### United States Department of the Interior Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

## National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form



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

## 1. Name

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historic A	Ardoyne Plantation He	ouse		
and/or common	same			
2. Loca	ation NWR	Houma o	n LA 3/1	
street & number	on Hwy. 311 @ 5 mi.			A not for publication
city, town H	ouma vic,	_X_ vicinity of	congressional district 3n	dW.J. Tauzin
state I	A code	22 county	Terrebonne Parish	<b>code</b> 109
3. Clas	sification			
Category district _X_ building(s) structure site object	Ownership public _X_ private both Public Acquisition N/A in process N/A being considered	Status _X_ occupied unoccupied work in progress Accessible _X_ yes: restricted yes: unrestricted no	Present Use agriculture commercial educational entertainment government industrial military	museum park x private residence religious scientific transportation other:
4. Own	er of Proper	ty		· · · · · · · ·
nomo Mose				
	aret Minor Shaffer			
street & number		n, Star Rt. 1, Box	/33	
city, town	Schriever	_X_ vicinity of		LA 70395
5. LOCa	ation of Lega	al Description	on	
courthouse, regis	stry of deeds, etc. Ter	rebonne Parish Cou	urthouse	
street & number	Main Street (no s	pecific address)	P. O. Box 1569	
city, town	Houma		state	LA 70361
6. Rep	resentation	in Existing		
<u> </u>		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
	oric Sites Survey	has this pro	perty been determined eleg	ible? yesX_ no
date <u>1</u>	981		federal _X_ state	county local
depository for su	rvey records La. Stat	e Historic Preserv	ation Office	
city, town	Baton Rouge		state ⊺	A

# 7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
excellent	deteriorated	unaltered	$\underline{X}$ original site
_X_ good	ruins	_X_ altered	moved d
fair	unexposed		

#### Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

(SEE CONTINUATION SHEET FOR SUMMARY PARAGRAPH)

Ardoyne Plantation House is set in a cluster of live oaks in a rural area approximately 5 miles northwest of the town of Houma. The house is approached via a circular driveway. It is constructed of cypress which, according to family tradition, was cut on the place and milled in St. Louis.

date \_\_\_

Despite the house's elaborate exterior articulation, the floor plan is comparatively commonplace. It consists of a central hall on both floors with large rooms each side. The house is 2 rooms deep, with additional rooms in a 2-story rear wing and a 1-story kitchen at the rear.

The scale of the house is enormous. Most of the 21 rooms have 16 foot ceilings. In addition, the exterior massing is dominated by a corner tower which reaches a height of 75 feet.

The only unusual aspect of the plan is the corner tower. On the first story it is an octagonal space. On the second story it is square, and on the attic level it takes the form of an extremely tall and angular set of transverse gables.

The visual character of the exterior of the house is something of an anachronism. The house was built c. 1894, yet the exterior details (the elaborate bargeboards, the strongly vertical gables, the lancet galleries, and the hood molded windows) are mainly characteristic of the early Victorian period (c. 1845). Moreover, the composition of the massing, with its restless grouping of gables, its verticality, and its jarring asymmetry is mainly characteristic of the mid-Victorian period (c. 1870).

The interiors are more characteristic of their time and have remained relatively unchanged. They feature wooden, cove molded ceilings with octagonal patterns of beaded beams. Most rooms have paneling below the chair rail. Some of the rooms connect via sliding doors, though there is no overall attempt to create spatial effects. The great staircase at the rear of the hall has elaborate Eastlake balustrades. Most of the mantels have mirrored overmantels and many are elaborately carved. The most noteworthy is the dining room mantel, which has a pair of 2 foot carved griffins. Most of the rooms retain their original gas fixtures though all have been electrified. (When it was built, the house had its own gas plant.) Finally, the central hall retains its original c. 1894 wallpaper in near perfect condition.

#### Assessment of Integrity:

Since construction there have only been three noteworthy changes in the house:

- (1) the screening in of part of a side gallery
- (2) the installation of a rear metal awning
- (3) the painting over of an ornamental wooden ceiling in one of the bedrooms

These changes should be regarded as minor.

#### Contributing Elements:

Ardoyne is significant because of its architectural magnificence, which is enhanced by the well treed setting. There are, however, three small outbuildings (see map) which, although they are contemporaneous with the house, are humble, unornamented, and of no architectural value. They are therefore listing as non-contributing elements.

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Continuation sheet Ardoyne Item number 7 Page 2

7. Description (continued)

SUMMARY PARAGRAPH:

Ardoyne Plantation House (c.1894) is an enormous frame Victorian Gothic residence set in a cluster of live oaks in a rural area about five miles from the town of Houma. The house has been altered very little and is in a good state of repair.

### 8. Significance

Period prehistoric 1400–1499 1500–1599 1600–1699 1700–1799 1800–1899 1900–	Areas of Significance—C archeology-prehistoric archeology-historic agriculture X architecture art commerce communications	community plann conservation economics education engineering		re religion science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater transportation other (specify)
Specific dates	c. 1894	Builder/Architect	Builder: John D. Shaft Architect: W. C. Will	fer Lams & Bro., New
Statement of S	ignificance (in one parag	raph) Criterion	01	

Ardoyne Plantation House is architecturally significant on the state level as a landmarl in rural Victorian architecture in Louisiana. Comparatively few Louisiana plantation houses were built in the Gothic style, and many of those that were are no longer extant. Ardoyne stands as probably the largest and most elaborate remaining example in the state.

In addition, Ardoyne exemplifies the mainstream of Victorian taste as few extant nineteenth century Louisiana plantation houses do. Other examples (such as San Francisco and Nottoway) bear some imprint of Victorian fashion, but few have the amount of "high style" detailing as found at Ardoyne.

More importantly, Ardoyne exemplifies Victorian fashion beyond the mere application of details. Its massing is very characteristic of the mid-Victorian period. This can be seen in its striking, overly dominant side tower and in its spiky, crowded, and highly unbalanced asymmetrical composition.

The exact date of Ardoyne's construction is somewhat of a mystery. According to information passed down through the family, it was begun in 1897 and completed in 1900. However, a book printed in 1894 contains a picture of Ardoyne. Since the builder, John D. Shaffer, acquired the property in 1888, it must have been built sometime between then and 1894. According to family tradition, the architect designed Ardoyne from a picture of a Scottish castle which Shaffer had seen in a magazine. The house has remained in the Shaffer family since its construction and is presently owned by Margaret Minor Shaffer, the great great granddaughter of the builder.

#### SUMMARY PARAGRAPH:

Ardoyne is architecturally significant on the state level because it is one of Louisiana's finest extant Victorian plantation houses.

#### **Major Bibliographical References** 9.

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national	_X_ state	local			
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de State His	Robe toric Preservation	rt B. DeBlieux Officer	< date	September 9, 1	982
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Keeper of the National Reg Attest: Attest And Chief of Registration	lister MO		date	11/1/82	

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10. Boundary Description and Justification (continued)

The 600' by 600' square was chosen as the nominated area in order to encompass the setting because the setting provides the dramatic broad views which add significantly to one's appreciation of the architecture of the house (Photo 1).

