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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

RECEIVED 2280

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

AUG 21 2015

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" or "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

1. Name of Property

Historic Name: Kleinpeter, John and Amelia Sharp, House
Other Names/Site Number: Willow Grove
Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

2. Location

Street & Number: 7585 Willow Grove Blvd
City or town: Baton Rouge State: LA County: East Baton Rouge
Not for Publication: Vicinity: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, 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

8/14/15

Signature of certifying official/Title Phil Boggan, 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

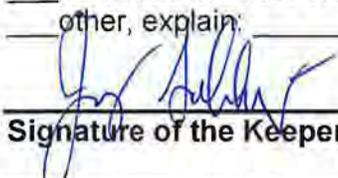
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4. National Park Certification

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: _____



10-6-2015

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	
2	1	Buildings
1		Sites
1	2	Structures
		Objects
4	3	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; Domestic: Secondary Structure; Funerary: Cemetery

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions.): Vacant/Not in Use; Funerary: Cemetery

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7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions.): Other: French Creole

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Brick

walls: Plaster, Bousillage, brick

roof: Metal

other:

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The John and Amelia Sharp Kleinpeter House¹ is located in the heart of an upscale, modern neighborhood, *The Settlement at Willow Grove*, in East Baton Rouge Parish, Louisiana. The home, circa 1820, is a classic French Creole Plantation house exhibiting many characteristics of the genre. The two story, clapboard and masonry home sits on a large 2 acre lot surrounded by significant contributing resources such as an original Cypress outbuilding, the original hand dug brick-lined well and 7 majestic century Live Oaks. Having been unoccupied for almost ten years, the residence has fallen into decline. Under the supervision of the State Historic Preservation Office, the house is undergoing a complete restoration, which will reverse some alterations that were made over the years including the removal of a rear addition and complete restoration of the upper gallery. This work will reflect the architectural significance of the home and return its original appearance. As there are only a few homes of this type in existence in East Baton Rouge Parish, The Kleinpeter House – Willow Grove is deserving of placement on the National Registry.

Narrative Description

The Kleinpeter House - Willow Grove is located in what was once a rural area of Baton Rouge that was historically known as the Manchac. Many German immigrant families who were among the first settlers to occupy in the region. These settlers' first land grants in East Baton Rouge Parish were located nearby along the bluffs of Bayou Fountain in an area that became known as "The Dutch Highlands" after these German or "Deutsch" speaking immigrants. The Kleinpeter and Sharp families were two of four German families that travelled by barge down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers when they left the British Protestant ruled territory of Maryland in 1774. They were seeking the same religious freedom and bountiful land that many Acadian exiles had discovered in Spanish Louisiana.

The families were given land grants in Iberville Parish. After 10 years of battling annual inundations of the floodwaters of the Mississippi River, the men of the families sought better farmland. They

¹ The nominated property will herein be referred to as the Kleinpeter Houser -Willow Grove or simply, Willow Grove, a name that it was called according to family oral tradition.

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discovered the bluffs along the “Bayou of the Fountains” and it was upon this “high land” that they requested and were given new land grants in East Baton Rouge Parish. This was the origin of the present day Highland Road that runs approximately 14 miles from downtown Baton Rouge south.

The Sharp and Kleinpeter families were the recipients of multiple land grants. Joseph Sharp received a land grant of 420 arpents on Highland Road in 1787. It was here that he built his plantation home, Mt. Hope. This home was placed on the National Register (#80001717) December 3, 1980. The Kleinpeter Houser - Willow Grove was built on another of Sharp’s land grants that had been bestowed to him in 1799 (see Figures 9-16). It was here that his daughter and son-in-law built their home when they acquired this 240 arpent tract of land after Joseph Sharp, Sr., died of Yellow Fever in 1819. The home remains in this same family to date.

Setting

The historic location of the home was in a rural suburb 8 miles outside of the city of Baton Rouge. It remained a working farm for more than 200 years. It yielded a variety of crops over the years and always had cattle and horses. Suburban growth and development encroached and surrounded the property and within the past 10 years, the family has changed its economic purpose by creating the Traditional Neighborhood Development, *The Settlement at Willow Grove*, which by its very design pays homage to the home and its history. The brick and Cypress timber frame home now sits on a large park like 2 acre lot that encompasses an entire block of the 111-acre Traditional Neighborhood Development. It is surrounded by beautiful homes of traditional Creole, French and Acadian style.

Exterior

Façade (South Elevation) (see Photos 17-18)

Measuring 34’ 3” wide by 40’ 1 “ deep, facing southwest, the Kleinpeter House - Willow Grove sits 10.5’ feet above grade on 9 brick piers. The two story façade faces south and features a brick columned ground floor and wooden columned second floor. The ground floor has six square brick columns with plaster supporting the second floor porch. A switchback stair case is found on the left side of the ground floor providing access to the second floor. A window with original wooden shutters is located behind the stair and a single door is located to its right. A historic photograph shows that the original doors matched the shutters on the windows and were simple board shutters. On the right side of the ground floor façade, a portion of the first floor porch has been enclosed between the fourth and sixth columns. Parts of the walls that were built have already been removed and plans call to remove all of them to once again open the ground floor porch up. To date, only the walls behind the fourth and sixth column remain. The fenestration pattern on this side mirrors the left side with a single door and window.

The second floor of the façade has the same fenestration pattern of window, door, door, and window. The two windows are six over six wood windows, as found throughout the house, and the doors are three panel wooden French doors. Unlike the simple single doors on the ground floor, one of the second floor doors leading to the porch has an elaborate surround (see Photo 15). The door on the right side of the second floor façade has a simple wooden frame, but the left side door has an elaborate frame with decorative moldings along the side, capped with more carved moldings that project from the frame, and topped with a Federal styled entablature and cornice (see photos 11 and 15x). Per the HABS documentation:

“Federal details that the house exhibits include two mantels and an ornate door surround which occur on the second floor. The door surround is located on the front gallery and accentuates the main entrance into the former salle (parlor) which is now the master bedroom.

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The paneled, solid double door is flanked by molded pilasters which support an elaborate entablature. Portions of this entablature protrude to mark the location of the pilasters. The entablature also features a central tablet."²

The posts supporting the roof are simple square wooden chamfered posts. The balustrade is missing, but the family does have pieces of the original simple square picketed balustrade in a storage building. After the marriage of Robert Kleinpeter, Sr., and Carrie Nowell Kleinpeter on April 26, 1922, alterations were done to the house including the enclosure of the gallery to create a screened porch. The craftsman that completed the enclosure dated and signed a board that was discovered and kept by the family. This enclosure can be seen in the 1993 Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) drawings (see submitted HABS drawings). This has been removed as seen in the current photos and the intent is to restore the porch to look as it did in historic photos (see Figures 4 and 5).

The façade, like the rest of the house has a ground floor of brick, which has been painted white, and an upper floor of wood siding. The underside of the second floor porch features 14 wooden beams with wood in between that is placed perpendicular to the beams. All is painted white. The roof is a standing seam metal roof. HABS drawings show it as an asphalt roof. It is unclear what the original roof material was. Two chimneys extend past the roofline on each end of the house.

East Elevation (see Photos 17 and 19)

The ground floor of this elevation is the same painted masonry found on all elevations. The later enclosure at the front of the ground floor consists of board and batten siding topped with two large mid-20th century windows. This is all being removed as part of the home's rehabilitation. There are two windows located near the rear of this elevation – one is a six over six wood window and the other has been replaced with a mid-20th century frosted glass one over one window as this interior space was converted into a bathroom. It is believed that this may have originally been open as it is clear that the opposite side was enclosed at some point for an interior kitchen, but this side may have been originally enclosed as storage. The window in this location has a sill that matches the others. Family history states that the original window was barred and the family still has this window in storage. This would imply that this room was indeed used for storage as the barred window would allow ventilation, but also keep out some animals.

The second floor features the open front porch and three six over six wood windows. On this elevation, one can see the slight alteration done to the roof sometime before 1922. The pitch of the roof was altered from a typical Creole 30 degree pitch to its current look. The family was told this was done because of concerns due to high winds from hurricanes. Evidence of the change can be seen in the structure in the attic and is well illustrated in the HABS drawings. Based on Figures 1, 7, and 8, there was a simple rectangular attic vent in the third floor. Sometime in the early 1980s, a one over one window and a wall air conditioning unit were installed in the third floor wall.

Rear (North Elevation) (see Photos 19-21)

The clearest alterations to the original house can be seen on the rear elevation where the original second floor loggia was enclosed for interior space. The original floor plan of the loggia flanked by cabinets can be seen on the interior. Based on historic photos and family history, the loggia was enclosed c. 1900. Robert Lee Kleinpeter (the preparer's grandfather) married in 1922. The loggia was

² Louisiana State University, School of Architecture. "Willow Grove Plantation, 11421 Perkins Road (changed from 18367 Perkins Road), Baton Rouge, East Baton Rouge Parish, LA." Measured drawing, Historic American Buildings Survey, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, 1993. From Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress (HABS LA, 17-BATRO, 20- (sheets 1-6); <http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/la0340/> accessed July 29, 2015).

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already enclosed by that time. See Figures 2 and 3, from the 1920s to show the loggia already enclosed and the small kitchen addition in place.

The ground floor features a small addition on the far right that was added c. 1900 to house a wood burning stove. The chimney for the stove was later removed (it can be seen in Figures 2 and 3) and there was a four over four wood window located next to it, which is still extant. A second rear addition, in the center of this elevation, was added to both the ground and second floor in the early 1980s. The ground floor addition was used as a laundry room and includes an entry door. It is slightly off center from the second floor addition. A covered walkway was added connecting this space to the historic shed. On the left side of this ground floor addition, there is a door. The rear elevation of the original structure is painted masonry on the ground floor and wood siding on the second floor with one six over six wood window located on the left side of the second floor. Currently, part of the proposed rehabilitation of the property includes removing this later two story addition to show the original loggia again.

West Elevation (see Photos 18, 20, 22)

The ground floor elevation features portions of the painted masonry at the front porch and the original switchback stair. There are three windows on this elevation, with the one nearest the porch being a six over six wood window and the other two four over four wood windows. The middle window would have originally been the same size as the six over six window but was altered whenever the four over four one was installed. The rear portion of this elevation was likely originally open rear porch space. It was enclosed at some point for an interior kitchen space, likely at the same time the small wooden stove addition was built – c. 1900. Family history states that the original detached kitchen burned and thus, a kitchen was needed and the space enclosed. It is clad in board and batten siding with the original support column in stucco on the far left. Figure 7 shows this elevation in 1963.

The second floor has the open porch on the right and three six over six wood windows. The attic space has one large casement window near the front.

Interior (see Photos 1, 2, 4-9, 12-14, 16)

The floor of the ground level was originally brick. An elevated wooden strip floor was added to cover this uneven brick floor in 1922 after the marriage of Robert Lee Kleinpeter Sr. and his wife, Carrie. This renovation was done as a safety feature for the new bride because the earth floors were uneven and she had a limp due to a childhood injury. The wood strip floor has become damaged in portions and is proposed to be removed to expose the original brick floor (it will either be repaired or replaced in kind and remain a brick floor).

The floor material in the area under the front gallery is cement with the exception of a brick overlay in a section that had been placed over the cement when a small room was created by a mid-1900s alteration that enclosed the lower two piers. This alteration is being reversed and the room removed. The entire floor area beneath the upper gallery is proposed to have a brick floor.

The first floor plan currently consists of the front porch and partially enclosed playroom at the front. Originally, this would have all been porch space. Behind that the interior is divided into a dining room and living room, with the dining room being slightly larger.

The dining room features the original punkah used to provide air circulation in this space (see photo 2). The ceiling is exposed beams with beading on the edges. Above the beams are the original wooden ceiling planks, also with a beaded detail. The walls are sheetrock installed over the masonry

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(exploratory demolition has been done to show this, see photos 5, 6, 7, 9). An original window opening is located on the rear wall facing into the kitchen and a door leads from the kitchen into the dining room. A fireplace is along the western wall with a simple wooden mantel.

The living room is accessed via a doorway on the eastern wall. This room is rather unadorned and has a closet over a brick archway, which was likely not a functioning fireplace, but rather, just support for the second floor fireplace. The ceiling has been dropped to the location of the bottom of the original beams and finished with smooth sheetrock. Exploratory demolition has revealed that the original ceiling beams survive.

Behind the dining room and living room, there is now a kitchen, an original small stair centrally located, a closet, and bathroom. It is believed that the left side of this part of the first floor was open originally. If not, it likely had a cabinet to match the current bathroom space on the right side. There are three brick support piers along the rear wall that were enclosed at some point to create interior living space for the kitchen area and stairwell. Finally, the laundry room projects from the back.

The kitchen space features modern appliances and countertops, which have been extended into the wooden stove addition. The ceiling in the kitchen space is currently smooth sheet rock, but the original exposed ceiling beams survive as seen through holes made in the sheetrock. These beams are not beaded like those in the dining and living rooms, which leads one to further believe that this portion was originally open to the elements and thus, less decorated. The original stair features simple wooden steps leading up to the second floor. It terminates at a wall (see Photo 5) with steps leading to the right and left on the second floor. A small vestibule area on the ground floor leads to a closet and a bathroom located in what was originally a cabinet or storage space. Original masonry walls are covered with sheetrock, but can be seen through some holes in the sheetrock. The bathroom is finished with beaded board. A door adjacent to the bathroom leads into the living room. The laundry room is finished with wood paneling.

The second floor has the porch at the front, with a salle (parlor) and chambre (bedroom) behind it, a bathroom (in an original cabinet), enclosed loggia used as an office space, the aforementioned stair, small bedroom (also in an original cabinet), and a kitchen space (labeled as sewing room on the HABS drawings). The biggest floor plan changes evident are the enclosure of the original loggia and the addition of the kitchen/ sewing room. Other alterations on the second floor are purely cosmetic. It should be noted that this enclosure and addition will be removed and the open loggia be reinstalled giving the rear elevation on this level its original look.

The second floor retains many original features and more elaborate detailing. One unique feature includes Bousillage walls on the original stair that leads from the second floor to the attic and on the front wall of the two bedrooms.

The salle (parlor), which is slightly larger than the left chambre, is the most elaborately detailed. Per the HABS documents:

“Within the master bedroom is the more ornate of the two Federally detailed mantels. This mantel features a layered mantel shelf, dentils, reeded pilasters, and three oval sunbursts with knobs in the center of each. Each sunburst is mounted upon a panel. Panels occur not only on the front of the mantel but also on its sides.”³

³ Ibid.

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A chair rail runs just below the windows and the wall below is beaded board. Simple baseboards are found throughout the room. The family has one of the original baseboards, which is painted a reddish color. The fireplace has what appears to be some sort of stone on the floor. A modern insert is in the fireplace. The ceiling is beaded beams with flat wooden planks above. The original Prussian Blue ceiling molding was discovered during explorative research for the current restoration. The paneled wooden French doors lead to the porch.

A doorway with original paneled French doors connects the two rooms. The floors in both rooms are replacement wood placed over the original flooring. The second bedroom has a fireplace with mantel as described in the HABS documentation:

“The second floor bedroom (chamber) continues to be used as a bedroom and this is where the second, less ornate mantel is located. This mantel consists of a layered mantel shelf and a molded entablature supported by thin colonettes.”⁴

A closet has been constructed in the rear left corner. A doorway on the rear wall leads to an original cabinet, also used as a small bedroom. Next to this bedroom is the stair leading to the first floor. In the original loggia space, the stair leading from the second floor to the attic also has original Bousillage walls and what appears to be an original board plank door. These have been preserved in place and left visible with Plexiglas installed over them. The original beaded ceiling beams can be seen in the enclosed loggia. It is clear where the addition was added on as the beaded ceiling beams end. The addition features modern kitchen cabinets and counters and shelving. Another original plank door leads from the loggia into the former salle.

The attic has been finished out for living space. The ceiling is finished with original structural beams that are marked with Roman numerals. When the roof line was lowered prior to 1922, the beams that weren't used were rearranged and used here. The space between the beams is currently infilled with textured sheetrock. It is not known if the attic has always served as living space, but family lore has stated that this was where the boys slept and was a garconniere of sorts. There is a modern bathroom at the left rear corner.

Other Contributing Resources:

Shed, Contributing Building (Photo 23)

An original 15' x 18' outbuilding is located approximately 30 feet from the rear of the home. It is made of weathered cypress board and batten planks with two entry doors that include original hand wrought iron hinges. It has an elevated floor and exposed rafters where antique farm implements were stored. It has a corrugated tin roof, but originally, based on historic photos that exist, it had a wood shingle roof. The shed had an addition added to its side in the 1980s consisting of a roof extension and a small patio supported by simple wooden columns. This portion of the shed is non-contributing.

Hand Dug Water Well, Contributing Structure

A brick lined water well is located approximately 100 feet from the house. This was a source of water for the home until the Rural Electrification Act (REA) started by President Franklin Roosevelt brought electric lines the ½ mile distance from Perkins Road to the home in the late 1940s. After Robert Kleinpeter, Jr., returned from service in the Navy during World War II (1946-47), he and his cousins

⁴ Ibid.

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dug trenches and laid pipes that brought water to the home via an electric pump. The well is now covered with a dilapidated cypress structure and surrounded by a chain link fence for safety purposes. Figure 22 from the 1920s shows this structure historically.

Cemetery, Contributing Site (see photos 26-35)

A historic family cemetery is located 300 yards away from the home. It is full of century Live Oaks and other types of trees. Many generations of the family are buried here although many of their tombstones have been lost. In the center of the cemetery, there is a cluster of Live Oaks around the oldest known grave marker, that of Mary, wife of Leonidus David who died at age 18 in the year 1860. Her mother-in-law- was Mary Ann Kleinpeter David, the daughter of John and Amelia Sharp Kleinpeter. It is assumed that they too lie buried beneath these beautiful Oaks along with George (October 8, 1811) and Mary Ann Brown Kleinpeter (died May 2, 1851) and many other family members.

The graves that are known to be there because of existing markers:

- William Octave Kleinpeter who died December 24, 1893 (footstone marked WOK),
- Joseph Sharp Kleinpeter (August 6, 1858 - July 26, 1905)
- the applicant's grandparents, Robert Kleinpeter, Sr. (December 16, 1872 - August 4, 1940) and Carrie Kleinpeter (September 3, 1890 - December 30, 1969)
- father, Robert Lee Kleinpeter, Jr. (December 9, 1927 - March 11, 2002)
- aunt, Dr. Mary Elizabeth Kleinpeter (February 19, 1925 - December 6, 2006).

In the 1920s, the applicant's grandfather donated a portion of the cemetery to The Second Mt. Olive Baptist Society, which was a group that included many of the workers who had tended to the farm for generations. It was stipulated that they be buried there at no cost. This group is now defunct and only a few remaining surviving members will be buried next to their kin. These graves are mainly above ground as can be seen in the photos. There are 50 above ground vaults and many gravesites are not marked in any way.

Non-contributing Resources:

There are three non-contributing resources on the property. All are non-contributing as they were built outside of the period of significance for the property.

The first two are a covered carport (non-contributing structure) and walkway (non-contributing structure). The walkway leads from the rear door of the house to the carport itself. Lastly, the third non-contributing resource is a small shed covering an electric water pump (non-contributing building). It is made of board and batten and covered with a tin roof. It was designed to look like a historic outbuilding, but dates to the 1980s.

Alterations and Mitigation of Alterations

As mentioned in the above description, the main alterations are:

- Enclosure of part of the ground floor porch on the façade (most of which has already been removed)
- Enclosure of the second floor rear loggia, which was done in the later 1800s (proposed to be removed)
- Enclosure of the ground floor open rear exterior porch area to create an indoor kitchen area, likely done around 1900
- Addition to second floor behind the former loggia (proposed to be removed)
- Alteration of the roof pitch prior to 1922

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Besides these changes, the only other changes to the property are purely cosmetic. As part of the rehabilitation of this property, later cosmetic changes like carpeting will be removed. The additions are also planned to be removed to return the house to more of its original design – including the laundry room addition, playroom enclosure, and second floor kitchen addition. It is also proposed to reopen the loggia space. The front façade porch will be restored using historic photos.

While there have been alterations to the home over its 180+ year existence, these changes do not negatively impact the overall integrity of the house. The house retains integrity of location, feeling, association, design, materials, and craftsmanship. The only area of integrity that has been affected to a degree is the integrity of setting. Originally located in a very rural area of East Baton Rouge Parish, the home quickly became surrounded by modern construction as Baton Rouge grew. Within the past 10 years, the family partnered with a developer to create a traditional neighborhood development. The home now sits on a large park like 2-acre lot that encompasses an entire block of the 111-acre Traditional Neighborhood Development. The new construction that surrounds the house is designed in traditional Creole, French, and Acadian styles. Because of its high degree of historic integrity, the Kleinpeter House - Willow Grove remains eligible for listing on the National Register.

8. Statement of Significance

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
	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: 1820

Significant Dates: 1820

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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): Unknown

Period of Significance (justification): The period of significance is 1820, the date of the building's construction.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary): N/A

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The John and Amelia Sharp Kleinpeter House⁵ is of local significance under Criterion C: Architecture as a rare and important example of the Creole architectural style. Its period of significance is 1820, its estimated date of construction. As one of only five known examples of Creole architecture in East Baton Rouge Parish, the Kleinpeter House -Willow Grove stands out among the others (all listed on the National Register) as it is a two story plantation home with many original details including Federal mantels, punkah, beaded ceiling beams, chamfered columns, two story full length galleries, Bousillage walls, asymmetrical hall-less plan with cabinet/loggia range, and an exterior staircase. The Kleinpeter House - Willow Grove is eligible for listing on the National Register as it embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Creole architectural style.

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

Early History of East Baton Rouge Parish and the Kleinpeter and Sharp Families

During the reign of Louis XIV, the area along the French and German borders of the Rhine River was in constant turmoil. War, famine, disease, poverty and religious oppression caused as many as fifteen thousand people to leave their homeland. They sought passage to the English colonies of America.

Johann Georg and Gertrude Hetz Kleinpeter of Strassburg, Germany, were among those seeking a better way of life for their family in America. They, with their children, left sometime after the year 1759, and settled in Frederic County, Maryland. At that time in England and in the British Colony of Maryland, it was impossible for Catholics to have religious freedom. Subjects who did not practice the faith of the crowned heads had their property confiscated and faced imprisonment.

Meanwhile, in the Catholic Louisiana Territory, the first Spanish Governor, Antonio de Ulloa, came to the immense and sparsely populated area in 1766. Seeking settlers, he welcomed the Acadian Catholic Exiles, who had been deported from Acadia (Canada) in 1755. When word of the large Spanish land grants being given to new Catholic settlers in the Louisiana territory reached the Acadian and German settlers in Maryland, some of them chose to take their families to this new territory where they would have the freedom to practice their Catholic faith.

⁵ The nominated property will herein be referred to as the Kleinpeter Houser -Willow Grove or simply, Willow Grove, a name that it was called according to family oral tradition.

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In 1769, sixteen Acadian families, seven German families, and six German bachelors sailed on the Ship Bretana to the Port of Orleans. One of these German pioneers was Nicolas Ory, who settled in Iberville Parish. Upon his death three years later, his son and son-in-law returned to Maryland to settle his estate. They enticed other German families in Maryland to make the move to Louisiana with them. Among these were the families of Johann and Gertrude Kleinpeter and Paul and Catherine (Ory) Sharp.

Spanish Documents and family oral and written history tell us of the incredible journey taken by these German pioneers. They departed their home in Hagerstown, Maryland, and travelled to Fort Pitt, Pennsylvania, where they stayed for 5-6 weeks while a barge was built to carry the families down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. They made their departure July 1, 1774, and upon the advice of an Indian guide, they travelled by night to avoid any conflict. Spanish documents list the 21 travelers and their ages. Johann and Gertrude and their ten children made the journey along with Paul Sharp and his second wife, Catherine, and his children. They arrived in the heat of August 1774 and soon most were very sick with fever. Johann died soon after arriving in Louisiana.

In a letter to the Spanish governor, Commandant Dustine states that he had tried to offer these new settlers land grants in the Lafourche de Chitimanha district, but they steadfastly refused stating that they had come to join their relatives and settle near them. They were given land grants above Bayou Plaquemine where they were, "getting along very well" and had started building a church on November 20.

The Kleinpeter's faith brought them to Louisiana where their close ties with their family helped them to settle the region. They set about the task of farming. They were hard working people. They realized that the location of their original land grants, where the land is only five feet above sea level, left them at the mercy of the flooding of the river.

The men began to clear land on higher ground on the bluffs of the river along Bayou Fountain. They were given new Spanish land grants in that area. After they cleared the land, they brought their families over and built houses. This area became known as the "Dutch Highlands". As one drives along Highland Road today, it is this very land that these settlers cleared so long ago and represents the highest land in the city of Baton Rouge. They were industrious farmers growing both cotton and sugar cane successfully.

Two of the children who traveled with the Kleinpeter and Sharp families in 1774 that would eventually marry were John Baptiste Kleinpeter, Sr. and Catherine Sharp. These two married July 4, 1781, and went on to have ten children. Catherine's brother, Joseph Sharp, built Mount Hope Plantation (listed on the National Register in 1980) on Highland Road. The Sharps and Kleinpeters had neighboring land on the Highlands. Catherine and John Kleinpeter's son, John Jr., married Amelia Sharp, the daughter of Joseph Sharp and Marianne Choquet.

John Jr. and Amelia Sharp Kleinpeter married March 4, 1811. It is believed that they built their raised Creole planter's home around the year 1820 on a tract of land that had been given to Amelia's father, Joseph Sharp, in 1799. Oral history tells us that the plantation was called Willow Grove. John and Amelia went on to have nine children at the house.

Timeline:

⇒ *April 9, 1682: Robert Cavalier, Sieur de La Salle, claims Louisiana for France*

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- ⇒ *1755: Acadian Exile, "Le Grand Derangement", begins and brings many exiles to Louisiana*
- ⇒ *November 3, 1762: Spanish Rule of Louisiana Begins with Treaty of Fountainebleau*
- ⇒ July 1774: Allured by the information received from Acadian settlers in Louisiana; German Immigrants, the Sharp, Ory, Adams and Kleinpeter families, leave the Protestant British Colony of Maryland seeking religious freedom in the Catholic Spanish Colony of Louisiana.
- ⇒ August 18, 1774: The families arrive after travelling by barge down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers.
- ⇒ 1774 -1785 : Kleinpeter - Sharp Families receive Spanish land grants in Iberville Parish on the West Bank of the Mississippi River where they establish homesteads and raise crops which are continually inundated by the annual floodwaters of the Mississippi River.
 - * *The name: Kleinpeter –Sharp Families will be used for our purposes but they represent the collective experiences of all of the four German immigrant families (Kleinpeter, Sharp, Ory and Adams) that settled the area known as the "Dutch Highlands".*
- ⇒ 1785: Men of the families seek better farmlands on East Bank of the Mississippi River and discover the "High Land" along the bluffs of the "Bayou of the Fountains" in East Baton Rouge Parish, Louisiana and request new Spanish land grants. See Figures 13-16 for Joseph Sharp's land grant.
- ⇒ 1786 : Joseph Sharp, Sr. receives land grant on present day Highland Road where he builds his home, Mt. Hope (NR # 80001717 added Dec. 3, 1980)
- ⇒ 1790: John Kleinpeter establishes first private Cotton Gin.
- ⇒ 1795: Joseph Sharp, Sr. establishes first Public Cotton Gin.
- ⇒ 1799: Joseph Sharp Sr. receives a subsequent 240 arpent Spanish land grant. (Family Document)
This is the eventual site of the subject house of this NR Application.
 - *October 1, 1800 Louisiana ceded by Spain to France in the Treaty of San Ildefonso*
 - *April 30, 1803 Louisiana Purchase*
 - *December 20, 1803 Louisiana officially delivered into possession of the United States. (Does not include the Florida Parishes (which include Baton Rouge) so, Baton Rouge remains under Spanish Rule.)*
 - *October 1810 West Florida Parishes annexed to the Territory of Orleans*
- ⇒ January 1810: Joseph Sharp buys 80 acres of land that is bounded by the 240 arpent tract of land on Ward's Creek. This purchase increased the size of the original site of the home. See Figures 23-26.

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- ⇒ March 4, 1811: John Kleinpeter, Jr. marries Amelia Sharp, daughter of Joseph Sharp, Sr.
- ⇒ August 13, 1819: Joseph Sharp, Sr. dies of Yellow Fever
- ⇒ Circa 1820:
 - John and Amelia Kleinpeter acquire the Joseph Sharp 1799 land grant property from her father's estate.
 - John and Amelia Kleinpeter have their raised French Creole Plantation home constructed.
 - Oral family history tells us that it was called Willow Grove
- ⇒ August 1835: John Kleinpeter, Jr., buys "265 acres of land on Ward's Creek joining the land which the said Kleinpeter lives" for the sum of \$800. See Figures 27 and 28.
- ⇒ John further increases the size of the property by purchasing 320 acres of land from Philemon Thomas (See Figure 29).

Criterion C: Architecture:

The following context for French Creole architecture is taken from the Haydel-Jones House National Register nomination, written in 2010.

French Creole or French Colonial style architecture is one of the nation's three major colonial architectural traditions. The other two are the British Colonial as exemplified by the saltbox houses of New England and a later generation of "Georgian" houses, and the Spanish Colonial as seen in the missions of California and the Southwest. The French Creole building tradition was developed in the French territory of Orleans in the lower Mississippi Valley. There are, to be sure, examples found in the St. Louis, Missouri, and Mobile, Alabama, areas, also early French colonial outposts. But the overwhelming majority of the surviving examples of this style are in Louisiana, and these buildings are now unequivocally identified with the state's architectural tradition. Indeed, the style in its several forms has come to represent the quintessential Louisiana colonial house.

The lower Mississippi Valley was claimed for France in 1683, but it was not until some 35 years later that the city of New Orleans was founded. There were several indigenous American tribes in the area, and the early European settlers were predominately French. As early as 1721, a number of Germans also arrived in the colony and this contingent settled upriver from the city in what came to be known as the German Coast. Through a further admixture of African people, both free and enslaved, and later Spaniards, a French speaking cultural mélange emerged and came to be known as "French Creole." In modern usage, Louisianans often distinguish between Creoles of Color, those people of mixed French, African, Spanish and Native American heritage, and other people (also called Creoles) who are descendants of European settlers, mainly French and Spanish. This combination of cultures is all the richer for this mix. Creole architecture reflects the concept of mixture which defines the Creoles themselves. In the second half of the eighteenth century, French speaking Acadians settled in southwestern Louisiana and also adopted this building style. The tradition continued to dominate local architecture well into the nineteenth century. Although France sold Louisiana to the United States in 1803, Anglo-American elements did not immediately impact the Creole building tradition. Pure French Creole houses were built as late as the 1830s. Eventually, however, central halls appeared in otherwise French Creole houses.

The French Creole tradition contains four types of buildings:

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1. The Creole cottage, a galleried one-story house of small to moderate size of which there are three sub-types:
 - a. Those with small, hall-less floor plans, only two or three rooms wide. A front gallery and a rear *cabinet/loggia* range usually parallel this group of rooms.
 - b. Larger cottages with hall-less floor plans more than three rooms wide. These also feature front galleries and rear *cabinet/loggia* ranges. Such houses were sometimes created by enclosing one or more side galleries to create additional rooms.
 - c. Those with central halls flanked by front and rear rooms on each side, front galleries are present, but sometimes the *cabinet/loggia* ranges are missing. This type reflects the impact of Anglo-American architecture upon the Creole building.
2. The larger raised Creole plantation house, a pre-Greek revival two story dwelling (of which the lower story is an above-ground basement) that represents the apex of Louisiana's Creole architecture. This house has front galleries at both levels. The State Historic Preservation Office estimates that perhaps only 30 of these houses remain standing.
3. The Creole town house, common to more populated areas like New Orleans and Natchitoches.
4. The *pigeonnier*, a small tower-like outbuilding with upper-floor nesting boxes for pigeons whose nestlings, squab, were considered a delicacy.

Although Creole dwellings once dominated the rural landscape of central and southern Louisiana, perhaps only 300-400 examples of these buildings remain standing outside of New Orleans. Of these, the majority are small and moderately sized one story cottages. Only approximately 30 examples are members of the distinct group of substantial raised plantation houses, including the nominated property.

Architectural characteristics of the French Creole style include:

1. A spreading hipped or gabled umbrella roof, perhaps with a Norman truss roof system.
2. Heavy braced timber frame walls with *brique-entre-poteaux* or *bousillage* infill.
3. Raised above ground on brick piers.
4. A full length front gallery, sometimes decorated as an outdoor room.
5. Chamfered gallery columns or *colonnets* with lamb's tongue stops, French doors, exposed ceiling beams (sometimes beaded), and wraparound mantels.
6. A hall-less Creole floor plan with a *cabinet/loggia* range and (if the house is multi-storied) an exterior staircase (located under the gallery in the earliest examples) leading to the *premier etage* (upper-level primary living space).
7. Two other peculiarities which often appear are an asymmetrical floor plan and placement of the *colonnets* without regard to the position of the exterior French doors.

The Kleinpeter Houser - Willow Grove is unmistakably a French Creole raised plantation house. The characteristic elements of this style found in the house include:

- A foundation consisting of piers to elevate the house above grade and provide for a ground floor space;
- A *premier etage* (or primary living space located in the raised story);

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- A hall-less, asymmetrical, floor plan and an asymmetrical façade;
- An open gallery across the front of the house;
- A *cabinet/loggia* range at the rear;
- *Bousillage* walls
- A high, gabled umbrella roof;
- Exterior French doors;
- Exposed ceiling beams, some plain and others chamfered, and
- Wraparound mantles.⁶

Almost all of the major distinguishing characteristics of this style, including the raised structure on brick piers, the hall-less floor plan (somewhat asymmetrical), the full length two story front gallery and *cabinet/loggia* range, heavy timber sills with French braced walls with *bousillage* infill covered with plaster remain. The Kleinpeter House - Willow Grove has also retained several of its original door and window shutters as well as the French doors and window sashes. The wood siding is intact as are some of the *Bousillage* walls and the beaded ceiling beams on both floors. Although the kitchen and partial enclosure of the *loggia* are later additions, none of this work is visible from the front of the house. Lastly, the house has never been moved from its original location in the Dutch Highlands.

As mentioned above, it is estimated that perhaps only 30 raised French Creole Plantation Houses similar to the Kleinpeter House - Willow Grove still exist, and most of these are one story raised on small brick piers. The Kleinpeter House - Willow Grove is a full two story Creole plantation. A similar building is the National Historic Landmark, Shadows-on-the-Teche (1974). The State Historic Preservation Office is on record as confirming that all surviving examples of this type in Louisiana with their design features intact are significant and may be eligible for listing on the National Register because they contribute to the state's identification with the French Creole tradition and reflect the absolute apex of architecture during the colonial period. Taken among this group, the nominated property stands out because it exhibits almost every element of the style and remains in good condition.

Other French Creole Architecture in East Baton Rouge Parish

There are four other French Creole style buildings in East Baton Rouge Parish:

1. Magnolia Mound Plantation House, listed 1972 (1.5 stories)
2. Ory House, listed 1993 (1.5 stories)
3. Joseph Petitpierre (Kleinpeter) House, listed 1986 (1.5 stories)
4. Planter's Cabin, listed 1984 (1.5 stories)

What is particularly interesting about these four houses above and the nominated property is that they were all constructed by the earliest settlers of East Baton Rouge Parish and most of these houses' builders were directly related to the settlers of the Kleinpeter House - Willow Grove. For example:

- The Planter's Cottage was built on a land grant owned by brothers, Jacob and Joseph Sharp. Joseph's daughter and son-in-law, Amelia and John Kleinpeter, built Willow Grove.
- The Ory House – the first family believed to have lived in this structure was William and Elizabeth Stamply. Elizabeth Stamply was the daughter of John Kleinpeter's niece, Mary Catherine Thomas.

⁶ National Register of Historic Places, Haydel-Jones House, Edgard, St. John the Baptist Parish, Louisiana, #100000886.

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- The Joseph Petitpierre (Kleinpeter) house was built by John Kleinpeter's uncle, Joseph Kleinpeter. John Kleinpeter eventually bought the land associated with this home and because of this, the family retains original documents pertaining to it. These include:
 - A letter from "Manchac" dated 1786 requesting a land grant near his brothers on the Highlands (see figures 9-12). This was approved and signed in New Orleans by the Colonial Spanish Province of Louisiana Governor, Estevan Miro, in September 1786.
 - A 1799 land grant (see figures 13-16) signed and sealed by Baron de Carondelet
 - January 15, 1834 sale of this land to Andrew Kleinpeter for \$2200
- An important owner of Magnolia Mound Plantation was Armand Allard Duplantier. He assisted in some of the inventories of the estates of the Kleinpeter family members, showing another way these early Baton Rouge homes were connected.

The main difference between the five of these houses is that the Kleinpeter House - Willow Grove is the only two story plantation house of this age and style in Baton Rouge. Three of the four are all classified, using the four French Creole types of buildings, as Creole cottages. Thus, when comparing the Kleinpeter House - Willow Grove to these four National Register listed properties, one can see that the nominated property stands out on its own as a raised Creole plantation house, and a good intact example at that.

Locally significant as a rare surviving example of Creole architecture in East Baton Rouge Parish, the John and Amelia Sharp Kleinpeter House survives to this day as a reminder of Louisiana's rich architectural heritage. Its many original distinctive French Creole characteristics are still intact despite continued use of the house and property over the last 195 years. For this reason, it is eligible for listing on the National Register under Criterion C: Architecture at the local level.

Developmental History/Additional historic context information

Timeline: 1851-1922:

- ⇒ 1820 -1851 John and Amelia purchase surrounding properties thereby greatly increasing the size of their land holdings.
- ⇒ August 31, 1820 George Kleinpeter is born. He is the fifth of John and Amelia's 9 children.
 - Two Kleinpeter brothers married two Brown sisters:
- ⇒ January 3, 1848 John and Amelia Kleinpeter's son, George Kleinpeter marries Mary Ann Brown, daughter of William and Marie Daigre Brown.
- ⇒ February 9, 1848 John and Amelia Kleinpeter's son, William Charles Kleinpeter marries Carmelite Brown, daughter of William and Marie Daigre Brown.
- ⇒ January 18, 1851 John and Amelia Kleinpeter make an Act of Donation of a 764-arpernt portion of their land to two of their sons, William Charles and George Kleinpeter. (East Baton Rouge Clerk of Court Archives Book C Folio 53)

➤ *1861 Louisiana ceded from the Union and the Civil War begins.*

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- ⇒ July 4, 1862 Captain W.B. Krump Co. E 1st LA _____ Rangers seizes 29 bales of Cotton for the Confederate States of America from George Kleinpeter and burns them to prevent them from falling into the hands of the enemy. (Family Documents)
- ⇒ December 25, 1862 Union troops steal two saddles from plantation. December 29, 1862 Mary Ann files a complaint W.H. Seamans (Capt. and Provost Marshal Pr. Muzzy) and receives a note to deliver to Col. Paine (Head of Union Forces in Union-occupied Baton Rouge) that requests their return. (Family Documents)
- ⇒ The youngest child of George and Mary Ann Kleinpeter, Robert Lee Kleinpeter, Sr. is born December 16, 1872.
- ⇒ July 6, 1904 Robert Lee purchases the property and the residence of his parents, George and Mary Ann Kleinpeter, with a promissory note for the amount of \$4,000.
- ⇒ January 5, 1908 Mary Ann Brown Kleinpeter dies at age 81. (2 days after her 60th wedding anniversary.)
- ⇒ October 8, 1911 George Kleinpeter dies at the age of 91.
- ⇒ March 20, 1912 Robert Lee Kleinpeter, Sr. pays the estate and becomes owner of the property and residence. (Probate #2514 East Baton Rouge Clerk of Court Archives)
- ⇒ April 26, 1922 Robert Lee Kleinpeter, Jr. marries Caroline Eulalie "Carrie" Nowell in New Orleans, Louisiana.
- ⇒ February 19, 1925: Mary Elizabeth Kleinpeter is born.
- ⇒ December 9, 1926: Robert Kleinpeter, Jr., is born.
- ⇒ August 4, 1940: Robert Kleinpeter, Sr., passes away.
- ⇒ August 16, 1952: Robert Kleinpeter, Jr. marries Beverly Faye Hamilton. They have seven children (the applicants).
- ⇒ 1967: Robert and Faye Kleinpeter build a larger home on the Willow Grove property that is closer to Perkins Road and move there with their seven children (this home was demolished once the traditional neighborhood development began).
- ⇒ December 30, 1969: Carrie Nowell Kleinpeter dies.
- ⇒ 1980s: The home is altered to allow for two of the Kleinpeter sons and their wives to live there. Eventually, only one of these families will remain in the home and raises their three children there. These children are the sixth generation of the family to live in the home.
- ⇒ March 11, 2002: Robert Kleinpeter, Jr., dies.
- ⇒ December 6, 2006: Dr. Mary Elizabeth Kleinpeter dies.

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⇒ C. 2008: Greg (son of Robert, Jr., and Beverly) moves out of Willow Grove due to the development of the surrounding property.

Willow Grove and the Kleinpeter and Sharp Families, 1851-present

In 1851 John and Amelia Kleinpeter made an act of donation of 764 arpents of their land on Ward's Creek to two of their sons, William Charles and George. These boys had married sisters, Carmelite and Mary Ann Brown.

The Civil War caused much hardship for these two brothers and their families. William Charles and Carmelite had the tract of land that is where Wimbledon Subdivision and The Dunham School are located to the east of the Kleinpeter House - Willow Grove. William Charles was mustered into service for the Confederacy on May 15, 1862. One of the "East Baton Rouge Invincibles", of 9th Infantry Battalion, he fought in the Battle of Baton Rouge and the Siege of Port Hudson. The 48 day siege is the longest siege in military history. It pitted 30,000 Union troops against 6,800 Confederates. The Confederates were surrounded. Supplies and the reinforcements of fresh troops were cut off. The entrenched men were weak and starving, yet they held their positions. They were reduced to eating their starving horses, mules, dogs, birds, and rats. On July 9, 1863 a treaty of surrender was signed. The Union troops brought a long line of wagons full of rations into the fort for the starving men. William Charles was paroled as a prisoner of war and sent home. He died soon thereafter. He was 37 years old.

George and Mary Ann Brown Kleinpeter had 12 children, although two died very young. George and Mary Ann lived in the family home at the Kleinpeter House - Willow Grove and had 6 living children at the start of the Civil War. The Confederate troops came to the farm on July 4, 1862, and "seized for the use of the Confederate States of America 29 bales of cotton." Imagine George's reaction when this same cotton that he had worked and harvested was then "burned to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy" right in front of him. Perhaps he was told that he would be reimbursed for this sacrifice, which could have easily amounted to a year's income. Nevertheless, he saved the receipt given to him by Captain Krump of Company E Louisiana Rangers and the family retains this document (see Figure 17).

Five months later, some Union soldiers came to the farm on Christmas night and stole two saddles. Mary Ann, who was then 5 months pregnant with her 9th child, made her way to the Provost Marshall to file a complaint. He wrote a note for her to take to Col. Paine, a Union officer, seeking his assistance. (The city of Baton Rouge was under Union occupation at the time.) That note can be seen as Figure 18 at the end of this document. The Federal Government sent a post card to George in 1878 stating there was an extension of the time allowed for claimants seeking reimbursement of property taken for "actual use of the Federal army". It was also noted that those Claimants who were "loyal to the United States from the beginning to the end of the late war" should "give the matter immediate attention." The family retains all of these documents (see Figures 19 and 20).

George and Mary Ann went on to have 4 more children after the Civil War. The youngest of which was Robert Lee Kleinpeter born December 16, 1872. Rob never left the farm. Mary Ann was 81 years old when she died in 1908. On October 8, 1911, George died at age 91 and was buried in the family cemetery next to Mary Ann.

At the age of 49, Robert, fell in love with the friendly and out-going New Orleans "city girl" that had come to visit his cousin on the farm next door. Caroline Nowell had befriended Gertrude Kleinpeter

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and took her up on the offer to come visit in the country. Carrie met Rob and had her picture taken milking a cow. Upon a dare from Gertrude, Carrie mailed that picture to him and wrote on the back, "How's that for an amateur?" Correspondence started and the two were married April 26, 1922.

Rob and Carrie Kleinpeter were the next generation to farm the land and live in the house. Rob was 49 and Carrie was 32 when they married. Having married late in life, the couple desperately wanted children. They were thrilled when their daughter, Mary Elizabeth, was born three years later on February 19, 1925. Not long after a son, Robert Lee Kleinpeter, Jr., was born December 9, 1926. They raised these two children through the difficult times of the Depression. This generation had still more challenges to face. Rob died at the age of 68 in 1940. It was up to Carrie and the children (ages 15 and 13) to run the farm on their own.

As in the previous generation, a war affected the Kleinpeter family. Robert joined the Navy at the age of 17 and served his country in the Pacific during World War II. Although separated by war, they persevered and were soon together again. Carrie began work at Louisiana State University and was able to see both of her children through college. After approximately 130 years of gas and candlelight the house was wired for electricity after Robert returned from the Service. This was made possible because of the Rural Electrification Act, which brought electrical wires from nearby Perkins Rd to the property. This also allowed for an electric pump that brought running water and indoor plumbing to the home.

Dr. Mary Elizabeth Kleinpeter graduated from LSU medical school in 1951. She practiced medicine in Mississippi for a number of years. She returned to the family home on weekends and vacations. In the late 1950s, Mary Elizabeth moved back to Louisiana and established a family practice in nearby Port Allen (West Baton Rouge Parish). She has an adopted daughter, Sara Anne Caruso. They both love the farm and its history.

Robert Lee Kleinpeter graduated from LSU in 1950. He married Faye Hamilton in 1952. They lived in the family home with their seven children, Rob, Greg, David, Carl, Brian, Amy, and Laurie. They built a more modern home on the place in 1966. This house was torn down to make room for the traditional neighborhood development.

Robert and Faye's son, Greg, was the first of their children to marry. He and his wife, Donna, moved into the house in 1978. They have three children. Their children are the sixth generation to live in the house. The family started a tradition of sharing the history and heritage of the property with the community in the 1980s when they opened the farm for field trips and birthday parties. Many people from Baton Rouge have enjoyed the peaceful country atmosphere and the fun times that country life offers at the farm. The hay rides through the pastures, feeding cattle, and a ride past the lovely centuries-old Oak trees surrounding the family cemetery have brought many in our community to love the Kleinpeter House - Willow Grove.

Robert Kleinpeter, and his second wife, Brenda Kliesch Kleinpeter, took great pleasure in hosting many of these events up until the time of his death on March 11, 2002. Robert rests in the family cemetery alongside his ancestors.

After 200 years as a working farm, the property was surrounded by sprawl of suburban Baton Rouge. In the first decade of the new millennium, the family decided that a new horizon was needed and decided to develop the land. It was with much love and respect for their heritage that they chose to create the traditional neighborhood development that by its very design pays homage to the rich

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history of the property. Now they have set their sights upon restoring the home to its former glory by working closely with the Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation to bring it back to its roots with attention to details of the Creole Style.

9. Major Bibliographical Resources

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

Louisiana State University, School of Architecture. "Willow Grove Plantation, 11421 Perkins Road (changed from 18367 Perkins Road), Baton Rouge, East Baton Rouge Parish, LA." Measured drawing, Historic American Buildings Survey, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, 1993. From Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress (HABS LA, 17-BATRO, 20- (sheets 1-6); <http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/la0340/> accessed July 29, 2015).

National Register of Historic Places, Haydel-Jones House, Edgard, St. John the Baptist Parish, Louisiana, #100000886.

Original Kleinpeter Family Documents:

Petitpierre, Joseph. Letter to Governor Miro. 1786.

Kleinpeter House-Willow Grove Land Grant, 1799.

Receipt for cotton burned at the Kleinpeter House-Willow Grove. July 4, 1862.

Deed for additional land purchased at the Kleinpeter House-Willow Grove. January 1810.

Deed for an additional 265 acres purchase on Ward's Creek. August 20, 1835.

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
- University
- Other

Name of repository: Kleinpeter Family Archives

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Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: 3.2 acres (Main House + Cemetery)

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

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

Main House

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 30.379540 | Longitude: -91.082879 |
| 2. Latitude: 30.379261 | Longitude: -91.082019 |
| 3. Latitude: 30.378712 | Longitude: -91.082343 |
| 4. Latitude: 30.378707 | Longitude: -91.082557 |
| 5. Latitude: 30.378941 | Longitude: -91.083205 |

Cemetery

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 6. Latitude: 30.382756 | Longitude: -91.083464 |
| 7. Latitude: 30.383470 | Longitude: -91.082680 |
| 8. Latitude: 30.381577 | Longitude: -91.083107 |
| 9. Latitude: 30.381955 | Longitude: -91.083946 |

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundaries of the property are discontinuous as the cemetery has been separated from the Main House as the property has been developed and subdivided. Both parts of this property are necessary to tell the significant story. Below are the official property descriptions for each part of the property.

Main House: Ward: 3-0 #23874, Lot: WG-3, Subdiv: Kleinpeter Property, Tract: WG-3 Cont. 1.169 acres Resub. Of Lot 1 Tracts Y-2-B-1-A & Y-2-B-1-B of the Robert L. Kleinpeter Jr. property tract X-2-A of the Mary E. Kleinpeter Property and Tract X-1-A Formerly Trinity House Foundation Located in Secs. 55. Also contains 0.0515 acres of Section WG-B-1-A-1-B.

Cemetery: Ward: 3-0 #39030, Lot: CM-1, Subdiv: Kleinpeter Property Tract CM-1 Cont. 1.935 acres Resub. Of Tract X-2-A of the Mary E. Kleinpeter Property Located in Sec. 57 T8S R1E. Less and Except: That portion donated to Mount Olive Society for Cemetery 2004. Survey map. Resub. 2006.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries of the property are discontinuous as the cemetery has been separated from the Main House as the property has been developed and subdivided. Both parts of this property are necessary to tell the significant story.

The boundaries chosen for the area around the main house reflect the remaining acreage associated with the property. The boundaries chosen for the cemetery reflect the historic boundaries of the cemetery as well as the current acreage of the property.

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Laurie Laville
organization: Kleinpeter Development Company
street & number: 224 Woodgate Blvd
city or town: Baton Rouge state: LA zip code: 70808
e-mail: lavilles@bellsouth.net
telephone: 225-975-1775
date: July 29, 2015

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.
- **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: Kleinpeter, John and Amelia Sharp, House
City or Vicinity: Baton Rouge
County: East Baton Rouge Parish
State: LA
Name of Photographer: Eddie Cazayoux
Date of Photographs: April 2015

- 1 of 35: Interior, view of fireplace in dining room; camera facing northwest.
- 2 of 25: Interior, view from dining room looking towards kitchen; includes view of original punkah; camera facing northeast.
- 3 of 35: Exterior, view from landing of front stairs; camera facing east.
- 4 of 35: Exterior, view from landing of stairs looking down to ground level; camera facing southeast.
- 5 of 35: Interior, view in kitchen looking towards rear stairs; camera facing southeast.
- 6 of 35: Interior, view in kitchen looking towards the western side of the house; camera facing northwest.
- 7 of 35: Interior, view in second floor salle looking at fireplace; camera facing northwest.
- 8 of 35: Interior, view in second floor bedroom looking towards fireplace; camera facing southeast.

Kleinpeter, John and Amelia Sharp, House

East Baton Rouge Parish, LA

Name of Property

County and State

- 9 of 35: Interior, view from second floor salle looking towards rear of the house; camera facing northeast.
- 10 of 35: Exterior, view of front gallery; camera facing southeast.
- 11 of 35: Exterior, view of front gallery; camera facing northwest.
- 12 of 35: Interior, attic; camera facing southeast.
- 13 of 35: Interior, attic, camera facing northwest.
- 14 of 35: Interior, second floor rear bedroom; camera facing west.
- 15 of 35: Exterior, close up view of highly detailed second floor gallery door surround; camera facing north.
- 16 of 35: Interior, view of front wall of second floor salle showing original bousillage; camera facing south.
- 17 of 35: Exterior, view of façade and eastern elevation; camera facing northeast.
- 18 of 35: Exterior, view of façade and western elevation; camera facing west.
- 19 of 35: Exterior, view of eastern elevation; camera facing west.
- 20 of 35: Exterior, view of the western elevation; camera facing southeast.
- 21 of 35: Exterior, view of rear elevation; camera facing southwest.
- 22 of 35: Exterior, closer view of western elevation; camera facing east.
- 23 of 35: Exterior, view of shed; camera facing east.
- 24 of 35: Interior, view from first floor dining room looking into first floor living room; camera facing east.
- 25 of 35: Interior, view of first floor living room; camera facing east.
- 26 of 35: Cemetery, view of gravestone of Joseph S. Kleinpeter.
- 27 of 35: Cemetery, view of Kleinpeter family graves and vaults.
- 28 of 35: Cemetery, view of Kleinpeter family graves and vaults; camera facing north.
- 29 of 35: Cemetery, view of vaults on west side of the cemetery; camera facing east.
- 30 of 35: Cemetery, view of the south side of the cemetery; camera facing north.
- 31 of 35: Cemetery, view from northwest corner; camera facing south.
- 32 of 35: Cemetery, view of Second Mt. Olive Baptist Society's raised vaults.
- 33 of 35: Cemetery, view of sidewalk leading into the cemetery.
- 34 of 35: Cemetery, closer view of Kleinpeter family grave markers.
- 35 of 35: Cemetery, view of the oldest grave in the family cemetery of Mary David.

Kleinpeter, John and Amelia Sharp, House
Name of Property

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Figure 1. Kleinpeter children standing in front of the western elevation of the Kleinpeter House - Willow Grove, c. 1929. Image courtesy of the author.

Kleinpeter, John and Amelia Sharp, House
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Figure 2. Kleinpeter children standing by the rear elevation of the Kleinpeter House - Willow Grove c. 1929. Image courtesy of the author. This view shows the loggia already enclosed and the small kitchen addition in place.

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Figure 3. One of the Kleinpeter children, Mary Elizabeth, standing in front of the rear elevation of the house c. 1929. Showing the loggia enclosed and the small kitchen addition in place. Image courtesy of the author.

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Figure 4. Robert Kleinpeter, Sr., (far right) on upper gallery with a cousin, Gertrude Kleinpeter (center) and Eugene McQuaid, c. 1922. Image courtesy of the author.

Figure 5. Gertrude Kleinpeter and Eugene McQuaid at the front gate c. 1922. This photo helps show the original front elevation of the house. Image courtesy of the author.



Kleinpeter, John and Amelia Sharp, House
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Figure 6. Kleinpeter children by reare door, c. 1930, which shows the rear kitchen bumpout in place. Image courtesy of the author.

Kleinpeter, John and Amelia Sharp, House
Name of Property

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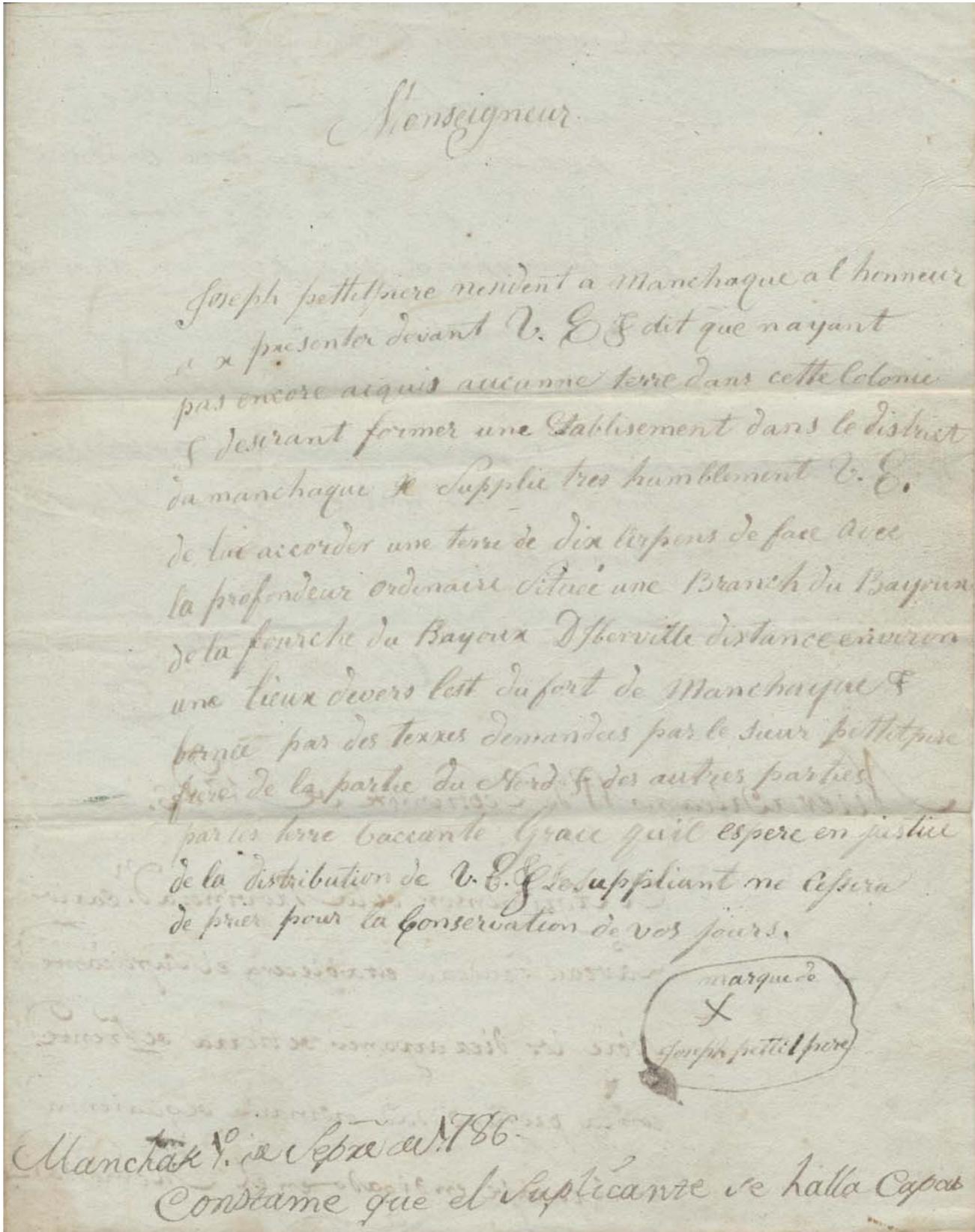
Figures 7 and 8. Images of the western (above) and eastern (below) elevations in 1963. Images courtesy of the author.



Kleinpeter, John and Amelia Sharp, House
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Figures 9, 10, 11, and 12. 1786 letter, signed by Governor Miro, on behalf of Joseph Petitpierre requesting a land grant near his brothers, who had property on the high land along Bayou Fountain (present day Highland Road). Images courtesy of the author.



Kleinpeter, John and Amelia Sharp, House
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antecedente, estando vacante, y no causando perjuicio
alguno con las precisas condiciones de hacer
el camino, y demonte regular en el termino
perentorio de un año, y de quedar nula esta
concesion si al expirar el preciso espacio de
tres latinas no se hallare establecida, y
se no poder enagenarla en los mismos bases
cuyo supuesto se entenderán à continuacion
las diligencias de apes q. me remitira para
proveer al interesado del correspondiente
titulo en forma.

Estevan Miró
m

Kleinpeter, John and Amelia Sharp, House
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de Cubivax la tierra que solicita en
este Memorial, y que es tierra Realenga
sin propiedad de uso, y no esta ocupada
por ninguno, por lo que se le pueden Conceder
los arpanos que pide, en atencion
que es su voluntad de establecerse en
este Distrito; lo que Certifico afin a
que V. S. tenga abien de Concederle
esta Cantidad de tierra para el y sus
Sucesores.

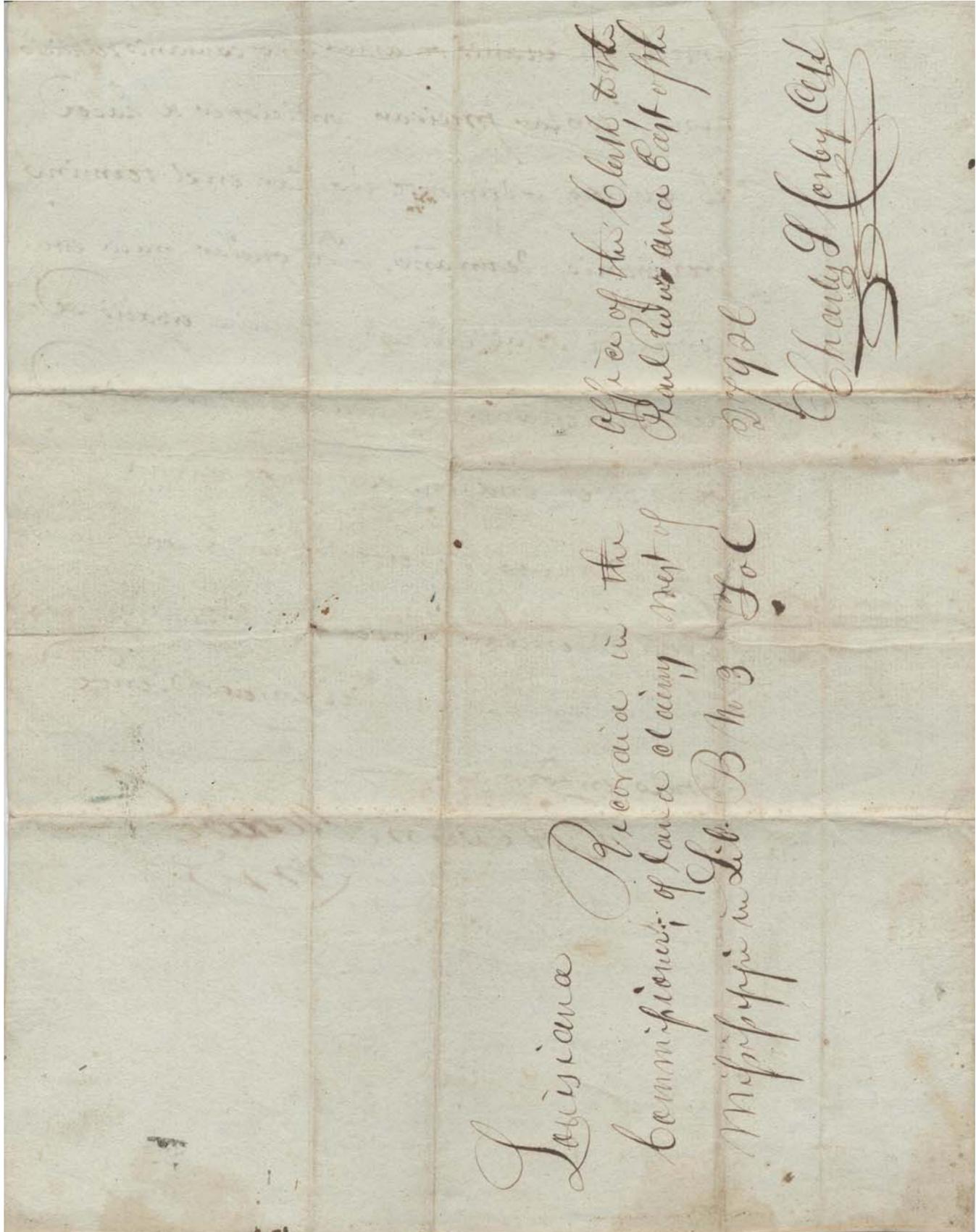
Juan. Pava

Nueva Orleans 11 de Septiembre de 1786.

El Agrimensor de la Provincia D. Carlos
Laveau Trudeau establecio el suplicante
sobre los diez arpanos de tierra se frente
con la profundidad ordinaria de quarenta
en el paraje en indicado en el Memorial

Kleinpeter, John and Amelia Sharp, House
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Kleinpeter, John and Amelia Sharp, House
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De S. M. los limites son paralelos Distinguidos en el fondo al
 Norte veinte y Dos grados Este sin atender a la Variacion
 de la Brújula variando esta de ocho grados al N. E. en ay.
 los limites fueron marcados los arboles y maderos figurados en el
 plano afin de señalar y mantener el ant. rumbo. siendo
 el apeo particado para el Establecim^o de los pobladores
 aladecian, febrero, quetas demit setecientos noventa
 y nueve

Carlos Faudeau

Dⁿ Manuel Gayoso de Leonos, Brigadier de los R^{os} Espan^{os}
 Gobernador general, Vice Patrono Real de las Provincias de la Luisi-
 siana y Florida Occidental, e Inspector de las Tropas Veteranas y
 Milicias de ellas &c.

Y
 Vista las antecedentes diligencias practicadas por el
 Agrimensor de esta Provincia Dⁿ Carlos Faudeau, sobre
 la posesion que ha dado a Joseph Charpe de la cantidad
 de doscientos quarenta arpanes de tierra de superficie
 situados en el Distrito de Manchack, a como quatro
 millas al N. E. del Fuerte, lindando al N. O. con tierras
 de la Señora Anrich y Dⁿ Francisco O... al E. y al
 S. con tierras abandonadas por los pobladores Simon Darg
 y Juan Bautista Dargre y al N. N. con tierras
 del Dominio de S. M., como lo demuestra el Plano figu-
 rativo que antecede; y reconociendo estar reglado al orden
 de Agrimensura y a las Concesiones de lo antes dicho S.

Kleinpeter, John and Amelia Sharp, House
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circunvecinos, sin que á otros se les cause perjuicio al-
guno, ni que lo hayan reclamado, y si bien consentido,
segun lo justifica su asistencia á dichas operaciones, apro-
bándolas como las aprobamos: Viendo de la facultad que
el Rey nos tiene concedida, otorgamos en su P.^a nombre
al Abundio. Por lo qual, las referidas dos circunvecinadas con-
ta arpanes de tierra y superficie, para que como suyos
propios disponga de ellas y los usufrute, arreglándose se
á las mencionadas diligencias, y observando las condi-
ciones provenientes por el Reglamento del Abundio.

Damos el presente, firmado de nuestra
mano, sellado con el Sello de nuestras Armas, y
refrendado por el Sr. Don Juan de los Rios, Comisario de Guerra
honorario, Secretario por S. M. de este Gobierno, en la
Nueva Orleans á cinco de Febrero de mil setecientos
noventa y nueve.

Manuel Gayoso de Lemos

Por mand.^o de S. M.
Andrés López Armesto

Reg. 19

Kleinpeter, John and Amelia Sharp, House
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Kleinpeter, John and Amelia Sharp, House
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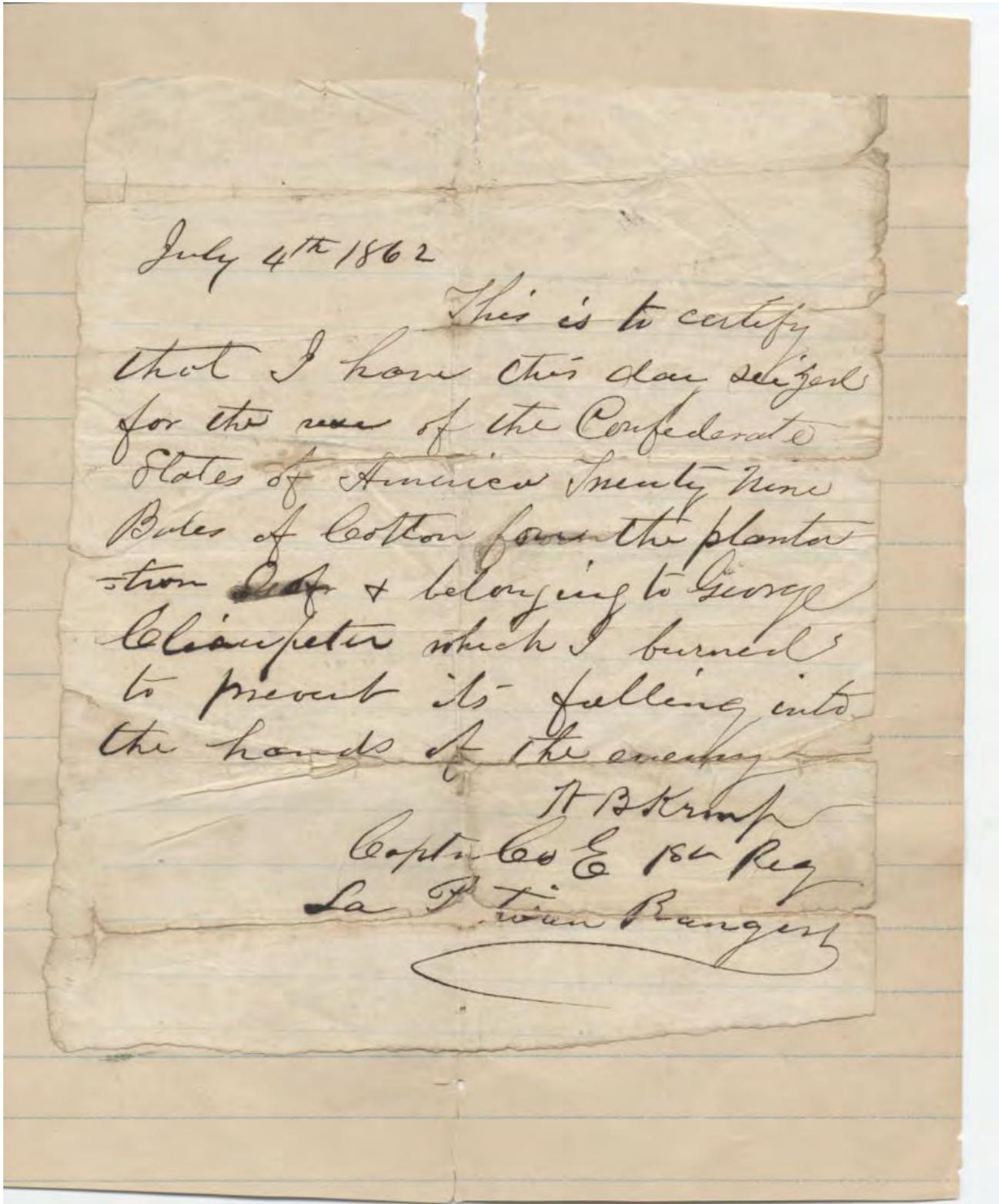


Figure 17. Civil War receipt for cotton burned at the property by Union Troops on July 4, 1862. Image courtesy of the author.

Kleinpeter, John and Amelia Sharp, House
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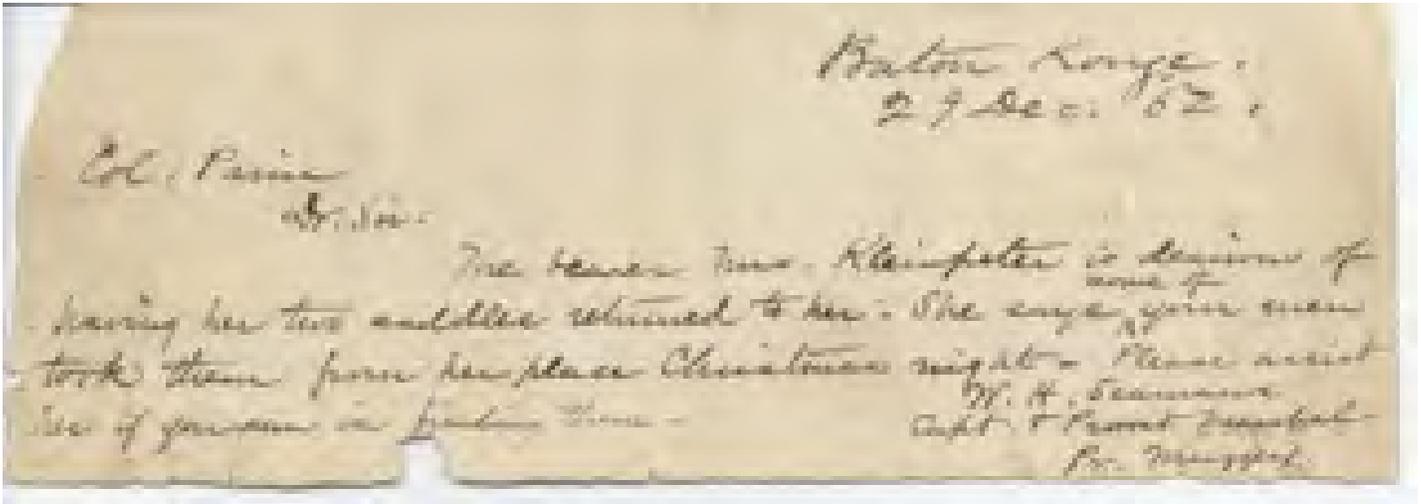


Figure 18. Document requesting help with the return of saddles stolen by the Union Army during the Civil War, dated December 29, 1862. Image courtesy of the author.



Figures 19 and 20 (above and top of next page). July 1878 postcard announcing an extension to file claims following the Civil War. Image courtesy of the author.

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Office of the Commissioners of Claims,
Washington, D. C., July, 1878.

Congress, at the solicitation of many claimants and attorneys, has extended the time for proving up claims pending before this Commission till the 10th day of March, 1879. All claims not proved up and submitted by that date are to be so reported to Congress, and may then be considered as forever barred from allowance.

Claimants who were loyal to the United States from the beginning to the end of the late war, and whose property was taken for the actual use of the Federal army, and who desire to prove up and submit their claims within the brief time remaining, should give the matter immediate attention, and apply at once for any desired information.

CHARLES F. BENJAMIN,
Clerk.

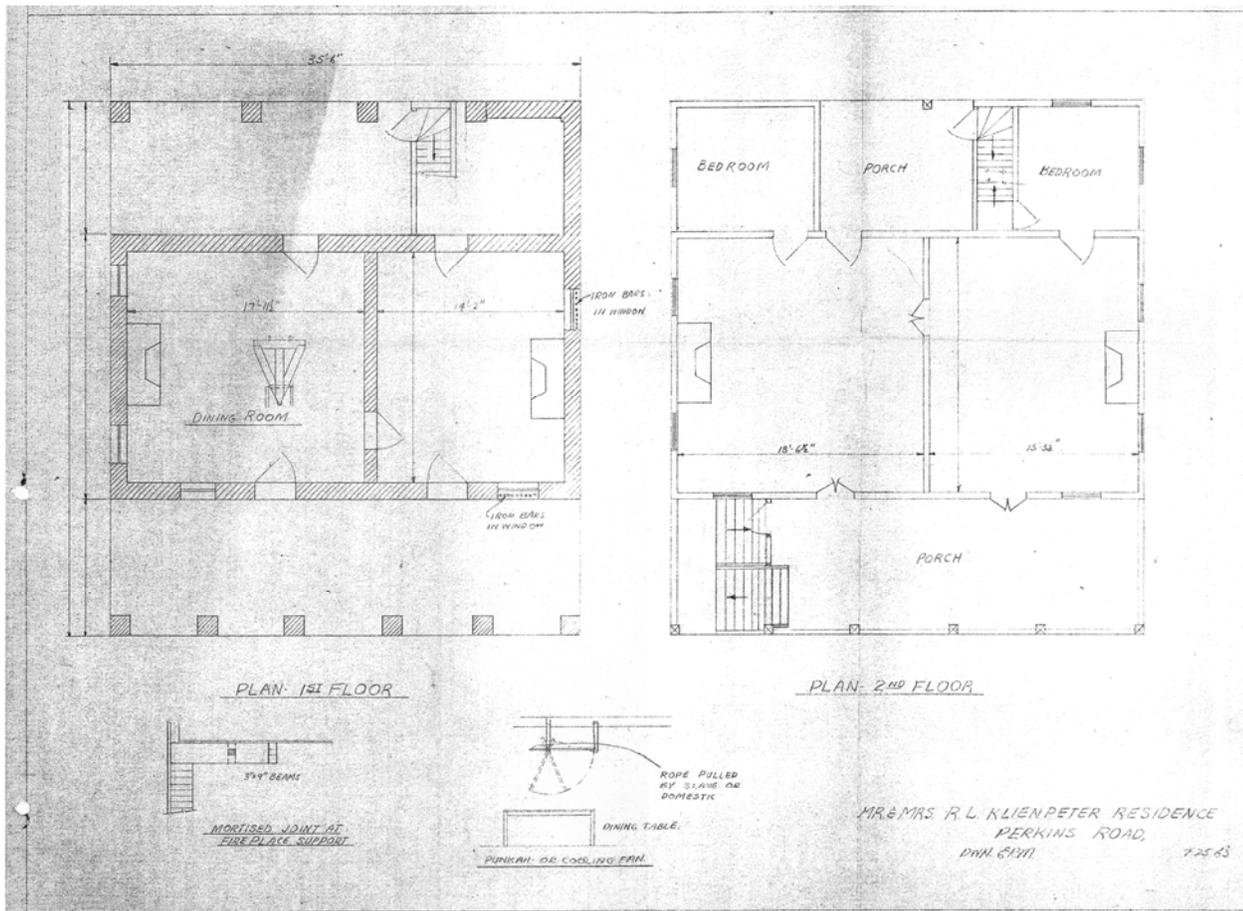


Figure 21. Floor plans drawn of the Kleinpeter House - Willow Grove including a detail of the punkah in the dining room drawn in 1963. Image courtesy of the author.

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Figure 22. C. 1925 photograph showing the water well behind Mary Elizabeth Kleinpeter (child) and a caregiver. (Image courtesy of the author).

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Figures 23, 24, 25, and 26. A January 1810 document showing the purchase of 80 acres of land adjacent to his own land grant for the property. (Image courtesy of the author).

Know All men by these Presents
That I George Paffran of the Parish
of Pointe Coupee and Territory of
Orleans, Planter, for and in consid-
-eration of the sum of Thirty Dollars
Lawful money of the United States
to me in hand paid by Joseph Sharp
of the District of Baton Rouge, the
receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged;
Have, and by these Presents, do grant
bargain, sell, assign, transfer and
set over unto the said Joseph Sharp
Eighty Acres of Land, situated, lying
and being on the waters of Ward's
Creek, and bounded below by a
Tract now belonging to the said
Joseph Sharp, and in front by a
Tract belonging to Simon Allain
and being part of a Tract of Four
Hundred and Eighty Acres, made
over, bargained and sold to me by
Daniel Clarke Esquire to whose Bill
of Sale I refer. To have and to hold
the said Land so described as afo-
-said, unto the said Joseph Sharp
his Executors, Administrators or Assigns
for ever. In Witness whereof
I

Kleinpeter, John and Amelia Sharp, House
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I have recently set my Hand
and Seal, this Twenty second
Day of January 1810

LD George de Papeau
LD

Signed and Sealed
in the presence of

William James
J. H. Sumner.

Done at the Parish of Iberville,
this 22nd day of January 1810.

Signe me

N Meriam Judge of the
Parish of Iberville

Recorded in my Office
Book E, fol^o 93.

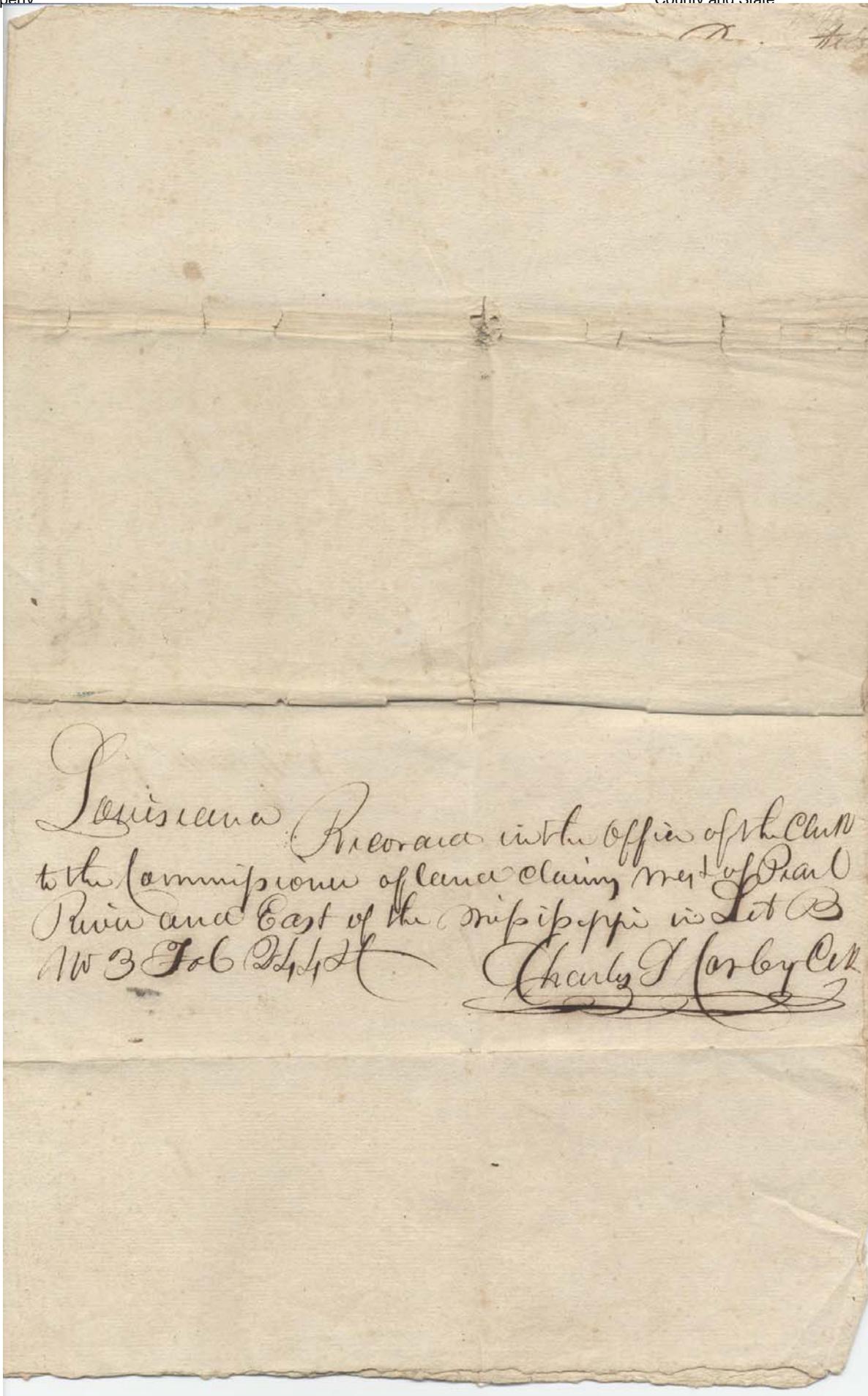
N Meriam Judge
of the Parish of Iberville

Kleinpeter, John and Amelia Sharp, House

East Baton Rouge Parish, LA

Name of Property

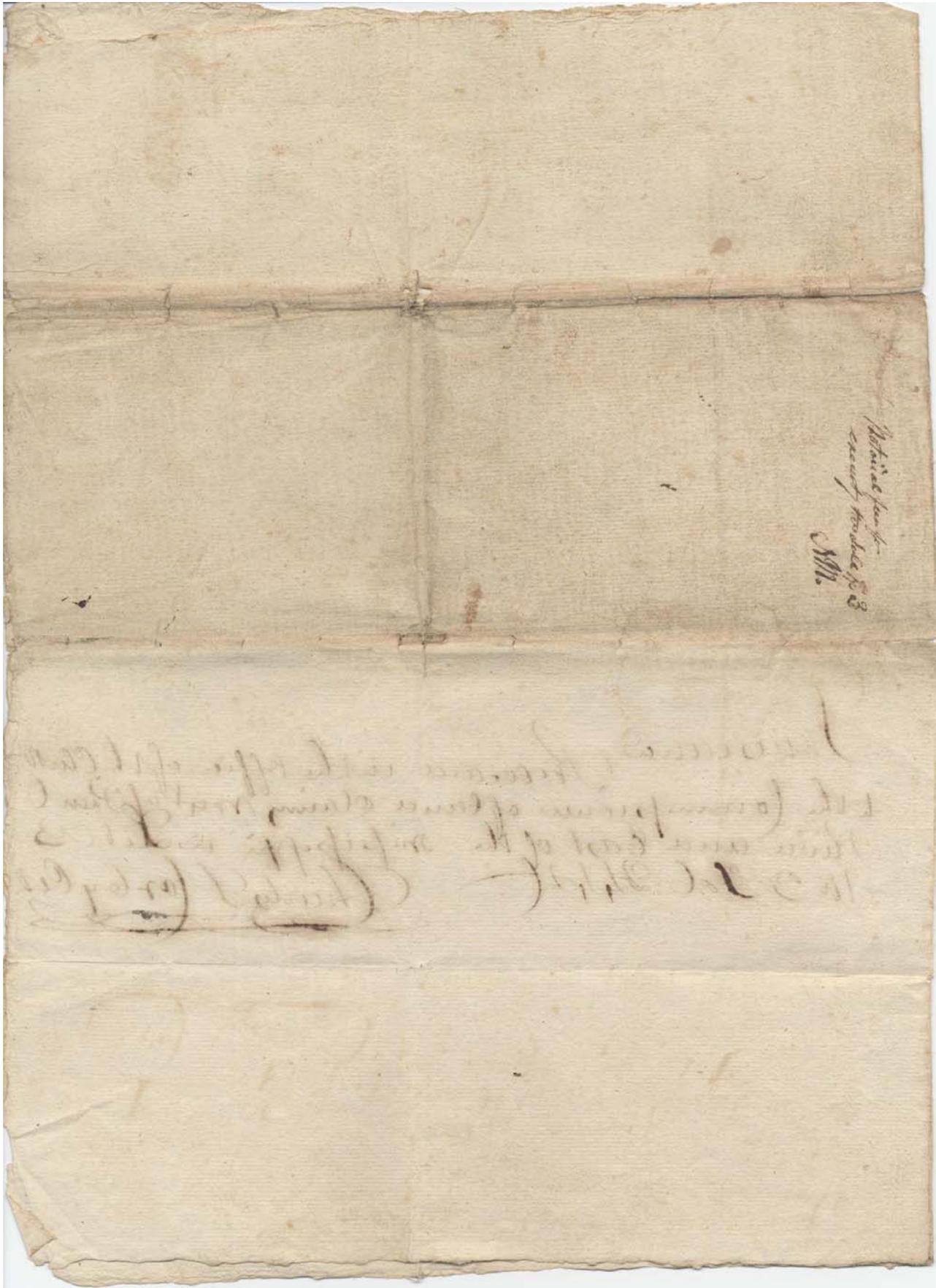
County and State



Louisiana. Recorded in the office of the Clerk
to the Commissioners of land claims west of Pearl
River and East of the Mississippi in Lot B
NW 3 1/4 Sec 24 T4 N R10 W
Charles J. Corby Clerk

Kleinpeter, John and Amelia Sharp, House
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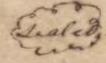


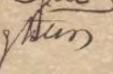
Kleinpeter, John and Amelia Sharp, House
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County and State

Figures 27 and 28. Original document dated August 20, 1835 where John Kleinpeter buys 265 acres of land joining the land on Ward's Creek. He increased the property surrounding the original property's land grant. Image courtesy of the author.

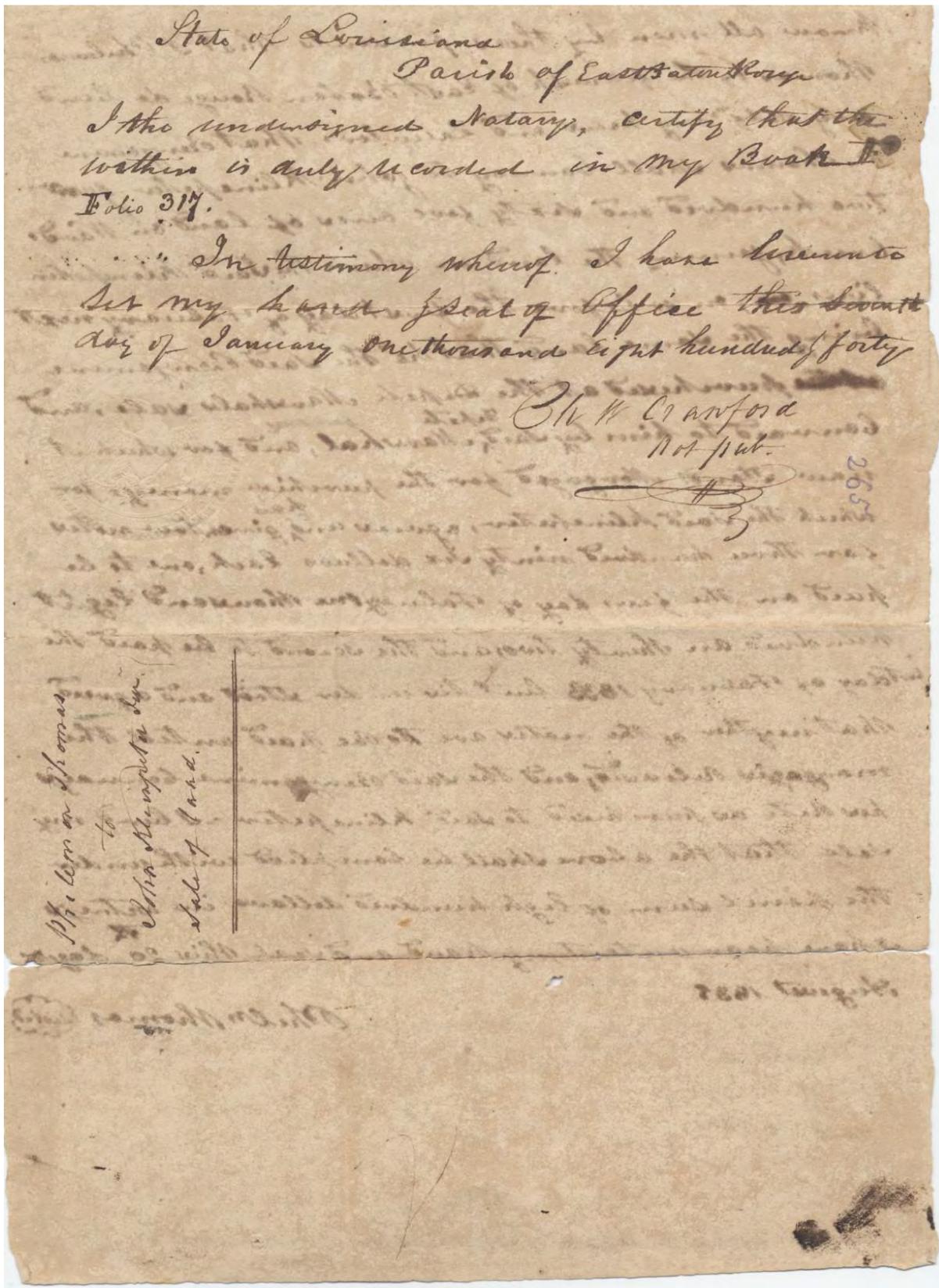
know all men by these presents that I Philmon
Thomas of the parish of East Baton Rouge do bind
my self my heirs and Executors, that Benjamin
P. Thomas shall convey to John Kleinpeter just
two hundred and sixty five acres of land on Ward's
Creek, joining the land on which the said Kleinpeter
lives ~~is~~, on or before the first day of February next
being the same land that he the said Benjamin
~~the~~ purchased at the Depote Marshals sale, and
conveyed to him by said ^{Depote} Marshal, and for which it
now stands mortgaged for the purchase money: for
which the said Kleinpeter, agrees and ^{has} given two notes
for three hundred ninety six dollars each, one to be
paid on the first day of February one thousand eight
hundred and thirty two, and the second to be paid the
first day of February 1833 but this vendor stood and agreed
that neither of the notes are to be paid untill the
mortgage is released, and the said Benjamin conveys
his title as purchased to said Kleinpeter - I bind my
self that the above shall be complied with under
the penal sum of eight hundred dollars in witness
I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 20 day of
August 1835.

Philmon Thomas 

Witness
Sams. D. Spitt
E. Slau 

Kleinpeter, John and Amelia Sharp, House
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County and State



Kleinpeter, John and Amelia Sharp, House
Name of Property

East Baton Rouge Parish, LA
County and State

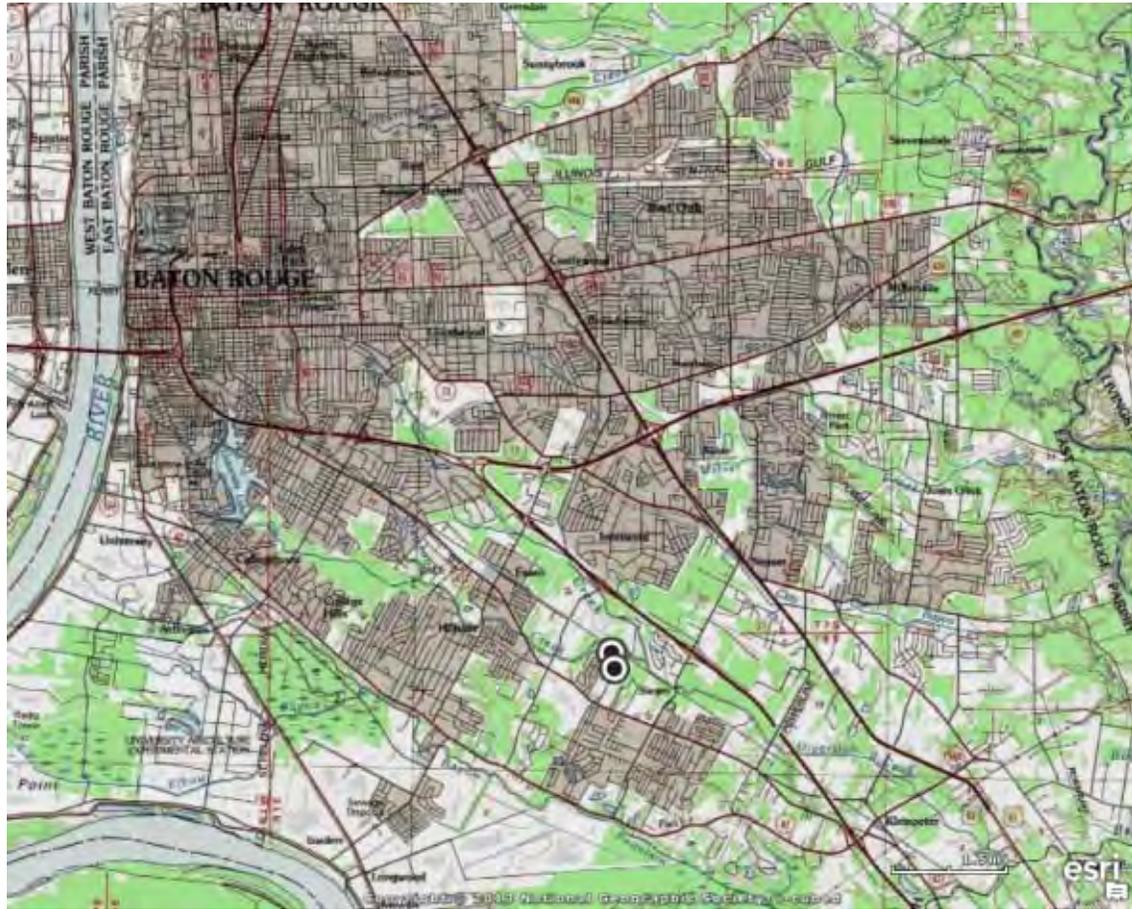
Figure 29. Document showing that John Kleinpeter further increased the size of the property by 320 acres in a purchase from Philemon Thomas. Image courtesy of the author.

Know all men by these presents That I Philemon
Thomas of the parish of East Baton Rouge
and state of Louisiana have this day
sold unto John Kleinpeter Jr of the parish
and state above mentioned his heirs or
assigns one undivided half of Six hundred
and forty acres of land for and in consid-
eration of Eight hundred dollars in hand paid
by an exchange of land which I acknowledge to have
received, which is surveyed in the name of
Henry H Gurlitz and Philemon Thomas it being
a part of a larger survey the title was obtained
by virtue of actual settlement claimed by
the Heirs of Clair and conveyed by them
at the aforesaid Gurlitz and from Gurlitz to
Thomas The six hundred and forty acres to be
divided between Gurlitz and Kleinpeter is to be
laid off in the following manner - to commence at
Lothrop's lower south west corner thence Northward
with Lothrop's line passing his Lower N.E. Corner
so far as until a line drawn at right angle will
strike to Kleinpeter's line, and thence westwardly
with his line, to John Kleinpeter's lower North
East corner - thence round with his lines to his upper
S.W. corner - and from thence to the beginning - to
include six hundred and forty acres of Land to be
divided between the aforesaid, Gurlitz and Kleinpeter
as they may deem proper and the aforesaid
Thomas binds himself to make

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.

Kleinpeter, John and Amelia Sharp, House; East Baton Rouge Parish, LA



Main House (lower dot):

Latitude: 30.379127 Longitude: -91.082655

Cemetery (upper dot):

Latitude: 30.382177 Longitude: -91.083344

Kleinpeter, John and Amelia Sharp, House; East Baton Rouge Parish, LA



Main House (lower square):

Latitude: 30.379127 Longitude: -91.082655

Cemetery (upper square):

Latitude: 30.382177 Longitude: -91.083344

Kleinpeter, John and Amelia Sharp, House; East Baton Rouge Parish, LA



Main House

- 1. Latitude: 30.379540 Longitude: -91.082879
- 2. Latitude: 30.379261 Longitude: -91.082019
- 3. Latitude: 30.378712 Longitude: -91.082343
- 4. Latitude: 30.378707 Longitude: -91.082557
- 5. Latitude: 30.378941 Longitude: -91.083205

Cemetery

- 6. Latitude: 30.382756 Longitude: -91.083464
- 7. Latitude: 30.383470 Longitude: -91.082680
- 8. Latitude: 30.381577 Longitude: -91.083107
- 9. Latitude: 30.381955 Longitude: -91.083946

Boundaries

Kleinpeter, John and Amelia Sharp, House; East Baton Rouge Parish, LA



Main House

- 1. Latitude: 30.379540 Longitude: -91.082879
- 2. Latitude: 30.379261 Longitude: -91.082019
- 3. Latitude: 30.378712 Longitude: -91.082343
- 4. Latitude: 30.378707 Longitude: -91.082557
- 5. Latitude: 30.378941 Longitude: -91.083205

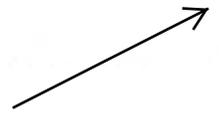
——— Boundary

Kleinpeter, John and Amelia Sharp, House

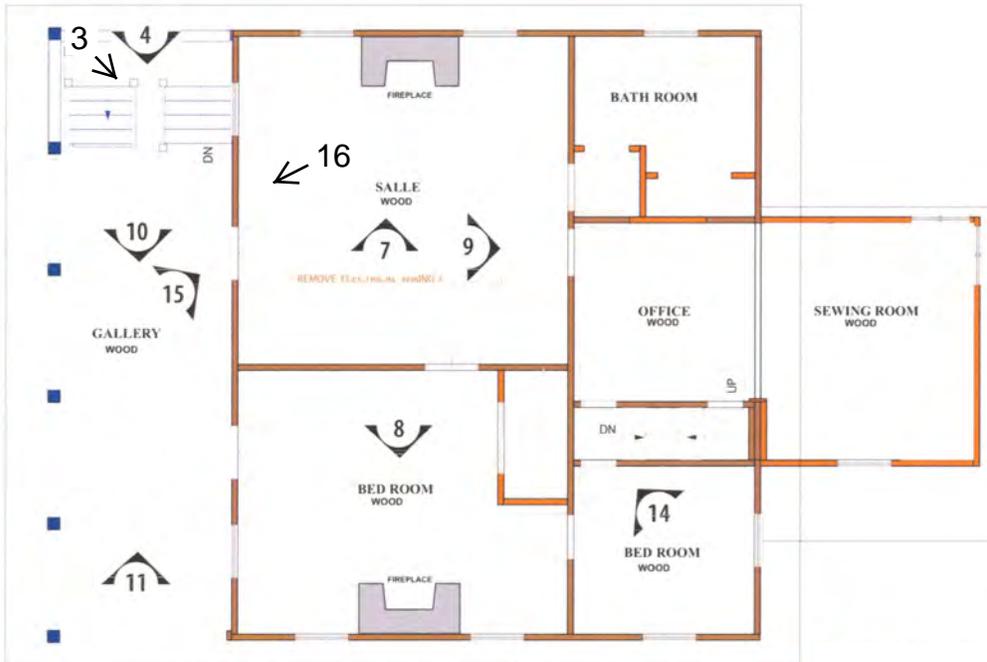
East Baton Rouge Parish, LA

Interior and Exterior Photo Key

Note: Not to Scale

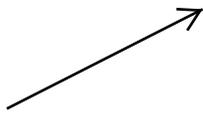


1 GROUND FLOOR PLAN

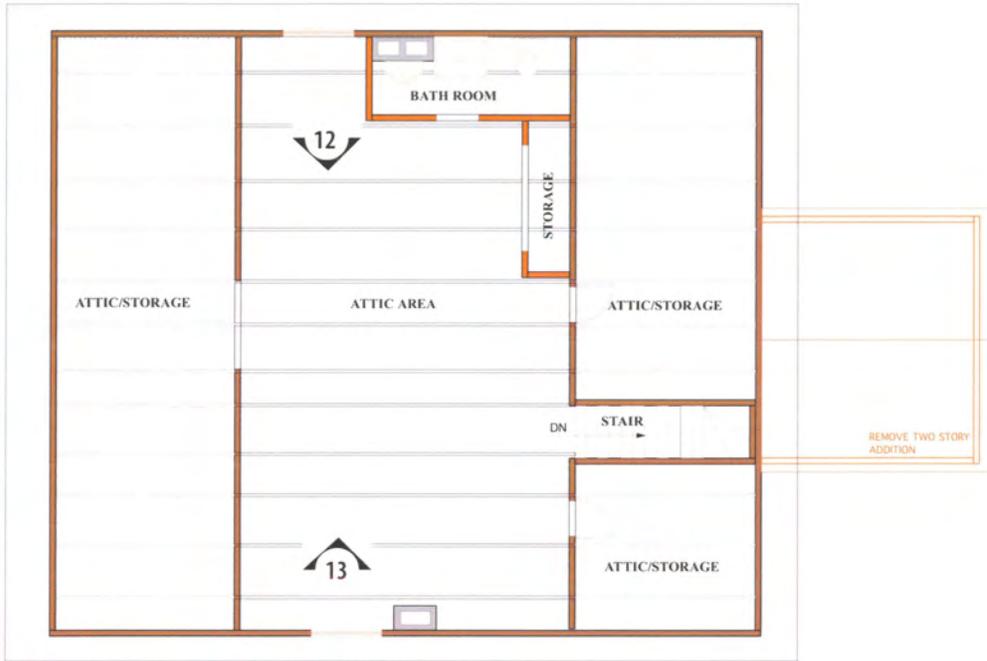


1 SECOND FLOOR PLAN

Kleinpeter House - Willow Grove
 East Baton Rouge Parish, LA
 Interior and Exterior Photo Key
 C/NC Map
 Note: Not to Scale



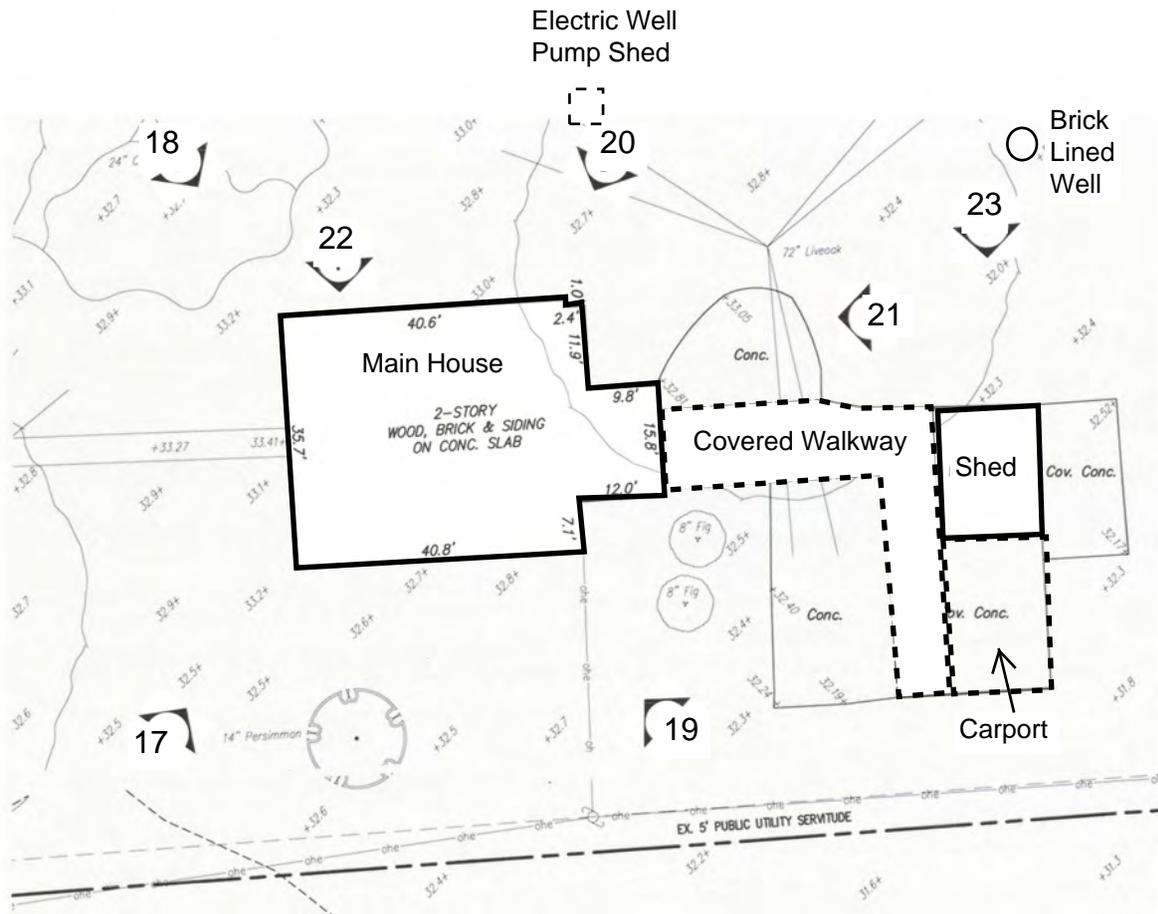
- Non-contributing Structure
- Contributing Structure
- Contributing Building



1 THIRD FLOOR PLAN

Note: Photos 26-35 are of the cemetery and are not keyed to a sketch map.

See other maps for boundaries and location of cemetery (contributing site)































50
2/13/10























JOSEPH S.
KLEINPETER
BORN

AUG. 6, 1858
DIED
JULY 26, 1905















✠
MARY ELIZABETH KLEINPETER, M.D.
FEBRUARY 19, 1925 DECEMBER 6, 2006
HE WHO DWELLS IN THE SHELTER OF THE MOST
HIGH WILL ABIDE IN THE SHADOW OF THE ALMIGHTY
PSALM 91

CARRIE NOWELL
KLEINPETER
SEPT. 3, 1890
DEC. 30, 1969

ROBERT LEE
KLEINPETER
DEC. 16, 1872
AUG. 4, 1940

✠
ROBERT
LEE
KLEINPETER JR.
US NAVY
WORLD WAR II
DEC. 9, 1926
MAR. 11, 2002
2 TIMOTHY 4:7



MARY E. DAVID
Wife of
U. H. David
DIED
Nov. 18 1860
aged 78 years



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Sharp, John and Amelia, House

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: LOUISIANA, East Baton Rouge

DATE RECEIVED: 8/21/15 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 9/17/15
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 10/02/15 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 10/06/15
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 15000693

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 10-6-2015 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Part 1 accepted...

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept C

REVIEWER J. Gabbard DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



RECEIVED 2280

AUG 21 2015

CHARLES R. DAVIS

Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

PHIL BOGAN
INTERIM ASSISTANT SECRETARY

JAY DARDENNE
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

State of Louisiana
OFFICE OF THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE, RECREATION & TOURISM
OFFICE OF CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

August 18, 2015

TO: Mr. James Gabbert
National Park Service 2280, 8th Floor; National Register of Historic Places
1201 "I" Street, NW; Washington, DC 20005

FROM: Jessica Richardson, National Register Coordinator
Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation

RE: Kleinpeter, John and Amelia Sharp, House, East Baton Rouge Parish, LA

Jim,

The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the John and Amelia Sharp Kleinpeter House to the National Register of Historic Places. The second disk contains the photographs of the property in TIF format. Should you have any questions, please contact me at 225-219-4595 or jrichardson@crt.la.gov.

Thanks,

Jessica

Enclosures:

- CD with PDF of the National Register of Historic Places nomination form and correspondence
- CD with electronic images (tif format)
- Physical Transmission Letter
- Physical Signature Page, with original signature
- Other:

Comments:

- Please ensure that this nomination receives substantive review
- This property has been certified under 36 CFR 67
- The enclosed owner(s) objection(s) do _____ do not _____ constitute a majority of property owners.
- Other:

At the time of the drafting of these letters, we were calling the property "Willow Grove." Officially, Willow Grove is listed under "Other Names" on the registration form.

OWNER'S WAIVER

June 1, 2015

Jessica Richardson, National Register Coordinator
PO Box 44247
Baton Rouge, LA 70804

Dear Ms. Richardson:

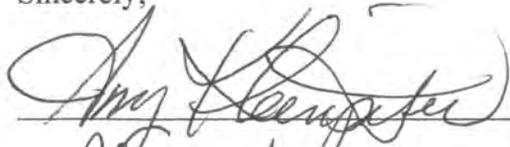
This will confirm that I am fully aware of the effects of listing a property in the National Register of Historic Places. I recognize that, under the National Historic Preservation Act, I am entitled to object to the proposed listing of my property by a notarized, written statement. If I am the sole owner and I object, my property will not be listed. If there are multiple owners of this property and a majority of the owners object, the property will not be listed.

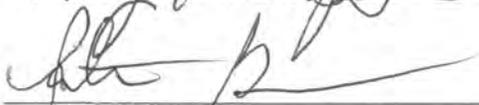
Following is the address of my property:

Willow Grove
7585 Willow Grove Blvd
Baton Rouge, LA 70810

I request my property be listed in the National Register at the earliest possible date.

Sincerely,





Notary Public

Patricia Brown
State of Louisiana
Notary # 040540
My Commission Expires: 8-16-18

LOCAL OFFICIAL'S WAIVER

June 1, 2015

Jessica Richardson, National Register Coordinator
PO Box 44247
Baton Rouge, LA 70804

Dear Ms. Richardson:

This will confirm that I am fully aware of the effects of listing a property in the National Register of Historic Places. I recognize that, under the National Historic Preservation Act, I am entitled to comment on the proposed listing of property within my jurisdiction.

Following is the address of the property within my jurisdiction that is currently under consideration for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places:

Willow Grove
7585 Willow Grove Blvd
Baton Rouge, LA 70810

I hereby waive my comment period for the nomination as provided for in the National Park Service's regulations (36 CFR Part 60).

Sincerely,

Melan F. Kip Holder

Susan F. Boudreau
Notary Public #9243
SUSAN F. BOUDREAU

At the time of the drafting of these letters, we were calling the property "Willow Grove." Officially, Willow Grove is listed under "Other Names" on the registration form.