

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 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: Arceneaux, Louis J. and and Marie Amelia, House

Other Names/Site Number: N/A

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

2. Location

Street & Number: 134 Rose Lane

City or town: Lafayette

State: LA

County: Lafayette Parish

Not for Publication: ☐

Vicinity: ☐

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register Criteria.

I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

☐ national ☐ state ☒ local

Applicable National Register Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D

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.

Signature of commenting official:

Date

Title:

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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4. National Park Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- ☐ 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: _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

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

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Private
<input type="checkbox"/>	Public – Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	Public – State
<input type="checkbox"/>	Public – Federal

Category of Property (Check only **one** box.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	District
<input type="checkbox"/>	Site
<input type="checkbox"/>	Structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

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

Contributing	Non-contributing	
3		Buildings
		Sites
		Structures
		Objects
		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

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions.): DOMESTIC/single dwelling

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7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions.): Greek Revival, French Creole

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: brick

walls: wood/weatherboard

roof:

other:

Summary Paragraph

The Louis and Marie Amelia Arceneaux House (hereafter called the Arceneaux House) is a 1.5-story cottage of bousillage construction located at the northwest edge of Lafayette, Louisiana; portions of the property are located in Lafayette and Carencro. It was originally built in the early 19th century as a Creole cottage on a Spanish land grant to the east of its present location by about 5 miles, near the upper Vermilion River. The exact construction date is unknown; family history dates it to approximately 1800, and other sources date it to the 1830s or as late as 1840.¹ The house was moved to its current location in approximately 1838.² Around 1877, the house was extensively renovated in the Greek Revival style by Louis J. Arceneaux, who inherited the house. Major changes included reorienting the house so that the former rear became the front, adding a center hall, enclosing both galleries, and adding a Greek Revival temple-front porch. Family history and architectural evidence suggest that the house was one of two built around the same time and originally identical. The other house, which did not receive a Greek Revival renovation, is now located at the Vermilionville Historic Village in Lafayette and is open to the public as a museum (Beau Bassin House; also called the Arceneaux House in some sources). Since its historic renovation, the Arceneaux House has had a rear addition and minor alterations but retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Integrity of setting has been impacted by subdivision of the property and subsequent development and loss of outbuildings near the house. Two surviving outbuildings on the reduced property are classified as contributing buildings. Overall, the property has sufficient integrity for listing in the National Register. Despite diminished integrity of setting and a rear addition, the house retains a good degree of integrity and remains eligible for listing in the National Register.

Narrative Description

The Arceneaux House sits on 1.7 acres approximately ½ mile west of U.S. Interstate 49 at the northern edge of Lafayette Parish. While the property has a Lafayette mailing address and a portion of the property is located in Lafayette, the majority of the property and the house itself is located in Carencro. The property is tucked behind recent suburban development separating it from Louis Arceneaux Road to the east. Though the house faces south toward Rose Lane, where the house is currently accessed, maps and aerial images dating back to 1958 indicate that the driveway previously extended east from the house directly to Louis Arceneaux Road; Rose Lane was not present at this

¹ "Histories of the Beaubassin House and Arceneaux House," written by the Arceneaux family, states that this and the formerly-identical Beau Bassin House were built in 1800 by Louis Pierre Arceneaux, who was born in Acadie, Canada. *The Attakapas Country: A History of Lafayette Parish* states that it was built c. 1832 by Arceneaux's grandson, Pierre Bienvenu, who was born in 1812.

² "Histories of the Beaubassin House and Arceneaux House," 6.

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time. The surrounding setting of the formerly larger property has changed in recent years with the residential development to the east and a residential subdivision to the north and west, as well as the addition of more homes along Rose Lane. The remaining property, however, retains its rural setting, including historic landscaping, a large oak tree, and some outbuildings. Other outbuildings, including small dwellings likely for enslaved residents and a cotton gin, are no longer extant.

The primary resource is a 1.5-story dwelling of bousillage construction with a side-gable roof and a projecting front-gable porch on a brick pier foundation. The roof is covered with standing-seam metal. The building has a gabled rear ell addition that is one story in height; it was extended to the rear after the period of significance when a garage was added. The date of the rear ell is unknown, but it is believed to be an addition from the time of the historic adaptation or at least the lifetime of Louis and Amelia Arceneaux; family history holds that the initials "A.A." in one of the wood shutters on the west porch of the rear ell was carved by Amelia Arceneaux. In its Greek Revival renovation, the cottage appears to have been reoriented so that the original rear became the front. A center hall was added at this time, and the former front and rear galleries were enclosed.

Façade (South Elevation)

The façade is clad in flush horizontal boards, differing from the overlapping weatherboard of the side and rear elevations. The façade is nearly symmetrical; however, the porch, door, and windows are positioned slightly east (right) of center. The front of the building is dominated by the central projecting pedimented gable porch that spans approximately half the width of the elevation. The gable has a molded border and is infilled with flush horizontal boards matching those on the façade. The porch is supported by four boxed columns with molded capitals. The simple entablature features molded dentils which continue along the fascia of the east and west sides of the façade and wrap the corners. Simple centered wood steps with plain wood handrails provide access to the porch. A glazed metal storm door protects the four-panel wood entry door. The door surround features sidelights with 3 lights on the top half and wood panels below, as well as a 5-light transom with a simple wood frame. The door is flanked by 6-over-6 wood windows with shutters and wood-framed screens.

East Elevation

This side elevation is clad in wood clapboards. It features four 6/6 wood windows at ground level with wood shutters and screens. Two windows at the attic level are enclosed by shutters. The façade's dentilated cornice wraps the corner and extends approximately 3 feet onto the east elevation. A vertical board separates the 1.5-story main cottage from the 1-story rear ell. An inset porch with simple square wood columns and balustrade spans a portion of the ell directly behind the main house; approximately 4 feet of this porch on the south end has been enclosed. A paneled half-light wood door and two 2/2 wood windows with wood shutters and screens are located under the porch. The initials "A. A." are carved on the inside of a wood shutter on one of the porch windows. This is believed to have been done by Marie Amelia Arceneaux. Smaller windows are located on the north and south walls of the porch. The rear portion of this elevation contains two 2/2 wood windows with wood shutters looking into the recent garage addition.

North Elevation

The north elevation is clad in wood clapboards with a round vent in the gable. A large centered garage door leading into the recent garage addition is the only other feature. This portion of the house is on a concrete slab foundation.

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West Elevation

The west elevation roughly mirrors the east elevation. This side elevation is clad in wood clapboards. It features four 6/6 wood windows at ground level with wood shutters and screens. Two windows at the attic level are enclosed by shutters. The façade's dentilated cornice wraps the corner and extends approximately 3 feet onto the west elevation. A vertical board separates the 1.5-story main cottage from the 1-story rear ell. An inset porch similar to the porch on the east side is located directly behind the main cottage. This porch has no balustrade. A paneled half-light wood door provides access to the ell from the porch. A vertical seam and slight change in clapboard spacing near the north end of the porch indicates a possible early addition. The remainder of the elevation at the garage addition is clad in wood clapboards with no openings.

Interior

The main cottage features a central hall flanked by two rooms. Architectural evidence indicates that the center hall was added where the original plan simply featured two connected rooms. The main portion of the cottage has wood floors and a typical French Creole ceiling with beaded beams. Two small rooms flank the center hall at the front entrance; these appear to be located on the original rear gallery, now enclosed. Doors on the north walls near the outer edges of both rooms lead into the bedrooms beyond; these are likely original doors to the rear gallery. The center hall ceiling features beaded wood beams; the walls are clad in horizontal wood boards. Two bedrooms of similar sizes flank the center hall north of the enclosed gallery; these were the original two rooms of the cottage with the exception of lost width for the center hall. A fireplace is located on the outer wall of each bedroom. Both fireplaces feature French Creole wood surrounds with simple molded pilasters. In the west bedroom, a small portion of the bousillage construction is exposed. The walls are otherwise plastered. North of the bedrooms, the center hall is again flanked by door openings directly opposite each other, leading to what appears to be the original front porch of the creole cottage, now enclosed. On the west side, a wood staircase leads to the attic. On the east side, the plan has been modified slightly for the addition of a closet and a bathroom. Walls in this area are clad in synthetic panels.

A door at the rear of the center hall leads into the rear ell, whose floor is a small step down from the main cottage. The ceiling throughout the ell approximates the French Creole ceiling of the front cottage but is obviously later. The beams are not beaded, and the remaining surfaces of the ceiling are clad with synthetic paneling. The walls are also clad in a combination of synthetic paneling and plaster, and the floors are covered with resilient tile. The kitchen is located at the north end of the rear ell with a utility closet beyond it. The utility closet leads into the recent garage addition, which has an exposed concrete floor.

Integrity

The Arceneaux House has a good degree of integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Integrity of setting is diminished by the recent division of the property and subsequent development that visually separates the house from its earlier access point at Louis Arceneaux Road. However, the property still retains 3 acres in which the historic setting is retained. Alterations to the Arceneaux House after its period of significance are minor. The garage addition, while large, is located at the rear of the ell. Minor interior renovations for bathrooms and closets have not removed the essential elements of the former Creole plan and its subsequent center hall renovation.

8. Statement of Significance

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

	A	Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
	B	Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
X	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 distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
	D	Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history

Criteria Considerations:

	A	Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
X	B	Removed from its original location
	C	A birthplace or grave
	D	A cemetery
	E	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.): Architecture

Period of Significance: 1838-1877

Significant Dates: N/A

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): Arceneaux, Louis Pierre; unknown

Period of Significance (justification):

The period of significance begins when the building was moved to its current location and ends when the building was renovated in the Greek Revival style, resulting in its current appearance. Because the exact original construction date is unknown, the date of relocation is used as the beginning of the period of significance.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary):

The house meets Criteria Consideration B because it was relocated at the beginning of its period of significance and before it was renovated in the Greek Revival style.

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph:

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The Louis J. and Marie Amelia Arceneaux House is significant at the local level under Criterion C in the area of architecture as a rare and unique example of a historic adaptation of a French Creole cottage to a Greek Revival center hall cottage. While some French Creole houses throughout the state received later modifications of existing porch elements to reflect later popular styles, or were built with these details as the stylistic periods overlapped in the state, the Arceneaux House received an entirely new temple-front porch and central hall. Despite these alterations, the house retains many of its original French Creole features, and architectural evidence of the changes remain visible in many areas. The adaptation can be further studied because of the existence of the Beaubassin House, built by another member of the Arceneaux family around the same time and reportedly originally identical to this one. The Beaubassin House did not receive a Greek Revival renovation and is now preserved as part of the Vermilionville Historic Village. While the Beau Bassin House is not eligible for listing in the National Register due to its new location and setting, it adds significance as it allows for direct comparison of the two. The Arceneaux House is also significant for the retention of its bousillage construction, an important and rare surviving construction technique in the region.

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

Early History of Lafayette Parish and the Arceneaux Family

The area occupied by the Arceneaux House was originally inhabited primarily by the Atakapas-Ishak tribe, whose various nomadic bands lived within present-day southwest Louisiana to Vermilion Bay and southeast Texas to Matagorda Bay.⁴ The Atakapas-Ishak subsisted by hunting (primarily bison), gathering, and fishing in the abundant lands of the Gulf Coast region. The tribe dwindled in population from several thousand to fewer than 200 in Louisiana by the early 19th century, primarily due to novel diseases from European settlers.⁵

In 1765 the area received its first known influx of exiled Acadian settlers, who were directed to the Opelousas and Attakapas (Spanish spelling) districts to participate in a fledgling cattle industry there. "Arceneau" was among the names of these early settlers.⁶ Spanish rule was formalized in the area in 1768 when the "Postes des Attakapas" was established in St. Martinville. Spain began issuing land grants to settlers in the region; those in the Attakapas and Opelousas districts were larger than standard due to the amount of land necessary for cattle raising.

Among the first group of Acadian settlers in the area was Louis Pierre Arceneaux, who was born in 1731 in Beaubassin, Acadia. Arceneaux raised cattle in the Attakapas district beginning in 1765:

An interesting sidelight on the beginning of the cattle industry in this area is found in a contract made in New Orleans on April 3, 1765 between a certain Captain Dauterive and a group of Acadian chieftains, namely, Joseph Broussard, dit Beausoleil, Alexandre Broussard, Joseph Guilbeau, Jean Duga, Oliver Thibaudau, Pierre Arcenaud, and Victor Broussard. In this contract Dauterive engaged to furnish each Acadian family with five cows and one bull for six consecutive years, and replace all losses during the first year, on the following conditions: the contract may be rescinded after three years with the increase being equally divided; proceeds of the sale of cattle before the expiration of the contract shall be equally divided; after six years Captain Dauterive is to receive back the same number of cattle given, with one half the increase. How many Acadian families took advantage of this contract is not known but it is certain that some of the signers did move into the Attakapas district.⁷

Arceneaux received a Spanish land grant near Lafayette in 1786. He named his land Beaubassin "because it resembles the area in northwestern Nova Scotia called Beaubassin where his family farm had been located."⁸

⁴ <http://www.atakapa-ishak.org/history/>

⁵ <https://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/entries/atakapa-indians>

⁶ The Attakapas Country, 13-14.

⁷ Ibid, 15.

⁸ Arceneaux, "Histories of the Beaubassin House and Arceneaux House."

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Arceneaux continued to acquire land until his death in 1793, at which point he owned 7,680 arpents of land including much of the portion of present-day Carencro east of Interstate 49.⁹ Arceneaux's land was divided equally among his children. His eldest son, Louis Arceneaux, built the Beaubassin House on his acquired land at an unknown date. Another son, Pierre Arceneaux, is believed to have built the subject property on his own nearby acquired land around the same time. Pierre Arceneaux passed the house down to his own son, Pierre Bienvenu Arceneaux, upon his death. Family history holds that Pierre Bienvenu Arceneaux relocated the house from the Beaubassin Ridge to its current location, closer to his cattle operations, in 1838.¹⁰ Arceneaux family members continued to will the house to relatives, and in 1877 Louis Joseph Arceneaux received the house and completed its historic alteration. The house has remained in the Arceneaux family through its entire history.

French Creole/Acadian Architecture

The Arceneaux House was both constructed and renovated during a phase of development referred to in Louisiana's Creole Architecture context as "The Period of Transition (1790-1860). The following text is reprinted from this document.

The Creole style and culture absorbed all immigrant groups and remained unchanged for most of the eighteenth century. Beginning in the late eighteenth century, however, Creole architecture came under the influence of two immigrant groups, the Acadians from Nova Scotia and the Americans from the eastern seaboard. Both brought architectural ideas which moved the Creole house into a period of transition.

The Acadians began arriving in waves after 1765. At first their architecture consisted of quickly built post-in-the-ground houses, one room deep and without galleries. These houses were expanded linearly when more room was required. Shortly before 1800, some of the Acadians began to construct more permanent timber-frame houses with front galleries. These were basically small scale imitations of the houses of the Creoles, though the Acadians selected certain features which came to symbolize their distinctive architectural and cultural preferences. They preferred gabled roof houses to those with hip roofs. They employed the loft for sleeping, so staircases were placed on the front galleries, particularly on those homes west of the Atchafalaya River. Even today, the Acadian house is regarded as a somewhat different style of house from the Creole. Essentially, the Acadians created what might be called a subspecies of the Creole house.

The Anglo-Americans were to have an even more profound influence on the Creole building tradition, bringing new ideas which gradually began to alter the prevailing style of French design. These innovations affected both the core module and the decorative stylistic features of the Creole house. Importantly, they did not affect the modular expansion pattern. Expansion of the Creole house by the addition of galleries, cabinets, and loggias persisted. This is a major factor which provided for the continuing viability of the Creole tradition in the nineteenth century. Certain Creole decorative features survived (such as wraparound mantels), and other traditional features (such as Norman truss roofs) were not phased out until well into the nineteenth century. Thus, in the American period one finds several generations of "mixed breed" French-Anglo-Creole houses. Although these display some American influence, they are still firmly viewed within the context of the continuing Creole tradition.

Anglo settlers from the plantation areas of the eastern seaboard brought with them certain vernacular house types, such as the Carolina "I" and the Tidewater Cottage. Settlers from the upland South brought log single and double pen houses, as well as the dogtrot with its open breezeway. Those from the Middle Atlantic states imported the higher style Georgian floorplan, characterized by the central hall and tripartite, symmetrical facade. These new forms influenced Creole builders and, thus, nineteenth century Creole core modules tend to be more symmetrical and more formal than their eighteenth century predecessors.... Popular smaller house plans consisted of two equal size rooms with a central chimney. This replaced the earlier asymmetrical salle*

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Ibid.

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and chambre plan. Among larger houses one often found a symmetrical core module with a central hall or, sometimes, a wider central room which functioned partially as a hall. There was now emphasis upon the center, with a wide central entrance, usually larger than the other openings on the facade. This is in contrast to the eighteenth century Creole form of fenestration in which the placement of openings responded to the needs of each individual room and formed no particular pattern along the facade.

The American influence was not limited to changes in floorplan. Creole houses began to exhibit decorative features derived from popular architectural styles from the Eastern states. Federal styling was popular from c. 1790 through about 1830. Greek Revival styling was popular after 1830 and Italianate styles were becoming popular in the decade before the Civil War. Many hundreds of these transitional houses were constructed on plantations and in the cities of Louisiana. In addition, earlier Creole houses were often considerably remodeled in the more formal styles.

The Arceneaux House displays the “mixed breed” characteristics of Creole houses of this period as well as the heavily remodeling in the Anglo-influenced styles of the later period. Like the Beau Bassin House, the Arceneaux House likely originally had a symmetrical core module; however, its wraparound mantels are indicative of the earlier French period. The side gable form and front gallery stair (now enclosed and reoriented to the rear) were features typical of Acadian Creole houses. The central hall plan and Greek Revival styling of the major historic remodeling are distinctly American.

The Greek Revival Style

Louisiana's state context on the Greek Revival style details the overlap and importance of the French Creole and Greek Revival styles in the state:

The majority of Grecian buildings in Louisiana took their cue from the state's well established Creole tradition of galleried houses and cottages. Louisiana architectural historian Joan Caldwell notes, “Greek Revival tendencies found a ready reception in the South on two accounts: the style was revered for its Classical antecedent, and it lent itself to the Region's climate. Columns, porticoes and porches were practical features that met the need for shade and were provisions that let leisure be taken and conversation enjoyed as a natural part of living. In Louisiana, where galleried houses were an entrenched tradition, the Greek colonnade became an easy graft. The aesthetic and utilitarian combined seamlessly in Greek Revival architecture.”¹¹

The Arceneaux House retains its character-defining Greek Revival elements as well as many of its earlier French Creole elements. The most prominent Greek Revival feature is the prominent pedimented portico, which invokes a Greek temple. While the temple form is less common in Louisiana than it is in other parts of the country, most examples in Louisiana feature a partial-width portico attached to a wider façade.¹² Most Louisiana Greek Revival residences similar in size to the Arceneaux House take the form of galleried cottages, similar to the original Creole Cottage form of the Arceneaux House.¹³ The partial-width portico is almost always seen on larger buildings of at least two stories, making the Arceneaux House an especially uncommon expression of the style.¹⁴ The portico features a mostly simple entablature with distinctive dentils that form a small cornice on the outer edges of the façade that wraps the east and west sides a few feet.

The introduction of the center hall to the Creole Cottage is notable. Both plan types were common in Louisiana Greek Revival residences; while the Creole Cottage plan is generally earlier, there was considerable overlap in timing. Louisiana's Greek Revival state context notes:

¹¹ Fricker, “The Greek Revival Style,” 3-4.

¹² Fricker, “The Greek Revival Style,” 3.

https://www.crt.state.la.us/Assets/OCD/hp/nationalregister/historic_contexts/greekrevivalrevised.pdf

¹³ Ibid, 4.

¹⁴ Ibid, 6.

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Some otherwise Grecian residences in Louisiana featured the traditional Creole hall-less plan. But as the American taste finally triumphed in the 1830s and '40s, houses incorporated the American central hall or side hall plan. Greek Revival pioneer Benjamin Latrobe bemoaned the coming of these American style floor plans to Louisiana: "So inveterate is habit that the merchants from the old United States...have already begun to introduce the detestable, lopsided London house, in which a common passage and stair acts as a common sewer to all the necessities of the dwelling."¹⁵

Also notably, the extant original fireplace mantels in the Arceneaux House conform to the most commonly seen Greek Revival mantels throughout the state: an entablature resting on two simple molded pilasters.¹⁶ Indeed, the Beau Bassin House retains simple Greek Revival wood columns on its full-width gallery, and the Arceneaux House likely had a similarly styled gallery reflecting a much more restrained and earlier expression of the Greek Revival style. The later columns on the Arceneaux House portico are also square boxed columns, but they are slightly thicker and feature more prominent moldings.

Noted similarities between the Arceneaux House and its counterpart, the Beau Bassin House, include the overall size and form, attic framing, the location and design of the gallery stairs, the location and design of the two fireplaces in the original two-room layout, ceiling details, and bousillage walls. These are also the French Creole elements that remain visible in the Arceneaux House, with the exception of the altered plan. Side window locations are similar; however, the Beau Bassin House has longer 9/6 windows in contrast to the Arceneaux House's 6/6 windows. The side windows on the Arceneaux House match the front windows on the new Greek Revival façade; this indicates the windows on the Arceneaux House were likely replaced at the time of the historic renovation. Historic photos of the Beau Bassin House indicate that its rear gallery was enclosed as an original feature or in a historic alteration; it was restored to its assumed original open form when the house was relocated to Vermilionville.

In Lafayette Parish, there are four Greek Revival buildings and four French Creole buildings listed in the National Register. The Sterling Grove Historic District in Lafayette also includes an example of the combined French Creole and Greek Revival styles. The 1880 Daigle House, one of the individually listed properties, is also an example of both styles with Greek Revival stylistic elements in the original construction of the creole cottage. The Daigle House is similar in scale to the Arceneaux House with a full-width front gallery. According to the Daigle House nomination, the majority of extant Greek Revival cottages in the parish feature simple detailing similar to the Arceneaux House.¹⁷ While most of the detailing on the Arceneaux House is simple, the prominent pedimented gable on the porch and the dentilated cornice make an unusual statement among similarly sized local examples of the style. The Listed Greek Revival properties range in construction dates from c. 1800 to 1848. The French Creole examples range in date from c. 1790 to c. 1835. The combined examples are dated 1835, 1848, and 1880. These dates illustrate the considerable overlap of the two styles, spanning the date of original construction of the Arceneaux House to its Greek Revival renovation. The peak Greek Revival period in Louisiana is generally considered to be 1830 to 1861 but continuing into the 1880s, making the Arceneaux House renovation a relatively late example of the style.¹⁸ The French Creole style in the state had a much wider date range, beginning in 1732 and continuing into the 20th century.¹⁹

Developmental History/Additional historic context information

¹⁵ Ibid, 4-5.

¹⁶ Ibid, 5.

¹⁷

¹⁸ Fricker, "Greek Revival," *Louisiana Architecture: A Handbook on Styles*.

¹⁹ "Louisiana's French Creole Architecture." National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Submission.

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9. Major Bibliographical Resources

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Arceneaux, George E., P.E.. "The Arceneaux House."

Arceneaux, George E., P.E. "Histories of the BeauBassin House and Arceneaux House."

"Excerpts from the Anonymous Breaux Manuscript (1840-1901)," translated by George Reinecke.
http://www.louisianafolklife.org/LT/Articles_Essays/the_breaux_manuscript.html#tab9

Fricker, Jonathan and Donna, "The Greek Revival Style." Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation, 2009-2010.
https://www.crt.state.la.us/Assets/OCD/hp/nationalregister/historic_contexts/greekrevivalrevised.pdf

Fricker, Jonathan and Donna; Duncan, Patricia, *Louisiana Architecture: A Handbook on Styles*. UL Press, 1998. <https://www.crt.state.la.us/cultural-development/historic-preservation/education/louisiana-architecture-handbook-on-styles/preface/index>

Griffin, Harry Lewis. *The Attakapas Country: A History of Lafayette Parish, Louisiana*. New Orleans: Pelican Publishing Company, 1959.

"Louisiana's French Creole Architecture." National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Submission.

Mamalakis, Mario. *If They Could Talk!, Acadiana's Buildings and their Biographies*. Lafayette Centennial Commission, 1983.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
☐ previously listed in the National Register
☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
☐ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

☒ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government

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____ University

____ Other

Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: 3 acres

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 30.293535

Longitude: -92.032860

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.) Approximately 3 acres fronting now on Rose Lane, Lafayette, LA. The driveway used to be on Louis Arceneaux Road, but the property was purchased by a developer and this portion, containing the house, was the only part repurchased by the family.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.) The boundaries reflect the current property boundaries, which are reduced in size from the historic property boundaries. The area outside of the current property boundaries has been altered with new construction and the removal of historic buildings; therefore they no longer have sufficient integrity to be included.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: L'Reece Butcher and Emily Ardoin, National Register Coordinator

organization:

street & number:

city or town:

state:

zip code:

e-mail:

telephone:

date:

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.

Louis Arceneaux House

Name of Property

Lafayette Parish, LA

County and State

- **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 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: Arceneaux, Louis J. and and Marie Amelia, House

City or Vicinity: Carencro/Lafayette

County: Lafayette Parish

State: LA

Name of Photographer: Emily Ardoin

Date of Photographs: June 30, 2021

- 1 of 35: Façade (south elevation), camera facing north
- 2 of 35: Porch and setting, camera facing northeast
- 3 of 35: Porch detail, camera facing northeast and up
- 4 of 35: Exterior northwest corner, camera facing southeast
- 5 of 35: West porch and garage addition, camera facing northeast
- 6 of 35: Garage addition and northeast corner, camera facing southwest
- 7 of 35: East elevation, camera facing southwest
- 8 of 35: East elevation, camera facing northwest
- 9 of 35: East porch, camera facing northwest
- 10 of 35: Shutter detail showing carved initials, east porch, camera facing northwest
- 11 of 35: Detail at southwest corner, camera facing east
- 12 of 35: Center hall from entry, camera facing north
- 13 of 35: Center hall looking toward entry, camera facing southwest
- 14 of 35: Detail, interior to enclosed former porch ceiling transition
- 15 of 35: Detail, interior to enclosed former porch ceiling transition

Louis Arceneaux House

Name of Property

Lafayette Parish, LA

County and State

- 16 of 35: Southwest room (enclosed former gallery), camera facing west
- 17 of 35: Southeast room (enclosed former gallery), camera facing east
- 18 of 35: West bedroom, camera facing southwest
- 19 of 35: East bedroom, camera facing southeast
- 20 of 35: Center hall from rear ell entrance, camera facing south
- 21 of 35: Hall and stairs to attic (enclosed former front gallery), camera facing west
- 22 of 35: Enclosed former front gallery, camera facing southwest
- 23 of 35: Enclosed former front gallery, camera facing west
- 24 of 35: Rear ell interior, camera facing southwest
- 25 of 35: Rear ell interior, camera facing north
- 26 of 35: Kitchen, camera facing northwest
- 27 of 35: Utility hall, camera facing west
- 28 of 35: Attic interior
- 29 of 35: Attic interior
- 30 of 35: North edge of divided property showing suburban development beyond, camera facing north
- 31 of 35: East side of property, camera facing south
- 32 of 35: Contributing outbuilding, camera facing northwest
- 33 of 35: Contributing outbuilding, camera facing northeast
- 34 of 35: Contributing outbuilding and house, camera facing southeast
- 35 of 35: Contributing outbuilding, camera facing northeast

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.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

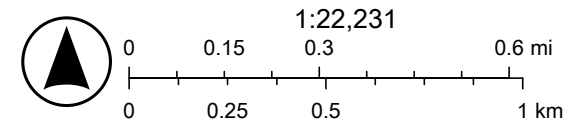
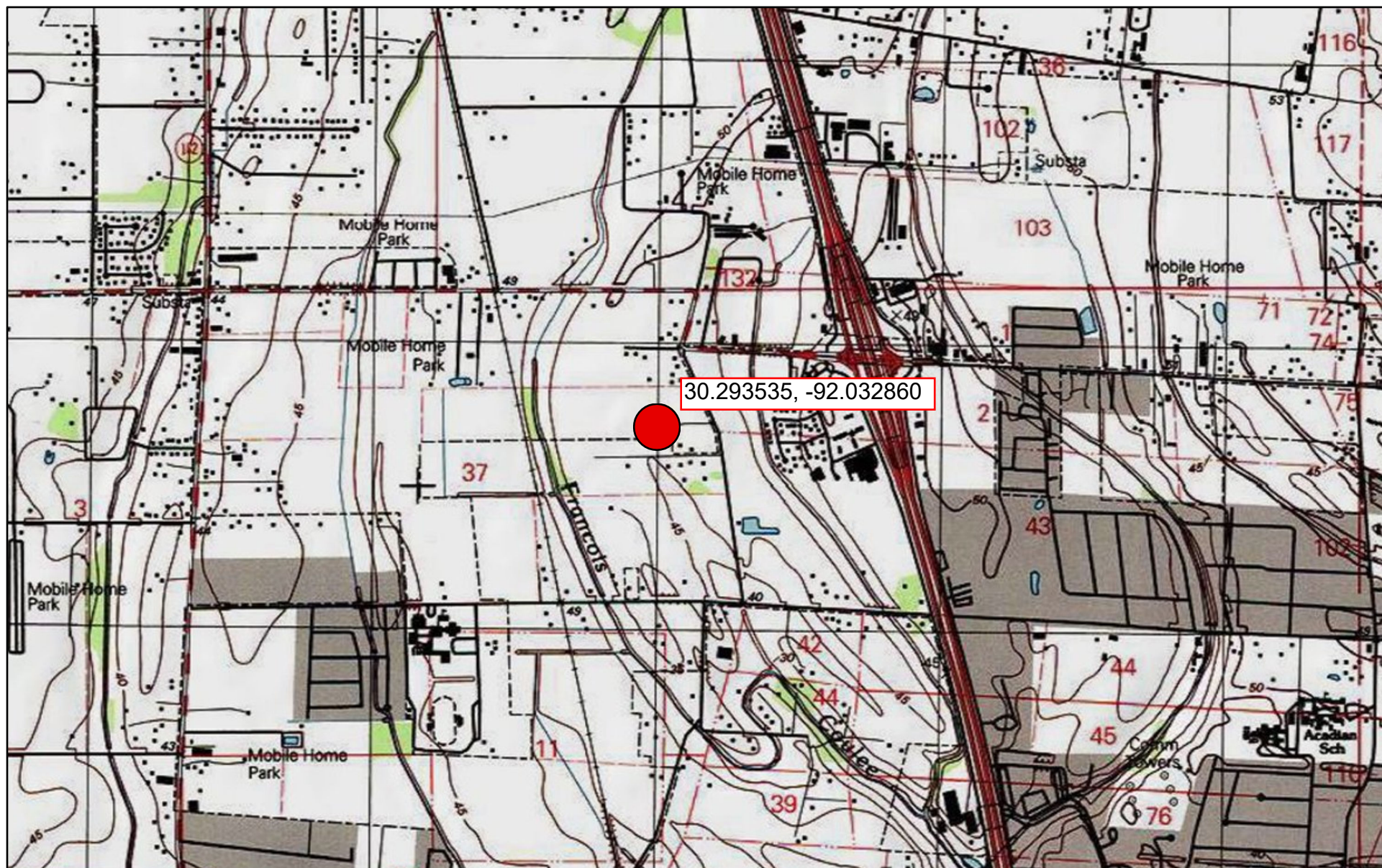
30.293535, -92.032860



A number line with two scales. The top scale is labeled in miles (mi) with major tick marks at 0, 2.5, 5, and 10. The bottom scale is labeled in kilometers (km) with major tick marks at 0, 4.25, 8.5, and 17. There are 8 small tick marks between each major tick mark on both scales, representing increments of 0.3125 miles and 0.5 kilometers.

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Louis and Marie Amelia Arceneaux House, Lafayette Parish, LA



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Louis J. and Marie Amelia Arceneaux House, Lafayette Parish, LA

This map is a user generated static output from an Internet mapping site and is for reference only. Data layers that appear on this map may or may not be accurate, current, or otherwise reliable.

0 94 188 Feet



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4

6

Garage Addition

27

Kitchen

26

5
9

7

24

Den

25

21

13,
20

22

23

Bedroom

19

18

Bedroom

8

12

Bedroom

16

17

Office

11

**Louis J. & Marie Amelia
Arceneaux House**

Sketch Map & Photo Key

Dimensions estimated; not to scale



2

3

1



Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4



Photo 5



Photo 6



Photo 7



Photo 8



Photo 9



Photo 10



Photo 11



Photo 12



Photo 13



Photo 14



Photo 15



Photo 16



Photo 17



Photo 18



Photo 19



Photo 20



Photo 21



Photo 22

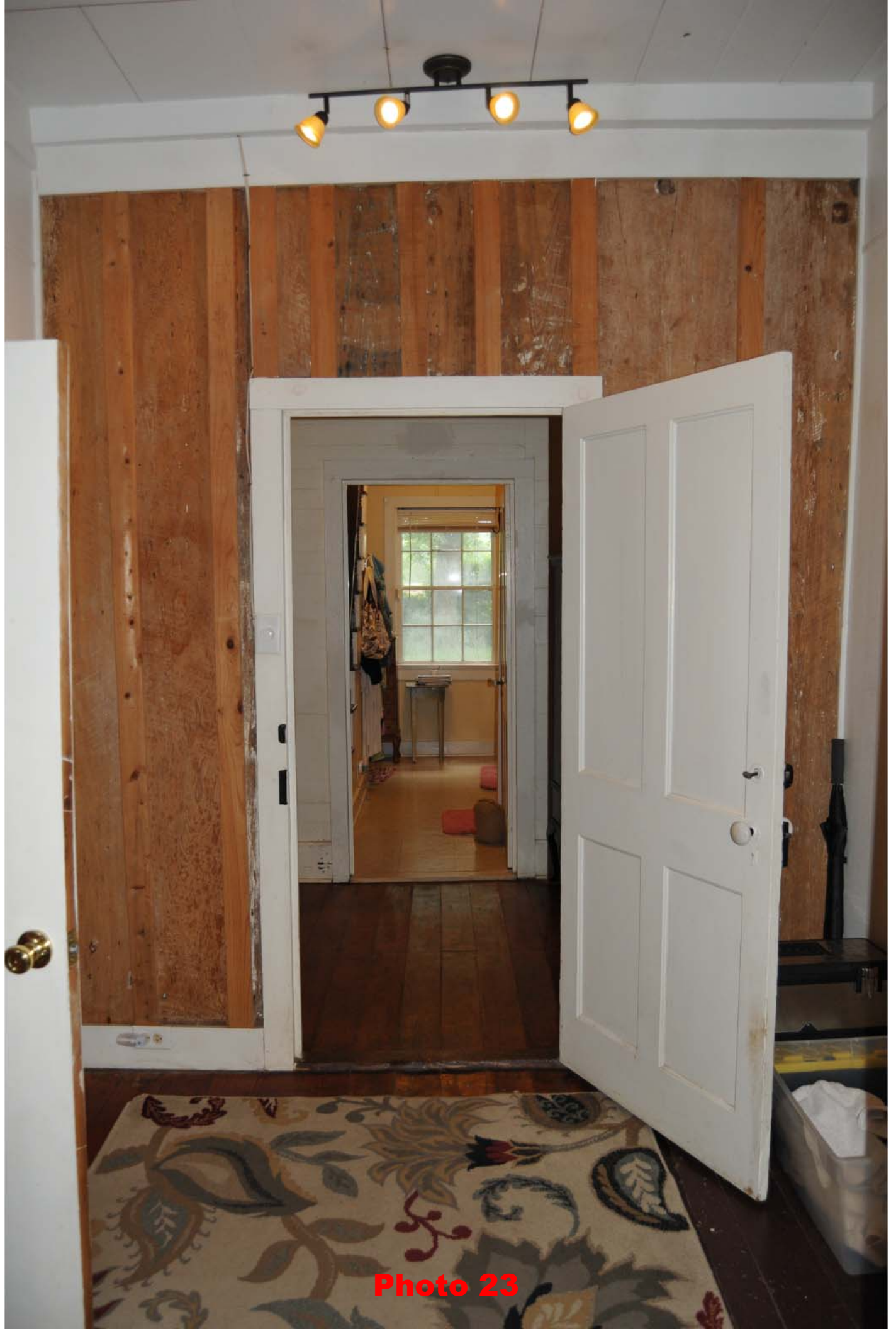


Photo 23



Photo 24



Photo 25



Photo 26

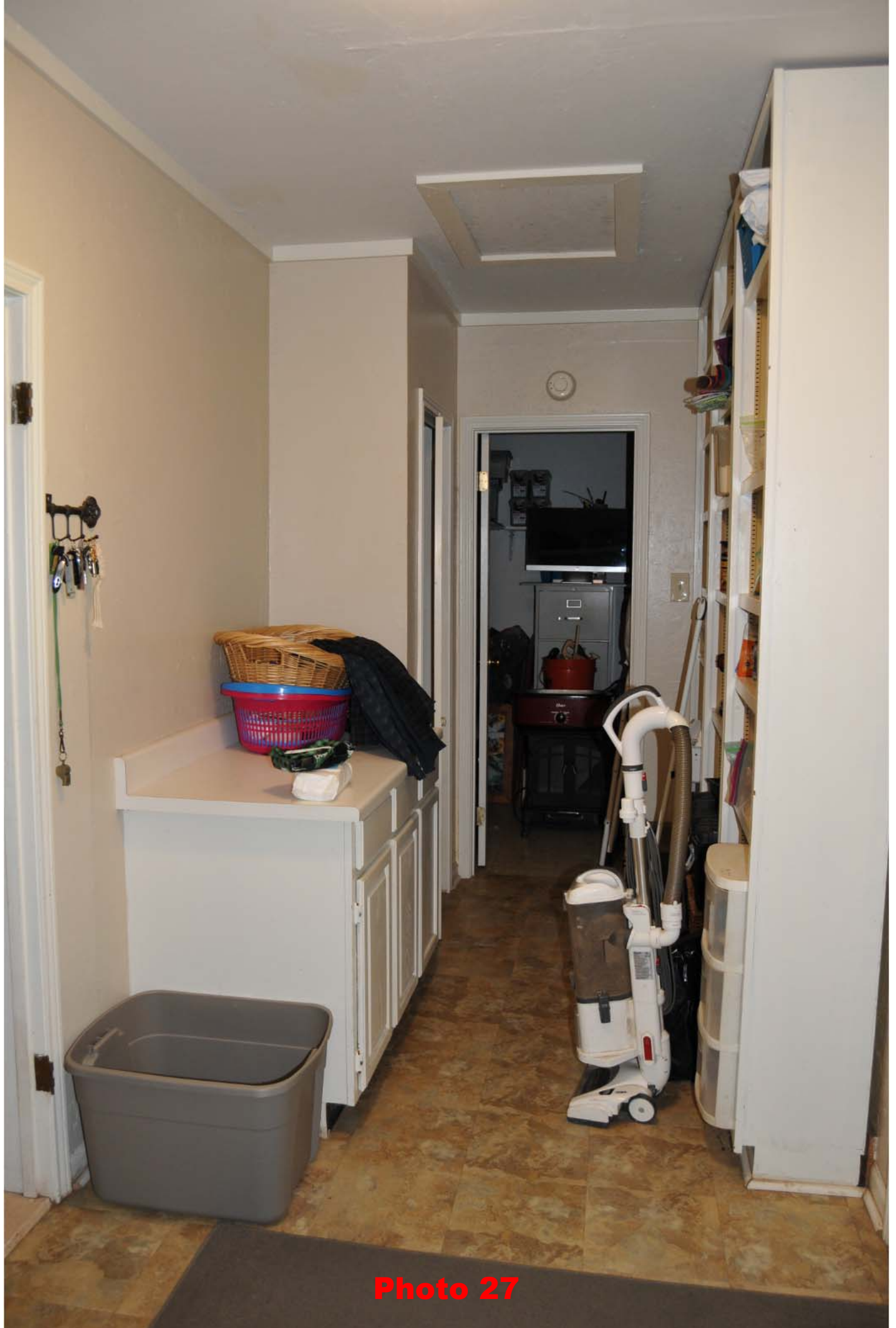


Photo 27



Photo 28



Photo 29



Photo 30



Photo 31



Photo 32



Photo 33



Photo 34



Photo 35