Form No. 10-300 (Rev. 10-74) PH \$ 36681)

DATA SHEET

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED SEP 2 0 1976

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INVENTURI	NUMINATION F	OKIVI DAT	E ENTERED VUI &	2 10/10	
SEE II	NSTRUCTIONS IN <i>HOW T</i> TYPE ALL ENTRIES (S	
NAME					
HISTORIC					
0ak1	and			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
AND/OR COMMON		•			
LOCATION	•				
STREET & NUMBER					
9 0	akhurst Drive		NOT FOR PUBLICATION	NOT FOR PUBLICATION	
CITY, TOWN	•		CONGRESSIONAL DISTR	RICT	
		VICINITY OF	Fourth	0005	
STATE Mic	sissippi	CODE 28	COUNTY Adams	CODE 001	
CLASSIFICA			TAGAMO		
CATEGORY		0747110	DDFO	ENT HOT	
DISTRICT	OWNERSHIPPUBLIC	STATUS		SENT USE	
X BUILDING(S)	X_PRIVATE	_XOCCUPIED UNOCCUPIED	AGRICULTURECOMMERCIAL	MUSEUM PARK	
STRUCTURE	BOTH	WORK IN PROGRESS	EDUCATIONAL	XPRIVATE RESIDEN	
SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	ENTERTAINMENT		
OBJECT	IN PROCESS	_XYES: RESTRICTED	GOVERNMENT	SCIENTIFIC	
	BEING CONSIDERED	YES: UNRESTRICTED	INDUSTRIAL	_TRANSPORTATION	
		NO	MILITARY	OTHER:	
OWNER OF	PROPERTY				
NAME					
STREET & NUMBER	and Mrs. George Lawr	ence Adams		<u> </u>	
• •	akhurst Drive				
CITY, TOWN	_		STATE		
	chez	VICINITY OF	Mississ	ippi	
LOCATION	OF LEGAL DESCR	IPTION	•		
COURTHOUSE. REGISTRY OF DEEDS,E	TC A1 C . C	. •			
·	Adams County Cou	rtnouse			
STREET & NUMBER	Courthouse Squar	e			
CITY, TOWN	1		STATE		
Natchez		Mississ	ippi		
REPRESEN	TATION IN EXIST	ING SURVEYS			
TITLE					
	ms County Landmark In	ventory			
DATE 197	4	FEDERAL _	_STATE X_COUNTYLOCA	L	
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS Na	tchez Metropolitan Pl	anning Commission			
CITY, TOWN			STATE	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
Na	tchez		Mississ	1pp1	

CONDITION

CHECK ONE

CHECK ONE

_XEXCELLENT __GOOD

__FAIR

__DETERIORATED

__UNEXPOSED

__UNALTERED XALTERED

XORIGINAL SITE

__MOVED DATE_____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Oakland is a one-story brick-and-stucco residence located on 3-1/2 acres south of Liberty Road at 9 Oakhurst Drive in Natchez, Mississippi. The main five-bay block, covered by a pyramidal roof, is flanked on each side by small wings with hipped roofs. A spacious gallery runs along the full sixty-one-foot width with simple square columns supporting a full entablature. The entrance is marked by a substantial battered-and-eared frontispiece containing a large transom, a two-paneled door, and large flanking panels where sidelights might normally be found. Floor-length six-over-nine windows give additional access to the interior and are unique in Mississippi because of their splendid mahogany sashes.

The rear elevation presents a variation of the regionally popular gallery-between-cabinets scheme by the extension of the end cabinets beyond the line of the main block for improved cross ventilation. In recent years, the rear gallery has been enclosed with glass set between the simple wooden columns. Principal architectural features of all the secondary elevations include the arched openings below a three-course watertable and the full entablature in brick.

Located a few yards behind Oakland is a two-story brick dependency housing a kitchen and quarters. Originally, this structure featured a cantilevered balcony along its six-bay front, but this interesting element was unnecessarily altered when supporting posts were added below in recent years.

The plan of Oakland provides for a broad center hall connecting the front and rear galleries, with the drawing and dining rooms occupying the forward half of the main block and large bedrooms the rear half. Directly off the dining room is the south wing containing a modern kitchen in a former pantry. For balance, a similar north wing was added off the drawing room a few years after the house was finished. Now used as a library, the addition may have originally provided for a schoolroom on the main floor and a "milk room" on the ground level. Connecting the two levels is a winding circular stair housed in an unusual cylindrical shaft. The plan is completed by the bed and bath rooms which occupy the rear cabinets.

The interior trim of Oakland is characteristic of the Greek Revival period but is substantially more chaste and sophisticated than many of its Mississippi contemporaries. Doors and windows are surrounded by wide battered-and-eared architraves which rise slightly on axis to approximate pediments. Paneling is found on all doors, jambs, soffits and on interior shutters fitted into splayed reveals. Large, beautifully proportioned plaster entablatures decorate the hall, drawing room and dining room, while the secondary chambers have only much simpler cornices. Mantels are of white marble or wood designed with pilasters supporting simple uncarved friezes and shelves. A single exception is found in a rear bedroom, where the mantel is of pink marble with an arched fire chamber, panel-like spandrels and a shielded keystone. Also of note are the marbleized baseboards in the center passage and the pairs of mahogany sliding doors between the drawing and dining rooms and the hall.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW

PREHISTORIC	ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	COMMUNITY PLANNING	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	RELIGION
1400-1499	ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	CONSERVATION	_LAW	SCIENCE
1500-1599	AGRICULTURE	ECONOMICS	LITERATURE	SCULPTURE
1600-1699	*ARCHITECTURE	EDUCATION	X MILITARY	SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
1700-1799	ART	ENGINEERING	MUSIC	THEATER
_X1800-1899	COMMERCE	EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	PHILOSOPHY	TRANSPORTATION
1900-	COMMUNICATIONS	INDUSTRY	POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	OTHER (SPECIFY)
		INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1838-1844

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Located at 9 Oakhurst Drive in Natchez, Mississippi, is "Oakland," a significant example of Greek Revival architecture and one of the most prominent "suburban villas" in the region. Although only a one-story structure, Oakland is monumental in character because of its excellent proportions, generous scale, and sophisticated detail. The interior space is complemented by fine Greek Revival plaster and woodwork and is considered among the best-calculated and best-executed interiors of its period in the state. In addition, Oakland is significant as the residence of several families important in the social history of Natchez, particularly during the Civil War era.

Oakland was constructed between 1838 and 1844 by Horatio Sprague Eustis (1811-1858), a native of Rhode Island who migrated to Natchez after graduation from Harvard in 1830. He was employed as a tutor to Catherine Chotard (1820-1877), whose family was described in 1837 as among "the most wealthy and inteligent [sic] part of this community" (Johnson p. 210). Her maternal grandfather was Stephen Minor, the last Spanish territorial governor of the Natchez District, and her father, Major Henry Chotard, served with great distinction at New Orleans with General Andrew Jackson (Claiborne, 1:345). Marrying Catherine Chotard in 1838, Eustis became one of the most aristocratic citizens of Natchez, and by 1844 he had constructed Oakland on 22.5 acres of land given to his wife by her father (Adams County Deed Book HH, p. 436). Eustis held title to the property until 1857, when the house was sold to a cousin, John Minor (Adams County Deed Book LL, p. 288), who was described as "a very superior gentleman . . . [who] spent his life in fox-hunting and giving dinner parties, and reading literary works" (Southern Claims Commission, Testimony of Julia A. Nutt, March 19, 1874). His wife was Katherine Surget Minor, whose plantations were estimated to be worth \$1,500,000.

It was under the Minor ownership that Oakland became significant as the local center of Union sympathies during the Civil War. When Federal troops occupied Natchez, Oakland served as a "perfect hotel for officers, Generals and all" (Southern Claims Commission, Testimony of Thomas H. Spain, May 24, 1875). According to Confederate General William T. Martin, John Minor's hospitality cost him dearly:

. . . Most all his associates, classmates and relatives were in the Confederate army, and they all showed him, in one way or another their disapproval of his course -- not only because he had not gone into the Army, but also because Mrs. Minor and

9	MAJOR	BIBLIOGRA	APHICAL	REFEREN	CES
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Adams County, Mississippi. Chancery Clerk. Deed Books, HH, LL, 6-F, 8-X. Mississippi Department of Archives and History. Microfilm. Claiborne, J. F. H. Mississippi as a Province, Territory and State. Jackson: Power and Barksdale, Publishers and Printers, 1880. **10**GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY _____3-1/2 UTM REFERENCES NORTHING ZONE VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES STATE CODE COUNTY CODE STATE CODE COUNTY CODE I FORM PREPARED BY NAME / TITLE

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

TITLE

William C. Allen, Architectural Historian	September 10, 1976
ORGANIZATION	DATE (601) 354-6218
Mississippi Department of Archives and History	(601) 334-0216
STREET & NUMBER	TELEPHONE
P. O. Box 571	
CITY OR TOWN	STATE
ackson Mississippi	

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL	STATE X	LOCAL
NATIONAL	JIAIL ***	

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.

Ellina R. Hilliano

State Historic Preservation Officer	September 10, 1970
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS NICLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER	
Agring Agrico DAT	E/8/21/01
OMECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIA PRESERVATION	
ATTEST: / /// Mult/h DAT	E 10-20-76
KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER /	

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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RECEIVED SEP 20 1976

DATE ENTERED OCT 2 1 1976

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 & 9 PAGE 1

himself were constantly entertaining the Federal officers at their house during the time they were there. That family, above all others, was regarded as the Union family of the place, by those who knew anything about them or had any social relations with them . . . the Minor family were in very bad odor with the Confederates . . . (Southern Claims Commission, Testimony of William T. Martin, December 12, 1877).

After the Civil War, John Minor continued to be abused by the citizens of Natchez until his "treatment from old friends and associates had been such that he didn't care whether he lived or died" (Southern Claims Commission, Testimony of William T. Martin, December 12, 1877). Minor died in 1869 at the age of 37.

Oakland continued to be occupied by the descendants of John Minor until 1949, when it was sold to Alan W. Granning (Adams County Deed Book 6F, p. 407), who subsequently subdivided the property leaving three-and-one-half acres around the residence. In 1960, title passed to Lawrence Adams (Adams County Deed Book 8X, p. 369), who has opened the house to the public each spring during the month-long Natchez Pilgrimage.

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES:

- Hogan, William R. and Davis, Edwin A. <u>William Johnson's Natchez</u>: <u>The Ante-Bellum Diary of a Free Negro</u>. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1951.
- Jackson. Mississippi Department of Archives and History. Statewide Survey File. Adams County. Oakland. Eustis and Minor family histories.
- Washington, D. C. National Archives. Testimony in the case of Mrs. Katherine S. Minor vs. The Southern Claims Commission. Typescript in the possession of Mrs. Lawrence Adams, Natchez, Mississippi.