

THE CREOLE COTTAGE

STANDARDS: The material in this unit may be used to address the following Social Studies Standards:

G-1C-E4

H-1A-E3

H-1A-M4

G-1D-E1

H-1D-M6

H-1B-H1

LOCATION: Southeast and south-central Louisiana, Natchitoches Parish

HEIGHT: Generally one story high (attic present but not used)
Raised slightly on piers

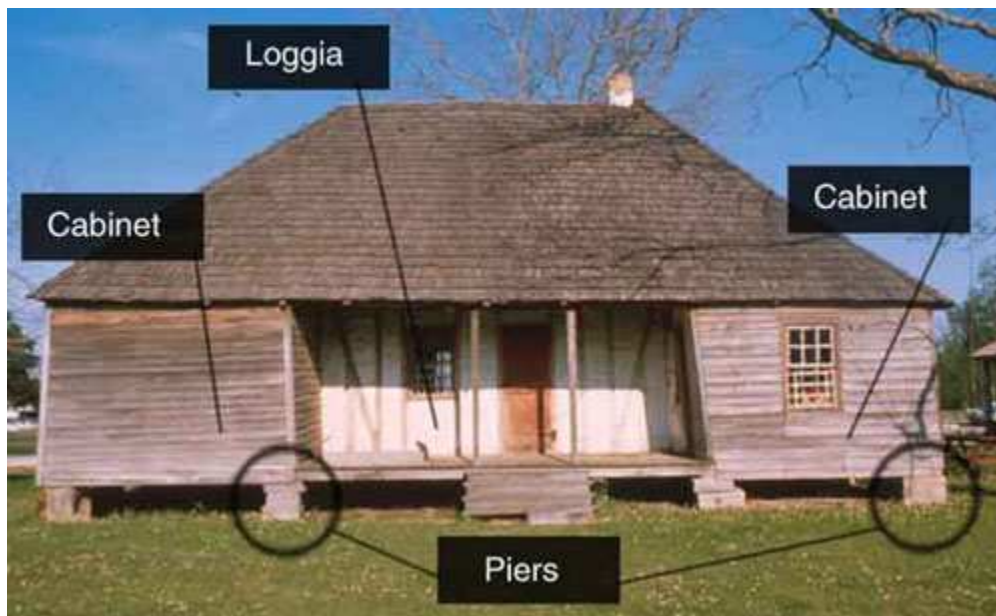
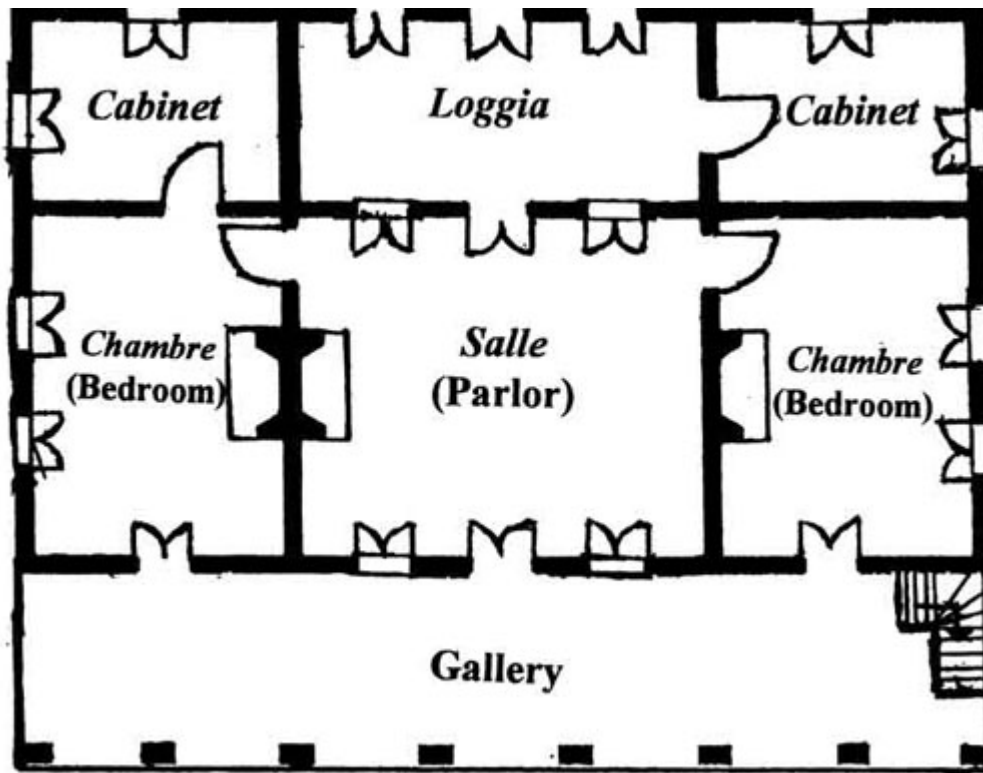


FLOOR PLAN: Gallery: Full front gallery on rural versions
No gallery on urban versions

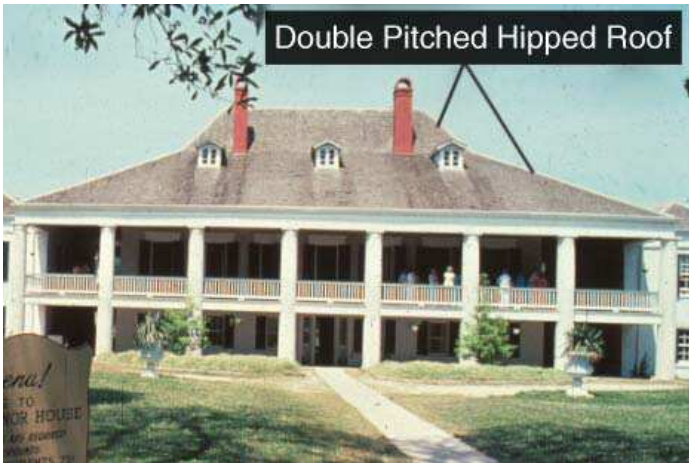


Hallways: Early examples have no hallways
Central halls added after Americans arrived

Rooms: Front at least two rooms wide; rooms share common central chimney
Width of More than two rooms possible
Sometimes black tier of three smaller rooms
Cabinet/loggia range in place of rear gallery



ROOF TYPES: Hipped
Gable
Double pitched

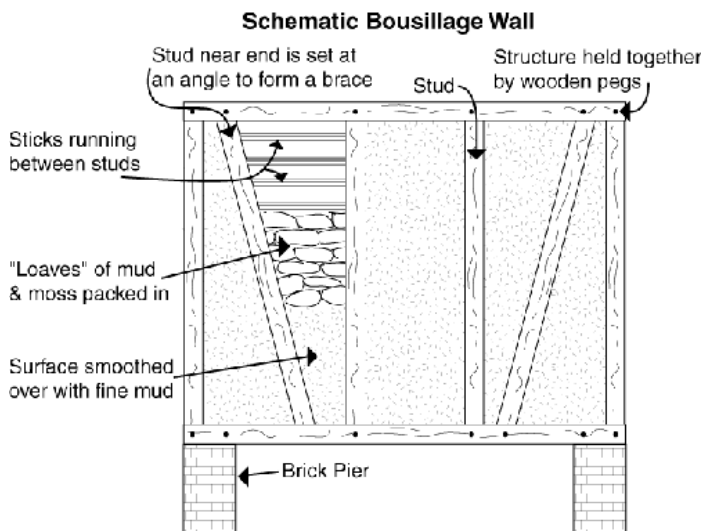


WALLS:

bousillage

Brique entre poteaux (brick between posts)

sometimes used both



DOORS: French doors

DECORATIVE FEATURES:

Exposed beam ceiling on gallery and/or interior
Wraparound fireplace mantel
Chamfered gallery columns sometimes present



ORIGIN: Origins may be traced to Canada, the West Indies, Italy, and medieval France

EXAMPLES: John Baptiste Bergeron House, Point Coupee Parish
Helvetia Dependency, Ascension Parish
Pointe Coupee Museum, Pointe Coupee Parish
Little Texas, St. James Parish
Magnolia Mound, East Baton Rouge Parish
Dugas House, St. John the Baptist Parish
Joseph Petitpierre House, East Baton Rouge Parish
Urban Gallery-less Creole Cottage, Orleans Parish