

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property

County and State

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 79001104

Date Listed: 4/3/1979

Property Name: St. Maurice Plantation

Parish: Winn

State: LA

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.



Signature of the Keeper

1-31-2019

Date of Action

Qualities which caused the property to be originally listed have been lost or destroyed.

The St. Maurice Plantation house has been demolished by fire.

The property is hereby removed from the National Register.

The Louisiana State Historic Preservation Office was notified of this amendment.

DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file

Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

DATA SHEET

PH0698661

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED FEB 5 1979

DATE ENTERED APR 3 1979

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

St. Maurice Plantation Home and Grounds

AND/OR COMMON

Prothro Home

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

St. Maurice, La. 71471

— NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

St. Maurice
½ mile off La. Hwy. 477

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

— VICINITY OF

5th - Jerry Huckaby

STATE

Louisiana

CODE

022

COUNTY

Winn

CODE

127

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

- DISTRICT
- BUILDING(S)
- STRUCTURE
- SITE
- OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

- PUBLIC
- PRIVATE
- BOTH
- PUBLIC ACQUISITION**
- IN PROCESS
- BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

- OCCUPIED
- UNOCCUPIED
- WORK IN PROGRESS
- ACCESSIBLE**
- YES: RESTRICTED
- YES: UNRESTRICTED
- NO

PRESENT USE

- AGRICULTURE
- COMMERCIAL
- EDUCATIONAL
- ENTERTAINMENT
- GOVERNMENT
- INDUSTRIAL
- MILITARY
- MUSEUM
- PARK
- PRIVATE RESIDENCE
- RELIGIOUS
- SCIENTIFIC
- TRANSPORTATION
- OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

St. Maurice Plantation Co., Inc. - J. Willis, C. Bice, R. Smith,
Dwane Murphy, Ray Schexnider, W. K. Norman

STREET & NUMBER

3 Ducournau Square

CITY, TOWN

Natchitoches

— VICINITY OF

STATE

Louisiana 71457

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Clerk of Court Office, Winn Parish Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

Main Street

CITY, TOWN

Winnfield

STATE

Louisiana

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Louisiana Historic Sites Survey

DATE

1978

— FEDERAL STATE — COUNTY — LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

State Historic Preservation Office

CITY, TOWN

Baton Rouge

STATE

Louisiana

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

St. Maurice is set at the crest of a relatively steep hill in the midst of a pine forest near the Red River about six miles from Natchitoches. The hill slopes sharply away from the front yard. The back yard is level and flat with small groups of frame buildings which though they are modern, are designed to be in keeping with the house.

The house itself consists of one main floor which is raised one full story above the ground. The main floor has a central hall plan with two rooms on each side and a front and rear gallery. The four main rooms have fireplaces which are serviced by a set of four exterior chimneys, two at each end of the house. Although exterior chimneys are most untypical in the Natchitoches area, and some of the chimneys have been rebuilt or extensively repaired, the present chimney arrangement appears to be original. This is because, given the framing, there is no other place the chimneys could possibly have been during a previous period. Also, the present chimneys exhibit brickwork which is obviously old.

Shortly after the house was built the rear portion of the ground level was enclosed. In the late 19th century the front portion was enclosed with wood framing, and a new, more steeply pitched roof was built. The resulting enlarged attic was lit by a pair of large dormers. Although these dormers are an ungainly addition to the building, they are slated to be removed in an upcoming restoration. The old staircase which provides access from the central hall to the attic was taken from an old house and installed at St. Maurice in the 1930's. In 1970 the framed enclosure of the ground level front portion was replaced with a brick enclosure.

The house is supported on piers made of soft brick with coarse sand and lime mortar. The piers on the front have been stuccoed over. Summer beams, sills, and joists are hewn with circular sawn lumber in the late 19th century attic.

The 5-bay front gallery has square pillars formed of nailed boards with molded capitals. The capitals have principal members which represent crude versions of the Doric astragal and echinus. The rear gallery columns are much simpler. The simple molding in the front gallery capitals is repeated around all exterior doors and windows of the main floor. It is also repeated in the pilasters which flank the four fireplaces. Each fireplace is surmounted by a crude entablature and molded shelf. The interior transom doors have finer ogee moldings and probably date from the late 19th century as do the four panel doors. Windows are 6 over 9 with fixed louver shutters and the front door has a transom and sidelights. The present shingled roof was installed in the 1930's. The house is sheathed in narrow gauge clapboards with flush board under the galleries.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES 1840's BUILDER/ARCHITECT Unknown

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Most of the antebellum plantation houses in the Natchitoches area strongly tended toward the conservative French colonial tradition. Greek Revival architecture made its appearance but only in terms of details (i.e. doorways, mantels, and occasionally pillars). By contrast, St. Maurice is a crude but classical style house featuring a pillared gallery and a 5-bay central hall plan with double rooms on each side. St. Maurice is probably the only extant Natchitoches area antebellum plantation house which features this type of planning. As a result, given its mantels, front door, and other details, together with its plan and gallery, St. Maurice can be seen as a high-water mark of Greek Revival plantation architecture in the area.

It is not known exactly when the house was built. Its architecture suggests the decade of the 1840's and the conveyance records on the property lend support to such a suggestion. In December, 1840, Edmund Walford Briggs bought for \$35,000 the land on which the house stands through a sheriff's sale. It was described as "a certain tract of land or plantation situated on the Rigolet de Bon Dieu. . . containing six hundred and forty acres. . . together with all the buildings and improvements thereon." Also part of the sale were several items declared to be associated with the plantation, including several plows and hoes, ten mules, two horses, a wagon, and 60 bales of cotton. There were in addition a number of slaves included in the sale. At the time of the seizure, almost all these items, as well as the land, belonged to Francis Nash Waddell, who had obtained the plantation from John Waddell in 1837. The inclusion of the additional items along with the tract suggests that F. N. Waddell had been carrying on an agricultural operation of moderate size on the plantation, and that there must have been a house associated with it.

Briggs did not keep the plantation long, selling it in early 1841 to William M. Lambeth. Lambeth held onto it for five years, selling it to William Prothro and John Waddell in 1846. At this time the plantation, consisting of more than 1500 acres with buildings and improvements and more than 60 slaves, brought a price of \$63,862.50. In 1847, Waddell sold his interest to Prothro, designating the lands as "the St. Maurice Plantation." The present house was almost certainly there by this time or shortly thereafter, given the size of the agricultural operation indicated by the sale of 1846 and given its architecture.

(continued)

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Menn, Joseph K. The Large Slaveholders of Louisiana--1860. New Orleans: Pelican Publishing Co., 1964. Pp. 430-431.

Natchitoches Parish Conveyance Records.

(continued)

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY approx. one

UTM REFERENCES

A	15	503320	3513225	B			
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C				D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Boundaries encompass a 150 ft. x 150 ft. square, centering on the house which also provides for the front and rear yards.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Robert N. Smith, Architect/Owner

ORGANIZATION

DATE

November 2, 1978

STREET & NUMBER

TELEPHONE

#3 Ducournau Square

(318) 352-8957

CITY OR TOWN

STATE

Natchitoches

Louisiana 71457

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

SIGNATURE

Edward P. ...

TITLE

State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE

1-8-79

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

4/3/79

ATTEST:

William Lebovich

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

March 30, 1979

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED FEB 5 1979

DATE ENTERED APR 3 1979

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 2

William Prothro (1801-1853) came to Louisiana from South Carolina and in 1846 or 1847 settled at St. Maurice. Until his death in 1853, he operated the plantation along with a trading post, a ferry, and a riverboat landing on the Red River. According to the 1850 Census, his holdings were worth about \$87,000, and he was master of more than a hundred slaves. But in 1853 tragedy struck the family as William Prothro, his wife, several of their children, and many of their slaves died in a yellow fever epidemic.

Dr. David H. Boultt was appointed administrator of the succession of William Prothro. Sometime in the mid-1850's, Joshua and James E. Prothro, cousins of William Prothro, purchased 720 acres of St. Maurice Plantation. The remainder, including the house, was bought by Boultt for \$116,000, and he remained its owner until 1868.

Boultt arrived in Natchitoches Parish in the 1830's and soon became rather prominent, serving as parish coroner and as a member of the parish police jury. As of 1860, he seems to have been prospering. According to the census of that year, he owned 3000 acres of land, of which 1100 were improved, and 129 slaves. The value of his personal property was listed as \$160,000, and that of his real property as \$150,000. The year before, his lands had produced 8000 bushels of Indian corn and 400 bales of ginned cotton (400-pound bales).

Boultt served in the Confederate Army and was twice captured. St. Maurice also played a minor part in the war. In 1864, six Federal gunboats were stationed at St. Maurice while Union General Banks marched north toward Shreveport. On April 14, 1864, Confederate soldiers under General Liddell attacked the gunboats and a brief battle followed which could be seen from the steps of the home at St. Maurice.

After the war, Boultt was apparently associated with the infamous West-Kinball Clan, a gang of cut-throats and robbers in the area. Boultt was alleged to have played an important role in the late 1860's in the murder of a paymaster/quartermaster in the U. S. Army and in the burning of the courthouse in Winnfield. During this period he also served as parish tax collector in the local Radical Republican government and as such made many enemies. In 1875 he left the area never to return, his departure apparently caused by threats on his life.

Since the Winn Parish Courthouse burned in 1868 and again in 1886, it is impossible to establish with certainty an account of the ownership of St. Maurice Plantation during the period. According to some sources D. R. Carroll bought it in 1868, and somewhat later sold it to Dr. Henry M. Prothro. In 1882 or 1883, the plantation was sold to the New York Lumber Company, which hoped to make St. Maurice into a sawmill town on a railroad. There was a brief boom,

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	FEB 5 1979
DATE ENTERED	APR 3 1979

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 3

but the ambitious enterprises of the company soon failed. In 1886 the home and fifteen acres of land were sold to E. W. Teddlie for about \$500.

Teddlie ran a store and ferry at St. Maurice. The house continued to be occupied by the Teddlie Family until 1933. At that time it was sold to Judge Thomas Milling, the son of Mrs. E. W. Teddlie by her first marriage. Milling was a vice president of Standard Oil Company and a St. Mary Parish judge. They lived in the house for a time and sold it in 1946, after which it passed through the hands of several owners until it was sold to Luther Small in 1957. Small was a black man who said that his great-grandmother was a slave for the Prothro family on St. Maurice. In 1970, Small sold the house to the current owners, who undertook its restoration.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED FEB 5 1979

DATE ENTERED APR 3 1979

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 9 PAGE 2

Pinder, Dennis. "Historic Centuries Awaken With Rebirth of St. Maurice Mansion."
Research report in National Register nomination file for St. Maurice
Plantation, State Historic Preservation Office, Baton Rouge.

Winn Parish Conveyance Records.

Ward, Jim. "Prothro Mansion in Winn Parish Emerges to Share Its History." Baton
Rouge Sunday Advocate, 21 January 1973.



1. St. Maurice Plantation Home and Grounds
2. St. Maurice, LA *Winn County*
3. Bob Smith
4. Fall 1977
5. #3 Ducournau Square, Natchitoches, LA
6. Entrance front
7. No.1

FEB 5 1979

APR 3 1979

St. Maurice

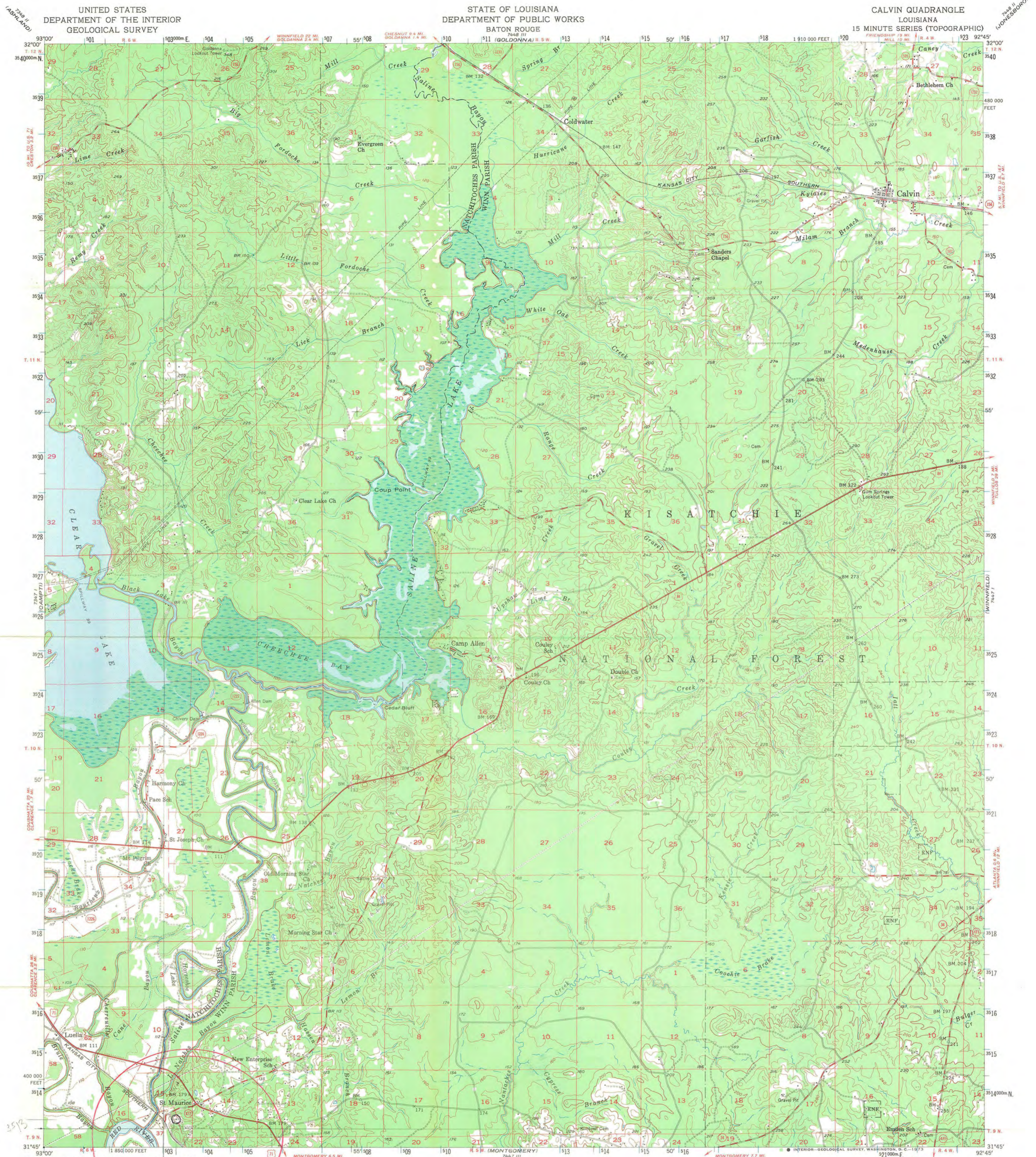


1. St. Maurice Plantation Home and Grounds
2. St. Maurice, LA
3. Bob Smith
4. Fall 1977
5. #3 Ducournau Square, Natchitoches, LA
6. Interior view
7. No.2

Winn County

FEB 5 1979 APR 3 1979

St. Maurice



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
 Control by USGS, USCGS, and Louisiana Geodetic Survey
 Culture and drainage in part compiled from aerial photographs taken 1950. Topography by planetable surveys 1954-1955
 Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
 10,000-foot grid based on Louisiana coordinate system, north zone
 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 15, shown in blue

UTM GRID AND 1983 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

Structure located inside Black circle

St. Maurice Plantation
 15/503320/3513225

SCALE 1:62500
 0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
 0 3000 6000 9000 12000 15000 18000 21000 FEET
 0 1 2 3 4 5 KILOMETERS

CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
 DASHED LINES REPRESENT 10-FOOT CONTOURS
 DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
 FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225 OR WASHINGTON, D. C. 20242
 AND BY THE STATE OF LOUISIANA, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA 70804
 FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty	Light-duty
Medium-duty	Unimproved dirt
U.S. Route	State Route

RECEIVED
 FEB 5 1979
 NATIONAL REGISTER

CALVIN, LA.
 N3145-W9245/15
 1955
 AMS 7447 IV-SERIES V785

APR 3 1979

79001104

Property St. Maurice Plantation Home and Grounds

State La. (Vinn)

Working Number 215.79.229

TECHNICAL

Photos 2
Maps 1

CONTROL

pl
OK 2.6.79

Although lengthy history of ownership is included and describes prominent families, property is justified solely on basis of architecture - emphasis is placed on original structure, despite what appear to be major series of late 19th century alterations. Note intent to remove donor windows. Perhaps this should be deferred until after "restoration" is done.

HISTORIAN

Shafy
3.26.79
Return/Dis...

Justification for architectural significance based on Greek Revival influences on Lake area house plan - raised on pillars. - Removal of corners perhaps unnecessary - I would have been happier with more information on changes. but I can ->

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN

accept
Braham
3.26.79

ARCHEOLOGIST

OTHER

HAER

Inventory _____
Review _____

Well presented property - but defer to Review Unit Chief on policy about building change. Shafy 3.29.79

REVIEW UNIT CHIEF

eligible property as antebellum structure. denotes one minor issue

accept
Lebovich
3/30/79

BRANCH CHIEF

KEEPER

National Register Write-up _____
Federal Register Entry 5-1-79

Send-back _____
Re-submit _____

Entered APR 3 1979

TELEPHONE REPORT

OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

PROJECT: St. Maurice

TO/FROM: Paul Hartung

DATE: 3-29

ADDRESS:

PHONE:

STAFF MEMBER: Sheffy

DIVISION:

REPORT:

- call on the restoration

Paul talked in general about the current
Laurier porch for ante bellum - so
that there is strong desire to ^{start} early
appearance

He & Jonathan looked at the file,
they have found it very important raised cottage
they do not ~~want~~ consider the damage a
"healthy" addition or contribution.
State grant money will not be used in removal
but ^{are} ^{encouraging} the use of this
as state park property.

ENTRIES IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

STATE LOUISIANA

Date Entered APR 3 1979

Name

Location

St. Maurice Plantation

**St. Maurice vicinity
Winn County**

Also Notified

Honorable J. Bennett Johnston
Honorable Russell B. Long
Honorable Thomas J. (Jerry) Huckaby

State Historic Preservation Officer
Dr. E. Bernard Carrier
Assistant Secretary
Office of Program Development
P.O. Box 44247
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804

NR Byers/bjr 4/9/79

For further information, please call the National Register at (202)343-6401.

NATIONAL REGISTER DATA SHEET

① NAME as it appears on federal register: St. Maurice Plantation
 ② OTHER NAMES: Prothro Home
 ③ date of entry: APR 3 1979
 ④ county code: 127

⑤ LOCATION street & number: off LA 477
 city / town: St. Maurice
 vicinity of: Winn
 state: LA
 county: S Central
 ⑥ NPS REGION: S Central

⑦ OWNER PRIVATE STATE MUNICIPAL COUNTY MULTIPLE FEDERAL (agency name)
 ⑧ ADMINISTRATOR:
 ⑨ EXISTING SURVEYS HABS HAER NHL NHTS
 ⑩ FUNDED? YES NO
 ⑪ CONGRESS. DISTRICT: 5
 ⑫ SOURCE of NOMINATION STATE FEDERAL
 if state who prepared form?

⑬ WITHIN NATIONAL REGISTER HISTORIC DISTRICT? YES, NAME NO
 ⑭ WITHIN NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK? YES, NAME NO
 ⑮ ACREAGE
 LOCAL PRIVATE ORGANIZATION

⑯ CONDITION
 deteriorated altered original site
 excellent ruins unaltered moved
 good unexposed reconstructed unknown
 fair unexcavated excavated
 ⑰ features:
 INTERIOR SUBSTANTIALLY INTACT-1
 NOT INTACT-0
 UNKNOWN-4
 NOT APPLICABLE-7
 EXTERIOR SUBSTANTIALLY INTACT-2
 NOT INTACT-0
 UNKNOWN-5
 NOT APPLICABLE-8
 ENVIRONS SUBSTANTIALLY INTACT-3
 NOT INTACT-0
 UNKNOWN-6
 NOT APPLICABLE-9

⑱ ACCESS YES-Restricted YES-Unrestricted No Access Unknown
 ⑲ ADAPTIVE USE YES NO
 ⑳ SAVED? YES
 ㉑ IS PROPERTY A HISTORIC DISTRICT? yes no

㉒ AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE:
 ARCHEOLOGY-prehistoric-2 COMMERCE-6 ENTERTAINMENT-26 LANDSCAPE ARCH.-15 LAW-16 POLITICS / GOVT.-21 RECREATION-28
 ARCHEOLOGY-historic-1 COMMUNICATIONS-7 EXPLORATION-12 LITERATURE-17 RELIGION-27 SETTLEMENT-29
 AGRICULTURE-3 CONSERVATION-8 HEALTH-27 MILITARY-18 SCIENCE-23 URBAN PLANNING-31
 ARCHITECTURE-4 ECONOMICS-9 INDUSTRY-13 MUSIC-19 SOCIAL / HUMANITARIAN-24 OTHER (SPECIFY)
 ART-5 EDUCATION-10 INVENTION-14 PHILOSOPHY-20 TRANSPORTATION-25
 ㉓ CLAIMS: explain
 'first'
 'oldest'
 'only'

㉔ functions
 WHEN HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT:
 CURRENTLY:
 ㉕ dates of initial construction:
 major alterations:
 historic events:
 ㉖ ETHNIC GROUP ASSOCIATION

㉗ architectural style(s):
 ㉘ architect:
 ㉙ master builder:
 ㉚ engineer:

㉛ landscape architect / garden designer:
 ㉜ interior decorator:
 ㉝ artist:
 ㉞ artisan:
 ㉟ builder/contractor:

㊱ NAMES give role & date
 PERSONAL:
 EVENTS:
 INSTITUTIONAL:

㊲ NATIONAL REGISTER WRITE-UP

National Register of Historic Places

Note to the record

Correspondence related to removal



BILLY NUNGESSER
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

State of Louisiana
OFFICE OF THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE, RECREATION & TOURISM
OFFICE OF CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

RICHARD H. HARTLEY
DEPUTY SECRETARY

KRISTIN P. SANDERS
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

October 18, 2018

Nancy Welch Little
424 Mansion Rd
Natchitoches, LA 71457

RE: Delisting of St. Maurice Plantation, Winn Parish, LA

Dear Ms. Little:

The purpose of this letter is to notify you of our intent to petition for the removal of the above referenced property from the National Register of Historic Places, a process known as delisting. This step is important as we strive to maintain an accurate record of properties in our state that are listed in the Register, still extant, and maintain integrity per National Register Criteria. In many cases, buildings were destroyed many years ago and the official delisting paperwork was not completed. We have made this task a priority for 2018. Per information from the Winn Parish Tax Assessor, you are the current owner of the land where the listed resource once stood. As part of this process, we are required to notify the current owner of this action.

St. Maurice Plantation was listed on the National Register on 4/13/1979. According to the Federal National Register regulations [36 CFR 6-.15 (a)(1)], a property may be delisted if it has ceased to meet the criteria for listing on the National Register because the qualities which caused it to be originally listed have been lost or destroyed. Per current aerial photos of the site and a 1981 newspaper article, the building was destroyed by fire and is no longer standing. Because the building, and its qualities that caused it to have been listed, are destroyed, this property will be proposed for removal from the National Register. The final delisting decision will be made by the Keeper of the National Register at the National Park Service.

The regulations [36 CFR 60.15 (g)] require that the property's owner be given an opportunity to comment and the chief elected official notified of the proposed action. If you choose to comment, please respond via letter by **November 26, 2018** to the following address:

Kristin Sanders
State Historic Preservation Officer
Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation
PO Box 44247
Baton Rouge, LA 70804

If you have questions concerning the delisting petition or any other National Register issue, please contact National Register Coordinator, Jessica Richardson, by email at jrichardson@crt.la.gov, or by phone at 225-219-4595.

Sincerely,

Kristin Sanders
State Historic Preservation Officer



BILLY NUNGESSER
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

State of Louisiana
OFFICE OF THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE, RECREATION & TOURISM
OFFICE OF CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

RICHARD H. HARTLEY
DEPUTY SECRETARY

KRISTIN P. SANDERS
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

October 18, 2018

Allen McCartney, President
Winn Parish Police Jury
PO Drawer 951
Winnfield, LA 71483-0951

RE: Delisting of St. Maurice Plantation, Winn Parish, LA

Dear Mr. McCartney:

The purpose of this letter is to notify you of our intent to petition for the removal of the above referenced property from the National Register of Historic Places, a process known as delisting. This step is important as we strive to maintain an accurate record of properties in our state that are listed in the Register, still extant, and maintain integrity per National Register Criteria. In many cases, buildings were destroyed many years ago and the official delisting paperwork was not completed. We have made this task a priority for 2018.

St. Maurice Plantation was listed on the National Register on 4/13/1979. According to the Federal National Register regulations [36 CFR 6-15 (a)(1)], a property may be delisted if it has ceased to meet the criteria for listing on the National Register because the qualities which caused it to be originally listed have been lost or destroyed. Per current aerial photos of the site and a 1981 newspaper article, the building was destroyed by fire and is no longer standing. Because the building, and its qualities that caused it to have been listed, are destroyed, this property will be proposed for removal from the National Register. The final delisting decision will be made by the Keeper of the National Register at the National Park Service.

The regulations [36 CFR 60.15 (g)] also require that the property's owner be given an opportunity to comment and the chief elected official notified of the proposed action. If you choose to comment, please respond, via letter by **November 26, 2018** to our office.

Kristin P. Sanders
State Historic Preservation Officer
Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation
PO Box 44247
Baton Rouge, LA 70804

If you have questions concerning the delisting petition or any other National Register issue, please contact National Register Coordinator, Jessica Richardson, by email at jrichardson@crt.la.gov, or by phone at 225-219-4595.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Kristin Sanders".

Kristin P. Sanders
State Historic Preservation Officer

From the Louisiana Digital Library caption for a photo of St. Maurice in the 1970s:

“ Built in 1826 by the wealthy Prothro family of South Carolina on land acquired from Alexander O'Riley, St. Maurice is now under restoration by private individuals. The home served as an important resting place along the El Camino Real and the Natchitoches - Monroe Military highway during its early years. The house burned June 5, 1981.”

State Library of Louisiana, “the Louisiana digital library”
<http://www.louisianadigitallibrary.com/cdm/ref/collection/LHP/id/3959>

The columns and foundation were all that were left at the time and based on current aerial views, these are now gone too.

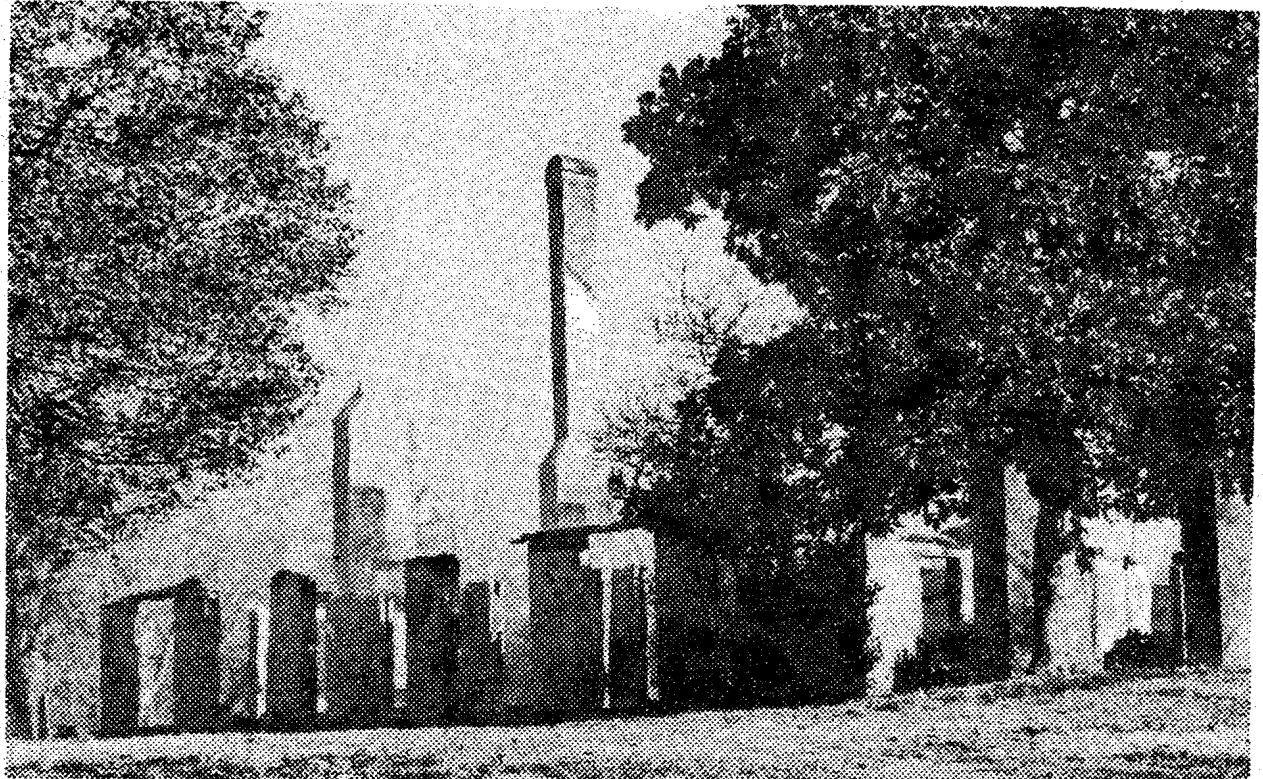
Death in a nighttime blaze

By DAWSON CORLEY

The old plantation home at St. Maurice was through many of its years known as the Prothro Mansion. What makes this house significant other than its existence through many years? Many have survived as long. What history played out various scenes there that justifies remembering? Some notables stayed at the home but they stayed numerous other places as well. A Civil War battle raged nearby and the house was easy target for Union gunboats, but many places in Louisiana and the South can claim the same distinction. What details or features of the home's construction warrant mention? There was nothing in the structure's creation that made it architecturally a standout over many like it.

What dictates time and space for mention of St. Maurice has little to do with the home's personality or life, rather its death. When fire completely destroyed the more than 150-year-old house in January of this year, it vanished with little mention outside the immediate area in which it had stood and been so loved and admired. For although St. Maurice was a river house, it was not a part of the Mississippi's Grand Parade, the Felicianas' dwindling plantation treasures or the bayou country's scattered antebellum relics. Standing high on a bluff above the Red River, St. Maurice was an example of plantation culture as it had thrived and in more recent years survived in the northwest part of Louisiana.

Located east of Natchitoches near the small community of St. Maurice, the property on which the home was built dates to land grants by the Spanish government, this particular tract first issued to Ignatio Sequin prior to 1813. Sequin sold the land in November of that year to Jacques Paillette, and the land exchanged hands several more times before Dennis Fort purchased it in Decem-



Only the brick chimneys and columns remain

Emily Ann Prothro that would give the home its most noted period in history.

Standing high on a bluff overlooking the Red, the home was an impressive one, particularly in this section of the state where plantation architecture never reached the dramatically grandiose attitudes so popular among wealthy planters to the south.

in addition to the plantation itself, the ferry, trading post and riverboat landing at the river crossing. Guest houses were added to the plantation to accommodate the many travelers seeking shelter and food.

Cotton was cultivated, the daily work of a plantation carried out, while the ferry and trading post operated at the river crossing nearby. A sense of elegance in this country atmosphere was always part

try's scattered antebellum relics. Standing high on a bluff above the Red River, St. Maurice was an example of plantation culture as it had thrived and in more recent years survived in the northwest part of Louisiana.

Located east of Natchitoches near the small community of St. Maurice, the property on which the home was built dates to land grants by the Spanish government, this particular tract first issued to Ignatio Sequin prior to 1813. Sequin sold the land in November of that year to Jacques Paillette, and the land exchanged hands several more times before Dennis Fort purchased it in December of 1819. Although for many years the home's erection has been attributed to the Prothro family who later owned the property, it is now believed that Fort constructed the house at St. Maurice Plantation in 1826.

After the home's completion, the property again changed hands several times before being bought in 1846 by William Prothro, who with many members of his family moved to north Louisiana from South Carolina. It was the family of William and

Only the brick chimneys and columns remain

Emily Ann Prothro that would give the home its most noted period in history.

Standing high on a bluff overlooking the Red, the home was an impressive one, particularly in this section of the state where plantation architecture never reached the dramatically grandiose attitudes so popular among wealthy planters to the south.

Situated at a major crossing of the Red, the plantation's accessibility resulted in a steady flow of visitors, including many noted guests. Near the junction of the Harrisonburg Road's section of the El Camino Real and the Monroe-Natchitoches Military Highway, anticipated as well as unexpected visitors were many who sampled the generous hospitality of St. Maurice. William Prothro operated,

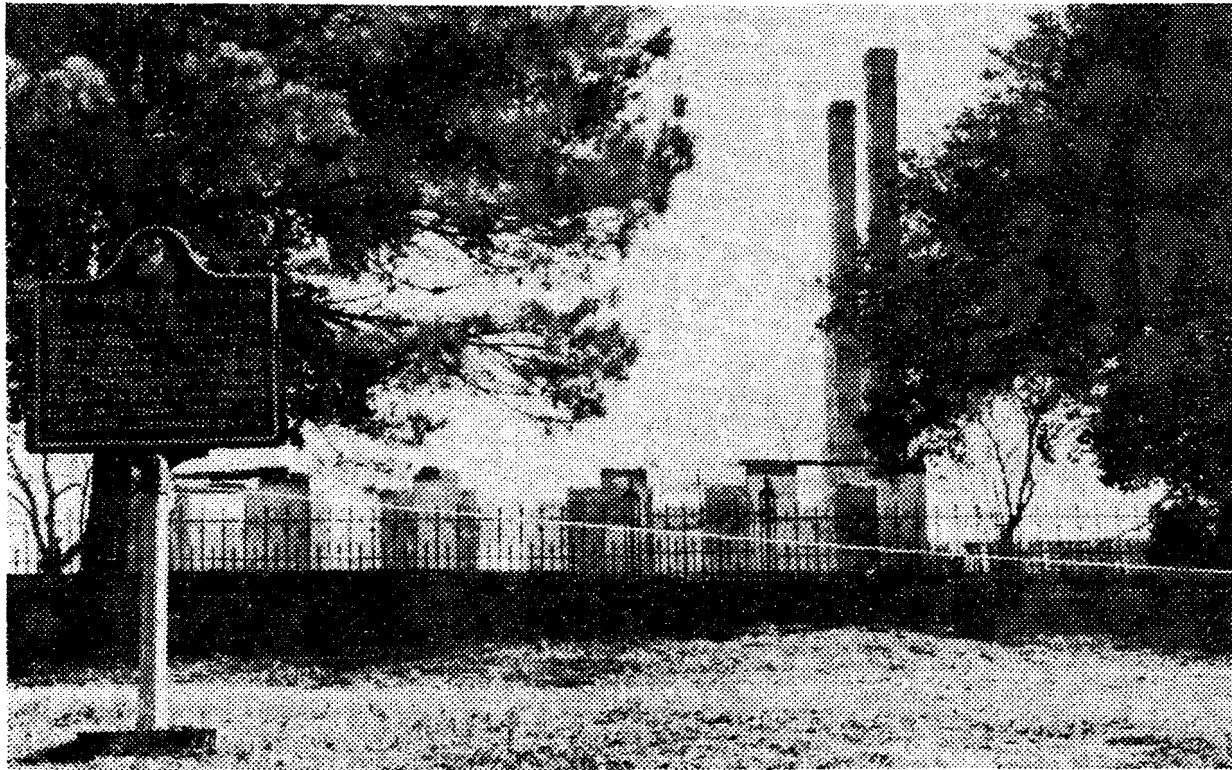
(Photos courtesy of *Winn Parish Enterprise*)

in addition to the plantation itself, the ferry, trading post and riverboat landing at the river crossing. Guest houses were added to the plantation to accommodate the many travelers seeking shelter and food.

Cotton was cultivated, the daily work of a plantation carried out, while the ferry and trading post operated at the river crossing nearby. A sense of elegance in this country atmosphere was always part of the life at St. Maurice, known for its lavish parties and bountiful Sunday dinners. Soon established as a social center for nearby Natchitoches, gala balls were held throughout the mansion and across its rolling grounds. Jefferson Davis is said to have attended one such event while his son-in-law, Zachary Taylor, stopped at the plantation on his way to assume command of American forces in the war with Mexico. Sam Houston supposedly plotted his military expeditions that won Texas her independence at St. Maurice. Davy Crockett and Jim Bowie are also names that survive as having been guests of William Prothro.

The happy life did not survive for the Civil War alone to bring bad tidings. In 1853, yellow fever visited the place and claimed several family members. Sanders Cecil Prothro supposedly went to New Orleans to get supplies for the plantation and returned with the sickness which had reached epidemic proportions downriver. Everyone at the plantation came down with the dread disease. William, his wife, Emma, two of their children and many of the plantation's slaves died. When the two surviving children had recovered, the place was ordered closed up. The fear of the fever was so severe that the Prothros wanted nothing else to do with a place that had been so disastrously affected.

The scene of Federal occupation during the war, Union gunboats were stationed at the crossing while General Banks marched on Shreveport. A battle on the river near St. Maurice occurred when Confederate troops led by General Liddell attacked the gunboats. Upon the defeat of the Union forces at Mansfield, General Banks took his retreating Union forces away from the fighting down the west side of the Red, destroying many plantations and much of Natchitoches along the way. Had they retreated east, St. Maurice might have been in the path of the vengeful general.



Historic marker at site

OT 79001104



BILLY NUNGESSER
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

State of Louisiana
OFFICE OF THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE, RECREATION & TOURISM
OFFICE OF CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

RICHARD H. HARTLEY
DEPUTY SECRETARY

KRISTIN P. SANDERS
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

December 11, 2018

James Gabbert
National Register of Historic Places
1849 C St, NW
Mail Stop 7228
Washington, D.C., 20240



RE: Delisting of St. Maurice Plantation, Winn Parish, LA

Dear Mr. Gabbert:

The purpose of this letter is to notify you of our intent to delist the above property from the National Register of Historic Places. Originally listed on the Register on 4/13/1979. Current aerial photos of the site and a 1981 newspaper article show that the building was destroyed by fire and is no longer standing. Per 36 CFR 60, Sec. 60.15 (a)(1), we are requesting that the above property be officially delisted based on the fact that the property has ceased to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register because the qualities which caused it to be originally listed have been destroyed. We have included a caption from a State Library of Louisiana photo and a newspaper article to support this claim. We have also included an email with comments from our state archaeologist about whether the property has archaeological significance.

We have notified the property owner and the chief elected official and have included copies of those letters with this submission. No responses were received.

If you have any questions concerning our request, please contact our National Register Coordinator, Jessica Richardson via email at jrichardson@crt.la.gov or by phone at 225-219-4595.

Sincerely,

Kristin Sanders
State Historic Preservation Officer

Enclosures

They are:

delist

- Gracelane Plantation, East Baton Rouge: my initial hunch is this site is likely far too disturbed to remain eligible under D; it's the site of a new neighborhood at 14444 Perkins Rd in Baton Rouge. It was where Ruelle De Grace Dr is. I think this one is pretty straight forward. From what I can tell, it was subdivided in 2003. There are no existing site forms associated with this site.

If there has been no investigation of the property, there is no way to assess eligibility. It can certainly be delisted for the structure, but nothing can be said whether an archaeological component exists or not. And even if a site form exists, the level of investigation often does not provide sufficient data for our office to make a recommendation of eligibility. IN those instances, we consider the archaeological component "undetermined" and requiring further work before a determination of eligible or ineligible can be made.

- Acadia Plantation, Lafourche: Building was torn down in 2014. Site has had one new house built to the southeast of the original house, but a large piece of the land is still open as it was historically. I imagine there was some site disturbance but not sure how much is too much, etc. I didn't see anywhere on the site form that said it is eligible under D or not (the NRHP eligibility database just says listed b/c the house technically still is)

Based on what is stated in the NRHP form, I would consider the archaeological site(s) to be eligible under D; they found sufficient intact deposits in several places back then; whether they still exist today is unknown, but based on available data, we would assume parts of the site are eligible.

*delist house, look at keeping listed under D
- figure out research questions*

- Land's End Plantation, DeSoto: No site for associated with this site; house burned in 1989. There were ruins still there at least in 2006. I have one name I can try to contact to see if the site has been disturbed.

Like for Gracelane, no archaeological investigation so no assessment is possible.

delist

- St. Maurice Plantation, Winn: No site forms associated with this site; house burned down in 1981 and chimneys and a foundation remained; it now appears that all of that is gone as well based on the current property description of "marked by a rock." It's a heavily wooded area.

delist

See Gracelane and Land's End

- Tezcuco Plantation, Ascension: site form 16AN30 – says the site is disturbed and that there is no research potential. House burned in 2002 and foundation and chimneys remain as well as oak allee. 16AN31 also covers the area where the house was and site form says Monroe Plantation. 16AN31 says unknown research potential and notes disturbance. This would make me think it can't say listed under D.

delist

The specific data for Tezcuco is that it is currently undetermined for its archaeological eligibility. The one recent site form only addresses the location of a cell tower which is only a small part of the site. There hasn't been any good systematic survey and testing of the house grounds to assess eligibility.

delist

- Darby Plantation, Iberia: 16IB120 – said it was highly vandalized at the time in 1976 (house burned in 1979 just before a rehab project started), form says that the site was potentially significant at the time, but didn't have a recommendation. It is now a golf course with houses and such so I'd err towards too disturbed to be archaeologically significant for NR.

Like the others, we don't have enough archaeological data to assess its eligibility.

Based on what I know about the NR and Criterion D, there needs to have been some sort of actual excavation done at the site or even shovel tests that have revealed any sort of importance, which is documented through site forms. So for those above that have been disturbed or do not have any site work associated with them, they would not be individually eligible under D. Would you concur on that? If at a later date, site work was done and artifacts found, they could potentially be relisted at a later date.

You are correct that there has to be some level of survey and then test excavations (in most cases) for a determination of eligibility to be made. In those cases where we lack those investigations, our office does not make an eligibility assessment other than to say "undetermined" (i.e., needing work to make an assessment). For these properties, they can certainly be delisted if the original nomination was based principally on the structure; it appears in most cases that the archaeology was not considered a contributing element to the nomination. The one exception is Acadia, where there has been enough work to recommend the archaeological component of the site eligible.

Thoughts? Advice? Am I on the right track in thinking these are all not eligible under D? I wanted to at least get your input before starting the paperwork.

Thanks!

Jessica

Jessica G. Richardson, MSHP

National Register Coordinator

Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation I PO Box 44247 I Baton Rouge, LA 70804

225-219-4595 (O) I 225-219-9772 (F)

www.louisianahp.org

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Removal

Property Name: St. Maurice Plantation

Multiple Name: _____

State & County: LOUISIANA, Winn

Date Received: 12/17/2018 Date of Pending List: _____ Date of 16th Day: _____ Date of 45th Day: 1/31/2019 Date of Weekly List: _____

Reference number: OT79001104

Nominator: _____

Reason For Review:

X Accept Return Reject 1/31/2019 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments: House burned to ground

Recommendation/ Criteria: Remove

Reviewer Jim Gabbert  Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2275 Date 1/31/19

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.