National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms* Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Desert Plantation

and or common same as above

2. Location

East of the Pinckneyville-Woodville Rd., about 19 mi. SW street & number of Woodville and ½ mi. N of Pinckneyville _____ not for publication

28

code

city, town Woodville

____x vicinity of

county

Wilkinson

state Mississippi

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
district	public	<u>_x_</u> occupied	agriculture	museum
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	unoccupied	commercial	park
structure	both	work in progress	educational	<u>_X</u> private residence
site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	entertainment	religious
object	, in process	yes: restricted	government	scientific
	M/A being considered	yes: unrestricted	industrial	transportation
		<u>X</u> `no	military	other:

4. Owner of Property

name Mrs. William Wall Brandon

street & number Rt. 2, Box 650

city, town Woodville

X vicinity of

state Mississippi 39669

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Wilkinson County Courthouse

street & number Courthouse Square

city, town Woodville

city, town

state Mississippi 39669

state

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title N/A	has this property been determined eligible? yes \underline{X} r
date	federal state county loc
depository for survey records	

OMB No. 1024-0018 Expires 10-31-87

For NPS use only

received FEB 2 6 1985

157

code

date entered

7. Description

Condition		Check one
excellent	deteriorated	unaltered
excellent good	ruins	$\underline{\mathbf{x}}$ altered
fair	unexposed	

Check one

____ moved date ___

N/A

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Desert, a thousand-acre plantation, lies six miles east of the Mississippi River and a half mile east of the road that leads nineteen miles northeast to Woodville and a half mile south to the center of the Pinckneyville community. The southeasterly facade of the one-and-a-half story plantation house is sheltered by a full-width undercut gallery. The frame building is set upon brick foundation piers and is surmounted by a gable roof with two exterior brick chimneys at each end. The large shingled front dormer and the roof overhangs, decorated with brackets at the sides and with exposed rafter ends at the front, were added about 1920 as part of a major renovation. The renovation included the demolition of a ca. 1845 breezeway and wing to the northeastern side, the reworking of the front gallery supports, and the removal of the three original front dormers, whose gable roofs and arched windows matched those of the three dormers that survive on the rear slope. The original six slender turnedwood columns, echoed at the front corners of the house by surviving original half columns with mortises for a round-section handrail, were cut off above their bases and set on brick piers at the corners of the gallery. Between the corners, similar but heavier columns from the Greek Revival side wing were arranged in four pairs atop brick piers. The fivebay front wall is sheathed in horizontal tongue-and-groove boards and trimmed with a molded base. In the center is the front doorway, the most outstanding exterior feature of the house. Beneath a molded elliptical arch with keystone, radiating muntins form a fanlight. The fanlight and arch are supported by a full entablature which breaks forward at the center and over each of the four molded pilasters which divide the entrance into three bays. In the outer bays are rectangular sidelights set over molded panels. In the center are 20th-century double-leaf doors with glazed upper panels. The original double-leaf doors probably matched those extant at the rear doorway. The front windows are trimmed with symmetrically-molded surrounds and bull's eye corner blocks. The side All original windows are trimmed with double-fascia architrave surrounds. windows of the house are filled with twelve-over-twelve, double-hung sash and are, in most cases, closed by original shutter blinds.

The interior is arranged in a double-pile plan and is elaborately trimmed in the original Federal style. All four downstairs rooms have mantelpieces, molded chair rails, six-panel doors with molded and fielded panels, and molded baseboards. All openings are trimmed with corner blocks. Some have architrave surrounds, others have symmetrical moldings, but only the parlor doors and windows bear reeded and pulvinated casings. An elliptical arch, supported by paneled and molded pilasters, repeats the shape of the front doorway and separates the front entry hall from the rear stair hall. The staircase is open to the stair hall and is decorated with scrolled stair brackets, turned newel posts, and rectangularsectioned balusters. The northeast wall of the stairhall is offset to allow the dogleg stair, which begins its climb with winders and continues it along an intermediate flight between two landings, to make its return in the center of the house, beneath the back dormer. A narrow hallway at

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

Desert Plantation--Mississippi Continuation sheet Pinckneyville, Wilkinson Co. Item number 7

the top of the stairs leads to a large center hallway which affords passage to the two original spacious bedrooms and the large front dormer, which functions as an additional bedroom or a sleeping porch. The plainer original Federal style trim of the upper story includes mantelpieces, architrave casings, molded five-panel doors, and beaded baseboards.

Interior alterations have been minimal. Greek Revival doorways replaced two windows to allow entry to a ca. 1845 wing on the northeast side. The wing was demolished earlier in the 20th century, and the doors now open into a side addition bathroom. On the western side of the house, the door between the parlor and dining room was removed and inserted in a window opening in the back wall of the dining room. In its place, a Greek Revival doorway with pocket doors, original to the side wing, was installed. The full-width back gallery was enclosed sympathetically, retaining the original window and door openings in the rear wall of the house. A gable roof kitchen ell was constructed at the back of the gallery, by the west corner.

The integrity of the natural setting is outstanding, but no significant outbuildings survive.

Page 1

OMB No. 1024-0018 Expires 10-31-87

B. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—C			
prehistoric	archeology-prehistoric		landscape architectur	-
1400–1499		conservation	law	science
1500–1599	agriculture	economics	literature	sculpture
1600–1699	<u>x</u> architecture	education	military	social/
1700–1799	art	engineering	music	humanitarian
<u>X</u> 1800–1899	commerce	exploration/settlement	t philosophy	theater
1900	communications	industry		transportation
2 H . L	Bound Contemport of the state	invention	is the first of a thread of	U other (specify)
<u> </u>		to a second second	1	

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Specific dates early 19th century Builder/Architect unknown

Second Section

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

1. . . . - .

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Although the Desert Plantation house was altered on the exterior ca. 1920, it is nonetheless one of Mississippi's more significant plantation residences. This significance is based principally on the rarity of Federal style plantation residences in Mississippi, on the high quality and integrity of its architectural detailing, and on the unspoiled natural setting of the house within the 1000-acre tract of land that has been associated with it since before the Civil War, the second states of the

いたんくどうていたい くない していいだ Clare etan au the springly produce at an end of the second second Desert is a beautifully elaborated Federal style dwelling with elliptical fanlight above the entrance doorway and molded window trim on both the facade and side elevations. Although the exterior was altered by the removal of the front dormers, the extension of the roof along the eave and at the gable ends, and by the rearrangement of the original gallery columns, all missing original architectural elements could be restored based on the surviving original. The interior integrity of the house is excellent and includes the survival of all original Federal trim. The outstanding interior feature of the house is the dog-leg staircase entered at the rear of an elliptical archaechoing the arch of the elliptical fanlight above the entrance doorway.

(<u>1</u>] Construction Ansala (Construction) Probably no more than two dozen Federal style plantation houses are extant in the state of Mississippi. Most of Mississippi's Federal style buildings are urban and suburban structures found in towns in Adams, Claiborne, Jefferson, and Wilkinson Counties, along the Mississippi River in the southwest corner of the state, and most of these buildings are concentrated in Adams County, principally in Natchez and the old · . , · . , territorial capital of Washington. Only about a dozen Federal plantation houses are dotted throughout rural Adams County. Amite County, which adjoins Adams County and is one of Mississippi's first five counties, has only two recorded buildings in the Federal style. ార్ల మెట్టి వర్రీగుద్దం 1 1

Desert Plantation was established early in the nineteenth century by wealthy Wilkinson County planter Robert Semple. Stylistically, the house dates from about 1825 to 1835, but local tradition assigns a date of 1808 to 1812. An improvement by Robert Semple is noted in a land description in 1814 (Wilkinson County Deed Book A:355), but, like many Mississippi planters, Semple may have first built a crude, smaller dwelling and erected a grander house as the Mississippi planting economy expanded. He enlarged the present house about 1845 when he constructed a Greek Revival wing to the northeast side. His family owned Desert until 1885, when C. H. Norman acquired it and shortly afterwards sold it to an agricultural partnership formed by the McGehee and Merwin families. D. F. Merwin purchased the house in 1917 (Deed Book WW:561) for his family residence, and Desert is today the home of Merwin's daughter, Mrs. William W. Brandon, and her daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. William S. Perkins.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Miller, Mary, preservation consultant with Miller Preservation Services. Inspection of Desert Plantation, July 28, 1986.

Wilkinson County, Mississippi. Office of the Chancery Clerk. Deed Books A, WW

10. Geographical Data

UTM References

Acreage of nominated property <u>183 acres more or</u> less Quadrangle name <u>Woodville</u>, Miss.

Quadrangle scale 1:62500

A 1 5 Zone	6 415 81 01 0 Easting	3 4 3 4 0 5 0 Northing	B 115 Zone	641611010 Easting	314 313 01510 Northing
c 1 ₁₅	6 4 5 1 5 0	3 4 3 2 7 5 0	D 1 5	6 4 4 8 5 0	3 4 3 3 8 0 0
E			F		
G			۲∟∟		

Verbal boundary description and justification The nominated acreage is bounded on the west by the Pinckneyville-Woodville Road, on the south by Desert Creek, on the east by a line located parallel to the northerly side elevation of the house and 1500 feet distant from it that extends northwesterly from a plantation road that forms the southern portion of the eastern

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A	code	county	code
state	code	county	code
11. Form Prep	ared By		
name/title Mary Warren Mill	er/preservatic	on consultan	t
organization Miller Preserva	tion Services		date July 30, 1986
street & number 506 High S	treet		telephone (601) 442-9786
city or town Natchez			state Mississippi 39120
12. State Histo	oric Pres	ervatio	on Officer Certification
The evaluated significance of this	property within the	e state is:	
national	state	X iocal	
	erty for inclusion in edures set forth by	the National Re	
title Deputy State Histori	c Preservation	Ufficer	date February 19, 1987
For NPS use only I hereby certify that this pro	perty is included in	the National Re	gister date Mipiel 1, 1987
Keeper of the National Regist	er		wy produced
Attest:			date

Chief of Registration

GPO 911-399

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

Desert Plantation--Mississippi Continuation sheet Pinckneyville, Wilkinson Co. Item number 10

boundary and on the north by the Pinckneyville Creek. The property is described more particularly as beginning at a point on the Pinckneyville-Woodville Road where it is crossed by Pinckneyville Creek and continuing along the eastern side of said road in a southeasterly direction until the road is crossed by Desert Creek; then following Desert Creek as it meanders in a northeasterly direction until its bayou extension is crossed by a plantation road; then following the plantation road in a northwesterly direction until it intersects with a line 1500 feet from, and parallel to, the northerly side elevation of the house; then in a northwesterly direction along said line until it intersects with Pinckneyville Creek; then in a southwesterly direction along Pinckneyville Creek until it intersects with the Pinckneyville-Woodville Road--which is the point of beginning. The nominated acreage encompasses approximately 183 acres of the 1000-acre plantation and includes the plantation drive from the public road to the house and the scenic vistas. The large amount of acreage is necessary primarily to protect the plantation drive and to protect the integrity of setting of one of Mississippi's largest intact antebellum plantations. Desert and Pinckneyville creeks constitute obvious natural boundaries on the north and south, and the public road serves as the western boundary. The eastern boundary is based on the plantation road east of the house. All of the nominated property is located within section 31; Township 1N, Range 4W.



Page

OMB No. 1024-0018 Expires 10-31-87

1



