

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

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

For NPS use only
received 2/26/86
date entered MAR 31 1986

1. Name

historic NA

and/or common Gallman Historic District

2. Location

Multiple addresses -
street & number See physical description inventory N/A not for publication

city, town Gallman N/A vicinity of

state Mississippi code 28 county Copiah code 29

3. Classification

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	N/A in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" 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 Multiple Ownership (see continuation sheet)

street & number Multiple Addresses

city, town Multiple Addresses N/A vicinity of state Multiple Addresses

5. Location of Legal Description

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

street & number Courthouse Square

city, town Hazlehurst state Mississippi

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Statewide survey of Historic Sites has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1982 federal state county local

depository for survey records Mississippi Department of Archives and History

city, town Jackson state Mississippi

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date <u>N/A</u>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The 10-building Gallman Historic District includes all of the late 19th and early 20 century residential buildings of Gallman, Mississippi, a community which once thrived as a result of local transportation and agriculture. The buildings within the district span stylistically from Greek Revival and vernacular Greek Revival to Queen Anne, Eastlake, Colonial Revival, and Bungalow forms.

The inventory of buildings included in the Gallman Historic District is arranged west to east along Church Street and then north along Highway 51. Entries are made accordingly, there being no street addresses. Photographs are included for all buildings in the district. All buildings are numbered and their evaluations are indicated on the base map. Individual resources are evaluated according to the following rating system.

- P - Pivotal buildings qualify for listing in the National Register of Historic Places by reasons of individual architectural and/or historical significance.
- C - Contributing buildings are essential to the district's sense of place and sustain the architectural and historical significance of the district.
- M - Marginal buildings do not presently contribute to the architectural significance of the district, but by their scale, material, or setting do not overtly compromise the integrity of the district. Marginal buildings include those historic buildings which have been remodeled to such a degree that their architectural integrity has been seriously compromised. Restoration of original features could cause these structures to become contributing.
- NC - Non-contributing buildings do not contribute to the historical composition of the district, but because they are compatible to the historic structures in scale, mass, materials, and setting, they do not detract from the visual cohesiveness of the district.
- I - Intrusive structures by their scale, materials, condition, or setting severely disrupt the cohesion of the historic environment.

BUILDING	VALUE	STREET #	DESCRIPTION
#1	C	South side of Church Street	The J.E. Lilly House (built c. 1896) is a four square, two-story, frame, Colonial Revival structure raised on low masonry piers. Its asymmetrical, street-front façade includes a projecting bay with large pediment with a single, semi-circular window; a large dormer with twin sash and denticulated cornice; a single octagonal turret; and a one-story porch which returns along the east side. This porch has single Doric columns supporting a denticulated cornice. Exterior wall covering is clapboards. All windows are double hung and have one-over-one sash. The entry frontispiece includes sidelights with workable sash and a transom with a segmental-arch head.

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates c.1850-1908

Builder/Architect N/A

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Gallman Historic District illustrates the early development of transportation in Copiah County and the related development of the vegetable industry in the area. The Dr. William Long, Jr. House (c. 1850) and the Traweek House (c. 1860) were built during the period when stage and railroad service first gave importance to the community. The W.W. Alford House (c. 1885), the Eldon and Lourene Pitts House (c. 1893) and the J.E. Lilly House (c. 1896) were erected during the era when truck farming brought economic prosperity to the region. The Luther C. Ramsey House (1906-8), Taylor House (c. 1907), and Jones-Long House (c. 1907) chronicle the years when Gallman and Copiah County became one of the largest tomato and other vegetable producing centers in America. Most of the buildings mentioned above were built by members of a single family—W.W. Alford and his children.

Copiah County was formed in 1823 from land ceded by the Choctaw Indians to the United States Government at the Treaty of Doak's Stand. The earliest settlers were small farmers who arrived from the Atlantic Seaboard states, especially North and South Carolina.

When founded, the town was called Mullgrove, but was soon given its present name in honor of Reverend William B. Gallman, the local Baptist minister. The town was soon made a stagecoach stop. In 1858 it became a flag stop between Hazlehurst and Crystal Springs on the NO and GN Railroad.

The access to rail lines and the natural fertility of Copiah County's soil combined to make the area a center for growing and shipping vegetables. Vegetable gardening began to develop in the 1870's with such crops as peas, beans, asparagus, cabbage, and tomatoes. Soon boxcars of vegetables were being shipped to Chicago. Then in the 1880's Copiah County experienced an influx of northerners and northern capital. Tomatoes were settled upon as the primary crop and by the turn of the century the area had become one of the largest truck garden centers in America, shipping hundreds of thousands of truck loads of vegetables yearly.

Men in Copiah County and in Gallman realized that they needed facilities for preparing vegetables for market. In the years after 1880 packing sheds, a box factory for packing crates, a lumber mill for producing the raw materials for the boxes, and a railroad depot were erected. All of these buildings have now disappeared.

The residences in the Gallman Historic District were built by men who shared in the prosperity of the vegetables farming industry in Copiah County. These include J.A. Parsons, who lived in and added to the Dr. William Long, Jr. House—Mr. Parsons was in the lumber business and may have actually constructed other structures in the area; the W.W. Alford House built by Mr. Alford who also erected the first packing shed in Gallman; and the homes of Mr. Alford's children: The J.E. Lilly House, built for his daughter, Kate Alford, and the Luther Ramsey House, built for his daughter, Vivian Alford, and the Louella Pitts House, built for his son, W.B. Alford, and the William Long, Sr. House, built for his daughter, Lutie Lynn Alford. The building now known as the Traweek House was originally the Stagecoach Stop.

9. Major Bibliographical References

(See continuation sheet)

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 16

Quadrangle name Gallman, Mississippi

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A	<u>1</u> <u>5</u>	<u>7</u> <u>4</u> <u>6</u> <u>9</u> <u>3</u> <u>0</u>	<u>3</u> <u>5</u> <u>3</u> <u>5</u> <u>8</u> <u>6</u> <u>0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

B	<u>1</u> <u>5</u>	<u>7</u> <u>4</u> <u>6</u> <u>9</u> <u>3</u> <u>0</u>	<u>3</u> <u>5</u> <u>3</u> <u>5</u> <u>3</u> <u>9</u> <u>0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

C	<u>1</u> <u>5</u>	<u>7</u> <u>4</u> <u>6</u> <u>4</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u>	<u>3</u> <u>5</u> <u>3</u> <u>5</u> <u>3</u> <u>9</u> <u>0</u>
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Verbal boundary description and justification

(See continuation sheet)

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

state	code	county	code
N/A			
state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Michael Fazio, AIA
organization	N/A
date	September 3, 1985
street & number	P. O. Box 2870
telephone	(601) 323-3451
city or town	Mississippi State
state	MS 39762

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 September 4, 1985

For NPS use only

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

Wm Schlager

date 3/31/86

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

Callman Historic
CONTINUATION SHEET District ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 1

7. DESCRIPTION (present and original physical appearance) cont'd.

BUILDING	VALUE	STREET #	DESCRIPTION
#2	C	South side of Church Street	The Luther C. Ramsey House (built 1906-8) is a four square one-story frame. Colonial Revival structure (with an undeveloped attic) raised on masonry foundation walls. Its asymmetrical, street-front façade includes two large gables with verge boards and a single semi-circular window and a one-story porch which returns along the east side. This porch has single Tuscan columns supporting a denticulated cornice. Exterior wall covering is clapboards. All windows are double-hung and have one-over-one sash. The entry frontispiece includes sidelights and a transom. Chimneys have lost their corbel caps.
#4	C	South side of Church Street	The Massey House (built c. 1900) is a one-story, frame, vernacular structure, with Queen Anne detailing, raised on a low masonry base. Its asymmetrical, street front façade includes a projecting, gabled bay with fish-scale shingles and a wooden rosette and a one-story porch, which returns along the east side, with turned columns, spindles at the head of each bay, and a jig-sawn railing. Exterior wall covering is clapboards. All windows are double-hung and have one-over-one sash. The entry frontispiece has sidelights and a transom.
#3	I	South side of Church Street	One-story, 20th century brick residence.
#5	C	North side of Church Street	The Traweek House (built c. 1860) was originally a two-story, stagecoach stop. The present structure has a street front façade consisting of a gable front with a projecting, gabled portico. This portico is supported by paneled columns with cutouts. Exterior wall covering is clapboards. All windows are four-over-four, double-hung sash. The entry frontispiece has sidelights and a transom.

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CONTINUATION SHEET Gallman Historic District ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 2

7. DESCRIPTION (present and original physical appearance) cont'd.

BUILDING	VALUE	STREET #	DESCRIPTION
#6	C	North side of Church Street	The Dr. William Long, Jr. House (built c. 1850) is a one-story cottage with Neo-Classical pretensions raised on a masonry base and having additions to the rear. The cottage is a symmetrical, transverse block with endwall chimneys. A portico supported by square columns projects from the main block. A handrail at the portico projects in an outward arc to both sides of brick steps. Exterior wall covering is clapboards. Windows are four-over-six, double-hung sash with low-pedimented heads. Twin doorway with similar heads open from the porch. The additions to the rear (added c. 1878) are compatible in form, scale, and detailing.
#7	P	North side of Church Street	The W.W. Alford House (built c. 1885) is an outstanding example of the Queen Anne Style. It is a one-story wood-frame structure, built largely of cypress; windows in a turret and gables open into attic space. The building's complex and asymmetrical massing includes the turret, the gable with remnants of verge boards, a one-story porch on the south and west sides supported by slender, Doric columns, and a projecting entry portico, supported by columns, and having spindle work in the pediment. Exterior wall covering is vertical wood siding. A wide variety of fish-scale shingles appear in the gables. Similar shingles cover the shaft of the turret, the roof of which is covered with rough, hand-hewn shakes. All windows are one-over-one, double-hung sash. The entry frontispiece includes sidelights and transoms. Notable details are jig-sawn work at the heads of the large gables, and the lathe-turned balusters of the porch handrail. An early 19th century photograph of the building (14 of 17) shows the original verge boards and railing at the entry. Rehabilitation proposed.

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Gallman Historic
CONTINUATION SHEET District ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 3

7. DESCRIPTION (present and original physical appearance) cont'd.

BUILDING	VALUE	STREET #	DESCRIPTION
#8	C	North side of Church Street	The Jones-Long House (built c. 1907 and remodeled 1919) which reflects the four-square massing and the detailing of the bungalow and craftsman tastes of the early decades of the 20th century, was actually constructed in the late 19th century as an "L-shaped" Queen Anne style cottage (cp. photos #1 and 2). The 19th century form consisted of a one-story, wood-frame structure raised on masonry piers. The "L-shaped" massing consisted of a projecting bay supporting a front-facing gable with verge boards. Behind this projection a one-story porch with cylindrical columns and a simple handrail. Windows were two-over-two, double-hung sash. After remodeling, the building now has a tall hipped roof with a large dormer giving light to a second floor; the dormer has typical craftsman style brackets and outriggers. A porch surrounds the house on three sides and is supported by square, battered columns raised on brick piers with accompanying brick pylons at either side of the central stair. The handrail consists of both vertical and horizontal members arranged in a typical craftsman period pattern. The exterior wall covering is horizontal beaded siding throughout. Ground floor windows now have nine-over-nine sash; the dormer windows have six-over-one sash. The entry frontispiece has both sidelights and transom.
#9	C	North of Highway 51	The Taylor House (built c. 1907) is a mirror image of original configuration of the Jones-Long House. Raised on brick piers, it has an "L-shaped" plan with projecting pedimented bay, and adjacent porch. The porch has turned columns with jig-sawn capitals and a line of spindles at the heads of each bay. The exterior wall covering is clapboard with fish-scale shingles used in the gables which also have verge boards. Windows have four-over-four, double-hung sash. The entry frontispiece has sidelights and a transom.

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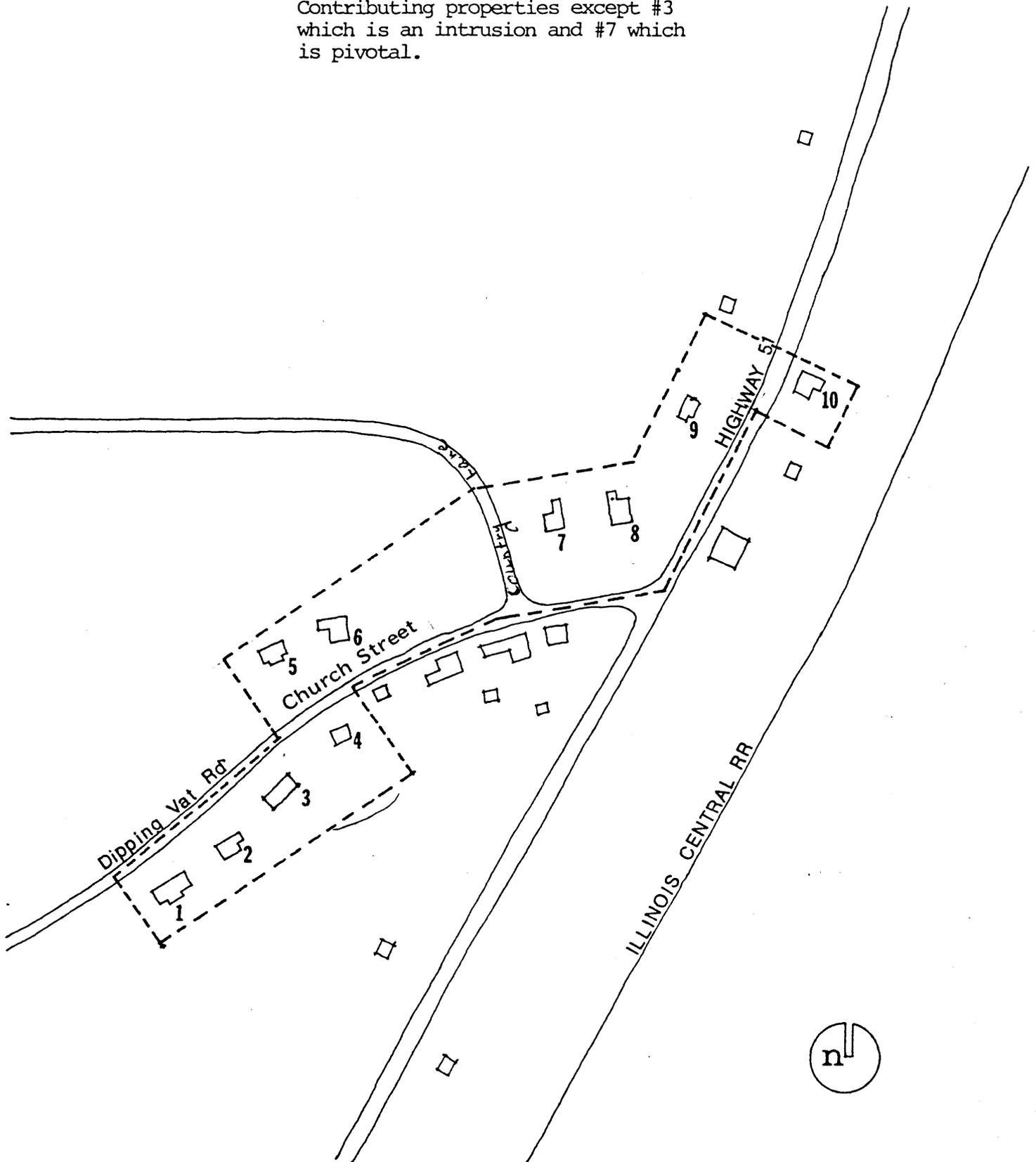
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Gallman Historic
CONTINUATION SHEET District ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 4

7. DESCRIPTION (present and original physical appearance) cont'd.

BUILDING	VALUE	STREET #	DESCRIPTION
#10	C	South of Highway 51	The Eldon and Lourene Pitts House (built c. 1893) has both Queen Anne and Colonial Revival style qualities. It is rectangular block dominated by a peripheral porch supported by slender Doric columns sitting atop new, concrete block foundation walls. Some of this porch has been enclosed. At the roof level, large gables with fish-scale shingles and verge boards show a variety of window types. Flush siding covers the walls under the porches. Windows are double-hung, one-over-one sash. Some leaded glass panes remain intact.

Note: All numbered properties are Contributing properties except #3 which is an intrusion and #7 which is pivotal.



Gallman Historic District
gallman, ms

United States Department of the Interior
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date entered

Continuation sheet Gallman Historic District

Item number 9, 10

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9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES (cont.)

Copiah County (Miss.) Courier, Nov. 2, 1966.

Jackson (Miss.) Clarion Ledger-Daily News, Nov. 19, 1978.

Jackson (Miss.) Daily News, Jan. 11, 1981.

Sartin, John Robert. "A History of Copiah County, Mississippi, to 1920." M.A. Thesis, Mississippi State University.

Works Progress Administration. Copiah County, Miss. Vol. XV.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA (cont.)

Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at the intersection of Highway 51 and Church Street, move southwest along Church Street 800 feet, thence turn 90 degrees and move southeast 250 feet, thence turn 90 degrees and move southwest 700 feet, thence turn 90 degrees and move northwest to Church Street, thence move northeast along Church Street 500 feet, thence turn 90 degrees and move northwest 200 feet, thence turn 90 degrees and move northeast to intersect county lane, thence move 400 feet to the northeast along a line parallel to Church Street, thence turn 50 degrees and move northeast 400 feet, thence turn 90 degrees and move southeast 400 feet (crossing Highway 51), thence turn 90 degrees and move southwest 200 feet, thence turn 90 degrees and move northwest 200 feet, thence turn 90 degrees and move southwest 500 feet to the point of origin.