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NATIONAL REGISTER

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Trinity

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number LA Hwy 77 @ 1/3 mile south of intersection with LA Hwy 76 N/A not for publication

city or town Rosedale N/A vicinity

state Louisiana code LA county Iberville code 047 zip code 70772

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Perri Hobdy 12/3/93
Signature of certifying official/Title Perri Hobdy, Date
LA SHPO, Dept of Culture, Recreation and Tourism
State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

- I hereby certify that the property is:
- entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

for Signature of the Keeper Entered in the Date of Action
Guymr Lapstey National Register, 1/7/94

Trinity
Name of Property

Iberville Parish, LA
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

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

| Contributing | Noncontributing | |
|--------------|-----------------|------------|
| 1 | | buildings |
| | | sites |
| | | structures |
| | | objects |
| 1 | 0 | Total |

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Greek Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick

walls stucco (over brick)

roof fiberglass

other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Trinity, Iberville Parish, LA

Section number 7 Page 1

Trinity is a masonry Greek Revival plantation house located on Bayou Grosse Tete in the small rural community of Rosedale. Resting on a low Indian mound, the house is approached via an impressive roughly four hundred foot oak alley. Due to a recent (1990-91) restoration, Trinity is in an excellent state of integrity.

There is a slight difference of opinion on the date of Trinity. It is commonly believed that it was built in 1839 when the land was purchased by Dr. George Washington Campbell. However, the architectural evidence suggests that Dr. Campbell built Trinity c.1850. There are certain features that easily could be 1839, but some of the molding profiles, and most notably, the Italianate cast-iron mantels, indicate a later date. Mantels such as those found at Trinity are invariably from the 1850s, and it is improbable that mantels would be replaced within ten years or so.

The one-and-a-half story house has a gable parapet roof, an unusual feature for rural Louisiana. The chimneys are incorporated into the gable parapet design. Trinity's fifteen inch thick brick walls are plastered and scored to resemble cut stone. Trinity's gallery features a pronounced entablature and six paneled Doric columns. The latter are copies of the originals, which had been replaced in the 1930s with four round columns. At that time the original front columns were cut down and used on a side porch addition, which survives. Complementing this physical evidence was a historic photo showing the front of the house. The capitals on the copied columns, while not identical to the originals, have the same visual weight. (The molding profiles are not exactly right.) Also, the front gallery floor was lowered when the columns were replaced. This was corrected during the recent restoration.

Other noteworthy exterior features are six handsome dormers with pilasters, a pedimented and shoulder molded entrance, and nine over nine slip head windows. Windows elsewhere are six over nine and six over six. Cast-iron vents ventilate the crawl space between the ground and the floor joists.

Trinity has a central hall plan with two rooms on each side. The rear range originally consisted of an open loggia flanked by cabinet-like rooms. When the present owners acquired the house in 1989, the loggia had been enclosed. They removed the enclosure and glassed in the space, framing the door with two copied columns.

CONTINUED

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

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Continuation Sheet**

Trinity, Iberville Parish, LA

Section number 7 Page 2

The house is nicely detailed on the interior. Principal doorways are pedimented and shoulder molded. The two rooms on the north side are separated by massive pocket doors. All of the house's mantels survive. Those downstairs are of cast-iron in the Italianate style, as noted previously. Upstairs are two wooden mantels with a shallow arch between the pilasters. The high baseboards downstairs are decoratively painted to resemble marble (faux marbre).

Alterations since construction:

(1) As noted previously, the loggia has been glassed in, and a side porch was added in the 1930s using the columns from the front gallery.

(2) Georgian-looking ceiling medallions were added in the 1930s.

(3) The opening between the rear gallery and northern rear room has been enlarged and the northern rear room converted into a kitchen.

(4) The southern rear room was converted into a bathroom. Its rear window was shortened at some time.

(5) The original six over nine northern rear window had been replaced with short double windows. This alteration was corrected as part of the 1990-91 restoration.

(6) The staircase was reworked in the 1930s with a ninety degree turn and a landing near the bottom. This required an additional newel post. The original newel post was copied.

Assessment of Integrity:

The most serious of the 1930s alterations to Trinity (the lowering of the gallery floor and replacement of the columns) was corrected in the 1990-91 restoration. While the side porch obviously disturbs the symmetry, at least it is small and innocuous. All in all, Trinity now looks much as it did when built.

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.
- 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

N/A

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- 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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

architecture

Period of Significance

c.1850

Significant Dates

c.1850

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS): N/A

- 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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Trinity, Iberville Parish, LA

Section number 8 Page 1

Trinity is locally significant in the area of architecture as a rare surviving example of the Greek Revival plantation houses that once dotted the landscape of Iberville Parish.

Iberville Parish developed during the first half of the nineteenth century as a center for the growing and refining of sugar. Like other Louisiana sugar parishes, the economy boomed in the thirty or so years prior to the Civil War. Sugar planters were among the wealthiest of the wealthy, building fine residences to reflect their standing. Almost all of the houses they built were in the wildly popular Greek Revival style.

The number of major Greek Revival plantation houses produced during this architectural "flowering" will never be known exactly, although the census schedules for 1860 provide clues. On the eve of the Civil War, there were seventy-six large slaveholdings (fifty or more slaves) in Iberville Parish. Only two involved individuals who did not reside in the parish. In addition, there were numerous good size plantations with slave holdings of less than fifty. Given the foregoing, it is clear that the waterways of the parish (Mississippi River and bayous) were once lined with plantation houses, which for the most part would have been in the Greek Revival style. Today, however, there are only seven examples. (There are also two major surviving Italianate plantation houses.)

Historical Note:

Dr. George Washington Campbell, the builder of Trinity, purchased the property in 1839. Campbell owned the plantation until November 24, 1874, when it was lost at a sheriff's sale. In the next six decades Trinity went through various owners. It was purchased in 1935 by Thomas Markley of Texas, who undertook the remodeling described in Part 7. The Markleys sold the house to the Gantt family in 1947, and the Gantts sold it to Leon Kleinpeter of Baton Rouge in 1966. The current owners, Frank and Sidney Creaghan, purchased it from the Kleinpeters in February of 1989 and undertook the restoration described previously aided by Sid Gray, restoration consultant.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Trinity, Iberville Parish, LA

Section number 9 Page 1

Bibliography

Louisiana Historic Structures Survey, Iberville Parish, Division of Historic Preservation.

Menn, Joseph K. The Large Slaveholders of Louisiana, 1860. Gretna, Louisiana: Pelican Publishing Company, 1976.

History of property provided by owners, based on conveyance records research.

Historic photo of Trinity, copy in Register file, Division of Historic Preservation.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Trinity, Iberville Parish, LA

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Boundary Justification

Boundaries follow property lines except at the rear. Here the boundary cuts fairly close to the nominated resource in order to exclude various non-contributing elements.

