UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

JUN 1 3 1978

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NVENTORY NOMINATION	ON FORM	DATE ENTE	RED "	10 1 A 2 13/0
SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HO TYPE ALL ENTRIE	OW TO COMPLETE N S COMPLETE APP			3
NAME				
HISTORIC Winter Quarters				
AND/OR COMMON				
Winter Quarters	(9.6 Km)			
LOCATION	f)	
STREET & NUMBER La. Hwy. 608,	six miles east of		on Lake St.	Joseph
CITY, TOWN		(CONGRESSIONAL DISTR	
Newellton	X VICINITY OF	5th -	B. F. O'	
STATE Louisiana	CODE 22		COUNTY	CODE 107
CLASSIFICATION			nas	
CATEGORY OWNERSHIP	STATUS		PRES	ENT USE
DISTRICT XPUBLIC	X_OCCUPIED		AGRICULTURE	XMUSEUM
X_BUILDING(S) PRIVATE	UNOCCUPIED		COMMERCIAL	PARK
STRUCTUREBOTH	WORK IN PROGR	-	EDUCATIONAL	PRIVATE RESIDENC
_SITE PUBLIC ACQUISIT			ENTERTAINMENT	RELIGIOUS
OBJECTIN PROCESSBEING CONSIDERED	X.YES: RESTRICTED		GOVERNMENT	SCIENTIFIC
BEING CONSIDERED	YES: UNRESTRIC	ובט	INDUSTRIAL MILITARY	TRANSPORTATIONOTHER:
OWNER OF PROPERTY NAME State of Louisiana, Off: STREET & NUMBER P. O. Box 44426	ice of Parks			·
TY, TOWN Baton Rouge VICINITY OF			STATE Louisiana	
LOCATION OF LEGAL DES			Lou	Stalla
COURTHOUSE.	sh Courthouse			
STREET & NUMBER				
CITY, TOWN			STATE	·
St. Joseph			Lo	uisiana
REPRESENTATION IN EX		YS		
TÎTLE Louisiana Historic	Sites Survey			
DATE 1978	FEDE	ral <u>X</u> state	COUNTYLOCAL	
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS State Historic H	Preservation Offic			
CITY, TOWN Baton Rouge			STATE Lo	uisiana

__EXCELLENT

__GOOD

XFAIR

CONDITION

__DETERIORATED

__UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

_UNALTERED

CHECK ONE

XORIGINAL SITE

MOVED DATE

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Winter Quarters plantation house is situated behind La. Rt. 608, which runs along the south shore of Lake St. Joseph

The plantation has lost all its outbuildings. All that remains is the house and 6.7 acres of land. The nominated 6.7 acres is set between two modern houses, with a caretaker's house trailer to the rear and the lake shore to the front. Despite the loss the plantation house conveys a sense of its time and place because:

- 1. It is still set amid open farmland.
- $2.\ \mbox{It}$ retains a strong relationship with the lake, which was the historic means of access to the plantation property.

The house began in about 1803 with three rooms along the front which were raised about three feet above two rear cabinets and a gallery. In about 1830 three larger rooms were added along the front along with front and side galleries. In about 1850 a wide hall and four large high ceiling rooms were built to the east. Two of the rooms in the 1803 section have been cut through to connect with the hall. Open balconies were built front and rear and set behind free standing colonnades which rose from the ground level to the eaves.

A billiard room and two bedrooms were installed in the attic above the 1850 section. Shortly after this a semi-octagonal bay was added in the northeast corner.

The one and a half story cypress frame house is raised approximately six feet above grade on brick piers. Timbers are circular sawn in the 1850 section, with pitsawn timber in the older sections.

The large rambling house is essentially unpretentious. Although there are many high style elements in the house, they are used without regard to unity or consistency and they are often brazenly juxtaposted to crude and rustic elements. For example:

- 1. The front and rear columns are well developed with molded capitals but they rise to the eaves without any entablature.
- 2. The east facade is a comparatively minor facade and yet it is elaborately treated with Italianate brackets and pediments, which appear nowhere else in the house.
- 3. The rooms in the 1850 portion are grand and they feature fine classical molding around the doors and windows. But the mantels are crude and the ceiling beams are exposed. Moreover there are no consistent wall surfaces, some being vertical board, some being plaster.

The only modern replacement is a floor in the 1803 portion, east cabinet.

PERIOD AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW __PREHISTORIC __ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC __COMMUNITY PLANNING __LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE __RELIGION __1400-1499 __ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC __CONSERVATION __LAW SCIENCE XAGRICULTURE __1500-1599 __ECONOMICS __LITERATURE __SCULPTURE __1600-1699 XARCHITECTURE __EDUCATION __MILITARY __SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN __1700-1799 __ART __ENGINEERING __MUSIC __THEATER

 X 1800-1899
 COMMERCE
 EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT
 PHILOSOPHY
 TRANSPORTATION

 __1900 __COMMUNICATIONS
 __INDUSTRY
 __POLITICS/GOVERNMENT
 __OTHER (SPECIFY)

__INVENTION

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT Haller Nutt

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Winter Quarters is significant due to its architecture and to its association with Dr. Haller Nutt. Because of its size, its rambling, inconsistent quality, and its seemingly deliberate unpretentiousness, Winter Quarters represents a comfortable rural plantation life style. It is the country house counterpart to the in town mansions of Natchez. It also represents the plantation, a rural source of wealth, without which the well known lifestyle of nineteenth century Natchez could not have existed. In addition, Winter Quarters is one of the largest and most elaborate residences in Tensas Parish, representing three periods of construction.

Winter Quarters is also significant in the history of southern agriculture - due to its association with Dr. Haller Nutt (1816-1864), a planter who had extensive holdings in both Louisiana and Mississippi. Nutt and his family resided at Winter Quarters much of the time during the 1850's and early 1860's, the last fifteen years of his life. Throughout this period, which included the time when he was directing the construction of the famous Longwood in Natchez, a sizable portion of Nutt's holdings consisted of two plantations in Tensas Parish - Winter Quarters and the one adjacent to it, which was known as Evergreen.

Haller Nutt was the son of Dr. Rush Nutt, a physician who settled in Greenville, Mississippi in 1806 and about a decade later moved to some land he purchased near the present town of Rodney, Mississippi, where he became a prominent planter. Rodney is right across the Mississippi River from Tensas Parish. Rush Nutt won fame for his experiments with cotton hybrids, developing the popular "Petit Gulf" strain in 1833. His son Haller Nutt continued seed breeding and produced a successful strain known as "Egypto-Mexican" in 1841. In addition, the father and son also worked together to make some improvements on the cotton gin. 1

Haller Nutt was raised as a planter's son and received a good education, which included some time at the University of Virginia and completion of the requirements for a medical doctor's degree at Kentucky Medical School in Louisville. It is, however, not certain that he ever practiced medicine. He was something of a scholar, frequently writing articles for periodicals, usually on the subjects of agriculture, geology, medicine, and religion. For a time he also served as a justice of the peace in Tensas Parish and as a member of the police jury.²

It is not known when Nutt's connection with Tensas Parish began. Certainly by the late 1840's and perhaps earlier, he was working Evergreen

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGR	APHICAL REFE	RENCES					
Census of 1860. Tensas Parish, Louisiana: Population Schedule; Slave Schedule. Interview with Jack Hilbun, caretaker of Winter Quarters, 5 May 1978. James, D. Clayton, Antebellum Natchez. Baton Rouge: LSU Press, 1968. Logan, Marie T. Mississippi-Louisiana Border Country. Baton Rouge: Claitor's Publishing Co., 1970.							
Nutt, Merle C. The author,	Nutt Family Throu	gh the Years.	Phoenix: Publ	ished by the			
10 GEOGRAPHICAL I							
ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPE	RTY <u>6./ acres</u>	_					
QUADRANGLE NAME UTM REFERENCES			QUADRANGLE SCALE				
A 1, 5 6 7 3 8 1 0 ZONE EASTING C 1 1 1 1 1	3, 5, 4, 3, 7,7, 0 NORTHING	ZONE EAST	TING NOR	THING			
ELJ LILI		FLI L	نا لنا	لتاليا			
G		н	بالباب				
VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCR The property is b 630'.	ounded by a rectan	gle of approxima	ately 350' by a	approximately			
LIST ALL STATES AND	COUNTIES FOR PROPERT	IES OVERLAPPING ST	ATE OR COUNTY BO	DUNDARIES			
STATE	CODE	COUNTY		CODE			
STATE	CODE	COUNTY		CODE			
11 FORM PREPARED NAME / TITLE Joyce Hilbu	BY un (Guide for Winte	r Quarters)		John Easterly han Fricker			
ORGANIZATION			DATE 197	0			
STREET & NUMBER			TELEPHONE				
Route 1 Box	91	. ·					
CITY OR TOWN Newellton			STATE L	ouisiana			
12 STATE HISTORIC				ON			
NATIONAL	UATED SIGNIFICANCE OF STAT	E	LOCAL X				
As the designated State Historic P hereby nominate this property for criteria and procedures set forth by	inclusion in the National R						
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OF	FICER SIGNATURE	Demand	/ xun				
	coric Preservation	Officer	DATE May	y 31, 1978			
FOR NPS USE ONLY I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS	PROPERTY IS INCLUDED	IN THE NATIONAL RE	GISTER				
KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL	REGISTER	>	DATE //	21.78			
ATTEST: YACULU I	a dhufy		DATE	11-20-78			

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Winter Quarters

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8. Significance (cont'd)

Plantation under a lease arrangement. But his connection with Tensas Parish went back at least to 1840, when he married Julia Augusta Williams at Evergreen, which was her parents' plantation. (Finally in 1857 he purchased the 1731-acre Evergreen from Julia's mother, Caroline Routh Williams.)

In January, 1850, Haller Nutt bought Winter Quarters from Ann Ogden, paying \$44,650.95 for the 1554-acre tract including the house. Soon afterward he added the third section to the house. The original house was built by Job Routh, the grandfather of Julia Nutt, on an 800-acre tract which he acquired in 1803 through a land grant, one of the last awarded by Louisiana's Spanish government. De Bow's Review (1853) cites Job Routh as the first permanent settler of Tensas Parish and as the man who named Lake St. Joseph. Ann Ogden, who sold Winter Quarters to Nutt, may have been Julia Nutt's aunt, for some sources say that she was the daughter of Job Routh. In addition, it is often claimed that Ann Ogden was responsible for the construction of the second part of the house around 1830.

In September, 1850, only a few months after his purchase of Winter Quarters, Nutt bought the property in Natchez on which he was to build Longwood. There was already a house on the property, and from this point until his death in 1864, the family divided its time between Longwood and Winter Quarters. $^6\,$

Economically, Nutt was doing well in the years immediately preceding the war. In 1860 he listed his complete holdings as 800 slaves and 42,947 acres on twenty-one plantations in Mississippi and Louisiana. He figured his net profit from cotton and sugar that year at \$228,320.7 Some indication of the role played by Winter Quarters in this fabric of holdings is provided by the Census of 1860. Nutt listed the value of his real estate in Tensas Parish as \$180,000 and the value of his personal estate as \$263,000. He listed about 258 slaves (almost one-third of his total number of slaves) on his plantations of Winter Quarters and Evergreen. (The figure 258 is approximate due to the difficulty of reading this page of the census.)

In 1864 Haller Nutt died, and around the end of the war the family lost both Winter Quarters and Evergreen, probably relinquishing them to pay the debts of Nutt's estate. The war had a devastating effect on his holdings his losses on the Louisiana plantations alone were estimated at over a million dollars. In the century after Nutt's death, Winter Quarters apparently passed through the hands of numerous families until it was purchased in 1965 by E. R. McDonald, who refurbished it and opened it to the public in 1967. In February, 1978, it was purchased by the Department of Culture, Recreation and Tourism from the heirs of E. R. McDonald. 10

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NOTES

- 1. Marie T. Logan, Mississippi-Louisiana Border Country (Baton Rouge: Claitor's Publishing Co., 1970), 41, hereinafter cited as Logan, Border Country; D. Clayton James, Antebellum Natchez (Baton Rouge, LSU Press, 1968), 156, hereinafter cited as James, Natchez; William L. Whitwell, The Heritage of Longwood (Jackson: University Press of Miss., 1975), 22, hereinafter cited as Whitwell, Longwood.
- 2. Logan, Border Country, 218-219, 226, 290-291.
- 3. Logan, Border Country, 219, 224, 232-233; Merle C. Nutt, The Nutt Family

 Through the Years (Phoenix: Published by the author, 1973), 100;

 hereinafter cited as Nutt, Nutt Family.
- 4. Logan, Border Country, 229; Nutt, Nutt Family, 98; Whitwell, Longwood, 22; W. B. Price, "The Parish of Tensas," DeBow's Review XIV (May 1853): 432-433.
- 5. "Tourist Attraction Opens Saturday," Baton Rouge Morning Advocate, 26 Feb. 1967; Laura A. Wooldridge, "Synopsis of Winter Quarters," unpublished typescript in National Register nomination file for Winter Quarters, State Historic Preservation Office, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.
- 6. Logan, Border Country, 230; Nutt, Nutt Family, 98, 100; Whitwell, Longwood, 22.
- 7. James, Natchez, 156.
- 8. 1860 Census, Tensas Parish, Louisiana: Population Schedule, p. 21; Slave Schedule, p. 245.
- 9. Logan, Border Country, 240; Whitwell, Longwood, 74.
- 10. "Tourist Attraction Opens Saturday," Baton Rouge Morning Advocate, 26 Feb.

 1967; "Winter Quarters Louisiana's New Purchase," Baton Rouge

 Morning Advocate, 19 Feb. 1978; Interview with Jack Hilbun, caretaker of Winter Quarters, 5 May 1978.

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9. Bibliography (cont'd)

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