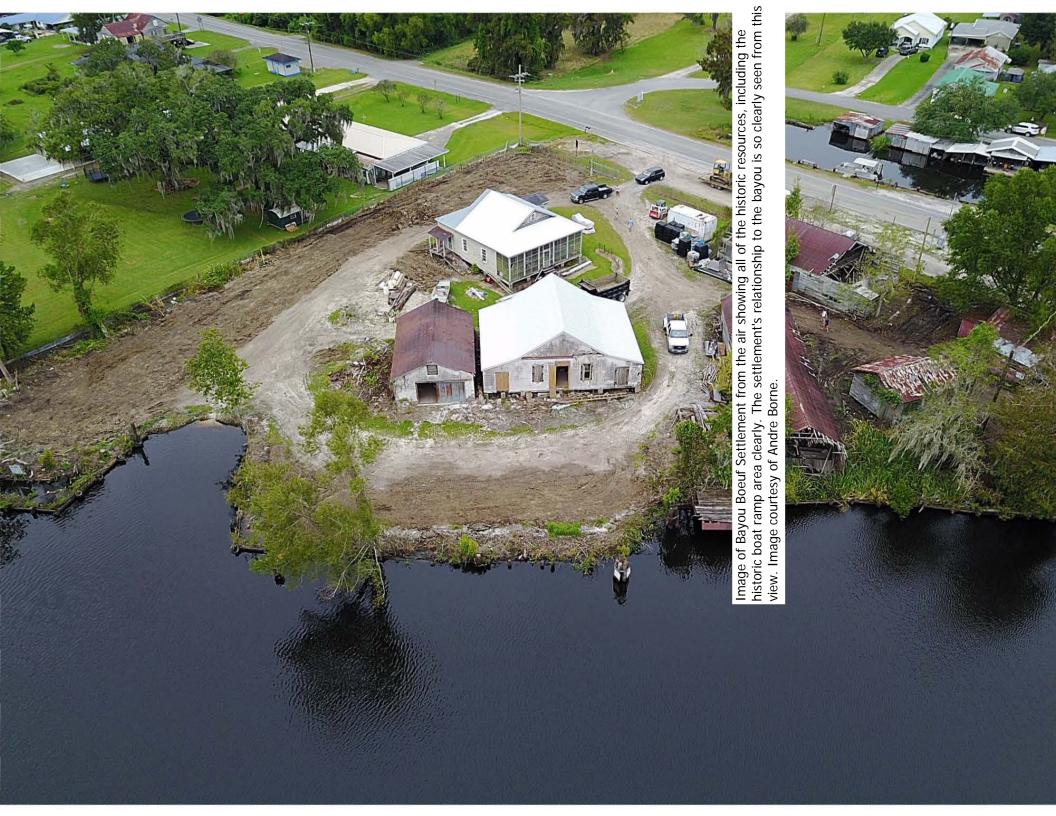
Name of Property: Bayou Boeuf Settlement

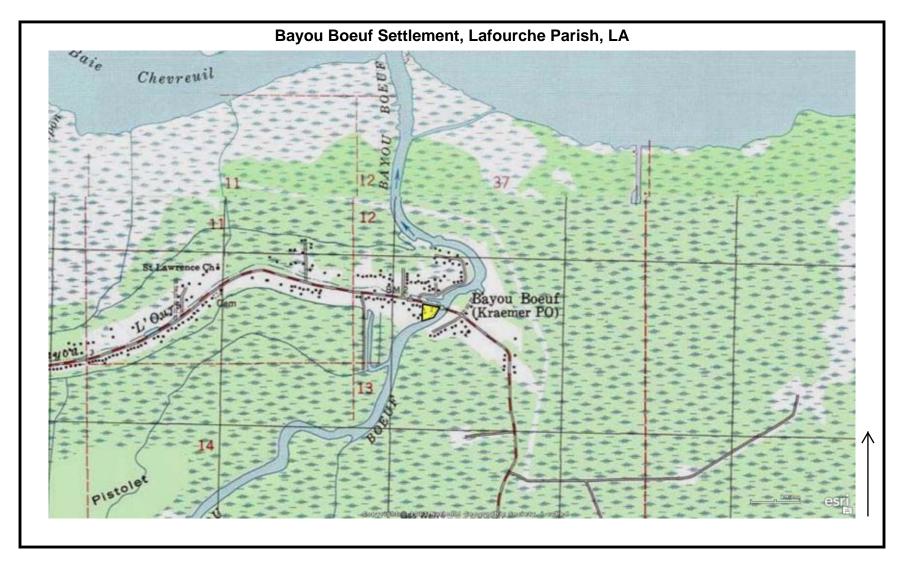
City or Vicinity: Kraemer County: Lafourche Parish

State: Louisiana

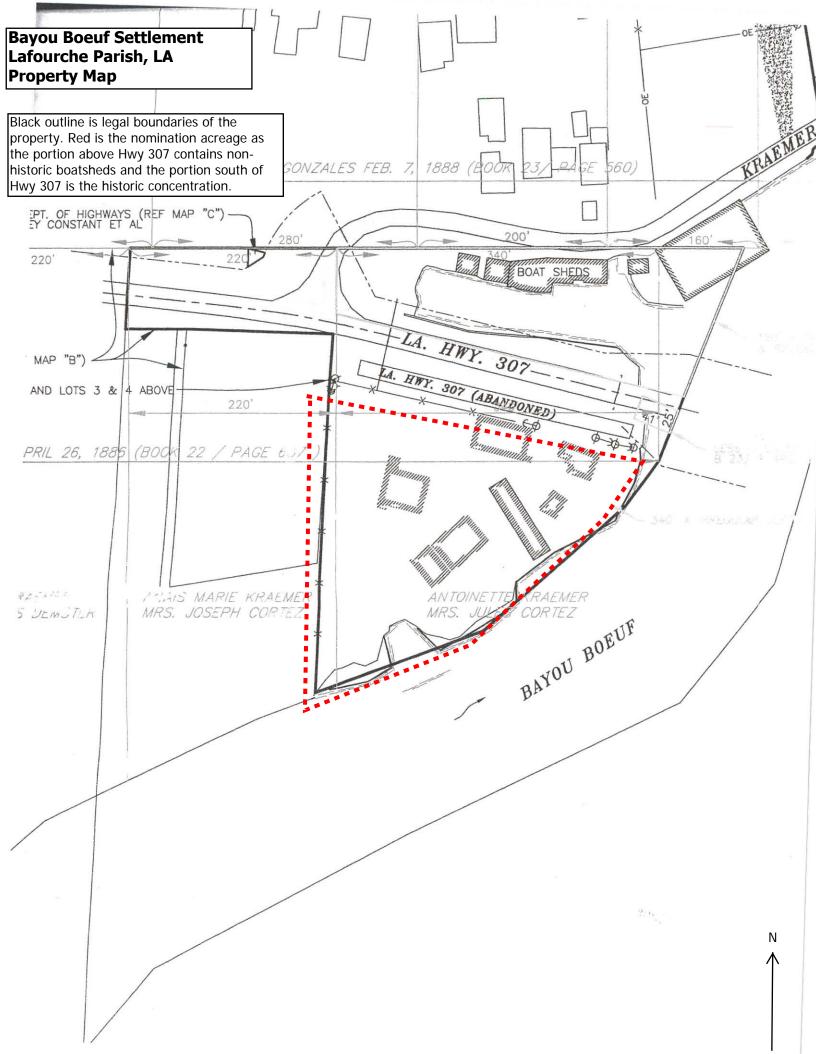
Name of Photographer: Jessica Richardson Date of Photographs: September 2017

- 1 of 20: Constant House façade; camera facing west.
- 2 of 20: Side elevation of Constant House; camera facing north.
- 3 of 20: Rear elevation of Constant House; camera facing east.
- 4 of 20: Side elevation of Constant House and fish packing plant; camera facing east.
- 5 of 20: Rear elevations of fish packing plant and Constant Store; camera facing southeast.
- 6 of 20: Side elevation of fish packing plant; camera facing northeast.
- 7 of 20: Façade of fish packing plant; camera facing northwest.
- 8 of 20: View of Bayou Boeuf and boat launch; camera facing southeast.
- 9 of 20: Façade of Constant Store, facing the bayou; camera facing northwest.
- 10 of 20: View of the barge loading dock at left center, the Nelson Theatre, and the bayou; camera facing northeast.
- 11 of 20: Side elevation of the Nelson Theatre and the barge loading dock; camera facing north.
- 12 of 20: View of the bayou from the barge loading dock; camera facing southwest.
- 13 of 20: Facade of the Nelson Theatre; camera facing southeast.
- 14 of 20: Tourist Court #2; camera facing southeast.
- 15 of 20: Tourist Court #2 at left, Nelson Theatre at center, Rear of dancehall at right; camera facing southwest.
- 16 of 20: Side elevation of dancehall/bar; camera facing northeast.
- 17 of 20: Tourist Court #1; camera facing east.
- 18 of 20: Tourist Court #1; camera facing southwest.
- 19 of 20: Side elevation of dancehall/bar; camera facing southeast.
- 20 of 20: Facade of dancehall/bar; camera facing east.

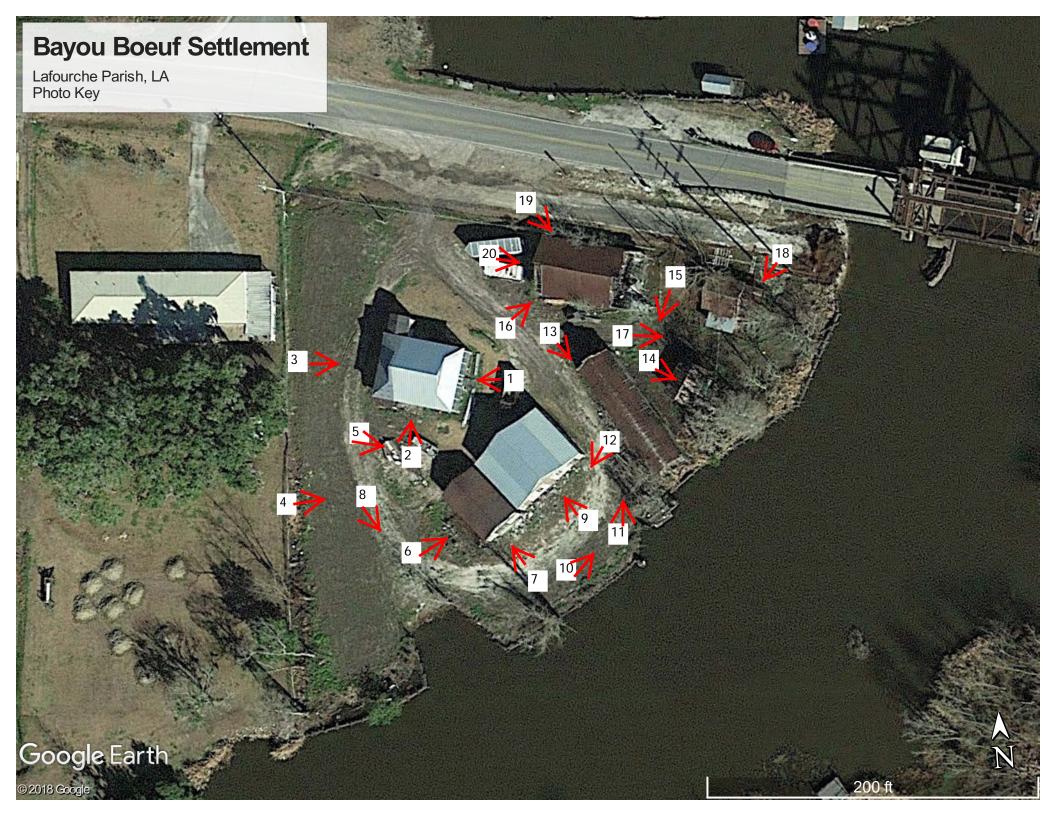




Latitude: 29.869044 Longitude: -90.596068















































UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:	Nomination			
Property Name:	Bayou Boeuf Settlement			
Multiple Name:				
State & County:	LOUISIANA, Lafourche			
Date Recei 9/4/201		.ist:		
Reference number:	SG100003026			
Nominator:	SHPO			
Reason For Review				
X Accept	Return Reject 10/17/2018 Date			
Abstract/Summary Comments:	This small settlement consists of the home of the family that operated the various businesses, from a bar to a movie theater to a fish packing plant, the settlement is a self-contained commercial center for a dispersed community that relied on riverine transport. While some of the resources are deteriorated, the overall integrity still remains high			
Recommendation/ Criteria	Accept / A			
Reviewer Jim Ga	bbert Discipline Historian			
Telephone (202)35	54-2275 Date			
DOCUMENTATION	: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No			

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



BILLY NUNGESSER LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

State of Conisiana

OFFICE OF THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE, RECREATION & TOURISM
OFFICE OF CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

RICHARD H. HARTLEY DEPUTY SECRETARY

KRISTIN P. SANDERS ASSISTANT SECRETARY

SEP - 4 2018

NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
MATIONAL PARK SERVICE

DATE:

August 31, 2018

TO:

Mr. James Gabbert

National Park Service Mail Stop 7228

1849 C Street, NW

Washington, D.C. 20240

FROM:

Jessica Richardson, National Register Coordinator

Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation

RE:

Bayou Boeuf Settlement, Lafourche Parish, LA

Jim.

The enclosed disks contain the true and correct copy of the National Register Documentation for the Bayou Boeuf Settlement to be placed in the National Register of Historic Places. Should you have any questions, please contact me at 225-219-4595, or jrichardson@crt.la.gov.

Thanks,

Jessica

Enclosures:	
X	CD with PDF of the National Register of Historic Places nomination form
X	CD with electronic images (tiff format)
X	Physical Transmission Letter
X	Physical Signature Page, with original signature Other:
Comments:	Please ensure that this nomination receives substantive review
	This property has been certified under 36 CFR 67
	The enclosed owner(s) objection(s) do do not
	constitute a majority of property owners. (Publicly owned property) Other: