



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240

The attached property, North Aberdeen Historic District, reference number 88000131 was listed in the National Register of Historic Places by the Keeper of the National Register on 04/22/1988, as evidenced by the FEDERAL REGISTER/WEEKLY LIST notice of 04/29/1988. The attached nomination form is a copy of the original documentation provided to the Keeper at the time of listing.


Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places

9/8/2008
Date

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 N/A

and/or common North Aberdeen Historic District

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by Meridian St. on the east, Marshall St. on the north, Long St. on the west & Commerce St. on the south. N/A not for publication

city, town Aberdeen N/A vicinity of

state Mississippi code 28 county Monroe code 095

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<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 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 checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A 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 Multiple Owners

street & number N/A

city, town N/A vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Chancery Clerk Building

street & number 201 W. Commerce St.

city, town Aberdeen state MS 39730

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title N/A has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date federal state county local

depository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input 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 _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The North Aberdeen Historic District is a residential area with a concentration of churches in its southern portion and consists of forty-one buildings, dating between 1851 and ca. 1963. The dates of the period of significance are 1851 to ca. 1935. Outbuildings, such as garages and storage sheds, which are essentially utilitarian in design and possess no architectural or historical significance are not included in the inventory of buildings. They are not considered among the elements comprising this potential historic district.

The potential historic district is irregular in shape, roughly forming an arc that begins at the First Presbyterian Church and curves northeast towards the intersection of Canal and Meridian Streets. The properties located in this residential area were developed over approximately a one hundred year period. Antebellum, turn-of-the-century and 1920's-1930's housing are interspersed throughout the district. The yards and even the vacant lots consist of well-manicured lawns. Mature trees provide shady protection for both the houses and the streets.

Inventory of Buildings

W. Canal Street

1. 100. C.C. McKinney House. A one story, three by three bay, clapboarded cottage with Greek Revival and Italianate architectural elements. Ca. 1870. (C)
2. 104. House. One story, three by six bay, frame house. Asymmetrical in design, the building features a front porch with turned posts. Queen Anne influence. Between 1899 and 1905. (C)
3. 108. I.Y. Johnson Home. One story, five by five bay, frame house on a raised basement. The full-width, front porch features heavy, chamfered posts and exuberant Eastlake detailing (particularly in the balustrade). The posts have projecting brackets. Originally, the house had a central, two run staircase with an intermediate landing accessing the front porch. In the mid-twentieth century, these stairs were removed and the basement level was stuccoed. Greek Revival?/Eastlake. Ca. 1855. (C)
4. 201. House. One-story frame house covered in asbestos siding and built on a concrete block foundation. Ca. 1960. (NC)
5. 202. W.B. Carter House. Asymmetrical, two-and-one-half story, three by three bay, frame house. The front porch features Tuscan columns, a simple balustrade and, on its roof, a parapet. Free Classic Queen Anne. Ca. 1900. (C)

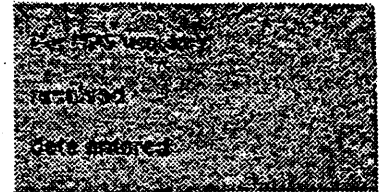
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cottage with Queen Anne details and a bungalow style porch.
Queen Anne. Ca. 1890. (C)

College Place

14. 200. First Christian Church of Aberdeen. One story brick structure on a concrete raised basement and crowned by a prominent parapet. The central slightly projecting portico features two colossal Tuscan columns in antis and brick piers accented by cement panels with cartouches. Stained glass windows. Extending from the rear of the west elevation is a modern, one story brick addition. Neo-Classical. 1925. (C)
15. 204. Sanders Place. Asymmetrical, two-and-one-half story, three bay house crowned by a truncated hip roof pierced by gables. The southwest corner of the house is marked by a three-story polygonal turret with a tent roof. The wraparound front porch features classical design elements such as Tuscan columns and a denticulated frieze. Free Classic Queen Anne. 1898. (P)
16. 300. First United Methodist Church. A one story, cream-colored brick building in a cruciform configuration. The large front gable is flanked by square towers of unequal height. Between the towers runs an arcade. Many of the windows and louvred openings have Gothic arches. To the west of the church is a ca. 1955 two story, flat roofed addition with a cream-colored brick veneer. Gothic Revival. 1912. (C)
17. 301. J.A. Gay House. Asymmetrical two story, three by five bay, clapboarded house with a hip roof pierced by gables. The front facade features a one story, wraparound porch with a hip roof supported by fluted Corinthian columns and a second story balcony with clustered Ionic colonnettes and a gable marked by a Palladian-like window. Free Classic Queen Anne. Ca. 1900. (C)
18. 303. House. One-and-one-half story, four by six bay, bungalow with a Flemish bond brick wall treatment. Set into the main front gable is a gable-roofed porch with brick parapet and piers and a gable with struts. The main roof is marked by two low-pitched shed roof dormers. The typical window treatment is a five or three-over-one, double hung sash configuration. The rear porch has been enclosed. Bungalow. Ca. 1925. (C)
19. 306. The Orleana. One story, five by three bay, frame cottage with a side gabled roof. The wraparound front porch with its

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6. 203. House. One story, frame house covered in asbestos siding. The six-bay front facade features a screened-in porch and a central gabled portico with diminutive fluted Ionic columns. Bungalow. Ca. 1930. (C)
7. 205. House. One story, frame building with a three-bay wide front facade. The house has a central gabled portico with wrought iron columns. Ca. 1940. (NC)
8. 206. House. This two story, five by three bay, frame house has a steeply-pitched side gambrel roof with full-width, shed roofed dormers on its front and rear elevations. The front entrance in the westernmost bay has a gabled overdoor supported by triangular braces. Dutch Colonial Revival. Ca. 1925. (C)
9. 401. House. One story, three by four bay, clapboarded house with truncated hip roof pierced by gables and, on the rear elevation, two hipped roof wings. The design elements of this eclectic building feature Italianate and Gothic motifs. Eclectic. 1884. (P)
10. 404. House. This two-and-one-half story, three by five bay building is essentially L-shaped with a full-width, one story wing on the rear elevation crowned by twin gables with a valley between them. The house is clad in horizontal beaded board and shiplap. The wraparound front porch has attenuated Tuscan columns. Some of the gables display imbricated shingles. Free Classic Queen Anne. Ca. 1900. (C)
11. 405. Eckford-Pierce House. One-and-one-half story, five by four bay, clapboarded house on a concrete foundation with a side-gabled roof. The full-width, front porch features concrete pedestals with coping supporting pairs of chamfered posts with heavily molded capitals and small corner brackets and a panelled frieze with pendants below it. The frontispiece displays a multi-light transom, multi-light sidelights and fluted pilasters. Panelled endboards with simple capitals accent the corners of the front facade. Greek Revival/Italianate. Ca. 1855. (C)
12. 406. House. Simple, frame, one story building with front and rear gables. The gable roof of the front porch is centered in the main roof gable and supported by turned posts. Ca. 1890. (C)
13. 408. House. One story, four by three bay, frame, L-shaped

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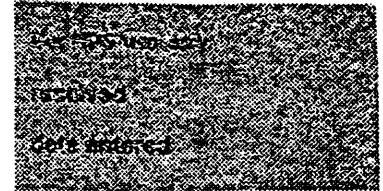
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Flanking the western edge of this gable is a battered chimney capped by chimney pots. English Cottage influence. Ca. 1935. (C)

- 24b. 400. Garage. A one story, side-gabled brick building that is contemporaneous with the house. Ca. 1935. (C)
- 25a. 401. First Presbyterian Church. One story, three by five bay, brick building with front and rear gables. A prominent tower dominates the northeast corner of the church and serves as the entry vestibule. The windows and entrances have Gothic arches. Gothic Revival. 1895. (C)
- 25b. 401. Presbyterian Christian Education Building. A one story brick building that is dominated by its broad, low-pitched roof with front and rear gables. 1963. (NC)
26. 402. St. John's Episcopal Church. One story, rectangular, brick building with a gable roof. The front gable is dominated by a massive square tower that acts as an entry vestibule. Many of the windows, doors and louvred openings have Gothic arches. In the 1870's, the low-pitched roof was replaced by the present gable roof and the parapet was removed. The parish hall was added to the rear elevation ca. 1961. Gothic Revival. 1851-1853. (P)

N. Hickory Street

27. 119. House. One story, frame, multi-gable roofed cottage distinguished by its bilateral symmetry on all sides. The seven bay front facade features prominent gabled pavilions in the end bays. The gables are accented by a bracketed frieze which wraps around the side elevations. The five recessed central bays are sheltered by a shed-roofed porch with new attenuated square box columns. The central frontispiece now has a new door and glass block sidelights. Other alterations include asbestos siding and the front porch which has been lowered to almost on grade, while the rest of the house rests on brick piers with brick infill. Italianate. Ca. 1860. (MN)
28. 120. McDearman. One-and-one-half story, five by four bay, clapboarded house with a side-gabled roof accented by a front gabled dormer. The rectangular building features heavy, unmolded corner pilasters, a wide frieze and a pronounced cornice. The double-leafed front doors are surrounded by sidelights and a

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attenuated Tuscan columns is an alteration from the original central portico. The frontispiece features a bungalowsque pattern of double-leaf glazed doors and multi-light sidelights with long narrow lights and corner square lights. Two wings extend off the rear elevation. The western one features a small side porch with a balustrade and turned posts with corner brackets. Greek Revival/Queen Anne. Ca. 1865/ca. 1890. (C)

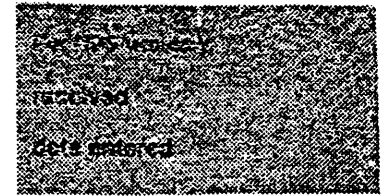
20. 402. House. One story, gable-roofed house clad in frame siding and brick. The front, central gabled portico has wrought iron columns. Ca. 1960. (NC)

N. Columbus Street

21. 201. House. One-and-one-half story, three by four bay, clapboarded house on brick piers and with a steep hip roof pierced by gables. The front porch received a bungalow treatment and now has brick pedestals supporting clustered square colonnettes, though the balustrade appears to be original. The house's rear, one story, shiplapped wing may be an enclosed porch. Queen Anne with Bungalow. Ca. 1890. (C)
22. 205. House. One story, three bay wide frame house rests on a brick foundation and has a gable roof. Ranch style. Ca. 1960-65. (NC)

W. Commerce Street

23. 310. First Baptist Church. The church is a two story, five by ten bay, brick veneered building on a raised basement that is crowned by a parapet which partially hides the hip roof. Located within the three central front bays is a projecting temple front featuring four Ionic columns and a pedimented gable. The end front bays have steps leading to double-leafed wood and beveled glass doors with stained glass transoms. The side elevations recede and project and are marked by windows interspaced with piers. An unobtrusive, two story brick addition has been added to the rear elevation. Neo-Classical. Ca. 1927. (C)
- 24a. 400. St. John's Rectory. An asymmetrical, one-and-one-half story, five by three bay, brick veneered house with a side-gabled roof. Located in the gable-roofed section set perpendicular to the main roof ridge is a screened-in porch and a distinctive entry with an eyebrow overdoor supported by gargoyle consoles.

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transom. The front, central, three bay wide porch has wide, shallow columns with incised panels featuring an abstracted natural pattern. A similar pattern is carried over onto the porch frieze. Greek Revival/Carpenter Gothic. Ca. 1855. (P)

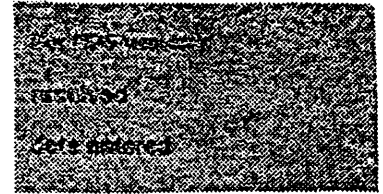
29. 201. House. A one-story, gable-roofed, frame building that has been brick veneered and has received major additions. On the front facade is a large, full-width addition with its gable facing the street. Greek Revival origins? Ca. 1975 alterations. (MN)

N. James Street

30. 212. House. One story, clapboarded house with a multi-gable roof. The three-bay wide front facade features a central entrance with fluted pilasters, an entablature and a pediment. Pyramidally massed concrete stairs with decorative wrought iron railings front the entry. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1945. (NC)
31. 301. House. Two-and-one-half story, two by six bay, frame foursquare with a slate hipped roof pierced by three gabled dormers. A Palladian window and fishscale shingles grace the front dormer. The wraparound front porch features Ionic columns and a balustrade and shelters a large window and the sidelighted front entrance, both with elliptical fanlights. On the north elevation is a small shed-roofed addition with a carport attached to it. The one-and-one-half story rear section is crowned by a rolled, embossed metal hip roof accented by dormers. The house, originally antebellum, has been greatly altered. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1860. (C)
32. 308. House. One story, four by two bay, frame cottage with a multiple gable roof. The front facade features a gable-roofed projecting wing displaying a three-sided bay and a wraparound porch with turned posts and a turned spindle balustrade. At the corner where the porch originally curved, is a rectangular gable-roofed porch pavilion supported on turned posts of a slightly different profile. Queen Anne. Ca. 1890. (C)

N. Long Street

- 33a. 118. John Ferris Plant House. A two story, irregularly massed, clapboarded house crowned by a roof of patterned polychrome slate shingles. The front facade is dominated by a straight-sided,

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mansard roofed tower. A three bay wide porch surrounding the base of the tower features slender box columns with heavily molded bases and caps and intervening pierced spandrels. Within the porch area is a panelled, single-leaf door with sidelights and a transom. Its surround is heavily molded as are the hood molds over the windows. On the side (south) elevation is a one story box bay and a two story, three-sided bay with a one story porch similar in treatment to the front porch. Wrapped around the rear and side (north) elevations is another one story porch with the same design elements plus a decorative balustrade. Italianate/Eastlake. Ca. 1882. (P)

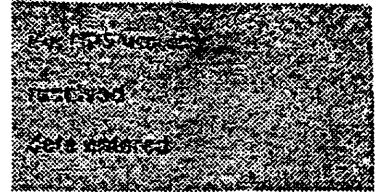
- 33b. 118. Ancillary cottage. One story, four by two bay, frame building with side gable roof. Full-width, front porch has a shed roof supported by turned posts. The two inner bays of the front facade contain entrances; each of the end bays consists of a window. Queen Anne influence. Ca. 1885. (C)
- 33c. 118. Storage shed. An almost square, one story, clapboarded building with a front and a rear gabled roof. The front elevation is marked by a louvred attic vent in its gable and a single-leaf door. Ca. 1885. (C)

Marshall Street

- 34a. 200. J.A. Shepherd House. One-and-one-half story, three by four bay, shiplap clad house topped by a hipped roof with wide overhanging eaves and exposed rafter ends. Hip-roofed dormers pierce the roof. The deep, two-bay front porch on the southwest corner features clustered square columns resting on brick pedestals. Bungalow. 1924. (C)
- 34b. 200. Garage. A small, one story, shiplap building with cross-braced, double-leaf doors and a gable roof with exposed rafter ends. 1924. (C)
35. 201. House. One-and-one-half story, three by three bay, shiplap covered bungalow with a front and rear gable roof. The front porch's gable is inset into the main gable and rests on box columns. A wrought iron railing runs between the columns. Bungalow. Ca. 1925. (C)
36. 203. House. One-and-one-half story, three by three bay, frame bungalow covered in aluminum siding. Its front and rear gabled roof has exposed rafter ends and struts. The front porch's gable

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is inset into the main gable and rests on box columns. Bungalow.
Ca. 1925. (C)

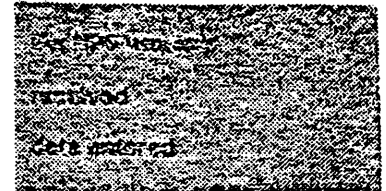
Nominated Properties

1 district

Contributing Elements

33 buildings

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The properties included within this district have been rated as contributing or non-contributing according to the following rating system:

Contributing Elements

- P - Pivotally Contributing - These properties are of major importance in establishing the character of the district, and would be individually eligible for the National Register if they were not elements of a district.
- C - Contributing - These properties date from the period of significance of the district and possess sufficient integrity to contribute appreciably to its sense of time and place or its architectural or thematic character.

Non-Contributing Elements

- MN - Marginally Non-Contributing - These properties date from the period of significance of the district but have suffered substantial and irreversible impairments to their integrity. They are considered non-contributing in their present state.
- NC - Non-Contributing - These properties do not contribute to the character of the district because their architectural character dates from later than the period of significance of the district or, in the case of a thematically-defined district, they do not contribute to the district's thematic character. Although these properties do not contribute to the district, they are nonetheless relatively compatible with the rest of the district in terms of scale, materials, massing, and setting.
- I - Intrusive - These properties disrupt the visual cohesiveness of the district by being incompatible in design, scale, materials, massing, and/or setting.

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input 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 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 1851 - ca. 1935

Builder/Architect

N/A

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The North Aberdeen Historic District is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C. The district contains locally significant examples of architectural styles dating from the antebellum years up to the mid-twentieth century. The district typifies a pattern of residential development common to Aberdeen in that houses of various styles and from various time periods comprise the neighborhood. This phenomenon is due somewhat to the subdividing of earlier large estates, but can also be attributed to the demolition or loss through natural causes of houses which were then replaced.

Aside from S. Franklin Street in the South Central Aberdeen Historic District, some of the most locally significant examples of late nineteenth century residential architecture are located within this district. The eclecticism of many of these houses reveals the persistence of antebellum design elements (Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate) even as new architectural styles like Queen Anne gained acceptance.

Significant antebellum buildings within the district include McDearman Cottage and St. John's Episcopal Church. The juxtaposition of Greek Revival and Carpenter Gothic design elements in McDearman Cottage reveals an antebellum eclecticism generally utilized in mansions in Columbus, Mississippi and Aberdeen. St. John's Episcopal Church (402 W. Commerce St.) was designed by and built under the supervision of the congregation's pastor, Joseph Holt Ingraham, from 1851 to 1853. It is among the earliest and most successful Gothic Revival designs in Aberdeen and is one of only twelve surviving antebellum Gothic Revival churches in the state (Rev. James Lundy Sykes, A History of Saint John's Parish, Aberdeen, Mississippi. [No city: no publisher, no date], pp. 4-5; and Richard Cawthon, Personal Files). The First Presbyterian Church (1895) and the First United Methodist Church (1912) attest that the local popularity of the Gothic Revival style for churches lasted well into the twentieth century. By the mid-1920's, however, the Gothic Revival had been replaced by the Neo-Classical style for religious edifices as evidenced by the First Christian Church (1925) and the First Baptist Church (1927).

9. Major Bibliographical References

Cawthon, Richard. Personal Files.

Sykes, Rev. James Lundy. A History of Saint John's Parish, Aberdeen, Mississippi.
No city: no publisher, no date.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property Approx. 30 acres

Quadrangle name Aberdeen, MS

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

JA

1	6					
3	5	6	6	8	0	
3	7	4	4	0	0	0

Zone Easting Northing

KB

1	6					
3	5	7	1	5	0	
3	7	4	4	0	0	0

Zone Easting Northing

LX

1	6					
3	5	7	1	4	5	
3	7	4	3	8	1	0

MB

1	6					
3	5	6	6	6	5	
3	7	4	3	5	1	0

E

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F

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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	N/A	code	county	code
state		code	county	code

state	code	county	code
state		county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Susan M. Enzweiler - Architectural Historian

organization Mississippi Dept. of Archives & History date September 1987

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

city or town Jackson state MS 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 January 6, 1988

For NPS use only

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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Beginning at the intersection of College Place and Hickory Street, the district boundary proceeds north up Hickory and then follows the southern and eastern edges of the property at 120 N. Hickory Street. The boundary turns east at the northeast corner of this property, extends down Canal Street and then proceeds north up N. Meridian Street. The boundary turns west, following the northern property lines of 100, 104, and 108 W. Canal Street. At the junction of Hickory and Marshall Streets, the boundary heads north and wraps around the eastern, northern and western property lines of 200 Marshall Street, then heads west over Marshall Street and, at the intersection of Marshall and N. James Street, turns south down the latter for half a block. The district boundary then heads west and south along the property lines of 301 N. James, crosses Canal Street, and follows the western boundary of the First United Methodist Church property until it reaches the northern property line of 306 College Place. The boundary proceeds west to the middle of N. Columbus Street, turns north until it reaches the intersection of Columbus and Canal and then heads west down the latter street. At the southeast corner of the property at 404 W. Canal, the boundary turns north to follow the eastern edge of this property then turns west and runs along the northern lines of 404 and 408 W. Canal and finally heads south along the western edge of 408 W. Canal until it reaches Canal Street where the boundary proceeds west to the intersection of Canal and Long Streets. At Long Street, the boundary heads south for one block, turns east onto College Place and then follows the western property line of St. John's Episcopal Church. The district boundary continues south across W. Commerce Street and follows the western property line of the First Presbyterian Church for 135 feet and then heads east for approximately 150 feet until it reaches S. Columbus Street. The boundary continues north up S. Columbus Street, turn east onto W. Commerce Street past the First Baptist Church and then proceeds northeasterly to the southwest corner of the property at 301 College Place. At 301 College Place, the district boundary follows the southern property line east to N. James Street, turns north up this street and then east over College Place for one block to the point of beginning at the intersection of College Place and No. Hickory Street.

North Aberdeen Historic District Aberdeen, Mississippi

