NPS Form 10-900 (Oct. 1990)

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an 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. Place additional entries and parrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

OMB No. 10024-0018

1609

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. Name of Property						
istoric name	Bonin House					
ther names/site number						
. Location	* * ********					
treet & number	421 North M	ain		N/A 🗆	not for publication	
ity or town						
			St. Martin		-	
. State/Federal Agency C	Certification					
Signature of certifying offici Deputy SHPO, Dept State of Federal agency an In my opinion, the property comments.)	of Culture, d bureau	Recreati	on and Tourism		et for additional	
Signature of commenting of	ficial/Title		Date			
State or Federal agency an	d bureau					
National Park Service (Certification					
hereby certify that the property i rightary entered in the National Re left See continuation	egister.	Me	Signature of the Keeper		Date of Action 1/27/39	
determined eligible for the National Register See continuation			0 /			
determined not eligible for National Register.	r the					
	al					
removed from the Nationa Register.						

Bonin House		St. Martin Parish, LA		
Name of Property		County and	State	
5. Classification	7 /			
Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)	Category of Property (Check only one box)	Number of Re (Do not include pro	sources within Prope eviously listed resources in	erty the count.)
☐ private☐ public-local☐	building(s) □ district	Contributing	-	ha a shahara a a
public-State	☐ site ′			_
□ public-Federal	☐ structure			sites
	□ object			structures
				objects
		1	0	Total
Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)		Number of co	ntributing resources I Register	previously listed
N/A		0		
6. Function or Use				
Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)		Current Function (Enter categories from		
Domestic / single d	welling	Domestic /	hotel	
			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
7. Description				
Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)		Materials (Enter categories from	n instructions)	
Greek Revival		foundation		
Italianato			vinvl. wood(we	atherhoard)

roof metal other _____

Colonial Revival

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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Bonin	House.	St.	Martin	Pari	sh. LA

The Bonin House is a two story frame residence featuring elements of the Greek Revival, Italianate, and Colonial Revival styles. Developed in 3 stages, it achieved most of its present appearance in the early twentieth century. The present single story rear wing appears to be a circa 1950 replacement of an earlier single story rear wing. Other changes include the installation of bathrooms and the sheathing of most of the exterior of the house in vinyl siding. Despite these alterations, the house retains those qualities that establish its architectural significance within the context of St. Martinville.

The Bonin House has a rather complicated architectural history. Its development was determined using an early twentieth century photograph and a large number of extant clues noted in a recent site inspection by a member of the staff of the Division of Historic Preservation. Evidently the house began as a two story, four bay, Greek Revival town residence in about 1850. The two story front gallery had colossal posts with relatively plain capitals. The first floor consisted of an off-center hall with two rooms on each side and a staircase ascending toward the rear to an almost identical plan on the second floor. On both the first and second floors, the hall culminated on the facade with a large opening featuring transoms and side lights.

Noteworthy surviving early features include a large number of door and window surrounds and three aedicule style mantels upstairs. In addition, some of the window surrounds feature decorative panels beneath. Another noteworthy feature from the original period of construction is the set of massive sliphead windows that provide access to the upper gallery.

In about 1875, the house was remodeled in the Italianate style. Large curvaceous brackets were added to the tops of the gallery columns, along the eave of the rear elevation, and along the side gables. Decorative trim was also placed between the gallery columns on both stories. In addition, each of the side gables was fitted with a triple arch window. Finally, richly turned balustrades were added to the upper gallery. Surviving features from this period include the curvaceous brackets on the rear elevation and the side gables, the triple arch window on each side elevation, and evidently the balustrade (see below for balustrade).

In about 1910, the house was again remodeled, this time in the Colonial Revival style. This remodeling was far more extensive than the previous one. The floor plan was made more open, reflecting the taste of the period. On both floors, the front half of the hall was combined with the front room on the north side. This created a new large

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entrance parlor downstairs and a larger bedroom upstairs. The original staircase was removed. Evidently the parts were reused to construct the present three flight, two landing staircase in the rear northern portion of the house. Three of the rooms downstairs were fitted with standard Colonial Revival mantel/over-mantel sets with free-standing columns. The front south room downstairs was fitted with a paneled alcove. In addition, the windows and window openings were replaced in both the downstairs front rooms with the present Colonial Revival window treatment. This consists of a pair of triple windows with long vertical panes in the upper sashes and large single panes below. The house also received a tile roof at this time and a small covered entrance at the rear of the northern side elevation.

The most significant change was the removal of the original columns and the Italianate brackets on the facade. These were replaced with the present front gallery treatment which consists of a four bay, double tier of elegant Tuscan columns, with each group rising to a narrow entablature. Evidently the previously mentioned Italianate balustrades on the second floor gallery were re-used when this new gallery treatment was installed.

Non-Historic Alterations

As previously mentioned, the current one story rear wing appears to date from about 1950. Although Sanborn insurance maps indicate that a single story rear wing was in place as early as 1903, architectural evidence indicates that this wing was rebuilt and enlarged some time after the close of the historic period. A carport has been appended at the rear of the wing.

Another change has been the installation of vinyl siding on the sides and rear of the house. Although this is regrettable, the substitute siding does not impact the front elevation. In addition, it is very similar in appearance to the historic wood siding beneath it, and thus its visual impact is minimal.

When the present owner acquired the house the above mentioned tile roof was deteriorated and needed to be replaced. Due to the expense involved, the owner elected to substitute a metal roof.

Other changes include the partitioning off of portions of some of the upstairs rooms for bathrooms, the installation of crown moldings in some rooms, the

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replacement of the front door and transom lights on both stories, and the enclosure of a small, presumably early twentieth century porch on the southern side elevation.

Assessment of Integrity

Despite these non-historic alterations, the house remains a landmark within St. Martinville, as explained in Part 8. In reference to the roof replacement, it should be stressed that the roofing material on a two story house is not a major visual element. The new metal roof is visible only from a distance. Also, the tile roof was not integral to the house's architectural identity as it would have been, for example, with a one story Mission Revival "hacienda."

Note: There is a small (roughly 10 X 10) storage shed to the rear of the house. It is not being included in the count because it does not appear to meet the "substantial in size and scale" threshold. See photo #4. In this view the shed appears larger than it actually is in relationship to the house. In any event, its history cannot be documented. No building is shown in this location on the latest Sanborn map for St. Martinville (1938).

8. Statement of Significance	
Applicable National Register Criteria	Areas of Significance
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)	(Enter categories from instructions)
	architecture
☐ A Property is associated with events that have made	<u> </u>
a significant contribution to the broad patterns of	
our history.	
☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons	
significant in our past.	
TO Durante ambadias the distinctive shows training	
C 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	D
distinguishable entity whose components lack	Period of Significance
individual distinction.	c. 1850, c. 1875, c. 1910
□ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield,	
information important in prehistory or history.	
Criteria Considerations N/A (Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)	Significant Dates
(Main X III all the boxes that apply.)	c. 1850, c. 1875, c. 1910
Property is:	
□ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.	
religious purposes.	Significant Person
☐ B removed from its original location.	(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
	N/A
☐ C a birthplace or grave.	
□ D a cemetery.	Cultural Affiliation
B a comotory.	N/A
\square E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.	
☐ F a commemorative property.	
☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance	Architect/Builder
within the past 50 years.	unknown
N	
Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets	.)
9. Major Bibliographical References	
Bibliography	
(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on o	·
Previous documentation on file (NPS): N/A	Primary location of additional data:
preliminary determination of individual listing (36	■ State Historic Preservation Office
CFR 67) has been requested previously listed in the National Register	☐ Other State agency☐ Federal agency
☐ previously determined eligible by the National	☐ Local government
Register	☐ University
☐ designated a National Historic Landmark	☐ Other
☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey	Name of repository:
# \[recorded by Historic American Engineering	
Record #	

Name of Property		County and State
10. Geographical	Data	
Acreage of Proper	ty <u>less than an acre</u>	_
UTM References (Place additional UTM re	eferences on a continuation sheet.)	
1 1 5 6 1 2 Zone Easting	8 8 0 3 3 3 3 3 0 0 Northing	Zone Easting Northing See continuation sheet
Verbal Boundary D (Describe the boundarie	Description is of the property on a continuation sheet.)	
Boundary Justifica (Explain why the boundary	ntion aries were selected on a continuation sheet.)	
11. Form Prepared	d By	
name/title	National Register staff	
organization	Division of Historic Pre	servation date November 1996
street & number	P. O. Box 44247	telephone504-342-8160
		state LA zip code 70804
Additional Docume		
Submit the following iter	ms with the completed form:	
Continuation Shee	ts	
Maps		
A USGS ma	ap (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating	g the property's location.
A Sketch m	nap for historic districts and propertie	s having large acreage or numerous resources.
Photographs		
Representat	ive black and white photographs o	f the property.
Additional items (Check with the SHPO of	or FPO for any additional items)	
Property Owner		
(Complete this item at the	ne request of SHPO or FPO.)	
name	Alfred Leonpacher	318-232-7855 (home)
street & number	126 Acacia Dr.	telephone 318-856-5981 (work)
city or town	Lafayette	stateLA zip code70508

Ronin House

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

St. Martin Parish, LA

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The Bonin House is of local significance in the area of architecture. Taken as a whole, its rich architectural development and complex stylistic legacy establish it as a landmark within the City of St. Martinville.

The Division of Historic Preservation's historic structures survey has identified some 258 buildings within the city which are fifty years old or older. The Bonin House is conspicuous among this group for several reasons, beginning with its mid-nineteenth century character. The parish seat of St. Martinville is among Louisiana's oldest communities, having been settled in the eighteenth century and incorporated in 1817. Located at the sometime head of navigation on Bayou Teche, it thrived in the antebellum period, and up until the late nineteenth century, due to its status as a major interior port. Despite the city's great age, there are only a limited number of pre-Civil War buildings surviving (approximately 20). The Bonin House's massing, upper story fenestration and its interior woodwork, including three aedicule style mantels, establish it as a member of this small but important group which comprises the city's earliest architectural heritage.

The house derives additional importance from its Italianate features -- i.e., its over-scaled roofline brackets, balustrades and distinctive triple arch windows in the gables. The survey reveals that in all of St. Martinville, there are only three structures which evidence even a trace of the domestic Italianate. This is important for the community because the domestic Italianate, as opposed to commercial, is rare in Louisiana outside New Orleans.

Finally, the Bonin House's two story Colonial Revival gallery accords it an important place in the city's early twentieth century architectural heritage. The vast majority of buildings from this period are hesitantly styled or unstyled bungalows, cottages or shotgun houses. The Bonin House gallery is one of a limited number of relatively grand architectural statements of that era in the community. This is revealed in the survey. In St Martinville the Colonial Revival overwhelmingly takes the form of columnar galleries. According to the survey, there are a total of twenty-four Colonial Revival galleries in the community. Of these, only three are fully two stories in height and scale, one of which is the Bonin House gallery.

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Historical Note:

For the purposes of this nomination the house is being referred to as the Bonin House. Luke and Blanche Bonin purchased the property in 1904, and it remained in the family until 1964. The Bonins owned the house for the longest period of time and it was during their ownership that the Colonial Revival remodeling occurred. The house was purchased by Luke and Blanche Bonin's grandson, Dr. Willie Z. Bienvenu, in 1969. In April 1996 Dr. Bienvenu sold the house to the present owner, Alfred Leonpacher, whose daughter has converted it into the Bienvenu House Bed and Breakfast.

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BIBLIOGRAPHY

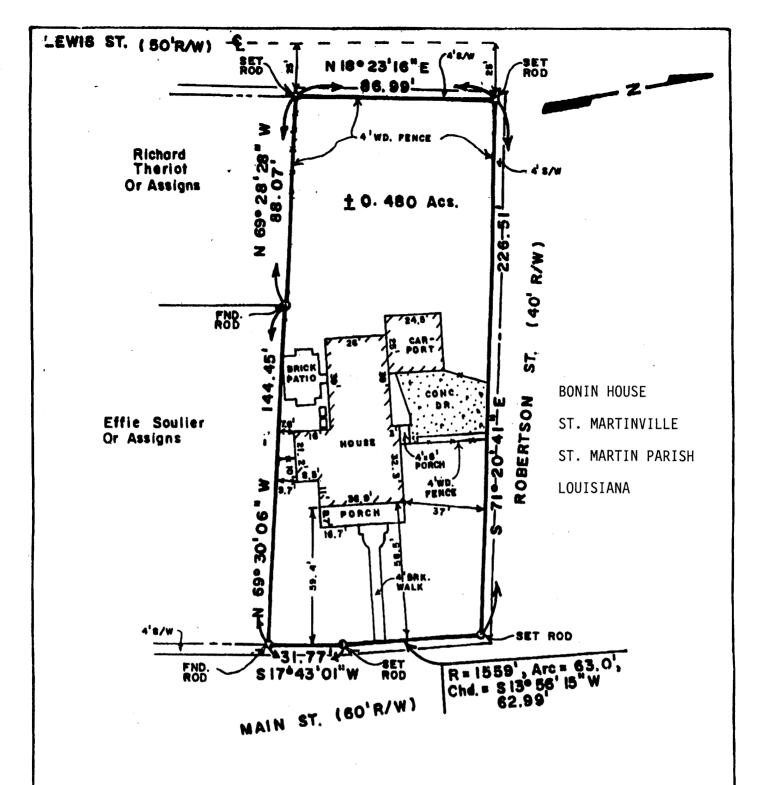
Historic Structures Survey, St. Martin Parish, Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation.

Title Search Summary, copy in National Register file, Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation.

Sanborn Insurance Company Maps, 1903, 1909, 1927, 1938.

Boundary Description: Please refer to enclosed plat map.

Justification: Boundaries follow property lines of the parcel of land upon which the nominated resource is located.



NOTE: THIS PROPERTY IS
LOCATED IN ZONE C (oreas
of minimal flooding)
ACCORDING TO THE FEM.A.
FLOOD INSURANCE RATE
MAP DATED 12/16/80
Panel No. 220191 0001 C

A MAP OF SURVEY SHOWING PROPERTY AND IMPROVEMENTS TO BE ACQUIRED BY ALFRED BERNHARD LEONPACHER & WIFE SHIRLEY MONTGOMERY LEONPACHER

BEING ± 0.480 ACRES LOCATED IN THE 1st WARD OF THE CITY OF ST. MARTINVILLE, SECTION 82, T-10-S, R-6-E, ST. MARTIN PARISH, LOUISIANA

PRELIMINARY

PREPARED BY:

A.E. MONTAGNET RL.S. NO. 4484 C.E. NO. 18667

MONTAGNET AND DOMINGUE, INC. 136 CLARA VON DRIVE LAFAYETTE, LOUISIANA 70503 PHONE: (318) 981 - 2130 FAX:(318)981-3280 DATE: APRIL 12, 1996 SCALE: 1"= 40"

REVISED: MAY 2, 1996