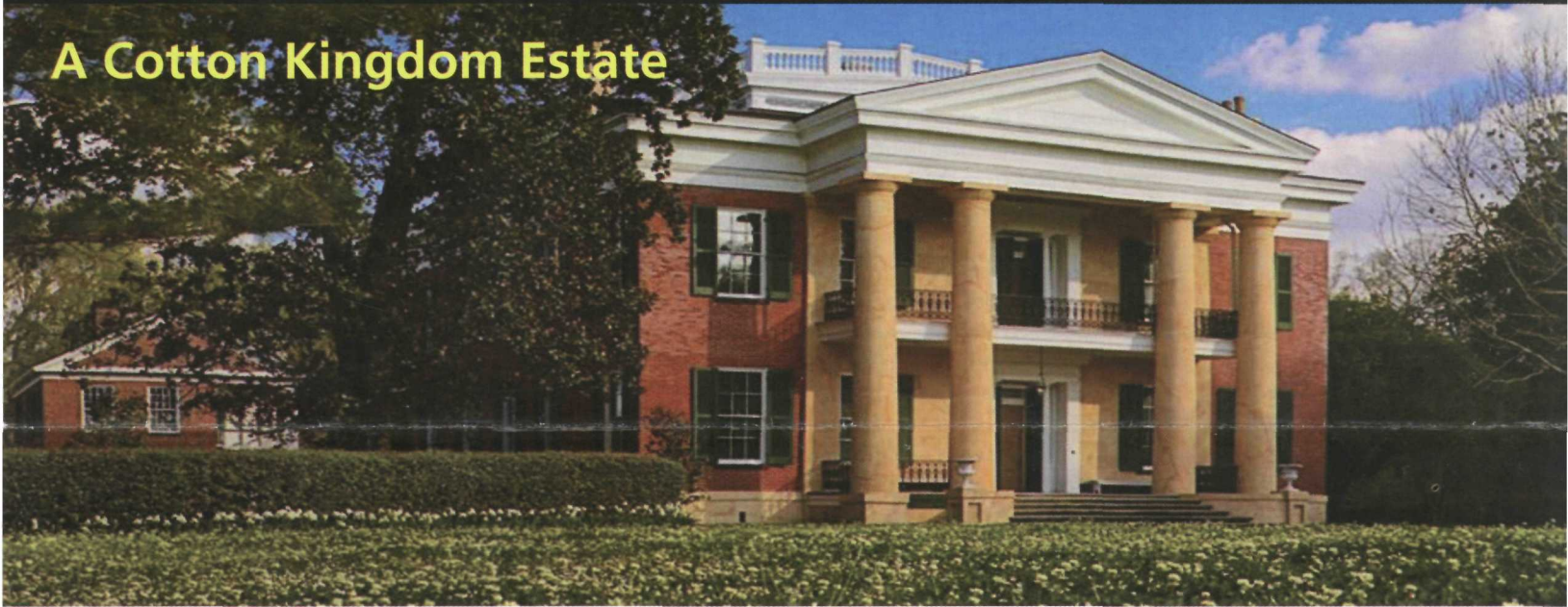




A Cotton Kingdom Estate



John McMurren was a man on the rise when he moved from Pennsylvania to Natchez in the mid-1820s. Within a brief span of time he established a profitable law practice, won a seat in the Mississippi legislature, married into a respected local family, and acquired the first of five cotton plantations he would ultimately come to own. By 1841 he had amassed such an immense fortune from his slavery fueled cotton empire that he purchased 132 acres of land on the outskirts of Natchez on which to construct a country estate befitting a man of his status. Over the next eight years a labor force of free whites and enslaved blacks (which McMurren owned in abundance) toiled on the buildings of the estate until finally, in 1849, John, his wife, and their two children moved into their magnificent new home.

The Greek Revival Mansion

Melrose was considered by many to be the finest home in all of the Natchez region. The Greek Revival-style main house with immaculate brickwork featured a full-height front entry porch with four massive Doric columns. A two-story colonnaded porch spanned the entire rear elevation. Atop the building's hipped slate roof rested a balustraded clerestory.

The McMurrans furnished their home with "all that fine taste and a full purse" could provide. Carved Ionic columns flanked oak-grained pocket doors connecting two parlors and a personal library housing many volumes.

Ornate Rococco-style chairs and marble-topped tables, wall-to-wall carpets and painted oilcloth, silk-trimmed wooden Venetian blinds, and fine silk drapes filled the main house. Over the dining room table hung a magnificent mahogany "punkah" that, when operated by a slave, shooed flies away from the food. Most rooms were connected to bells hanging on the back of the house by rope pulls or small cranks. These bells summoned the domestic slaves quartered in the upper floors of the two brick dependency buildings just behind the main house. A hidden hallway in the rear of the first floor provided for discrete movement of house slaves.

Behind the Big House

The grounds behind the main house presented quite a different picture. Here, the McMurrans constructed the brick or wooden buildings, which housed a kitchen, livestock, carriages, tools, and the estate's slaves. The Melrose slaves tended vegetable gardens and an orchard of fruit trees planted behind each of the large brick dependency buildings. Trees were planted near the rear slave quarters to shade them. The back

yards were little more than open spaces broken only by fences, dog and poultry pens, and dirt roads or paths. Later, in the years following the Civil War, the white owners of Melrose leased fields to newly freed African American families to plant cotton. The families of Reuben and Alice Sims, and Jane Johnson, were among the former slaves who took on new roles as sharecroppers, returning some of the land at Melrose to commercial agricultural use.

The Melrose Slaves

Enslaved men, women, and children were integral to daily operations at Melrose. Between 1841 and 1861 estate's labor force rose from eight to twenty-five. Rachel cooked the McMurren family's meals, which were served by Marcellus the table waiter. William drove the cart to town to pick up supplies or a visiting relative's luggage. Others tended gardens and yards, cared for livestock, drove the carriage that took master and mistress to town or to visit neighbors, and generally kept the estate's buildings and grounds in good order.

The ideal wealthy household was one in which the slaves were rarely seen but always ready to

serve. Training began early with children as young as six often tasked with watching the infants and toddlers of other slaves while parents worked. By the age of eight, children spent their day working with their parents and others to learn the skills required to serve their master.

In the quarters, after the labors of the day were done, the slaves could relax and have a few hours of something resembling leisure. Here the men could sit in a doorway and enjoy a chew of tobacco or the smoke of a pipe while the women mended clothes and worked on quilts. In the background, the noise of children could be heard, playing marbles, arguing, laughing, singing....all evidence of the resilience of the human spirit.

The Melrose Landscape

When John and Mary Louisa McMurrin purchased the Melrose tract, it consisted of little more than gently rolling hills covered with former cotton fields. The property was bounded on three sides by deep eroded ravines, locally called “bayous.”

The McMurrins built their new home on the highest point of land near the center of the property. This site not only signified the importance of the main house, it also allowed the breezes to flow from the west-facing entrance through open corridors to the rear galleries.

The Melrose landscape evolved as a mixture of ornamental grounds, natural settings, and work

areas defined by fences and native cherry laurel hedges. A long, winding drive lined with trees stretched from the cypress pond at the main gate up to the stately mansion. The lawn seemed to go on forever looking like a vast green carpet. Each spring this vast expanse became covered with wildflowers. On both sides of the main house cultivated flowers and hedges intermingled with nooks of wildflowers, as well as native trees and shrubs, to give the estate the look of an English park. Just south of the main house, west of the orchard, stands the preserved remains of a brick “parterre” within a carefully laid out formal garden full of ornamental shrubs, such as, camellias, azaleas, and gardenias.

The History of the Estate

Following the death of their daughter and two grandchildren from disease during the Civil War, John and Mary Louisa McMurrin decided to sell Melrose and move in with Mrs. McMurrin’s widowed mother in a similar estate called Woodlands, which was located just across the bayou along the west boundary of Melrose. Elizabeth and George Malin Davis purchased Melrose from the McMurrins in 1865. Melrose remained with the Davis family descendants, the G. M. D. Kelly family, until 1976 when it was sold to Natchez residents John and Betty Callon.

Melrose opened for public tours in 1932 with the first Natchez Spring Pilgrimage. The resident families of Melrose continued this tradition until the property was acquired by the National Park Service in 1990. Melrose is one of two units of the Natchez National Historical Park open to the public. It represents one of the most completely preserved antebellum estates in Natchez with many original furnishings and outbuildings.

Your Visit to Melrose

The Melrose estate is easily accessed from U.S. highways 84, 98, and 61. Daily tours are available on the hour between 10 am and 4 pm.* There is a limit of 20 visitors per tour. Advance reservations are recommended for large groups. Assisted listening devices and tactile models available for interpretive programs. Some buildings are wheelchair accessible.

Special group and education tours can be arranged by appointment.

Hours: Gates open daily 8:30 am to 5 pm
Closed Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year’s Day.

Tour fees: * Adults 18-61	\$10.00
Groups of 13 or more	\$7.00
Children 6-17	\$5.00
U.S. Citizens 62 or over	\$5.00
Children Under 6	FREE

*TOUR PRICES AND TIMES ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE.

Contact Information:

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