

THIBODAUX WALKING TOUR

TOUR A

TAKES APPROXIMATELY ONE HOUR.

1A. 701 W. 3rd Street. 1840s. French Quarter influence. Badeaux Building. Actually two buildings that shared a 6-inch wall down the center with two separate roofs. French doors with shutters and cast iron balcony. Used for years by Edward Badeaux Candy Co., established 1890. Now commercial with living quarters above.

2A. 700-704 W. 3rd Street. Mid-19th century. French Quarter townhouse style with Spanish influences. Lamartina Building. Cantilevered porch with steel supports, scored plaster walls over masonry, cast iron railing, French doors with transoms, and recessed front entrance. Served as a warehouse for goods unloaded from Bayou Lafourche. By 1922, a fruit store. Renovated early 1900s and again in 1980s. Originally commercial below with living quarters above. ★



303 W. Fifth St. Mission Revival - 2B

3A. 607 W. 3rd Street. c. 1930s. Neoclassical influences with Art Deco trim. Formerly Drexler Ford dealership, it retains placement of front showcase windows, some covered or bricked over. Once had a car elevator. Service station was in rear. Building used continuously as commercial enterprise.

4A. 506 W. 3rd Street. Mid-19th century. One of few remaining wood structures downtown. Original cypress framing. Once a barber shop, then a dress shop, now a photography studio with living quarters above.

5A. 500 W. 3rd Street. c. 1890s. Formerly Bank of Thibodaux and U. S. Post Office. Entrance to bank was on the corner. Post Office entrance was on W. 3rd Street. Bank's imposing dome was removed. Now attorneys' offices.

6A. 405 W. 3rd Street. 1900. Italianate style. Originally Henry Rivere and Co. General Merchandise. Retail establishment for most of its history. Later housed a print shop. Completely renovated in 2017 by Caillouet Land Co., and now office space. Highly decorative façade of pressed metal and brick. ★

7A. 402 W. 3rd Street. 1910. Some Classic details, like brick pilasters and tall cypress cornice around entrance. Inside has tin ceilings and exposed bricks. Originally Roth Drug Store - one of three downtown pharmacies in the early 20th century. Third story removed. Later a micro-brewery; now a restaurant with extensive renovations and added balcony.



602 St. Philip St. Creole Cottage - 7B



103 W. Third St. - 2C



YMBA - French Quarter Style - 11A

8A. 300 W. 3rd Street. 1858. Old Parish Jail. Originally built in Gothic fortress style reminiscent of the Old Louisiana State Capitol but renovated in 1940 to the present Art Deco style. Jail cells were later removed to create storage for government use. Contains a vintage "hanging chamber." ★

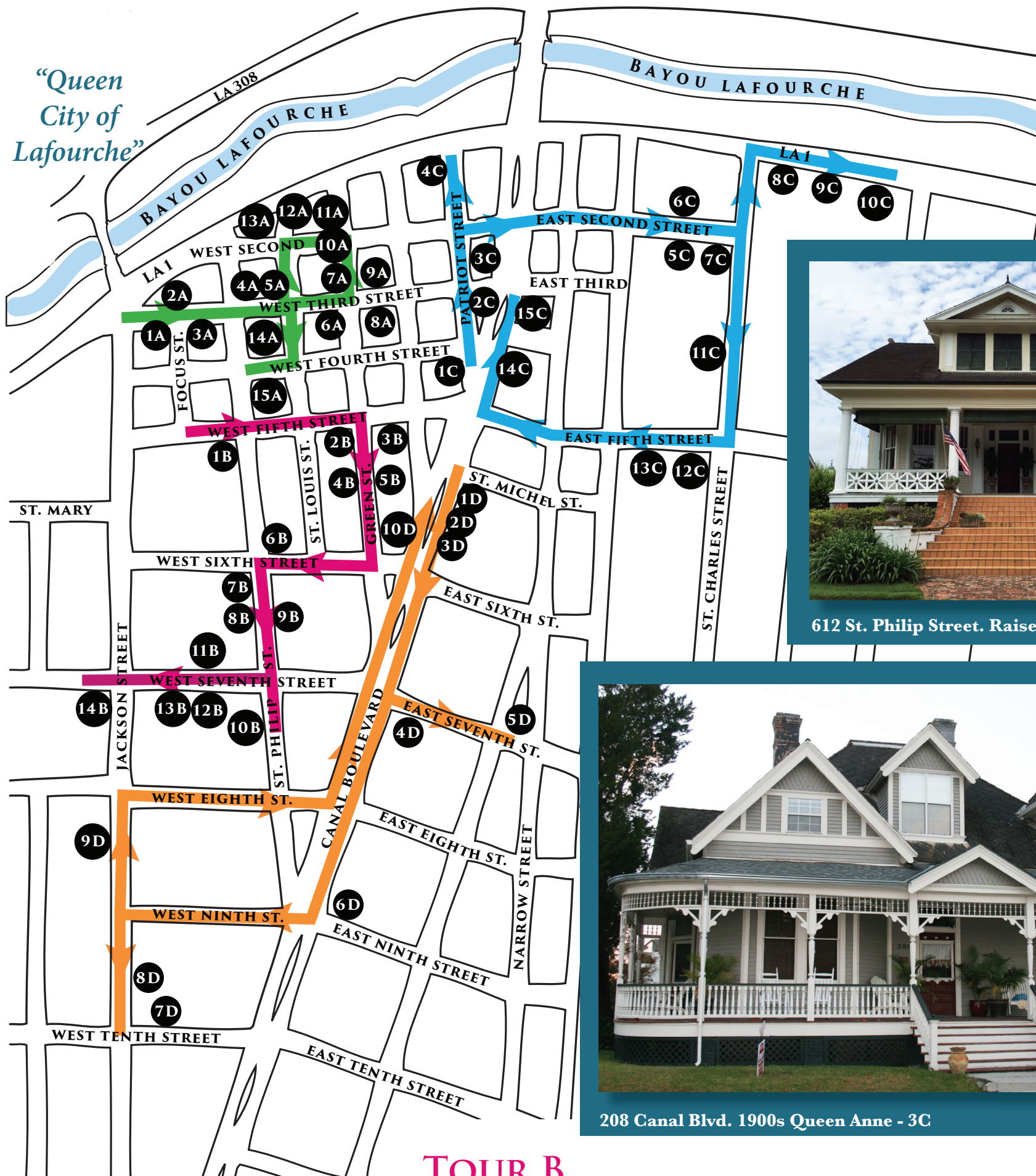
9A. 209 Green Street. 1859. Lafourche Parish Courthouse. Greek Revival style with Beaux Arts features. Built by architect Henry Howard, designer of Madewood Plantation and other Louisiana landmarks. Beaux Arts features added, early and mid-1900s, including massive copper dome. During subsequent renovations, the columned portico was added and the former entrance on W. 2nd Street became a wing balanced by a second wing on W. 3rd Street to expand interior. One of few antebellum courthouses in Louisiana still used for original purpose. ★

10A. 206 Green Street. 1897. Renaissance Revival. Roman arch and keystone entrance flanked by Ionic columns. Built as Bank of Lafourche, then Citizens Bank & Trust. Since 1965, known as Oil and Gas Building, housing a variety of offices. ★

11A. 110 Green Street. 1867. French Quarter style with stamped metal Italianate cornice that hides main roof. YMBA Building (Young Men's Benevolent Association), renovated in 1890s and again in early 1900s. Cast iron columns on main floor, lean-to roof on second floor, gallery with turned wood columns and brackets, brick masonry walls, evenly spaced French doors with transoms and shutters. Now offices. ★

12A. 406 and 410 W. 2nd Street and 105 St. Louis Street. Three false front commercial buildings iconic of western towns but also important in small communities to suggest stability and status, especially when decorative details were added. Two smaller buildings, c.1930s, were commercial then residences. Corner building, c.1915, originally had dirt floor, no plumbing. Later the law office of Huey Long and Harvey Peltier. Then home to the Thibodaux Benevolent Association owned by Dudley LeBlanc of Hadacol "health tonic" fame.

13A. 500 W. 2nd Street. Mid-1800s. Commercial building for gunsmith Theodore Verrier. Held many businesses: warehouse, Waverly (meeting) Hall, bicycle shop, dentist's office, retail. Buildings joined in the 1940s. Renovated with third floor added in 2001, as a private residence, above, and commercial, below.



LEGEND
Tour A
Tour B
Tour C
Tour D
 ★ National Register



612 St. Philip Street. Raised Cottage - 8B.



208 Canal Blvd. 1900s Queen Anne - 3C

TOUR B

TAKES APPROXIMATELY ONE HOUR.

1B. 506 St. Philip Street. c. 1850. Dansereau House, also known as the Caldwell House. (See door knocker lion head detail.) Constructed as a Raised Cottage but renovated into present Italianate style in the 1870s by noted New Orleans architect Henri Thiberge, who in the 1880s was a partner of the renowned architect Henry Howard. Housed medical office of Dr. Hercules Dansereau and son Phillippe for almost a century. Details include bracketed cornices, arched openings, a six-sided cupola, and wooden jigsaw tracery on the balustrade. Now a bed and breakfast and events venue. ★

2B. 303 W. 5th Street. 1925. Mission Revival style, rare in Thibodaux. Formerly a U. S. Post Office, now parish government offices. Stucco with barrel tile roof mimic Spanish Colonial structure. Firemen's Hall and Opera House occupied site from 1883 to 1918.

3B. 211 W. 5th Street. c. 1840. Creole Townhouse. Brick masonry and stucco, parapet gable with steep roof and sloped dentil trim. Upper floor had balcony. One of Thibodaux's oldest buildings, it has been a general store, warehouse, dance hall, garage, and restaurant. Now houses law offices and apartments.



Detail from 1B.

4B. 522 Green Street. 1927. First Presbyterian Church. Adaptive Gothic details. Congregation dates from 1847. This is the church's third building. Large stained glass windows were salvaged from the second building, demolished by 1926 hurricane.

5B. 511 Green Street. 1924. Arts and Crafts style. Bungalow built for Benjamin Roth, Sr. Gable-and-hip roof, exposed rafter tails, dormer windows, generous porch with brick pillars, open brickwork, flared brick steps.

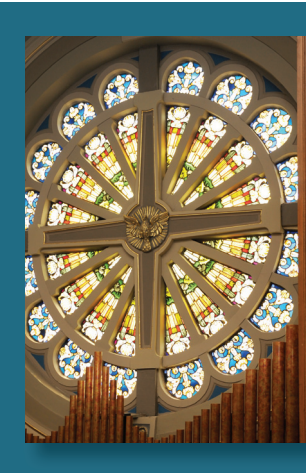
6B. 529 St. Philip Street. c. 1890. Queen Anne style. Multiple gables and wraparound porch. Builder Joseph A. Robichaux for H. W. Frost.

7B. 602 St. Philip Street. c. late 1800s. Raised Creole Cottage. Built for Mrs. Francis E. Malhiot. Typical porch under roofline. Bungalow style details of brick porch supports and shed dormer are c.1939.

8B. 612 St. Philip Street. 1912. Colonial Revival Raised Cottage. Built by lumber dealer Allen Gilbert Frost and owned continuously by Frost family. Rooster comb finials on roof and wide porch. Original third story was removed with lumber used to construct smaller home to the right. Heart of cypress front door installed in 1950. ★

9B. 617 St. Philip Street. c. 1920s. Bungalow style. Post-on-brick columns frame symmetrical structure. Hipped roof with front and side dormers.

St. Joseph Co-Cathedral Rose Window - 4D



10B. 714 St. Philip Street. c. early 1900s. Bungalow style. Built for Jacob Freidman. Raised brick foundation, deep front porch, double/triple wood columns on heavy bases, prominent brick chimneys, hipped main roof with gabled projections, multiple side-by-side windows, 10-panel entrance door with multi-light glass transom, painted wood lap siding.

11B. 204 W. 7th Street. 1889. Raised Creole Cottage. Central hall and balanced rooms. Integral porch under roofline. Wooden columns and shutters added later.

12B. 213 W. 7th Street. 1890s. Victorian style with Queen Anne details. Built for Mrs. Ernest Beauvais and later home of W. S. Lafargue, Superintendent of Lafourche Parish Schools. Front porch with gingerbread trim and carved balustrade, home essentially unchanged structurally since first occupied.

13B. 221 W. 7th Street. 1897. Acadian Cottage. Built for Alfred Walters. Victorian style blended details, like transom entrance with sidelights, dormer trim, fishscale shingles, and colored glass on side windows. House originally faced Jackson Street but was moved in 1956 to face W. 7th Street.

14B. 702 Jackson Street. 1843-44. St. John's Episcopal Church and cemetery. Church combines Georgian and Classical Revival details. The oldest Episcopal Church building west of the Mississippi River. Originally home of the Episcopal Diocese of Louisiana with Leonidas Polk as first bishop. Handblown window panes and Tiffany-style stained glass altar window. In 1850s, the vestibule, choir gallery, and bell tower were added and the open arcade was enclosed. Behind the church is a simple cemetery in which notable Thibodaux citizens of the 19th and 20th centuries are buried. Variety of tombs and iconography. See marker and website for more information at www.stjhc.org. Both church and cemetery are on National Register. ★



St. John's Episcopal Church - 14B



617 St. Philip St. 1920s Bungalow style - 9B



408 W. Fourth St. 19th Century - 14A

THIBODAUX WALKING TOUR

TOUR C

TAKES APPROXIMATELY ONE HOUR.

1C. 401 Patriot Street and West 4th Street. c. 1895. Queen Anne style with multiple gables and Eastlake trim. Braud-Dansereau House by Joseph A. Robichaux. Turret, rooster comb finials, angled steps to wraparound porch, and original fence by Hinderer Iron Works of New Orleans (one of three remaining in the tour area). ★

2C. 103 W. 3rd Street. 1915. Victorian style. Built by Joseph A. Robichaux for McCulla family. Note turret and fishscale shingles. ★

3C. 208 Canal Boulevard. 1900. Queen Anne style. Riviere House built by Joseph A. Robichaux for merchant Henry Riviere. First Thibodaux house with electricity. Cypress structure, turreted roof, etched glass on side entrance and back doors, spindle frieze, and rounded porch. Retains original floor plan. ★

4C. W. 1st Street at Patriot Street. 1830. Stucco over masonry structure facing the bayou. Once a trading post and one of the oldest structures in Thibodaux. Note depth of walls can be detected at windows. Top story has original pegged joists and rafters. Owned by the Philippeau family for over 70 years. Restored to 1890 appearance when joined to newer structure in 1981.

5C. 304 E. 2nd Street. 1926. Bungalow style. Built for Sidney R. Coulon. Features porch with spindle balustrade. Renovations after minimal fire damage in 1941.



430 E. First St. - Classic Revival - 10C

6C. 315 E. 2nd Street. 1900. Victorian style with Eastlake details. Turned columns with brackets, left side projection with chamfered corners, floor-to-ceiling windows, decorative front door, and original colored glass. Restored for commercial use.

7C. 322 E. 2nd Street. 1898. Queen Anne style with Eastlake ornamentation. Robichaux House, built by E. G. Robichaux for \$5,000. Continuously occupied by family. Originally had its own gas plant and lights. Original floor plan, but two small rooms added in 1937. Garage was once three story building and backyard was farmland. Yardman's previous small home is still visible. Fence atop coping is by Hinderer Iron Works of New Orleans. ★

8C. 400 E. 1st Street. Original location of Mount Carmel Convent in 1855. Original cupola. Garden under cross across highway was part of convent as was fence behind present-day motel.



816 Jackson St. - Queen Anne - 9D

9C. 422 E. 1st Street. 1905. Queen Anne style with Eastlake ornamentation. Multiple gables, high-pitched roof, and rounded front porch. McCulla family occupied the home for generations but now commercial use. ★

10C. 430 E. 1st Street. 1937. Colonial Classical Revival. Residence built for State Senator Harvey Peltier. Recently restored. Three story home with wine cellar, slate roof, pediment with dentils, blue stone porch, and two-story columns with Corinthian capitals. Solid brick and cement construction, decorative garlands, and brick quoin corners. Includes a formal garden, fountains, pigeonier, and New Orleans-style wrought-iron-and-brick fence.

11C. 234 St. Charles Street. 1850s. Raised Creole Cottage. Wide porch under roofline, simple pillars, and original floor plan. Moved one block to present site.

12C. 316 E. 5th Street. 1890. Cypress Shotgun style. Three rooms deep. Built for Miss Cecile Leblanc, who taught school here for many years.

13C. 314 E. 5th Street. 1911. Victorian style. Characteristics include gables, diamond-patterned shingles, bannisters, and scrollwork at porch corners.

14C. 403 Canal Boulevard. 1914. Colonial Revival style with Raised Cottage elements blended with Greek Revival and Bungalow influences. Leaded glass door and surrounds. Earthen berm and steps added in 1925. Built for Sidney Peltier by Joseph A. Robichaux and was modeled after a similar New Orleans home. ★

15C. 311 Canal Boulevard. 1842. Double French Cottage with Bungalow style details. Original home had separate rear kitchen, later joined to structure. No hallways, three rooms on left and right, 1.5-inch-thick walls of 20-inch-wide wooden slats, and built using wooden pegs. Later modified with Bungalow details.

TOUR D

TAKES APPROXIMATELY ONE HOUR.

1D. 515 Canal Boulevard. c. 1890s. Queen Anne style. Gables and turret are typical of builder Joseph A. Robichaux. Once owned by Robert O. Moncla, Superintendent of Lafourche Parish Schools. Original front door and porch. Gingerbread trim added later. Rear carport and room added in 1950s.

2D. 523 Canal Boulevard. c. 1900. Raised Cottage style. Double central staircase, leaded glass doors, old style landscape features Sweet Olive trees near doorstep. Wrought iron fence manufactured by Hinderer Iron Works of New Orleans.

3D. 527 Canal Boulevard. c. early 1900s. Queen Anne Victorian style. Home of builder Joseph A. Robichaux. Note turned wood columns, brackets, spindles, and small panes around larger pane windows. Missing a turret removed after Hurricane Betsy in 1965.

4D. 721 Canal Boulevard. c. 1923. St. Joseph Co-Cathedral and Rectory. Renaissance style. Built by Joseph A. Robichaux. Ornate interior, stained glass windows, and rose window behind choir loft. (See detail on flip side.) Brochure available in church vestibule. Historic cemetery on highway LA. 1. ★

5D. Corner of President and E. 7th Streets. 1885. Calvary United Methodist Church. Built on lot purchased by Freedman's Aid Society. Present-day church replaced a building from 1867. Built with lumber salvaged from a demolished building. Church also served as a school for African-Americans until the 1920s. Renovations and additions date from 1976.

6D. 821 Canal Boulevard. 1905. Georgian Revival style. Residence built by Joseph A. Robichaux for Judge Willie Howell. Symmetrical facade, hip roof, front dormer with Palladian window, Corinthian-topped columns, and wooden corner pilasters. Balustrades and shutters changed and wing added. Now a funeral home.

7D. 917 Jackson Street. c. late 1800s. Queen Anne style. Home built for merchant Ellis Braud. Steep gabled roof, turned columns, brackets and corner spindles, decorative window frames.

8D. 923 Jackson Street. c. 1890. Queen Anne style with Stick/Eastlake details. Home was a wedding present from merchant Ellis Braud to his daughter Virginia. Seven gables, bay window with chamfered corners, spindle bands, and pendant finials. Turned-wood columns with matching pilasters. Pierced brackets, gingerbread, fishscale trim, and turned-wood balustrade that follows curve of wraparound porch. Saw-tooth trim tops cornices on windows and doors. Original front door features etched glass and brass turn-key doorbell. ★

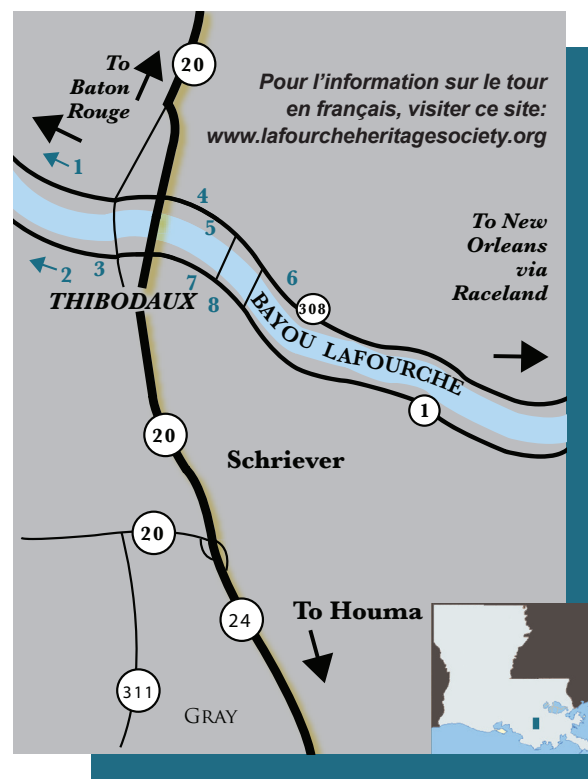
Detail from 10-A



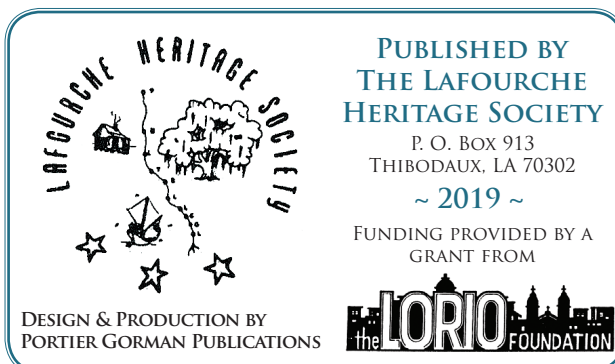
9D. 816 and 812 Jackson Street. c. late 19th century. Queen Anne style with Stick/Eastlake features. Two houses are very similar. Each has a steep roof, spindle friezes, chamfered bay windows, two entrances on small porches, and ornamental balustrades. Home shown is 816 Jackson Street. ★

10D. 528 Canal Boulevard. c. 1880s. Raised Cottage. Originally a duplex with both sides identical. Unusual balcony. Home was in Gaudet family for 70 years and later renovated to a single dwelling.

AREA MAP



1. Madewood Plantation
2. Edward Douglass White Historic Site
3. Jean Lafitte National Park Service
4. Rienzi Plantation House
5. Thibodaux Chamber of Commerce
6. Laurel Valley Plantation
7. St. Joseph Cemetery
8. Nicholls State University



THIBODAUX WALKING TOURS & AREA MAP



ABOUT THIBODAUX

Thibodaux celebrates a rich history that is reflected in its people and its architecture. Current residents are predominately descendants of French Acadians (“Cajuns”), other French Canadian émigrés, French and Spanish colonists, African slaves, English planters after the Louisiana Purchase, and German, Italian, and Spanish farmers, merchants, and workers. City notables have included legislators, judges, military men, educators, physicians, and figures from sports, music, and theater arts.



422 E. 1st St. Queen Anne Details - 9C

The city bears the name of Henry Schuyler Thibodaux, an early settler whose property was divided into lots and streets. Incorporated in 1830 as Thibodauxville, the name was changed to Thibodeaux in 1838 and then, in 1918, officially became Thibodaux.

By the 1790s, the community's bayou location made it a logical trading post between New Orleans and the Bayou Teche country. Hotels,

bars, goods, and services indulged travelers and traders. The initial business of the town was to receive produce, whiskey, and flour on flatboats from the mid-west via the Mississippi River and then Bayou Lafourche, and in return to ship sugar and molasses from local farmers. Lumber from these flatboats was used to build several structures in town.

In the nineteenth century, planters had successful crops of cotton and rice, but over time the area's overriding trade became rooted in sugarcane. As the parish seat of the “Lafourche Interior,” Thibodaux was also the regional center of finance during the antebellum period. A canal opened trade to Bayou Terrebonne, a railroad extended commerce, and the Jackson Street Bridge made crossing Bayou Lafourche easier. Buildings from this period suggest Thibodaux's strategic importance.

Civic affairs halted during the Civil War in the 1860s, especially during the nearby Battle of Lafourche Crossing. By 1890, however, the sugar business was re-established, the town foundry was overhauled, a saw mill was built, brick yards thrived, and produce increased. Town improvements included better drainage, sidewalks, and enhanced government buildings. Merchants and craftsmen added decorative details to commercial locations and dotted residential streets with large Queen Anne and Victorian style houses.

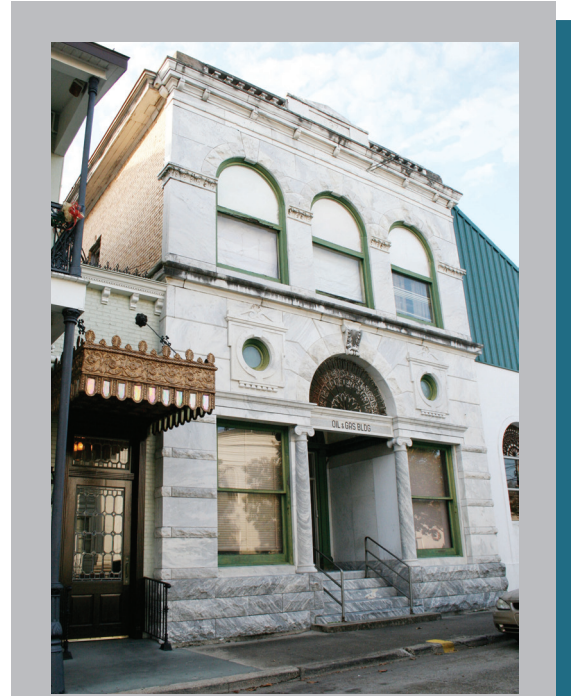
Services and industries expanded as one century closed and another began. By the early twentieth century, Thibodaux had an ice factory, boiler

works, a barrel factory, and other mercantile ventures. In the 1920s and 1930s, residents built many large and humble bungalows, a cottage style popularized by pre-designed plans and pre-cut materials from Sears and Roebuck, although local versions may have relied on local builders and dealers.

In public institutions as well as residences, Thibodaux reflects the passions of its people. Traditionally a Catholic community, the city also has historic Protestant congregations and structures. Early pride in education produced private, public, and parochial schools, and a university named for Francis T. Nicholls, two-term Governor of Louisiana.

Thibodaux's motto, “Where Yesterday Welcomes Tomorrow,” can be observed in carefully preserved traditions and architecture that co-exist with more recent services and structures. Thibodaux has approximately 15,000 residents; outside the city limits, the population expands as former sugarcane fields are developed as subdivisions. The “Queen City of Lafourche” remains the financial center of the parish as well as its medical hub. The area celebrates many festivals, including a Fireman's Fair that funds the city's long-standing Volunteer Fire Department. The Jean Lafitte National Park exhibits the culture of the people and the natural beauty of the Bayou, and it also houses a thriving community theater. Twenty-eight of Thibodaux's structures are listed on the National Register of Historic Places, marked with ★.

We hope you enjoy your tours through our history!



Oil & Gas Building - 10A (See detail, below left.)



Lafourche Parish Courthouse - 9A



St. Joseph Co-Cathedral - 4D