United States Department of the Interior Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form



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

1. Na	me					
historic	Forest Home Plant	tation				
and/or comm	non Shamrock Plant	tation				
2. Lo	cation	SW of	Centre	ulle		
street & num	South of Whita nberthe Newtonia (aker Road less Crossroads	than two m	iles south of	NA not for public	ation
city, town	Centreville 🚜	ic. X	ricinity of	congressional district	Fourth	
state	Mississippi	code 28	county	Wilkinson	code	157
3. Cla	assificatio	n	<u> </u>			
Category district _X_ building structur site object	•	ion Accessit	cupied in progress ole	Present Use _X_ agriculture _X_ commercial educational entertainment government industrial military	museum park private res religious scientific transporta other:	
	ber Route 1, Box		violative of	atata		
	Centreville Cation of L		criptio	state	Mississippi	39631
	registry of deeds, etc.	Office of th Wilkinson Co	e Chancery	Clerk		
street & num	ber Courthouse S	quare	-	~		
city, town	Woodville			state	Mississippi	39669
6. Re	presentati	on in Exi	sting S	urveys		
title N/	1		has this prop	erty been determined e	legible? X yes	no
date			·	federal sta	te county _	local
depository fo	or survey records					
city, town	·			state		

7. Description

Condition _X_ excellent deteriorated good ruins fair unexposed	Check one unaltered X altered	Check one _X_ original site moved date _NA	
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Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Located between Woodville and Centreville, south of State Highway 24, Shamrock Plantation is entered by a gravel drive from Whitaker Road less than two miles south of the Newtonia crossroads. Situated on a rise in the midst of a picturesque, unspoiled 1652-acre plantation, Shamrock is a vernacular, two-and-a-half story, frame Greek Revival residence that is set upon brick foundation piers and is topped by a gable roof with an inside-end chimney at each gable end. A short flight of wooden steps with a well-detailed, curved handrail with turned newels and rectangular-sectioned balusters provides access to a double-tiered gallery recessed under the front slope of the roof. The gallery is supported by wooden box columns with molded capitals and bases that are linked on the firststory level by rectangular-sectioned balusters with a molded handrail and, on the secondstory level, by an unusual, original railing of fielded panels. The gallery columns are echoed by pilasters framing the five-bay, easterly facade, which is finished in matched boards with a molded base. The spacing of the bays on the first and second stories of the facade indicate that the house may have once featured a wide, open central passage, or what is regionally called a "dog-trot." Stylistically, however, the trim of the house, which dates to ca. 1850, is uniform throughout, indicating that the house was extensively remodeled when the open passage was enclosed.

The main, center-bay entrance, which is enframed by a shouldered architrave, consists of a four-panel, single-leaf door set beneath a transom and framed by pilasters and sidelights set over molded panels. Access to the interior from the second-story gallery is provided through a plain doorway with no sidelights and transom. All windows of the house feature six-over-six sash and are closed by shutter blinds. A one-story, shed-roof gallery spans the rear of the house and matches the front gallery in detail. The interior plan is basically a double-pile plan with wide, central passage. The two front rooms and the front hallway are adorned with molded plaster cornices and plaster, ceiling centerpieces. The first-story door and window surrounds are shouldered, doors have four, unmolded and fielded panels, and the bases are molded with two fascias. All original, matching mantel pieces survive and are wooden and pilastered. The stairway to the second-story is entered in the rear hallway where it rises along the southerly wall to run in a straight flight to the second-story hallway where it continues in a second straight flight to terminate in the large, undivided third story. The second-story bedrooms are more simply trimmed with plain, unmolded door and window surrounds and beaded bases. The third-story, which was possibly left unfinished throughout the nineteenth century, was remodeled in the midtwentieth century.

The acreage surrounding the main plantation residence contains the outbuildings necessary to operate a large cattle business. To the south of the main house is a one-story frame house with gable roof that has been remodeled but was probably a mid-nineteenth century dependency.

8. Significance

Period prehistoric 1400–1499 1500–1599 1600–1699 1700–1799X 1800–1899 1900–	Areas of Significance—C archeology-prehistoric agriculture architecture art commerce communications		landscape architecture law literature military music philosophy politics/government	religion science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater transportation other (specify)
Specific dates	Unknown	Builder/Architect	Unknown	

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Shamrock is a good example of the regional form typical of unpretentious Mississippi plantation residences. However, it gains added architectural significance from its unusual combination of original vernacular features with stylish plaster ornamentation. This significance is further enhanced by the outstanding integrity of both the plantation setting and the architecture of the house, which includes the rare survival of the original wooden entry steps with their curved railings and turned newels. Probably unique for the area is the original paneled railing of the second-story gallery which is composed of unmolded fielded panels that match the panels of the doors of the house. The treatment of the interior stairway may also be unique to Shamrock. The staiway runs from back to front and passes through the hallway partition wall in an open flight. The picturesque plantation setting, which is accessed by a winding plantation drive, features rolling hills to the south and wide open vistas to the north. Although probably constructed as a plainly trimmed, "dog-trot" dwelling, the house has undergone very little change since its Greek Revival remodeling of ca. 1850. The remodeling was probably undertaken shortly after 1849, when the plantation was acquired by Wilson P. Burton. The house and plantation have been used commercially since 1943, when the plantation was acquired by Crosby Lumber Company who changed the name from Forest Home to Shamrock. The plantation was acquired in 1962 by Charles L. Graves and is today the headquarters of a large cattle business operated under the name of Shamrock, Incorporated.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Miller, Mary W., Historic Natchez Foundation. Inspection of Shamrock Plantation, June 6, 198

10.	Geogra	phical Data			
	gle name <u>Glost</u>	erty approximately 17 er, Miss.	O_acres	Quadrang	le scale <u>1:62500</u>
A 1 5 Zone	6 712 41215 Easting	314 312 31110 Northing	B 1 ₁ 5 Zone	6 7 2 3 9 0 Easting	3 ₁ 4 3 ₁ 1 4 ₁ 4 ₁ 0 Northing
C 115 E G	6171161010 	314 311 41215 	D <u>] 15</u> F H	6 711 71210 	3 14 3 12 3 17 10
east q ly 170 house	uarter of Sect acres out of and is part of	tion 45, township IN a working plantatio <u>f the original tract</u>	, range 1W. n of 1652 acr acquired by	The acreage nor es. The northe government pate	sts of the entire nort ninated is approximate east quarter contains ent in 1836. The 170- tract effectively pro the historic setting.
state	NA	code	county		code
organizat street & r	number P. O.	Miller/Research Con Natchez Foundation Box 1761		Miccicci	1981) 442-2500 ppi 39120
city or to		istoric Prese		state	
The evalues As the de	uated significance national esignated State His reby nominate this	of this property within the s	state is: X local or the National His ne National Registe	toric Preservation A	ct of 1966 (Public Law 89– nas been evaluated
State His	toric Preservation	Officer signature	hat f. Da	4	
title		Historic Preservati		date	February 4, 1982



Centreville, Wilkinson County, Mississippi Looking northwesterly, the easterly facade of Shamrock. Mary W. Miller, May 1981, Historic Natchez Foundation.

SHAMROCK

Photo 1 of 5 FEB 1 6 1982



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Centreville, Wilkinson County, Mississippi
Looking Southeasterly, the easterly side
elevation of Shamrock.
Mary W. Miller, May 1981, Historic Natchez
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SHAMROCK

Foundation.

Photo 2 of 5 FFR 1 6 1982

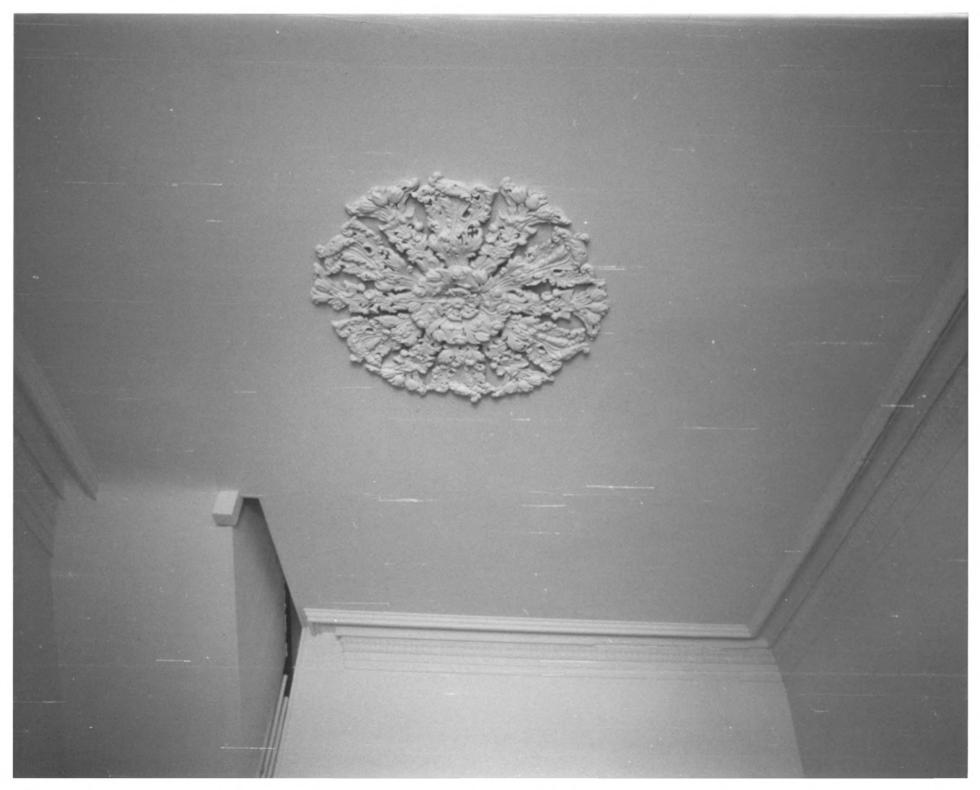


SHAMROCK Centreville, Wilkinson County, Mississippi Looking southwesterly, plantation outbuildings with the nineteenth-century remodeled dependency at the far left. Mary W. Miller, May 1981, Historic Natchez

Foundation.

Photo 3 of 5

FEB 1 6 1982



SHAMROCK Centreville, Wilkinson County, Mississippi Looking westerly, the plaster cornice and plaster center piece of the front hallway with portion of the stairway breaking through the rear wall and ceiling. Mary W. Miller, May 1981, Historic Natchez

Mary W. Miller, May 1981, Historic Natchez Foundation.

Photo 4 of 5

FEB 1 6 1982



Centreville, Wilkinson County, Mississippi Looking northerly, the mantel piece in the eastern front bedroom of second story.

SHAMROCK

Mary W. Miller, May 1981, Historic Natchez Foundation.

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