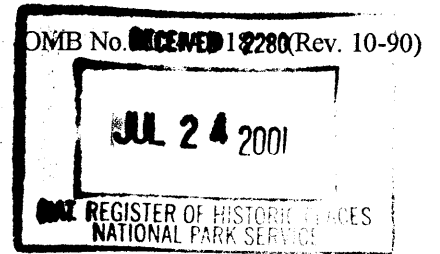


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

946



1. Name of Property

historic name Meadow Woods Plantation House
other names/site number Windham, Frances, House

2. Location

street & number 2479 Oktoc Road not for publication N/A
city or town Starkville vicinity X
state Mississippi code MS county Oktibbeha code 105 zip code 39759

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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 locally statewide
X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer Kenneth H. P. Paul
Signature of certifying official

July 17, 2001
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.
(See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. 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):

Entered in the
National Register 9/7/01

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check only one box.)	Category of Property (Check as many boxes as apply.)	Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources.)	
		Contributing	Non-contributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<u>1</u>	<u>5</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>1</u>	<u>5</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the NR

N/A

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>Domestic</u>	Sub: <u>single dwelling</u>
—	—
—	—
—	—
—	—
—	—
—	—
—	—

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>Domestic</u>	Sub: <u>single dwelling</u>
—	—
—	—
—	—
—	—
—	—
—	—
—	—

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Federal/Greek Revival
—
—

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick
 roof composition
 walls wood
 other wood/molding, paneling

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition on continuation sheet/s.)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 1

Name of property Meadow Woods Plantation House

County and state Oktibbeha, Mississippi

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

The Meadow Woods Plantation House at 2479 Oktoc Road in Starkville, Oktibbeha County, Mississippi, is a fine Federal/Greek Revival building located in a deep, landscaped yard to the west of Oktoc Road. Its rural setting, six miles south of Starkville, county seat of Oktibbeha County, has changed since the house was built as the center of a large cotton plantation complex, but maintains its identity as agricultural land with occasional residences. Meadow Woods is now in the hands of the fifth generation of the Rice family, early settlers in the county following the removal of the Native American Choctaw. Ante-bellum homes are rare in Oktibbeha County.

The house is located in yard screened from the road by shrubs and trees, some of which survive from the 19th century. Oktoc Road, which passes north and south in front of the house, was constructed in the early 20th century as an improvement over a "plantation" road linking Starkville with the stagecoach-and settlement-era Robinson Road. Oktoc Road is blacktopped, a rural road without sidewalks or gutters. Although the house faces the road, the road post-dates the house. Traces of an old road or road segment to the west of the house are still visible. The John Wellborn Oktibbeha County Survey Map printed in 1909 shows this earlier version. (Wellborn, 1909) The road served the plantation house, its vanished overseer's house, slave quarters, gin house, barns, animal shelters and a "nursery," and connected Meadow Woods with plantations to the north and to other Rice family plantations to the south, towards Robinson Road.

It is also shown as the road to Starkville in documentation done for a Mississippi State University PhD in history (Cockrell, Diss. p. 26, & Figure 2, p. 303, Journal) (A drainage ditch is shown to the east of the house near the location of the current road.) Surviving traces of the old road include a tree line and a depressed road bed. Oral tradition says the Rice family planned an extended, tree-lined lane to connect the house with Macon Road, about two miles to the southeast, but never built it. (Windham interview) On the old road about a mile to the north of Meadow Woods is the Outlaw/Page Home, known as "The Cedars," a vernacular Federal/Greek Revival house built c. 1836 by some of the same slave carpenters and brick masons.

The eastern facade of Meadow Woods is five-bay, with two large 9/9 double hung windows to either side of the central entry on the lower level and by 9/6 double-hung windows on the upper level. (See photo #1.) The house is L-shaped, having a perpendicular rear wing at the right (north) side. Siding is beaded weatherboard, except where plain weatherboard replacements have been made. A two-story, one-bay portico covers the central bay at both levels. A gable-front roof with multiple layers of moldings and boxed eaves covers the portico, which is supported on both levels by wooden Doric columns. Balustrades with simple rectangular posts and rounded rails enclose the upper porch and run along the north and south sides of the lower porch. The replacement porch floor is concrete. Wide, double-leafed doors on both levels are 8-paneled and have fitted screens. Door-width planks slide into brackets on the interior to "lock" the doors. (See photo #2.) The entry surround on the lower level has heavily-molded edges with mitred corners and overlights divided by half-circle and diamond mullions. (See photo #3.) The upper overlights are rectangular. The foundation is brick piers and skirting.

The northern elevation of the house is 6-bay on the lower level, 5-bay on the upper, with 9/9 and 9/6 double-hung windows and a brick exterior chimney. (See photo # 4.) A side entry which was originally used as the food-delivery door from the original kitchen has a mid-20th century shed-roofed side porch built over it and another side door. Both doors have beveled panels and were slave-made. Trim details on windows and roof match those on the facade. Brick foundation piers with brick infill are visible behind yard plantings.

The rear, western elevation of the house, has the perpendicular, two-story, gabled wing at the left (north), 9/6 windows upstairs,, a brick exterior chimney, and a concrete-floored, screened-in, shed-roofed porch downstairs. (See photo # 5.) Rear double-leafed doors are similar to, but simpler than the entry doors on the 10-foot-wide central hall. Lower story windows are 9/9, matching the facade. A bathroom addition to the rear wing extends into the porch even with the edge of the central doors.

The southern elevation of the house has the shed-roofed, one-story rear porch at the left, and the two-story gabled end of the main house at the right (east). (See photo #6.) Windows on upper and lower elevations, foundations, and trim details match those on the other

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7,8 Page 2

Name of property Meadow Woods Plantation House

County and state Oktibbeha, Mississippi

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY, CONTINUED

elevations. A brick exterior chimney is located between windows on both levels

Five other structures or buildings ranging in age from the early to late 20th century occupy the grounds at Meadow Woods. (See photos #7,8.) The oldest of these is a frame, weather boarded structure that served as a well house and dairy storage area in the mid-20th century. A frame, side-gabled, weather boarded building housing the original kitchen and a sewing room burned in the 1930s and was replaced by a similar structure built farther from the house. (See photo #8.) Bricks, a fireplace beam and sills from the original kitchen were reused in the outbuilding, which has become a guest house with the addition of a kitchen and bath under a shed roof on the north. Other outbuildings include a 20th century privy, a garage, and recent a shed-roofed storage building to the west of the main house. A segment of the road bed and the sites of one or more other plantation buildings may be located on the 22-acre-parcel

On the interior, the original floor plan is largely intact. A ten-foot-wide central hall on both levels provides air circulation and houses the half-turn stairs. (See floor plan, photo #9.) The original and surviving plan of the house is a reverse "L," with a one-and-a-half room deep wing attached at the rear of the main north-south mass. Both sections of the house are one-room wide and two stories tall. Exterior brick chimneys centered on the gables at the north, south, and west ends once served the six interior fireplaces, one in each main room of the house.

Intact interior features include 14-foot ceilings, tongue-and-groove heart pine floors, painted woodwork (including two doors with surviving faux bois or "culling," and fireplace mantels. Five original fireplace mantels survive and one was copied for the parlor in the 1930s after the original was damaged in a fire. The five original wooden fireplace mantels were carved, according to oral history, by a slave named Timmy (or Tammy) Cooper. All are variants on the Federal style, most with slender, attenuated columns and highly refined medallions or other central motifs. (See photo 10.) Changes to the interior have included: the early construction of a wall to separate the dining room from the side entry and the transformation of this space into a kitchen; the addition of a bathroom on the south side of the rear wing (c. 1948); paneling and vinyl floor covering in the parlor (c. 1965); the addition of a door between the "Virginia room" above the master bedroom and adjoining upstairs bedrooms (c. 1870); and the addition of the screened rear porch c. 1965.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Criterion C: Architecture

The Meadow Woods Plantation House at 2479 Oktoc Road near Starkville, in Oktibbeha County, Mississippi, is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for its outstanding vernacular, transitional Federal/Greek Revival architecture. Though an early and a rural house, it exemplifies details of both high-style Federal and Greek Revival architecture built throughout the ante-bellum South from the Caucasian early settlement of the land until the Civil War. Of particular note in the case of Meadow Woods are the fine wood and brick details crafted by African-American slaves. Dated 1839-41, the house would have been among the earliest in the county; those built in the first decade after the Dancing Rabbit Creek Treaty which opened up Choctaw lands to white settlers.

Meadow Woods exemplifies, both in construction details and in design, an unusually sophisticated rural Mississippi style of building. Its frame is constructed with mortise-and-tenon joinery. Its siding may be indicative of other, inaccessible structural elements such as joists and sills. The siding is cypress weatherboarding, with a narrow bead on the edge. This sophisticated millwork, together with several styles of original wood molding, indicates that trained carpenters with good equipment produced the building materials from locally available woods. The combined Federal-Greek Revival style of the house also indicates a knowledge of current and evolving architectural style and a considerable talent at rendering raw materials into the components necessary to reproduce Eastern "tastes" on the frontier.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 3

Name of property Meadow Woods Plantation House

County and state Oktober, Mississippi

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE, CONTINUED

Its probable builder and its first owner was "Judge" John P. Thompson, shown in the 1840 Oktober County census in a household with eight children under 15 years of age and five adults. The total household number of 73 included 60 slaves, 26 of whom were less than 10 years old. Thirty-six of his householders were employed "in agriculture." Thompson bought the land in February, 1838, from Daniel and Stacy Green of Sumter County, Alabama. (Deed Book 4, p. 519, Oktober County Probate Records) He paid \$1,920 for 320 acres in Section 6, Township 17, Range 15 East, "a certain tract of land subject to sale at Columbus..." which had been bought on speculation by Green, one of the principles in the Massachusetts and Alabama Land Co. (Green and his company bought many large tracts of land as the U.S. Government divided up and sold off the former Choctaw Indian lands, as shown in early county deed books.)

Historic Summary

John P. Thompson's name appears fairly regularly in early Oktober County Deed Books. He apparently dealt in land sales, as he appears frequently as a witness in land sales not involving his own property. Judge Thomas Battle Carroll, whose county history notes were gathered together and published as a book in the mid-20th century, thought Thompson had established an early seasonal landing on Tibbee Creek for use as a cotton shipment point in addition to his land dealings. (p. 55) Carroll mentions J.P. Thompson among "the largest landowners" in the county, along with Thompson's neighbor, Dossey Outlaw, and the land's next owner, John Washington Rice. (p.91) Carroll's book says "the Rice House dates to about 1842. Judge John Thompson, who married a Shaw, built it...and later sold it to John S. Rice." Carroll's book describes the house as "less roomy than many of the old residences..." but as "...one of the purest examples of the colonial farmhouse residence in this county..." (p. 96) Though Judge Carroll gave J.P. Thompson the honorific title of "Judge," no record could be found of Thompson holding a judge's seat in Oktober County.

Scant documentation is available about John P. Thompson or about the construction and the first years of the Meadow Woods Plantation House. More than one John Thompson is listed in the county in census records from 1837 through 1870. Conflicting identification information in deed records also makes information-gathering more difficult. Marriage records from Oktober County between 1825 and 1861 were apparently lost or burned, as none are available at the Oktober County Courthouse. Oral history provides the information that Thompson married Elizabeth P. Shaw, and that Elizabeth's mother, Honor Shaw, lived with them. This information is confirmed by Honor Shaw's tombstone, located in a family cemetery along with at least two others just to the southwest of Meadow Woods Plantation House on property that has since been sold. Limited marriage or family information is offered on the tombstone, which reads "sacred to the memory of Honor Shaw, who died Feb. 19, 1846, aged 54 years and seven months. Mother of Elizabeth Thompson." Other burials include "Jack Whitsett, son of J.P. and E.A. Thompson...three years, 11 months," and "Margaret," who died in 1841 at the age of 26. Additional unmarked burials may survive in the family cemetery. (Oktober County Cemetery Records, p. 60)

The most likely John Thompson listed in the 1850 census is listed in household #739. He is a 64-year-old farmer with property valued at \$9,440. Elizabeth A. Thompson is not listed, but children are Mary, 18, Sarah, 16, and David, 13. Extensive research in property and census records shows three John Thompsons with households in Oktober County between 1850 and 1870, but no clear and consistent information on which of them is John P. Thompson. T.B. Carroll reports in his notes that John P. Thompson, a South Carolina native, moved his family to the northern part of Oktober County following the sale of Meadow Woods and remained a large landowner until his death. No cemetery or probate records have been found to provide further information about the builder of Meadow Woods.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 4

Name of property Meadow Woods Plantation House

County and state Oktibbeha, Mississippi

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE, CONTINUED

John Saunders Rice, of Virginia, lived in South Carolina when his son, John Washington Rice was born in 1815. J. S. Rice was among wealthy eastern speculators who took advantage of the opening of Indian lands for white settlement. (Cockrell, Journal, p. 304) The senior Rice bought Meadow Woods more for investment for his family than as a home. Cockrell says that he visited, but did not live in the house before his death in 1848. (Cockrell, Diss. pp. 5,6) Following his father's death, John Washington Rice bought the plantation from his mother. He subsequently bought other southern Oktibbeha County properties, including a plantation owned by his brother, Ben, so that he eventually owned four Oktibbeha plantations: Meadow Woods (The Home Place), the Middle Place, the Lower Place, and The Agency (the site of the former Choctaw Land Sale Agency). He also bought properties in Noxubee, Winston, Coahoma and Bolivar Counties, among others, so that by his death in 1857, he owned 7,260 acres of Mississippi land. (Cockrell, Diss., p. 6)

John Washington Rice "attended Columbia University, earned a law degree, served in the Mexican War, and served one term in the South Carolina Legislature" before moving westward to join his father in the development of lands recently opened, according to an article Cockrell wrote for the Journal of Mississippi History in 1990. (p. 304) In 1851, J.W. Rice married Augusta Hopkins, a native Alabamian and a daughter of Judge Arthur Francis Hopkins, an early Alabama lawyer who served in the state's Constitutional Convention and later became Chief Justice of Alabama's Supreme Court. (Ibid.) The Rices established their home in Mobile, Alabama, and Mobile remained their first home until 1859, although they apparently spent summers in Oktibbeha County and made visits there. They and many of their slaves were members of Salem Baptist Church nearby. (Cockrell, Diss., p. 49) J.W. Rice was serving as a State Legislator from Oktibbeha County at the time of his death. In fewer than 10 years, J.W. Rice had acquired some 7,000 acres of land.

The Rice family's stewardship of the plantation is documented in Thomas Cockrell's 1989 Dissertation for the Department of History at Mississippi State University. Cockerell details the battles waged by all subsequent generations of the Rice family to hold onto and maintain Meadow Woods and other Mississippi properties. Rice's holdings diminished immediately after his death, as some of his lands were sold off to pay debts owed by his estate. Cockrell details these sales, Augusta's return to Mobile with their two children, Arthur H. (born, 1852) and Nannie (born, 1854), and the assumption of estate and plantation management by Augusta's brother-in-law, John J. Walker (Diss., pp. 66-75) For five years following the Civil War (1866-71,) Augusta and the children lived abroad, first in Paris and then in Dresden, because Augusta considered that living expenses would be lower.

Arthur H. Rice returned to Mobile and entered medical school at Alabama Medical College in 1871. He extended his medical studies at the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons beginning in 1873 and then established a practice in St. Louis, MO. Unhappy with the medical profession, he returned to take over control of Meadow Woods in 1876. (Cockrell, Diss., p. 123) By 1879, Augusta had moved on to live with family members in Mobile and Birmingham. (Ibid.) Arthur made changes to the operations of the Meadow Woods and "managed to keep the plantation in family hands throughout the late nineteenth century," according to Cockrell's Journal article. (p. 320) Arthur "diversified the crops raised, introduced scientific farming," and maintained a horse breeding and training operation in keeping with his appreciation of horses and horse racing. Arthur was elected to the Mississippi House of Representatives as a Democrat from Oktibbeha County in 1892. (Diss., p.163) He continued to practice medicine while farming at Meadow Woods, seeing hundreds of patients each year. (Ibid.) Arthur was among prominent men listed in Goodspeed's Atlas for Mississippi in 1893. (Near the end of his life, Arthur sold off the Lower Place, reducing the family holdings to the "Home Place," Meadow Woods. (Ibid.)

Arthur died in 1921, without a will, and the Meadow Woods acreage, 1740 acres total, was divided among his widow, Frances Mary Smith Rice, and their eight children. Family members each received an approximately 200-acre-parcel and portions of a \$67,000 estate. After Augusta died in 1927, her grandson Arthur H. Rice II bought the Meadow Woods Plantation House from the other heirs. When he died in 1932, his widow, Ellnora Richter Rice, inherited the house. (Diss., p. 176) Although Ellnora maintained ownership until the mid-20th century, she lived primarily in New Hampshire and Washington, D.C., visiting Meadow Woods primarily in the summers.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 5

Name of property Meadow Woods Plantation House

County and state Oktibbeha, Mississippi

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE, CONTINUED

During these years her sister-in-law, Nannie Herndon Rice, lived at Meadow Woods, first with her aging mother and then on her own with frequent visits and longer-term stays from other family members. Nannie Rice wrote about the deteriorating condition of Meadow Woods in a diary from 1927, later published as a section of A Memorial Anthology: "Things are coming to pieces. Our being here, clinging to the aged nest, hardly keeps things together..." She considered moving out and saving money toward repairs. (p. 64)

Cotton and governmental subsidies for cotton remained major sources of income for the family until after World War II, but the horse breeding operation ended with Arthur's death. Dairying, a growing industry in Oktibbeha County from the late 19th century into the mid-20th century, became increasingly important at Meadow Woods. In 1927, Arthur's daughter Nannie and Frederick Mellen, the husband of one of her sisters, joined their 400 acres around and near Meadow Woods to operate a dairy. The dairy was prospering by 1930, according to family records. Following World War II, Nannie's nephew, Horace Harned, Jr., returned to Oktibbeha County and agreed to help operate the dairy. (Cockrell, Journal p. 323) Nannie and Horace bought the house and 100 adjacent acres from Ellnora in 1948. (Diss. p. 176) By the time the purchase was made, Meadow Woods' operations had turned almost entirely to dairying and cattle production, as had much other former plantation land in Oktibbeha County.

Nannie H. Rice, like her father, sought a graduate education in the North, receiving a master's degree from Columbia University in 1911. She taught at the precursor to the Mississippi University for Women and at St. Mary's College in Dallas, Texas until she hired on in 1916 at Mississippi A. & M. College (now Mississippi State University.) She became the librarian of the General Library in 1932. When the greatly-expanded Mitchell Memorial Library was completed in 1950, Ms. Rice became Reference Department Head, a job from which she retired in 1958. (Mellen, Memorial, pp. 11-12) Before a stroke in 1960 and her death in 1963, Ms. Rice and Mrs. Horace Harned, Sr., organized hundreds of family documents and bits of memorabilia. The Nannie H. Rice collection, later donated to the MSU Mitchell Memorial Library by her family, formed the basis of Thomas Cockrell's dissertation and Meadow-Woods related articles, and provides an unusually complete history of the operations over time of a large agricultural property.

By 1950, cotton acreage on Meadow Woods' land had dropped to 10 acres. "The plantation moved to dairying and beef cattle, with cotton production virtually disappearing," Thomas Cockrell concluded in his dissertation. From a nearly 1800-acre single entity, the plantation had been split into 200 acre farms, which Nannie H. Rice and Horace Harned, Jr. repurchased so that by 1989, the total acreage was close to 1,000 acres. A World War II veteran, Harned combined his family's inherited acres and dairying operation with Ms. Rice's and created an "A" Class dairy, closing down the former Mellen-Rice Dairy.

In 1963, following Nannie H. Rice's death, Frances Rice Bartran Windham, one of Nannie's nieces, traded her 200 acres on the east side of Oktoc Road to her cousin, Horace H. Harned, Jr., for the Meadow Woods Plantation House, and about 22 acres. Harned and his family had built a house and his dairy on the east side of Oktoc Road and were not interested in living in the family house. (Windham Interview) Following her education at Mississippi University for Women, during which time she lived with her aunt Nannie, Mrs. Windham married and pursued science-related jobs in New York, New Jersey, Atlanta, and Laurel, Mississippi. She returned to the family land for the express purpose of restoring Meadow Woods. She oversaw a thorough repair effort in 1965 and continues to maintain the property for members of her immediate and extended family.

The Meadow Woods Plantation House and its surrounding acres are the most visible remains of what began as one of Oktibbeha County's largest, and one of the state's richest, cotton plantations. The survival of the house, together with its extensive documentation in the Nannie H. Rice Collection in the Special Collections Department at Mississippi State University's Mitchell Memorial Library, are crucially important to an understanding of the development of Oktibbeha County, Mississippi.

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.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.) N/A

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture _____

Period of Significance N/A _____

Significant Dates 1839-41 _____

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A _____

Architect/Builder Unknown _____

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS) N/A

- 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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other state agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository
Mississippi Department of Archives and History

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 9,10 Page 6

Name of property Meadow Woods Plantation House

County and state Oktibbeha, Mississippi

Section 9

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Agricultural and Manufacturing Census Records for Oktibbeha County, Mississippi, 1850-1870. Mitchell Memorial Library, Special Collections, Mississippi State University.

Cockrell, Thomas D. "Meadow Woods," 1839-1989: A Mississippi Plantation. Dissertation, Mississippi State University Department of History, 1989.

_____. "Meadow Woods Plantation: A Study In Transition," Journal of Mississippi History, Nov. 1990.

Carroll, Thomas Battle. Historical Sketches of Oktibbeha County, Mississippi. Gulfport, Mississippi: Dixie Press, 1931.

_____. Goodspeed's Historical and Biographical Memoirs of Mississippi, Vol. II. Chicago: The Goodspeed Publishing Co., 1891.

Mellen, Frederic Francis, Ed. Nannie Herndon Rice, A Memorial Anthology, 1886-1963. Jackson, MS: The Tucker Printing House, 1966.

Oktibbeha County, Mississippi. Probate Court and Land Deed Records, 1838 - 1870. Oktibbeha County Courthouse, Starkville, Mississippi

Rice Family Papers in possession of Frances Bartran Windham. Meadow Woods, Oktibbeha County, Mississippi.

Nannie Herndon Rice Collection. Mitchell Memorial Library, Special Collections, Mississippi State University.

Wellborn, John, H. "Map of Oktibbeha County". Drawn by P.K. Lutken, Department of Civil Engineering, A & M College, 1909.

Windham, Frances. Fifth generation Rice family member, interviewed at Meadow Woods Plantation by Joan Embree, Preservation Consultant, April 22, 2000.

Section 10

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

The North one-half of the North one-half of the Northeast one-quarter of the Southeast one-quarter and the Northeast one-quarter of the Northeast one quarter of the Northwest one-quarter of the Southeast one-quarter and the Southeast one-quarter of the Southeast one-quarter of the Southwest one-quarter of the Northeast one-quarter and the South one-half of the South one-half of the Southeast one-quarter of the Northeast one-quarter, all in Section 6, Township 17 North, Range 15 East, lying West of the Starkville and Macon public Road, containing twenty-three (23) acres, more or less.

USDI/NPS Registration Form

Property Name Meadow Woods Plantation House

County and State Oktibbeha, Mississippi

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 22 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
A	16 16	336320 336300	3693200 3693380	C	16	- 335820	- 3693140
B	16	336320	3693220	D	16	- 335810	- 3693240

 See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Joan Embree

organization Preservation Consultant

date October 25, 2000

street & number 1364 Lake Valley Road

telephone (662) 324-0410

city or town Starkville

state MS zip code 39759

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

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

name Frances R. Windham

street & number 2479 Oktoc Road telephone (662) 323-5859

city or town Starkville

state MS zip code 39759

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Section 10 Page 7

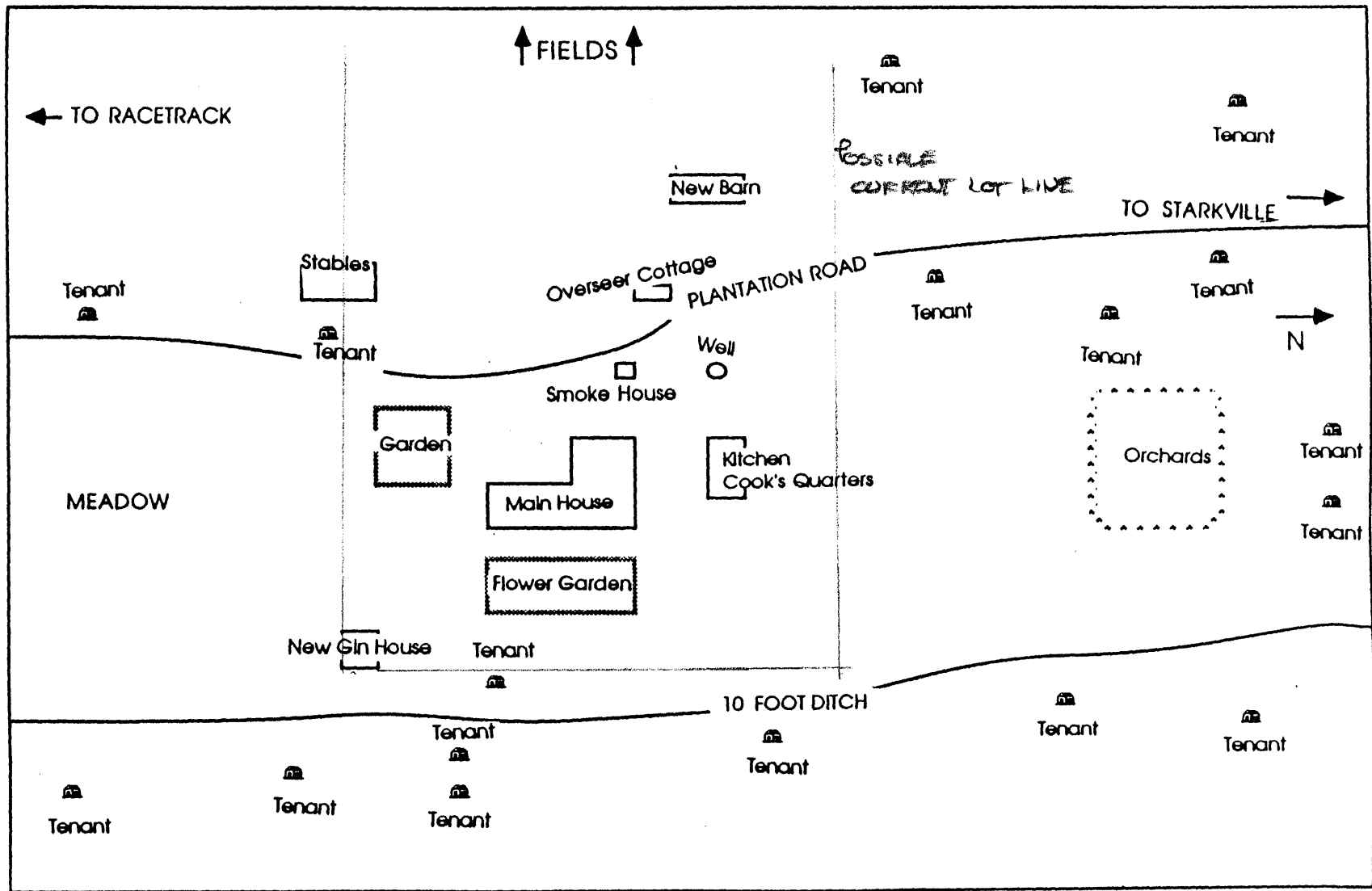
Name of property Meadow Woods Plantation House

County and state Oktober, Mississippi

Section 10, Continued

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the 22 remaining acres of the mid-19th-century Meadow Woods Plantation, including the plantation house and its immediate surroundings, current buildings, and potential archeological sites.

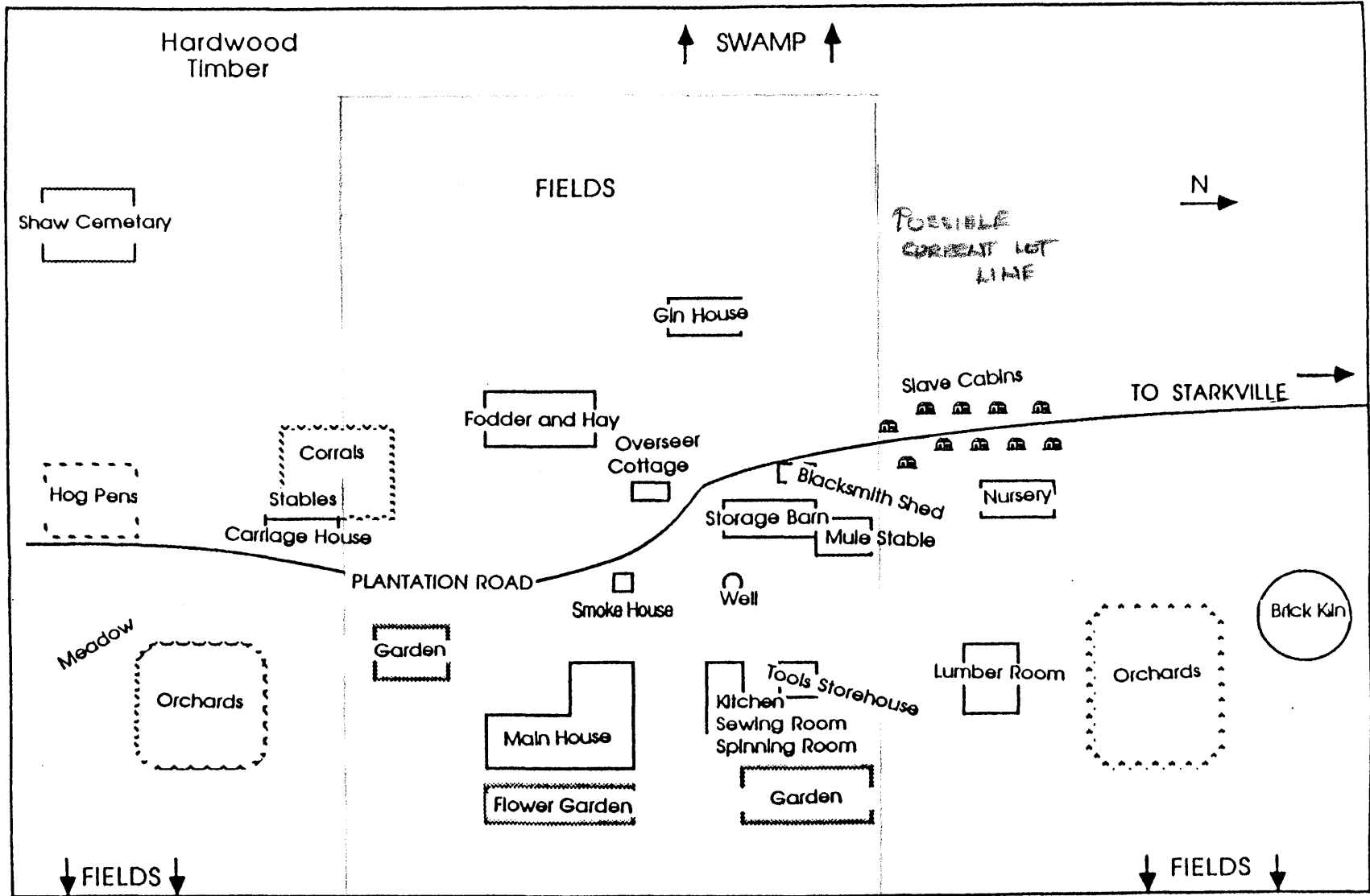


"MEADOW WOODS" PLANTATION LAYOUT, 1890 1,760 acres

(not to scale)

CONJECTURAL MAP FROM THOMAS COCKRELL'S DISSERTATION

NOT TO SCALE



"MEADOW WOODS" PLANTATION LAYOUT, 1850

1,750 acres

(not to scale)

CONJECTURAL MAP FROM THOMAS COCKRELL'S DISSERTATION

NOT TO SCALE

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Photographs Page 8

Name of property Meadow Woods Plantation House

County and state Oktibbeha, Mississippi

The following information is the same for all photographs:

- (1) Meadow Woods Plantation House
- (2) Starkville, Oktibbeha County, Mississippi
- (3) Joan E. Embree, preservation consultant
- (4) April, 2000
- (5) Mississippi Department of Archives and History

Photo 1-- View of the facade, view from east

Photo 2 -- View of entry doors and lock, view from west

Photo 3 -- View of entry and portico, view from east

Photo 4 -- View of north elevation, view from northeast

Photo 5 -- View of west elevation, view from southwest

Photo 6 -- View of south elevation, view from south

Photo 7 -- View of dairy building, view from north

Photo 8 -- View of rebuilt kitchen, view from east

Photo 9 -- View of interior, main staircase, view from east

Photo 10 -- View of interior, mantel, view from north