

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 of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

### 1. Name of Property

historic name ROSALIE  
other names/site number (same)

### 2. Location

street & number 100 Orleans Street n/a  not for publication  
city, town Natchez n/a  vicinity  
state Mississippi code MS county Adams code 01 zip code 39120

### 3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district		_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site		_____ structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure		_____ objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:  
N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 1

### 4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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.  See continuation sheet.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of certifying official Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  See continuation sheet.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of commenting or other official Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

### 5. National Park Service Certification

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

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

**6. Function or Use**

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Single dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

House museum and  
MSSDAR headquarters**7. Description**

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Greek Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick

walls Brick

roof Asphalt Tile

other Stucco and heart cypress

**Describe present and historic physical appearance.**

Rosalie is a detached, large (56' x 65') red brick, two and one-half story dwelling, facing North on the loess bluff of the Mississippi River at 100 Orleans Street in Natchez, Mississippi. The walls, laid in Flemish bond on the facade, and in common bond on the remaining sides, stand above a full basement whose floor is brick laid in a herringbone pattern. Covering the structure is a tall, hipped, asphalt tile roof with an observation deck surrounded by a cypress balustrade. The deck is reached from the attic by a stationary ladder and a domed skylight. The facade is divided into five bays, the center three of which are stuccoed behind a raised portico of four tapered Tuscan columns of the giant order supporting a delicately proportioned entablature which is continued around all elevations. The pediment is centered with a sunburst design oval window which helps light the attic. The pediment covers a balustered portico. The balustered portico is reached by elegantly flared brick steps, which have hand-wrought iron rails. Directly beneath the portico is the entrance to the basement, which is laid with a herringbone design brick floor with a rain-water drainage system. The north, or main, entrance has eight-paneled double leaf doors, sidelights, and an elliptical-fanlight transom. This simple door treatment is repeated on the balcony level and also on the first floor and on the gallery of the rear elevation. The flooring of the front porch and front balcony is painted cypress; on the rear gallery it is painted canvas over cypress. There are four mahogany-framed windows in each of the eight rooms. The windows and each of the four recessed chimneys are symmetrically placed. The windows are double-hung, with twelve-over-twelve glazing, and most are fitted with the original exterior, heart cypress blinds or shutters. The interior woodwork surrounding the windows is symmetrically molded trim with bullseye corner blocks. Extending the full width of the rear, or south, elevation is a five bay portico, without a pediment, whose six columns stand on pedestals set directly on a herringbone design brick terrace. A wooden stair, sheltered by the portico, gives access to the rear balustered gallery. Of interest are the south steps from the terrace to the first floor. A whole cypress log was used for each of four steps. Three are 9'3" long, 13" wide, and 6" thick. The fourth, or bottom, step is 15' long. These are unpainted and are original. The structural system is heart cypress, post and beam, with solid brick walls and foundation. All interior and exterior walls are 14" thick.

**8. Statement of Significance**

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally     statewide     locally

Applicable National Register Criteria     A     B     C     D    NHL Criteria Numbers 1 and 4

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)     A     B     C     D     E     F     G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)  
National Register areas:

Architecture

Military

Period of Significance

1823

1862-1864

Significant Dates

1823

1862-1864

NHL Themes: XVI Architecture

Subtheme: D - Greek Revival

Cultural Affiliation

Significant Person

Architect/Builder

Architect/James Shryach Griffin

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The architecture of Rosalie influenced the design and construction of houses throughout the lower Mississippi Valley and to some degree throughout the southern part of the United States. Rosalie was at the center of Civil War activity in Natchez. Beginning in July, 1863 it served as Federal headquarters. At that same time the troop commanders occupied the second floor for living quarters. Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant was housed at Rosalie during his August, 1863 visit to Natchez.

The design of Rosalie was unique at the time of construction in 1823. The house is almost cubical. It has a raised portico with three bays; and a two-story colonnade in the rear. The raised portico with three bays, a pediment, and two-story columns, also a series of two-story columns on the rear without a pediment had not been built in the lower Mississippi Valley prior to Rosalie. This was first noted in a conversation with Mary Wallace Crocker in 1974. It was not until 1986 that this was documented in print by Miller and Miller in their book The Great Houses of Natchez:

A modified version of the Auburn portico was built in 1823 at Rosalie, where it is combined with other features to produce the first complete form of the grand mansions found in Natchez and, to a lesser extent, throughout the south. As introduced at Rosalie, this form is based on a nearly cubical block, crowned by a hip roof with railed balustrade. Of the five openings on the front, the three center ones are sheltered by a portico supported by columns two stories high. The columns are repeated on the rear gallery to form a colonnade extending the full width of the building.

The grand mansion form established in Rosalie was repeatedly utilized for Natchez houses up to the time of the Civil War. It was duplicated at Melrose, Homewood (burned), Choctaw, and the Harper House (demolished). It appears without the roof balustrade at Magnolia Hall and with a double-tiered gallery at Stanton Hall. The addition of a rear colonnade converted earlier houses like Auburn and Arlington to an approximation of the form. Miller and Miller, pp. xi and xii

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

BOOKS

Crocker, Mary Wallace, Historic Architecture in Mississippi, University and College Press of Mississippi, 1973, pp. 23-25.

Gresham, Matilda, Life of Walter Quinton Gresham 1823-1895, Chicago, Rand McNally and Company, 1919, p. 241.

Ingraham, Joseph Holt, The Southwest By a Yankee, 2 Volumes, New York, Harper and Brothers, Volume 2, p. 23.

McLemore, Richard Aubrey, editor, A History of Mississippi, 2 Volumes, University and College Press of Mississippi, 1973, Volume I, pp. 124, 134, 158, 174, 452.

Miller, Mary Warren, and Miller, Ronald W., The Great Houses of Natchez, University Press of Mississippi, 1986, pp. xi, xii, and 97.

Moore, John Hebron, Andrew Brown and Cypress Lumbering in the Old Southeast, Louisiana State University Press, pp. 20-22.

See continuation sheet

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 # MS-17-1
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:

Rosalie files and bookcases

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of property 6.5 acres

UTM References

A 15 651060 3492460  
 Zone Easting Northing

C \_\_\_\_\_

B \_\_\_\_\_  
 Zone Easting Northing

D \_\_\_\_\_

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

City Map 60, Block 1, Parcel 30, or as follows: Beginning at an iron pipe on the margin of the Bluff at SW corner of the public promenade known as Parker's Bluff. Thence with a straight line of the Promenade grounds S 53° E 183' to iron pipe at western edge of Broadway. Then S 32° W at 73 center of brick wall of Rosalie enclosure at 346 1/2' an iron pipe to mark at the corner of a 44 foot street at 390 1/2' western iron pipe

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes 6.5 acres of the original 21.84 acres historically associated with the property. This acreage represents the amount of the original property presently owned by the Mississippi State Society Daughters of the American Revolution.

See continuation sheet

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Ann McCormack O'Hare (Mrs. William E.) Honorary State Regent

organization Mississippi State Society Daughters of the American Revolution date July 29, 1988

street & number 1306 College Street telephone 601/843-5039

city or town Cleveland, state Mississippi zip code 38732

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The interior arrangement of Rosalie is based on the double pile plan, with a wide central passage, or hall, separating double parlors on the east from the library, stairhall, and dining room all on the west. All of the floors are constructed of heart cypress. Each board is 4.5" wide, with a dark varnished finish. The walls are plastered and are painted with the original colors. The hardware is brass and is original. Separating the double parlors are sliding doors, whose mechanism is original and excellent. The wide cornice, or crown, in the double parlor is carved with a delicate pattern. Excellent Federal design is illustrated by the graceful arch which springs from the reeded pilasters framing the stairhall; by eight panel doors throughout the house, each with wide symmetrically molded lintels and sidepieces, with bullseye corner blocks; and by four wooden mantels each with paneled pilasters supporting a five part frieze. Of special interest is the mahogany open-well stair, with several loops from the first floor to the attic; its scrolled step-ends; columnlike newels and tapered balusters. Under the stairs on the first floor is a butler's pantry which opens into the dining room. The stairway helped to cool the house when the dormer window was open, by creating a chimney effect.

The attic is finished with cypress flooring and plastered walls and ceiling. Light comes from the sunburst oval window on the pediment, the skylight in the center and the dormer at the rear (south). An 18-step permanent ladder leads to the dome-shaped glass skylight which fastens with a hook. There are four openings leading to the space under the eaves or roof overhang. There is an opening on each side of the double doors which open into the attic from the stairs. There are two openings on the east wall, one southeast and one northeast.

The second floor is composed of four bedrooms and a central hall. Double doors open from the hall onto the facade balcony, and another pair of hall doors open onto the rear gallery.

A latticed arcade extends southwest from the rear terrace of the house to the dependency, that was the original kitchen and sewing house. It is currently occupied by the Rosalie Executive Hostess Emeritus. The main body of this two story, four room, shotgun structure is 19'4" x 43'2". A tall, hipped, asphalt tile roof covers the structure. Two massive chimneys rise above the roof, one in the center and one recessed on the south. The brick walls are laid in common bond and range from 10" to 13" thick. Herringbone pattern brick floors are on the first floor, which are 14" from the ground. Random width cypress flooring is used on the second floor.

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The widest piece of flooring is 23". All walls and ceilings are plastered, and there are single doors, each with eight panels. Windows are double-hung with six-over-six glazing. Each room has two windows except the north room upstairs which has three. The north downstairs room, which was the servant's dining room, has an undecorated cornice and baseboard. None of the other rooms has these amenities, but all of the door and window lintels and sidepieces are wide, symmetrically molded trim. All of the wood is cypress. The dining room, the kitchen (south downstairs), the sewing room (north upstairs), the ironing and quilting room (south upstairs), all have large fireplaces with cypress board mantels. Downstairs the fireplaces are 2'6" x 8'4", upstairs they are 2'6" x 6'6". In the kitchen, west of the fireplace opening, is a space where a built-in oven, heated by the fireplace, was originally located. Between the kitchen and dining room is the dining room fireplace and a 3'7" cypress staircase with plain, low balusters. The stairs rise to a landing where they separate into two short flights of stairs, one to the sewing room (north), one to the ironing room (south). Under the staircase is a large pantry which opens into the kitchen. A kitchen door opens west into the attractive, walled courtyard which separated a servant's living quarters (demolished) from the kitchen. A storage room which is attached to the southside of the dependency adds interest to this charming building. The 13'6" x 15'2" room with a 15' ceiling is a part of the original construction. This was determined by the courses of brick on the exterior walls, by the foundation, the herringbone brick floor and by the interior unceiled walls which reveal the post and beam construction of the building. The roof is a single gable of asphalt tile. About 18" below the peak of the gable five bricks were omitted by the builder leaving an opening which is a design. The one door opens on the east. A wire cage, said to be original, covers half the west wall. Hooks and nails line the rafters in this cage that once held cured meat, secure from rodents as it hung behind the metal. Ample floor space was left for barrels of molasses, lard, flour and other staples.

The house is surrounded by 6.5 acres of land which is fenced and cross-fenced. Of interest is the tall cypress picket fence, most of it original, built without nails, which is on the north side of the 1.87-acre house lot. The picket fence and brick walls to the east, south, and west surround the house and a garden designed in 1986 by a landscape architect. The garden, with an underground watering system, enhances Rosalie by the use of indigenous trees, flowering shrubs, and flowers. Old trees and shrubs were kept and species identified prior to 1860 are now growing.

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Outside the east brick wall, a sidewalk parallels Canal Street from Orleans Street to Compress Street. There is a small original walled courtyard on the southwest side of the dependency. To the west of the brick wall is a 3.9-acre fenced grass lawn with a non-contributing gazebo, which is a replica of an 1850 structure. To the south of the rear brick wall lies Compress Street, which is not used as a city street, but does serve as a gravel driveway and parking area. There is a triangular .58-acre grass and gravel parking area south of Compress Street. A small triangle, .15-acre, is lost in a maze of streets, railroad rails and crossties in front of the house at the northeast corner of Broadway and Orleans Streets. This triangle is not attached to the balance of the property.

The first structural change was unintentional. At 2 p.m., May 7, 1840, a tornado struck Natchez taking 300 lives, injuring 600, and destroying much property. Rosalie, lost a portion of its wooden cupola. The damaged cupola was removed, leaving an observation deck.

In 1858, Andrew Wilson bought Rosalie from the Little estate. That year arched marble mantels with carved cartouches were installed in the double parlors and simple pilastered marble mantels were put in the library and dining rooms. Decorative plaster medallions for the light fixtures were added downstairs. At this time a 20-piece rosewood parlor set by John Henry Belter was purchased from A.T. Stewart and Company in New York. Wall to wall aubusson carpet and a pair of French over-mantel looking glasses with gold leaf frames were installed in the double parlors. Gilt cornices were installed over the windows in these two rooms.

Early in the twentieth century, the house was wired for electricity and plumbed for running water. A sink was installed in the butler's pantry under the stairs, and directly beneath it in a basement storage room a sink was installed. An area 6'2" x 7'2" was enclosed for a bathroom. This area is in the southwest corner of the northeast bedroom, and the northwest corner of the southeast bedroom. One-half the footage for the bath came from each of these bedrooms. At this same time a bathroom was installed in the pantry under the stairs in the dependency and a water closet and a lavatory were placed in a small enclosure constructed on the west exterior of the dependency, next to the bathroom in the pantry. The only door opens to the west yard. The roof over this restroom was extended to the north to protect a water cooler and to the south to protect a door leading from the kitchen to the courtyard, creating two overhangs. In 1963 a bathroom was built over the outside restroom and the two overhangs. A door was cut on the west side of the stair landing in the dependency into the new bathroom. The roof of the bathroom continues the slope of the dependency roof, creating a pleasing effect. In 1970 two water closets and two lavatories were enclosed in the Rosalie basement hall. This same year a heating system was installed with all exposed parts placed in the rear section of the basement. In 1984 a closet was built in the southeast corner bedroom by extending the bedroom wall 6'4". The closet encloses an area 6'2" x 6'4" to the south of the bathroom and along the northwest wall of the southeast bedroom. When the hall door is opened into this bedroom the closet and bath cannot be seen.

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Rosalie ... apparently established an architectural form associated not only with the grand houses of Natchez, but with plantation houses throughout the South. Miller and Miller pp. 97

The Rosalie tract was originally a part of Old French Fort Rosalie established by Bienville in 1716 and named for the Countess de Pontchartrain. After the French and Indian War, the French ceded much of the territory east of the Mississippi and west of the Appalachians including Natchez, to the British. When General Bernardo de Galvez captured Baton Rouge on September 22, 1779, Natchez and the fort (called Fort Panmure by the British) came under Spanish control. According to the Pinckney Treaty, Spain ceded much territory, including the fort and Natchez to the United States of America. The Spanish did not leave Natchez until 1798. In 1798 a patent for 21.84 acres, which included the fort, was granted by the United States of America to Henry Willis. The tract was bought and sold several times until on January 8, 1821, a Deed of Conveyance for the property from Gamaliet and Frances F. Pease to Peter Little was recorded. Peter Little then sold the south half of the tract, with the fort ruins, retaining the north portion which joined the Spanish Promenade with an upstream view of the river. According to Edith Wyatt Moore, Rosalie is situated near the portcullis of the fort. Joseph Holt Ingraham in The Southwest. By a Yankee describes Rosalie, the house, and states: "Between this edifice and the forest background rise the romantic ruins of Fort Rosalie."

In a biography of Brig. Gen. Walter Quinton Gresham, his wife, Matilda, states that the fort remains were "several hundred feet to the south of mansion."

It was on this property that Peter Little had his Rosalie built, occupying it in 1823. The architect, J.S. Griffin of Baltimore, was Peter Little's brother-in-law. Griffin and his family moved to Natchez and the architect supervised the construction. Of interest is the fact that Peter Little invented a steam engine to operate a circular saw. He attached these to his sawmill which shaped the lumber for the house. There is evidence that this was the first steam-powered sawmill in the old southwest.



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After the deaths of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Little, Andrew Wilson bought Rosalie in 1858. Mrs. Wilson and her ward, Fannie McMurtry, occupied the mansion until July, 1863. Rosalie was at the center of Civil War activity in and around Natchez. On September 3, 1862, the city was shelled by Union ironclad Essex, in reprisal for an attack on a shore party by an armed mob. Located on the bluff, overlooking Natchez-under-the Hill, Rosalie was in the line of fire but escaped damage.

On July 13, 1863, nine days after the surrender of Vicksburg, Union soldiers sent downriver from Vicksburg landed at Natchez. From that date until U.S. troops were withdrawn from Natchez during Reconstruction years, the city was garrisoned. Because of its location, on the bluffs adjacent to the road giving access to the steamboat landing and west of the city's business district, Rosalie became the headquarters for the Union forces occupying the Natchez perimeter. The offices were on the first floor and the quarters were upstairs on the second floor.

The first Union troops in the city belonged to the brigade led by Brig. Gen. Thomas E.G. Ramson. The XVII Corps Division commanded by Brig. Gen. Marcellus M. Crocker came downstream from Vicksburg in August and relieved Ramson's brigade. In the third week of August, Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, Union commander of the Department of the Tennessee, traveled downriver en route to New Orleans and a meeting with Maj. Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks, commander of the Department of the Gulf. Grant and key members of his staff stopped off at occupied Natchez. General Grant was housed at Rosalie and Crocker and his officers "introduced him to 'almost voluptuous luxury' in a house whose walls hung with Landseers and Sullys and whose ample windows looked out at lavish orchards and richly stocked green houses."

During the three months that Crocker's Division was responsible for the Natchez enclave, Brig. Gen. Walter Q. Gresham, as commander of the Post of Natchez, maintained his headquarters at Rosalie. Gresham was joined by his wife and they occupied an upstairs bedroom. When Crocker and two of the three brigades constituting his Division returned to Vicksburg in late November, Gresham, with one brigade, stayed at Natchez. Gresham and his XVII Corps soldiers remained at Natchez until late January 1864 when they returned to Vicksburg preparatory to participating in the Meridian Expedition.

Henceforth, Natchez and the line of earthworks thrown up by the Federals to guard the land approaches to the city were garrisoned by some 3,000 black and white troops. The Post of Natchez, following General Gresham's departure, was commanded by a succession of Union officers, all of whom maintained their quarters in Rosalie. Among these were Brig. Gen. James M. Tuttle, a hero of Fort Donelson and Shiloh, who was compelled to resign from the army because of charges of collusion and enriching himself in the illegal cotton trade. Tuttle was succeeded as commander of the Natchez District by Brig. Gen. Mason Brayman, a former Springfield, Illinois, lawyer and long-time friend of President Abraham Lincoln.

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MANUSCRIPTS

Natchez, Mississippi, Rosalie Files, Martha Ker Lum file.

Natchez, Mississippi, Rosalie Files, Catherine and Catherine Ruth Prince file.

NEWSPAPER ARTICLE

Moore, Edith Wyatt, The Natchez Times, December 7, 1952.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

Adams County, Mississippi, High Court of Errors and Appeals, Drawer 116, Book L, page 36718, Deed records in Adams County Courthouse

Chancery Clerk's Office, Adams County, Mississippi, Map Book of Natchez, Sheet Number 60

IN HOUSE FILES

Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Jackson. National Register File. Adams County. Rosalie.

INTERVIEWS

Crocker, Mary Wallace, author of Historic Architecture in Mississippi. Interviewed by Ann McCormack O'Hare at Cleveland, Mississippi, January 11, 1974.

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for same at 612 an iron pipe for SE corner, thence N 53 3/4 W, 331 feet to an iron pipe on the margin of the bluff and thence with the margin of the bluff to the beginning. Also, a perpetual right of way through Compress Street 44 feet wide 310 feet to Canal Street and remaining parallel with the back fence of the yard as enclosed. S 58 E 310 feet to Canal Street and starting from the iron pipe previously mentioned, thence north 260 feet along the brick fence of the yard on the western edge of Broadway, thence West 277 feet along Orleans Street by the fence of the yard as now enclosed to an iron pipe.

# ROSALIE - DEPENDENCY

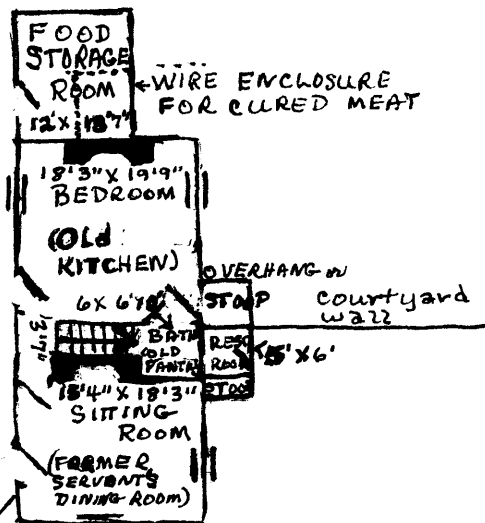
NATCHEZ, MISSISSIPPI



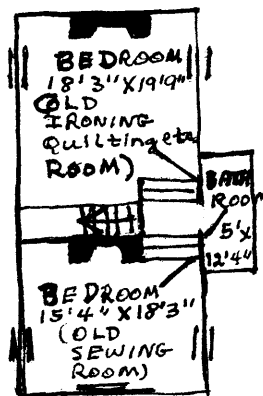
$\frac{1}{4}'' = 5'$

FLOOR PLAN of the former KITCHEN and SEWING HOUSE of the ROSALIE MANSION owned by the MISS. STATE SOCIETY DAR, located at 100 ORLEANS STREET IN NATCHEZ. CURRENT and FORMER USAGE is indicated. ALL walls are 10" to 13" thick. DOWNSTAIRS fireplaces are 8'4", UPSTAIRS they are 6'6".

## FIRST FLOOR



## SECOND FLOOR



# ROSALIE

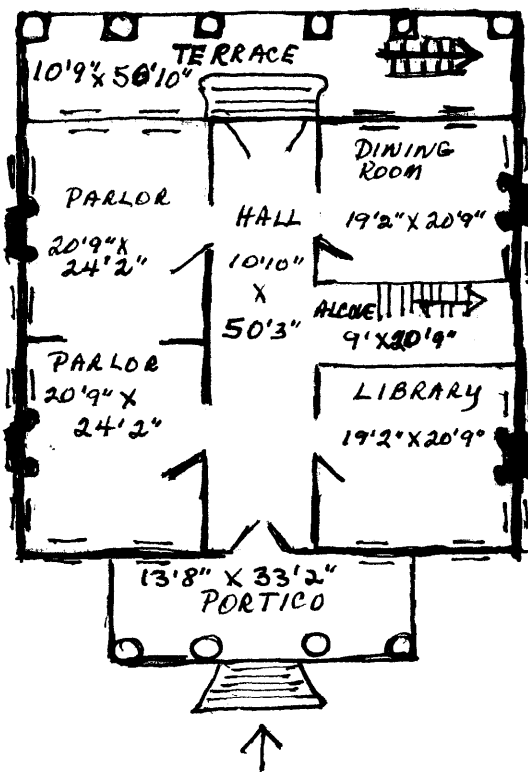
NATCHEZ, MISSISSIPPI



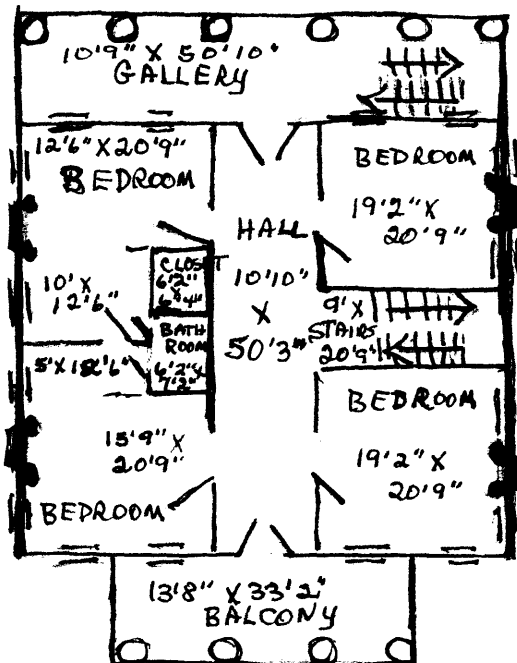
$\frac{1}{4}'' = 5'$

FLOOR PLAN of the home owned by the MISSISSIPPI STATE SOCIETY DAR, located at 100 ORLEANS STREET in NATCHEZ. CURRENT USAGE is indicated. ALL walls are 14" thick.

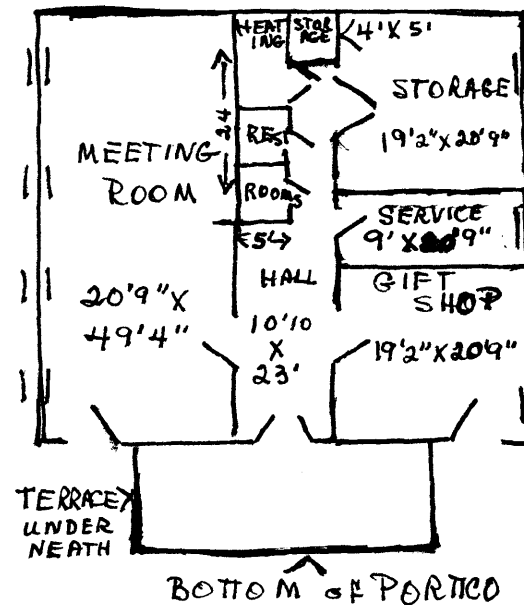
FIRST FLOOR



SECOND FLOOR



BASEMENT



# ROSALIE

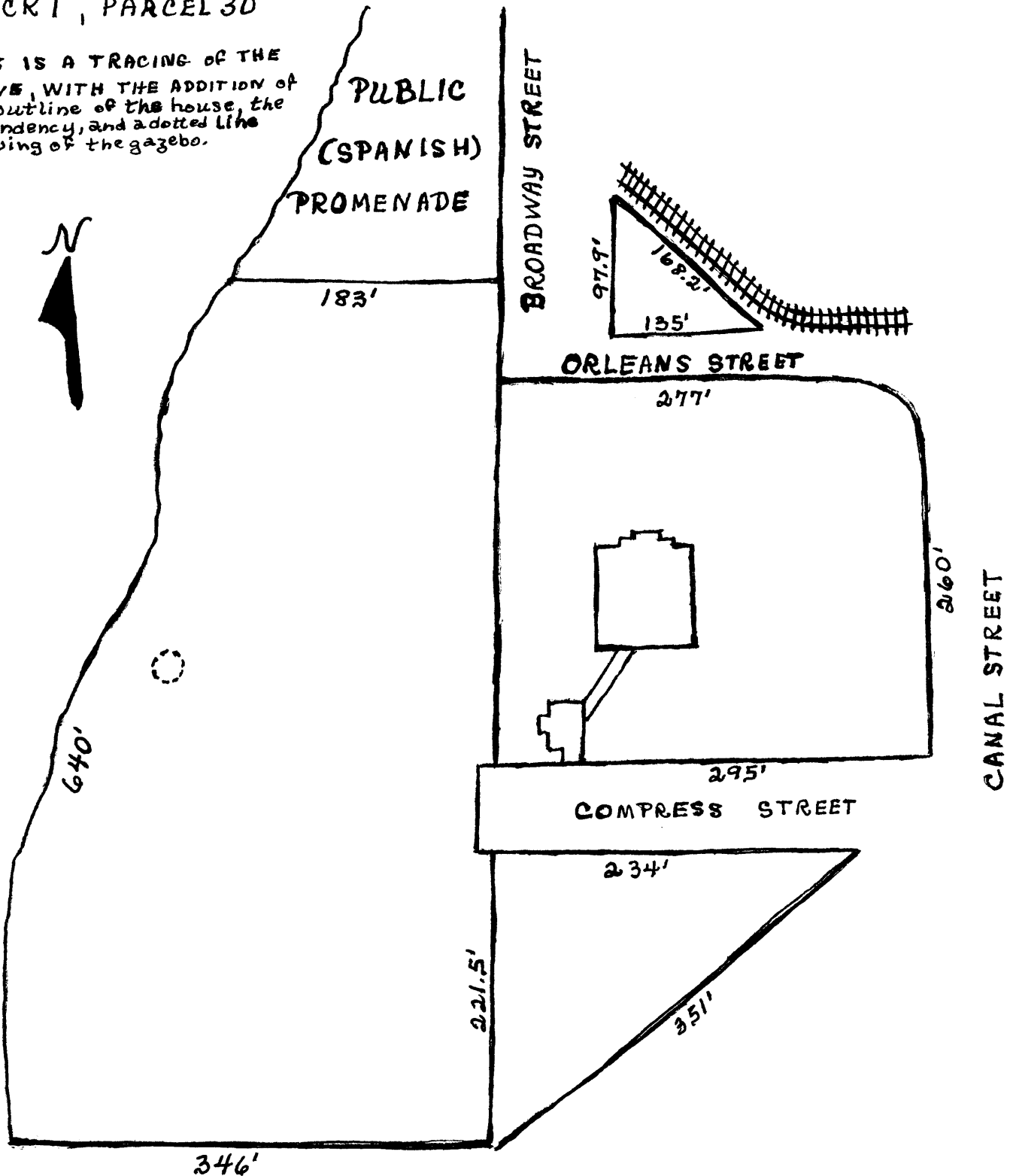
MAP BOOK

NATCHEZ, ADAMS COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI

SHEET NUMBER 60

BLOCK 1, PARCEL 30

THIS IS A TRACING OF THE ABOVE, WITH THE ADDITION OF AN OUTLINE OF THE HOUSE, THE DEPENDENCY, AND A DOTTED LINE DRAWING OF THE GAZEBO.



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ROSALIE, NATCHEZ, ADAMS COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI

Photographs, Page 1

The following information is the same for all photographs:

- (1) Rosalie
- (2) Natchez, Adams County, Mississippi
- (3) Mark Coffy
- (4) July, 1988
- (5) Mississippi Department of Archives and History

Photo 1 (6) Aerial view of front (north) elevation, view to southwest.

Photo 2 (6) Front (north) facade, view to south.

Photo 3 (6) East elevation and view to southwest.

Photo 4 (6) Rear (south) elevation, view to northwest.

Photo 5 (6) Rear gallery and a portion of the colomnade, view to west.

Photo 6 (6) Central hallway on first floor, view to north.

Photo 7 (6) Stair alcove, view to west.

Photo 8 (6) Rear (south) parlor as seen from the center of the front parlor, view to south.

Photo 9 (6) Closeup view of front parlor woodwork as seen over the double doors between the parlors. View to south.

Photo 10 (6) Northeast bedroom, view to east.