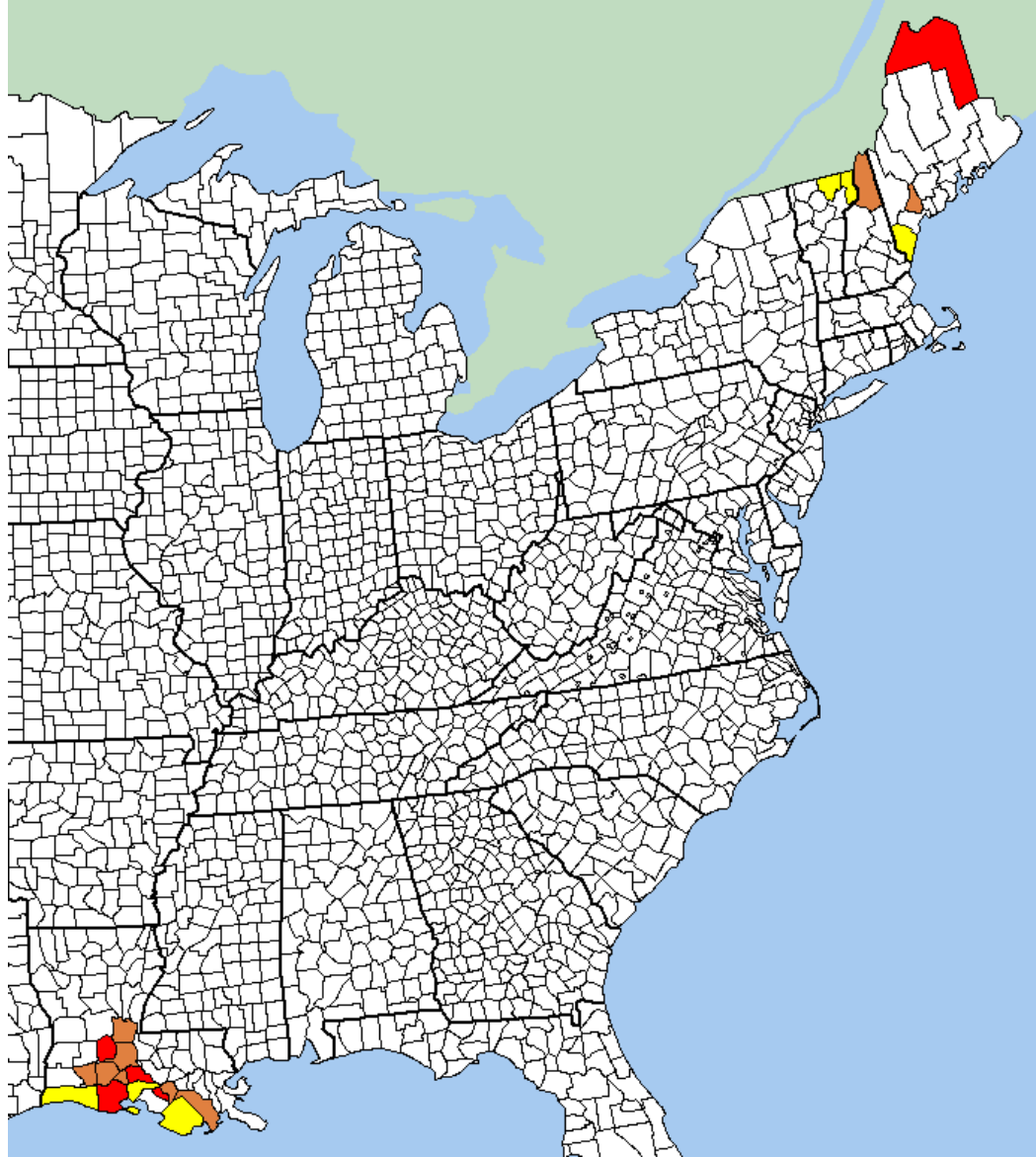


French Colonial Architecture







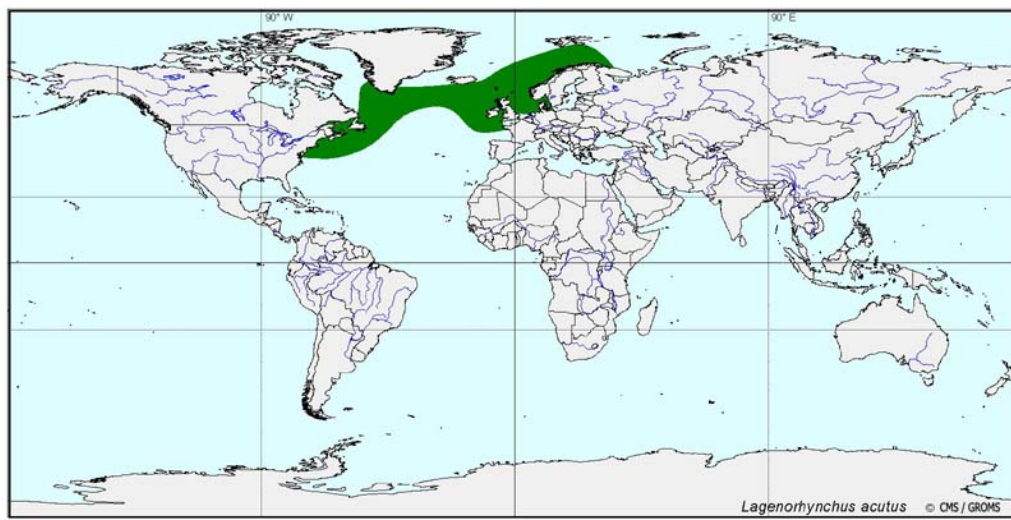
Four Administrative Provinces of New France 1750

Canada

Acadia

Upper Louisiana

Lower Louisiana



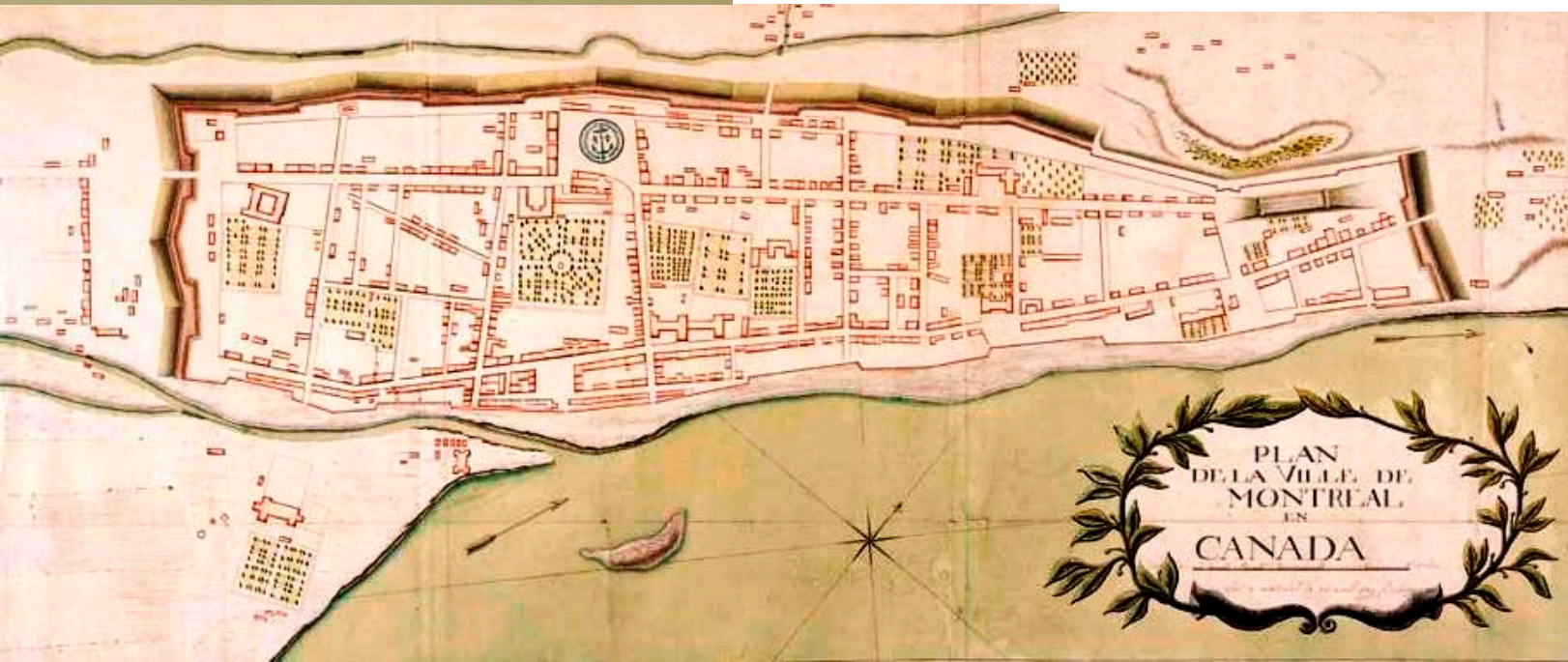
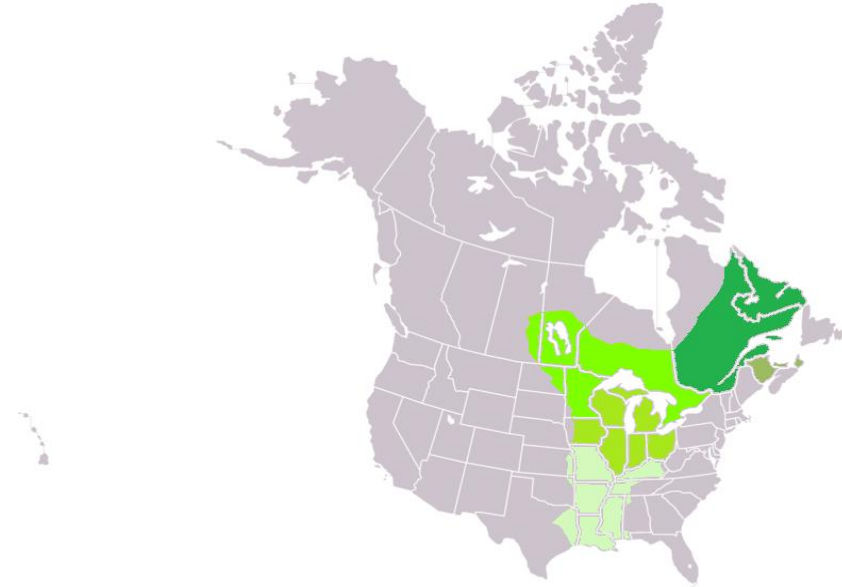




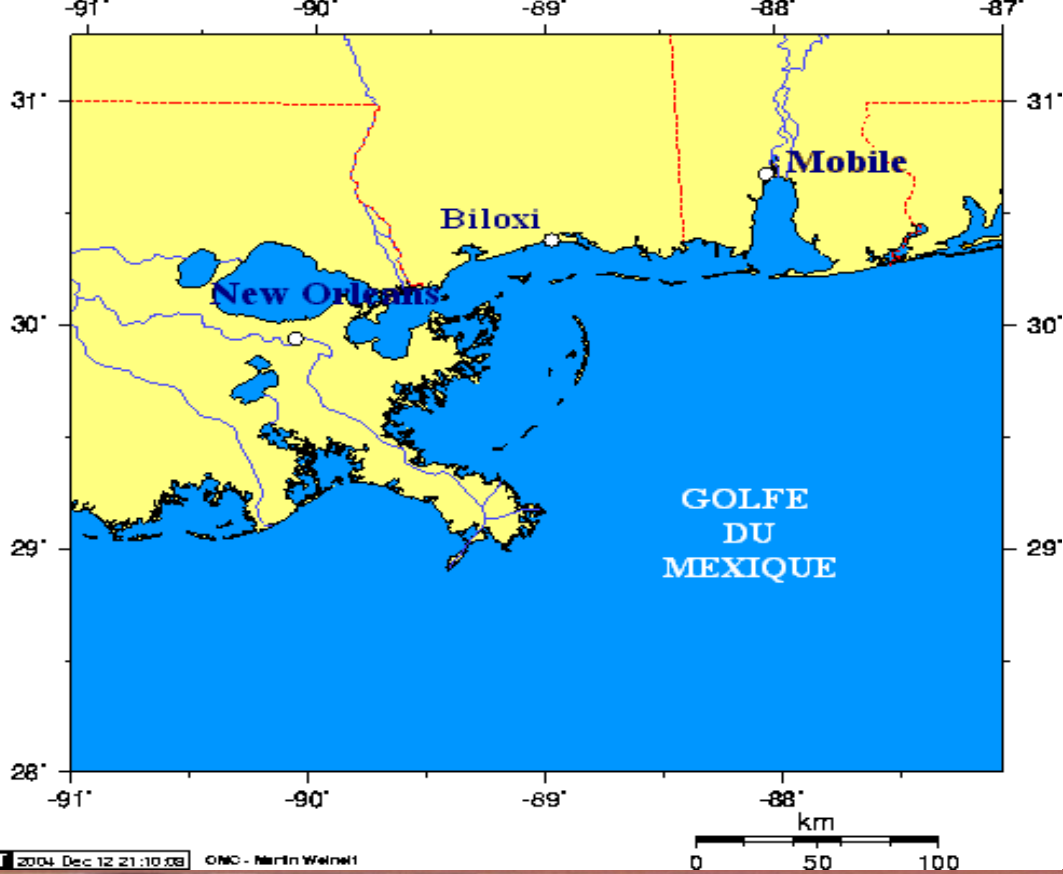
I'M ON STRIKE!
BUILD IT YOUR DAM SELF!
DAM BUILDERS LOCAL 123



Quebec City
1608



Montreal
1611



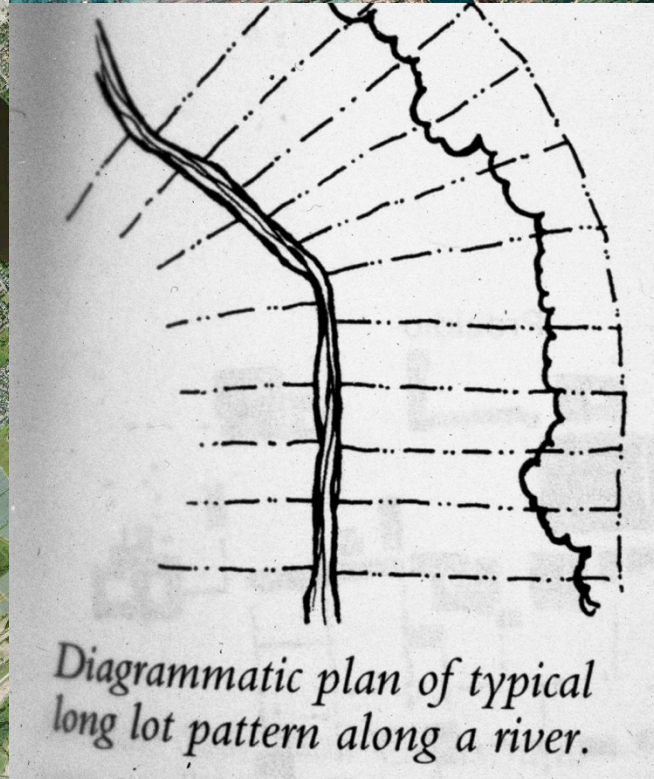
Biloxi, 1699
 Mobile, 1702
 New Orleans, 1718 (view 1726)





Settlement
Patterns in
New France

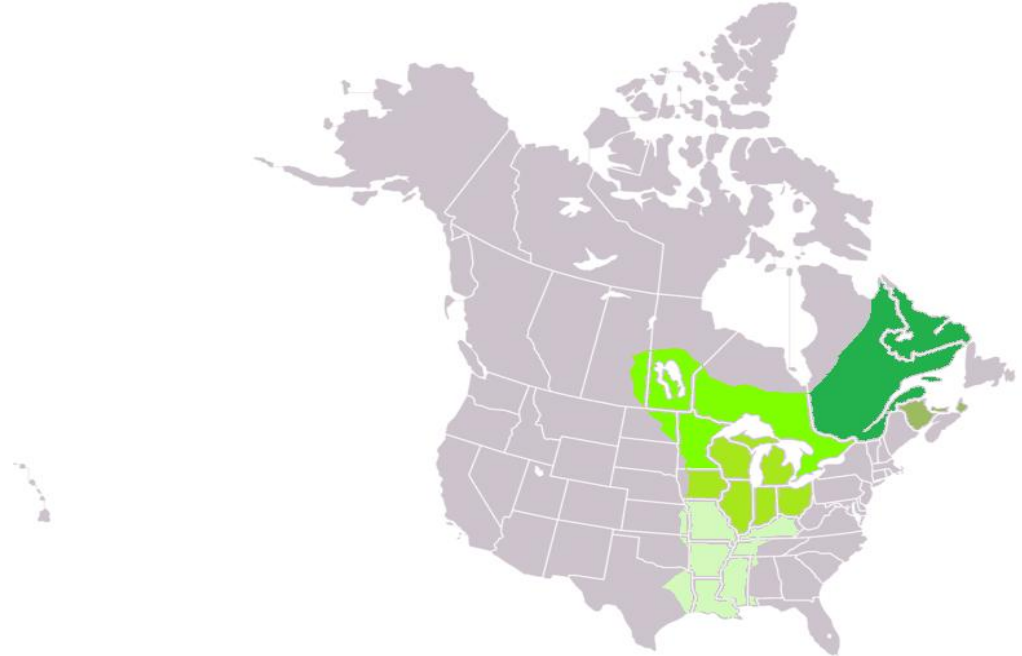
Long Lot System

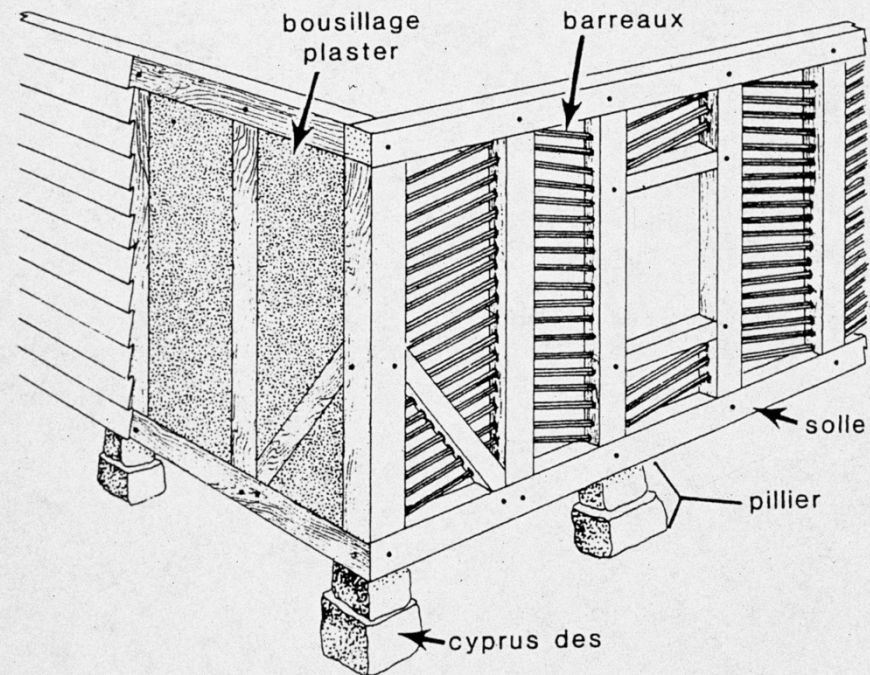
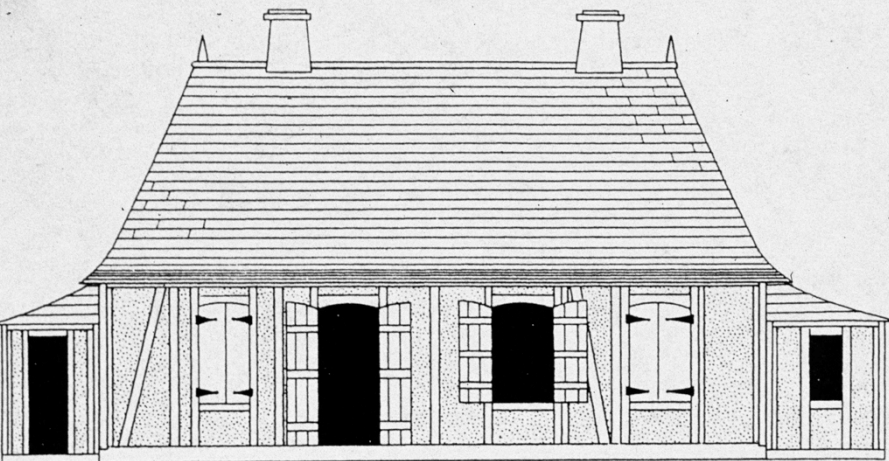




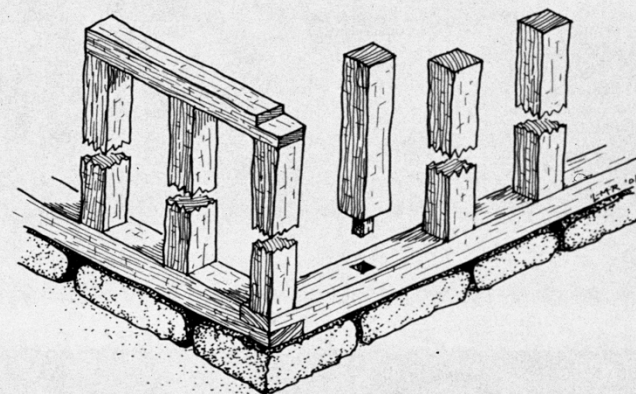
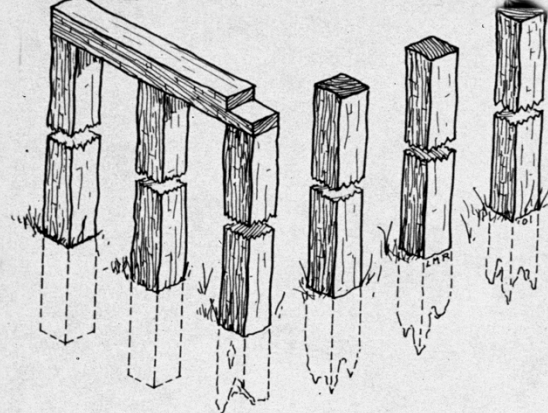
Cahokia Courthouse
St. Genevieve, MO
1740
French

Characteristics of
French Colonial Architecture in
Lower Louisiana





Frame wall in a *poteaux sur solle* house showing the *bousillage entre poteaux* (mud between posts) construction. (Mary Lee Eggart)



2.7. *Poteaux-en-terre and poteaux-en-sole construction.* These traditional French ways of building employed closely spaced logs carrying an upper plate, but *poteaux-en-terre* timbers placed directly in the earth tended to rot away in less than a generation; placing the wall timbers on a horizontal base sill plate (*en-sole*) resulted in a much longer life. (L. M. Roth.)

Framing:

Poteaux-en-terre

Poteaux-en-sol

Walls:

Bousillage-entre-poteaux

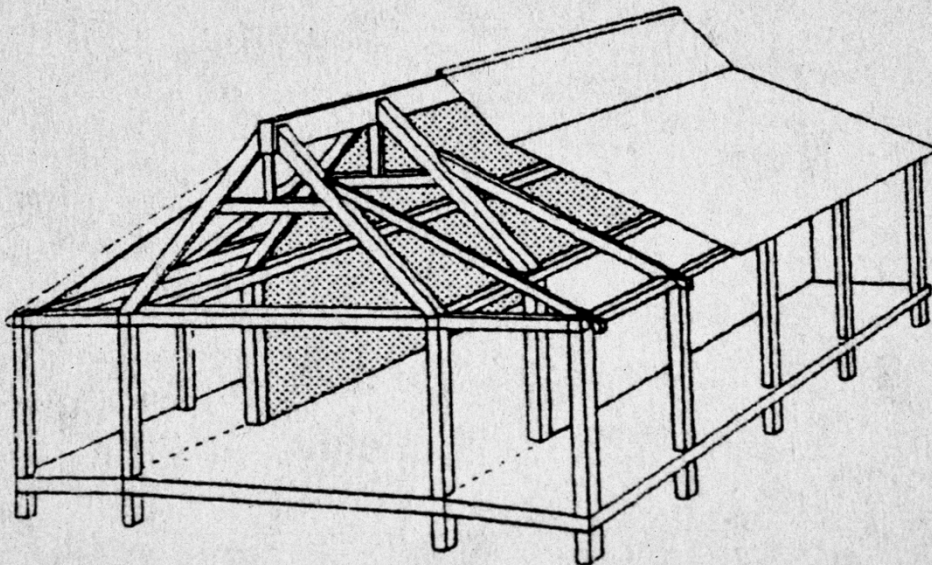
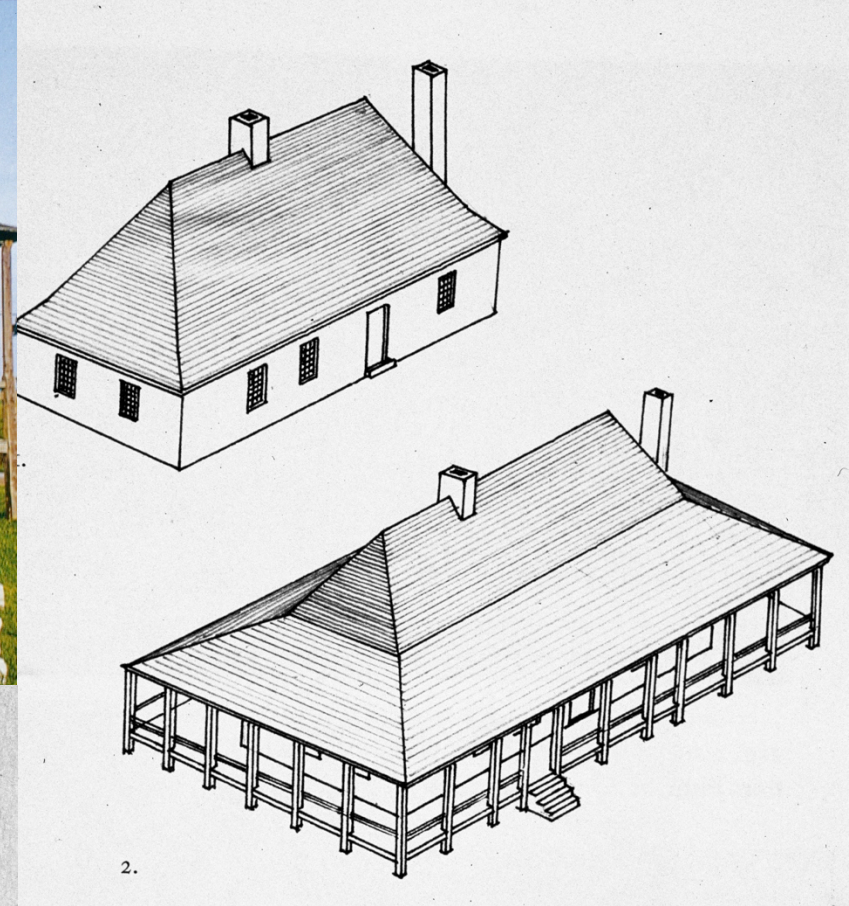
Brique-entre-poteaux



Bolduc House
St. Genevieve, MO
1784

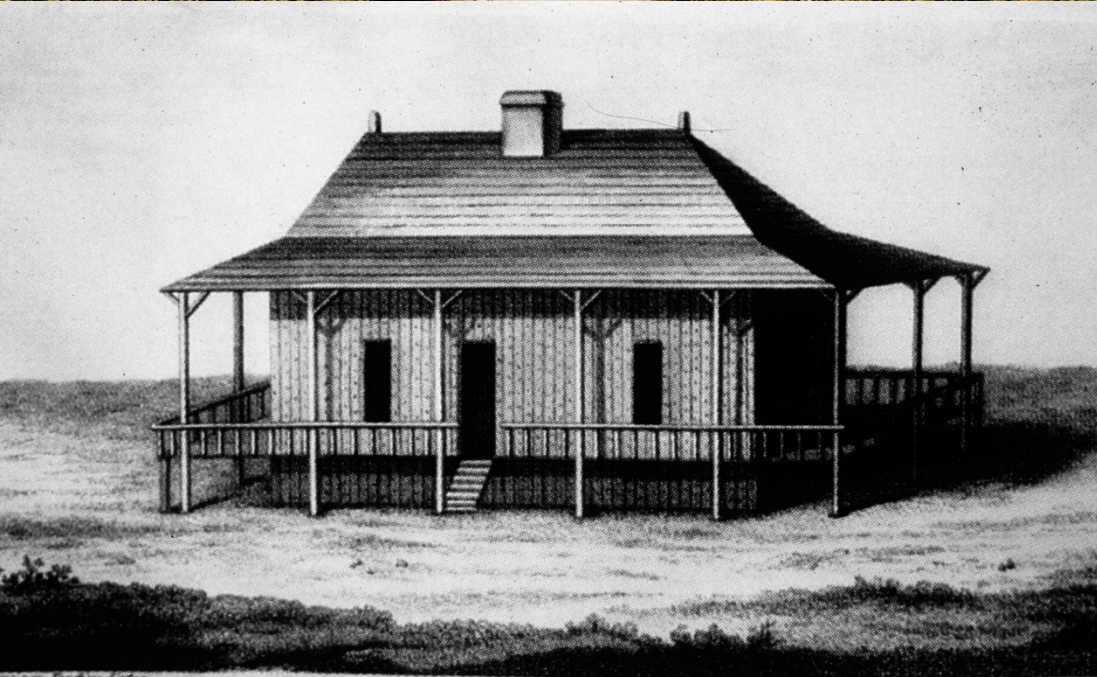


Lafitte's Blacksmith Shop
New Orleans, LA
circa 1770



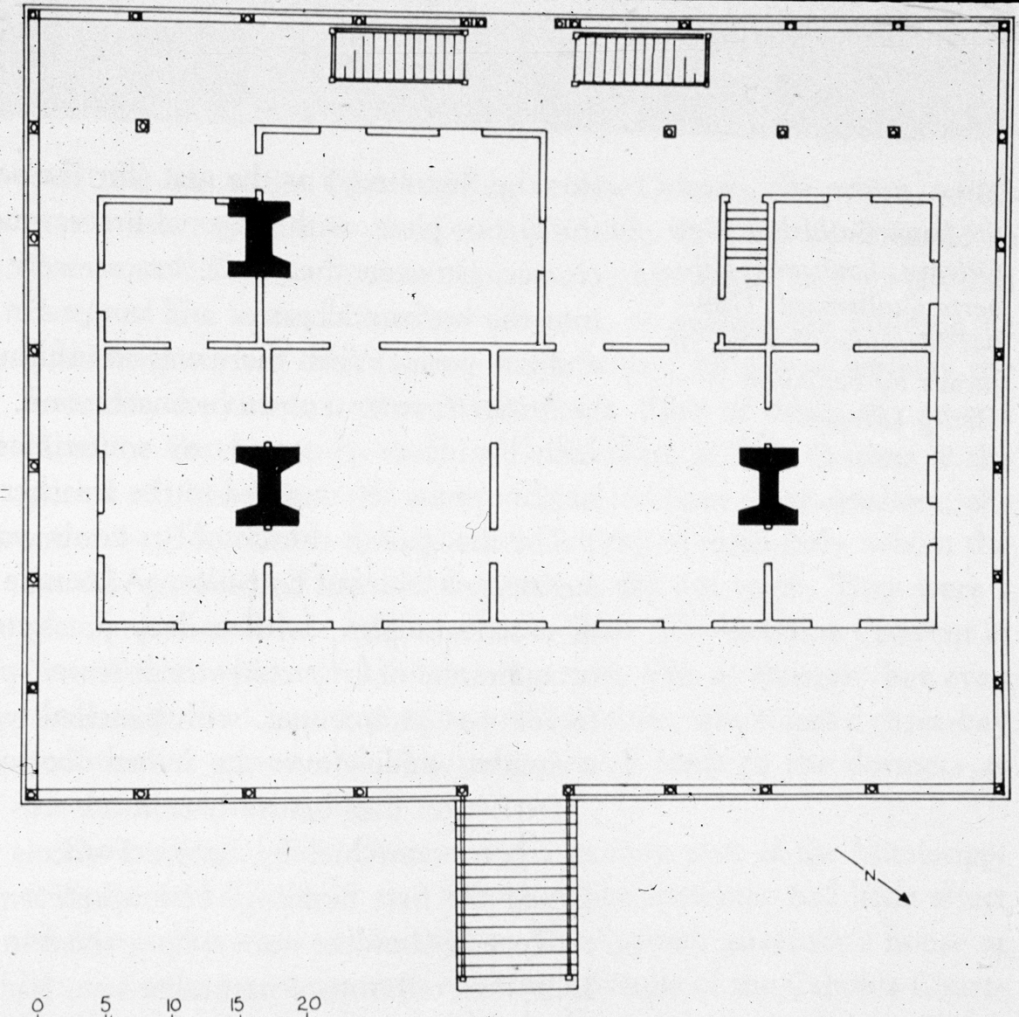
Roof systems:

1. Hip roof; Hip with kick eave
2. Double hip roof



French Habitation in the Country of the Illinois.

Gallery



Parlange Plantation
Point Coupee Parish, LA
1750

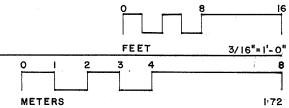
Gallery with cabinets



Destrehan Plantation
St. Charles Parish, LA
1787



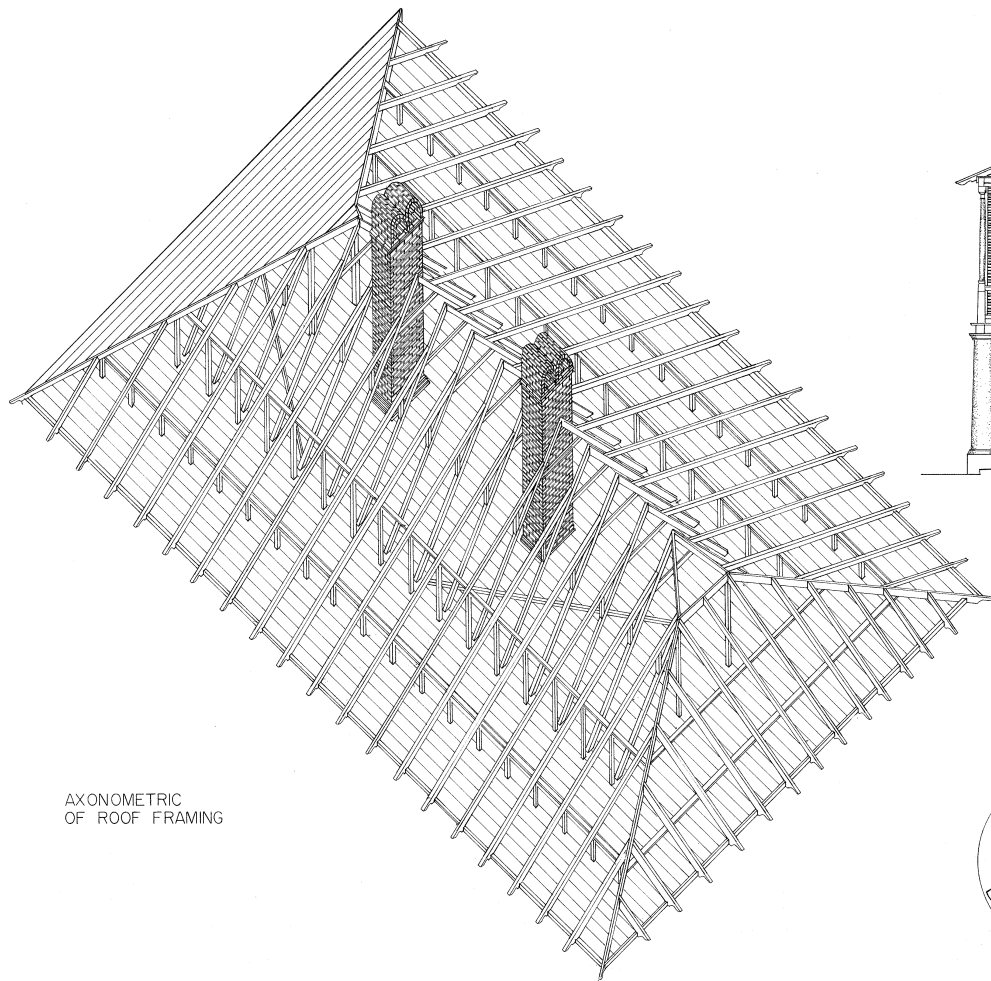
FRONT ELEVATION-1818



Gallery with flanking garconnières (rooms for young males of household and visitors)



Pitot House
New Orleans, LA
1799

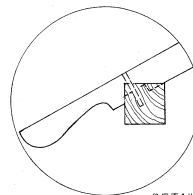
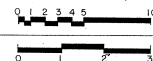


AXONOMETRIC
OF ROOF FRAMING

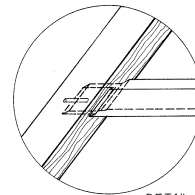


TRANSVERSE SECTION

FEET 1/4" = 1' - 0"
METERS 1:48



DETAIL AT A



DETAIL AT B

DETAILS 1 1/2" = 1' - 0"



DESIGNER: EUGENE D. CIZEK, PH.D.
CONSULTANT: VANESSA JONES
DATE: FALL 1991
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

PITOT HOUSE

NEW ORLEANS

ORLEANS PARISH

LOUISIANA

HISTORIC AMERICAN
HABS-LA 1229

SHEET

13

OF 13

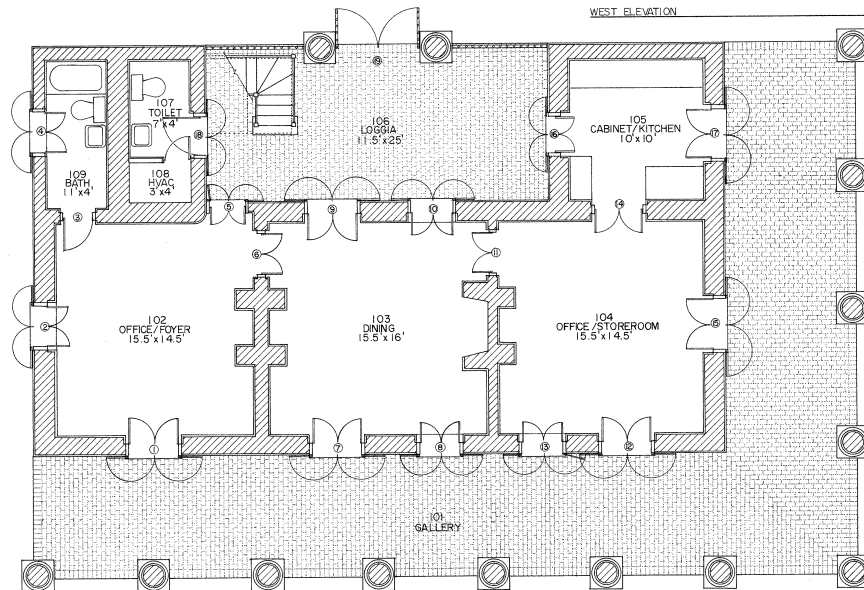
IF REPRESENTED IN LARGE GROUP: HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, NAME OF DELINEATOR, DATE OF THE DRAWING, PREPARED WITH HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUNDS FROM THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA AND THE TULANE UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE



WEST ELEVATION

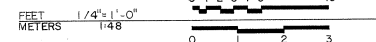


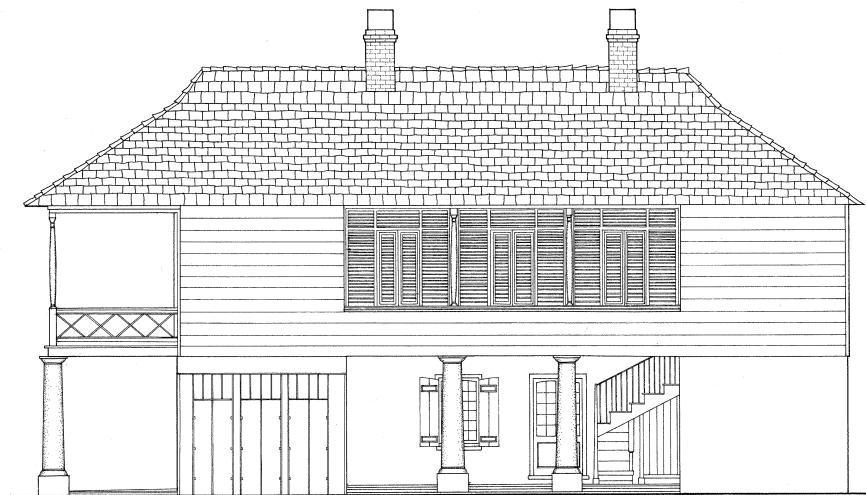
SOUTH ELEVATION



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

PITOT HOUSE IS AN EXAMPLE OF WEST INDIES ARCHITECTURE. THIS TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION IS WELL SUITED TO THE CLIMATE OF NEW ORLEANS WHICH, LIKE THE WEST INDIES, IS HOT AND HUMID. THE HOUSE IS SUPPORTED BY A MASONRY CHAIN WALL FOUNDATION. THE FIRST LEVEL IS PAVED IN BRICK. THIS FLOORING, THOUGH NOT THE MOST ELEGANT, AIDES IN THE COOLING OF THE HOUSE AND WEARS WELL IN THE ROOMS USED FOR WORK, DINING, STORAGE, AND DELIVERIES. ALL THE WALLS ON THE FIRST FLOOR ARE OF SOLID MASONRY CONSTRUCTION COVERED WITH STUCCO. THE LARGE DORIC COLUMNS ON THE FIRST LEVEL ARE ALSO MASONRY CONSTRUCTION COVERED WITH STUCCO. CYPRESS PLANKS ARE USED TO FLOOR THE SECOND LEVEL. THE MAJORITY OF THESE PLANKS IN THE HOUSE TODAY ARE THE ORIGINALS. THESE PLANKS, AND THE BRICK FLOORING ON THE FIRST LEVEL ARE COATED WITH "OLD CREOLE VARNISH," A MIXTURE CONTAINING EQUAL PARTS OF BOILED LINSEED OIL, TURPENTINE, VINEGAR, AND PASTE WAX. THE WALLS ON THE SECOND LEVEL ARE OF "BRIQUETTE-ENTRE-POTEAUX" (BRICK-BETWEEN-POST) CONSTRUCTION. AS IS THE CASE ON THE FIRST FLOOR, THE WALLS ARE COVERED WITH STUCCO. ALL OF THE MILLWORK IN THE HOUSE IS MADE OF CYPRESS. THE ORIGINAL ROOF WAS MADE OF CYPRESS SHINGLES. TODAY, THE ROOF IS A FIBERGLASS REPLICA OF THE ORIGINAL.

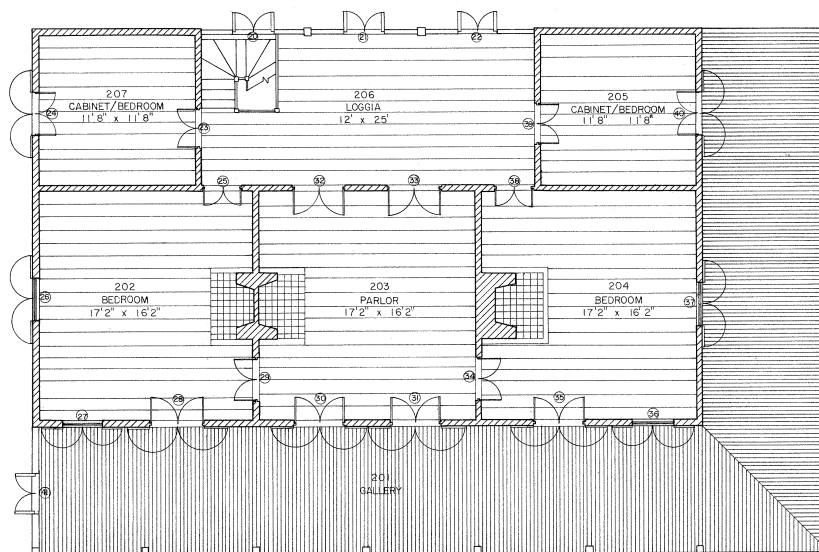




EAST ELEVATION



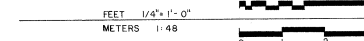
NORTH ELEVATION

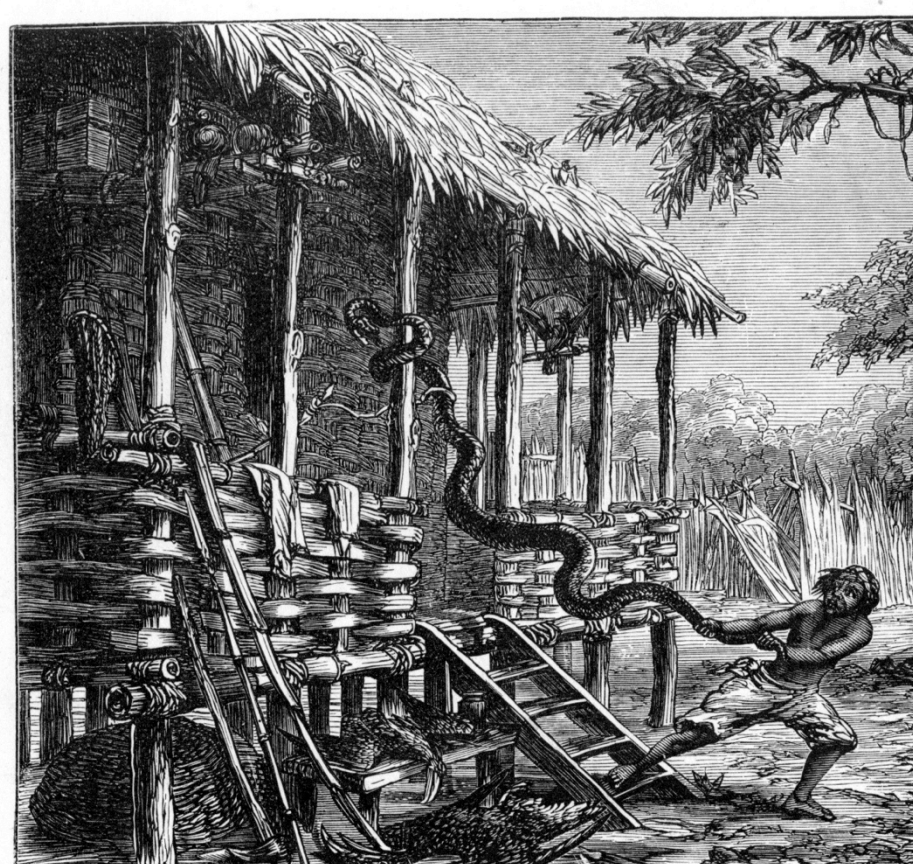


SECOND FLOOR PLAN

SCHEDULE OF OPENINGS

OPENING	SIZE	DESCRIPTION
DOOR 1, 7, 9, 12, 15, 16, 17	46" W x 88" H	2-10 LITE, SOLID WOOD DOOR WITH SEMICIRCULAR TRANSOM AND EXTERIOR SHUTTERS
DOOR 18	33" W x 88" H	SOLID WOOD DOOR WITH SEMICIRCULAR TRANSOM AND EXTERIOR SHUTTERS
WINDOW 2, 4, 8, 10, 13, 24	36" W x 60" H	2-12 LITE WINDOW WITH SEMICIRCULAR TRANSOM AND EXTERIOR SHUTTERS
DOOR 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35	45" W x 104" H	2-8 LITE SOLID WOOD DOOR WITH SEMICIRCULAR TRANSOM WINDOW AND EXTERIOR SHUTTERS
WINDOW 26, 27, 36, 37	39" W x 69" H	6 OVER 6 LITE DOUBLE HUNG WINDOW WITH SEMICIRCULAR TRANSOM AND EXTERIOR SHUTTERS
DOOR 6, 11, 14, 29, 34	42" W x 88" H	2 PANEL SOLID WOOD DOOR
DOOR 39	39" W x 81" H	2 PANEL SOLID WOOD DOOR
DOOR 23, 25, 38	36" W x 104" H	2-8 LITE SOLID WOOD DOOR WITH SEMICIRCULAR TRANSOM WINDOW AND EXTERIOR SHUTTERS
GATE 19	72" W x 108" H	2-6 BAR CAST IRON GATE
SHUTTER 20, 21, 22, 41	36" W x 67" H	SOLID WOOD SHUTTER





Possible Origins of the galleried house:

1. French Caribbean plantations
2. Medieval French galleried farm house
3. African Influence





Houmas House
Ascension Parish, LA
1825



Evergreen Plantation
St. John the Baptist Parish, LA
1832



Shadows on the Teche
New Iberia, LA
1830



B \triangleleft

10-115701 1506

