

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Mississippi	
COUNTY: Adams	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

1. NAME

COMMON:  
Monmouth

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:  
East Franklin Street and Melrose Avenue

CITY OR TOWN:  
Natchez

STATE: Mississippi 39120      CODE: 28      COUNTY: Adams      CODE: 001

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Comments _____

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:  
Mrs. Anne G. Vaughan

STREET AND NUMBER:  
Arlington

CITY OR TOWN:  
Natchez

STATE:  
Mississippi 39120

CODE:  
28

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC:  
Office of the Chancery Clerk, Adams County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER:  
Market Street

CITY OR TOWN:  
Natchez

STATE:  
Mississippi 39120

CODE:  
28

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:  
Historic American Buildings Survey

DATE OF SURVEY: 1972       Federal     State     County     Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:  
Division of Prints and Photographs

STREET AND NUMBER:  
Library of Congress

CITY OR TOWN:  
Washington

STATE:  
District of Columbia

CODE:  
08

STATE: Mississippi

COUNTY: Adams

FOR NPS USE ONLY

ENTRY NUMBER

DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

## 7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Monmouth is a rather austere but superbly proportioned two-story common-bond brick residence consisting of main block and rear wing. A giant portico featuring four massive square columns (plaster-covered brick with molded bases and caps) spans the three central bays of the five-bay north facade. The latter and the west elevation, as well as an expanse of several feet on the east elevation, are plastered white and scored in places to resemble stone. The columns support a full entablature of architrave, frieze, and cornice crowned by a triangular pediment. The first floor of the portico is slate, and a balustrade of v-shaped design encloses the second-floor balcony. First and second-floor entrances at front and rear are identical, with 3-panel double-leaf doors of hand-carved wood recessed within casings trimmed with slender fluted pilasters. Semicircular fanlights with radial and swag muntins are framed by molded arches, which in turn are surmounted at center by wedges of keystone-shaped marble. Detached side lights are 6 over 6 with deep reveals and again with marble wedges with cabled fluting placed atop the lintels. Windows of the main block have 12 over 12 double-hung sashes, flat arches of rubbed brick, marble keystones, and (on the facade) 2-part wooden shutters. Two tall inside chimneys, stuccoed with flaring caps, project above the side elevations, which also feature dentiled bands running beneath the eaves. A two-level gallery with columns and entablature matching those of the facade extends across the rear elevation to the eastern bay where it turns at a right angle and continues along the east elevation of the rear wing. The wing is attached, corner to corner, to the southeast corner of the main block. The rectangular shape, brick fabric, hipped roof, and prominent chimneys of the wing repeat those features of the main house, but fenestration differs, being the later 6 over 6 sashes and lacking keystones in the flat arches. The interior consists of four rooms (of which one downstairs was originally Quitman's library) and a bath and is presently occupied by a tenant. Facing the wing across the rear yard is a detached common-bond brick service building with three chimneys, 9 over 6 fenestration, box cornice, and arcaded passageway on the east elevation. The ground floor was originally utilized as a kitchen, with individual servants' rooms upstairs.

The plan of the main block has the familiar symmetry of the period on both floors. The first-floor hallway is flanked on the east by parlor and drawing room and on the west by formal and family dining rooms. Upstairs are a hallway and four bedrooms. Interior finish is Federal, with decorated door openings on the first floor being especially noteworthy and characterized by fluted pilasters which support overdoors of friezes, pateraed endblocks, and projecting molded shelves.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

6. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- Pre-Columbian       16th Century       18th Century       20th Century  
 15th Century       17th Century       19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) ca. 1820

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- |  |  |   |  |
|--|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal              | <input type="checkbox"/> Education           | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric             | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering         | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Phi-        | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic                | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry            | <input type="checkbox"/> Philosophy           | _____                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture             | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention           | <input type="checkbox"/> Science              | _____                                    |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape           | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture            | _____                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art                     | <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture        | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Human-        | _____                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce                | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature          | <input type="checkbox"/> Itarian              | _____                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications          | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater              | _____                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation            | <input type="checkbox"/> Music               | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation       | _____                                    |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Monmouth was built ca. 1820 by John Hankinson, a relation of the prominent Schuyler family of New York, on an estate consisting of two adjacent 15-acre tracts which Hankinson had purchased from Jonathan Thompson. In 1823 John and Frances B. Hankinson mortgaged their property by deed of trust to John Henderson, Alexander C. Henderson, and Thomas Henderson. Two years later "the late residence of said John Hankinson known by the name of Monmouth" was sold at public auction to Calvin Smith for \$10,000 in order to satisfy the Hankinsons' indebtedness to the Hendersons. On March 11, 1826, Smith and his wife Priscilla conveyed the property to John Anthony Quitman for \$12,000.

Quitman was born on September 1, 1798, at Rhinebeck, New York, the son of Frederick Henry Quitman. The latter, a native of Prussia, attended the University of Halle and went as a missionary to the Dutch island of Curacao, where he was married to the daughter of the governor. Emigrating to New York State, Frederick Henry Quitman became a Lutheran minister of distinction and was president of the general synod of that church in the United States. His son was educated at Hartwick College in upstate New York and before he was 21 was an instructor at Mount Airy College near Philadelphia. Although directed by his father toward the ministry and specializing in modern and ancient languages, Quitman chose a legal career. In 1820 he went west to Ohio, where he was commissioned a lieutenant in the Ohio militia, made a Master Mason, and licensed to practice law. Arriving in Natchez a year later, he established himself as a successful attorney and was married on December 24, 1824, to Eliza, daughter of a local planter, Henry Turner of Woodlands.

Quitman was a successful candidate for the lower house of the state legislature in 1827 and the following year was unanimously elected chancellor of the state, in which position he served until 1834. Elected to the state senate in December of that year, he was named its president and acting governor until the governor-elect, Charles Lynch, was inaugurated the following January. Declining appointment to the state supreme court, Quitman during this period turned his atten-

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Cooper, J. Wesley. Antebellum Houses of Natchez. Natchez: Southern Historical Publications, Inc., 1970, pp. 104-105.

Duncan, Rosalie Q. "Life of General John A. Quitman." Publications of the Mississippi Historical Society, IV (1901), pp. 415-424.

Historic American Buildings Survey. "Monmouth." 1972: 12 photographs.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	31° 33' 19"	91° 23' 16"		0	0	
NE	31° 33' 19"	91° 23' 04"				
SE	31° 32' 16"	91° 23' 04"				
SW	31° 32' 16"	91° 23' 16"				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 38 acres

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

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:  
Dawn Maddox, Architectural Historian

ORGANIZATION: Mississippi Department of Archives and History DATE: 4/2/73

STREET AND NUMBER:  
Post Office Box 571

CITY OR TOWN: Jackson STATE: Mississippi 39205 CODE: 28

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison 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. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National  State  Local

Name R. A. McLemore  
R. A. McLemore

Title Director, Miss. Dept. of Archives and History

Date April 2, 1973

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date \_\_\_\_\_

ATTEST: \_\_\_\_\_

Keeper of The National Register

Date \_\_\_\_\_

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Mississippi	
COUNTY Adams	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

4.

Lucien C. Gwin, 116 Auburn Avenue, Natchez, Mississippi 39120  
CODE  
28

Lawrence P. Gwin, Attorney, Bay City, Texas 77414 CODE--42

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

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COUNTY Adams	
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7.

Between the parlor and the drawing room is a wide arched doorway with clustered fluted pilasters, circularly carved center blocks in the archivolt and soffit, and semi-elliptical fanlight with radial and swag muntins. The double sliding doors of this opening have been removed and stored in the attic. Wooden mantelpieces composed of Adamesque motifs (fans, paterae, columns) are on the second floor, with that in the parlor chamber being most elaborate. Downstairs the mantelpieces in the east rooms are beige-veined black marble and those in the formal and family dining rooms are white marble and white-painted wood, respectively. The stairway, offset in the rear of the central hallway, curves in a graceful quarter-turn with winders to the second floor. The handrail begins atop a cluster of slender, oval-section balusters on the curtail step and is supported in its ascent by a subsequent placement of two to a tread. Additional architectural detail throughout the house included crown and picture moldings, ceiling medallions, chair rails, black-painted baseboards, paneling beneath windows and within window and door casings, and corner cupboards.

In the nineteenth-century decor of Monmouth are several pieces associated with General John Anthony Quitman: a carved settee and side chairs in the entrance hall; a rosewood parlor set (sofa and two chairs) upholstered in wine-colored damask; and a sideboard in the family dining room. Two Gothic Revival prie-dieu chairs and a hatrack in the hall were among the original furnishings of Stanton Hall, and the dining room draperies of wine and gold say formerly hung in Arlington. Alterations dating to the mid-nineteenth century have changed the style of the exterior from Federal to late Greek Revival. Ca. 1853, General John Anthony Quitman added the rear wing and the rear gallery, according to the plans of James McClure, architect of Cincinnati. McClure submitted the following bid for actual construction:

I propose to furnish all the material & to do all the work according to the specifications for the additional building to your residence in Natchez, namely to furnish all the wooden materials & materials for painting and to finish the building complete the same as it is represented on the drawings, with those Exceptions that you are to do all the hauling [sic] of the materials from the river to the building, to furnish & to lay all the brick & Brick work, to do all the plastering & all above named Exceptions of your part, I will finish the said addition of 40 feet long by 21 feet wide, with a

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INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

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STATE Mississippi .	
COUNTY Adams	
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7.

gallery all around the Back of the old & new buildings the same as they are represented on the plans, for the some [sic] of three thousand Dollars.

When the new gallery was added, a new roof was placed over the rear slope of the roof of the main block, raising it and extending it over the gallery. The rear slope of the original roof, retaining most of its wood shingle covering, is intact beneath the newer roof.

The facade was remodeled in the same style as the rear of the house. Beneath the roof of the present portico, weathered wood shingles remain in place with flashing and framing outlining an uncovered triangular area where the gable roof of an earlier portico or pavilion was attached to the front slope of the main roof. The present deep entablature around the portico and across the facade gives further evidence of remodeling. It projects above the eaves, covers the tops of the window keystones and, on the return at the sides, abuts a smaller, simpler, and probably original dentil cornice. The only other known changes to the original plan are the bathrooms installed ca. 1918 on each end of the rear gallery as part of the complete restoration undertaken by Mrs. Hubert Barnum.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

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COUNTY Adams	
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(Number all entries)

8.  
tion to a number of private interests. He became president of a company organized to build a railroad from Natchez to Jackson, a director of the Planters' Bank, and a trustee of Jefferson College and Natchez Academy, in addition to operating cotton and sugar plantations.

Returning to public life in 1836, Quitman recruited and led a company of the Natchez Fencibles (which he had organized in 1824) to the relief of Texas in its struggle with Mexico. Although he took no part in the actual fighting, which ended before his arrival on the scene, Quitman was appointed brigadier general of the Mississippi militia upon his return. His service in the Mexican War, 1846-47, was outstanding, his command being the first to enter Mexico City upon its surrender. General Winfield Scott appointed him civil and military governor of the city and he was promoted to major general.

In 1848 Quitman was an unsuccessful candidate for the Democratic vice-presidential nomination, and the following year he was elected governor of Mississippi for a term marked by controversy surrounding the slavery question. He was opposed to the compromise measures of 1850 and advocated secession in the event that these could not be rescinded by constitutional amendment. It was during this time that he was offered command of the revolutionary forces attempting to liberate Cuba from Spain. He declined, but in terms so qualified that he was indicted by a federal grand jury at New Orleans for violating the neutrality laws of the United States. On the grounds that it was incompatible with the sovereignty of Mississippi for the governor to be the prisoner of another authority, he resigned, but the case against him was subsequently dismissed.

Quitman was elected to Congress in 1855 for the first of his two terms and was made chairman of the committee on military affairs. He expected the vice-presidential nomination at the Cincinnati convention of 1856 but was put aside for Buchanan and Breckinridge. Following a banquet for the former at the National Hotel, Washington, D. C., in the spring of 1857, Quitman, along with other guests, developed a mysterious, lingering illness which was thought to be the result of poisoning. He died at Monmouth on July 17, 1858, and was buried on the estate with civil, military, and Masonic honors. The family burying ground was in later years moved to the Natchez city cemetery.

The estate eventually passed to Quitman's daughter, Mrs. William P. Duncan (Rosalie Quitman). On May 5, 1896, the Mississippi Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, was organized at Monmouth, with Mrs. Duncan's niece, Miss Alice Quitman Lovell, elected regent. Under Miss Lovell's leadership, the



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
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COUNTY Adams	
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8. Natchez Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, took an active part in forming the state organization, and in 1900 Miss Lovell was elected state regent. In 1909 Mrs. Duncan willed Monmouth to Miss Lovell and another niece, Miss Eva C. Lovell, and subsequent owners were a Mrs. Mobley; Miss Lottie Perry; and Mrs. Hubert Barnum, the organizing president of the Pilgrimage Garden Club (1932). Currently for sale, Monmouth is owned by Mrs. Barnum's daughter and two sons, Mrs. Anne G. Vaughan and Mr. Lucien C. Gwin of Natchez and Mr. Lawrence P. Gwin of Texas.

The estate setting of Monmouth is currently endangered by a planned, four-lane divided highway, financed by city bonds. The road will cut across the circular drive in front of the house, the pavement being about 195 feet from the structure itself and the right of way only 155 feet away. Survey stakes for the highway have already been placed but right of way has not yet been purchased.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Mississippi	
COUNTY Adams	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

9.

Interview: Mrs. Anne G. Vaughan, Arlington, Natchez, Mississippi,  
April 21, 1972.

Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Jackson, Missis-  
sippi: "Monmouth" Picture and Subject Files  
Quitman (John A.) Papers  
Works Progress Administration. "History of Adams County;  
Old Homes" (typescript).

Office of the Chancery Clerk, Adams County Courthouse, Natchez,  
Mississippi: Deed Book O, pp. 169-170; Deed Book P,  
pp. 61-63; Will Book 6, p. 193.

Personal inspections by Dawn Maddox, April 21, 1972, and by  
Ronald W. Miller, January, 1973.

"Quitman, John A." Dictionary of American Biography. 1935.  
Vol. XV, pp. 315-316.

Rowland, Dunbar, ed. Mississippi. 3 vols. Atlanta: Southern  
Historical Publishing Association, 1907. Vol II: "Quitman,  
John A.," pp. 486-492; "Quitman's Administration," pp. 492-  
499.

The Daily Democrat (Natchez, Mississippi). May 10, 1896, p. 2,  
column 3.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Mississippi	
COUNTY Adams	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

11.

Ronald W. Miller, Architectural Historian  
Mississippi Department of Archives and History  
Post Office Box 571  
Jackson, Mississippi 39205

CODE - 28

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM  
(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

1. NAME		
COMMON	AND/OR HISTORIC	NUMERIC CODE (Assigned by NPS)
Monmouth		
2. LOCATION		
STATE	COUNTY	TOWN
Mississippi	Adams	Natchez
STREET AND NUMBER		
East Franklin Street and Melrose Avenue		
3. PHOTO REFERENCE		
PHOTO CREDIT	DATE	NEGATIVE FILED AT
Jack E. Boucher, HABS	April 23, 1972	Miss. Dept. of Archives and History
4. IDENTIFICATION		
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.		

GPO 932-009

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM  
(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

1. NAME		
COMMON	AND/OR HISTORIC	NUMERIC CODE (Assigned by NPS)
Monmouth		
2. LOCATION		
STATE	COUNTY	TOWN
Mississippi	Adams	Natchez
STREET AND NUMBER		
East Franklin Street and Melrose Avenue		
3. PHOTO REFERENCE		
PHOTO CREDIT	DATE	NEGATIVE FILED AT
Jack E. Boucher, HABS	April 23, 1972	Miss. Dept. of Archives and History
4. IDENTIFICATION		
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.		

Facade (north elevation), looking south

GPO 932-009

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

1. NAME COMMON Monmouth		AND/OR HISTORIC	NUMERIC CODE (Assigned by NPS)
2. LOCATION STATE Mississippi		COUNTY Adams	TOWN Natchez
STREET AND NUMBER East Franklin Street and Melrose Avenue			
3. PHOTO REFERENCE PHOTO CREDIT Jack E. Boucher, HABS		DATE April 23, 1972	NEGATIVE FILED AT Miss. Dept. of Archives and History
4. IDENTIFICATION DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.			

Stairway and southwest corner of first-floor hallway, looking west. Settee belonged to General John Anthony Quitman and prie-dieu chair was originally at Stanton Hall.

GPO 932-009

Form No. 10-301  
Rev. 7-72

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
PROPERTY MAP FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)

STATE Mississippi	
COUNTY Adams	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON: Monmouth		AND/OR HISTORIC:	
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: East Franklin Street and Melrose Avenue			
CITY OR TOWN: Natchez			
STATE: Mississippi	CODE 39120	COUNTY: Adams	CODE 001
3. MAP REFERENCE			
SOURCE: U.S.G.S. 15' Natchez Quadrangle			
SCALE: 1:24000			
DATE: 1963			
4. REQUIREMENTS			
TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS			
1. Property boundaries where required.			
2. North arrow.			
3. Latitude and longitude reference.			

INT: 155-72





Name: Monmouth

Location: E. Franklin Street and Melrose Avenue, Natchez, Miss. 39120

Photo Credit: Jack E. Boucher, HABS

Date of Photo: April 23, 1972

Description: 1. Facade (north elevation),

looking south.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

STATE WIDE SURVEY  
Division of Historic Sites and Archaeology  
Mississippi Department of Archives and History





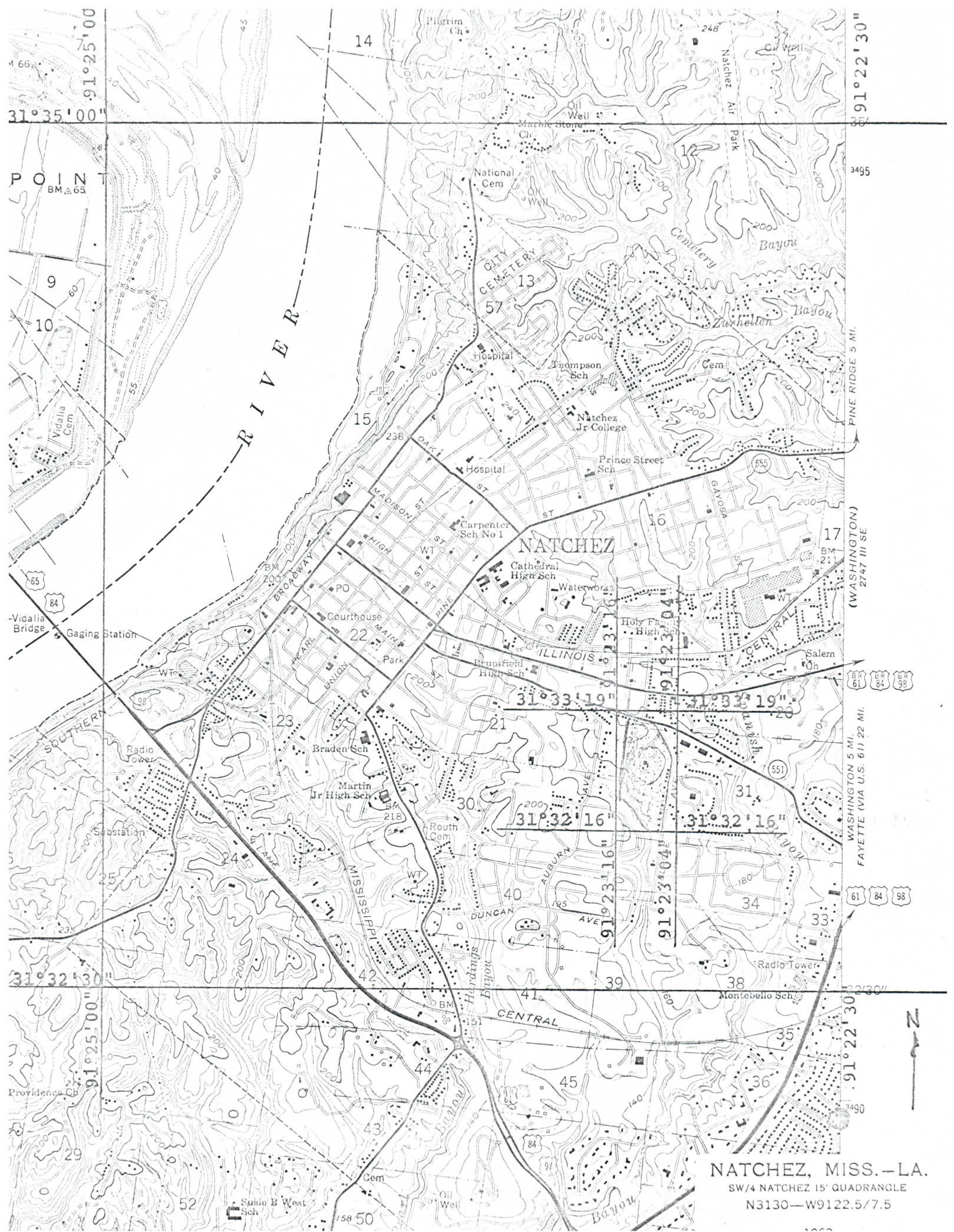
Name: Monmouth

Location: East Franklin St. and Melrose Ave., Natchez, Miss. 39120

Photo Credit: Jack E. Boucher, HABS

Date of Photo: April 23, 1972

Description of View: Stairway and southwest corner  
of first-floor hallway, looking west. Settee belonged  
to General John Anthony Quitman and prie-dieu chair  
was originally at Stanton Hall.



POINT  
BM  $\Delta$  63

91°25'00"

31°35'00"

9

10

Vidalia Cem

RIVER

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16

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18

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21

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Pilgrim Ch

Oil Well

Marble Stone

Natchez Air Park

National Cem

City Cemetery

Hospital

Thompson Sch

Natchez Jr College

Prince Street Sch

Hospital

Carpenter Sch No 1

NATCHEZ

Cathedral High Sch

Waterworks

Holy Family High

Salern Ch

Braden Sch

Martin Jr High Sch

Routh Cem

Mississippi Ave

Duncan Ave

Hardings Bayou

Central

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PINE RIDGE 5 MI.

(WASHINGTON) 2747 III SE

WASHINGTON 5 MI.

FAYETTE (VIA U.S. 61) 22 MI.

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NATCHEZ, MISS.-LA.

SW/4 NATCHEZ 15' QUADRANGLE

N3130—W9122.5/7.5

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“Monmouth”

National Historic Landmark (NHL) Nomination

Listed on 06-07-1988

NHL

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

received

date entered

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

1. Name

historic Monmouth

and/or common Same

2. Location

street & number

N/A not for publication

city, town Natchez

N/A vicinity of

state Mississippi

code 28

county Adams

code 1

3. Classification

<b>Category</b>	<b>Ownership</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Present Use</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Ron D. and Lani Riches

street & number Monmouth (P. O. Box 1736)

city, town Natchez

N/A vicinity of

state Mississippi 39120

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Office of the Chancery Clerk  
Adams County Courthouse

street & number Market St.

city, town Natchez

state Mississippi 39120

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Historic American Buildings Survey has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

date 1972  federal  state  county  local

depository for survey records Division of Prints & Photographs, Library of Congress

city, town Washington

state D. C.

## 7. Description

### Condition

excellent  
 good  
 fair

deteriorated  
 ruins  
 unexposed

### Check one

unaltered  
 altered

### Check one

original site  
 moved date \_\_\_\_\_

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

### Summary

Monmouth is one of the most monumental, but externally austere, mansions in Natchez. Originally a Federal-style residence, the house underwent an extensive remodelling in the Greek Revival style circa 1853, which was carried out by John A. Quitman. The current owners of Monmouth, Mr. and Mrs. Ron Riches, restored the property in the late 1970's and have furnished it with many items of Quitman furniture and memorabilia.

### Monmouth

Monmouth is a rather austere, but superbly proportioned, two-story common-bond brick residence consisting of main block and rear wing. A giant order portico, featuring four massive square columns (plaster-covered brick with molded bases and caps) spans the three central bays of the five-bay front (north) facade. The north and west elevations, as well as an expanse of several feet on the east elevation, are stuccoed white and scored to resemble stone. The columns support a full entablature of architrave, frieze, and cornice crowned by a triangular pediment. The first floor of the portico is slate, and a balustrade of v-shaped design encloses the second-floor balcony. First and second-floor entrances at front and rear are identical, with three-panel double-leaf doors of hand-carved wood recessed within casings trimmed with slender fluted pilasters. Semicircular fanlights with radial and swag muntins are framed by molded arches, which in turn are surmounted at center by wedges of keystone-shaped marble. Detached side lights (a feature apparently unique to Natchez architecture) are six-over-six with deep reveals and again with marble wedges with cabled fluting placed atop the lintels. Windows of the main block have twelve-over-twelve double-hung sash, flat arches of rubbed brick, marble keystones, and (on the front facade) two-part wooden shutters. Two tall interior chimneys, stuccoed with flaring caps, project above the side elevations, which also feature dentiled bands running beneath the eaves. A two-tiered gallery with columns and entablature matching those of the facade extends across the rear elevation to the eastern bay where it turns at a right angle and continues along the east elevation of the rear wing.

The wing is attached, corner to corner, to the southeast corner of the main block. The rectangular shape, brick fabric, hipped roof, and prominent chimneys of the wing repeat those features of the main house, but fenestration differs, being the later six-over-six sash and lacking keystones in the flat arches. The interior of the wing consists of four rooms. One of the downstairs rooms was originally Quitman's library and has been restored to its former use by the Riches. The other three rooms serve as bedrooms for Monmouth's

# 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 type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

**Specific dates** c. 1818      **Builder/Architect** Unknown

## Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

### Summary

Monmouth, the house of Governor John Anthony Quitman (Sept. 1, 1799 - July 17, 1858), is eligible for National Historic Landmark status under Criterion B because of its association with this nationally known Mexican War general and states' rights advocate and particularly because of his leadership in the Cuba Filibustering Expedition of 1853-1855. Monmouth in Natchez, Mississippi was constructed c. 1818 by John Hankinson on a thirty acre estate. Quitman purchased the property on March 11, 1826, and it was his primary residence until his death in 1858. Monmouth represents Quitman's economic and social status as a wealthy, influential lawyer and planter with a great financial stake in slavery. (In 1849 Quitman owned over three hundred slaves and approximately fifteen thousand acres of land). Beginning in 1828 when he was a member of the Mississippi House of Representatives, Quitman held a variety of positions in state government which culminated in his election as Governor in 1849. On the national political scene, Quitman ran unsuccessfully as the vice-presidential candidate on the Democratic ticket in 1848, but was a member of the United States House of Representatives almost a decade later, from March 4, 1856, until July 17, 1858. His outstanding service in the Mexican War (1846-1847) earned Quitman national acclaim as a war hero. He served as brigadier general of volunteers from July 1, 1846, to May 14, 1847, then as major general of volunteers from May 14, 1847 to July 20, 1848. Quitman was also appointed civil and military governor of Mexico City from September 14 to November 1, 1847. Quitman was an outspoken proponent of states' rights and a staunch defender of slavery. His commitment to these causes led him to undertake command of a Cuban filibustering expedition which, though it was never carried out, created serious repercussions for the United States' domestic and foreign policies (Mary Warren Miller and Ronald W. Miller, The Great Houses of Natchez [Jackson: University Press of Mississippi, 1986], p. 77; Monmouth, Natchez, Department of Archives and History, Jackson; and James H. McLendon, "John A. Quitman, Fire-Eating Governor." Journal of Mississippi History 15:77).

### John A. Quitman

Quitman served as Governor of Mississippi from January 10, 1850, until February 3, 1851. The primary objective of his administration

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revised
date entered

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bed-and-breakfast operation.

Facing the wing across the rear yard is a detached common-bond brick service building with three chimneys, nine-over-six fenestration, box cornice, and an arcaded passageway on the east elevation. The ground floor was originally utilized as a kitchen, with individual servants' rooms upstairs. This building was rehabilitated in 1979-1980 by the Riches. The first story contains a breakfast room for the guests of Monmouth and the second story has been sensitively converted into modern living quarters.

The plan of the main block has the familiar symmetry of the period on both floors. The first-floor central hallway is flanked on the east by a parlor and a drawing room and on the west by formal and family dining rooms. Upstairs are a hallway and four bedrooms. Interior finish is primarily Federal, with decorated door openings on the first floor being especially noteworthy and characterized by fluted pilasters which support overdoors of friezes, paterae endblocks, and projecting molded shelves. Between the parlor and the drawing room is a wide arched doorway with clustered fluted pilasters, circularly carved center blocks in the archivolt and soffit, and semi-elliptical fanlight with radial and swag muntins. The double sliding doors of this opening have been removed. Wooden mantelpieces composed of Adamesque motifs (fans, paterae, and columns) are on the second floor, with the one in the chamber parlor being most elaborate. Downstairs the mantelpieces in the east rooms are beige-veined black marble and those in the formal and family dining rooms are white marble and white-painted wood, respectively. The stairway, offset in the rear of the central hallway, curves in a graceful quarter-turn with winders to the second floor. The handrail begins atop a cluster of slender, oval-sectioned balusters on the curtail step and is supported in its ascent by a subsequent placement of two balusters per tread. Additional architectural detail throughout the house includes crown and picture moldings, ceiling medallions, chair rails, black-painted baseboards, paneling beneath windows and within window and door casings, and corner cupboards.

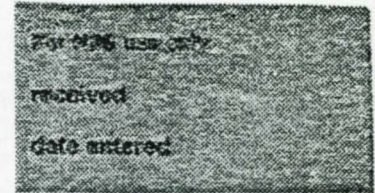
John A. Quitman left his indelible stamp on Monmouth during a circa 1853 remodeling, in which the Federal-style house received a Greek Revival facelift. Quitman covered the original brick of the front facade with scored stucco and built the imposing portico. He also added the rear gallery and two story wing to the southeast corner of the house, according to the plans of James McClure, an architect of Cincinnati, Ohio. To the detached brick kitchen, Quitman added a second story and an arcaded gallery (Mary Warren Miller & Ronald W. Miller, The Great Houses of Natchez [Jackson: University Press of Mississippi, 1986], p. 77).

When the new gallery was added, a new roof was placed over the rear slope of the original roof of the main block, raising it and



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extending it over the gallery. The rear slope of the original roof, retaining most of its wood shingle covering, is intact beneath the newer roof.

The facade was remodeled in the same style as the rear of the house. Beneath the roof of the present portico, weathered wood shingles remain in place with flashing and framing outlining an uncovered triangular area where the gable roof of an earlier portico or pavilion was attached to the front slope of the main roof. The present deep entablature around the portico and across the facade gives further evidence of remodeling. It projects above the eaves, covers the tops of the window keystones and, on the return at the sides, abuts a smaller, simpler, and probably original dentil cornice. The only other known changes to the original plan, prior to the Riches' restoration, are the bathrooms installed circa 1918 on each end of the rear gallery as part of the complete restoration undertaken by Mrs. Hubert Barnum.

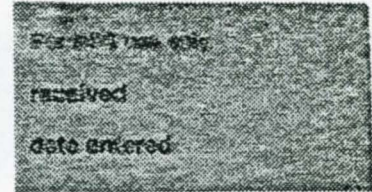
When Quitman purchased Monmouth in 1826, the property was comprised of the main house with a cellar under half of it, a detached brick kitchen behind it, a garden house and "convenient outhouses in good repair." Before the house lay a picturesque front vista - - the drive winding up to Monmouth was shaded by oak trees dripping with Spanish moss - - and a developed garden also graced the property (Robert E. May, John A. Quitman, Old South Crusader [Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1985], p. 28).

Quitman, an avid horticulturalist, personally tended to the greenhouse, orchards and vegetable gardens at Monmouth when he was home. Also, about 1849 he had Monmouth's old stable and barn razed, so that a new brick stable and poultry yard could be constructed. The former minister to Spain, Daniel Barringer, visited Monmouth in 1855 and described "The Genl.'s place [as] very striking - very much improved, yet left so as to give the most natural effect and the beautiful ground and splendid oaks, with long hanging moss, to their branches....He lives in a princely style - - in a...castle of a house - - plain and rich - - old fashioned...with very plain but rich furniture" (May, pp. 137-138, 218).

Monmouth remained in the Quitman Family until at least 1909. The property then passed through several hands until it was purchased in 1978 by Mr. and Mrs. Ron Riches of Los Angeles, California. They immediately undertook an exacting restoration of Monmouth, with the restoration of the main house and its wing taking three years, from 1978 to 1980. During this restoration, Monmouth's two gasoliers and two gas sconces were again made operable. The original brick kitchen was rehabilitated from 1979 to 1980. In 1982 an archaeological investigation of the Quitman property revealed where two small frame houses, slave quarters, had stood. These were reconstructed on their original sites.

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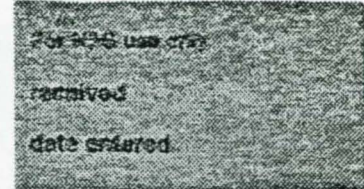
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When the Riches purchased Monmouth, the house contained a few Quitman pieces such as a carved settee and side chairs, a rosewood parlor set (sofa and two chairs) upholstered in wine-colored damask, and a sideboard. Since then, the Riches have diligently searched out other furniture and memorabilia belonging to John Quitman and his family. Original furnishings also now include Quitman's desk, his massive four-poster bed and another four-poster bed. Included among the memorabilia are the red handkerchief Quitman used to rally his troops in the Mexican War, the gold sword presented to Quitman by President Polk and Congress for his services during the Mexican War (Quitman was the only one out of six generals during the war to receive this honor), the family Bible which Quitman purchased for Monmouth and other assorted materials (Ron Riches, present owner of Monmouth, telephone interview by Susan Enzweiler, architectural historian with the Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Jackson, June 12, 1987).

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was to stop Federal encroachment upon states' rights. He bitterly opposed the Compromise of 1850. The Governor feared that the Union could not be maintained because of the growing mistrust between the North and the South and the developments in territorial expansion. Although Quitman was a firm believer in Manifest Destiny, he saw the trends in territorial expansion as ultimately upsetting the balance of power in Congress in favor of the North, and, thus, slavery would be abolished by legislation (Robert E. May, John A. Quitman, Old South Crusader. [Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1985], pp. 229-230).

Consequently, Cuba was important to Quitman and other politically aware slaveholders for two reasons. Foremost they hoped that Cuba, which already had a slave system intact, would be annexed as a slave state. At the very least, however, a successful filibuster would prevent the Africanization of Cuba. Africanization was a policy of a free labor system for blacks in Cuba which Spain was inaugurating under pressure from England and France. The success of this emancipation policy would close the door on one of the South's few potential outlets for slavery expansion and would bring emancipation too close to the Gulf Coast states for the likes of large slaveholders like Quitman. The Governor wrote that the South's "social institutions will receive a fatal stab through the same blow that reaches the heart of Cuba" (C. Stanley Urban, "The Abortive Quitman Filibustering Expedition, 1853-1855." Journal of Mississippi History 18:177, 182-183 and May, p. 277).

To Quitman and his cohorts, filibustering was the only means of averting Africanization in Cuba. An American declaration of war against Spain, in the filibusters' eyes, would only accelerate the Spanish process of emancipation so that the blacks would be armed to meet the American invasion force. This prospect greatly alarmed Southern slaveholders. An American purchase of Cuba was equally distasteful. The filibusters presumed that if Cuba was acquired in this manner the island would carry with it the hated decrees which had already set into motion the process of Africanization and then Northerners might lobby successfully to have Cuba admitted as a non-slave state. The filibusters hoped to conquer Cuba quickly and preempt the finalization of emancipation. Cuba could then proclaim itself an independent republic, annul the Africanization edicts and demand slave state status as a condition of its annexation to the United States (May, p. 278).

Considering Quitman's views on Manifest Destiny and the future of slavery in the United States, it is easy to understand why General

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Narciso Lopez, a Cuban revolutionary, visited the Governor in March 1850. Lopez offered Quitman the command of a filibustering expedition against Spanish Cuba. Quitman declined to accept the command, but did give Lopez some assistance. Historians differ over exactly what kind of help the Governor gave to the revolutionary. Quitman's most recent biographer, Robert E. May, believes the Governor may have gone so far as to accept the command of a reinforcement expedition that would leave New Orleans between June 1st and June 15, 1850, on the condition that Lopez had successfully led the main invasion force by then. In any case, Lopez's second-in-command, Ambrosio Jose Gonzalez, wrote to Quitman on March 20, 1850, from Natchez that the Governor's statement that he "'could not engage until the people of Cuba, by their own free act, should first erect the standard of Independence,'" satisfied the Cubans' wishes (Urban, p. 176; May, pp. 236, 238 and John A. Quitman Papers, Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Jackson).

Lopez's expedition was a failure. In July 1850, two months after the enterprise, Quitman and fifteen others were indicted by a federal grand jury for their involvement with Lopez's violation of the neutrality laws. Eventually, the indictments were dropped, but not before Quitman had resigned as Governor on February 3, 1851.

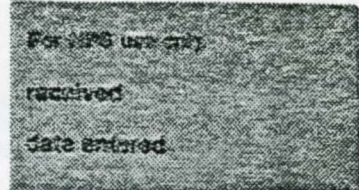
John Quitman returned to Monmouth and threw himself into Natchez radical politics from late March to early May 1851. Although his attempts to lead Mississippi into secession over the Compromise of 1850 had failed, he was still respected among disunionists throughout the South. Public opinion, however, was behind the moderates who supported the Compromise in order to preserve the Union (May, p. 256).

For Quitman and the other states' rights politicians, this turn of events made Cuba even more significant. The island signified a new beginning for the stalled 1850 southern rights struggle (May, pp. 280-281).

After the disastrous Lopez expedition, a group of Louisiana's filibusters organized a secret "Order of the Lone Star" to reestablish the Cuba annexation movement. This organization influenced the outcome of the 1852 Presidential election, particularly in the Deep South, where Democrat Franklin Pierce was believed to support annexation and rumored to belong to the order. This support may have helped Pierce to win the election (May, p. 271).

Quitman had maintained contact with the filibusters since 1850 and had even publicly expressed his support for their cause at a meeting held in Natchez in December 1851 (May, p. 271).

Beginning in December 1852 and for several months thereafter, John

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Quitman remained at Monmouth and committed himself to organizing another Cuba filibuster. That same month, a Cuban filibusterer, probably Louis Schlessinger, visited Quitman at Monmouth. On April 29, 1853, representatives from the Cuban Junta (this organization had been recently established to organize another filibuster expedition) visited Quitman at Natchez in order to offer him the position of "exclusive chief" of their planned revolution. He would retain complete military and civil power until he believed that it was possible to establish an independent form of government for Cuba. Quitman accepted their offer on the condition that the filibuster would be adequately funded and that all the Cuban exiles in the United States would rally around him (May, pp. 271-272).

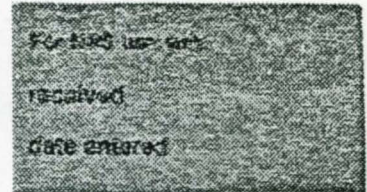
The Quitman filibuster expedition, though abortive, held much more serious consequences for American-Spanish relations than had the previous Cuban filibusters led by General Narciso Lopez. Quitman drew many of his recruits from the most respectable families in the South and the Southwest. This gave his expedition a definite regional flavor and a respectability not enjoyed by the earlier Lopez expeditions. The composition of the filibuster force sent a clear message to the rest of the country that Southerners were becoming increasingly discontent over their position in American society and were willing to fight to preserve their way of life (Urban, pp. 180-181 and May, pp. 279-280).

President Pierce, for his part, was proexpansionist and feared Africanization in Cuba, so he gave tacit consent to Quitman's proposed filibuster. However, from 1853 to 1855 relations between the United States and Spain deteriorated rapidly due, in part, to Quitman's activities. Certain events would force Pierce to stop Quitman in order to avoid potential conflict with Spain and national strife (Urban, p. 183).

In the spring of 1854 the Spanish consul at New Orleans, A. M. Segovia, reported to his superiors in Havana that it was dangerous to remain in the city because feelings were running so high in support of the filibuster. Neither the mayor nor federal officials in the city would guarantee his protection (Urban, p. 182).

From early in 1854 to January 1855 the Pierce administration was negotiating with Spain to purchase Cuba for \$130,000,000.00. Pierce was willing to facilitate matters by yielding to Spain's demands that Quitman's filibuster expedition be stopped. Therefore, Pierce issued a proclamation on May 31, 1854, forbidding such adventurism against allies. Quitman and other leaders in his expedition were required to post a three thousand dollar bond that they would not violate the



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Secretary of State, William L. Marcy, and Spanish ambassador L.A. del Cueto met with Quitman. They seem to have told him quite frankly that the filibusters would not be allowed to leave the United States and impressed upon him the importance of abandoning his venture. About March 15, 1855, Quitman told his agents to disband the expedition's army, and the following month he tendered his resignation to the Cuban Junta (Urban, pp. 188-189, 191-192 and May, p. 295).

Quitman's filibuster expedition, although it was never carried out, was a clear sign to the country's politicians of how disaffected Southerners had become concerning their place in the Union. Inevitably, Quitman would become the South's standard bearer. He was recognized as a national hero due to his efforts in the Mexican War and enjoyed additional regional popularity as a Southern nationalist. The former Mississippi governor was crucial in rallying support from states' rights advocates and slaveholders for the filibuster. His expedition rapidly gained grass roots support among the Southern people and foreshadowed the intensity of emotion and the animosity between North and South which would soon erupt into armed conflict.

#### Quitman and Monmouth

More than any other structure, Monmouth and its grounds embodies the life, ambitions, accomplishments, and forceful character of its owner, John A. Quitman. Although Monmouth was already a substantial estate when he purchased it in 1826, Quitman shaped it into what he believed to be an appropriate symbol of his status and role as a wealthy and politically powerful member of the planter-aristocracy.

Monmouth's Greek Revival character primarily reflected in its massive square-columned portico, stuccoed facade, and galleried rear wing, is part of an extensive renovation executed by Quitman in 1853 at the height of his career. He also lavished attention on the development and maintenance of Monmouth's grounds as well (see #7, Physical Description).

As John A. Quitman's residence for thirty-two years and as the location of many of the events associated with his political intrigues, Monmouth is the place which best represents the man, his career, and the significant role he played in setting the stage for the War Between the States.

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 26 acres

Quadrangle name Natchez, Miss.-La.

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A	1 5	6 5 3 2 8 0	3 4 9 1 9 3 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing

B	1 5	6 5 3 3 4 0	3 4 9 1 7 8 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing

C	1 5	6 5 3 2 9 0	3 4 9 1 7 7 0
---	-----	-------------	---------------

D	1 5	6 5 3 2 4 0	3 4 9 1 4 4 0
---	-----	-------------	---------------

E	1 5	6 5 3 2 7 0	3 4 9 1 3 9 0
---	-----	-------------	---------------

F	1 5	6 5 3 1 8 0	3 4 9 1 4 0 0
---	-----	-------------	---------------

G	1 5	6 5 3 1 4 0	3 4 9 1 5 5 0
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H	1 5	6 5 2 9 7 0	3 4 9 1 6 2 0
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(Continued)

Verbal boundary description and justification

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

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

state	N/A	code	county	code
-------	-----	------	--------	------

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Susan Enzweiler, Architectural Historian & Dawn Maddox, Architectural Historian

organization Miss. Dept. of Archives & History date June 1987

street & number P. O. Box 571 telephone (601) 354-7326

city or town Jackson state Mississippi 39205

## 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.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Kenneth H. P. Pool

title Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer date June 24 1987

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I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

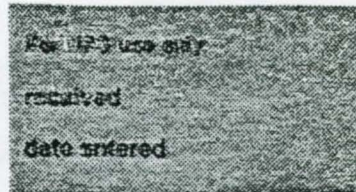
date

Chief of Registration



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Miller, Mary Warren & Ronald W. The Great Houses of Natchez. Jackson: University Press, 1986.

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

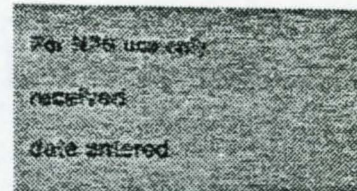
Riches, Ron, present owner of Monmouth. Telephone interview by Susan Enzweiler, architectural historian with the Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Jackson, June 12, 1987.

Urban, C. Stanley. "The Abortive Quitman Filibustering Expedition, 1853-1855." Journal of Mississippi History 18:175-196.



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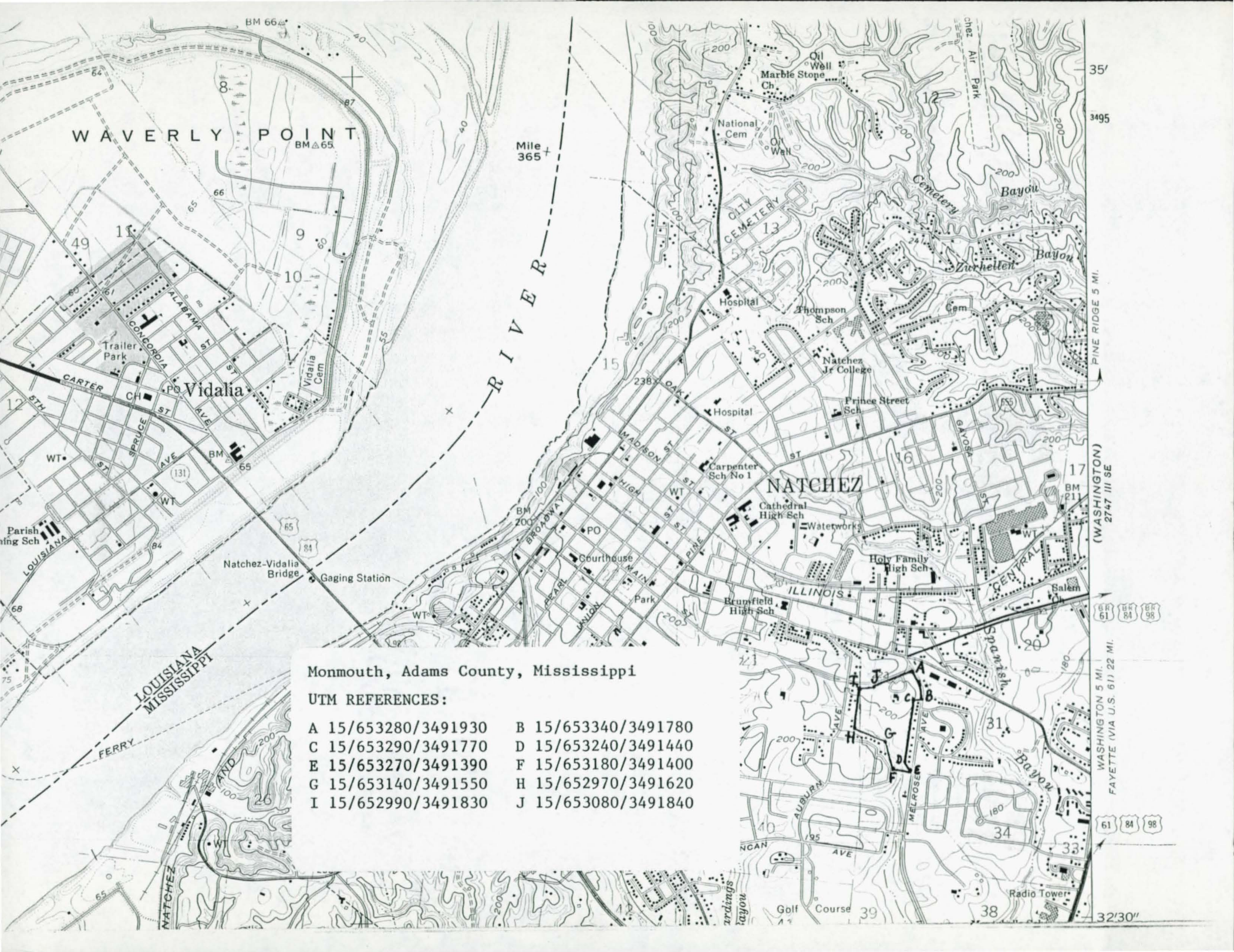
Page 2

Melrose Avenue south 29 degrees 4 feet east for a distance of 114.32 feet; thence continue along the westerly right-of-way line of Melrose Avenue in a southerly direction for 361.74 feet to the northeasterly corner of Lot B-B and the point of beginning, said tract containing 26 acres, more or less, and located in the City of Natchez, Adams County.

UTM's continued

I. 15 652990 3491830

J. 15 653080 3491840



Monmouth, Adams County, Mississippi

UTM REFERENCES:

- |                     |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| A 15/653280/3491930 | B 15/653340/3491780 |
| C 15/653290/3491770 | D 15/653240/3491440 |
| E 15/653270/3491390 | F 15/653180/3491400 |
| G 15/653140/3491550 | H 15/652970/3491620 |
| I 15/652990/3491830 | J 15/653080/3491840 |

35'  
3495

PINE RIDGE 5 MI.

(WASHINGTON)  
2747 III SE

61 84 98

WASHINGTON 5 MI.  
FAYETTE (VIA U.S. 61) 22 MI.

61 84 98

32/30''



Monmouth, Front Elevation  
Natchez, Adams County, Mississippi  
Mark Coffey  
June 18, 1987  
Mark Coffey, 309 S. Wall St. Natchez  
View to Southeast  
Photo 1 of 10



Monmouth, Rear Elevation  
Natchez, Adams County, Mississippi  
Mark Coffey  
June 18, 1987  
Mark Coffey, 309 S. Wall St. Natchez  
View to Northeast  
Photo 2 of 10

BACK OF MAIN HOUSE





Monmouth, Central Hall  
Natchez, Adams County, Mississippi  
Mark Coffey  
June 18, 1987  
Mark Coffey, 309 S. Wall St. Natchez  
View to South  
Photo 3 of 10



Monmouth, Formal Dining Room  
Natchez, Adams County, Mississippi  
Mark Coffey  
June 18, 1987  
Mark Coffey, 309 S. Wall St. Natchez  
View to Northwest  
Photo 4 of 10



Monmouth, Front Parlor  
Natchez, Adams County, Mississippi

Mark Coffey

June 18, 1987

Mark Coffey, 309 S. Wall St. Natchez

View to Southeast

Photo 5 of 10



Monmouth, Rear Parlor  
Natchez, Adams County, Mississippi

Mark Coffey

June 18, 1987

Mark Coffey, 309 S. Wall St. Natchez

View to East

Photo 6 of 10





Monmouth, J.A. Quitman's Study  
Natchez, Adams County, Mississippi  
Mark Coffey  
June 18, 1987  
Mark Coffey, 309 S. Wall St. Natchez  
View to East  
Photo 7 of 10



Monmouth, J.A. Quitman's Bedroom  
Natchez, Adams County, Mississippi

Mark Coffey

June 18, 1987

Mark Coffey, 309 S. Wall St. Natchez

View to Northeast

Photo 8 of 10

ROOM







Monmouth, Former Kitchen, Servants'  
Quarters, Breakfast Room

Natchez, Adams County, Mississippi

Mark Coffey

June 18, 1987

Mark Coffey, 309 S. Wall St. Natchez

View to South

Photo 10 of 10

*never*