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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 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" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

## 1. Name of Property

Historic name Wildwood Plantation Commissary and Shop

Other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

## 2. Location

street & number 3 1/2 miles west of Money, Mississippi  not for publication

city or town Money  vicinity

state Mississippi code MS county Leflore code 083 zip code 38945

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets     does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

    national     statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A     B X C     D

L. C. Holmes SHPO 7-22-2013  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

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

**Wildwood Plantation Commissary and Shop**  
 Name of Property

**Leflore Co. Mississippi**  
 County and State

**4. National Park Service Certification**

I hereby certify that this 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): \_\_\_\_\_

*Wm Eason H. Beall*  
 Signature of the Keeper

*9-18-13*  
 Date of Action

**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	
2	2	buildings
		district
		site
		structure
		object
2	2	<b>Total</b>

**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**

N/A

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

- Commerce/Trade - Department Store  
 Agriculture/Subsistence - Agricultural Outbuilding

**Current Functions**  
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

- Work in Progress

**7. Description**

**Wildwood Plantation Commissary and Shop**

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**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Other – No Style

**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Concrete

walls: Brick, Stucco Plaster

roof: Synthetic/Rubber

other:

**Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

**Summary Paragraph**

Wildwood Plantation Commissary is typical of the Southern plantation era "company store" – the financial and social center of a 5,000 acre farming operation. The building, circa 1945, is constructed of brick. It faced the road and included gas pumps and a covered front entrance/gathering area. The main interior space is a large store hall with high ceilings. The back section of the building was used as farm office space and bookkeeping area of the store, and included a restroom. A side addition includes a screened secure area for materials and equipment

The Wildwood Shop was constructed to fabricate and repair mule-drawn farm implements and housed a blacksmith shop at one point in its early life. The building was constructed in approximately 1930. It was used a general farm repair shop until mechanized farm equipment became too large to be housed within the building. The building is typical of the "tractor shed" architectural type prevalent in Southern agricultural areas – an elongated form with a single gable metal roof.

**Narrative Description**

Wildwood Plantation Commissary is a commercial general store building constructed in 1945 along the highway in the midst of a 5,000 acre farm plantation. The building served as the main focal gathering point of the farm, and was situated as the most prominent building in a complex of buildings that included small outbuildings, including the Wildwood Plantation Shop. The commercial complex was located in somewhat close proximity to the majority of tenant or sharecropper houses that farm workers used for residences.

The primary form of the commissary is a one-story rectangular building forty feet wide by sixty feet deep (40' x 60') with an additional area forty feet wide by twenty feet (40' x 20') deep at the rear. The front area was used as the main general store area, and the rear area housed offices and a restroom. The rear also features a vault room to the southeast, approximately ten by eleven feet (10' x 11'). A side storage area of approximately sixty four feet by twenty four feet (64' x 24') is accessible to the east, through an overhead door from the main store area.

The building is primarily constructed of brick. The exterior walls have been painted, and interior walls were covered in stucco plaster, much of which is eroded. The roof is a synthetic rubber roof, sloping front to back behind parapet walls that enclose the perimeter, hiding the roof. Steel bar joists form the primary structural component of the roof, running east to west and bearing on the brick walls.

The commissary features a front porch across the full width of the building, supported by metal poles. The front of the building features 3/3 double hung wood windows at the storage area and wider multiple-light double hung wood windows in pairs at each side of the entry door, leading to the store area. Some windows have metal bars. The entry door, originally a pair of doors with glass lights in the upper half; is currently a single entry door flanked by solid infilled panels. The west elevation features three high-bay small windows for light, which were located above the tall store shelves, as well as a single door with awning cover which exited from the rear office area. Two small double hung windows are featured on the

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west façade at the rear corner, also with awning, allowing light into the office area. The south, or rear façade, faces a field and is in relatively close proximity to open farmland. It includes five windows of varying sizes, all double hung wood, with one awning on the southwest corner window. Two brick chimney stacks rise from the interior office area in the rear of the building. One window faces from the office area towards the east, adjacent to the vault area, which protrudes as a stand-alone volume from the main store space and storage area. The storage area includes two 3/3 double hung wood windows with awning. The east façade of the storage area features five 3/3 double hung wood windows and a large overhead door area in the near-center of the wall. All windows include brick sills. Doors are typically solid wood.

The building features brick detailing, including at window sills, and concrete parapet caps. Brick pilasters indicate the structural bays and are visible on the west façade, where they protrude from the base elevation. The same pilasters are visible on the main store volume wall, which separates the storage room area from the store. The exterior was painted originally, and early 1960s photographic evidence indicates a white building with red striping along the bottom; remnants of this paint scheme still exist on the building exterior. (See Exhibit 1)

Interior space relationships were simple: one main general store volume, a rear office or bookkeeping area for administration, and a full length side room for storage and equipment work. The main interior space is a large store hall with high plaster ceilings, and side walls that held shelves of goods, including taller shelving along the perimeter walls; the high small windows on the west wall are indicative of the tall shelving housed below. The interior walls were plastered and painted, but are in much disrepair. A suspended acoustical tile ceiling was added in the 1970s and is in disrepair. The back section of the building was used as farm office space and bookkeeping area of the store, and included a restroom. The rear office area features wood paneling added during the 1970s or 1980s. A side addition is accessible through an overhead door from the main store area and includes a screened secure area for materials and equipment storage.

The Wildwood Planation Shop pre-dates the commissary by approximately 15 years, being constructed in 1930. The shop is built of primarily cement masonry units (CMU) and brick veneer and brick quoins, with steel poles and bar joists forming the structural support. Windows are four-light steel construction. Seven windows face the field, or south side. A single door exits from the west end, which also features three steel windows. A large open bay for storing equipment is the main architectural feature of the building, visible on the north and south facades. A metal roof and metal on the rake ends of the gable roof complete the agricultural aesthetic of the utility building, which is painted red.

The subject property features two non-contributing buildings. One building is a standard metal shop building for housing tractors, etc. The other building is a small wood frame shed that is a remnant and is no longer used.

Deterioration in the Commissary is due mainly to weather conditions, a lack of occupation, and water infiltration from the damaged roof. Exterior windows are almost completely devoid of glass and doors are in non-operating use. Interior water damage is evident throughout including plaster damage, paneling rotted, acoustical ceiling damage, and some moisture on the brick face at the interiors. However, the main structural integrity and mass of the building remains intact and is visibly similar to the 1960s photographic evidence of the building as occupied in its "heyday." (See Exhibit 1)

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**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.

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

AGRICULTURE

ARCHITECTURE

**Period of Significance**

1930 – 1963

**Significant Dates**

1945 construction of Wildwood Commissary

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

**Cultural Affiliation**

**Architect/Builder**

Unknown

**Criteria Considerations**

(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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

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**Period of Significance (justification)**

The Period of Significance begins in 1930 with the construction of the Shop and continues through 1963 when the Shop and Commissary served Wildwood Plantation community.

**Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)**

**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph**

(Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Wildwood Plantation Commissary and Shop is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places for local significance under Criterion A for association with Agriculture. The buildings represent once-common, but increasingly rare building types that served the cotton plantation economy throughout Leflore County and the Mississippi Delta. The Wildwood Plantation Commissary and Shop is also eligible for listing for local significance under Criterion C for association with Architecture as a mid-century commissary building.

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

The Wildwood Commissary and Shop illustrate a past way of life in an area that is still heavily dependent on an agricultural economy. As more family farms are lost to corporate ownership, the pattern of the heritage of agriculture and especially the life of the "plantation" in the Southern United States bears more importance.

Charles S. Aiken, a cultural geographer, studied the cotton plantation's evolution since the Civil War. His study's geographic scope includes a band across central Georgia, south central Alabama and the Mississippi-Yazoo Delta counties of Mississippi, including Leflore County. Aiken identified three distinct time periods which were reflected in the geospatial arrangement of the plantation. The period from 1865 to 1880 involved reorganization of plantations from the Old South era, which was marked by a nucleated arrangement centered around either the owner's house or perhaps an overseer's house. Aiken terms this phenomenon "central place hierarchy." These plantations included compact and discrete worker housing left over from the days of slavery and often small ginneries and compresses. As the sharecropping system evolved during the period of reorganization, the nucleated plantation settlement pattern disintegrated.<sup>1</sup>

Aiken identifies the period from about 1880 to the early decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century as the New South Plantation Era. The New South plantation often featured black and white tenant farmers. The settlement patterns were dispersed, with tenant housing and support buildings located on the plots awarded to the tenant farmers. There was still a central place where the plantation was managed. The central zone often included the store or commissary that served the furnish system underlying sharecropping.<sup>2</sup>

The final era Aiken identified was the Demise of Plantation agriculture, a period beginning in some parts of the south in the 1920s and extending into the early post-WW II era. The demise of the plantation structure was marked by changing technology used in cotton planting and harvesting which required less labor. Sharecropping gave way to a system more dependent on semi-skilled wage laborers. There was a decline in the amount of acreage devoted to cotton, often resulting in land abandonment by absentee owners. The agricultural infrastructure and the central place hierarchy disintegrated. The period also saw a large migration of black agricultural workers to northern cities.<sup>3</sup>

The current Wildwood Plantation began when Micajah Pickett purchased 1,032 acres and conveyed it to James A. McLean in December of 1852. The name "Wildwood" first appears in printed documents in 1875. The property was conveyed through numerous persons until the Gary family began an association, when Hugh Gary was hired as general manager by Charles E. Merrill, of Merrill Lynch fame in 1932. Gary eventually purchased the property in 1938. Since then four generations of the Gary family have been involved

<sup>1</sup> Charles S. Aiken. *The Cotton Planation Since the Civil War*. (Baltimore and London: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1998), 40.

<sup>2</sup> Aiken, 41.

<sup>3</sup> Aiken 41.

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in plantation operations and management, about half of the approximately 160 years the land has been farmed.

The plantation traditionally operated on the sharecropping system, in which a family was given a house and assigned a block of land to work. They provided all the labor to make and harvest the cotton, in return for which they received a portion of the proceeds of the sale of cotton and seed. In addition the farmer was often allotted a plot to grow corn for his milk cow and hogs, which most of them maintained. Throughout the growing season the families were advanced certain amounts against the proceeds of the crop, for living expenses. This was called a "furnish" and frequently took the form of coupons, or script, good only at the plantation commissary. Furnishes were traditionally given out every other Saturday and "furnish day" was an important occasion, when the commissary would be filled with people buying groceries, socializing, and making plans for the weekend. From 1945 on, when the Wildwood Plantation Commissary was constructed to replace one on the river that had burned, it served as the center of all activity on "furnish day."

The furnish system was fraught with problems. From the landlord's perspective the risk that the value of the furnish would exceed the value of the crop was always present. From the tenant's perspective, the system was subject to abuse and fraud. Whether the furnish was provided by the plantation commissary or an independent furnish merchant, interest rates could be usurious. The costs for supplies could be inflated. The debt and earnings of the tenant could be deliberately miscalculated. These practices, although not universal, were widespread. According to Oscar Johnston, president of the Delta and Pine Land Company which operated the largest cotton plantation in the world, "chicanery, larceny (grand and petit) and other forms of dishonesty...were the rule rather than the exception."<sup>4</sup>

The advent of tractors in the 1940s began mechanization of the farm, the next shift in how larger farms were operated. The use of tractors required less farm labor and workers began moving to cities in search of better opportunities. The end of the war, when industrial production expanded rapidly, accelerated this trend. The Wildwood Commissary became used as office space and storage after the 1960s, when the sharecropper system was no longer in use, and the need for an on-farm general store for workers and families was made obsolete. The physical Commissary building and Shop remain standing still, as a testament to a past way of life that touched many of the people of the region, and served as a hub for social activity.

The Shop was constructed to fabricate and repair mule-drawn farm implements and included a blacksmith shop. The building was constructed in approximately 1930. It was used a general farm repair shop until mechanized farm equipment became too large to be housed within the building.

As an architectural artifact, the Wildwood Commissary represents a well-designed vernacular building. Although overall it is a utilitarian structure, the building features some elements that are more aesthetic than perhaps necessary for the functions the building served. The central projecting block over the front porch and the exposed structural pilasters along the west exterior wall reference Art Deco styling. The gentle rounded edges of the porch cover enhance this stylization.

**Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)**

**DEVELOPMENTAL HISTORY – WILDWOOD PLANTATION**

The history of Wildwood Plantation was compiled in 1991 by Tom Gary, and is primarily based on an abstract to the title of the property prepared in 1927 by R. C. McBee for Morris Lewis and subsequently updated by others. The land was originally acquired through land patents from 1834 until 1866, as indicated on the plat.

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<sup>4</sup> Neil R. McMillen. *Dark Journey, Black Mississippians in the Age of Jim Crow*. (Urbana and Chicago: University of Illinois, 1989), p. 133.

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What was to become known as Wildwood Plantation began with land accumulated by Micajah Pickett of Yazoo County and conveyed to James A. McLean of Holmes County in December 1852. In addition to 1,032 acres of land, the deed conveyed "a lot of corn, fodder, and peas, one ex cart and oxen, stock of cattle, hogs, farming utensils, gin stand, blacksmith tools, and household and kitchen furniture, estimated to be worth three thousand dollars in cash." Purchase price was \$26,500 payable over a period of years. The purchase price, after deducting \$3,000 in personal property, averaged \$22.80 per acre. The name "Wildwood" first appeared in a subsequent document dated in 1875.

Various additions were made to the property, and it passed through ownership of members of the McLean family until James N. McLean conveyed it to his son Maynard S. McLean in 1883. The eastern part of the property became known as "Upper Wildwood" and the western part as "Lower Wildwood". Around 1900, Maynard McLean deeded the property to Jonas Levy of New Orleans, reserving to himself a life estate in it. The property became heavily encumbered and in 1907 was acquired by Maynard McLean in a foreclosure sale. Upon McLean's death the property was heavily encumbered and was sold to Morris Lewis, who had grocery stores in Lexington and Indianola, Mississippi. At the time of McLean's death, J. B. Wilson was his farm manager. Wilson's nephew, Charles E. Merrill, lived for a time on the plantation while playing minor league baseball in 1907, and following his service in World War I settled in New York and established the Merrill Lynch securities firm. At Wilson's suggestion, Merrill bought Wildwood Plantation and installed Wilson as farm manager.

Hugh Gary was the first of the current line of owners to hold Wildwood Plantation. A practicing lawyer, he was hired in 1932 by Charles E. Merrill to become general manager. Hugh Gary prospered and was able to purchase the plantation from Merrill in 1938, eventually buying out all of his partners and bringing his children in the role of plantation management.

Hugh's son, Tom James Gary, graduated from the U. S. Naval Academy in 1939 and served with the Pacific Fleet in World War II. In 1946 he resigned his commission as Lieutenant Commander and returned to the plantation to assist in its management. In 1948 he built his own home and assumed additional responsibility until his father's death in 1962. In 1968 Hugh Gary, Jr. sold his interest in the plantation to his siblings. In 1976, Tom Gary, Jr. bought ownership of a portion of the land and the gin, converting it a plant to process gin waste ("motes") when ginning became so expensive that only the largest high-capacity plants could survive. This ended an era of at least 125 years when Wildwood had a gin. Tom Gary, Jr.'s son, Lawson, represents the fourth continuous generation of the Gary family involved in Wildwood Plantation operations and management, a period of 80 of the approximate 160 years the land has been farmed.

Wildwood Plantation, like most Mississippi Delta operations, was built on the river and depended on riverboats for most transportation. The gin and commissary were on the river bank and both survived there until destroyed by fire - the gin in 1939 and the commissary in 1945. The post office was established in nearby Money in 1884, about the time the railroad came through. The coming of the railroad, bridging the river, and the advent of the motor truck which made it possible to transport large amounts of road-building material from the hills to construct all-weather roads, all contributing to the demise of riverboats in the early 1900s.

Mules provided farming power and at one time there were three hundred mules on the plantation. The bell would ring at first light, summoning laborers to the lot to catch out their mules and prepare for the day's work. The hostler presided over this operation and was something of an authority figure. He rang the bell in the middle of the morning to signal "quartering time," when the mules would be brought in for water. The bell was also used to signal noon break as well as emergency or death. One of the hostler's duties was caring for the hogs which were kept in the lot to consume the grain that the mules wasted. Hog killing time in the winter was quite an occasion and each plantation took pride in the hams and sausage that hung in its smokehouse.

The advent of tractors near the start of World War II began mechanization of the farm, diminishing the need for labor and mules, and workers began moving to cities in search of better opportunities. The end of the war, when industrial production expanded rapidly, accelerated this trend. Gradually the method of production shifted to "wages" operation in which tractor drivers and others were hired on a daily wage basis. The exodus from the area became a torrent via north-bound passenger trains to Memphis, St. Louis, Kansas City and

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Chicago – a move which also spread the legacy of the Mississippi Delta blues music. It was not unusual for many of the most famous blues musicians to have worked at some point in their lives on the many large plantations in the Delta, including Wildwood.

**HISTORIC CONTEXT – COMMISSARY BUILDINGS IN THE MISSISSIPPI DELTA**

The Mississippi Department of Archives and History historic resource inventory files contain thirty-three known or attributed commissary buildings, with the vast majority located in Mississippi Delta counties. Many of these buildings are simple frame structures with gable roofs built between c.1900 and the 1920s. An example of this type of building is the commissary at Woodburn Plantation in Sunflower County. The frame building has a raised stepped parapet on the primary elevation fronting a gable roof. A shed roof supported by four wood posts covers a porch on the front. Double-leaf partially glazed doors are flanked by large multi-light windows. Like many of these buildings, the Woodburn Plantation Commissary is in poor condition. Two similar commissaries are found in the Morgan City vicinity in Leflore County and one in the Minerva community in Montgomery County.

There are a number of brick commissary buildings in the Mississippi Delta. A substantial two-story brick building, probably built in the early 20th century, stands in the Clayton community in Tunica County. The Bledsoe Plantation Commissary is a one-story brick building with a stylized Flemish gable constructed in the vicinity of Shellmound in Leflore County in c.1925. The Dean and Company is a one-story brick building with a flat roof built near Leland in Washington County in the early 1930s. The Heathman Plantation Commissary(NR, 2012), west of Indianola in adjacent Sunflower County and constructed in 1911, is a two-story L-shaped building with a flat roof, with exterior walls clad in red brick..

Commissary construction in Mississippi continued into the 1940s. A one-story concrete block building with a flat roof sloping to the rear behind a parapet wall still stands near Sledge in Quitman County. The building, constructed c. 1945, still has a gas pump. The Wildwood Plantation Commissary remains good example of a mid-century plantation commissary.

Although all of these commissaries are associated with cotton plantations, two known commissaries are related to other businesses. The Stonewall Mill Village Historic District is a historic planned industrial community located approximately three and one half miles south of Enterprise in Clarke County. (NR, 1994). The Commissary, built c. 1900, is a two story brick commercial building and one of the most prominent buildings in the community. The Tatum Lumber Company established a large sawmill in the south of Hattiesburg, Forrest County, in 1916. The community of Bonhomie grew up around the mill and featured housing for employees, a church, a school and a commissary. The Commissary is a one story building constructed of yellow pine. Although the Tatum Lumber Company ceased operations in 1938, the commissary continued to operate until 1978.

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**9. Major Bibliographical References**

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

Aiken, Charles A. *The Cotton Plantation Since the Civil War*. Baltimore and London: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1998.

Gary, Tom J. "A History of Wildwood Plantation and Adjoining Gary Land", 1991.

McMillen, Neil. *Dark Journey, Black Mississippians in the Age of Jim Crow*. Urbana and Chicago: University of Illinois Press, 1989.

Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Historic Preservation Division, Historic Resources Inventory

**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: \_\_\_\_\_

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 083-SMD-7531 \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** 2.75

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.) SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

1	_____	_____	_____	3	_____	_____	_____
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	_____	_____	_____	4	_____	_____	_____
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

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

Leflore County, Section 7, Township 20, Range 1E  
Current Deed Book 298, Page 469, Date 9-06-1994

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Description: Lots 3-6 & PT LYING IN W 1/2 OF LOT 12 NORTH OF SLOUGH S7 T20 R1E

The boundaries of the indicated in Additional Documentation (Sketch map), illustrates a 200 foot by 600 foot rectangular piece of land adjacent to Leflore County Road 626 (Wildwood Road). The 200 foot depth of the property measured from the center line of C.R. 626 and commences from the northwest corner of the Commissary to a point 100 feet, remaining perpendicular to the western façade of the Commissary building.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The legal description of the Wildwood Commissary and Shop property are indicated as a reference point, and the Additional Documentation Sketch Map shows the approximately 2.75 acre portion of an approximate 5,000 acre plantation that includes the Commissary and Shop.

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Dale Riser, AIA, LEED AP  
organization Beard + Riser Architects PLLC date March 26, 2013  
street & number P.O. Box 678 telephone 662.455.2581  
city or town Greenwood state MS zip code 38935-0678  
e-mail driser@beardriser.com

Additional text by William M. Gatlin, MDAH Architectural Historian

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location. **Included, 7.5 series.**  
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

**Photographs: See Attached Log Page and Photographs**

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

**NR Nomination Photograph Log Page:**

Name of Property:	<b>Wildwood Plantation Commissary and Shop</b>
City:	Money
County :	Leflore County
State:	Mississippi
Name of Photographer:	Daniel M. Gunn
Date of Photographs:	May 2012
Location of Original Digital Files:	201 Main St., Greenwood, MS 38930
Number of Photographs:	16

**Description of View**

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- Photo #1.  
Front Elevation, Camera Facing Southeast
- Photo #2.  
¼ View of Building, Camera Facing East
- Photo #3.  
Side Elevation, Camera Facing Northeast
- Photo #4.  
Rear Elevation, Camera Facing North
- Photo #5.  
¼ View of Rear Elevation, Camera Facing Northwest
- Photo #6.  
Side Elevation and Front Elevation, Camera Facing West
- Photo #7.  
Interior View Showing Drop Ceiling
- Photo #8.  
Interior View Facing Rear of Building
- Photo #9.  
Interior View Facing Front of Building
- Photo #10.  
Interior View of Storage Area
- Photo #11.  
Overall View of Building, Camera Facing East
- Photo #12.  
¼ View of Rear Elevation, Camera Facing North
- Photo #13.  
¼ View of Rear Elevation, Camera Facing West
- Photo #14.  
Overall View of Rear Elevation, Camera Facing Northwest
- Photo #15.  
Interior of Storage Bay, Camera Facing Southwest
- Photo #16.  
Interior of Large Storage Room

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**Property Owner:**

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Wells Partners, LP

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Name of Property

County and State

street & number 220 Brae Burn Drive

telephone 601.899.5203

city or town Jackson

state MS

zip code 39211

**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 18 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.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 1

Wildwood Plantation Commissary and Shop
Name of Property
Leflore County, Mississippi
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

(Follow similar guidelines for entering these coordinates as for entering UTM references described on page 55, *How to Complete the National Register Registration Form*. For properties less than 10 acres, enter the lat/long coordinates for a point corresponding to the center of the property. For properties of 10 or more acres, enter three or more points that correspond to the vertices of a polygon drawn on the map. The polygon should approximately encompass the area to be registered. Add additional points below, if necessary.)

Datum: WGS 84

1. Latitude: 33.625833

Longitude: -90.238333





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Wildwood Plantation Commissary  
Exhibit 1

FRONT ELEVATION



Google earth

feet  
meters



100

600

REAR ELEVATION



APPROX 2.75 ACRES

(A) COMMISSARY

(B) SHOP

(C) NEW SHOP TO BE REMOVED [Mod. CONTRIBUTING]

(D) SHED TO BE REMOVED



WILLOWOOD PLANTATION



WILLOW WOOD PLANTATION



WOOD PLEASANTON





























UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Wildwood Plantation Commissary and Shop  
NAME:

MULTIPLE  
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MISSISSIPPI, Leflore

DATE RECEIVED: 8/02/13 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 8/26/13  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 9/10/13 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 9/18/13  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 13000734

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 9.18.13 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in  
The National Register  
of  
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA \_\_\_\_\_

REVIEWER \_\_\_\_\_ 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.



PO Box 571, Jackson, MS 39205-0571



July 25, 2013

Mr. Paul Loether  
Program Director, National Register of Historic Places  
National Park Service  
1201 Eye Street, NW (2280)  
Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear Mr. Loether:

We are pleased to enclose the nomination form and supporting documents to nominate the following properties to the National Register of Historic Places:

Wildwood Plantation Commissary, Shellmound vicinity, Leflore County, Mississippi

The property was approved for nomination by the Mississippi Historic Preservation Professional Review Board at its meeting on July 18, 2013.

We trust you will find the enclosed materials in order and will let us hear from you at your convenience.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "H.T. Holmes".

H.T. Holmes  
State Historic Preservation Officer

By: William M. Gatlin

National Register Coordinator