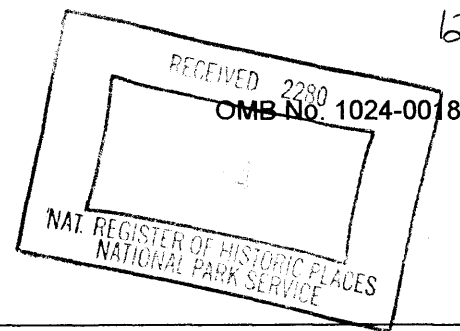


1249



NPS Form 10-900 (Rev. 10-90) United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

historic name: N/A other names/site number: Meridian Downtown Historic District (Amendment to incorporate two previously listed districts—Union Station H.D. and Meridian Urban Center H.D.—and increase boundaries)

2. Location

street & number: roughly bounded by Twenty-sixth Avenue (west), Eighteenth Avenue (east), Sixth Street (north) and Front Street (south). not for publication N/A city or town: Meridian vicinity N/A state: Mississippi code: MS county: Lauderdale code: 075 zip code: 39302

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally X statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official: Kenneth H. P. Paul Date: DEC. 1, 2006

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is: entered in the National Register, See continuation sheet. determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet. determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register other (explain): Signature of the Keeper: Daniel J. Viana Date of Action: 1/16/07

5. Classification

Ownership of Property:

Private
Public—local
Public—state

Category of Property:

District

Number of Resources within Property:

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
21	28	buildings
		sites
1	1	structures
		objects
22	29	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

Historic Resources of Meridian

101

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:

COMMERCE/TRADE: Department Store
COMMERCE/TRADE: Business
COMMERCE/TRADE: Professional
COMMERCE/TRADE: Restaurant
COMMERCE/TRADE: Specialty Store
COMMERCE/TRADE: Financial Institution
COMMERCE/TRADE: Warehouse
TRANSPORTATION: Rail-Related
DOMESTIC: Hotel

Current Functions:

COMMERCE/TRADE: Professional
COMMERCE/TRADE: Department Store
COMMERCE/TRADE: Business
COMMERCE/TRADE: Restaurant
COMMERCE/TRADE: Specialty Store
COMMERCE/TRADE: Financial Institution
COMMERCE/TRADE: Warehouse
TRANSPORTATION: Rail-Related

7. Description

Architectural Classification(s):

Italianate
Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival
Romanesque
Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements: Sullivanesque
Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals: Italian Renaissance
Art Deco
International Style
Other: Commercial Minimalist

Materials:

foundation: brick; concrete
roof: tar; asphalt; metal
walls: brick; stucco
other: terra cotta; stone

Narrative Description:

See Continuation Sheets

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Areas of Significance

Commerce
Transportation
Architecture

Period of Significance

c. 1870-1956

Significant Dates

N/A

Criteria Considerations:

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or a grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Significant Person(s)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation(s)

N/A

Architect/Builder

Krouse, P. J.
Lindsley, C. H.
Risher, Christopher Columbus
Torgenson, Gustavus Maurice

Narrative Statement of Significance:

See continuation sheets.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography See continuation sheet.

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey

- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Primary Location of Additional Data

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: 56 acres

UTM References:	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing	
A	16	340500	3581920	C	16	339690	3581700
B	16	340350	3582175	D	16	339890	3581440

___ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description See continuation sheet.

Boundary Justification: See continuation sheet.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Linda Ford

organization: Ford Consulting

street & number: 26 Cherokee Hills

city or town: Tuscaloosa

state: AL

date: December 14, 2004

telephone: 205-556-5388

zip code: 35404

edited by staff of the Historic Preservation Division, MDAH

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner(s)

name:

street & number:

city or town:

state:

telephone:

zip code:

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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National Park Service**

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Meridian Downtown Historic District
Lauderdale County, Mississippi

Administrative Matters

The purpose of this amendment is to incorporate the pre-existing Union Station and Urban Center Historic Districts, both listed on the National Register of Historic Places on December 18, 1979, and to expand the boundaries. This document supersedes and replaces the previous nominations for those two districts. Resources included in the original nominations have been integrated into this amendment.

The original boundaries for the Union Station District, a small district less than four blocks in size, were defined by the Northern line of the Gulf, Mobile & Ohio Railroad as the southern alignment, Eighteenth Avenue as the eastern boundary, Fifth Street as the northern boundary, and Nineteenth Avenue and a half-block between Nineteenth and Twentieth Avenues as the western boundary. The Urban Center Historic District was roughly bounded by the Northern line of the Gulf, Mobile & Ohio Railroad on the south, Twenty-Fifth Avenue on the west, Sixth Street on the north, and Twenty-second and Twenty-first Avenues on the east. The new district will incorporate these two previously listed districts and the nine blocks in between the two, and also expand the boundaries to the west to Twenty-Sixth Avenue. The new district is approximately 25 blocks in area and is bound by the Northern line of the Gulf, Mobile & Ohio Railroad on the south, Twenty-sixth Avenue on the west, Sixth Street on the north, and Eighteenth Avenue on the east.

One-hundred and one (101) resources were previously listed and 22 contributing resources are being added to the new Meridian Downtown Historic District. The new district has a total of 29 noncontributing resources. (Six previously listed properties have been re-evaluated and counted as noncontributing and one property previously counted as noncontributing has been re-evaluated and, based on the new period of significance, found to be contributing.) Included within the boundaries of the district are five individually listed properties: the Union Hotel (2000 Front Street), Alex Loeb, Inc. Building (2115 Fifth Street), the Grand Opera House (2206 Fifth Street, both individually in 1972 and in 1979 as element # 86 of the Urban Center Historic District), the Lamar Hotel (410 Twenty-First Avenue) and the Threefoot Building (601 Twenty-Second Avenue). Also, a total of 25 previously listed properties (21 contributing and 4 noncontributing) are now non-extant. While the number of non-extant buildings is not reflected in the total number of surveyed resources, it is provided here and in the inventory merely to help account for the missing elements from the original nominations.

Narrative Description

Meridian is located on the eastern border of Mississippi approximately 90 miles east of Jackson, the state capitol. The Federal Writer's Project from 1938 describes the city as a spider web with streets bending and intersecting at odd angles. At the center of the maze are multiple railroad tracks dividing the business district from the industrial section. This business district composes most of the old Meridian Urban Center Historic District, while the industrial section is the old Union Station District. The Meridian Downtown Historic District will incorporate these two existing districts, add the nine blocks in between, and extend half a block further to the west of the former Urban Center district.

A farming community until 1854, Meridian emerged at the crossing of the Mobile & Ohio and the Alabama & Vicksburg railroads. The identified historic properties represent 86 years of Meridian history, dating from c. 1870 and continuing to the mid-1950s. The eastern end of the Meridian Downtown Historic District contains the 1905-06 Union Station and industrial buildings associated with the Soulé Steam Feed Works and the Cliff Williams Machine Company. The remainder of the district contains the early central business district, which developed in

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Meridian Downtown Historic District
Lauderdale County, Mississippi

the blocks parallel to the railroad tracks running east-west and grew northward. Within this area, blocks are rectangular and streets are wide, but no open spaces or parks were included in the original design. The compact, cohesive quality of the business district's storefronts creates a distinctly urban sense of place and a definite city center. The rows of storefronts contrasts with the isolation of the more monumental individual structures, such as the Threefoot Building and the Lauderdale County Courthouse, generally designed by architects and expressing a particular style or eclectic use of the classical vocabulary.

The majority of the buildings in the district are one- and two-story masonry structures, but there are also three-, four- and five-story buildings, as well as the ten-story Lamar Hotel and seventeen-story Threefoot Building. Meridian boasts an extraordinary collection of commercial architecture for a city of its size in the Deep South. Almost every architectural style of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries is found within the Downtown district, which contains 152 commercial, civic, industrial, and transportation-related buildings and structures. Meridian had an exceptional growth spurt from a population of 4,000 in 1880 to one of 14,000 in 1900. As the fastest growing city in Mississippi at the turn-of-the-century, it displays an amazing city center. In the Downtown district a cosmopolitan approach to architecture is found. Buildings include examples of Italianate (Armour and Company, 2327 Front Street and the building at the corner of Front Street and Twenty-fifth Avenue, referred to as the Baum Block or the Newell Paper Company Building), Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival (F. A. Hulett and Son, 2217 Front Street), Romanesque (Marks-Rothenburg Department Store, 2200 Fifth Street), Sullivanesque (former Merchants and Farmers Bank, 519 Twenty-third Avenue), Art Deco (Threefoot Building, 601 Twenty-Second Avenue), International Style (The Vise Clinic, 2120 Fourth Street) and Commercial Minimalist architecture.

Meridian boasts a wonderful collection of edifices with architectural terra cotta including the Rosenbaum Building (2213-2219 Fifth Street), S. H. Kress Co. (2214 Fifth Street), the Threefoot Building (601 Twenty-Second Avenue), and the F. A. Hulett and Son Furniture Store (2217 Front Street).

The Hulett store is highlighted with hollow tile, an original stucco finish, and terra cotta tile roof. The furniture store extends this embellishment with a canopy over the entrance showcasing a terra cotta tile roof and tin panel ceiling. Buttresses, reminiscent of Norman or Medieval architecture, enhance the façade. The stucco, terra cotta tiles, buttresses, and hollow tiles are all hallmarks of the Spanish-Eclectic approach that is somewhat unique as a commercial building style.

An abundance of polychromed terra cotta appears on the elaborately decorated Threefoot Building. Impressive with its exterior decoration that incorporates polychromed terra cotta sculpture, tile mosaics, and copper casement windows, the Art Deco skyscraper stands above the other commercial buildings as the defining edifice of the downtown. An intact Art Deco interior is quite stunning with original light fixtures, wood and glass panel office doors with etched glass and hand-stenciled walls.

Another landmark building located within the district is the Lauderdale County Courthouse, built in 1903 in the Beaux Arts style, remodeled to its current Art Deco appearance in the late 1930's by P.J. Krouse, the same architect who produced the original design. Another major landmark building located within the district is the Marks-Rothenberg Department Store and associated Grand Opera House. This complex, designed in a Romanesque Revival style, was the centerpiece of downtown Meridian in the late 19th century. The Opera House, one of a few remaining theatres designed by the nationally renowned theatre designer J. B. McElfratrick, occupies the second, third and fourth floors of the building located at 2206 Fifth Street.

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Meridian Downtown Historic District
Lauderdale County, Mississippi

Included within the historic district are ten structures that historically were hotels. These hotels, while serving as temporary accommodations for individuals traveling to Meridian for business or personal reasons, also served individuals traveling through Meridian by rail who required a place to stay while waiting for their rail connections.

The western part of the historic district has a long historical association with the African-American community. This part of the downtown area, centered around the intersections of 25th Avenue and Fourth and Fifth Streets, has been the black commercial section of Meridian from the turn of the 20th century to the present. Important landmarks still extant in this area include the E. F. Young Hotel at 2416-2420 Fifth Street and the Fielder and Brooks Drug Store building, located at 2505 Fifth Street. The Fielder and Brooks building is particularly important in the area of Civil Rights since the COFO office was located on the second floor in the 1960s.

Although 25 historic buildings in the former Union Depot and Urban Center districts have been lost, quite a few of the buildings in the Meridian Downtown Historic District have recently undergone or are currently undergoing rehabilitation. The Marks, Rothenberg Building, Grand Opera House, and Newberry Building are currently being rehabilitated for use as the Riley Education and Performing Arts Center. The Rosenbaum Building, Niolon Building, twelve commercial buildings in the 2300 block of Front Street, the Terminal and Elmira Hotels, Cliff Williams Machine Company, and Vise Building have also recently been rehabilitated.

District Inventory

C=Contributing element

N=Non-contributing element

PL=Previously listed on the National Register

X=Previously listed (both contributing and non-contributing) but non-extant in July, 2006

The following list is an updated inventory of the Meridian Urban Center Historic District and the Union Station Historic District (Meridian Depot District) both listed on the National Register on December 18, 1979, as well as buildings located between and adjacent to these two previously listed districts. This list now constitutes the inventory of the Meridian Downtown Historic District. Several buildings listed on the National Register both individually and as part of the two earlier districts have since been lost. These non-extant buildings are classified as X on the inventory. In addition, the status of some previously listed properties has been changed to non-contributing due to inappropriate alterations. Furthermore, one previously non-contributing property has been re-evaluated and, based on the new period of significance, found to be contributing. Each of these changes is justified in the accompanying text.

The inventory is arranged in ascending order as follows: Front Street, Fourth Street, Fifth Street, Sixth Street, Nineteenth Avenue, Twentieth Avenue, Twenty-First Avenue, Twenty-Second Avenue, Twenty-Third Avenue, Twenty-Fourth Avenue, Twenty-Fifth Avenue and Twenty-Sixth Avenue. Resources are further arranged by street number in ascending order on each street or avenue. Each resource is classified as "contributing" C or "non-contributing" N, and those properties that were "previously listed" on the National Register as contributing are designated as PL. Those resources that were classified as "noncontributing" in the original National Register districts are herein designated as N. Those resources that were previously listed but "non-extant" as of the date of this nomination (July 2006) are classified as X; however, these now "non-extant" resources are not included in the count of the number of resources.

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FRONT STREET

1. PL 1804 Front Street. Elmira Hotel. Ca. 1905.
(previously listed as element #129 – contributing – in the Union Station Historic District)
Two story, brick commercial building with flat tar roof, stone entablature, cornice, two off center wood panel doors with 9 pane lights, transoms, clerestory, display windows, second floor delineated from first by brick string course, central 4/4 double hung sash windows flanked by two pairs of 4/4 double hung sash windows.
2. PL 1805 Front Street. Union Station. 1905-06. Mission Revival
(previously listed as element #128 –contributing – in the Union Station Historic District)
One story, brick and stucco-clad Mission Revival depot with hip roof of asphalt shingles, exposed rafter tails, multiple, double leaf, 3 panel wood doors with multi-panes, multi-pane transoms, paired 1/1 double hung sash windows, arched multi-pane transoms, brick base, stucco-clad upper walls. The depot was restored in 1997. The restoration included the construction of a two story tower section reminiscent of the original destroyed in the late 1940s.
3. PL 1901 Front Street. Union Station Express Depot. 1905-06. Mission Revival
(previously listed as element #127 – contributing – in the Union Station Historic District)
One story, brick and stucco-clad Mission Revival depot with hip roof of asphalt shingles, exposed rafter tails, multiple, double leaf, 3 panel wood doors with multi-panes, multi-pane transoms, paired 1/1 double hung sash windows, arched multi-pane transoms, brick base, stucco-clad upper walls..
4. PL 1902 Front Street. Terminal Hotel. Ca. 1910.
(previously listed as element #130 – contributing – in the Union Station Historic District)
Two story, brick commercial building with flat tar roof, central wood and glass panel door, sidelights, two wood and glass panel doors, display windows, second floor with paired 6/6 double hung sash windows..
5. C 1904 Front Street. Ca. 1910
One story, masonry commercial garage with flat roof of tar composition, parapet, central hollow wood door, covered transom and display window, metal garage door.
6. PL 2000 Front Street. Union Hotel. Ca. 1910
(previously listed individually as a part of the Meridian MRA in 1979)
Three story, brick commercial building with flat tar roof, entablature with stone cornice, canted entry with off center, double leaf, wood and glass panel door, sidelights, multi-pane transom, corbelling, display windows, cloth awnings, second floor delineated from first by stone, denticulated string course, 1/1 double hung sash windows, second floor delineated from third by brick string course, third floor with 1/1 double hung sash windows.
7. PL 2100 Front Street. Ca. 1907
(previously listed as element #13 – contributing – in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District)
One story, brick commercial building with flat roof of tar composition, parapet, off center wood and glass door, display window, wrap around metal awning.

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8. PL 2102 and 2104 Front Street. Ca. 1907
(previously listed as element #14 – contributing – in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District)
Two story, brick commercial building with flat roof of tar, cornice, storefront with two off center, wood panel doors, display windows, second floor with paired 3/1 double hung sash windows, metal awning across storefront.
9. PL 2106 Front Street. Ca. 1907
(previously listed as element #15 – contributing – in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District)
Two story, brick commercial building with flat roof of tar, cornice, storefront with two off center, wood panel doors, display windows, second floor with 3 paired 3/1 double hung sash windows, metal awning across storefront.
10. PL 2108 Front Street. Ca. 1900
(previously listed as element #16 – contributing – in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District)
Two story, brick commercial building with flat roof of tar, storefront with recessed entry, off center, wood panel door, display windows, covered clerestory, second floor with 2 paired 1/1 double hung sash windows, metal awning across storefront.
- X 2109 Front Street.
(previously listed as element #119A – noncontributing – in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District)
11. PL 2110 Front Street. Ca. 1906
(previously listed as element # 17– contributing – in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District)
One story, brick commercial building with flat roof of tar, stringcourse, storefront with central, double leaf wood and glass panel doors, flanking display windows, clerestory, metal awning.
12. PL 2112 and 2114 Front Street. Ca. 1910
(previously listed as elements # 18 & 19 – contributing – in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District)
One story, brick commercial building with flat roof of tar, metal slipcover over upper façade, storefront with four wood and glass panel doors, transoms, and flanking display windows.
13. N 2117 Front Street. 1907
(previously listed as element #119B –noncontributing – in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District) One story, brick commercial building with flat roof, asphalt shingles, metal slipcover, entryway with plate glass doors, alleyway view has original storefront.
14. PL 2118 Front Street. Ca. 1907
(previously listed as element #20 – contributing – in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District)
Two story, brick commercial building with flat roof of tar, parapet with stucco-cladding, cornice, running ornament bands with zigzag and pilasters, storefront with stucco-cladding, central entrance with gabled pediment relief with keystone, transom, clerestory, recessed door of wood and glass panel door, display windows, second floor with segmented arch top 1/1 double hung sash windows with denticulated segmented arch lintels.

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Meridian Downtown Historic District
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15. PL 2119 Front Street. Hotel Meridian. 1907
(previously listed as element #1 – contributing – in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District)
Five story, brick commercial building twelve-by-seven bays with flat roof of tar composition, entablature with metal cornice and brackets, first floor has off center, double leaf, plate glass doors, transom, clerestory, metal cornice between first and second floor, stringcourses, floors 2,3,4, and 5 have 1/1 double hung sash windows. Side elevator, two story rear wing.
16. PL 2120 Front Street. Culpepper Hotel. Ca. 1890
(previously listed as element #21 – contributing – in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District)
Two story, brick commercial building with flat roof of tar, parapet with molded cornice, stucco-cladding, scored, storefront with multiple wood panel and glass doors, canted entry with oval lights, covered clerestory, display windows, kick plates, second floor with round arch top 1/1 double hung sash windows with hood molds and label stops.
17. PL 2201-2205 Front Street. Ca. 1925
(previously listed as element #22 – contributing – in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District) Three story, brick, corner commercial building, flat roof of tar, cornice, entablature, storefront, modified with metal slipcover, off center wood and glass doors, multi-pane windows, second and third floor with paired 1/1 double hung sash windows, buttresses, third floor windows with stone lintels.
18. PL 2206 Front Street. Ca. 1900
(previously listed as element #23 – contributing – in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District)
Two story, brick commercial building with front gable roof of asphalt shingles, parapet with cornice, geometrical frieze with corbel tables, storefront with central, double leaf, wood and glass doors, transom, clerestory, flanking display windows, string course, between floors, second floor windows covered, segmental arches with archivolt trim connected to molded, impost course.
19. PL 2208 Front Street. Ca. 1875
(previously listed as element #24 – contributing – in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District)
Two story, brick commercial building with four bay façade, flat roof of tar composition, castellated parapet that has been filled with concrete. Storefront stucco-clad and scored, has off center, wood and glass door, transom, clerestory, display windows, bays are arcaded with round arches, stucco voussoirs, cast iron pilasters, second floor with segmented arch windows, with decorative lintels with stone keystones, stone sills, bay ornamented with dentils at top, brick quoins.
20. N 2209 Front Street. Ca. 1900
(previously listed as element #120 – noncontributing – in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District) Two story, brick commercial building with flat roof of tar composition, storefront with central, double leaf, plate glass doors, transom, flanking display windows, second story with balcony and wrought iron open rail balustrade, plate glass replacement exterior façade wall.

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21. PL 2210-2212 Front Street. Ca. 1875
(previously listed as element #25 – contributing – in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District)
Two story, brick commercial building with flat roof of tar composition, stucco-clad, storefront has off center, recessed entryway, plate glass door, transom, display windows, awning, second floor has covered windows with stucco surrounds, stone sills.
22. PL 2211 Front Street. Ca. 1900
(previously listed as element #121 – contributing – in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District)
Two story, brick commercial building with flat roof of asphalt shingles, storefront with central, double leaf, plate glass doors, flanking display windows, second story with two plate glass windows.
23. PL 2214 Front Street. Ca. 1875
(previously listed as element #26 – contributing – in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District)
Two story, brick commercial building with four bay façade, flat roof of tar composition, parapet, storefront stucco-clad with off center, wood and glass door, transom, clerestory, display windows, bays are arcaded with round arches, stucco voussoirs, cast iron pilasters with acanthus capitals, second floor with segmented arch windows, with decorative lintels with stone keystones, stone sills, bay ornamented with dentils at top, brick quoins.
24. N 2215 Front Street. Ca. 1965
(previously listed as element #122 – noncontributing – in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District)
Two story, brick commercial building with flat roof of tar, storefront with double leaf, glass and wood panel doors, flanking multi-paned windows, second story with two multi-paned windows.
25. PL 2216–2218 Front Street. Ca. 1910.
(previously listed as element #27 – contributing – in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District)
Three story, commercial building with brick veneer façade, two off center wood and glass doors, covered clerestory, flanking display windows, cloth awning full width of façade, second and third story with 9/1 double hung sash windows. Tin panel ceiling intact and Vinson appears in tile in entryway.
26. PL 2217 Front Street. F. A. Hulett and Son. Ca. 1926
(previously listed as element #5 – contributing – in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District)
Five story, stucco-clad, Spanish Eclectic, commercial building with hip roof of terra cotta tiles, buttresses, storefront with central, wood and glass doors, transom, display windows, tin ceiling, tile floor entryway, each floor has groupings of three 1/1 double hung sash windows.
27. PL 2222 Front Street. Ca. 1875.
(previously listed as element #28 – contributing – in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District)
Two story, brick, stucco-clad and scored, flat roof of tar, castellated parapet, metal cornice, brackets, dentils, star-shaped ornaments, storefront with central, double leaf, plate glass doors, transom, flanking display windows, awnings, storefront divided into three bays, stucco segmented arches with dentils and star-shaped ornaments.
- X 2223 Front Street.
(previously listed as element #122 – noncontributing – in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District)

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Meridian Downtown Historic District
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-
28. PL 2300 Front Street. European House. Ca. 1870
(previously listed as element #29 – contributing – in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District)
Two story, brick commercial building with flat roof of tar, parapet with cornice, geometrical frieze with denticulated band, corbels, storefront with central, double leaf, wood panel doors, flanking display windows, stringcourse, second floor windows covered with segmental arches with brick lintels and sills.
29. PL 2301-2307 Front Street. Ca. 1908
(previously listed as element #6 – contributing – in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District)
Two story, brick commercial building with four bay façade, flat roof of tar composition, parapet with cornice and frieze with diamond patterned brickwork, storefront modified with covered clerestory and display windows, bays are divided by buttresses, second floor bays with decorative dentils and 1/1 double hung sash windows.
30. PL 2302 Front Street. Ca. 1870
(previously listed as element #30 – contributing – in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District)
Two story, brick commercial building with flat roof of tar, parapet with denticulated cornice, storefront with central, double leaf, wood panel doors, flanking multipane display windows, second floor windows with segmental arches with 6/6 double hung sash windows and stone sills.
31. PL 2304-2306 Front Street. Ca. 1870
(previously listed as elements #31 & 32 – contributing – in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District)
Two story, brick, stucco-clad commercial building with flat roof of tar, cornice, storefront with off center wood and glass panel door, transom, flanking windows with transoms, display windows with clerestory, second floor with two segmental arch windows, three 2/2 double hung sash windows.
32. PL 2308 Front Street. Ca. 1870
(previously listed as element #33 – contributing – in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District)
Two story, brick, commercial building with flat roof of asphalt, storefront with off center double leaf, wood and glass panel door, sidelights, transom, display windows, awning, kick plates, second floor with painted band and denticulated stringcourse, four 1/1 double hung sash windows with brick sills.
33. PL 2309 Front Street. Ca. 1908
(previously listed as element #7 – contributing – in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District)
Three story, brick commercial building with flat roof of tar composition, storefront modified with central plate glass door, flanking display windows metal slipcover over clerestory, second floor have central segmented arch, multi-pane windows with flanking smaller identical windows.
34. PL 2310 Front Street. Ca. 1870
(previously listed as element #34 – contributing – in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District)
Two story, brick, stucco-clad commercial building with flat roof of tar, parapet with cornice, storefront with central double leaf, wood and glass panel doors, transom, flanking display windows with clerestory, awning, kick plates, second floor with three round arch window openings with 4/4 double hung sash windows, leaving a lintel.

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35. PL 2311-2313 Front Street. Ca. 1908
(previously listed as element #8 – contributing – in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District)
Three story, brick commercial building with flat roof of tar composition, storefront modified with door covered, windows replaced, metal slipcover, second floor and third floors have paired 1/1 double hung sash windows, flanking double hung sash windows, stone lintels, keystones and sills, denticulated stringcourse, brick pilasters on exterior edge.
36. PL 2312-2314 Front Street. Ca. 1870
(previously listed as element #35 – contributing – in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District)
Two story, brick, stucco-clad commercial building with flat roof of tar, parapet, entablature with cornice, decorative band, storefront divided into five bays, central bay with wood panel door, sidelights, transom and fanlight, two bays with display windows and fanlights, two appeared filled, all have stone voussoirs with keystones, second floor with corresponding five round arch 4/4 double hung sash windows.
37. PL 2315 Front Street. Ca. 1908
(previously listed as element #9 – contributing – in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District)
Three story, brick commercial building with flat roof of tar composition, and sign panel storefront with double leaf, wood panel and glass doors, hollow wood door, wood garage door, clerestory covered, display windows, second floor and third floors have recessed 1/1 double hung sash windows with stone surrounds and brick segmented arch lintels and buttresses.
38. PL 2316-2318 Front Street. Ca. 1870
(previously listed as element #36 – contributing – in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District)
Two story, brick, commercial building with flat roof of tar, parapet, brick panels, storefront with central double leaf, wood and glass panel doors, transom, flanking display windows with clerestory, second floor with three paired 1/1 double hung sash windows with stone lintels and sills.
39. PL 2320-2322 Front Street. Ca. 1870
(previously listed as element #37 – contributing – in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District)
Two story, brick, stucco-clad commercial building with flat roof of tar, parapet, entablature with cornice and frieze, storefront divided into four bays, two central bays with wood panel doors and recessed arches with keystones, flanking two bays with display windows and fanlights, stone voussoirs with keystones, denticulated stringcourse, second floor with corresponding four round arch openings with four 1/1 double hung sash windows with brick voussoirs and keystones.
40. PL 2323 Front Street. Ca. 1908
(previously listed as element #10 – contributing – in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District)
Two story, brick, stucco-clad commercial building with flat tar roof, cornice, storefront with central wood door and transom, paired 1/1 double hung sash windows, second floor with segmented arch windows, stringcourse, two bays with stylized dentils at top of each.

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41. PL 2324 Front Street. Ca. 1870
(previously listed as element #38 – contributing – in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District)
Two story, brick, stucco-clad commercial building with flat roof of tar, parapet with cornice frieze, and corbels, storefront divided into four bays, one off center bay with wood panel door, fanlight, three bays with display windows and fanlights, stringcourse, second floor with corresponding four round arch 6/6 double hung sash windows.
42. PL 2326 Front Street. Ca. 1870
(previously listed as element #39 – contributing – in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District)
Two story, brick, stucco-clad commercial building with flat roof of tar, parapet, entablature with cornice, dentils and frieze with recessed panels, denticulated band, storefront divided into four bays, one bay with wood panel door, one with double leaf wood and glass doors, two bays with display windows, stone voussoirs with keystones, recessed panels, stringcourse, second floor with corresponding four round arch 6/6 double hung sash windows with stone voussoirs and keystones.
43. PL Armour and Co. 2327 Front Street. 1892 Italianate
(previously listed as element #11 – contributing – in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District)
Three story, brick, stucco-clad, scored, storefront with off center, double-leaf wood and glass doors, clerestory, iron grille ventilators at base, cast iron pilasters, stringcourse, second floor with segmented arch 1/1 double hung sash windows, stone lintels with rosettes, pilasters divide windows, pilasters with stepped capitals divide three bays, third floor has round arch windows, 1/1 double hung sash windows with pilasters with stepped capitals and voussoirs, frieze with bracketed cornice and pediment in parapet.
44. PL 2328 Front Street. Ca. 1870
(previously listed as element #40 – contributing – in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District)
Two story, brick, commercial building with flat roof of tar, parapet with cornice and corbel tables, storefront with plate glass door, sidelight, transom, display windows, awning, stucco-cladding, second floor with 1/1 double hung sash, segmented arch windows with brick voussoirs, brick pilasters and three bays with corbels at top.
45. PL 2329 Front Street. Ca. 1900
(previously listed as element #12 – contributing – in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District)
Two story, brick, stucco-clad, scored, parapet with entablature with raised brick panels, storefront with wood covering doors, transom and windows, second floor windows covered.
46. PL 2330 Front Street. Ca. 1870
(previously listed as element #41 – contributing – in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District)
Two story, brick, stucco-clad commercial building with apartment loft, flat roof of asphalt covering, cornice, storefront divided into three bays, one bay with double leaf, wood and glass panel doors, sidelight, transom, fanlight, two bays with display windows, fanlights, all have stone voussoirs, kick plates, stringcourse, second floor with three segmented arch 1/1 double hung sash windows with stone sills, pilasters and dentils at top of bays.

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47. PL 2332-2334 Front Street. Ca. 1870
(previously listed as element #42 – contributing – in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District)
Two story, brick, stucco-clad commercial building with apartment loft, flat roof of asphalt, parapet with cornice, storefront with off center wood and glass door, transom, clerestory, display windows, awning, kick plates, second floor delineated into three bays by pilasters with stepped capitals, denticulation at top of bays, four 1/1 double hung sash, segmented arch windows with segmented arch surrounds and stone sills.
48. PL 2336 Front Street. Ca. 1870
(previously listed as element #43 – contributing – in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District)
Two story, brick, stucco-clad commercial building with flat roof of tar composition, parapet, cornice, frieze with stylized rustication, storefront with off center plate glass door, display windows, stringcourse, second floor with three segmented arch 1/1 double hung sash windows with segmented arch surrounds, brick voussoirs, quoins.
49. C 2508 Front Street. Ca. 1949-50.
Two story, brick commercial building with flat roof of tar composition, stone cornice, four storefronts, three wood and glass doors, two metal garage doors, glass block windows, second floor with stone stringcourse and awning windows
50. N 2516 Front Street. Ca. 1985
Two story, brick commercial building with flat roof of tar composition, parapet, storefront with cedar siding, off center wood and glass door, plate glass window, awning with wood shingles, second floor with multipane windows.
- X 2501 Front Street.
(previously listed as element #123 – noncontributing – in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District)

FOURTH STREET

51. C 1804 Fourth Street. Soule Steam Feed Works Machine Shop Annex. 1908.
One story, brick warehouse with flat roof of tar composition, off center, metal garage door, four segmented arch, fixed, multi-pane windows with stone sills.
52. PL 1806 Fourth Street. Soule Steam Feed Works Business Office. 1906.
(previously listed as element #134– contributing – in the Union Station Historic District)
Two story, brick, stucco-clad industrial building with flat roof of asphalt, parapet with stone cornice, first floor has off center, wood doors, segmented arch entryway, segmented arch 4/4 double hung sash windows, with stone sills, stringcourse, second floor has segmented arch 4/4 double hung sash windows.
53. PL 1808 Fourth Street. Soule Steam Feed Works. 1906
(previously listed as element #135 – contributing – in the Meridian Union Station Historic District)
Two story, brick, stucco-clad industrial building with flat roof of asphalt, parapet with stone cornice, first floor has off center, doors, segmented arch entryway, segmented arch 4/4 double hung sash windows, stone sills, stringcourse, second floor has segmented arch 4/4 double hung sash windows.

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54. C 2010 Fourth Street. Ca. 1900
Two story, brick commercial building with denticulated cornice, display windows gone with second floor windows covered.
55. N 2100 Fourth Street. Ca. 1910
Two story, brick, stucco-clad commercial building with flat roof of tar composition, parapet, sign panel, storefront covered, round arch filled and second floor windows replaced.
56. N 2107 Fourth Street. Ca. 1965
Built as one of three parking garages by the City of Meridian in the 1960s. Multiple story, steel, concrete, glass commercial building, concrete base with recessed entryway, double leaf glass doors, plate glass windows, keystone over entry.
57. N 2110 Fourth Street. Ca. 1960
One story, brick, stucco-clad commercial building with flat roof of tar composition, plate glass doors, covered drive through with pointed arch openings.
58. C 2120 Fourth Street. Vise Clinic. Ca. 1905, remodeled ca. 1947 International Style
Christopher Columbus Risher, Architect
Originally constructed as a three-story structure between 1902 and 1906, but prior to 1947 a fourth story was added and the building was extensively remodeled in the International Style. The building has a flat roof with plain parapet, and on the street elevations, the first floor walls are finished with marble and the upper floors are unornamented stucco. The upper three stories of the two street facades have long ribbons of louvered blinds that give the appearance of continuous bands of windows that wrap around the two facades. However, rather than ribbons of windows, wooden, five-light casements are arranged singly, with the 4th Street façade having fifteen bays and the 22nd Avenue façade having three. The stucco bands between each ribbon of blinds projects from the main body of the building, and on the 22nd Avenue façade, along the vertical band formed by the projecting stucco, is a neon sign with the words "Vise Clinic." The first floor of the 4th Street elevation contains two small display windows at the south end, and at the north end is an angled recessed bay containing an aluminum storefront system with paired glazed doors topped by a transom, and to the left is a floor-length display window containing five horizontal lights. Within the recessed bay, the terrazzo floor has the inscription, "Guy T. Vise, M.D., 1947," and a flat, curvilinear, concrete awning that protects this entrance bay has a circular opening at its north end. To the north of the recessed entrance bay is a pair of floor-length, aluminum-framed display windows. The storefront on the 22nd Avenue façade has an aluminum storefront system set within an angled recess.
- X 2202 Fourth Street
(previously listed as element #60 – contributing – in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District)
59. PL 2205 Fourth Street. Ca. 1910
(previously listed as element #48 – contributing – in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District)
Three story, brick, commercial building with flat roof of tar composition, parapet, storefront with double leaf, wood panel with multi-pane light doors and belt course with dentils, second and third floors with 2/2 double hung sash windows with granite lintels and acanthus motifs as keystones, decorative granite consoles, pilasters divide bays. Greek-Revival motifs in capitals.

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- X 2206 Fourth Street.
(previously listed as element #61 – contributing – in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District)
- X 2208 Fourth Street.
(previously listed as element #62 – contributing – in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District)
60. PL 2212-2214 Fourth Street. Old Citizens Bank Building. Ca. 1900
(previously listed as element #63 – contributing – in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District)
Two story, brick, commercial building with flat roof of tar composition, name plate, metal cornice with dentils and acanthus leaves, storefront covered with metal slipcover, second floor with four fixed windows with brick voussoirs, pilasters with stone capitals, ornate granite lintels, flanking paired replacement windows with ashlar lintels with ornamentation, central pilasters with ornate capitals.
- X 2215-25 Fourth Street.
(previously listed as element #49 – contributing – in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District)
- X 2216-2224 Fourth Street.
(previously listed as element #124 – noncontributing – in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District)
61. N 2300-2304 Fourth Street. Brookshire Building. Ca. 1870
(previously listed as element #65 – contributing – in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District; however due to substantial inappropriate alterations, the building is now considered to be noncontributing)
Two story, brick, corner commercial building with flat roof of tar composition, cornice, stucco-clad, storefront with multiple wood and wood and glass doors, clerestory, display windows, second floor with steel casement windows.
- X 2301 Fourth Street.
(previously listed as element #50 – contributing – in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District)
- X 2305 Fourth Street.
(previously listed as element #51 – contributing – in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District)
62. PL 2305, 2309, 2309 ½, Fourth Street. Ca. 1885
(previously listed as element #52 – contributing – in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District)
Two story, brick commercial building with flat roof of tar composition, stucco-clad and scored, storefront, off center wood doors, display windows, covered clerestory, stringcourse with brackets, second floor windows covered.
63. PL 2306 Fourth Street. Ca. 1880
(previously listed as element #66 – contributing – in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District)
Two story, brick, commercial building with flat roof of asphalt, brick veneer, storefront with wood and glass door, flanking display windows, second floor with steel casement windows and brick sills

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64. PL 2310 Fourth Street. Ca. 1880
(previously listed as element #67 – contributing – in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District)
Two story, brick, commercial building with flat roof of tar composition, balustraded parapet with central round arch, storefront with central, double leaf, glass and wood panel doors, fanlight, flanking cast iron columns, brick pilasters, round arch windows, second floor with central, paired 6/6 double hung sash windows with granite lintels, keystones and sills, central, round light with surround, flanking pilasters, 6/6 double hung sash windows with granite lintels, keystones and sills.
65. PL 2311 Fourth Street. Ca. 1882, Ca. 1910.
(previously listed as element #53 – contributing – in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District)
Three story, brick, commercial building with flat roof of tar composition, stucco-cladding, parapet, entablature with blank frieze, cornice, brackets, Roman motifs, storefront with off center, plate glass door, sidelight, decorative surround, pedimented entrance, display windows and covered clerestory, flanking pilasters and denticulated capitals supporting stylized entablature with frieze, triglyphs, brackets and cornice, second floor with 1/1 double hung sash windows and stone consoles with Roman motifs, 1/1 double hung sash windows, transoms, pilasters with Roman motif capitals and consoles.
66. N 2315-2317 Fourth Street. Ca. 1885
(previously listed as element #54 – contributing – in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District; since that time, this structure has been so severely altered that it no longer contributes to the character of the district and has been reevaluated as noncontributing)
Two story, brick commercial building with flat roof of tar composition, façade covered with concrete, storefront with multiple wood, wood panel and glass doors, display windows, second floor with 1/1 double hung sash windows.
67. PL 2319 Fourth Street. Ca. 1900.
(previously listed as element #55 – contributing – in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District)
Two story, brick commercial building with flat roof of tar composition, decorative parapet with cornice, storefront with two off center, double leaf, wood and glass panel doors, flanking display windows, clerestory, belt course of stone, second floor with 4/4 double hung sash windows with stone sills and lintels.
- X 2327-2329 Fourth Street
(previously listed as element #57 – contributing – in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District)
68. PL 2325 Fourth Street. Ca. 1900
(previously listed as element #56 – contributing – in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District)
Two story, brick commercial building with flat roof of tar composition, parapet with corbel tables, sign panel with paint fragments, storefront with central, recessed entryway with double leaf, wood and glass panel doors, flanking display windows, second wood and glass panel door, metal awning, second floor with three paired 4/4 double hung sash windows.

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69. PL 2331-2333 Fourth Street. Ca. 1900
(previously listed as element #58 – contributing – in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District)
Two story, brick commercial building with flat roof of tar composition, parapet, attic space with brick pilasters, two storefronts with two double leaf, wood and glass panel doors, display windows, covered transoms, second floor with covered windows and two 4/4 double hung sash windows, denticulated stringcourse and brick pilasters.

70. N 2430 Fourth Street. Service Station. Ca. 1960
(previously listed element #126 – non-contributing – in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District).
One story, brick service station with flat roof of asphalt shingles, parapet, plate glass doors and display windows, casement windows, covered drive through with gable roof, metal garage doors.

71. N 2500 Fourth Street. Ca. 1990
Warehouse with flat roof of tar composition, corrugated metal, wood door.

FIFTH STREET

72. PL 1803 Fifth Street. Soule Steam Feed Works Pattern Shop. Ca. 1906
(previously listed as element #136a – contributing – in the Union Station Historic District)
Two story, brick industrial building with flat roof of asphalt, parapet, first floor double leaf, metal doors, transom, steel casement windows with stone lintels, second floor has steel casement windows, stone lintels.

X 803 Fifth Street.
(previously listed as element #138 – contributing – in the Union Station Historic District)

73. PL 1805 Fifth Street. Soule Steam Feed Works Casting Shop. Ca. 1906
(previously listed as element #136b – contributing – in the Union Station Historic District)
One story, brick office building with flat roof of asphalt, decorative parapet with stone cornice, steel casement windows with stone lintels and brick buttresses.

74. PL 1809 Fifth Street. Soule' Steam Feed Works Warehouse. Ca. 1910
(previously listed as element #137 – contributing – in the Union Station Historic District)
One story, brick warehouse with arched metal roof, eave brackets, garaged doors

75. C 1906 Fifth Street Ulmer Building. Ca. 1920 Mission Revival
Two story, brick Mission Revival commercial building with flat roof of asphalt strips, name plate, decorative parapet, stone cornice, awnings with exposed rafter tails, storefront with multiple wood doors, metal and wood garage doors, covered display windows and clerestory, decorative brick bands, terra cotta diamond shapes, second floor with steel casement windows, stone sills.

76. C 1910 Fifth Street. Ca. 1920.
One story, brick, stucco-clad, Mission Revival commercial building, originally a service station, with side gable roof of terra cotta tiles, off center, plate glass door, flanking display windows, covered clerestory.

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77. N 2001 Fifth Street. 2001 Fifth Street. Ca. 1998-2000
Multiple story, brick and concrete correctional facility with front gable roof of metal, brick wall with rusticated block base surrounds facility.
78. C 2103-2107 Fifth Street. Ca. 1890
Multiple story, brick, stucco-clad commercial building with flat roof of asphalt shingles, storefront with multiple wood and glass panel doors, display windows, awning supported by cast iron columns, second floor with 1/1 double hung sash windows with cloth awnings, stone sills, two stringcourses, decorative ventilators with grilles.
79. PL 2115 Fifth Street. Alex Loeb Inc. 1887
(previously listed individually as a part of the Meridian MRA in 1979)
Three story, brick commercial building with flat roof of tar composition, decorative parapet, name plate, store front with central double leaf, wood and glass doors, clerestory, pink marble facing at base, cast iron canopy suspended by chains from cast iron lion heads, second and third floors with 1/1 double hung sash windows, stone sills, stone consoles divide floors, stringcourse divides first and second floor, second and third floor divided by belt course, buttresses with stone consoles divide bays.
80. N 2100-2106 Fifth Street. Ca. 1920
Two story, brick commercial building with flat roof of tar composition, stucco-clad, flat roof of tar composition, decorative parapet, brick with stone cornice, storefront with off center glass doors, cast iron pilasters, 1/1 fixed windows, recessed storefront, stucco and siding, second story with window band.
81. PL 2200 Fifth Street. Marks, Rothenberg & Co. 1889
Romanesque Revival G. M. Torgenson, Architect
(previously listed as element #85 – contributing – in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District)
Five story, brick Romanesque Revival commercial building, five bays by thirteen bays. Monumental round-arch first-floor entrances. Second and third story bays, east façade, set in large round arches arcaded on pilasters. Segmental and round-arch fenestration highlighted by stone trim (labels, archivolt, sills, projecting courses). 2/2 double hung sash windows with stone lintels and sills, third story with arched 2/2 double hung sash windows with stone lintels and sills, wrought iron balcony, stone denticulated stringcourse, fourth floor with segmental arch windows with stone lintels, stone stringcourse divides fourth and fifth floors, fifth floor with band of closely spaced, arched ribbon windows with stone arches.
82. PL 2206 Fifth Street. Grand Opera House. 1889 Romanesque Revival
G. M. Torgenson, Architect
(previously listed individually in 1972; included as element #86 in the Urban Center Historic District)
Five story, brick commercial building with Romanesque Revival characteristics, cornice, storefront with proscenium, stone archway, second and third floors divided into three bays with stone pilasters, central segmented arch with keystones, flanking round arches, second floor with trabeated window ribbon with stone lintels and third floor with segmented arch windows, fourth story with arched ribbon windows, stone pilasters, hip roof of asphalt shingles, dormer with entablature trabeated window ribbon.

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83. N 2207 Fifth Street. Ca. 1900
(previously listed as element #68 – contributing – in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District; however, this structure has been so severely altered that it no longer contributes to the character of the district and has been reevaluated as noncontributing)
Two-story, brick commercial building with flat roof of tar composition, parapet, stucco cladding, recessed entryway with plate glass door, flanking display windows, and metal awning.
84. N 2209 Fifth Street. Ca. 1900
(previously listed as element #69 – contributing – in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District; however, this structure has been so severely altered that it no longer contributes to the character of the district and has been reevaluated as noncontributing)
Two story, brick commercial building with flat roof of tar composition, pedimented parapet, stucco cladding, recessed entryway with plate glass door, flanking multi-pane windows.
85. PL 2212 Fifth Street. 1892
(previously listed as element #87 – contributing – in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District)
Four story, brick commercial building with flat roof of tar composition, two street facades, storefront with stucco-cladding, central recessed entryway with double leaf, wood and glass door, flanking display windows, second floor with segmental arch windows, brick voussoirs, brick belt course, third and fourth floors with 1/1 double hung sash windows, brick pilasters.
86. PL 2213-2219 Fifth Street. Rosenbaum Building. Ca. 1900 Romanesque Revival
(previously listed as element #70 – contributing – in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District)
Three story, brick Romanesque Revival commercial building with flat roof of tar composition, arched corbel tables at architrave and cornice, storefront now a series of display windows, central recessed entryway with rusticated ashlar arch, second floor with trabeated ribbon of 1/1 double hung sash windows with terra cotta lintels, flanking brick pilasters, stone sills, terra cotta panels divide second and third floors with arched ribbon windows and brick arcade.
87. PL 2214 Fifth Street. S. H. Kress and Co. Ca. 1934 Art Deco
(previously listed as element #88 – contributing – in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District)
Four story, brick commercial building with flat tar roof, stone and polychromed terra cotta frieze, stone storefront with marble faced base, two, off-center, double leaf plate glass doors, flanking display windows with rounded corners, polychromed terra cotta, Egyptian motifs, second floor with 2/2 double hung sash windows, stone surrounds, polychromed terra cotta, stone stringcourse, name plate, second and third floors with 4/4 double hung sash windows, two story, stone and terra cotta surrounds, neon signage.
88. C 2218-2220 Fifth Street Ca. 1950
(previously listed as element #125 – noncontributing – in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District; however, due to the new period of significance for the Meridian Downtown Historic District, this building is now counted as contributing.)
One story, brick commercial building with three storefronts, flat roof of tar composition with brick cornice, stone upper façade, storefront with multiple, off-center, plate glass doors, display windows.

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89. PL 2301 Fifth Street. Kress Building. Ca. 1905
(previously listed as element #71 – contributing – in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District)
Three story, brick commercial building with flat roof of tar composition, cornice, storefront with off-center, double leaf, wood and glass doors, display windows, buttresses.
90. PL 2305 Fifth Street. Ca. 1900
(previously listed as element #72 – contributing – in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District)
Two story, brick commercial building with flat roof of tar composition, cornice, stucco-clad, storefront with off center plate glass door with transom, display windows, and cast iron pilasters, second floor with 6/6 double hung sash windows, stucco surrounds.
91. PL 2307 Fifth Street. Ca. 1900
(previously listed as element #73 – contributing – in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District)
One story, brick commercial building with flat roof of tar composition, cornice, storefront with recessed entry, plate glass door with display windows, clerestory.
- X 2311 Fifth Street.
(previously listed as element #74 – contributing – in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District)
- X 2315 Fifth Street
(previously listed as element #75– contributing – in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District)
- X 2400 Fifth Street
(previously listed as element #99– contributing – in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District)
- X 2401 Fifth Street
(previously listed as element #76– contributing – in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District)
92. PL 2403 Fifth Street. Ca. 1900
(previously listed as element #77– contributing – in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District)
One story, brick commercial building with flat roof of tar composition, cornice, stucco-cladding, recessed central plate glass door with sidelights and covered transom, display windows.
93. PL 2404 Fifth Street. Ca. 1910
(previously listed as element #100– contributing – in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District)
Former 3 story now 2-story brick commercial structure with severely modified facade, mission revival parapet cap.
94. PL 2405 Fifth Street. Ca. 1900
(previously listed as element #78– contributing – in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District)
One story, brick commercial building with flat roof of tar composition, cornice, stucco cladding, recessed central plate glass door with sidelights and covered transom, display windows, metal awning.

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95. PL 2407 Fifth Street. Ca. 1900
(previously listed as element #79– contributing – in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District)
Two story, brick commercial building with flat roof of tar composition, stucco-clad, scored stucco on upper façade, denticulated cornice, storefront with brick veneer, central wood door, flanking plate glass windows with awnings, second floor with three 1/1 double hung sash windows with segmented arch lintels with dentils and corbels.
- X 2408 Fifth Street.
(previously listed as element #101– contributing – in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District)
96. PL 2409 Fifth Street. Ca. 1900.
(previously listed as element #80– contributing – in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District)
One story, brick commercial building with flat roof of tar composition, parapet, denticulated cornice, sign panels, stucco-clad in attic space, storefront with brick veneer, central plate glass door with flanking plate glass windows with awnings.
- X 2410-2412 Fifth Street
(previously listed as element #102– contributing – in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District)
97. PL 2411 Fifth Street. Beale's Café. Ca. 1910
(previously listed as element #81– contributing – in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District)
Two story, brick commercial building with flat roof of tar composition, parapet, projecting metal cornice, paired brackets, storefront with three plate glass doors, display windows, ceramic tile, metal awnings, second floor with paired 1/1 double hung sash windows with stone sills and lintels with projecting brick surrounds.
98. PL 2413 Fifth Street Ca. 1900
(previously listed as element #82– contributing – in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District)
Two story, brick commercial building with flat roof of tar composition, central wood door with 6 pane lights, display window, awning, second floor concrete addition with window band and metal awning.
99. PL 2415 Fifth Street. Ca. 1900
(previously listed as element #83– contributing – in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District)
One story, brick, stucco-clad, flat roof of tar composition, cornice, off center wood door, covered transom, display window.
- 100.PL 2416-2420 Fifth Street. E. F. Young Hotel. Ca. 1940
(previously listed as element #103– contributing – in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District)
Two story, brick, stucco-clad with pebble texture, flat roof of tar composition, saw tooth cornice, four storefronts with off center, wood and glass doors, display windows, clerestory, stringcourse, inset panels, stringcourse, second floor with 4/4 double hung sash windows, lintels, awnings, neon signage.

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- 101.PL 2419 Fifth Street. Ca. 1870
(previously listed as element #84– contributing – in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District)
Two story, brick commercial building with flat roof of tar composition, cornice, stucco-clad, storefront with brick veneer, canted entry with plate glass door, plate glass windows, second floor with segmented arch windows with stone sills, recessed bays and pilasters.
- 102.C 2504 ½ - 2506 Fifth Street Ca. 1885.
Two story, brick commercial building with flat roof of tar composition, brick cornice, two storefronts with two off center, wood and wood and glass door, transom, clerestory with multiple panes, display windows, second floor with paired 6/6 double hung sash windows, brick sills.
- 103.PL 2505 Fifth Street. Fielder and Brooks Drug Store. 1879.
L. Scully, Architect
(previously listed as element #113– contributing – in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District)
Two story, brick commercial building with flat roof of tar composition, stucco-clad, parapet, entablature with cornice, storefront with two, off-center, plate glass doors in segmented arch niches, one wood and glass door, display windows, stringcourse, second floor with fixed windows in arched recesses, stone lintels and brackets.
- 104.C 2507 Fifth Street. Ca. 1900.
Three story, brick commercial building with flat roof of tar composition, parapet, cornice, corbel tables, storefront with off-center, wood door, display windows, clerestory, second floor with paired 6/6 double hung sash windows, third floor with paired 6/6 double hung sash windows.
- 105.C 2508 Fifth Street. Holbrook Benevolent Association. Ca. 1924.
Two story, brick civic building with flat roof, decorative parapet, central pediment, stone cornice, terra cotta ornaments, brickwork, storefront with recessed entryway, wood door, display windows, stone base, garage door in the western most bay, stone belt course, paired 1/1 double hung sash windows with stone sills on the second floor.
- 106.N 2509 Fifth Street. Ca. 1885.
Three story, brick commercial building with flat roof of tar composition, stucco-clad, parapet, storefront with off-center, wood and glass door, covered transom, display windows, second floor with 2/2 double hung sash windows.
- 107.N 2511 Fifth Street. Ca. 1885.
Two story, brick commercial building with flat roof of tar composition, stone cornice, storefront with two, off-center, recessed wood and glass doors, one wood door.

SIXTH STREET

- 108.C 1901 Sixth Street. Ca. 1955.
One story, brick commercial building, flat roof, parapet, storefront with two off center doors, two storefronts, clerestory above transom, display windows.

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109.C 1903-1905 Sixth Street. Ca. 1947.

Two story, brick commercial building with partial hip roof of asphalt shingles of flat roof of tar composition, two storefronts with recessed entry, wood and glass doors, flanking display windows, second floor with steel casement windows.

110.C 1907 Sixth Street. CWA Union Hall. Ca. 1947.

Two story, brick commercial building with flat roof of tar composition. The storefront is composed of large plate glass display windows with an off-center wood and glass door with transoms over all. The second floor fenestration is composed of 9 steel, double hung, 9 over 6 windows separated into two groups of four windows and one single window in the western most bay over the stair entrance.

111.N 1909 Sixth Street. Ca. 1980.

One story, brick commercial building with flat roof of tar composition, recessed entry with double leaf wood panel doors, multiple pane windows. Non-contributing Resource.

112.N 1911 Sixth Street. Ca. 1985.

One story, brick commercial building with flat tar roof, plate glass windows and doors.

113.N 1917 Sixth Street. Ca. 1947.

One story, brick commercial building with flat roof of tar composition, off-center wood door, and three bays in-filled with brick.

114.N 2100 Sixth Street. Ca. 1940.

Multiple story, heavily modified brick commercial building with flat roof of tar composition, brick cornice, upper façade covered with wood slat shutters, storefront modified with tinted plate glass. Rear view shows windows changed.

115.N 2425 Sixth Street. Meridian Police Station. 1975-77. C.C. Risher, Architect

(previously listed as element #118- contributing - in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District; however, due to its recent construction date and the period of significance for the building, it has been re-evaluated as noncontributing.)

One, two and three story municipal building of brick, steel construction with flat tar roof.

NINETEENTH AVENUE

116.PL 210 Nineteenth Avenue Cliff Williams Machine Company. 1913.

(previously listed as element #132- contributing - in the Union Station Historic District)

One story, brick industrial building with flat roof of tar composition, stepped parapet, capped by cornice, central double leaf, wood and glass panel doors, transom with flanking display windows, segmented arch windows resting on projecting header sills.

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117.PL 211 Nineteenth Avenue. Ca. 1910.
(previously listed as element #131– contributing – in the Union Station Historic District)
Two story, brick industrial building with flat roof of tar composition, parapet, raised brick panels, molded brick courses in frieze, first floor with off-center wood panel door, Craftsman window, three wood panel garage doors with multiple lights.

118.PL 400 & 402 Nineteenth Avenue. Soulé Steam Feed Works Machine Shop. 1906.
(previously listed as element #134– contributing – in the Union Station Historic District)
Two story, brick machine shop with flat roof of asphalt, parapet with stone cornice, first floor has central, double leaf wood doors, covered transom, flanking steel casement windows with stone sills, second floor has hopper windows, bays on both floors are divided by brick buttresses.

TWENTIETH AVENUE

119.N 100 Twentieth Avenue. Ca. 1990
One story, brick commercial building with flat roof of tar composition, cornice, and central plate glass door and flanking windows.

TWENTY-FIRST AVENUE

120.C 212 Twenty-first Avenue. Greyhound Bus Depot. Ca. 1955
One story, brick building with flat roof of tar composition, storefront with plate glass door and display windows with transoms over.

121.N 213 Twenty-first Avenue. Ca. 1965.
One story, concrete commercial building with flat roof of tar composition, plate glass and metal lobby, plate glass door, drive thru with metal roof and supports.

122.PL 410 Twenty-first Avenue. Lamar Hotel (Raymond P. Davis County Annex Building.)
Ca. 1927 Italian Renaissance
(previously listed individually as a part of the Meridian MRA in 1979)
Ten story, brick building with flat roof of tar composition with cornice, entablature with frieze of Gothic arches, ground floor with five, round arch bays with fixed windows, central, double leaf, wood panel doors, cast iron canopy, base and first floor are stone, first floor with 6/6 double hung sash windows, stringcourse, second-eight floors with 6/6 double hung sash windows, decorative brick consoles over windows with terra cotta diamond motifs, top story with diamond pattern brickwork, three sets of triple 6/6 double hung sash windows with rounded arch, lintels and flanking four 6/6 double hung sash windows with segmented arch lintels.

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- 123.C 500 Twenty-first Avenue. Lauderdale County Courthouse.
Ca. 1905; extensively re-modeled ca. 1939. Art Deco
P.J. Krouse, Architect

Three story, brick base, municipal building with typical Art Deco scheme of wall surfaces articulated by alternating stone pilasters and recessed window-and-spandrel panels. Stylized Neoclassical rusticated base with horizontal brick bands mimicked in the three stories, setback tower of reinforced concrete with rounded corners. Central door, double leaf, wood and glass panel doors with transom, flanking fixed windows, first floor of base has 1/1 arched windows with stone sills and ornamental brackets, voussoirs. Art Deco ornamental patterns occur in frieze and below windows. Originally Classical Revival remodeled in the thirties.

TWENTY-SECOND AVENUE

- 124.PL 100 Twenty-second Avenue. Ca. 1885.
(previously listed as element #3– contributing – in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District)
Two story, brick commercial building with flat roof of asphalt strips, denticulated cornice, corbels, storefront with replacement plate glass doors and windows, second story with enclosed segmented arch windows and denticulated architrave.
- 125.PL 102 Twenty-second Avenue. Ca. 1885.
(previously listed as element #2– contributing – in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District)
Two story, brick commercial building with flat roof of asphalt strips, parapet, denticulated cornice, storefront with replacement plate glass doors and windows, second story with enclosed fenestration and three recessed bays.
- 126.C 104 Twenty-second Avenue. Ca. 1885.
Two story, brick commercial building with flat roof of asphalt strips, metal denticulated cornice, storefront with replacement plate glass doors and two display windows, second story with 1/1 double hung sash windows.
- 127.PL 201 Twenty-second Avenue. Grand Avenue Hotel. Ca. 1907
(previously listed as element #22– contributing – in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District)
Three story, brick commercial building with flat roof of asphalt strips, parapet, cornice, storefront with recessed entries, wood and glass doors, display windows, transom concealed by metal siding, second floor with replacement windows, stone lintels and sills.
- 128.PL 208-210 Twenty-second Avenue. Weidmann's Ca. 1880
(previously listed as element #45– contributing – in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District)
Two story, brick commercial building with flat roof of tar composition, parapet, brick cornice, storefront with off-center, double leaf, wood and glass doors, second floor with segmented arch, 4/4 double hung sash windows, brick sills and arched windows with stone sills. The applied "Bavarian" façade of ca. 1965 was recently removed in an attempt to restore the building to its earlier appearance.

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- 129.N 212 Twenty-second Avenue. St. Elmo Hotel. Ca. 1880
(previously listed as element #46– contributing – in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District; however, due to inappropriate alterations, the building has been reevaluated as noncontributing)
Two story, brick commercial building with flat roof of tar composition, side parapets, façade awning of asphalt shingles and stucco-clad, storefront of plate glass with off center plate glass door, second floor with window band.
- 130.PL 213 Twenty-Second Avenue. Grand Avenue Hotel Annex. Ca. 1875
(previously listed as element #47– contributing – in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District)
Two story, brick commercial building with flat roof of tar composition, parapet, cornice, storefront arcaded with round arches, archivolt and pilasters of stone, canted entry with double leaf, plate glass doors, second floor with 1/1 double hung sash windows, stone lintels and sills..
- X 401 Twenty-second Avenue. Dumont Building
(previously listed as element #59– contributing – in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District)
- 131.N Gazebo, erected on site of Dumont Building, ca. 1990.
- 132.N 402 Twenty-second Avenue. Ca. 1980.
One story, brick commercial building with flat roof of asphalt, storefront with central recessed entry, wood and glass door, flanking display windows, awnings.
- 133.N 410 Twenty-second Avenue. Ca. 1975.
Multiple story, steel, concrete with stone facing, flat roof, commercial building with flat roof of tar composition.
- 134.C 500 Twenty-second Avenue. Ca. 1900.
Two story, brick commercial building with flat roof of tar composition, parapet, stucco-cladding storefront with canted entry with double leaf, wood and glass doors, flanking display windows, second floor with paired 1/1 double hung sash windows, stone lintels with keystones.
- 135.N 510 Twenty-second Avenue. Ca. 1965
Four story, steel frame and concrete commercial building with flat tar roof of tar composition.
- 136.PL 601 Twenty-second Avenue. Threefoot Building 1924 Art Deco
C.H. Lindsley, Architect
(previously listed individually as a part of the Meridian MRA in 1979)
Seventeen-story Art Deco skyscraper with granite base articulated by pilasters and polychrome terra cotta ornamentation. Eleven stories atop base with alternating brick pilasters and recessed window-and-spandrel panels. Eighth and ninth floors divided by elaborately modeled polychromed terra cotta panels, setback upper stories with oriental motifs in terra cotta. Copper casement windows, mosaics of tile on base.

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TWENTY-THIRD AVENUE

- X 406 Twenty-third Avenue. Myer Block.
(previously listed as element #64– contributing – in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District)
- 137.PL 501 Twenty-third Avenue. Ca. 1900
(previously listed as element #89– contributing – in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District)
Two story, brick corner commercial building with flat roof, stepped parapet with stucco-cladding,
- 138.PL 503 Twenty-third Avenue. Ca. 1900
(previously listed as element #90– contributing – in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District)
Two story, brick commercial building with flat roof of tar composition, decorative parapet, entablature with metal cornice, brackets, and garland swags in frieze, storefront with central, recessed entry, plate glass door, flanking display windows, second floor with recessed bays, fenestration enclosed but visible, segmented arch windows and sills.
- 139.PL 505 Twenty-third Avenue. Ca. 1900
(previously listed as element #91– contributing – in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District)
Two story, brick commercial building with flat roof of tar composition, decorative parapet, entablature with metal cornice, brackets, and garland swags in frieze, storefront with central, recessed entry, plate glass door, flanking display windows, second floor with recessed bays, fenestration enclosed but visible, segmented arch windows and sills.
- 140.PL 507 Twenty-third Avenue. Ca. 1900
(previously listed as element #92– contributing – in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District)
Two story, brick commercial building with flat roof of tar composition, concrete wash conceals all architectural details except frieze with inset panels, two off-center wood doors, two plate glass doors.
- 141.PL 511 Twenty-third Avenue. Ca. 1900
(previously listed as element #93– contributing – in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District)
One story, brick, commercial building with flat roof of tar composition, cornice, attic is stucco-clad, off-center, plate glass door, display windows.
- 142.PL 519 Twenty-third Avenue. Merchants and Farmers Bank. 1924 Sullivan-esque
(previously listed as element #94– contributing – in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District)
Two story, brick commercial building with flat roof of tar composition, terra cotta cornice, storefront with central double leaf, plate glass doors, transom and flanking 1/1 double hung sash windows, clerestory, terra cotta lintel and tympanum and surround, brick belt course, terra cotta corner ornaments. This building was built with the form and elaborate terra cotta embellishment reminiscent of the work of Louis Sullivan (1886-1924). Sullivan was a world-renowned architect who worked primarily out of Chicago. Between 1906-1920 Sullivan moved beyond Chicago to work in smaller towns on his rural bank series (Weingarden, 1987).

Of these eight banks, the Meridian bank is comparable to Sullivan's bank in Columbus, Wisconsin. Both buildings originally housed Farmers and Merchants Banks. The Columbus edifice, built between 1919 and 1920, sports an elaborate terra cotta embellishment over the storefront entrance with an arched window above

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it. Meridian's Merchants bank has a similar design, including a storefront entrance with a terra cotta tympanum. This shape echoes the arched window of the Columbus bank.

143.PL Corner of Twenty-third Avenue and Sixth Street. Kress Annex. Ca. 1953
(previously listed as element #88b- contributing - in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District)
Two story, brick commercial building with flat roof of tar composition, canted entryway with paired, double leaf, plate glass doors, flat metal awning, stone storefront, second floor with window band and original signage.

144. C Twenty-third Avenue and Sixth Street intersection.
World War I, Doughboy Monument. Ca. 1918.
Rubble base shrine erected by American Legion, wrought iron entry gate, bronze plaque inside shrine, bronze, three dimensional doughboy sculpture atop base.

TWENTY-FOURTH AVENUE

X 507 Twenty-fourth Avenue.
(previously listed as element #98- contributing - in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District)

145.PL 509 Twenty-fourth Avenue. Ca. 1900
(previously listed as element #97- contributing - in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District)
One story, brick, commercial building with flat roof of tar composition, parapet with stone cornice, name plate, storefront with central double leaf doors with multipane light, flanking display windows, awning.

146.PL 510 Twenty-fourth Avenue. Brookshire Ice Cream Company. Ca. 1900
(previously listed as element #95- contributing - in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District)
Two story, brick, stucco-clad, industrial building with flat roof of tar composition, cornice, decorative relief frieze, multiple wood doors.

147.PL 512 Twenty-fourth Avenue Brookshire Ice Cream Company. Ca. 1924
(previously listed as element #95- contributing - in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District)
One story, brick, industrial building with flat roof of tar composition, decorative parapet with stone cornice, diamond pattern ornamentation, stone panels, name plate, central garage door covered, brick pilasters with stone capitals, contrasting brick recessed panels.

TWENTY-FIFTH AVENUE

148.PL Corner of Front Street and Twenty-fifth Avenue. Baum Block. 1882
(previously listed as element #44- contributing - in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District)
Three story, brick commercial building with flat roof of tar, tornado of 1906 destroyed roof, added third floor, cornice, five bays, multiple storefronts with segmented arches of stone, wood and glass panel doors, transoms, clerestories, kick panels, panels between storefront and second floor, segmented arch 2/2 double hung sash windows, transom, stone hood molds, pilasters of brick, third story, 2/2 double hung sash windows, storefront with cast iron pilasters.

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- X 405 Twenty-fifth Avenue.
 (previously listed as element #116– contributing – in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District)
- 149.PL 406 Twenty-fifth Avenue. Ca. 1870
 (previously listed as element #117– contributing – in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District)
 Two story, brick commercial building with flat roof of tar composition, parapet with raised brick panels, diamond patterns, cornice, storefront originally with five semicircular arches arcaded on square piers, central plate glass door had fanlight, brick voussoirs in place, denticulated stringcourse, second floor with fixed windows, set in segmental arches, keystone, corbels and sills.
- X 407 Twenty-fifth Avenue.
 (previously listed as element #115– contributing – in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District)
- X 409 Twenty-fifth Avenue.
 (previously listed as element #114– contributing – in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District)
- X 501-505 Twenty-fifth Avenue. Con Sheehan Block.
 (previously listed as element #112– contributing – in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District)
- 150.PL 508 Twenty-fifth Avenue. Ca. 1910
 (previously listed as element #104– contributing – in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District;
 however, due to alterations the building has been re-evaluated and counted as noncontributing)
 Two story, brick commercial building, gutted with no roof, nameplate, storefront enclosed, wood doors.
- X. 511 Twenty-fifth Avenue. Ca. 1900
 (previously listed as element #111– contributing – in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District)
- X 513 Twenty-fifth Avenue. Con Sheehan Building.
 (previously listed as element #110– contributing – in the Meridian Urban Center Historic District)

TWENTY-SIXTH AVENUE

- 151.C 400-408 Twenty-sixth Avenue. Ca. 1920.
 Two story stucco-clad service station with flat roof of tar composition, curvilinear parapet with cornice, central block with two stories, windows filled, stone sills, off center, 6 panel, wood door with transom, off center wood panel and glass frame door with covered transom, casement window, display window with six panes, two dependencies, one with car bay, second with filled widows, one with casement window.
- 152.C 412 Twenty-sixth Avenue. Ca. 1938.
 One story, brick commercial building with side gable roof of metal, section with flat roof of tar composition and metal cladding, off center, plate glass door with transom and flanking display windows, loading bay with metal awning and metal garage doors. Possibly a later version of a Pure Oil service station with house and bays plan.

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8. Statement of Significance

The Meridian Downtown Historic District has statewide significance in the areas of Commerce, Transportation and Architecture (Criteria A and C), with its period of significance extending from ca. 1870, the date of the earliest resources when commerce and industry began to re-build the city after the devastation of the Civil War, to 1956, which is fifty years prior to the preparation of this nomination and is chosen for that reason since downtown Meridian has continued to remain the central business district for the community and region. Representing 86 years of Meridian's architectural and commercial history, this district contains one of Mississippi's largest concentrations of commercial structures from the late-nineteenth to mid-twentieth century. The buildings are associated with significant periods of economic growth, including the emergence of Meridian as an urban development in the 1880s; a major focal point for transportation in 1906; industrial growth in 1913 with 90 industrial plants working off the surrounding pine forests and agricultural land; the Great Depression; and transportation, industrial and commercial maintenance in the forties and fifties. The diverse types of buildings and their high styles are outstanding for a city of Meridian's size and indicate the volume of commerce that flowed in the city during this period. Significant examples of these various styles are represented by the Italianate Armour and Company Building at 2327 Front Street and the building at the corner of Front Street and Twenty-fifth Avenue, referred to as the Baum Block or the (former) Newell Paper Company Building; the Romanesque Revival style represented by the (former) Marks-Rothenberg Department Store at 2200 Fifth Street and Grand Opera House at 2206 Fifth Street; the Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival style seen in the F. A. Hulett and Son building at 2217 Front Street, the remaining original wing of Union Station at 1805 Front Street, and the Union Station Express Depot at 1901 Front Street; the Sullivanesque style as displayed at the former Merchants and Farmers Bank at 519 Twenty-third Avenue; the Art Deco style of the Threefoot Building at 601 Twenty-Second Avenue; and the International Style as exhibited at the Vise Clinic located at 2120 Fourth Street.

In 1854, Meridian was established at the future crossing of the Mobile & Ohio and the Alabama & Vicksburg railroads. Together, L. A. Ragsdale and John T. Ball bought approximately 80 acres of land in the area of a proposed junction. The two speculators laid out town lots for Ragsdale City and Meridian on the site that was originally used for agriculture.

Local farmers found themselves at odds with the railroad populace. This played out in a battle over the new community's name. Farmers chose the name of a local creek, Sowashee, while railroad employees chose the more industrial term of Meridian, perceived as a synonym for junction. With a larger influx of railroad families finally winning the battle, Meridian was designated as the town name when it was incorporated on January 10, 1860 (FWP, 1938, and Rowland, 1925).

As the Civil War began in 1861 Meridian was still a small community with a handful of commercial buildings, including a couple of hotels, a Baptist and Methodist church, an educational academy, and approximately three stores (Rowland, 1925). Meridian existed as a railroad city that served the needs of cotton plantation owners and also businessmen in cities such as Louisville, Augusta, Mobile and New Orleans. Wartime brought dramatic change to this quiet area, bringing railroad shops as well as noisy steam engines. These industrial additions transformed what were once farmland and pinewoods into a busy crossroads.

The city became a military camp for the Confederate army then divisional headquarters. Due to the railroads that already met at the Meridian junction, General W. T. Sherman raided the town in 1864. Confederate forces were

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outnumbered and had to retreat to Demopolis, Alabama, leaving Meridian to Sherman's marauding forces. The Union troops destroyed the train tracks in and around Meridian. Sherman stated in a report to General U. S. Grant that, "For five days ten thousand men have worked hard and with a will in the work of destruction, with axes, crowbars, sledges, claw bars, and with fire. Meridian with its depots, storehouses, arsenals, hospitals, offices, hotels, and cantonments no longer exists" (Lowrey, 1937).

Meridian had to be rebuilt. Industry was reintroduced in 1866 with a foundry and machine shop added and railway tracks replaced. Southern railroads were fatalities of the war. Twisted track was sold for scrap at a great loss from its original price. Yet it took less money to rebuild the tracks than their initial cost so that within five years of the war's close most Southern railroads were back in business. In eastern Mississippi Meridian was the railroad center. It was the junction of the Mobile & Ohio, the New Orleans & North Eastern, the Alabama & Vicksburg, the Alabama & Great Southern and the St. Louis & San Francisco (the Kansas City, Memphis & Birmingham Line)(Rowland, 1925).

The railroad systems of the South had proved inadequate during the Civil War. During Reconstruction southern money was not available to expand railway services. The Panic of 1873 led to the closure of almost half of Southern railroads and northern interests had to enter the picture to strengthen the Southern lines. Meridian's railroads were salvaged by such outside funds, with the Southern Railway System growing out of the Pennsylvania Railroad (Larsen, 1985) that came into Mississippi via the Richmond & Danville System. It stretched over 200 miles across the state. In August 1894, the Southern bought out the Richmond line and kept possession until August 1923. The Alabama & Vicksburg line was known as the Vicksburg & Meridian after the war. It was reincarnated as the Alabama & Vicksburg Railway Company in 1889. The line runs approximately 141 miles from Meridian to Vicksburg, crossing the entire width of the state of Mississippi (Rowland, 1925).

Meridian grew with the addition of each railroad. Before the war Meridian was considered somewhat of a hinterland, a part of the frontier. Meridian was now a new urban development. It was one of only sixteen cities of this size in the cotton belt. Members of the New South who dearly wanted a new urban South penned their hopes on such cities as Meridian. Southern cities struggled to compete among themselves in a depressed region. The most successful southern cities were those like Meridian with commercial ties that reached outside the South. The community evolved into a metropolitan area that grew substantially from only 10,624 people in 1890, when Meridian was the second largest city in the state behind Vicksburg, to 14,000 in 1900. By 1906, the population was 28,000, and Meridian became known as "the Queen City." The city's prosperity continued well into the twentieth century, and for a twenty-year period Meridian was Mississippi's largest municipality.

As the population swelled in the late nineteenth century, a commercial district developed on and around Front Street. Construction began on the 2300 block of Front Street during the 1870s. Shoppers could reach such retailers by a mule-drawn trolley system that connected different sections of the city (Miller, 1999). The former Marks, Rothenberg & Co. building (2200 Fifth Street) and the Grand Opera House (2206 Fifth Street), designed and built as a single complex by architect Gustavus Maurice Torgenson, are among the most important Romanesque Revival buildings in the State of Mississippi. In addition to the impressive stone trimmed brick exterior, which provides the substantial quality demanded by Romanesque Revival architecture, the Grand Opera House is significant as the best surviving example of a late 19th century theatre in Mississippi.

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J. B. McElfatrick, who had worked on other nationally famous theatres, designed the lavish interior of the Grand Opera House with a budget of \$20,000. One reporter who attended a performance here on opening night described the interior as “decorated throughout in cream, blue, gold and red, the ambience was that of gold with the proscenium arches gilded” (Miller, 1999). Stage sets were lavish with twenty-five, hand-painted scenes. Sossman and Landes Company of Chicago manufactured this scenery. There was a multitude of dressing rooms heated by steam radiators. A corner dressing room was that of the star and had its own coal-burning fireplace. Such luminaries as Sara Bernhardt performed in La Tosca at the Grand Opera House along with the more modern matriarch of the stage, Helen Hayes. Stars of the silver screen, such as Clark Gable and Joan Crawford, later stopped at the theatre.

By 1897 a new electric trolley system was introduced in Meridian when four open-air cars were purchased from Washington, D. C. Thus began the Meridian Street Railway and Power Company, a trolley system that grew over the next decade and stretched as far as ten miles into the surrounding suburbs (Miller, 1999). This ability for steady traffic flow bolstered commercial and industrial prosperity at the turn of the century.

A significant industry that developed at the same time was the Soule’ Steam Feed Works located in the industrial section not far from the railroad. C. W. Soule’, who invented the Southern Standard Press, organized the company in 1893. This press was created for use with cotton, as was his invention, the Success Cotton Seed Huller. These inventions contributed to Mississippi ranking sixth in cottonseed products manufactured in the United States by the 1920s. Seven buildings associated with the Soule Steam Feed Works are extant in the eastern end of the historic district.

When the twentieth century began the city of Meridian was flourishing. Surrounding pine forests and the lumber stoked the flames of progress. “Ten thousand railcars annually carried over 100,000,000 board feet of lumber from Meridian’s mills”. Forty passenger trains were entering Meridian daily in 1905 (Miller, 1999). Due to the growing traffic, the Union Station Express Depot (1901 Front Street) and the Union Passenger Station (1805 Front Street) were built ca. 1905-06. The depot was built at a cost of some \$250,000. Much of the original passenger station was demolished in 1966, yet the eastern wing is intact with its Mission Revival style evident. The current Union Station was rebuilt in the late 1990s in a style reminiscent of the original.

Service businesses such as hotels sprang up around the depots, including the Hotel Meridian (2119 Front Street) and Grand Avenue Hotel (201 Twenty-second avenue) built ca. 1905, along with the Terminal Hotel (1902 Front Street) and the Union Hotel (2000 Front Street) built ca. 1910. Destruction in the form of a tornado came to downtown on March 3, 1906. The Railroad Young Men’s Christian Association, the large fertilizer factory, and a few blocks of stores on Front Street were demolished. The Baum Block had its original mansard roof sheered from the building. After the tornado a flat roof replaced it (City of Meridian Website, History, 2003). Almost fifty citizens were injured with some loss of life. Meridian bounced back in its usual fashion with buildings repaired and new business added.

In 1910 Vinson Furniture Company opened. The owners were Clinton Vinson and his wife Daisy who originally called the store Collector Mass Furniture Company. Later it became Vinson Furniture Company and was listed consistently on 2214-16-18 Front Street in the 1921, 1929 and 1933 Polk City Directories and then in the Industrial Directory of Gulf, Mobile & Ohio Railroad of 1944. Vinson seems to be a constant on Front Street for several decades. Also started in 1910 was Beale’s Café (2411 Fifth Street). Built by African-American, John

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Beale, the café was open 24 hours a day for some fifty years. It was historically a gathering place for African-American businessmen.

Industrial growth began around the first decade of the twentieth century. In 1913 a commission government brought in 90 industrial plants that drew the surrounding agrarians into town for jobs. New city dwellers swelled the ranks of the factories and the Meridian population continued to escalate into the 1920s.

Before the decade of the twenties transpired, the U.S. entered World War I. At the intersection of Twenty-third Avenue and Sixth Street stands a World War I Monument that brings to mind the years of pain that lead up to the Roaring Twenties. World War I was the “war to end all wars”; it devastated Europe and left much of the world at a loss. Even though the United States fought in only the last few years of the conflict, the death tolls were large. This monument is built as a memorial “To the Glory of God and in Honor of those of Lauderdale County who paid the price”. A bronze plaque dated 1917-18 is mounted on the interior of a rubble stone shrine with a bronze figure of a doughboy dressed in his World War I uniform standing atop it.

As the prosperity of the roaring twenties swept through Meridian, new stores were built using innovative architectural styles. One such example is the F. A. Hulett and Son Furniture Store (2217 Front Street). It was destroyed in the tornado of 1906 and the Hulett family rebuilt their store in the Spanish-Eclectic style in 1926. A progressive architectural style, Spanish-Eclectic, although emanating from Spain, was created in California. It spread to the East via Hollywood, expressing the exoticism of the film industry and its stars. Although found in residential architecture of Mississippi, Spanish Eclectic is not a typical choice for a commercial building. The stucco-clad store today hosts the same business that it did in the twenties.

Quite different from the Spanish Eclectic edifice is the Merchants and Farmers Bank located at 519 Twenty-Third Avenue. The 1924 bank is reminiscent of the work of architect Louis Sullivan (1886-1924) in his rural bank series. These eight buildings were designed to be compact and to represent a more rural approach to the city skyline. Sullivan attempted to imbue the edifices with the notion that banks were to be modern institutions with prospects for contemporary investments from businessmen as well as farmers. The United States “was on the brink of realizing an unprecedented secular order,” that offered “a promised land of apparently infinite wealth” (Weingarden, 1987). It was the decade of the twenties: new ideas flourished and wealth flowed. Banks were the new church, and some modern minds, including Sullivan and the president of Farmers and Merchants National Bank, John Russell Wheeler, wanted to portray them differently. At the turn of the century and early part of the twentieth century, banks were built in a Classical Revival style. Many financial institutions had temple fronts with pediments and columns. Sullivan’s banks were simple forms with organic decoration. Wheeler wanted banks “to serve local businessmen and farmers as a meeting place for both,” (Weingarden, 1987). The Merchants and Farmers Bank fulfills this wish.

Modernity also emerged in Meridian in the form of the automobile industry. A Sanborn map from 1912 indicates that a livery and sales stood on the original location of the Ulmer Building, 1906 Fifth Street, which may have been a showroom for auto sales, and the adjacent service station at 1910 Fifth Street. Generally livery stables were locations where the first gasoline and automobile supplies were available to the public. Later these facilities evolved into service stations. Many early service stations were built in specific architectural styles to fit into their environments. These two resources are Mission Revival in style as if to reflect the already extant union station on Front Street. The service station is a classic canopy-style drive through station.

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Competing architectural styles were subjugated by Art Deco with the construction of the Threefoot Building in 1924. Due to changing populations and lack of space in developing cities, the skyscraper became the hallmark of urban landscapes. Named the Threefoot Building due to its location that was formerly occupied by the Threefoot Brothers Wholesale Company (meridianms. 2003), the skyscraper boasts seventeen stories thus dominating the Meridian skyline.

A lavish amount of seven-color, polychromed terra cotta exists on the Art Deco edifice, counting panels above doorways, panels delineating the eighth and ninth floors, and ornaments with oriental motifs on the step back. An advertisement in *Architecture* magazine from 1931 displays the Threefoot Building and credits the Atlantic Terra Cotta Co., located in New York and Atlanta, with the manufacturing of the sculptures. The skyscraper's distinctive character, including the height of the building, its opulence and that it was significant enough to be in a national advertisement is indicative of the cosmopolitan nature of Meridian and the wealth that existed in the commercial district to erect such an office building.

By the decade's end the Great Depression began with the stock market crash of 1929. Meridian still saw substantial business coming in from several surrounding counties (FWP, 1938) since the population centers remained small outside of the city. Employment and pay scale was a problem within cities where people moved to find jobs.

To combat such problems escapism became a prevalent theme in popular culture. Some of the most popular films of the time were those that depicted people reveling in luxury or traveling to vacation escapes. Films such as those starring Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers displayed the pair living in elegant, modern apartments with Art Deco furnishings or *Flying Down to Rio* far away from the Depression. Lavish historic dramas by Cecil B. DeMille offered Deco glamour in optimum escapes to other time periods.

The S. H. Kress and Co. 5-10-25 Cent Store (2214 Fifth Street) used this same concept to create fantasy driven stores to spirit the viewer to exotic locales. These commercial buildings were designed by an in-house team of architects that added a consistency throughout the chain unlike any other retail store of the period (Sweeney, 2). Samuel H. Kress, owner of the chain, was an art collector interested in esthetics who employed architects and draftsmen to emanate his vision: to provide luxury to the common man. Kress exploited the cheap and readily available labor and materials of the Depression to build new stores. With such inexpensive resources, Kress was able to build numerous and more lavish stores (Sweeney, 3).

Kress stores spread through 28 states (Sweeney, 3). The Kress Store in Meridian is an exceptional Art Deco commercial building. It is one of three resources related to the Kress chain in Meridian. An early 1905 Kress Store (2301 Fifth Street) along with a fifties annex to the 1930s building are present in the district. The architectural division at Kress existed between 1905-1944 with people to create facades that fit the already extant streetscape (National Building Museum, 2002). The Kress complex holds its own with the illustrious Rothenberg complex (2200-2206 Fifth Street), and the Rosenbaum Building (2213-2219 Fifth Street) on the same block that is terminated by the Threefoot Building.

Egyptian motifs decorate the building's façade, reflecting the popular notion of Art Deco that looked to ancient cultures. Egyptian themes became the craze in the twenties with the opening of Tutankhamen's tomb. This popularity was rekindled with the film, *The Mummy*, in 1932 and Cecil B. DeMille's *Cleopatra* in 1934.

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Cleopatra's release coincides with the construction date of the Meridian Kress Store. In the movie Claudette Colbert appears as Cleopatra wearing chic Art Deco gowns living in posh Deco sets with nods to Ancient Egypt. This marriage of the two themes is present on the façade of the Kress building.

Popular culture and its trends were quite influential in the status of Meridian's landmark Grand Opera House. At its opening audiences came to see plays and vaudeville, but the decade of the twenties brought incredibly popular silent movies to town. The audiences for theater and vaudeville dwindled while talkies packed in fans. Such regard for films forced the Opera House to install projection equipment and a small film screen. Some of the balconies were torn out for the equipment (Miller, 1999). The Temple Theatre (located only a few blocks away and outside the boundaries of the Meridian Downtown Historic District) which opened in 1924, was larger than the Opera House and designed specifically for movies. The Great Depression coupled with the rise of the film industry transformed the space into a relic of the past and it closed.

Other aspects of commerce stalled in the city as the Great Depression lingered. Meridian's rapid growth stopped. Natural resources began to dwindle, overworked soil played out, and finally the boll weevil infestation brought agriculture to a stand still. Meridian's population at the end of the thirties was 31,954. It was the second largest city in Mississippi with four hotels, five tourist camps and popular train tours. As the second largest municipality, there were more citizens to employ. Under the leadership of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, multiple New Deal programs were developed to help cope with such unemployment.

Construction of civic buildings was one New Deal solution, putting unemployed skilled and unskilled laborers to work in building programs. The Public Works Administration (PWA) under the auspices of the New Deal carried out many civic building projects across the nation. Such facilities as city halls, post offices, courthouses, waterworks, road projects and armories sprung up in towns throughout Mississippi. In Meridian the Lauderdale County Courthouse (500 Twenty-First Avenue) was substantially re-designed in 1939 by the PWA.

The original 1905 Lauderdale County Courthouse was a Beaux Arts building complete with a two-story, pedimented portico entry and a central dome with a cupola. Local architect P. J. Krouse conceived this Beaux Arts design, yet by 1939, tastes had changed and the edifice was transformed into an Art Deco structure. Mr. Krouse was also the architect for the remodeling of the courthouse.

Most of the overt classical elements were removed in the renovation, eliminating the pediment, cupola, and statues. A three story, setback tower with curved walls covered the dome. The Beaux Arts entry, which read as a classical portico, was visually flattened with horizontal stone bands replacing the pediment. This variation of Art Deco looks to the future by streamlining architecture and moving towards a mechanized society. Yet the past is represented with incised Bible passages citing warnings and admonitions. "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor," and "Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap," were appropriately added for the courts of law.

After 1939 there were approximately three more years of the Depression that ended with the advent of World War II. Waging war on an international scale made railroad transportation essential due to gasoline rationing and a lack of metal to produce new automobiles. In 1944 the Gulf, Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company still listed connections with Alabama Great Southern, Meridian & Bigbee River Railway, New Orleans & Northwestern, Southern Railway, and Yazoo & Mississippi Valley Railroads. Change had come to the railroad yet it was still a

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vital force in Meridian, with links to New Orleans and interstate connections. Products such as lumber, pulpwood, paper, wallboard, oil, cotton and gravel from Mississippi, Alabama, and Louisiana traveled through Meridian along with other import and export goods (Tibor, 1944).

During the early forties an Industrial Directory published by Gulf, Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company indicates that commerce flourished in downtown. The Threefoot Building was home to several lumber interests including: Burdette Lumber Co., Parker Lumber Co., Wogan Wilson Land and Lumber Company, and Burnette's Lumber and Supply Company. The Rosenbaum Building was home to Harris Brooks Lumber Company. Other businesses located on Front Street in the historic district were Armour & Co., a meat packinghouse; Elkin & Huffmaster, a Wholesale Grocer; Merrell Paint and Glass Co.; Southern Feed and Grocery Co.; and Southern Pine Lumber Co.

In the fifties many of the same goods were carried by rail, yet the average freight haul in 1956 was 256 miles and the average passenger haul topped out at 186 miles. The revenue per ton-mile was ebbing to an all-time low and earnings on stock were dipping as well. Transportation modes were changing with shipping modified to accommodate better roadways and interstates (Hayden, Stone and Co., 1957). Buildings such as the Greyhound Bus Depot (212 Twenty-First Avenue) appear at this time to provide an alternative form of transportation.

Although railway passenger travel survived World War II, post-war America was bursting with prosperity symbolized by automobile and bus transportation. Family vacations by bus or auto were more popular than ever and Americans launched into holiday escapes. The fifties and sixties brought interstate construction to connect states via asphalt road systems, bringing the demise of passenger travel by railway.

By this time commercial buildings were added at the periphery of Meridian's historic district. A bridge was constructed in an effort to help downtown traffic by diverting automobiles over the railroad. The James Melton Bridge opened in 1956. It was named after a local businessman but over the years became known as the Twentieth Avenue Bridge that led traffic from Twentieth and Front out of downtown Meridian.

The western part of the historic district has a long historical association with the African-American community. This part of the historic district, located around the intersections of 25th Avenue with Fourth and Fifth Streets, has served as the center of the black commercial district from the turn of the 20th century up to the present day. Once located in this area was the Con Sheehan Block, built circa 1870. This structure housed the first courthouse in Meridian after the removal of the seat of government from Marion in 1870 and as such witnessed the Meridian Riot Trials of March 1871. The riots were caused by the trial of three white men accused of "causing trouble" with African-Americans. Some historians have marked this occurrence as the beginning of the end of the Reconstruction era of American history. The portion of this block that was historically referred to as the Con-Sheehan Block was destroyed by fire August 3, 1996. The remaining building of this block, attributed to Con-Sheehan and L. Scully, was toppled by Hurricane Ivan in June of 2004. Other landmark buildings still extant in this part of town are the Fielder and Brooks Drug Store, built ca. 1879 and located at 2505 Fifth Street, which housed the local COFO (Council of Federated Organizations) offices on its second floor in the 1960s. Also Beale's Cafe, built in 1910, which was open 24 hours a day and served as a gathering place for the historic African-American business district until it closed in 1964, still stands at 2411 Fifth Street. Another prominent landmark built ca. 1940 and still standing in this part of town is the E.F. Young Hotel at 2416-2420 Fifth Street. This hotel served as one of the few hostleries in Meridian where traveling African-Americans could find accommodations.

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The Young Hotel also featured a beauty shop, two barber shops, shoe shine parlor and a manufacturing office for E. F. Young hair preparations and cosmetics.

By the late seventies Meridian saw a need to preserve the commercial district and transportation area of downtown. At this time the original nominations for the Urban Center and Union Station Historic Districts were completed. In recent years nostalgia and efforts to preserve our past have prompted many to return their attention to preservation. The Union Station Depot has been recently renovated using Transportation Enhancement funds for the preservation of historic transportation structures. The funds were received in 1993 for the Union Station depot. This Mission Revival depot harkens to the birth of the Meridian Downtown Historic District. Various restoration projects emanated from the Union Station renovation including the Marks, Rothenberg Co. and Grand Opera House that in a short time will be the refurbished Riley Education and Performing Arts Center. The architecture of the commercial buildings within the district is of splendid quality rivaling that of larger Southern metropolitan centers. This newly created Meridian Downtown Historic District is an avenue to pursue the preservation of these architectural riches.

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10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description:

The boundary of the Meridian Downtown Historic District is shown as the solid black line on the accompanying scale map (1"=100'). In addition, a separate map shows the boundaries of the original Meridian Urban Center and Union Station (Depot) Historic Districts (outlined in a heavy blue line) in relation to the new boundary of the Meridian Downtown Historic District.

Boundary Justification:

The boundaries of the Meridian Downtown Historic District were chosen to incorporate two previously existing National Register districts, the Meridian Urban Center Historic District and the Union Station Historic District (Depot District), both listed on the National Register of Historic Places in December 1979, as well as the area between the two, which contains nine blocks historically associated with the downtown commercial and governmental center. In addition, the district was extended to the west to pick up six additional contributing resources. The northwest corner of the original Meridian Urban Center Historic District was not included in the new district due to demolition of several resources. Within the expansion area are such significant resources as the Lauderdale County Courthouse, located at 500 Twenty-first Avenue; the Holbrook Benevolent Association building, located at 2508 Fifth Street; and the World War I Doughboy Monument, located at the Twenty-third Avenue and Sixth Street intersection.

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Photographs

The following information is the same for each photograph:

1. Meridian Downtown Historic District
2. Meridian, Lauderdale County
3. Todd Sanders
4. August 28, 2006
5. Mississippi Department of Archives and History

- Photograph 1. 1804 Front Street, Elmira Hotel, southeast and southwest elevations, view to north.
- Photograph 2. 1805 Front Street, Union Station, façade (northwest), view to southeast.
- Photograph 3. 1901 Front Street, Union Station Express Depot, façade (northwest) and southwest elevation, view to southeast.
- Photograph 4. Front Street, view to northeast. Southeast elevation of Union Hotel, 2000 Front Street on left.
- Photograph 5. 2119 Front Street, Hotel Meridian, façade (northwest) and southwest elevation, view to east.
- Photograph 6. 2217 Front Street, F. A. Hulett and Son building, façade (northwest), view to southeast.
- Photograph 7. 2327 Front Street, Armour and Co. building, façade (northwest), view to southeast.
- Photograph 8. 1804 Fourth Street, Soule Steam Feed Works, southwest and southeast elevations, view to northeast.
- Photograph 9. 2120 Fourth Street Vise Clinic, southeast elevation, view to northwest.
- Photograph 10. 1910 Fifth Street and 1906 Fifth Street, Ulmer Building, southeast elevations, view to northeast.
- Photograph 11. 2115 Fifth Street, Alex Loeb Inc. building, façade (northwest), view to southeast.
- Photograph 12. 2200 Fifth Street, Marks, Rothenberg & Co, and 2206 Fifth Street, Grand Opera House, facades (southeast), view to northwest.
- Photograph 13. 2213-2219 Fifth Street, Rosenbaum Building, façade (northwest), view to southeast.
- Photograph 14. 2214 Fifth Street, S. H. Kress and Co., rear entrance, northwest elevation, view to southeast.

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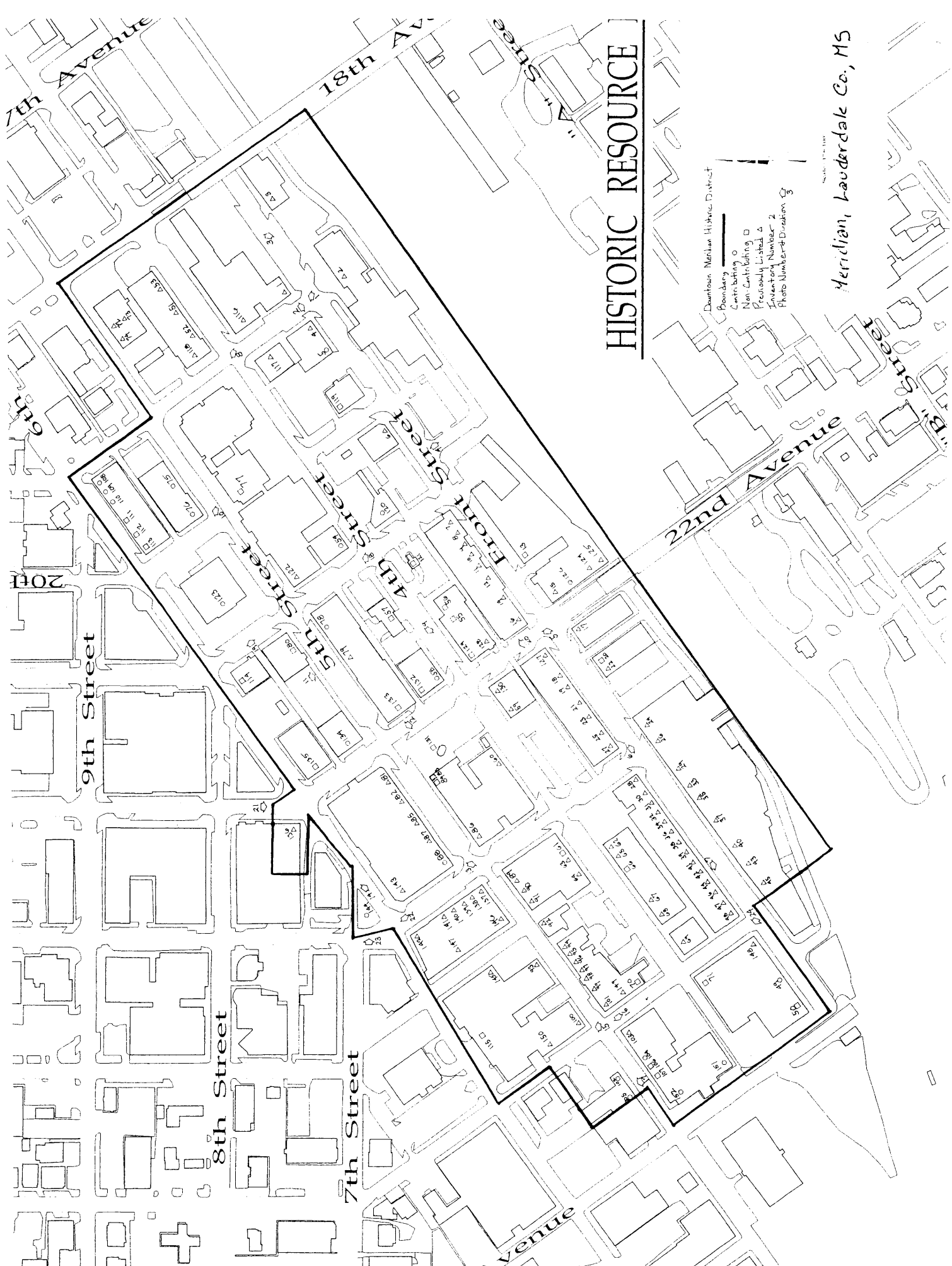
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- Photograph 15. 2416-2420 Fifth Street, E. F. Young Hotel, corner entrance, southwest and southeast elevations, view to north.
- Photograph 16. 2505 Fifth Street, Fielder and Brooks Drug Store, façade (northeast), view to southwest.
- Photograph 17. 2508 Fifth Street, Holbrook Benevolent Association. Façade (southeast), view to northwest.
- Photograph 18. 410 Twenty-first Avenue, Lamar Hotel (Raymond P. Davis County Annex Building.), southwest elevation, view to northeast.
- Photograph 19. 500 Twenty-first Avenue, Lauderdale County Courthouse, façade (southwest), view to northeast.
- Photograph 20. Twenty-second Avenue, view to the northwest, toward the Marks Rothenberg and Co. building, 2206 Fifth Street and the Threefoot Building, 601 Twenty-second Avenue.
- Photograph 21. Twenty-second Avenue, view to the south towards the Marks Rothenberg and Co. building, 2206 Fifth Street with the façade (east) of the Threefoot Building.
- Photograph 22. 519 Twenty-third Avenue, Merchants and Farmers Bank, façade (northeast), view to southwest.
- Photograph 23. World War I, Doughboy Monument, Twenty-third Avenue and Sixth Street intersection, view to east.
- Photograph 24. Corner of Front Street and Twenty-fifth Avenue, Baum Block, façade (northeast) and southeast elevation, view to northwest.

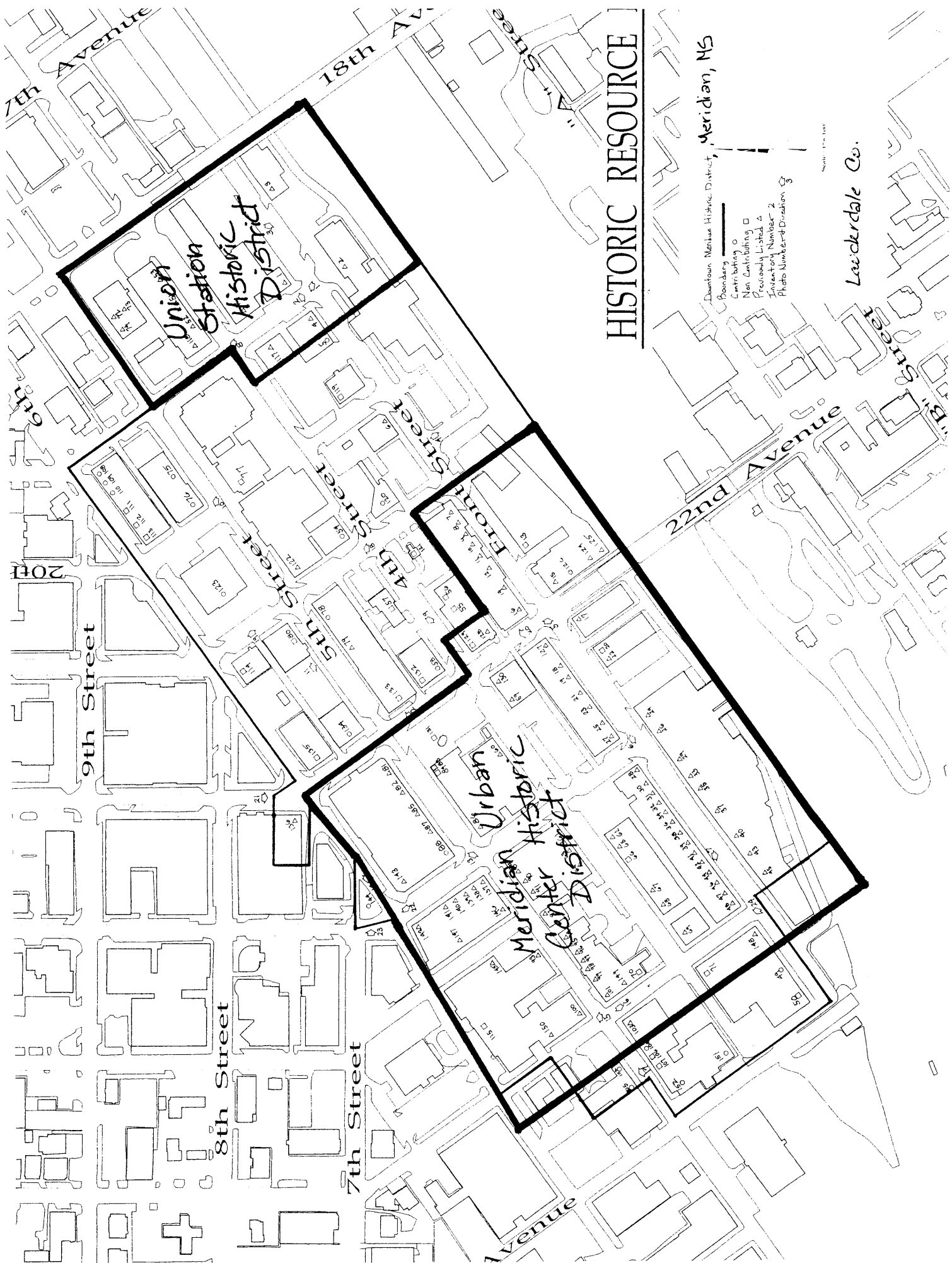


HISTORIC RESOURCE

- Downtown Meridian Historic District
 Boundary
 Contributing
 Non-Contributing
 Previously Listed
 Inventory Number 2
 Photo Number-Division 3

Scale: 1" = 100'

Meridian, Lauderdale Co., MS



HISTORIC RESOURCE

Downtown Meridian Historic District, Meridian, MS

- Boundary
- Contributing
- Non-Contributing
- Previously Listed
- Inventory Number 2
- Photo Number/Direction 3

Scale: 1" = 100'

Lauderdale Co.