

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only  
received OCT 27 1982  
date entered

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

1. Name

historic Philadelphia Historic District

and/or common N/A

2. Location

*Holland and Poplar Aves., Jefferson, Watkins and Welsh Sts.*

street & number Holland Avenue, Jefferson Street, Poplar Avenue,  
Watkins Street, Welsh Street N/A not for publication

city, town Philadelphia N/A vicinity of ~~Congressional district~~

state Mississippi code 28 county Neshoba code 99

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial <input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment <input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	N/A in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government <input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial <input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military <input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple ownership

street & number

city, town \_\_\_\_\_ vicinity of \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Office of the Chancery Clerk

street & number Neshoba County Courthouse

city, town Philadelphia state Mississippi

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

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

date October, 1981  federal  state  county  local

depository for survey records Mississippi Department of Archives and History

city, town Jackson state Mississippi

## 7. Description

<b>Condition</b>		<b>Check one</b>	<b>Check one</b>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date <u>Inventory #40, ca. 1950</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

### Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Located at the crossroads of rural Neshoba County, the city of Philadelphia (population 6,460) is known nationwide for hosting the annual Neshoba County Fair, a campground reunion held every summer. Interestingly, the neighbors and residences of the Philadelphia Historic District are historically linked to the Neshoba County Fair (Historic District listed in the National Register, 1980). Although the fair began as an agricultural exhibition, the business community soon got involved, and many of the early fairgoers who built cabins at the fairgrounds also constructed their residences on Poplar and Holland Avenues.

The forty-two buildings of the Philadelphia Historic District comprise a very small part of modern Philadelphia, and with the exception of a few isolated residences, they are the only surviving architectural examples of the city's turn-of-the-century neighborhood lifestyle.

District boundaries were drawn around a cohesive historic core, omitting as much recent residential and commercial development as possible. The three pivotal houses in the district are outstanding in the local architectural context of Philadelphia. The twenty-one contributing buildings, all except one constructed within a fourteen-year period, define the sense of place in the neighborhood. An excellent example of a bungalow, ca. 1918, is also included as contributing. The twelve marginal buildings include seven historic residences which were altered only by the addition of artificial sidings; the other marginal buildings are architecturally significant in their own context but were built after the primary period of significance. The five non-contributing buildings have no architectural or historical link with the district, and the one intrusion, a modern apartment complex, mars the landscape of the neighborhood.

The historic residences of the district are unified by their pine construction, single doors with transoms and sidelights, and wooden columns upon brick pillars. Of all the architectural types within the district, the most common is the one-story, gable-on-hip roofed cottage with a gabled pavilion and porch on the front facade (#4, 5, 7, 12, 15, 16, and 37; buildings #9 and 17 are adaptations of this style).

To shade their porches and provide a canopy for their dirt streets, the original residents planted rows of oak, pecan, and magnolia trees. Later homeowners added profusions of azaleas, crepe myrtle, and camellias to their yards. In addition to the unusually large amount of backyard space for each residence on Poplar and Holland Avenues, there is also a large green space located on Poplar, to the west of the Magnolia Apartments.

With few exceptions, the historic buildings of Philadelphia have maintained their integrity, and contributing buildings have only been altered to reflect a progressing lifestyle and growth of the family. Such alterations included the addition of sleeping porches, carports and garages, and back porches. Overall, the residences receive a high degree of persistent preservation.

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7 - DESCRIPTION

Inventory

The inventory of buildings included in the Philadelphia Historic District is arranged alphabetically according to street with buildings cited by street address in ascending numerical order (west to east; north to south). Commonly used or historic names are given parenthetically. Individual resources are evaluated according to the following rating:

- P - Pivotal buildings appear to qualify for listing in the National Register of Historic Places by reasons of individual architectural or historical significance.
- C - Contributing buildings are essential to the district's sense of place and sustain the architectural and historical significance of the district.
- M - Marginal buildings do not contribute to the architectural significance of the district, but by their scale, material or setting do not overtly compromise the integrity of the district. Marginal buildings include those historic buildings which are covered with non-historic fabrics.
- NC - Non-contributing buildings detract from the architectural significance of the historic district and interrupt the cohesion of the historic environment.
- I - Intrusive structures by their scale, materials, condition or setting severely disrupt the cohesion of the historic environment.

Holland Avenue

1. 505. (Albert Russell House). One-and-a-half-story, three-bay frame, late turn-of-the-century residence on lot facing east. Hip-on-hip roof and prominent hip dormer centered with one, six-over-six double-hung sash. Entrance is single-leaf door with sidelights; remaining fenestration consists of two flanking one-over-one double-hung sash. Front porch supported by four brick pillars. Two exterior chimneys. Garage. Ca. 1914. C.

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2. 507. Two-story, irregularly-fenestrated, neo-Georgian Revival house with one-story side ell facing east. Single-leaf door with transom framed by two pairs of columns supporting a small, one-story pedimented portico. Windows are each six-over-six. Ca. 1920. M.
3. 509. Two-story, irregularly-fenestrated, neo-Georgian Revival, three-bay frame residence facing east. Entrance is single-leaf door with sidelights. Ca. 1920. M.
4. 510. (Land House). One-story, multi-gable-on-hip roofed, turn-of-the-century frame residence on corner facing west. Front pedimented gable pavilion at northwest corner; porch with slender posts and balustrade across front facade. Entrance is single-leaf door with glass panels. Windows are four-over-four double-hung sash. Garage. Ca. 1905. C.
5. 512. (Hatfield House). One-story, frame residence with steeply pitched L-shaped gable roof facing west. Gabled front pavilion at southwest corner has trio of nine-over-one windows. Entrance is single-leaf door. Front porch supported by brick piers. Metal awning extends from porch. Garage. Ca. 1908. C.
6. 513. (Walton House). One-story, irregularly-massed, gable-on-hip roofed dwelling on corner lot facing east. Two gable-end pavilions at southeast and northwest corners embrace wraparound porch supported by substantial wooden columns. Main entrance on Holland is single-leaf door. Secondary entrance to northwest pavilion is also single-leaf door. Fenestration is regularly placed and is one-over-one double-hung sash. Two exterior chimneys. Asbestos siding, ca. 1970. Garage. Ca. 1905. M.
7. 514. (Garrett House). One-story, gable-on-hip roofed, frame dwelling facing west. Gable-end pavilion at southwest corner. Three-bay porch with substantial brick piers and wooden battered columns. Entrance is single-leaf door with sidelights. Completed fenestration is two, four-over-four windows. One exterior chimney. Ca. 1905. C.
8. 515. (Webb House). One-story, irregularly-massed, multi-gable-on-hip roofed frame dwelling facing east. Entrance, single-leaf door, reposes in central gable pavilion. Irregularly-shaped porch supported by slender columns. Irregular fenestration. Garage. Ca. 1907. C.
9. 516. (Barfoot House). One-story, gable-on-hip roofed, stuccoed, turn-of-the-century dwelling facing west. Gable-roofed pavilion with three, one-over-one windows on southwest corner. Gable-on-hip at northwest corner. Entrance is single-leaf door. Remaining fenestration consists of three, one-over-one windows. Half porch supported by ornamental iron piers and decorated by grill balustrade. One exterior chimney. Two-story garage. Ca. 1909. C.

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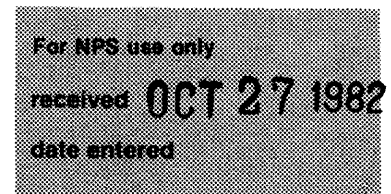
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7 - DESCRIPTION

10. 517. (William Mars House). Two-story, multi-gable-roofed, turn-of-the-century frame residence with two-tiered galleries and one-story wraparound porch on corner lot facing east. Entrance is a single-leaf door with transom; remaining fenestration is irregular and picturesque. Second-story gallery has balustrade. Two interior chimneys. Carport. Ca. 1907. P.
11. 518. One-story, front-gable-roofed, irregularly-fenestrated, aluminum-sided rectangular residence facing west. Colonnaded carport. Ca. 1920. M.
12. 519. (Dan Mars House). One-story, gable-on-hip roofed, turn-of-the-century frame residence facing east. Gabled polygonal bay at southeast corner; hip-roofed porch supported by square columns across remaining facade. Entrance is single-leaf door flanked by pair of one-over-one double-hung sash. Garage. Ca. 1910. C.
13. 520. (Hester House). Two-story, picturesquely-massed, frame residence with a two-tiered wraparound gallery on a residential corner facing west. Roofline features polygonal dormer and decorated gables. Main entrance is a single-leaf door with transom. Fenestration on both floors is irregular, including stained glass windows. Both galleries have modified Tuscan columns and turned balusters. Garage. Ca. 1904. P.
14. 521. (Thomas House). One-story, irregularly-massed, hip-roofed frame residence with a full-length, one-story gallery along the front elevation, facing east. Metal roof has hipped dormer at crest and three interior chimneys. Flatroofed gallery has brick pillars supporting round columns and a balustrade. Main entrance is single-leaf oak door with upper glass panel, flanked by sidelights. Windows are regular, one-over-one double-hung sash. Enclosed porches on north and west facades have irregular fenestration. Garage. Ca. 1910. C.
15. 522. (Whitaker House). One-story, irregularly-massed, gable-on-hip roofed, turn-of-the-century frame dwelling on corner lot facing west. Gabled pavilion at the southwest corner. Entrance is single-leaf door with transom and slender sidelights. Fenestration is regular, one-over-one double-hung sash. Three-bay porch supported by square columns. Garage. Ca. 1908. C.
16. 524. (Long House). One-story, irregularly-massed, turn-of-the-century frame dwelling facing west. Gable-on-hip roof has three-bay gabled pavilion at southwest corner. Two-bay porch with sawn balusters and slender turned columns. Entrance is single-leaf door with transom. Remaining fenestration consists of three, one-over-one double-hung sash. Carport. Ca. 1908. C.

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17. 526. (Crane House). One-story, irregularly-massed, turn-of-the-century frame residence with wraparound porch facing west. Gable-on-hip roof features gabled pavilion at northwest corner. Gables feature square windows in tympana. Main entrance is single-leaf oak door with beveled glass panels, with beveled sidelights and transom. Remaining fenestration is irregular, including secondary entrance, a single-leaf door. Deck added to rear. Ca. 1904. C.
18. 528. (Land House). One-story, rectangularly-massed, hip-roofed, frame, raised cottage, with undercut gallery on west and south elevations on a corner lot facing west. Gallery is supported by large columns resting on brick pillars. Entrance is single-leaf oak door with beveled glass panels and beveled sidelights and transom. Fenestration and placement is regular, one-over-one double-hung sash. Carport. Ca. 1905. P.

Jefferson Street

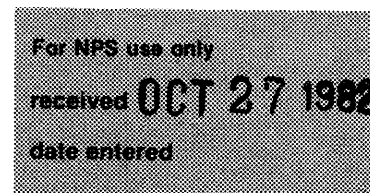
19. 513. (Magnolia Apartments). Two, two-story, gable-roofed, sixteen bedroom apartment buildings. Monumental varied brick square columns and full balustrade on second floor. Ca. 1970s. I.
20. 514. One-story, multi-gable, irregularly-massed and fenestrated dwelling facing south. Enclosed front porch. Entrance is single-leaf door. Metal awnings over windows. Ca. 1910. NC.
21. 515. One-story, multi-gable, irregularly-massed and fenestrated aluminum-sided dwelling facing north. Porch supported by iron posts. Carport with square concrete posts. One exterior chimney. Ca. 1920s. NC.

Poplar Avenue

22. 504. (Randolph Russell House). One-story, irregularly-massed, turn-of-the-century frame residence with steeply-pitched multi-gable-on-hip roof facing west. Full gallery along front elevation features paired slender columns resting on brick pillars and balustrade. Main entrance is single-leaf door with transom and sidelights. Original gallery on southern facade enclosed ca. 1925. Two interior chimneys. Garage. Ca. 1905. C.
23. 505. (DeWeese House). One-and-a-half-story, irregularly-massed, gable-on-hip roofed, turn-of-the-century frame residence facing east. Prominent gable dormer addition features paired windows in gable and paired, one-over-one double-hung sash on dormer facade. Deep porches on both front and rear elevations. Front porch was three-bay, supported by paired round posts resting on paneled wooden bases. North-east bay altered into sunroom with twelve-over-one double-hung sash ca. 1921. Main

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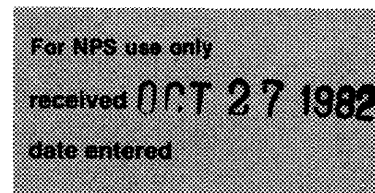
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entrance is single-leaf door with glass panels and sidelights. Remaining fenestration is one-over-one double-hung sash. Fireplace and chimney constructed of native rock ca. 1928. Porte-cochere; stable. Ca. 1906. C.

24. 506. (Herman Russell House). One-story, multi-gabled bungalow on corner lot facing west. Broad gables have wide eaves and exposed brackets. Porch across half of front facade is supported by thick columns atop brick piers. Metal awning across porch. Entrance is single-leaf door. Fenestration is irregularly placed, usually nine-over-one double-hung sash. Double garage. Ca. 1918. C.
25. 507. (Claud Yates House). One-story, regularly-massed, steeply-pitched, gable-on-hip roofed, frame turn-of-the-century residence on corner lot facing east. Gables at northeast and southeast corners; narrow hip-roofed porch across entire front elevation. Three-bay porch features brick columns and a sleeping porch at southeast bay. Entrance is single-leaf door with transom and sidelights. Double garage. Ca. 1900. C.
26. 509. (Williams House). Two-story, gable-on-hip roofed, turn-of-the-century frame residence with front gallery, porte-cochere, and second-story balcony. On corner lot facing east. Main entrance is single-leaf door with transom. Fenestration is irregularly placed and usually one-over-one double-hung sash. Entrance on second-story balcony is single-leaf door with transom. Second-story has gable-roofed polygonal pavilion at southeast corner and an iron grill balustrade covering the length of the porch roof. Ca. 1905. C.
27. 511. (Hand House). One-story, gable-roofed, regularly-massed, frame residence with gallery along front facing east. Gable-roofed pavilion at southeast corner. Entrance is single-leaf door with transom. Fenestration is irregular with nine-over-nine double-hung sash. Symmetry of front facade is broken by addition of exterior chimney placed central to the elevation. Doric columned gallery added ca. 1950. Ca. 1900. C.
28. 513. One-story, square-shaped, substantially altered, turn-of-the-century residence with hip-roofed porch along front facade facing east. Originally two-story, structure was adapted to present one-story height following a fire ca. 1920. Central entrance is single-leaf door, as is off-center secondary entrance. Remaining fenestration of five-bay facade consists of four-over-four double-hung sash. Porch supported by slender columns. Aluminum siding applied, ca. 1980. Ca. 1913. M.
29. 514. (J. P. Williams House). One-story, randomly-massed, multi-gabled, turn-of-the-century frame residence on a corner lot facing west. Square-cornered wraparound porch on western and northern facade is enclosed with screen, obscuring view of

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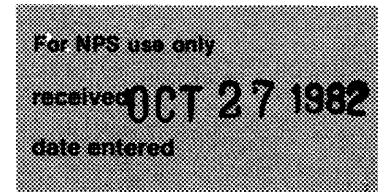
front facade. Entrance is large, single-leaf door with transom and sidelights. Carport. Ca. 1907. C.

30. 515. One-story, steeply-pitched, hip-on-gable roof, aluminum-sided residence facing east. Fluted columns across front porch. Entrance is single-leaf door with transom and sidelights. Aluminum siding applied ca. 1970s. Double garage. Ca. 1910. M.
31. 516. One-story, multi-gable-on-hip roofed, irregularly-massed, turn-of-the-century residence facing west. Gable-roofed pavilion at southwest corner. Porch along front facade supported by ornamental iron piers. Entrance is single-leaf door; remaining fenestration is irregular. Entire building covered with aluminum siding. Ca. 1904. M.
32. 517. One-story, gable-on-hip roofed, turn-of-the-century residence facing east. Gabled pavilion at southeast corner. Roofline has one interior chimney and metal balustrade atop the porch roof. Three-bay porch supported by slender columns. Entrance is single-leaf door with sidelights and transom. Remaining fenestration is one-over-one double-hung sash. Entire building covered in vinyl siding ca. 1970s. Ca. 1906. M.
33. 518. One-story, gable-on-hip roofed, turn-of-the-century residence facing west. Gabled pavilion at southwest corner. Front porch supported by ornamental iron piers; iron balustrade borders porch roof. Entrance is single-leaf door with transom and sidelights. Fenestration is regular, uniformly six-over-six double-hung sash. Entire building covered in aluminum siding. Ca. 1902. M.
34. 519. One-story, frame, multi-gabled, irregularly-massed and fenestrated, picturesque cottage duplex facing east. Features round-arch porch bays and windows and massive front chimney. Ca. 1928. M.
35. 520. (Sharpe House). One-story, hip-roofed, squarely-massed, turn-of-the-century frame residence facing west. Prominent hip-roofed dormer with trio of one-over-one double-hung sash. Hip-roofed, square-cornered wraparound porch on western and southern elevations. Porch supported by modified Tuscan columns. Entrance is single-leaf door with transom and sidelights. Two interior chimneys. Garage. Ca. 1909. C.
36. 521. One-story, picturesquely-massed and multi-gabled residence facing east. Features tudor arched patio and vine-covered exterior chimney on front facade. Single-leaf, rounded-arch entrance. Ca. 1930. M.



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37. 522. One-story, gable-on-hip roofed, turn-of-the-century residence on corner lot facing west. Polygonal gabled pavilion at the southwest corner. Three-bay porch supported by slender turned posts with brackets. Entrance is a single-leaf door with transom and sidelights. Fenestration is regularly placed, one-over-one double-hung sash. One interior chimney. Entire building covered in aluminum siding. Ca. 1906. M.
38. 523. (Evans House). One-story, multi-gable-on-hip roofed, squarely-massed, turn-of-the-century frame residence facing east. Hip-roofed porch supported by battered square columns resting on brick piers. Entrance is single-leaf door; two secondary entrances, also single-leaf doors. Tall, one-over-one double-hung sash windows. Two interior chimneys. Garage. Ca. 1904. C.

Watkins Street

39. 539. One-story, rectangular residence, gable-roofed, aluminum sided facing north. Irregular fenestration. Entrance is single-leaf door. Metal awning over entrance. Ca. 1950s. NC.
40. 540. (James Mars House). One-story, five-bay, side-gable roofed, turn-of-the-century frame residence facing south. Vented gable balanced over central bay, two exterior chimneys at side gables. Shed-roofed porch supported by slender turned posts. Entrance is single-leaf door with transom and sidelights. Remaining fenestration is regular, consisting of two-over-two double-hung sash. Garage. Originally faced north on Jefferson Street. Currently undergoing restoration. Ca. 1908. C.
41. 541. One-story, gable-roofed, irregularly-fenestrated, aluminum-sided residence facing north. Entrance is single-leaf door. Irregularly placed metal awnings. One exterior chimney. Carport. Ca. 1960s. NC.

Welsh Street

42. 503. One-story, gabled-roofed, irregularly-massed and fenestrated brick veneered residence facing north. Entrance is single-leaf door. Ca. 1960s. NC.

## 8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates N/A Builder/Architect N/A

### Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Philadelphia Historic District is an architecturally significant residential neighborhood that documents the prosperity of this small rural city's "boom time" experienced during the early part of the twentieth century. The district's well-preserved examples of stately and modest residences, most of them built in 1905-06, display a timely collection of dwellings in a neighborhood unequaled in Philadelphia or Neshoba County (criteria C).

Philadelphia, selected as the Neshoba County Seat in 1837, was still a sparsely populated village by the turn-of-the-century. The absence of safe and quick transportation hampered the growth of the small agricultural community. In 1898 the Neshoba County Board of Supervisors officially decried the lack of railroads and rivers necessary to help get their products to the Meridian market, and soon afterwards, citizens began to lobby railroads to provide an extension line into Neshoba County and the city of Philadelphia. By 1905 their efforts were successful, and the Mobile, Jackson and Kansas City railroad established a line through Philadelphia. As a direct result of the new railroad, Governor James K. Vardaman issued a charter for Philadelphia in January, 1906, and made the village a city.

The railroad that took farmers and their produce to Meridian also brought merchants and their wares to Philadelphia. A prosperous business center developed around the courthouse square, and the store owners soon began constructing houses not far from their stores. Many of Philadelphia's most prominent civic and business leaders built their family residences on Poplar and Holland Avenues: Sam Turner, who operated Philadelphia's first Ford car agency (#9); Dr. Mars, co-owner of the Mars Bros. Dept. Store on the square (#10); Nathan Cramer, Jr., owner and operator of the city's first cotton compress (#13); Adams Byrd, a U.S. Senator (#22); Ab DeWeese, founder of the A. DeWeese Lumber Company (#23); M. H. Henderson, co-owner of Henderson-Molphus Lumber Co. (#26); J. F. McCauley, first president of the Bank of Philadelphia (#29); and J. B. Hillman, lawyer and president of the Neshoba County Fair Association (#35), all built their residences in the now historic district.

The ensuing decades brought stability to the commercial and agricultural base laid during the first decade. The city grew accordingly and expanded to accommodate the growing lumber concerns. In the early post World War I years, one new resident along Poplar Avenue chose the bungalow style house for his residence (#24). Other houses built in the district at this time showed the influence of the popular Georgian Revival (#2, 3) and the larger picturesque cottage styles (#36, 34). In later years many of Philadelphia's historic turn-of-the-century residences on Poplar, Holland, and other avenues were demolished and replaced with modern brick or aluminum-sided residences. The majority of residences on Poplar and Holland Avenues, however, remained in original

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

Hester, Margaret, lifetime Holland Avenue resident, 1910 to present; correspondence and oral communication.

Thomas, Janne, lifetime Philadelphia resident; correspondence and oral communication.

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 22.5

Quadrangle name Philadelphia, Miss.

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

### UMT References

A 

1	6	3	0	2	7	4	0	3	6	2	7	6	2	0
Zone			Easting				Northing							

B 

1	6	3	0	2	8	1	0	3	6	2	7	5	3	0
Zone			Easting				Northing							

C 

1	6	3	0	2	8	1	0	3	6	2	7	2	1	0
Zone			Easting				Northing							

D 

1	6	3	0	2	5	2	0	3	6	2	7	2	4	5
Zone			Easting				Northing							

E 

1	6	3	0	2	5	4	0	3	6	2	7	5	9	0
Zone			Easting				Northing							

F 

1	6	3	0	2	6	0	0	3	6	2	7	6	1	0
Zone			Easting				Northing							

G 

Zone			Easting				Northing							

H 

Zone			Easting				Northing							

### Verbal boundary description and justification

Beginning at the Southeast corner of Lot 4, Block Z (Point C on the enclosed U.S.G.S. map), Southeast division of and to the City of Philadelphia, Mississippi, and run thence North for a distance of 1072.5 feet to Jefferson Street; thence run West for a distance

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

state	code	county	code
N/A			

state	code	county	code
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## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title P. Ana Gordon, Historian Janne Thomas, Philadelphia resident

organization Mississippi Department of Archives and History date August, 1982

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

city or town Jackson state Mississippi

## 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national  state  local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature *Robert G. Smith*

title Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer date October 18, 1982

For NPS use only

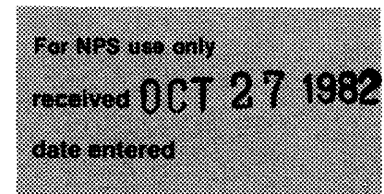
I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

*Linda MacClelland* date 3/4/83  
Keeper of the National Register

Attest: *Patrick Andrews* date 3/3/83  
Chief of Registration

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Philadelphia Historic District  
Continuation sheet Neshoba County, Mississippi Item number 8 and 9 Page 8

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8 - SIGNIFICANCE

family ownership and were continually preserved. The Philadelphia Historic District, comprised of the Poplar and Holland Avenue residences, is the singular architectural remnant of the city's vital turn-of-the-century history.

9 - MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

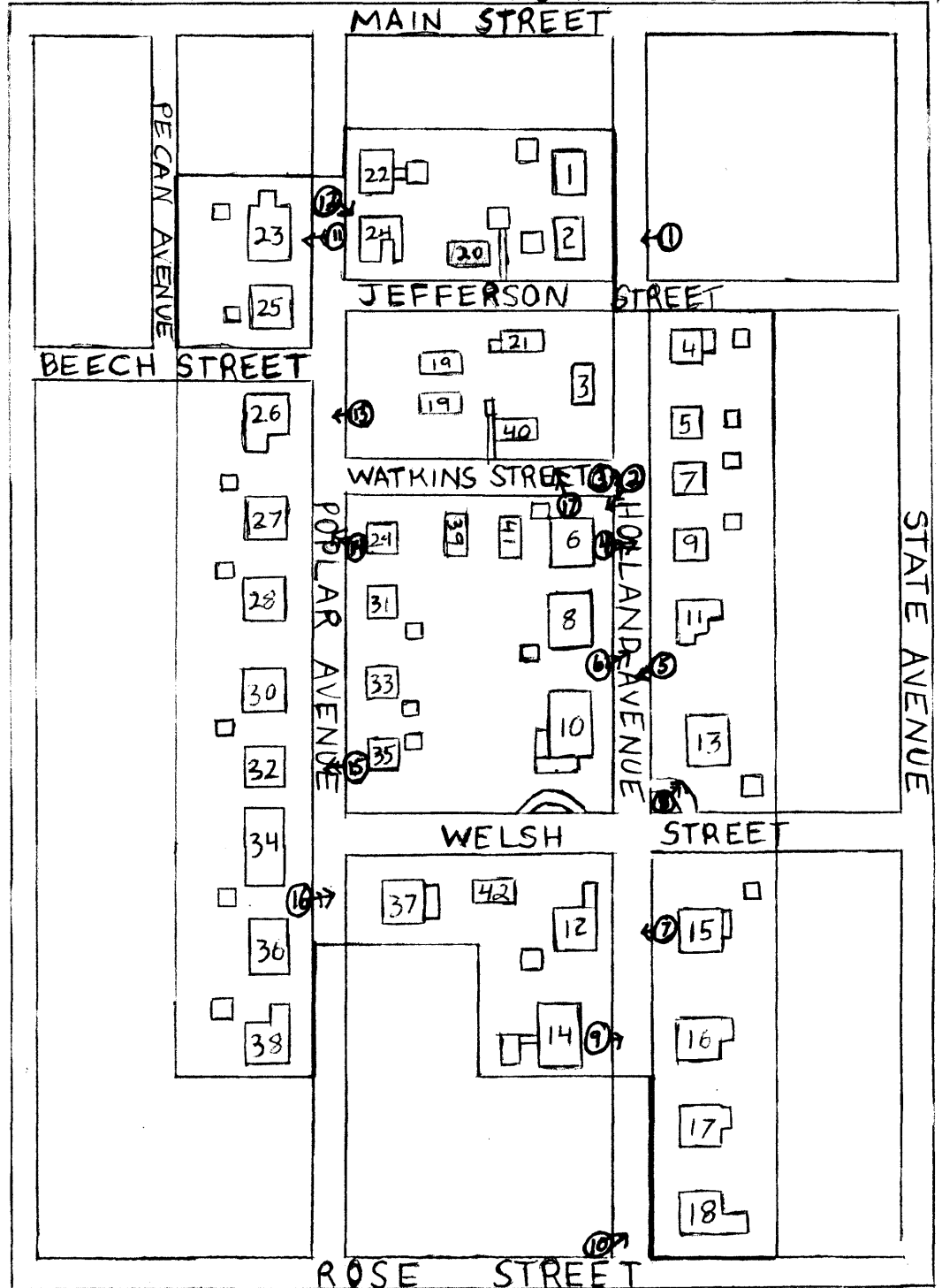
Yates, Helen, lifetime Philadelphia resident, 1920 to present; correspondence and oral communication.

10 - GEOGRAPHICAL DATA (verbal boundary description and justification)

of 240 feet or to the Northeast corner of Lot 2, Block J, Southeast Division; thence run North a distance of 203 feet to the Northeast corner of Lot 2, Block G; thence thence run West 407 feet to Poplar Avenue; thence run South 44 feet; thence run West 198 feet to Pecan Avenue; thence run South 1146 feet; thence run East 198 feet to West line of Poplar Avenue; thence run North 180 feet or to a point due West of the Southwest corner of Lot 3, Block X, Southeast Division; thence run East 237 feet to the Southeast corner of Lot 2, Block X, Southeast Division; thence run South 175 feet; thence run East 238 feet or to the East right-of-way line of Holland Avenue; thence run South to the Southwest corner of Lot 4, Block Z, Southeast Division; thence run East 198 feet to point of beginning, all of the above described lands being situated in the City of Philadelphia, County of Neshoba, State of Mississippi.

# PHILADELPHIA HISTORIC DISTRICT

Neshoba & Miss.



□ = concealment or intrusion