

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number ____ Page

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 92001792

Date Listed: 01/29/93

Property Name: Corinth Downtown Historic District

County: Alcorn State: MS

Multiple Name: N/A

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

(for) Sarah D. Pope
Signature of the Keeper

4/26/02
Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

The National Register has been requested by the Historic Preservation Tax Incentives Program, NPS to re-evaluate the non-contributing status of 511 Franklin Street, located within the boundaries of the Corinth Downtown Historic District, for purposes of a Part 1 certification application. 511 Franklin has been altered, most notably with replacement metal-frame storefront windows and doors—a common occurrence for a commercial building of this age and type. As indicated in the nomination description of the building (Sec. 7, p. 31), the brick veneer on the façade is non-historic, however it is in keeping with the original materials. It appears that the historic set-back, massing, and scale of 511 Franklin is intact. In the National Register's opinion, the property still contributes to the historic character of this downtown commercial district and generally reads as a modest, early 20th century commercial building. An amendment is made to change **511 Franklin Street** from a non-contributing resource to a contributing resource within the Downtown Corinth Historic District.

DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without attachment)

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NRIS Reference Number: 92001792

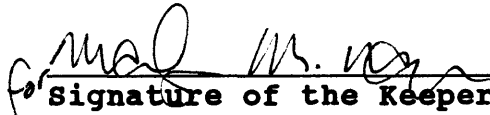
Date Listed: 1/28/93

**Downtown Historic District
Property Name**

**Alcorn MISSISSIPPI
County State**

Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

for 
Signature of the Keeper

1/28/93
Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

Section No. 1

This nomination is amended to change the name of the resource to Downtown Corinth Historic District, to minimize confusion with other downtown districts.

Section No. 3

The level at which this district should be considered is local.

These changes were confirmed by phone with the Mississippi SHPO (1/28/93)

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file**
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)**

1792

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

NATIONAL
REGISTER

1. Name of Property

historic name: N/A

other name/site number: Downtown Historic District

2. Location

street & number: Roughly bound by Wick Street on the south, Jackson Street on the west, Foote Street on the north and Webster Street on the east.

not for publication: N/A

city/town: Corinth

vicinity: N/A

state: MS county: Alcorn

code: 003

zip code: 38834

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Kenneth H. P. Pool
Signature of certifying official

December 11, 1992
Date

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

Downtown Historic District, Alcorn County, MS

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):

Maig M. May 1/28/93

Maig M. May Signature of Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property: Private and Public/Local

Category of Property: District

Number of Resources within Property:

Contributing	Noncontributing	
88	34	buildings
2	-0-	sites
-0-	-0-	structures
1	-0-	objects
91	34	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 2

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

Downtown Historic District, Alcorn County, MS

8. Statement of Significance

APPLICABLE NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE

- 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.

COMMERCE
TRANSPORTATION
ARCHITECTURE

PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE

Ca. 1855 to 1941

CRITERIA CONSIDERATIONS

SIGNIFICANT DATES

1855

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or 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

N/A

CULTURAL AFFILIATION

N/A

ARCHITECT/BUILDER

Various, including B. F. Liddon, N.W. Overstreet, William J. Hanker.

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NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Corinth Central Business District contains the majority of properties within the historic central commercial business area of Corinth, Alcorn County, Mississippi (pop. 11,820, 1990 Census). The district occupies a simple gridded street plan west of the intersection of the Illinois Central and Norfolk Southern Railroads; the district includes properties lying both north and south of the Norfolk Southern. The district contains sixteen full blocks and eight partial blocks as delineated on the accompanying maps. Today, this grouping of properties comprises the largest contiguous assemblage of commercial structures in the "Downtown" of Corinth associated with its period of historical significance.

The street plan of the district was established by the 1855 survey of Houston Mitchell (1824-1877) and Hamilton Mask (n.d.) following the parameters of rights-of-way granted to the Memphis & Charleston Railroad (now Norfolk Southern) and the Mobile and Ohio Railroad (now Illinois Central). The baseline for the Mitchell and Mask survey was the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, consequently, the street plan is laid out with a primary north-northeast/south-southwest axis perpendicular to this railroad right-of-way.

The Mitchell and Mask Survey provided blocks uniformly 200' square, with the exception of the blocks immediately fronting the Memphis & Charleston Railroad on both sides, whose depth is only 150'. In the majority of the existing business district, the original subdivision of blocks provided lots of a uniform 25' width divided roughly north/south within blocks. Though changes have occurred in this pattern through time, the strong sense of the original subdivision pattern remains intact. Six of the full-sized blocks north of today's Norfolk Southern Railroad retain internal alleys which divide the blocks into northern and southern halves. It is not known if alleys were intended for the remaining full-sized blocks, or whether changes in development patterns have obliterated these features over time. Where the alleys remain intact, they form a significant contribution to the streetscape of the district.

The subdivision pattern of the Mitchell and Mask Survey within the central business district differs from that of the areas outside of it-- areas traditionally employed for residential uses. The regular pattern of the business district provides for most commercial structures to face east/west streets. The "residential" section of the survey was far less regular in its division pattern, though the predominate pattern of siting for houses was to face the north/south streets. While this pattern certainly indicates intentional planning on the part of Mitchell and Mask, its significance as a means of community planning in this case is not entirely clear.

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Structures within the district reflect a wide range of types and uses that reflect Corinth's importance as a regional trade center and rail head for northwestern Mississippi and the southern portion of western Tennessee. The vast majority of structures are traditional two-story, brick commercial store buildings, built individually in twenty-five foot width increments or as multiple blocks of two or more stores divided with the same increment. The district also contains buildings reflective of banking, warehousing, manufacturing, governmental and service-industry uses and their architectural types.

All structures within the district date from the development periods which occurred in Corinth after the conclusion of the Civil War, shaped by the effects of economic boom times or from rebuilding efforts resulting from catastrophic fires. The earliest structures surviving in the district were built from ca. 1865 to 1880 in commercial forms of the Italianate style. A second building period between 1895 and 1910 resulted in buildings designed with Italianate, Romanesque Revival, and Colonial Revival influences. A final major building period between 1920 and 1930 produced buildings with Colonial Revival, Neo-Classical Revival, Art Moderne and Commercial Minimalist influences. The majority of these structures reflect design approaches derived from the experiences of contractors or brick masons rather than from the hands of more formally-trained draftsmen or architects. As in most smaller cities remotely located away from major ones design elements are most commonly rendered in brick rather than in the stone, sheet metal or terra cotta details of more formally-designed buildings. This preference may be reflective in part of Corinth's importance as a brick-manufacturing center in the late-19th and early-20th centuries.

The following detailed inventory of the district was prepared to reveal development patterns, architectural trends and, in some cases, the common influence of builders or masons that may be shared by several structures in different locations in the district. The inventory is organized alphabetically by street name, in ascending numerical order of street address. The Sanborn Fire Insurance maps of 1924, 1949 and 1962 were employed to resolve questions regarding missing or conflicting street addresses. Structures identified as Contributing (C) to the significance and character of the district are those which possess a majority of their original or historical architectural character. The vast majority of structures in the district possess storefronts altered after the close of the historic period in 1941. Consequently, the presence of an altered storefront alone was not considered of sufficient consequence to preclude including a structure as a contributing element of the district. Structures identified as Non-contributing (N) are those structures that have witnessed substantial compromises to the integrity of their original or historic architectural character, or are structures built following the close of the historic period.

The few structures identified as (N*) are structures presently non-contributing to the significance of the district, but which may be

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able to recapture historical integrity with careful rehabilitation work. This is especially true of structures which have had original features encapsulated under later additions, especially false facades. This designation has been included to assist property owners in future project planning for respectful rehabilitation. It is entirely likely that other non-contributing structures may exist which may recapture their architectural significance with careful rehabilitation, though it did not appear likely at this time. Property owners wishing to pursue this question further should contact the Mississippi Department of Archives and History or the National Park Service for information and advice.

The inventory of the Downtown Historic District for Corinth includes:

001 N 401 Cruise Street

Two-story, three-bay, load-bearing brick masonry commercial building with Commercial Modernism influence, built ca. 1950-55; it occupies one corner lot unit. The parapet is plain with a cast stone coping. Second story windows contain 1/1 DHSLS.* A flat metal canopy is suspended over the storefront area. Storefront area contains a metal-frame system with an off-set right double-door topped by with a single-light transom; the two bays of display windows are divided horizontally into three lights each. There are no bulkheads.

002 C 403 Cruise Street (Ace Theater)

Two-story, four-bay, load-bearing brick masonry commercial building with Colonial Revival influence, built ca. 1900-10; it occupies one lot unit. The plain parapet features a brick coping with a dentilled frieze of corbeled brick masonry below. Second story windows are 1/1 DHSLS. A flat metal canopy with a wide cornice is suspended over the storefront area; the canopy features receptacles for runs of underside single-bulb lighting. The storefront area is a ca. 1970-75 replacement metal frame system with an off-set right single door topped with a single-light transom; the display windows are divided vertically into three lights to the left of the door and one light to the right. A continuous brick bulkhead runs beneath the display windows. The building is associated with B. F. Liddon as the Ace Theater in 1942, though it never opened as an operable movie theater.

003 C 405 Cruise Street

Two-story, three-bay, load-bearing brick masonry commercial building with Italianate influence, built ca. 1875-80; it occupies one lot unit and was built as one part of a three-unit block. This unit was one of two gutted by fire in 1979. The facade is mostly intact; it features a complex

*DHSLS = Double-hung sash light.

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003 405 Cruise Street, continued:

sheet metal cornice with paired brackets placed on either side of rectangular decorative vents, a corbeled and bracketed cornice above the windows and a dentilled frieze beneath them. Windows feature segmental corbeled hoods with keystones, labels, label stops; they contain 2/2 DHSLS with segmental top sashes. The storefront is a traditional three-part arrangement featuring cast iron pilasters and two-light transoms over both display windows and doors. The display windows are boarded over. A flat metal awning was placed on the spandrel between the transoms and display windows in ca. 1960-65. The lower portions of the cast iron columns, the bulkheads and side piers were stuccoed at this time. The door is a wood double-leaf door with a filled transom above. In spite of the fire damage, the structure still contributes to the overall character and spirit of the district.

004 C 407 Cruise Street

Two-story, three-bay, load-bearing brick masonry commercial building with Italianate influence, built ca. 1875-80; it occupies one lot unit and was built as the middle part of a three-unit block. This unit was also gutted by fire in 1989. The facade is mostly intact; it features a complex sheet metal cornice with paired brackets placed on either side of rectangular decorative vents, a corbeled and bracketed cornice above the windows and a dentilled frieze beneath them. Windows feature segmental corbeled hoods with keystones, labels, label stops; they contain 2/2 DHSLS with segmental top sashes. The storefront is a traditional three-part arrangement featuring cast iron pilasters and two-light transoms over both display windows and doors. The display windows are boarded over. A flat metal awning was placed on the spandrel between the transoms and display windows in ca. 1960-65. The lower portions of the cast iron columns, the bulkheads and side piers were stuccoed at this time. The door is a wood-frame double-leaf door with two small panels at the base. In spite of the fire damage, the structure still contributes to the overall character and spirit of the district.

005 C 409 Cruise Street

Two-story, three-bay, load-bearing masonry commercial building with Italianate influence, built ca. 1875-80; it occupies one lot unit and was built as the third part of a three-unit block. The facade features a complex sheet metal cornice with paired brackets placed on either side of rectangular decorative vents, a corbeled and bracketed cornice above the windows and a dentilled frieze beneath them. Windows feature segmental corbeled hoods with keystones, labels and

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005 409 Cruise Street, continued:

label stops; they contain 2/2 DHSL with segmental top sashes. The storefront is a traditional three-part arrangement minimally altered in ca. 1960-65. The transoms over both display windows and doors are covered by a signboard. The display windows contain single lights. A flat metal awning was placed on the spandrel between the transoms and display windows in ca. 1960-65. The lower portions of the cast iron columns, the bulkheads and side piers were stuccoed at this time. The entrance is a replacement metal frame door with divided light transom and sidelights.

006 N 411 Cruise Street

Two-story, three-bay, load-bearing brick masonry commercial building with added "French Quarter" Revival influence, built ca. 1880-85, reduced from three to two stories ca. 1925-1930; and altered again in 1970-75; it occupies one lot unit. A flat roof is hidden behind the plain parapet wall; the rest of the facade possesses not apparent original decorative treatments. A two-story decorative metal gallery with a sheet metal hip roof was added to the facade in ca. 1970-75. Second floor windows were altered to 3/3 DHSL; the middle window was changed to a multi-light door topped with a single-light transom. The storefront area was also altered: portions of the area occupied by the original transoms and display window area have been filled with wood shingles. The altered display windows contain single lights. The bulkheads are stuccoed. The entrance is a single-light metal replacement door covered with a decorative metal security door. It appears that original cast iron storefront columns were boxed-in during the ca. 1970-75 alterations.

007 N 413 Cruise Street

Two-story, three-bay, load-bearing brick masonry commercial building with added "Neo-Colonial Revival" influence, built ca. 1880-85, reduced from three to two stories in 1909-13 and altered in ca. 1970-75; it occupies one lot unit. A flat roof is featured behind a plain parapet wall. The original facade was covered with a veneer of new brick or rebuilt entirely; there is no decoration of the cornice or attic area. The second story windows are set in semi-circular arched reveals with keystones; they contain replacement 6/6 DHSL. The storefront area has a residential appearance with semi-circular arched reveals containing 6/6 DHSL. The off-center right door is capped with a steep hip-roofed metal hood; the door is a six-panel door.

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008 N* 501 Cruise Street

Three-story, three-bay, load-bearing brick masonry commercial building with Italianate influence, encapsulated behind a Modernist influenced false-front, built ca. 1875-80 and altered in ca. 1970-75; it occupies one lot unit. The facade is covered with ribbed porcelained sheet metal with a band cornice and paired vertical stripes at each side. The storefront was altered in ca. 1970-75 with the installation of a Roman brick veneer and a recessed, angled, metal frame storefront system. The storefront features an off-center, single light door flanked by a pair of single-light display window to one side and a sole single-light display window to the other. It is apparent by observation that the contributing status of the building may be restored if the false facade is removed.

009 C 503-505 Cruise Street

Two-story, six-bay, load-bearing brick masonry commercial building with Colonial Revival influence, built ca. 1909-13; it occupies two lot units. The structure was originally built as two-part block of separate stores. The cornice features a simple parapet with corbeled string courses and corbeled panels containing rectangular decorative attic vents. Other decorative features include a belt course above the second floor windows and a dentilled frieze beneath. The windows feature cast stone lintels and sills; they contain 1/1 DHSL; one window was altered in ca. 1975-1980 with a larger louvered vent and through-wall air conditioning unit along with decorative iron grills. The storefront is divided at center; it was altered to its present appearance in ca. 1955-1960 when the storefronts were unified. The storefront contain center-left and center-right recessed single-light doors with single-light transoms; there are three single-light display windows in each storefront, topped by single-light transoms. The low bulkheads are covered with tile.

010 C 507 Cruise Street

Two-story, three-bay, load-bearing masonry commercial building with Italianate influence, built ca. 1875-80; it occupies one lot unit and is one part of a two-unit block. The sheet metal cornice was removed in ca. 1960-65; the parapet is now plain. There are decorative vents set in rectangular reveals in the attic area. Decorative features of the facade include a corbeled bracketed and modillioned cornice above the second floor windows and a dentilled frieze below. The windows feature corbeled segmental arched hoods with keystones, labels and label stops; they contain 2/2 DHSL with segmental top sashes. One window was modified to a doorway in ca. 1960-65. A wooden balcony was added at the window level at the same time.

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010 507 Cruise Street, continued

The storefront was altered in 1960-65; it features a left side multi-light street door for the upper floor, and an off-center single-light door with two single-light display windows flanking its left and one to its right. There is a low brick masonry bulkhead. This structure appears to have a builder or mason shared in common with the buildings at 405, 407 and 409 Cruise Street.

011 C 509 Cruise Street

Two-story, three-bay, load-bearing masonry commercial building with Italianate influence, built ca. 1875-80; it occupies one lot unit and is one part of a two-unit block. The sheet metal cornice was removed in ca. 1960-65; the parapet is now plain. There are decorative vents set in rectangular reveals in the attic area. Decorative features of the facade include a corbeled bracketed and modillioned cornice above the second floor windows and a dentilled frieze below. The windows feature corbeled segmental arched hoods with keystones, labels, and label stops; they contain 2/2 DHSL with segmental top sashes. The storefront was altered in 1960-65. It is covered with a flat suspended metal awning. The wooden single-light door is located off-center right, with four single-light display windows located left and a single display window to the left. There is a low brick masonry bulkhead. This structure appears to have a builder or mason with the shared in common with the buildings at 405, 407 and 409 Cruise Street.

012 N 510 Cruise Street

One-story, eight-bay, brick veneered masonry commercial building with Modernist influence, built ca. 1950-55; it occupies four lot units including a corner lot. The parapet is undecorated with a simple metal coping. A cantilevered metal canopy spans the entire front and wraps the corner of the building. The building was modified in ca. 1980-85 as three storefronts from its original single configuration. The storefront divisions each feature two display windows located to one side of a metal frame double door; each door is topped with a single-light transom. Continuous brick bulkheads run beneath each set of display windows.

013 C 511 Cruise Street

Two-story, four-bay, load-bearing brick masonry commercial building with Italianate and Tudor Revival influences, built ca. 1875-80; it occupies one lot unit and was built as one part of a two-unit block. The parapet features a corbeled, dentilled cornice above a plain frieze, with a simple string

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013 511 Cruise Street, continued:

course to define the architrave. Second floor windows are set within semi-circular arched and four-center arched step reveals; the four-light, Tudor-arched upper sash is fenestrated with two semi-circular arched lights separated by a large mullion, above a single-light lower sash, perhaps altered from an original four-light pattern. The storefront area was altered in ca. 1950-55; it features a suspended metal canopy, a recessed center-door with single-light transom, over-sized, single-light display windows and piers and bulkheads covered with jade-colored Vitrolite architectural glass. Associated with 513 Cruise Street.

014 C 512 Cruise Street

Two-story, three-bay, load-bearing brick masonry commercial building with Italianate influence, built ca. 1880-85; it occupies one lot unit. The simple masonry parapet bears the suggestion that a "ghost" metal cornice may have once been featured atop this structure. The parapet also features a corbeled dentilled cornice and belt course architrave above the windows. The windows are set in stepped elliptical-arched and segmental-arched reveals; the windows are 1/1 DHSL. A metal frame and wooden deck balcony was added over the storefront in ca. 1975-80. The storefront features cast iron pilasters labeled "W.T. Adams, Corinth". A double-light, single-panel street door is featured at far right, it is topped with a single-light transom. The storefront itself is a center door arrangement with original two-light transoms above door and display windows. The entrance was modified as a single-light door with divided light transoms and 3/4 length sidelights in ca. 1975-80. The display windows were modified at this time to a false multi-light muntin system. The bulkheads are continuous brick; they appear to be alterations from the original. The unusual stepped window reveal treatments suggests a common builder or mason with the buildings located at 511 and 513 Cruise Street.

015 C 513 Cruise Street

Two-story, three-bay, load-bearing brick masonry commercial building with Italianate and Tudor Revival influences, built ca. 1875-80; it occupies one lot unit and was built as one part of a two-unit block. The parapet features a corbeled, dentilled cornice above a plain frieze, with a simple string course to define the architrave. Second floor windows are set semi-circular arched and four-center arched step reveals; the Tudor-arched sashes have been reworked with plywood inserts. The storefront area was altered in ca. 1970-75; it features a shed-roofed porch canopy supported by simple posts. The

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015 513 Cruise Street, continued:

storefront is arranged with a center door and flanking single-light display windows. The divisions of the storefront are covered with a veneer of rusticated stone. Associated with 511 Cruise Street.

016 C 514 Cruise Street

Two-story, three-bay, load-bearing brick masonry commercial building with Romanesque Revival influence, built ca. 1895-1900; it occupies one lot unit. The simple parapet is divided with projecting parapet piers; a cornice of multiple corbeled string courses and a band course is located beneath the parapet. The windows are topped with semi-circular arched hoods with corbeled label molds and stops; the windows are 1/1 DHSL with semi-circular top sashes. A corbeled cornice of string courses and a band course is featured above the storefront. The storefront area was modified in ca. 1970-75; it is partly covered with a cantilevered metal canopy. A street door containing a single-light wooden door topped with a single light transom is located to the right of the storefront. The storefront is divided at center with a brick pier; the entrance is a single-light, metal frame replacement door topped by a single-light transom at left; single-light display windows flank the center pier. The bulkheads are continuous brick modifications.

017 C 515 Cruise Street

Two-story, four-bay, load-bearing brick masonry commercial building with Italianate influence, built ca. 1875-80; it occupies one corner lot unit. It appears that the current rusticated stucco veneer on the facade may be a modern alteration of the original exposed brick masonry. The parapet features two simple belt courses of corbeled masonry; star-shaped tie rod anchors are the only other decorative elements. The windows are set within segmental-arched reveals without hoods or lintels; the windows are covered with pairs of fixed, solid four-panel shutters. The storefront was altered in ca. 1960-65, covered with a suspended metal canopy that wraps around the corner of the building. The replacement metal-frame storefront system features an off-center right single-light door topped by a single-light transom; four display windows are arranged in pairs beneath two single light transoms. The low bulkheads are covered with brick veneer. In spite of its apparent alteration with stucco veneer, the building retains enough integrity to remain contributing to the district.

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018 C 516-518 Cruise Street

Two-story, three-bay, load-bearing masonry commercial building with Romanesque Revival influence, built ca. 1895-1899; it occupies two lot units the corner of Franklin St. The parapet is decorated with a corbeled dentilled frieze, belt course and frieze of string courses. The windows are set within facade panels; the oversized windows are topped with corbeled semicircular-arched hoods with label stops that extend as belt courses across each recessed panel. The windows are covered with plywood. A corbeled modillioned cornice and architrave are featured above the storefront. The storefront was altered in ca. 1960-65; a later modification enclosed an original corner entrance. A suspended flat metal canopy was installed over the storefront. The current storefront is divided by dress-faced ashlar piers with Romanesque Ionic capitals; the entrance is a center metal door flanked by sidelights, with two display windows located to either side. The bulkheads were modified with continuous brick.

019 C 601 Cruise Street (Old Citizen's Savings Bank)

Three-story, four-bay, rough-faced, regular-coursed ashlar veneered bank building with Romanesque Revival influence, built ca. 1903-04; it occupies two lot units at a corner. The structure features a two-story circular tower above its corner entrance at with Franklin and Cruise Streets; the Franklin Street facade contains three storefronts, a semi-circular arched window and a semi-circular arched street door for access to upper floors. Decorative elements of the facade include a modillioned cornice and belt course architrave across both elevations at the parapet; a Corinthian C-scroll (rinseau) frieze above the storefronts of Franklin Street, and an elaborate corner entrance alcove beneath the tower, supported by a squat, smooth-shafted column with a Romanesque Corinthian capitol. Windows of the facade are 1/1 DHSL, some in pairs. The storefront level of the Cruise St. facade contains three semi-circular arched windows, which contain single replacement lights. The storefronts of the Franklin St. facade are an irregular mix of replacement metal systems dating from ca. 1960-65. The corner entrance contains a metal replacement door flanked by sidelights. The architect for this structure was Benjamin F. Liddon (1876-1952).

020 C 602-604 Cruise Street (Old Bramlitt Hardware Co.)

Two-story, six bay, load-bearing brick masonry commercial structure with Romanesque Revival influence, built ca. 1900-1904, with additions to rear (Franklin St.) made in ca. 1904-1909; it occupies two lot units at the corner of Franklin. The structure has a canted corner bay and runs 17 bays deep along Franklin. Both facades feature a plain parapet

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020 602-604 Cruise Street, continued:

above a full entablature rendered in courses of corbeled brick. The windows feature corbeled semi-circular arched hood with label mold and label stop; windows are arranged as singles, pairs or groups of triplets and contain 1/1 DHSL with semi-circular top sashes. The street level of Cruise St. features a storefront altered in ca. 1955-60; it is covered by a flat metal suspended canopy. The storefront is a metal frame system that features a single-light, double-door at center flanked on either side by three display windows; there are no bulkheads. The original corner entrance has been enclosed. The Franklin St. facade retains features of three former storefronts, now bricked-in. Brick piers and cast iron pilasters from the storefronts survive. The pilasters are labeled "Chattanooga Roofing and Foundry Co.".

021 C 603-605 Cruise Street (Old Gem and Pickwick Theaters)

Two-story, five-bay, load-bearing brick masonry theater building with Beaux Arts Revival influence, built in 1913 and converted to commercial use in ca. 1950; it occupies one lot unit. The parapet features a projecting sheet metal cornice supported by acanthus console brackets that flank decorative attic vents in square reveals. Exterior wall surfaces are covered with diamond-shaped asphalt shingles. A belt course is featured above and below the second floor windows. The windows contain 1/1 DHSL. A suspended metal canopy is featured above the storefront; it is likely a survivor from its use as a theater. The street level was altered in ca. 1970-75 with the installation of two metal-frame storefronts; each features an off-center door and side display window, topped by transoms. There are no bulkheads. The architect for the building was Benjamin F. Liddon (1876-1952), also the architect of the adjacent Citizen's Savings and Loan building (1903-04) and the Corinth Coliseum (1924).

022 C 606 Cruise Street

Two-story, three-bay, load-bearing brick masonry commercial building with Commercial Minimalist influence, built in ca. 1930-35; it occupies one lot unit. The simple parapet features a simple corbeled brick modillioned cornice. Windows feature a soldier course lintel, side surrounds of stacked stretchers, and a sailor course as a sill. The windows are shuttered; the sashes are not visible. The storefront was altered in ca. 1970-75 with a metal frame replacement system. It features a center single-light double door topped with a single-light transom, flanked by single-light display windows topped by single-light transoms. There are no bulkheads. The similar design characteristics of this structure with its neighbor at 608-610 Cruise Street suggests a common builder or mason.

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023 C 607 Cruise Street (C.C. Dalton Building)

Two-story, three-bay, load-bearing masonry and stone veneer commercial building with Colonial Revival influence, built in 1906; it occupies one lot unit. The exterior wall surfaces of the structure are faced with a veneer of random-width, regularly-coursed, rough-faced ashlar curbing. The parapet is a simple treatment featuring a dentilled frieze. Two small, square attic vents are placed above the windows. A tablet displays the name "C.C. Dalton 1906" at center between the vents. The second floor windows are 1/1 DHSL. The storefront was altered in ca. 1950-55; it is covered with a cantilevered metal canopy. The irregular arrangement of the storefront is deeply recessed over its full width; the door is slightly off-center and the display windows are arranged in a asymmetrical pattern over continuous brick bulkheads. The 1913 Directory of Corinth notes that Dalton was a grocer at this address, with Charles H. Delp Furniture Company Warehouse located on the second floor.

024 C 608-610 Cruise Street

Two-story, six-bay, load-bearing brick masonry commercial building with Commercial Minimalist influence, built in ca. 1930-35; it occupies two lot units. The simple parapet features a simple corbeled brick modillioned cornice. Windows feature a soldier course lintel, side surrounds of stacked stretchers, and a sailor course as a sill; the windows are 1/1 DHSL, with wrought iron window guards over the lower sash. The storefront was altered in ca. 1970-75 with a metal frame replacement system. The original transom area is covered with a porcelained panel strip across the entire frontage. The street level is divided at center into two symmetrical storefronts; both are center, single-light double door, flanked by a pair of display windows to each side; a transom strip runs across the entire facade. There are no bulkheads. This structure likely shares a common builder or mason with 606 Cruise St.

025 C 609 Cruise Street

One-story, three-bay, load-bearing brick masonry commercial building with Commercial Minimalist and Art Moderne influences, built in 1928; it occupies one lot unit. The parapet features a decorative marble coping with projecting corner blocks and center date tablet flanked by corner cove blocks. The storefront area is delineated with a belt course of brick and cast stone blocks. The piers flanking the storefront contain rectangular panels of 15 brick-sized marble blocks each; short runs of soldier-coursed brick are interspersed in other key locations. The storefront features a

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025 609 Cruise Street, continued:

continuous transom strip of square leaded lights, containing a two transom casements of six lights each. The center and right portions of the storefront are original; the display window area of the left was converted in ca. 1960-65 for an additional storefront. The original portion of the storefront contains a single-light door, single-light display window and wooden bulkhead. The altered portion contains a center two-light door flanked by over-sized sidelights.

026 C 611 Cruise Street

One-story, three-bay, stone-veneered masonry commercial building with Commercial Minimalist influence, built in ca. 1920-25; it occupies one lot unit. The exterior wall surfaces are faced with a veneer of regularly-coursed, rough-faced ashlar curbing. The parapet features a simple two-course corbeled coping of ashlar. A full width metal shed-roofed awning was installed over the storefront in ca. 1950-55. Original rough-faced ashlar piers flank the center door of the storefront; the flanking display windows appear to retain their original size and wooden bulkheads. The entrance was altered in ca. 1950-55 with a metal frame door with transom and sidelights.

027 C 612 Cruise Street

One-story, five-bay, load-bearing brick masonry commercial building with Italianate influence, built in ca. 1890-94; it occupies one lot unit with a half-lot unit added in ca. 1920-25. The added half-lot came from an addition created after the closing of an original alley along side the building. The original structure features a parapet with a coping of stretchers, a corbeled brick cornice rendered as an extended dentilled frieze, and a simple string course below to delineate an architrave. The storefront was altered in ca. 1960-65 with a center-door metal frame system with side flanking display windows and an irregular transom strip above. The continuous brick bulkheads appear to survive from the original construction period. The addition to the structure appears to be a combination of brick masonry and frame construction, covered with stucco veneer. The parapet features a simple stuccoed coping. The storefront is composed of a side right oval, single-light door, topped by a divided light transom; the display window contains a single plate light, with a transom above filled with wood shingles. The bulkhead is stuccoed.

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028 N 613-615 Cruise Street (Old Elite Theater)

Two-story, six-bay, load-bearing brick masonry commercial building, built ca. 1910-1913 and altered in ca. 1955-60 in the Commercial Modernist influence; it occupies two lot units. The exterior wall surfaces of the structure are faced with a veneer of horizontally-rusticated stucco. The parapet is plain; there is nothing in the way of surviving original decoration or window openings. A suspended metal awning was installed over the storefront in ca. 1955-60. The street level contains two storefronts facing Cruise St.; a third storefront was installed on the Taylor St. facade in ca. 1955-60. The storefront for 613 Cruise is a recessed center door arrangement with flanking plate display windows and stuccoed bulkheads; the wooden door and surrounding casings may survive from earlier development. The storefront for 615 is a center door arrangement with pairs of flanking plate display windows and Roman brick bulkheads. The Taylor St. storefront is a center door, metal-frame arrangement, also with two flanking plate display windows and a covered strip transom across the full opening.

029 C 614 Cruise Street (A.B. Voyles Building)

Two-story, three-bay, load-bearing brick masonry commercial building with Italianate influence, built 1904; it occupies one lot unit. The parapet is a simple treatment containing a tablet inscribed "A.B. Voyles, 1904"; a simple cornice of corbeled string courses is featured below. The windows are set within segmental arched reveals; the windows are 2/2 DHSL with segmental arched top sashes. The street level features a traditional three-part storefront system with cast iron pilasters separating the center door from the display windows. The pilasters are marked "W.T. Adams, Corinth". The storefront was modified in ca. 1965-70 with ribbed sheet metal covering the transom strip, and with a replacement metal door and window system. The door is a single-light door with a single-light transom and 3/4 length sidelights. The display windows are single plate glass lights over sheet metal replacement bulkheads. A.B. Voyles is noted in the 1913 Directory of Corinth as a grocer at this location.

030 C 620 Cruise Street (J.J. Heyer Building)

Two-story, three-bay, load-bearing brick masonry commercial building with Italianate influence, built 1904; it occupies one corner lot unit. The parapet is a simple treatment containing a tablet inscribed "J.J. Heyer, 1904"; a simple cornice of corbeled string courses is featured below. The windows are set within segmental arched reveals; the windows are 2/2 DHSL with segmental arched top sashes. The corner storefront system was altered in ca. 1980-85 with the

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030 620 Cruise Street, continued:

enclosure of the side street portion of the storefront, and the replacement of portions of the original storefront treatment, at least. The existing storefront features a transom strip of thirteen lights, a recessed center door alcove containing a single-light wood frame door with single light transom. The display windows are set within metal frames; a continuous brick replacement bulkhead run beneath. The structure appears to share a common builder with its neighbor at 614 Cruise St. This business address and Heyer's business itself are not listed in the 1913 Directory of Corinth-- likely, only a simple compiling error.

031 C 700-702 Cruise Street (Holman House Hotel)

Three-story, four-bay, load-bearing brick masonry former hotel building with Romanesque Revival influence, built 1911; it occupies two lot units at the corner of Taylor St. The structure has a canted corner bay, with three bays facing Taylor Street. The parapet is topped with a simple brick coping; the parapet cornice features a modillioned cornice above a plain frieze containing decorative attic vents set in rectangular reveals. The windows feature semi-circular arched corbeled brick hoods with label molds and stops; the sills appear to be cast stone. The window sashes are covered with plywood. Filled joist pockets indicate the location of framing for the two-story gallery porch that once spanned the sidewalk and wrapped the street facades. The main entrance remains in the canted corner of the building, flanked with display windows on both the Cruise and Taylor Street sides. The storefront was altered in ca. 1960-65, but still retains original cast iron pilasters to either side of the door (the pilasters are unmarked as to their foundry). The entrance door is a metal replacement with a divided transom and one large sidelight. The flanking display windows contain two lights each above replacement continuous brick bulkheads. The Cruise Street facade features a bull's eye transom window and a segmental arched pedestrian entrance with a two-light, four-panel door. The Taylor St. facade also features an unusual storefront composed of a center street door capped with a segmental arch, and an independent segmental-arched windows to each side. The windows are single, fixed-light replacements.

032 C 704 Cruise Street

Two-story, three-bay, load-bearing brick masonry commercial building with Italianate influence, built ca. 1913-24; it occupies one lot unit. The parapet is topped with a simple brick coping; there is a simple dentilled frieze as a cornice.

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032 704 Cruise Street, continued:

The window reveals are topped with a segmental arch lintels with cast stone sills. The sashes are covered with plywood. The street level features a storefront altered in ca. 1960-65 with a metal frame system that includes a center, single-light door and flanking paired display windows. A strip of wood shingles runs above the storefront covering a portion of the original transom area. A replacement transom strip runs across the storefront opening. The replacement bulkheads are continuous brick covered with stucco. Sanborn Maps for 1904, 1909, 1913 and 1924 indicate that this structure was built between 1913 and 1924 on the site of a former frame livery stable.

033 C 706-708 Cruise Street

Two-story, six-bay, load-bearing brick masonry commercial block with Italianate influence, built ca. 1915-20; it occupies three lot units. The simple parapet is topped with a tile coping above a simple dentilled frieze as its cornice. The windows are 1/1 DHSL with segmental arched lintels and brick header course sills. The street level contains three storefronts, the arrangement of which is not symmetrical with the placement of the windows above. The storefronts were altered in ca. 1960-65, each with a center metal single-light door with single-light transom and flanking triplet display windows. The storefronts are topped with a ca. 1960-65 continuous sheet metal cornice, with a "stacked box" hood of sheet metal over each door. The replacement bulkheads are of continuous brick. Boxed in features separating doors from windows and separating individual storefronts may contain original cast iron pilasters as features from the original building design. The Sanborn maps for 1913 and 1924 indicate this structure was built on the site of a former frame livery stable after 1913.

034 N 712 Cruise Street

One-story, five-bay, brick-veneer on concrete block service station building with Modernist influence, built ca. 1950-55; it occupies two lot units. The roof is flat behind its pent-roofed parapet; the pent is covered with asphalt shingles. The structure is organized with two service bays right and a canopied office bay left. The service bays both contain sixteen-light, four-panel roll-up doors. The office are features a center, single-light metal frame door with single-light transom, flanked by single-light display windows with continuous brick bulkheads below. The flat-roofed metal canopy features a wide, ribbed cornice.

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035 N 713 Cruise Street

One-story, one-bay, brick-veneer over concrete block service facility, built ca. 1950-55 and altered in 1975-80; it occupies one lot unit. The building may have been built as a baggage storage facility for the Greyhound Bus Terminal, located next door. The structure features a flat roof behind a false Mansard roof, ca. 1975-80, the false roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The structure features a canted corner entrance, altered with an engaged pedimented door surround with paneled pilasters, which contains a six-panel door flanked by 1/2 length sidelights. The windows are twenty-four light fixed sashes, with continuous brick bulkheads below.

036 N 715 Cruise Street (Old Greyhound Bus Terminal)

One-story, seven-bay, brick-veneer over concrete block bus terminal with Modernist influence, built ca. 1950-55; it occupies two lot units. The structure features a flat roof with a cantilevered flat metal canopy across its frontage. The street level of the building features a center metal frame door with a single-light transom, flanked by 2/2 metal sash windows. Symmetrically placed left and right are a pair of metal frame single-light doors topped with single-light transoms; in each pair, one door has been altered to a single fixed-light in ca. 1980-85. Each pair of doors is flanked on one side with another 2/2 metal sash light.

037 C 801 Cruise Street

One-story, eleven-bay, load-bearing brick masonry commercial building with Commercial Minimalist influence, built ca. 1925-30; it occupies three lot units. The parapet is stepped at center and contains a signboard panel; the coping is of cast stone. The facade is divided with a storefront area at left, with a roll-up equipment bay door at center and a metal-frame, forty-light, center swing-sash light. The storefront area features a left-side entrance with a single-light door flanked right by strip of nine single display windows.

038 C 114-116 Fillmore Street

One-story, seven-bay, load-bearing brick masonry commercial block with Commercial Minimalist influence, built ca. 1925-30; it occupies the equivalent of two lot units. The parapet is plain with a coping of mortar. A flat metal canopy is suspended above the storefront. The storefront area has been divided from two units into three. The storefront for 116 is largely original, with a center single-light, single-panel, double-door, the transom area is covered with plywood, flanked by divided-light display windows each topped with a four-light transom strip and continuous brick bulkheads below. The

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038 114-116 Fillmore Street, continued:

storefront for 114 was altered in ca. 1950-55 with metal-frame systems, altered for two, two-bay storefronts; the storefronts each feature covered transoms, side doors and divided display windows above continuous brick bulkheads.

039 C 117-121 Fillmore Street

One-story, nine-bay, load-bearing brick masonry commercial building with Commercial Minimalist influence, built ca. 1930-35; it occupies three lot units. The plain parapet is topped with a simple tile coping. The street level features three storefronts, each divided one from the next by brick piers; the storefront divisions are also separated by brick piers. The storefront for 117 Fillmore is a wood-frame system with a center, single-light wood-frame door flanked by single display windows above continuous brick bulkheads; the storefront is apparently unaltered from the original. The storefront for 119 and 121 Fillmore are metal replacement systems installed in ca. 1950-55; they feature center, single-light center doors flanked by single display windows.

040 C 130 Fillmore Street

One-story, three-bay, load-bearing concrete block and brick veneer masonry service station building with Art Moderne influence, built ca. 1925-26; it occupies a fraction of two lot units. The plan of the service station is T-shaped, with the stem of the T oriented southwest to the corner of Fillmore and Wick Streets containing the office space and projecting pump canopy, supported by steel posts. The service area is located in the left portion of the cross-arm; restrooms are located to the right. The parapet features a flush, ribbed cornice band. The service bay door contains a solid replacement door topped with a single-light transom, flanked right by a pair of 1/1 DHSL. Both projecting sides of the office section feature pairs of single, fixed lights topped with a single, single-light transom. The front facade of the office features a side-right metal frame replacement door topped with a single-light transom, and a side-left, single-light window topped with a replacement double-light transom. The restroom wing contains a six-panel replacement door topped with a single-light transom.

041 N* 206-08 Fillmore Street

One-story, six-bay, load-bearing commercial building with Commercial Modernist influence, built ca. 1925-30 and altered in 1965-70; it occupies two fractional lot units. The exterior wall surfaces are covered with a false facade of vertical-ribbed sheet metal. A flat metal canopy is suspended

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041 206-208 Fillmore Street, continued:

above the storefronts. The storefronts are replacement metal-frame systems installed in ca. 1965-70. The former brick storefront piers are covered with porcelained metal panels. The storefront left contains three display windows; the storefront right contains a recessed single-light, double-door, flanked by single display windows. The low bulkheads are covered with porcelained metal panels.

042 C 210-216 Fillmore Street

One-story, twelve-bay, load-bearing brick masonry commercial block with Commercial Minimalist influence, built ca. 1925-30; it occupies four fractional lot units, and was built as a four-unit continuous block. The parapet is plain with a cast stone coping. Each storefront is separated from the next by a brick pier with a corbeled Doric-like capital. Each storefront has been altered, variously ca. 1960-1980: the transom areas for 210 and 212 are covered with vertical scored plywood and contain metal frame storefront systems; the transom areas for 214 and 216 are covered with Mansard-like shed roof and contain metal frame storefront systems.

043 N 215 Fillmore Street

One-story, concrete block and brick veneered commercial building with Modernist influence, built ca. 1965-75; it occupies the equivalent of five lot units. The structure is laid out in an L-shaped plan with setback from Fillmore along the stem of the L for front-door parking. A single storefront bay area near the extension of Wick St. projects above the rest of the roofline. The parapet of the entire structure is plain, with only a metal coping. The facade features three storefront-like bays, each with a central door flanked by single display windows. The remainder of the structure is made up of a continuous strip of display windows, each topped with a single-light transom, with continuous brick bulkheads below.

044 C 217 Fillmore Street (Old Railway Express Office)

One-story, five-bay, load-bearing brick masonry commercial building with Commercial Minimalist influence, built ca. 1930-35; it occupies the equivalent of one-and-one-half lot units. The parapet features a soldier course as a cornice, covered with tile coping. A single gridded vent is the only other decoration of the upper facade. A soldier course is featured over the storefronts openings as a cornice. The street level features two storefronts, both altered on ca. 1970-75: to the left is a side-right door flanked by single-light sidelights, flanked to the left by two single

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044 215 Fillmore Street, continued:

storefront-like bays, each with a central door flanked by single display windows. The remainder of the structure is made up of a continuous strip of display windows, each topped with a single-light transom, with continuous brick bulkheads below.

045 N 401 Fillmore Street

Two-story, six-bay, load-bearing brick masonry commercial building with Colonial Revival influence, built ca. 1875-80, lowered from three-stories to two-stories in ca. 1900-10, altered with a veneer of stucco in ca. 1980-85; it occupies one lot unit oriented towards Cruise Street. The stucco veneer is scored in imitation of stone. The simple parapet is coped with tile above a cornice of a simple corbeled course. The windows are set in rectangular reveals and contain 1/1 DHSL; some are covered with pairs of louvered shutters. The street level of the structure originally contained three storefronts; today, it possesses an irregular pattern of replacement elements, including multi-light replacement windows, single-light fixed windows, 1/1 DHSL and doors, some with single-light transoms, some with divided light transoms.

046 C 406 Fillmore Street

Two-story, three-bay, load-bearing brick masonry commercial building with Italianate influence, built ca. 1875-80; it occupies a fractional lot unit. The plain parapet has a simple brick coping above a dentilled frieze as cornice. Star-shaped, tie-rod anchors are featured above the windows. The windows are 2/2 DHSL with segmental-arched top sashes set in reveals with segmental-arched lintels and thin stone sills. The street level was modified in ca. 1930-35 to a center single-light door storefront with flanking single-light display windows over continuous brick bulkheads.

047 C 409-411 Fillmore Street

Two-story, six-bay, load-bearing brick masonry commercial building with Commercial Minimalist and Art Moderne influence, built 1935-40; it occupies two lot units. The structure feature a plain parapet topped with a cast stone coping. The facade is decorated solely with a raised, T-shaped pattern of blackened brick centered on the facade and running vertically from above the storefront area to the bottom of the parapet area. The windows are 1/1 DHSL, set in rectangular reveals with a sill of brick sailors. The street level contains two storefronts arranged on either side of a recessed center pedestrian door; the storefronts were altered variously in the 1960s, 1970s and 1980s. The left storefront contains a

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047 409-411 Fillmore Street, continued:

recessed off-center right, metal-frame door flanked by full-length sidelights; the single-light display window is set within a board and batten-like metal surround; there is no bulkhead. The right storefront features a recessed off-center left, metal frame door; the single plate display window is covered with a projecting hip and flat-roofed porch canopy supported by simple posts.

048 C 410 Fillmore Street (Waits Jewelry)

Two-story, three-bay, load-bearing brick masonry commercial building with Italianate influence, built ca. 1870-75 with storefront alterations ca. 1904-1909; it occupies a fractional lot unit. The simple parapet is capped with a brick coping above a cornice of corbeled string courses and a belt course architrave. The windows are capped with segmental-arched cast iron lintels with acanthus-motif cresting and with stone sills; the windows are 1/1 DHSL with segmental top sashes. The storefront appears to be an alteration from ca. 1904-09, installed when Waits Jewelry moved into the building from next door. The street level features a side right pedestrian stair; the storefront features a recessed center single-light door with flanking single plate display windows, above wood paneled bulkheads. Over-sized single-light transoms are featured over the door and display windows. Rare reverse gold-leafed, pattern-glass display signs still survive on the display windows of the recessed entrance. The interior contains a notable pressed-metal ceiling and early display cases. A notable octagonal clock from ca. 1930-35 still stands on the sidewalk, advertising Waits as an "Authorized Priscilla Dealer- Diamonds".

049 C 412 Fillmore Street

Two-story, three-bay, load-bearing brick masonry commercial building with Italianate influence, built ca. 1870-75; it occupies a fractional lot unit. The simple parapet is capped with a brick coping above a cornice of corbeled string courses and a belt course architrave. The windows are capped with segmental-arched and feature stone sills; the windows are replacement single, fixed-lights. The storefront may be original to the structure, save perhaps for the display windows. The street level features a storefront with recessed center single-light, single-panel door with flanking single-light display windows above thin, wood-paneled bulkheads. The transoms are covered with plywood. Deed abstract suggest that this property was purchased by the Waits family in 1870 for their jewelry business; the business remained in this location until ca. 1904-1909 when it was relocated next door.

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050 N 413 Fillmore Street

Two-story, three-bay, load-bearing brick masonry commercial building with Commercial Minimalist and Cosmetic Mansard (or "Environmental-Esthetic") influences, built ca. 1930-35 and altered with sprayed-on cement-like stucco in ca. 1970-75; it occupies one lot unit. The plain parapet is topped by a simple coping of cast stone; a sign panel is recessed into the applied stucco material below the cornice. The area containing original window openings has been filled with wood shingles; Mansard-like shingled hoods cover two apparent window openings, while two, small, three-light, metal-sash casements remain symmetrically placed at center. The storefront area is covered with a massive Mansard-roofed projecting porch canopy supported by simple post with cross-brackets. The storefront itself features a recessed, centered wood-frame single-light double-door, flanked by single bays of recessed single-light display windows and flush-mounted single-light display windows. The continuous brick bulkheads are veneered with architectural cork.

051 C 415 Fillmore Street (Old Citizen's National Bank)

Two-story, three-bay, load-bearing brick masonry and stone-veneered commercial building with Colonial Revival influence, built ca. 1905-10; it occupies one lot unit. The exterior surfaces of the structure are veneered with a layer of regularly-coursed, rough-faced ashlar curbing. The parapet features a simple corbeled coping of ashlar, with a corbeled modillioned cornice of ashlar below. A small, square decorative attic vent is centered above each of the three windows. The windows are set within recessed panels; the windows are 1/1 DHSL with ashlar lintels and dress-faced ashlar sills as part of a belt course running across the entire facade. The street level features a side left pedestrian door; the storefront was altered in ca. 1965-70 as a center door metal-frame system with single plate display windows, over low, continuous Roman brick bulkheads. The 1913 Directory of Corinth notes the location of the Citizen's National Bank here, with the offices of the Corinth Brick Company on the second floor.

052 C 501 Fillmore Street (Old First National Bank)

Two-story, five-bay, load-bearing masonry bank building with Beaux-Arts influence, built in 1924-25, with a one-bay addition built facing Fillmore in ca. 1975-80 and a one-bay addition facing Waldron in ca. 1980-85. The structure now occupies a total of five lot units along Fillmore and Waldron. The exterior wall surfaces of both the original building and its additions are faced with a veneer of regularly-coursed, dress-faced ashlar. The paneled parapet is topped with a coping of ashlar curbing, above a full Classical entablature.

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052 501 Fillmore Street, continued:

The center three bays of the principal (Fillmore St.) facade project in front of the one-bay flanking bays. The effect of monumental pilasters bind the outside corners of the center block; a shield and foliated panels provide the effect of capitals. Second story windows are triplet arrangements with twenty-four light sashes at center and flanking twelve-light sashes. Spandrels beneath these windows contain shield and swag motifs. The entrance is set within a Classical surround of a full entablature with a rinceau frieze; sunburst corner blocks, and engaged fluted pilasters. The entrance contains single-light metal-frame replacement doors topped by a multi-light transom. Windows flanking the entrance are triplets divided like the second floor windows, with an additional triplet above containing eight lights at center and flanking four light sashes. Additions to the structure carefully replicated the materials, finishes, proportions and fenestration of the original structure in their detailing. Design attributed to A. F. Hauesler of the St. Louis Bank Equipment Company, according to "Weekly Corinthian" for June 5, 1924.

053 C 510-514 Fillmore Street

Two-story, sixteen-bay, load-bearing masonry, blonde brick-veneered commercial building with Colonial Revival and Commercial Minimalist influences, built 1925-26; it occupies four lot units and was built as a continuous commercial block of four units. The simple parapet is topped with a cast stone coping above a cast stone cornice. Windows are covered with plywood; their lintels are formed by a continuous soldier course, while the sills are a continuous cornice of cast stone. Piers between each fourth window bays contain decorative insets of square cast stone blocks arranged around a panel set off with a cast stone molding; diamond-shaped cast stone blocks above and below these features add further highlight. The storefront areas are divided by vertical piers aligned with the window bay piers; they contain decorative cast stone blocks and moldings in the same pattern. The four storefronts were each altered in the 1960s and 1970s.

054 C 515 Fillmore Street (Old U.S. Post Office)

Two-story, five-bay, load bearing masonry with brick veneered post office building with Neo-Classical Revival influence, built 1913 with additions in 1925; the structure occupies an entire half-block on Fillmore and Foote Streets. For further description, see NRHP nomination for "U.S. Post Office, Old" listed 1/29/1992.

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055 C 600 Fillmore Street

One-story, five-bay, load-bearing concrete block masonry and brick veneered service station with Art Moderne influence, built ca.1930-35; it occupies three lot units at a corner. There are three-bays facing Foote Street. The structure is organized as a free-standing building with an office block at Fillmore and Foote, and a two-bay service wing extending north from the office block. A metal, post-supported flat-roofed pump island canopy extends west toward Fillmore from the office block. The parapet features a flush-mounted, banded sheet metal cornice on the service bay wing and canopy. The office block projects forward with canted corners, each corner featuring a design of stepped pylons projecting above the roofline. A single-light, fixed-sash window is featured in the corner beneath the pylons; all windows, doors and service bay openings feature lintels of a recessed soldier course. The front face of the office bay features a center multi-light wood-frame door flanked by fixed, single-light windows. The service bays each contain multi-light, multi-panel wood-frame roll-up doors. The canopy features a pressed-metal ceiling.

056 N 601 Fillmore Street

Four-story, three-bay, poured-in-place reinforced concrete and cast aggregate panel-veneer bank building with Brutalist influence, built ca. 1970-75; it occupies two lot units at a corner. The structure is an asymmetrical massing of two rectilinear blocks of different heights, placed off-set from one another in an L-shaped footprint. The taller mass is placed in front of the shorter; it contains the entrance for the structure and is topped by a triangular, revolving illuminated sign. The entrance is composed of a single-light double-door topped with a single-light transom, set at the base of a vertical strip window of six fixed lights. The smaller mass is set with a vertical strip of six lights running to the ground. A drive through banking facility, covered with a flat metal canopy, is located to the rear of the structure.

057 C 603-605 Fillmore Street (Old Tishomingo Savings Institution)

Two-story, six-bay, load-bearing brick masonry with sheet metal and brick veneered commercial building with Italianate influence, built ca. 1870 and substantially altered ca. 1910-13; it occupies two lot units. The parapet features a complex bracketed and modillioned sheet metal cornice with frieze; below is a band decorated with stylized "pencils", above another band or reed molds. The "pencil" motif is repeated in the monumental pilasters at the outside corners of the facade, and on the spandrels between the second floor windows. The windows are 1/1 DHSLS in pairs, covered with

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057 603-605 Fillmore Street, continued:

metal-frame storm windows. The window level is recessed behind the level of the cornice treatment; the outside corner piers contain half-pilasters of cast iron. The label on the cast iron is not legible. The street level was altered in ca. 1960-65. A storefront survives to the left, featuring a center, metal-frame double door flanked by single plate display windows each topped with single-light transoms. The right storefront was largely enclosed with a veneer of Roman brick, leaving a pedestrian door, an entrance door and a flanking left single plate display window. Original storefront pilasters may exist beneath the brick veneer. Sanborn maps prior from 1909 and before show this building with a gallery across the front; the 1913 Sanborn shows the building without the porch, and with the notation of iron columns on the front. The suggestion is made that the facade was altered at this time, perhaps with the installment of the sheet metal and cast iron work beneath the cornice. The windows were also likely reconfigured at this time.

058 C 607 Fillmore Street (Dr. J.R. Hill's Clinic)

Two-story, three-bay, load-bearing brick masonry commercial building with Art Moderne influence, built 1935-37; it occupies one lot unit. The single-stepped parapet is topped with a stone coping incised with a chevron motif, with stylized pylon corner parapet piers. The upper facade is decorated with two stylized Art Moderne cast stone shields, inter-connected with vertical pylon motifs and a course of horizontal string moldings. The windows are 1/1 DHS; set within reveals that feature soldier course lintels, stacked stretcher side surrounds and cast stone sills. The storefront area features an incised chevron motif as a cornice. The street level is divided by piers, decorated as stylized pilasters with vertical corner bands of cast stone and topped with diamond pattern cast stone caps. A pedestrian single-light wood-frame door topped with a single-light transom is located to the left of the storefront; the storefront was altered in ca. 1975-80 with a recessed canted metal-frame system with an offset right oval single-light door, flanked by one display window right and three left. The bulkheads are low continuous Roman brick.

059 N 502 Foote Street

One-story, two-bay, load-bearing masonry with Roman brick veneered commercial building with Commercial Modernist influence, built ca. 1950-55; it occupies one-half of a lot unit, possibly built to infill a former private alley. The parapet is plain with a simple brick coping. The storefront is

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059 502 Foote Street, continued:

an asymmetrical metal frame system arranged with an off-center door flanked left by a side light and right by a single display window. The bulkheads are continuous Roman brick, with a built-in planter box beneath the sidelight left of the door.

060 N 506-510 Foote Street

One-story, seven-bay, load-bearing brick masonry commercial building with Commercial Modernist influence, built in ca. 1925-30 and altered in ca. 1960-65; it occupies three lot units. The upper facade is covered with a porcelainized sheet metal false front, with a simple metal coping. A flat metal canopy projects from the building above the storefront. The storefront is composed of three-bays, divided by large brick piers. The entrance is in the center bay; it is a metal-frame system with a center double-door flanked by divided side display windows, topped by a three-light strip transom. The storefront bays left and right feature each two display windows above a continuous brick bulkhead.

061 N 509 Foote Street

One-story, eleven-bay, load-bearing brick masonry commercial building with Commercial Modernist influence, built ca. 1955-60; it occupies three lot units at the corner of Franklin Street. The parapet is plain, capped with a cast stone coping. A flat metal canopy with a rolled cornice projects above the storefront area. The entrance is located in the canted corner of the structure; the storefronts wrap from Foote St. across the corner to Franklin St. The storefront is an irregular metal-frame configuration of divided display windows flanking brick panels with two-light transom strips; the recessed corner entrance contains a bank of three single-light doors flanked by full-length sidelights.

062 N 603 Foote Street

One-story, seven-bay, load-bearing masonry and brick veneered commercial building with Commercial Modernist influence, built ca. 1950-55; it occupies three lot units at the corner of Franklin St. The parapet is plain, with a simple tile coping. A flat suspended metal canopy is featured above the storefront. The storefront is a continuous arrangement of three bays facing Foote Street and one bay facing Franklin. The recessed entrance bay is centered facing Foote; it contains a pair of metal-frame double doors flanked by four-light display windows with a strip transom above. The flanking bays of the storefront contain two display windows above continuous brick bulkheads.

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063 N 605 Foote Street

One-story, six-bay, wood-frame with brick veneered office building with Cosmetic Mansard influence, built ca. 1980-85; it occupies two lot units. The upper facade is covered with a false-Mansard roof, covered with asphalt shingles. The street level is designed with a residential appearance. The entrance is off-center right, surrounded with a Classical cornice and fluted pilasters; the door is a nine-light, two-panel door flanked by 1/2 length sidelights. Each window bay is surrounded with a cornice above plain pilasters; the windows are 6/6 DHSL.

064 N 701 Foote Street

One-story, seven-bay, load-bearing masonry and brick veneer commercial building with Commercial Modernist influence, built ca. 1960-65; it occupies two lot units at a corner. The plain parapet features a simple stone coping. The street level contains a metal-frame storefront that wraps the corner of Taylor St. with one bay; the main storefront features a center, double-door, flanked by three single display windows on each side. A strip transom filled with porcelained metal panels is featured above the display windows; a continuous brick bulkhead lies below.

065 C 703-705 Foote Street

Two-story, five-bay, load-bearing brick masonry commercial building with Commercial Minimalist and Art Moderne influence, built in ca. 1925-30; it occupies two lot units. The parapet features a cast stone coping above a decorative belt course of contrasting colored brick, regularly interspersed with diamond-shaped bosses of cast stone. The effect of monumental piers is given by a stack of contrasting colored brick at both outside corners. The windows feature a continuous lintel of a contrasting colored brick soldier course; the sills are a continuous header course with pairs of soldier bricks laid in imitation of brackets. The windows are original metal-sash units with an eight-light center-pivot sash above a fixed sash of four lights. Above the storefront area is the effect of a cornice, repeating the treatment of the upper facade. The openings of the two storefronts are divided by piers made with stacked contrasting colored brick. The left storefront features a center replacement six-panel door topped with a filled transom, flanked by original single display windows topped with three-part transoms; the center transom contains ten-lights, the flanking transoms contain eight lights. The right storefront is a one-bay replacement with weatherboard siding, a side-left single-light door and two single-light display windows. The building apparently shares a common builder/mason with 707 Foote Street.

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066 C 707 Foote Street

One-story, three-bay, load-bearing brick commercial building with Commercial Minimalist and Art Moderne influences, built in 1925-30; it occupies one lot unit. The parapet features a sheet metal coping above a cornice-like treatment of contrasting colored brick. A decorative panel is featured below, delineated by corbeled string courses with inset with intermittent square marble bosses; the panel was later decorated with four metal cogs. The effect of monumental piers is created with stacked contrasting-colored brick. Above the storefront is the effect of a cornice, rendered in contrasting colored brick stretchers. The storefront was altered in ca. 1970-75 with a replacement metal system featuring a centered single-light door flanked by two display windows, with two transom strips above. The bulkheads are replacements of continuous brick. This structure may possess a common builder and developer with its neighbor, 703-05 Foote Street, based on common architectural traits.

067 N 709-711 Foote Street

One-story, five-bay, load-bearing brick commercial building with Commercial Modernist and Cosmetic Mansard influences, built ca. 1950-55 and altered in ca. 1970-75; it occupies two lot units at a corner. The parapet is plain with a metal coping. A Mansard-like pent roof projects from the facade above the storefront level and wraps the corner with Webster St. The street level features two irregular storefronts: the left storefront contains a centered six-panel door flanked by two divided display windows; the right storefront contains a side-left, divided double-door flanked left by a two-light display window. The bulkheads are of continuous brick, in differing heights.

068 C 101-103 Franklin Street

One-story, six-bay, load-bearing brick masonry commercial building with Commercial Minimalist influence, built ca. 1925-30; it occupies two lot units. The varietal parapet is stepped at center, capped with a coping of mortar. Below are two rectangular attic vents, covered with a metal vent cap. The storefronts were altered in 1991-92 to a more residential appearance. The left storefront is covered with vertically-scored plywood, with three 6/6 DHS replacement lights; the right storefront is filled with scored plywood and contains six-panel replacement double-doors flanked by 6/6 DHS replacement lights.

069 C 200 Franklin Street

Two-story, two-bay, load-bearing brick masonry warehouse building with Industrial Minimalist influence, built ca.

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069 200 Franklin Street, continued:

1925-30; it occupies the equivalent of one lot unit at the corner of Wick St. The building has a side frame shed addition along Wick St., covered with sheet metal roofing and siding. The parapet is plain with a tile coping, stepped in profile along Wick St. The windows of the Franklin St. facade possesses two metal-frame, six-light, center-swing sash lights; the Wick St. facade possesses three of the same lights. The canted corner at Wick St. possesses a window now filled with brick. There is no apparent entrance on Franklin in the original block; entrance to the building is now provided through two bay door openings in the side addition.

070 C 203 Franklin Street (Old King-Norman Wholesale Grocers)

Two-story, seven-bay, load-bearing brick masonry commercial building with Colonial Revival influence, built ca. 1920-25; it occupies the equivalent of two lot units at the corner with Wick St. The parapet is capped with tile coping above a corbeled dentilled frieze as a cornice. All of the segmental-arched window reveals are filled with brick except one, which contains two louvered panels. A suspended metal canopy is featured above the raised concrete loading dock. The dock level features a side right display window filled with glass block and a two-light metal sash casement in ca. 1950-55; to the right is a single-light, wood-frame door, likely original to the structure. The structure is historically associated with the King-Norman Wholesale Grocery Company. The 1913 Sanborn maps for Corinth indicate that this structure was a separate addition to an earlier warehouse structure located next door at 205 Franklin Street.

071 C 205 Franklin Street

One-story, seven-bay, load-bearing brick masonry warehouse building with Italianate influence, built ca. 1909-1913; it occupies the equivalent of three lot units at the corner with the Norfolk-Southern Railroad. The parapet is simple, capped with a tile coping. A suspended shed-roofed, sheet metal canopy is featured above the loading dock. The dock level features a pair of side-right 2/2 DHSL in rectangular reveals; a multi-light replacement door set in a segmental-arched reveal; a half-length, single-light sliding casement window set in a segmental-arched reveal; A sliding metal equipment bay door; and, a metal replacement double-equipment door set in a rectangular reveal. The structure appears first on the 1913 Sanborn map of Corinth. It is historically associated with the King-Norman Wholesale Grocery Company, and the neighboring structure at 203 Franklin Street.

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- 072 C 208 Franklin Street
Two-story, three-bay, load-bearing brick masonry warehouse building with Industrial Minimalist influence, built ca. 1925-30; it occupies the equivalent of two lot units. The parapet is plain capped with a tile coping. The windows reveals feature a header course sill, and contain twenty-four light, metal-frame, center swing-sash lights. The street level features a center roll-up equipment door, flanked right by a display window filled with plywood and flanked left by a divided light display window. The bulkheads are continuous brick. A raised concrete loading dock runs across the building frontage.
- 073 C 214 Franklin Street
One-story, three-bay, load-bearing brick masonry and stucco veneered warehouse building with Industrial Minimalist influence, built ca. 1925-30; it occupies the equivalent of two lot units. The parapet is plain with a coping of mortar. A shed-roofed porch canopy spans the building frontage, supported by wooden posts and covered with sheet metal roofing; the canopy is set upon a raised concrete loading dock. The street level of the building features a side-left display window filled with plywood, a center pedestrian door filled with a four-light, three-panel replacement door, and a side right equipment bay filled with plywood and a single-light, single-panel replacement door.
- 074 C 410 Franklin Street
Two-story, three-bay, load-bearing brick masonry commercial building with Commercial Minimalist influence, built ca. 1930-35; it occupies a fractional lot unit. The parapet is capped with a simple brick coping. The windows feature simple reveals with cast stone sills and contain 2/2 metal sash replacement lights. A cantilevered flat canopy with a banded cornice is featured above the storefront. The storefront was modified in ca. 1960-65 with under-sized divided light display windows above tall, continuous brick bulkheads. The center wood-frame, single-light, double-door is topped with a single-light transom; it may survive from the original storefront.
- 075 N 509 Franklin Street
One-story, three-bay, load-bearing brick masonry commercial building with board and batten veneer in an Environmental-Look influence, built ca. 1920-25 and altered in ca. 1980-85; it occupies one lot unit. The parapet is undecorated. Above the storefront is a pent roofed canopy, covered with wood shakes. The storefront was altered in ca. 1980-85 with a metal-frame system; it features an off-center, single-light door flanked

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075 509 Franklin Street, continued:

by single display windows. The bulkhead is made of continuous brick.

076 N 511 Franklin Street

Two-story, two-bay, load-bearing brick masonry commercial building with Colonial Revival influence, built ca. 1925-30 and altered ca. 1965-70; it occupies one lot unit. The parapet is capped with a cast stone coping above a simple dentilled frieze as cornice. The windows are set within plain reveals and contain 1/1 DHS. The street level was altered in ca. 1965-70 with a veneer of Roman brick and a replacement metal-frame storefront system. A wide Roman brick band is featured above the storefront, pierced by three square louvered vents. The former single storefront and side pedestrian door was altered to create two storefront spaces; they are now both side-left single-light doors with a single-light transoms, flanked right by a single display window above a single-light glass bulkhead.

077 N 513-515 Franklin Street (Dr. F.C. Williams Block)

Two-story, nine-bay, load-bearing commercial building with Colonial Revival influence and "Environmental-Look" alterations, built 1925 and altered 1970-75; it occupies two lot units at the corner of Foote Street. The Foote St. facade is seven bays in width. The parapet is capped with a simple coping of brick above a dentilled frieze as a cornice. At center of the Franklin St. facade beneath the cornice is a plaque marked "Dr. F.C. Williams, 1925". The window reveals feature a brick header sill and contain 1/1 DHS metal-frame replacement lights. The street level of the structure was altered in ca. 1970-75 with a veneer of uncoursed, rough-faced rubblework ashlar and metal-frame storefront systems. A single-light pedestrian door is featured side-left flanked by a single sidelight with a single-light transom above. Both storefronts feature side-right, single-light doors with a single-light transom; the left storefront contains a divided light display window, the right storefront contains a single display window. Both display windows feature low rubblework bulkheads below.

078 C 207-209 Taylor Street (Corinth Sweet Feed Mills Complex)

One-story, seven-bay, load-bearing brick masonry warehouse with dividing stepped parapet fire wall, and associated three-story, load-bearing brick masonry mill structure with Italianate and Industrial Minimalist influence, built ca. 1925-30; together occupying the equivalent of one-half block at the intersection with the Norfolk-Southern Railroad.

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078 207-209 Taylor Street, continued:

Historically known as part of the "Corinth Sweet Feed Mills". The warehouse buildings are covered with low shed roofs (the roof of 207 Taylor has collapsed); the frontage of both is covered with a low shed-roofed porch canopy above a raised loading dock platform. 207 Taylor features an brick-enclosed storefront-like feature to the left of a double equipment bay, modified with two, four-panel doors. 209 Taylor features a side left equipment bay door modified with two, single-light doors; to the right are two small segmental arched windows, one containing a single-light fixed light and the other containing a six-light casement, flanked right by a pedestrian entrance with a solid replacement door and a covered transom. The mill structure to the rear features engaged pilasters on the north and south facades, with three levels of windows facing the railroad frontage; they have been partially filled and contain six-light, fixed sash replacements.

079 C 301 Taylor Street

Two-story, nine-bay, load-bearing brick masonry warehouse building with Commercial Minimalist influence, built ca. 1925-30; it occupies three lot units at the intersection with the Norfolk-Southern Railroad. The parapet is plain with a tile coping. The windows are set in reveals with a double-header sill; they contain 6/6 DHSL. A suspended flat metal canopy spans the facade above the street level. The street level has seen three window openings filled with brick in ca. 1970-75; today, side-left is a vertical bead board double equipment door; to its right are a pair of eight light, center-swing metal sash windows, flanked right by a solid replacement door.

080 C 304-306 Taylor Street

One-story, ten bay, load-bearing brick masonry warehouse building with Industrial Minimalist influence, built ca. 1910-13 and altered ca. 1920-25; it occupies the equivalent of four lot units at the intersection the Norfolk-Southern Railroad frontage. The parapet is plain, capped with a tile coping. A low, shed-roofed canopy supported by brackets spans the Taylor St. frontage above a raised loading dock. The street level features three bays of paired 1/1 DHSL to the left of an off-center pedestrian entrance, which contains a single-light door and a single-light transom above. To the right of the door is an equipment bay with a roll-up metal door, flanked right by a pair of 1/1 DHSL windows.

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081 N 307 Taylor Street

One-story, two-bay, load-bearing brick masonry commercial building with Italianate influence, built 1910-13 and altered ca. 1980-85; it occupies one-half lot unit in the location of a former alley. The exterior wall surfaces have seen the application of a layer of "recycled" brick veneer. The parapet is plain with a corbeled brick belt course as cornice. The street level features a side left entrance in a segmental arched opening; it contains a single-light, wood-frame door. Side right is a segmental-arched window reveal containing a 1/1 DHSL.

082 C 308 Taylor Street

Two-story, four-bay, load-bearing brick masonry commercial building with Italianate influence, built ca. 1913; it occupies a fraction of a lot unit. The parapet is plain with a metal coping above a corbeled bracketed cornice. The windows are set within segmental arched reveals with cast stone sills; one window bays has been filled with brick, the others are covered with plywood. The street level features a residential-like storefront altered in ca. 1930-35 from its more traditional three-part storefront appearance. The center entrance is set within a segmental arched reveal, containing a single-light, double-panel double-door topped with a divided light transom. The six-light display windows feature cast iron lintels and header sills, with continuous brick bulkheads below, covered with a layer of stucco. Associated with the Holman Hotel (700-02 Cruise Street) as a restaurant in 1913 City Directory.

083 C 404-408 Taylor Street (Coliseum Theater)

Multi-level, five-bay, load-bearing brick masonry theater building with Colonial Revival influence, built 1924; it occupies two lot units. Designed by B.F. Liddon (1876-1952). For further information, see NRHP nomination for "The Coliseum Theater", listed 8/21/1980.

084 N 510 Taylor Street (Deposit Guarantee Bank)

Two-story, ten-bay, poured-in-place reinforced concrete and brick veneered bank building with Brutal Modernist influence, built ca. 1985-90; it occupies a complete city block. The structure is composed of a one-story, forward projecting office block and a setback two-story block, containing the walk-in bank services and offices. The two-story block is of five bays, with a monumental entrance block projecting above flanking wings. The entrance block contains a portal with butt-glazed strip windows above the single-light double-doors, flanked to each side with butt-glazed strip windows. The remaining part of the block has a cast stone coping as cornice and a cast stone belt course beneath the second floor windows.

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084 510 Taylor Street, continued:

The windows of the first floor are recessed behind an arcade that wraps the corner with Waldron St. The one-story forward-projecting block contains five bays facing Taylor, with windows and doors recessed behind an arcade. The doors contain single-lights; the windows are butt-glazed single-lights.

085 N 605 Taylor Street

Two-story, three-bay, load-bearing brick masonry with added brick veneer commercial building with added Neo-Colonial Revival influence; built ca. 1920-25 and altered ca. 1975-80; it occupies one lot unit. The simple parapet is capped with a brick belt course coping, with a double sailor course belt course below. The windows are set in reveals with a sailor course sill; they contain 1/1 DHS replacement lights. The storefront area has been altered into a residential appearance with a center, six-panel door flanked by Doric pilasters supporting a cornice and architrave; to each side are multi-light windows flanked by Doric pilasters supporting a cornice and architrave.

086 N 401-403 Waldron Street

Two-story, six-bay, load-bearing brick masonry commercial building with Commercial Modernist influence, built ca. 1925-30 (401) and ca. 1895-99 (403); altered in ca. 1980-85; it occupies two lot units. The parapet is plain. The windows are set in plain reveals and contain single-light, fixed-sash windows. The street level features a single, side-right metal frame storefront with a single-light double-door flanked on either side by under-sized single display windows above continuous brick bulkheads.

087 C 402 Waldron Street

Two-story, three-bay, load-bearing brick masonry commercial building with Italianate influence, built ca. 1900-1904; it occupies one lot unit at the corner of Jackson St. Unlike the traditional rear-sloping flat roof, this structure appears to possess a low gable roof, sloping front to a cornice gutter. The cornice is plain. The windows are set in reveals with segmental arches with a corbeled label mold, with cast stone sills; the windows are 1/1 DHSL. A corbeled storefront cornice of a belt and string course runs beneath the windows. A wide signboard area is featured beneath the cornice and the storefront. The storefront was altered in ca. 1970-75; its openings are divided by cast iron pilasters. The location of a former pedestrian door is bricked-in side-left beside the recessed, single-light, metal-frame door. A single-light

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087 402 Waldron Street, continued:

display windows is featured in each bay to the left of the door. The bulkheads are continuous Roman brick.

088 N 404 Waldron Street

One-story, six-bay, load-bearing brick masonry commercial building with Neo-Romanesque Revival influence, built in ca. 1900-1904 and altered in ca. 1980-85; it occupies two lot units. The parapet is decorated with a cornice composed of a soldier course with a string course above and below. The facade is divided into six bays by a vertical string course between each window and door division. The street level has a residential appearance. The entrance is located at center, set within a semi-circular arched reveal; it contains a six-panel door. Three window bays are featured left, with two to the right; each window is set within a semi-circular arched reveal, containing a fixed, twelve-light metal-frame sash topped by a fan-light transom. The bulkhead is continuous brick.

089 C 405 Waldron Street

Two-story, three-bay, load-bearing brick masonry commercial building with Italianate influence, built ca. 1909-1913; it occupies one lot unit. The parapet is plain, capped with a wide band of sheet metal above a corbeled cornice of multiple string courses. The windows are set in reveals with segmental arched lintels and cast stone sills; they contain single-light fixed replacement windows. A narrow signboard cornice is featured above the storefront area. The storefront was altered ca. 1960-65. The former transom reveal has been covered with stucco. The street level features a side-left, metal-frame pedestrian door topped by a single-light transom. The storefront is arranged with a side-right metal-frame door flanked by a full-length sidelight; To the right are two single display windows. The openings of the storefront are divided by boxed-in piers, apparently covering the original cast iron pilasters. The bulkheads are continuous brick, covered with a layer of stucco.

090 N 407-409 Waldron Street

One-story, five-bay, load-bearing brick masonry commercial building with Williamsburg Revival influence, built ca. 1915-20 and altered ca. 1965-70; it occupies the equivalent of two-and-one-half lot units. The structure has been assembled as one "unified" building from three formerly individual buildings. The parapet is plain, with no coping. Two-thirds of the building possesses a corbeled cornice of string courses, surviving from the earlier structures. A continuous cornice

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090 407-409 Waldron Street, continued:

and frieze is featured above the three recessed storefront openings, supported by paired Doric pilasters located on the former storefront pier divisions. The altered storefronts feature a side left multi-light bay window and two matched bays with a side left door flanked right by a multi-light bay window. The doors feature broken pediments with fluted pilaster surrounds, containing a nine-light, two-panel door.

091 C 408 Waldron Street

One-story, three-bay, load-bearing brick masonry commercial building with Colonial Revival influence, built in ca. 1900-1904; it occupies one lot unit. The parapet is plain, covered with a veneer of stucco, above a simple dentilled frieze as a cornice. A suspended flat canopy is featured above the storefront. The storefront was altered in ca. 1960-65 with a metal frame system. It features a side-right, single-light door topped with a single-light transom, flanked by two single display windows. The bulkheads are continuous brick; the former location of the original center door arrangement is visible.

092 C 410-412 Waldron Street

One-story, six-bay, load-bearing brick masonry commercial building with Colonial Revival influence, built ca. 1900-04; it occupies two lot units. The parapet is plain, above a cornice of corbeled belt and string courses, with a narrow architrave and string course frieze. The street level is divided in to two storefronts, both altered with metal frame systems in ca. 1975-80. The left storefront features a side-right, single-light double-door, flanked by a single, oversized display window. The right storefront features a side-right, recessed single-light door, flanked right by a divided light display window. The bulkheads are low, continuous brick.

093 C 501-503 Waldron Street (Old Security Guarantee Bank)

Two-story, five-bay, load-bearing bank building with Neo-Classical Revival influence, built 1925-26; it occupies two lot units at the corner of Fillmore St. There are seven window and door bays along the Fillmore St. facade. The stepped brick parapet with corner cyma blocks is capped with a marble coping and contains a rectangular marble panel with centered shield panel, above a dentilled marble cornice, brick architrave and marble frieze. Monumental brick piers with Doric capitals, brick shafts and marble and granite bases divide window and door bays. A pair of monumental columns with Ionic capitals, Tuscan shafts and Ionic bases flank the central entrance. The

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093 501-503 Waldron Street, continued:

recessed entrance features a full entablature supported by paneled pilasters, with a symmetrical divided light transom. The entrance is a metal-frame, single-light, double-door topped with a multi-light transom. The windows contain a pair of nine-light, metal frame, fixed-sash replacement windows. The basement level features divided pairs of multi-light, metal-frame, fixed-sash windows.

094 C 502 Waldron Street

Two-story, three-bay, load-bearing brick masonry with stucco veneered commercial building with Italianate influence, built ca. 1870-75 and altered ca. 1965-70; it occupies one lot unit at the corner of Fillmore St. The exterior wall surfaces are covered with a veneer of rusticated stucco masonry. added to the structure in ca. 1965-70. The parapet is plain, above an ovolo cornice, narrow architrave and belt course frieze. The windows are set within segmental-arched reveals, they contain 1/1 DHSL. A narrow banded metal cornice is featured above the storefront. The storefront was altered in ca. 1950-55 with a metal-frame system, divided by boxed-in piers that may contain original cast iron pilasters. The storefront features a side-right door with a side-right, over-sized side light, topped with a divided light transom; to the left are two single display windows topped with single-light transoms. The bulkheads are covered with black Vitrolite glass.

095 C 504 Waldron Street

Two-story, three-bay, load-bearing brick masonry commercial building with Italianate influence, built ca. 1870-75; it occupies one lot unit. The parapet is plain, above a corbeled, doubled, dentilled cornice, a full architrave and string course frieze. The windows are set within segmental arched reveals topped with cast iron lintels and acanthus cresting, with cast iron sills; they contain 1/1 DHSL with segmental top sashes. The storefront was altered in ca. 1920-25. The transom strip are covered with stuccoed paneling. the storefront is a recessed metal-frame system with a center, single-light door, flanked by inner, single display windows and outer single display windows. The bulkheads and storefront piers are covered with stucco.

096 N 505-507 Waldron Street

Two-story, six-bay, load-bearing brick masonry commercial building with Colonial Revival influence, built ca. 1925-30 and greatly altered in ca. 1980-85; it occupies two lot units. The exterior wall surface has seen the removal of the original facade and its reconstruction with new brick work treatments.

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096 505-507 Waldron Street, continued:

The parapet is capped with a coping of brick headers above a corbeled, bracketed cornice. Four rectangular attic vents with ornamental grates are featured above the windows. The windows are set in reveals with corbeled flat hoods with stretcher course pilasters and a header course sill; the windows are 1/1 DHSL. The street level was altered by the removal of both storefronts; the bricked-in areas are now separated by simple pilasters with flared tops. Between each pilaster is a four-light fixed-sash transom, perhaps salvaged from the original structure. Side right is a canted, recessed entrance featuring a four-panel door flanked by side lights. A recessed pedestrian entrance is featured at far right, with a four-panel door.

097 C 506-508 Waldron Street (Baxter Block)

Two-story, seven-bay, load-bearing brick masonry commercial building with Romanesque Revival influence, built in 1898; it occupies two lot units. The varietal parapet features a coping of cast stone with a center gabled projection, flanked by parapet piers that enclose stuccoed panels. A panel at center is labeled "Baxter Block, 1898". Extending from the windows to the base of the parapet are a series of fifteen pilasters ending in segmental arches. Two belt courses of contrasting colored brick extend horizontally across the attic area. The windows are set in reveals divided by pilasters and featuring semi-circular arched hood laid with contrasting colored headers and stretchers, the sills are of stone and form part of a continuous string course of contrasting colored brick; the windows are 1/1 DHSL with semi-circular arched top sashes. To the right of the facade at the base of the windows is a stone panel labeled "Erected by B.M. Nelson, 1898". The two original storefronts were altered with recessed metal-frame systems in ca. 1980-85 and unified as one opening. Above the storefront is a band of ribbed sheet metal. The opening features a canted side-left entrance, flanked right by five, single display windows. The bulkhead is continuous brick veneered with stucco.

098 C 509 Waldron Street

Two-story, three-bay, load-bearing brick masonry commercial building with Commercial Minimalist influence, built ca. 1925-30; it occupies one lot unit. The parapet is plain with a brick header coping above a corbeled rectangular panel as a cornice. Two simple rectangular attic vents are featured above the windows. The windows are set in reveals with a rough-faced ashlar curbing lintel and dress-faced ashlar sill; the windows are asymmetrically grouped into two sets of pairs flanked

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098 509 Waldron Street, continued:

right by one single window; they contain replacement single-light, fixed metal sashes. A raised-panel cast stone cornice is featured above the storefront. A pedestrian door is featured side-right; it contains a single-light metal-frame door topped with a single-light transom. The storefront was partially altered in ca. 1960-65. The storefront features a four-light transom strip above a recessed center-entrance, with a wood-frame single-light door flanked by full-length sidelights; the display windows contain single plate lights. The bulkhead is continuous brick.

099 C 510 Waldron Street

Two-story, three-bay, load-bearing brick masonry and stone veneered commercial building with Colonial Revival influence, built ca. 1870-75 and altered with the stone veneer in ca. 1910-15; it occupies one lot unit. The exterior wall surfaces are veneered with random-range, regularly-coursed, rough-faced ashlar curbing. The parapet features a modillioned cornice of ashlar blocks. The windows are set in reveals with flat ashlar arches and ashlar sills; they contain 1/1 DHSL. The street level features a side-left pedestrian entrance with a single-light wood frame door. The storefront was altered in ca. 1945-50 as a metal-frame system with a center recessed single-light wood-frame door, flanked by single display windows. The bulkheads are veneered with black Vitrolite architectural glass panels.

100 C 511 Waldron Street

Two-story, three-bay, load-bearing brick masonry commercial building with Colonial Revival influence, built ca. 1925-30; it occupies one lot unit. The parapet is plain, capped with a washed-aggregate cast stone, above a corbeled cornice panel with widely-spaced corbeled brackets. The windows are set in rectangular reveals with cast stone lintels and sills; the windows are 1/1 DHSL-- one is covered with plywood. The storefront was altered in ca. 1930-35 with a metal-frame system; the transom strip is covered with ribbed sheet metal, installed in ca. 1975-80. The storefront is arranged with a recessed center entrance that contains a single-light, double-door flanked on both sides by single display windows. The bulkheads are covered by a black Vitrolite architectural glass.

101 C 512 Waldron Street

One-story, three-bay, load-bearing brick masonry commercial building with Colonial Revival influence, built ca. 1915-20; it occupies one lot unit. The parapet features a molded sheet

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101 512 Waldron Street, continued

metal cornice above a wide signboard area covered with sheet metal. A molded sheet metal cornice with a dentilled frieze is featured between the signboard and storefront area. The storefront is an unusual "stacked" storefront with display windows on two levels flanking a two-level canted recessed entrance. The upper level features single-display windows flanking a single display window in the recess; above the windows are multi-light strip transoms containing leaded pattern glass. A sheet metal band separates the upper from lower storefront. The lower storefront was altered in ca. 1975-80 with a metal frame system. The center, wood-frame, single-light door is flanked by single display windows, above single-lights as bulkheads.

102 C 513 Waldron Street

Two-story, three-bay, load-bearing brick masonry commercial building with Commercial Minimalist influence, built ca. 1925-30; it occupies one lot unit and is the third part of a four-part block. The parapet is capped with a brick header course coping above a corbeled rectangular panel. Two rectangular attic vents are featured below the panel. The window reveals have flat cast stone lintels and cast stone sills, containing 1/1 DHSLS in pairs. The storefront was altered in ca. 1975-80 with a metal frame system; above it is a wide band of vertical ribbed vinyl siding, partially covering the original transom area. The storefront features a recessed, center single-light, double-door flanked by single display windows. The bulkheads and one side pier are covered with horizontal vinyl siding. This structure is associated with 509, 511 and 515 Waldron Street.

103 C 514 Waldron Street (T.J. Sharp Building)

Two-story, three-bay, load-bearing brick masonry commercial building with Colonial Revival influence, built 1910; it occupies one lot unit. The simple parapet features a corbeled cornice of multiple string courses above a belt course frieze. Above the windows are two rectangular attic vents flank a stone panel marked "T.J. Sharp, 1910" at center. The three window reveals remain, encapsulated behind a pre-manufactured multi-light bay window, added ca. 1980-85. The storefront is shaded by a suspended flat canopy, an original feature modified with a dentilled frieze and by simple post supports. Above the canopy is a sheet metal cornice above a multi-light transom strip. The street level features a recessed, center-door storefront, modified somewhat in ca. 1980-85 with multi-light display windows and a multi-light door topped with a multi-light transom and multi-light sidelights. The bulkheads are covered with asphaltic composition board.

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104 C 515 Waldron Street

Two-story, three-bay, load-bearing brick masonry commercial building with Colonial Revival influence, built ca. 1925-30; it occupies one lot unit at the corner of Franklin St. and was built as the fourth part of a four-part building block. The parapet is composed of a corbeled belt cornice above a dentilled frieze, with corbeled brackets at the outside corners. Two widely-spaced rectangular attic vents are placed above the windows. The windows feature cast stone lintels and sills; they contain single, fixed-light sashes from modifications in ca. 1980-85. The storefront was altered in ca. 1980-85 with a wood-frame, recessed center-door system and the transom area covered with wood panels. The single-light door is flanked by pairs of single display windows above wood paneled bulkheads; four display windows are featured on the Franklin St. side of the storefront. The structure shares a common origin with the buildings at 509, 511, and 513 Waldron Street.

105 C 516 Waldron Street

Two-story, three-bay, load-bearing brick masonry commercial building with Romanesque Revival influence, built ca. 1900-1904; it occupies one lot unit at the corner of Franklin Street. A hip roof is featured, covered by terne metal roofing with cornice gutters, semi-circular arched louvered dormer vents, and metal roof finials. Beneath the cornice is a narrow frieze of corbeled string and belt courses. The windows are set in reveals with semi-circular arches with label molds and label stops; they contain 1/1 DHSL with semi-circular arched top sashes. The storefront area was altered in ca. 1980-85 with the application of a layer of brick veneer over the transom, display and bulkhead areas; it is not known if original storefront features may survive beneath. The storefront are currently contains a deeply-recessed center-entrance with a metal frame, single-light, double-door; single-light, under-sized display windows flank the entrance. The 1899 Sanborn maps for Corinth show this lot vacant in 1899, replaced with this structure in 1904.

106 C 602 Waldron Street

Two-story, three-bay, load-bearing brick masonry commercial building with Italianate influence, built ca. 1870-75; it occupies one lot unit at the corner of Franklin St. The plain parapet is topped with a tile coping; the suggestion of a former cornice is made in the pattern of the brickwork on the upper parapet. The windows are set in segmental-arched reveals with a single header arch as hood; the sashes are covered with plywood. The storefront was altered in ca. 1960-65 with a center-door, metal-frame system. The signboard area, side

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106 602 Waldron Street, continued:

storefront piers and bulkheads have all been covered with stucco veneer. The single-light door is topped by a single-light transom, flanked on either side by single display windows topped with single-light transoms. The bulkheads are continuous brick alterations. This structure may share a common origin with the adjacent structure at 604 Waldron Street.

107 C 604 Waldron Street (Borrums Drugs)

Two-story, three-bay, load-bearing brick masonry commercial building with Italianate influence, built ca. 1870-75; it occupies one lot unit. The plain parapet is capped with a sailor course brick coping above a corbeled dentilled cornice, lower modillioned frieze and belt course architrave. The windows are set in segmental-arched reveals with a single header arch as hood; the sashes are 1/1 DHSL with segmental top sashes. The street level possesses a side right, wood-frame single-light pedestrian door topped by a single-light transom. The storefront was altered in ca. 1960-65 with a center-door, metal-frame system. The signboard area, side storefront piers and bulkheads have all been covered with stucco veneer. The single-light door is topped by a single-light transom, flanked on either side by single display windows topped with single-light transoms. There are no bulkheads. This structure may share a common origin with the adjacent structure at 604 Waldron Street.

108 C 606-608 Waldron Street (C.W. Burgess Livery)

Two-story, five bay, load-bearing brick masonry commercial building with Italianate influence, built ca. 1885-89; it occupies two lot units and was built as a contiguous commercial block. The parapet is capped with a tile coping above a corbeled cornice of string courses; beneath this cornice is a second corbeled treatment of string courses. A wide masonry band separates the upper cornices from a cornice above the windows; it is apparent that attic vents in this area have been filled. A corbeled modillioned and bracketed frieze extends above the windows. The windows are set within segment arches with segmental hoods with keystone and label stops which connect as a belt course across the facade; the windows are 2/2 DHSL with segmental top sashes. A corbeled dentilled cornice is featured beneath the windows above the storefront. The street level features a side right pedestrian entrance with a wood-frame, single-light door topped by a single-light transom. Both storefronts are altered with an enclosed transom strip and a suspended flat metal canopy. The storefront to the right was altered in ca. 1960-65 with a

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108 606-608 Waldron Street, continued:

recessed, wood-frame double-door topped with two horizontal transoms, flanked by single display windows and marble bulkheads. The storefront right was altered in ca. 1980-85 with a residential-like infill of weatherboard siding, a side right nine-panel door and a side left multi-light display window.

109a. C 609 Waldron Street (Alcorn County Courthouse)

Three-story, five-bay center block with two-story, three-bay flanking wing, load-bearing brick and terra cotta masonry courthouse building with Neo-Classical and Prairie School influences, built 1918; the structure occupies an entire city block bound by Waldron, Franklin, Foote and Taylor Streets. The main block and wings are set upon a raised basement. The main block is covered with a low hip roof and projects forward of the wings; the wings have a flat roof behind a parapet wall. The main block features a deep cornice above a strip of five attic story windows, each separated by a squat Doric pilaster of terra cotta. An adaptation of a full Classical entablature spans the width of the block beneath the attic windows, with segmental-arched hoods above clock faces at the corners. Below, the front (Waldron) facade is hexastyle in antis with Doric columns on Tuscan shafts. The pronaos contains three segmental-arched entrances at center flanked by single rectangular tripartite windows; above are five segmental-arched tripartite windows with transoms. Entrance is gained by a two-tier monumental stair. The wings feature a full entablature above three sets of two-part, 1/1 DHSL with single light transoms; a paneled spandrel separates the first floor windows from the second. The basement level windows contain 1/1 DHSL.

109b. Colonel William P. Rogers Statue, erected 1895; moved to present site in 1920. (C)

109c. The grounds surrounding the Courthouse contain a number of elements contributing to the significance of the courthouse and its setting. These resources include its trees and other plantings, sidewalk pattern, benches, memorial plaques and memorial obelisks. These features of setting are counted as a single contributing aspect of the Courthouse grounds. (C)

110 N* 610 Waldron Street

Two-story, three-bay, load-bearing brick masonry commercial building with Commercial Modernist influence, built ca. 1910-1913 and altered in ca. 1955-60; it occupies one lot unit. Exterior wall surfaces are covered with a false-front of

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110 610 Waldron Street, continued:

vertical ribbed sheet metal. Windows are 3/2 metal sash lights. A suspended flat metal awning hangs above the storefront. The street level features a side-left pedestrian entrance with a decorative metal security door. The storefront is an irregular, off-center door metal frame alteration from ca. 1955-60, with the transom area, side brick piers and bulkheads are covered with multi-colored tiles. The entrance is a single, single-light, metal-frame door, flanked to one side by a display window. Single display windows flank the entrance on both sides. It may be possible to recapture the significance of this structure through the removal of the false facade and the restoration of the original storefront treatment.

111 C 612-614 Waldron Street (Old Telephone Building)

Two-story, four-bay, load-bearing brick masonry commercial building with Craftsman influence, built 1914; it occupies one lot unit. The varietal parapet is stepped at center with side parapet piers, capped with a cast stone coping. Two, widely-spaced rectangular attic vents are featured beneath a centered plaque labeled "Telephone Building, 1914". A metal-clad pent roof supported by large brackets is featured above the windows. The window reveals are larger at center than at the sides; they contain 8/8 DHS replacement lights, with one reveal enclosed with plywood. The storefront level was altered in ca. 1965-70 with the enclosure of the transom area, the installation of a flat metal suspended canopy, and the subdivision of one storefront into two with metal frame systems.

112 C 616-618 Waldron Street (T.J. Sharp & Son Building)

Two-story, seven-bay, load-bearing brick masonry commercial building with Colonial Revival influence, built in 1917; it occupies two lot units as a contiguous commercial block at the corner of Taylor St. The complex varietal parapet is stepped at center, three bays in width, capped by a tile coping. The parapet features a corbeled treatment of string courses, dentilled courses and brackets, above recessed panels. A plaque at center is marked "T.J. Sharp & Son, 1917". Below the parapet are recessed attic panels, with a corbeled frieze of string courses between the panels and the windows. The window reveals feature cast stone lintels and sills; they contain 1/1 DHSL. A corbeled, dentilled storefront cornice runs beneath the windows. The street level is divided into two storefronts and features a single-light, three-panel pedestrian door topped with a single light transom at side right. The left storefront is little-altered, featuring a

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112 616-618 Waldron Street, continued:

strip transom of multiple leaded lights above a recessed, center entrance, with wood-frame, single-light double-doors and a divided light transom above. The entrance is flanked by single display windows with continuous brick bulkheads below. The right storefront was altered in ca. 1975-80 with the installation of a metal-frame storefront system covered with a hip-roofed canopy. The single-light door with a single-light transom is placed side right, flanked left by two single-light display windows. The bulkhead is a low run of continuous brick.

113 C 700 Waldron Street (Waldron St. Christian Church)

One-story, three-bay, load-bearing brick masonry Akron Plan church structure with Gothic Revival and Dutch Colonial Revival influence, built 1911-12; it occupies two lot units at the corner of Taylor St. The church features a T-plan, crossing gable roof with stepped gable-peak parapets and corner stepped parapets above each entrance. The parapets are capped with a cast stone coping. A rectangular panel is contained in the stepped corner parapets. Engaged step buttresses with stone drip caps flank the corners of the entrance bays. A roundel vent and roundel panels are featured above each window and entrance. A single tripartite Gothic-arched window with intersecting tracery dominates the center of each facade; each is capped with a corbeled label mold. The entrances are set within Gothic-arched openings capped with label molds. The entrances are six-panel, double-doors topped with a three-light Gothic transom. An addition was made to the rear in ca. 1950-55; it is a two-story, brick-veneered, Modernist-influenced structure of three bays, with a flat roof, 6/6 metal sash windows, and a shed-roofed hood over a single-light door.

114 C 710 Waldron Street (Old McPeters Funeral Home)

Two-story, six-bay, load-bearing stuccoed brick masonry funeral home with Spanish Colonial Revival influence, built ca. 1925-30; it occupies four lot units. The varietal parapet is stepped and bowed, with corner parapet piers topped with cast concrete urns; the coping is of cast stone. Centered in the parapet is a cast shield-motif medallion. The windows are set in rectangular reveals with cast stone sills; they contain 6/9 DHSLS, some are paired. Between the windows, centered over the door, is a triplet of blind semi-circular arches, divided by engaged Doric columns. Balconettes at the base of the arches contain ornamental iron railings with shield medallions. The street level features a segmental-arched

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114 710 Waldron Street, continued:

entrance with surround with voussoirs forming the arch and quoins along the sides. The entrance is flanked by windows containing 6/6 DHSL. At side right is a former automobile entrance spanned by a segmental arch, now filled with a single fixed-light window with a bulkhead of stuccoed brick below. Now associated with the Waldron Street Christian church as an annex.

115 N 806 Waldron Street (Old Daily Corinthian Building)

Two-story, five-bay, poured-in-place, reinforced concrete and brick veneer office building with Commercial Modernist influence, built 1947. The simple parapet is capped with a concrete coping. Two 4/4 metal sash windows are set in widely spaced reveals with a panel of contrasting colored brick between; the sills are made of a belt course of concrete that continues across the entire facade. The street level is covered with a flat concrete canopy supported by upward flaring "buttresses" pierced with bull's eye openings. The centered entrance is set within an inward curving surround of vertically-ribbed concrete; it contains a single-light metal-frame door flanked by single-light sidelights. To the left of the entrance are two single display windows; to the right are a single display window and a single-light metal-frame door.

116 C 812 Waldron Street (Old Buick Dealership)

One-story, five-bay, load-bearing brick and stone veneered commercial building with Art Moderne influence, built ca. 1930-35; it occupies three lot units at the corner of Cass St. The parapet is plain, capped with a cast stone coping above a cast stone string course as a cornice. A recessed sign panel in the curved corner of the building contains raised cast stone lettering "BUICK". The entrance is off center, flanked by rusticated cast stone pilasters and topped with a Art Moderne hood with a gridded panel beneath a stepped pediment of stacked vertical pylons. The door is a single-light metal-frame door. A continuous strip of single-light display windows leads left from the entrance; it includes four display window bays facing Waldron and six window bays along Cass Street. Another four display windows are found side right of the entrance. The bulkheads are a low run of continuous brick.

117 C Wick Street Vicinity (Corinth Depot)

One-story, V-shaped plan, frame depot building with stucco veneer and brick wainscot, designed with Craftsman influence and built in ca. 1917; it occupies an irregularly-shaped undivided lot dedicated for depot use in 1857. The structure contains fifteen bays facing the Illinois Central tracks and

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117 Wick Street Vicinity (Depot), continued:

eleven bays facing the Norfolk-Southern. The parapet is plain with a tile coping. A deep pent roof with exposed rafter tails is supported by canted brackets and extends around the perimeter of the building. The Illinois Central facade features a brick entrance portico with a peaked parapet topped by a cast stone coping, supported by battered brick piers with a closed brick balustrade; the Norfolk Southern facade is largely identical to its opposite. Inside the crook of the V, opposite the tracks, is a passenger entrance portico with a gable roof with exposed rafter tails, canted brackets, and a latticed gable end, supported by chamfered posts. Windows are largely 6/1 DHSL, some in pairs or groups of three or four. Single doors are largely single-light, three-panel doors topped with six-light transoms; double-doors are largely built-up of vertical bead board, topped with twelve-light transoms.

118 C 500-508 Wick Street

Two-story, fifteen-bay, load-bearing brick masonry commercial building with Colonial Revival influence, built ca. 1920-24; it occupies five lot units. Though historically oriented towards Wick Street, the structure features a more formal parapet wall treatment on its western side facade (facing Fillmore Street), perhaps reflecting the local tradition of its use in part as a railroad boarding house. The Fillmore Street facade is six-bays in width and features a corbeled string course cornice, 1/1 DHSL, a suspended metal canopy and two center-door storefronts, altered in ca. 1960-65 with metal frame systems. The Wick Street facade has no parapet. The window reveals are plain and contain 1/1 DHSL. Beneath the windows are recessed signboard areas immediately above the storefront. A suspended metal canopy runs the length of the facade. The street level is divided into three retail spaces, all of which were altered in ca. 1955-60 with metal frame systems.

119 N 510-520 Wick Street

One-story, load-bearing brick masonry commercial block with Commercial Modernist influence, built ca. 1930-35 and altered in ca. 1960-65 and 1992; it occupies six lot units. The facade is covered with a continuous false-facade of vertically-ribbed sheet metal. A flat metal canopy is suspended over the storefront level for its entire length. The storefronts for 510 and 512 retain their metal frame systems altered in ca. 1960-65 with side-left, two-light display windows with no bulkheads. The storefronts for 514, 516, 518 and 520 have had vertically-scored plywood siding installed over window and

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119 510-520 Wick Street, continued:

door areas, and an irregular residential-appearance storefront treatment installed. Windows are segmental-arched, 6/6 DHS replacement lights; doors are solid metal-clad with outside metal security doors on each.

120 C 511 Wick Street

One-story, three-bay, load-bearing brick masonry warehouse building with Commercial Minimalist influence, built ca. 1925-30; it occupies a portion of two lot units. The parapet is plain, capped with a cast stone coping with a soldier course as a cornice. Monumental piers separate each bay and extend to the cornice; they feature corbeled Doric-like capitals. The street level features a center equipment bay flanked on either side by display windows. The equipment bay doors are topped by a divided, three-light transom; the left door is bead board paneled with crossing stiles, the right door is bead board paneled with a grid of stiles, containing a two-panel pedestrian door. The display windows are topped with four-light transoms and contain four-light windows above continuous brick bulkheads.

121 C 602 Wick Street

One-story, three-bay, load-bearing brick masonry commercial building with Commercial Minimalist influence, built ca. 1920-24; it occupies one lot unit at the corner of Franklin. The parapet is plain, capped with a cast stone coping. Beneath coping is a recessed sign panel area decorated with corbeled string courses above and below. A low, shed-roofed metal canopy is suspended above the storefront. The storefront was altered in ca. 1955-60 with a metal frame system; it features an off-center entrance with a single-light door, single-light transom and flanking single-light sidelights, a side left two-light display window and a side-right single display window. The bulkheads are replacements of continuous brick.

122 C 604 Wick Street

One-story, two-bay, load-bearing brick masonry commercial building with Commercial Minimalist influence, built ca. 1920-24; it occupies one lot unit. The parapet is plain, capped with a coping of cast stone. Beneath is a recessed signboard area decorated with corbeled string courses above and below. A low, shed-roofed metal canopy is suspended above the storefront. The storefront is divided into two bays by a brick pier; it has been modified only somewhat from its original appearance. Both openings have nine-light strip transoms set in wooden frames; the side-left opening contains a three-light display window above a bulkhead of vertical bead

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122 604 Wick Street, continued:

board, the side-right opening contains a center replacement door flanked left with a filled sidelight, and flanked right with a single-light sidelight above a replacement brick bulkhead.

123 C 606-620 Wick Street

One-story, twenty-four bay, load-bearing commercial building with Commercial Minimalist influence, built ca. 1925-30; it occupies the equivalent of five lot units. The building was constructed to be a continuous block of seven storefronts; today, there are eight. The parapet is plain, topped with a continuous cast stone coping. A continuous low, shed-roofed metal canopy is suspended above the storefronts. All of the storefronts appear to have been altered or modified with wood-frame and metal frame systems in various periods ranging from ca. 1955-85; the exception is the center, double-door, wood-frame storefront serving 620 Wick Street.

124 C 613-615 Wick Street

Two-story, seven-bay, load-bearing brick masonry commercial building with Commercial Minimalist influence, built in ca. 1925-30; it occupies the equivalent of two lot units. The parapet is plain capped with a tile coping. The windows are set in reveals with a header sill; they contain 2/2 DHSL. The storefronts were partially altered in ca. 1960-65 to a metal frame system, leaving the original transom strip in place with its sets of three-light transoms. The storefront is divided into four sets of three-unit systems, each divided by a brick pier. The outer bays left and right contain three display windows. The inner bays each contain a center-entrance system, with a single-light door flanked on either side by single display windows. The bulkheads are original treatments of continuous brick.

125 C General Streetscape Characteristics

The district also contains an overall character of significance as defined by the elements of its streetscapes, which include concrete sidewalks, brick sidewalks, raised sidewalks, loading docks, alleys, street fixtures, and viewsheds, all established within the basic character of its grid plan and subdivision pattern from 1855. For the purposes of this nomination and this inventory, these elements have been counted as one contributing resource.

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NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Downtown Historic District of Corinth, Mississippi is a locally significant central business district environment that has evolved through time from ca. 1855 to ca. 1941. The period of significance for the district is defined as beginning in 1855 with the establishment of the basic street grid and subdivision plan for the district by the Mitchell and Mask Survey, which established the fundamental pattern shaping the evolved character of buildings and streetscapes throughout the historic period. The historic period concludes with the onset of World War Two, after which was seen a significant general change in building design, construction methods and development patterns in the district and Corinth as a whole. The district possesses significance under Criterion A in the area of Commerce for its importance as the historic commercial center of Alcorn County and as a center of trade serving the larger rural region beyond the county's borders. Under Criterion C in the area of Architecture, the district possesses a locally-significant collection of historic commercial buildings representing design trends common in America during late-19th and early-20th century, the work of known skilled architects and unknown designers, builders and construction tradesmen. The district also represents the importance of railroad transportation in the development of Corinth.

The origins of Corinth as a community are tied to its continuing railroad heritage; an association that has brought it periods of both prosperity and near ruin. Many communities near the long, shared border of Tennessee, Mississippi and Alabama benefited from the successful effort to link the Mississippi River and the Atlantic Ocean with the opening of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad in 1857. However, it was Corinth alone that was granted the chance to prosper from the establishment of two rail links, the Memphis & Charleston and the Mobile & Ohio, the latter completed in 1861. The placement of the survey lines in 1854 for both railroads crossed in a remote corner of old Tishomingo County in Mississippi, thus establishing the opportunity for a new community, one to serve as a trade magnet for the vast cotton plantations of western Tennessee and northeast Mississippi.

Organization of a formal community was made possible by Houston Mitchell and Hamilton Mask in 1855 with the purchase of a half-section of land surrounding the planned rail crossing (ACHA, pg. 6). The two men laid out a gridded plan of lots and streets as the matrix for "Cross City", as the community was first called. The astonishing growth of the community over the next year lead to its incorporation in March of 1856, with the more formal name of Corinth (ACHA, pg. 7).

The growth of Corinth was not like many other "boom" towns, where buildings of a temporary quality defined the streetscape for their initial decades. As revealed through the sketchbooks of M.A. Miller (1830- ?) drawn in 1860, the new town contained numerous brick business houses and substantial residences, a community already containing a population of 2,800 (Sanders, pg. 57). Though none of the commercial buildings sketched

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by Miller survive today, many did survive well into the twentieth century-- a testament to their permanence and serviceability as well as to the growing economic significance of the community. The survival of these structures also insured the survival of the lot pattern of the Mitchell and Mask Survey in shaping the character of new construction in the many decades following the Civil War.

There was little time to relish the significance of the opening of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad in the early months of 1861. The link of the two railroads established Corinth as the most significant transportation hub in the western portion of the Deep South-- perhaps second only to Atlanta in all of the South. With it, under the dark clouds of War Corinth became a target; the one military objective that occupied the focus of Federal attention in the planning of the Western Campaign of 1862 (For further information, see the nomination for the Siege and Battle of Corinth, NHL 5/8/1991). As a city, Corinth emerged from the Civil War scarred but not broken. The infrastructure was damaged, but not irreparable; in spite of the ravages of battle, a majority of business houses and residences were left standing. The strong agricultural trade base of the region allowed the economy to rebound rapidly, essentially "picking up where it left off" prior to the War. With the renewed economy came the lure of investment for manufacturing concerns to both process the harvest and produce other goods of regional need.

The service and distribution industries rebounded first, especially with the resumption of regular rail service on the Memphis & Charleston line in 1867. Brick Italianate commercial buildings and multiple blocks sprung up along Cruise and Waldron Streets to house new business activity, largely cotton brokerages and dry goods concerns. Some of the earliest of these structures are now altered beyond recognition, but others retain a great deal of architectural integrity. Excellent examples of buildings from this early period are those that form the ca. 1870-75 quarter block at the southeast corner of Waldron and Fillmore Streets, which include the addresses of 410 and 412 Waldron Street and 502 and 504 Fillmore Street (CPC, Deed Abstracts). Nearly identical in design and detail are the properties at 602 and 604 Waldron Street, the designs of which suggest a common builder with those at the corner of Fillmore.

More exuberant examples of the Italianate were constructed in the late 1870s, perhaps as a reflection of the continuing prosperity of Corinth and the recovery of the national economy from the depression of 1872-75. Rather than the flattened features of the simpler form of the Italianate, these structures were built with complex corbeled facades of brick that reflected the work of highly skilled brick masons, metal smiths and joiners. Perhaps the highest expressions of the work of these unknown tradesmen survive in the two-part commercial block at 511-513 Cruise Street, which possesses Tudor and Romanesque-influenced joinery in the window sashes set within segmental-arched reveals with bold, deeply-corbeled hoods. Equally intriguing are the two sets of commercial blocks located at 405-407-409 Cruise and 507-509 Cruise, which feature elaborate

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designs of corbeled cornices, friezes and panels, decorative cast iron vents and deep, bracketed sheet metal cornices.

Another reason for the rapid recovery of Corinth was its unique relationship with its two railroads in servicing the needs of passengers and crews as well as freight. Here, freight was transferred from south-bound trains to west-bound trains, and vice-versa, to move finished materials from the Atlantic to the upper Mid-West or to move raw cotton from the South to the finishing mills of the East. As important, though, was the transfer of passengers and crews, who would have to wait hours (if not a day or two) to catch the appropriate connecting train to their destination. Hotels, restaurants, taverns and other concerns served the needs of passengers passing through town. The antebellum Tishomingo Hotel may have been first to serve this market, but it was the Cox Hotel, the Corinth House and the Waldron Hotels, no longer extant, among perhaps a dozen other boarding houses that served this market during the last half of the nineteenth century and well into the twentieth century.

Development of a local industrial base also emerged from the prosperity of the 1870s, beginning with Thomas B. Young's cotton mill in the early part of the decade, which later became the Alcorn Woolen Mills in 1889. The Adams and Ketchum Foundry was established in 1875 gave way to the W. T. Adams Machine Company in 1879, a massive concern producing sawmills, steam engines, boilers, gins and other mill supplies (ACHA, pg. 23). Its contribution to the architecture of Corinth was the Adams cast iron commercial storefront, examples of which survive at 512 Cruise (ca. 1880-85) and 614 Cruise (1904).

The connection of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad at Corinth provided a unique link between Corinth and the forests of Southern Mississippi, making Corinth an early center for the yellow pine lumber trade beginning in the ca. 1880s. Saw mills, planing mills, stave and spoke mills, and sash and door mills were developed in Corinth to transform lumber into saleable goods. The importance of the lumber industry led Corinth to become a major center for lumber products, second only to Memphis by the outbreak of World War One (ACHA, pg. 24). Related industries sprang up to serve the machinery needs of the lumber trade, such as the Corinth Engine and Boiler Works, later reorganized in 1907 as the Corinth Machinery Company (Williams, pg. 53-54).

The opening of the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railroad Bridge across the Mississippi River at Memphis in 1892 greatly changed the economy of the Mid-South region, and it appears that this principal connection with the new states of the Southwest provided a lasting benefit to Corinth as well. Surprisingly, the manufacture of clothing became a major industry by the turn of the century. The Corinth Clothing Company, the Corinth Woolen Mills, the Weaver Pants Company and a number of smaller concerns all were operating in Corinth between ca. 1895 and 1910 (ACHA, pg. 24-25).

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Though the population of Corinth only stood at approximately 1,500 in the U.S. Census of 1900, the sheer number of its diverse retail commercial environment demonstrated the city's importance in serving the needs of a very large trade region in the surrounding counties and neighboring states. This prominence is reflected in many of the commercial buildings built in the decades surrounding the turn of the century.

Though the Italianate continued to be a favorite design for the building of many retail stores between 1890 and 1910, the Romanesque Revival made its appearance in about 1895 following the national trend. Major buildings like the Baxter Block (506-508 Waldron, 1898, B.M. Nelson, builder) were constructed as bold, new contributions to the business district in the Romanesque Revival style, rendered here in corbeled brick treatments. Other business houses were built in the brick mason's interpretation of the Romanesque, including the Bramlett Hardware Store (602-604 Cruise, ca. 1900-04) and the two-part commercial block at 516-518 Cruise Street, completed between ca. 1895 and 1900.

Of the buildings constructed in the Romanesque Revival, two structures were without peer in Corinth and can be argued to rival any in the state. The first was the massive four-and-one-half-story Opera House of Corinth, built in 1903-1904 to the designs of Hubert T. McGee (1864-1946) of Memphis, which occupied nearly a half-block at the northwest corner of Foote and Fillmore Streets (NEMM). Unfortunately, this structure was destroyed in the devastating fire of 1924. The other building of great note, though, has survived as a key landmark of the district-- the old Citizen's Savings Bank building, located at 601 Cruise Street. Built in the same year as the Opera House, the Citizen's Savings Bank was designed by local designer B.F. Liddon (1876-1952). In this structure, H.H. Richardson's intent for the Romanesque Revival style was continued in the heavy-appearance of the rough-faced ashlar masonry of the facade as interpreted by Liddon's talented hand. It has well-proportioned semi-circular arched windows and doors, Corinthian C-scroll frieze, corner tower, and corner entrance with a Romanesque Corinthian column supporting the tower-- all combine to make this a memorable part of the Downtown district.

B.F. Liddon is an important figure in Corinth history, one who greatly affected the physical and cultural climate of Corinth during the first half of the twentieth century. Born in Corinth in 1876, Liddon was educated in local schools and attended both Princeton and Cornell for short periods-- his year at Cornell was spent in the School of Agriculture in 1895. Following his return to Corinth to marry in 1898, he entered the banking business, establishing the Citizen's Savings Bank in 1903-04 in partnership with his father. It was at this point that his adept talent for architecture was begun; he was seemingly self-taught in design and proportion. Later buildings in Downtown Corinth designed by Liddon include the Beaux-Arts influenced Gem Theater (1913, 605 Cruise Street, later Pickwick Theater, ca. 1930s) and the Colonial Revival-influenced Corinth

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Coliseum (404-408 Taylor Street, 1924, NR 8/21/1980), along with the renovation of the ill-fated Ace Theater (403 Cruise Street, 1942). At least two residences were also designed by Liddon, including his own home at Webster and Bunch Streets. He died in 1952 (ACHA, 394-395).

The architectural climate of Corinth following the turn of the twentieth century does not show any dramatic "break" with the stylistic traditions begun in the nineteenth century. Indeed, the survival of the forms of the Italianate lasted well into the 1920s, even in the design of retail buildings. Examples of "later" forms of the Italianate include 308 Taylor (1913), 405 Waldron (ca. 1909-13) and 706-708 Cruise (1915-20) [Of general note, it seems that twentieth century versions of the Italianate feature segmental-arched window reveals but the window sashes do not possess a curving top sash to fit the arch. Nineteenth century versions of Italianate buildings generally do possess arched top sashes where surviving sashes are present]. The Romanesque Revival, as opposed to the Italianate, seems to have run its course in Corinth by ca. 1910.

Commercial adaptations of the Colonial Revival style crept into popularity in Downtown Corinth soon after the turn of the twentieth century and remained popular until the 1930s. As in the Italianate and Romanesque, the style was adapted for modest interpretations by builders and brick masons. In many cases, the simplified Colonial Revival structure might only possess a corbeled, dentilled frieze or modillioned cornice as its "Colonial" trait. An example is 607 Cruise Street (ca. 1906), where the modillioned cornice is rendered as a part of its ashlar-veneered facade, and 503-505 Cruise Street, which possesses only a dentilled frieze as an indication of its Colonial Revival style. A notable example of the these modest treatments of the Colonial Revival is 512 Waldron Street (1915-20), with dentilled friezes employed as cornice treatments on its unique, two-level storefront.

Two rare surviving examples of a commercial form of the Craftsman style were built in Corinth in the years surrounding World War One. The first example of this unusual commercial style is the old Telephone Office Building, constructed in 1914 at 612-614 Waldron Street. The bracketed pent roof running above its second story windows is a clear reflection of a Craftsman approach to an urban commercial building, as opposed to the more common, one-story "suburban" commercial structure in the Craftsman style. The other major example of the Craftsman style in the district is the Corinth Depot, constructed at the intersection of the two railroad lines in ca. 1917 (CPC Abstracts). This V-shaped depot building was built to replace an earlier structure of ca. 1875-1880, the result of a fire. The Depot is a particularly fine example of the Craftsman style that employs a mixture of materials within the elements of style that include low-pitched, wide overhanging roofs, battered brick piers supporting gable-front entrance porticoes, and exposed roof framing materials.

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Fires also played other roles in reshaping the face of Downtown Corinth between ca. 1917 and ca. 1925; the resulting "in-fill" construction extended the variety of architectural styles that contribute to its particular character. The first of these major fires occurred in 1917, destroying the Alcorn County Courthouse, originally built in 1880. The current courthouse structure rose in its place to the designs of N.W. Overstreet (n.d.) of Jackson, Mississippi, and was dedicated in 1918. Overstreet's design for the courthouse emerged as a Neo-Classical Revival structure rendered in brick and terra cotta, detailed with elements of the Prairie style. The Alcorn County project was one of two courthouse projects for Overstreet in 1918, the other being the Ponotoc County Courthouse. Other major Mississippi commissions in Overstreet's career include the Hotel Chester in Starkville (1925) and the Banker's Trust Plaza in Jackson (1925).

The most devastating of fires to visit the Downtown of Corinth occurred in December of 1924, destroying the entire block containing the 1903-04 Opera House (bound by Foote, Fillmore, Waldron and Franklin Streets) and spilling west across Fillmore Street to damage the U.S. Post Office (1912-13) and the First National Bank (now National Bank of Commerce), then under construction. The rebuilding process following the fire would go on for four years.

Built in 1912-13 in the Neo-Classical Revival style, the Corinth Post Office (515 Fillmore Street) was designed originally to face Foote Street prior to the fire of 1924. Photographs of the aftermath show the building gutted, though the colonnaded portico of the north (front) facade was largely undamaged. The process of rebuilding the structure required four years of time, with the new structure emerging with entrances on both Foote and Fillmore Streets (For further information, see the nomination for the Old U.S. Post Office, NR 1/29/1992). The other surviving casualty of the fire was the First National Bank building (501 Fillmore Street), which was begun in 1923 in the Beaux Arts style to the designs of A. F. Hauesler of the St. Louis Bank Equipment Company-- something of an early "design-build" firm serving the specialized needs of the banking industry (Sandy, 1923, 1924). Construction of the bank building was literally days from completion when the fire struck, resulting in the loss of most of the stone on the east side of the building facing Fillmore Street. Replacing the stone required six months of additional work.

An important new building to arise on the burned block was the Corinth Bank and Trust building (later Security Bank, now Alcorn County Chancery Court, 501-503 Waldron, 1925), designed by William J. Hanker (1876-ca. 1959) of the important Memphis architectural firm of Hanker and Cairns, later Hanker and Heyer (Sandy, 1924). This rich Neo-Classical styled bank building employed a combination of bright red brick in contrast with white marble columns and trim to lend the structure great visual distinction. The combined effect of this building with the neighboring First National Bank and old Post Office buildings creates an important grouping of distinctive, high-styled landmarks.

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Rebuilding work that took place in the burned-out block appears to have contributed to the introduction of aspects of the Commercial Minimalist and Art Moderne architectural styles in Corinth. The stripped-down detailing and smooth surfaces of the Commercial Minimalist are best seen in the buildings at 509, 511, 513, and 515 Waldron Street (ca. 1925, attributed to B.F. Liddon), built as a continuous block but with alternating variations of styling to provide each address with a sense of individuality. A transitional variation of the Minimalist style mixed with vestiges of the Colonial Revival is the continuous four-part block located at 510-514 Fillmore Street, built in 1925-26. While the cornices are Classical/ Colonial in origin, the yellow ("Milwaukee") brick and panel patterns of small stone blocks are from the Minimalist approach. Other good examples can be seen at 606 and 608-610 Cruise, where the absence of decoration reflects the Minimalist style.

Concurrent with the redevelopment of the fire-damaged areas of Downtown was the general redevelopment of the portion of Downtown south of the Norfolk-Southern Railroad tracks. Prior to ca. 1920, this area of the downtown served as a transitional-use area, sandwiched between the industrial uses of the Adams Machine Company along Tate Street and the retail area of Downtown north of the tracks. A jumble of railroad hotels, retail shops, residences, warehouses, mills and even the antebellum county jail (or "calaboose") were all located here through the 1920s. Sanborn maps for this area of Corinth indicate a nearly complete replacement of all structures in this area between 1909 and 1924. The existing mixture of warehouse buildings, multiple-unit blocks of retail shops, and automotive service buildings suggests a strong shift in the development pattern of the community, likely the result of increased industrial development in the area to its south. Notable contributions to the architectural variety of the district are industrial variations of the Minimalist style, like the warehouses at 200 and 208 Franklin Street. These structures feature the same restrained approaches to detailing and smooth surfaces as in the more retail-oriented structures of Downtown.

Construction continued in various parts of the district throughout the late 1920s and well into the 1930s in Corinth, though the amount of activity diminished greatly with the onset of the Great Depression. Even so, several notable buildings were constructed to fill out the architectural variety of the district. Of substantial interest is the sole Spanish Colonial Revival commercial structure in the district, the fanciful McPeters Funeral Home (710 Waldron Street), built in ca. 1925-30. Built as a free-standing structure, the McPeters Funeral Home was designed in a more residential-like appearance than commercial buildings confined to smaller lots. However, the use of stuccoed surfaces, tiled parapets and pent roofs, colonettes dividing window bays, etc., all provide a distinguished nod to the style.

The final historical style of importance to Corinth's Downtown district is the Art Moderne. Three notable examples of variations on the

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Art Moderne theme are worthy of individual note, beginning with the old Dr. Hill's Clinic Building at 607 Fillmore Street (ca. 1935-37). This structure represents something of a transition of the Commercial Minimalist to the Art Moderne-- the contrasting colors of brick and stone delineate piers with panel-like treatments appear to survive from Minimalist design, but the sawtooth decoration of stone belt courses and the complex stone medallion treatment near the cornice is taken directly from the traits of the Art Moderne.

Elements of the Art Moderne are also visible on the former service station building at 600 Fillmore Street (ca. 1930-35). While this structure also represents an early landmark reflecting the arrival of the automobile age in Corinth, its design elements are mostly Art Moderne, including its banded cornice, recessed lintel treatment and the use of stacked pylons of brick to break the parapet line of the roof. However, the most important example of the Art Moderne surviving in Corinth is the old Buick dealership (816 Waldron Street, ca. 1930-35). The "streamline" phase of Art Moderne is reflected in the curved corner of this structure, which contains an unbroken strip of large display windows wrapping the corner of both the Waldron and Cass Street facades. The stylized design of the pierced-stone "Buick" sign above the windows on the corner is a clear indication of the design origin of the building, as is the entrance on Waldron which features a fine stacked-pylon treatment in its entrance surround.

The historic period for the significance of Corinth's Downtown Historic District realistically draws to a close in 1941 with the onset of World War Two. Following this date, the design of structures dramatically changed away from the characteristics of the historical styles to much more Modernist influences. In turn, the district's importance as the center of Corinth's commerce began to wane, caused by shifting residential development, shifting industrial development and strip commercial development along U.S. Highway 72 outside of the core of Downtown. The district still retains importance as an office and service environment to Corinth and Alcorn County as a whole, though far less than any time during the historical period.

In conclusion, the Downtown Historic District is significant to the history of Corinth and Alcorn County for its contributions to the development of commerce in its trade region, and for the number and wide architectural variety of significant structures developed to serve the banking, retail, service and governmental functions of this community. The district also represents the importance of railroad transportation in the development of Corinth.

Downtown Historic District, Alcorn County, MS

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9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES
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X 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:

- x State historic preservation office
_ Other state agency
_ Federal agency
_ Local government
_ University
_ Other

-- Specify Repository: _____

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10. Geographical Data
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Acreage of Property: 31 acres

UTM References: Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing
A 16 361045 3866860 B 16 361505 3866680
C 16 361360 3866300 D 16 360900 3866460

___ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description: See continuation sheet.

Boundary Justification: See continuation sheet.

=====
11. Form Prepared By
=====

Name/Title: John Linn Hopkins

Organization: Preservation Consultant Date: July 9, 1992

Street & Number: 974 Philadelphia Street Telephone: (901) 278-5186

City or Town: Memphis State: TN ZIP: 38104

=====
PROPERTY OWNER
=====

Name _____

Street & Number _____ Telephone _____

City/Town _____ State _____ Zip Code _____

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GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

1. Verbal Boundary Description

The property in nomination comprises an irregularly shaped district within the Central Business District of Corinth, Alcorn County, Mississippi, containing the following properties within blocks delineated and enumerated by the Mitchell and Mask Survey of 1855, and such parcels as enumerated by the Alcorn County Board of Supervisor's as follows:

- all properties within the southern halves of Blocks 25, 50, 83, 124;
- all properties within entirety of Blocks 26, 27, 28, 51, 52, 53, 54, 84, 85, 86, 87, 125, 126, and 127; including Parcels 30, 46 and an unmarked lot in the original Block 29;
- all properties within the northern halves of Blocks 55 and 88;
- all properties included within Parcels 17.01 and 17.02 of Block 30; and, Parcels 22, 34, and 35 of Block 175.

The properties included within this boundary are shown on the enclosed Property Ownership Map of Alcorn County, MS, enclosed with a heavy dashed black line.

2. Boundary Justification

The property in nomination comprises the largest, cohesive assemblage of significant commercial, industrial and public properties in Corinth, MS historically associated with the traditional Central Business District, built during the historic period of ca. 1855-1941.

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Photograph List

Downtown Historic District

Corinth, Alcorn County, Mississippi

Photographer: John L. Hopkins

Date: May, 1992

Location of negatives: Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Jackson

Photo 1 of 22:

View of the front (southern) facade of the Alcorn County Courthouse,
looking generally northeast.

Photo 2 of 22:

View of the front (western) facade of the Deposit Guaranty Bank
building, 510 Taylor Street, looking generally northeast
from the intersection of Taylor and Waldron Streets.

Photo 3 of 22:

View of the east side of Taylor Street between Cruise Street and
Waldron, with the Corinth Coliseum (404-408 Taylor) at right
and the Waldron Street Christian Church (700 Waldron) at
left, looking generally northeast.

Photo 4 of 22:

View of the south side of Cruise Street looking generally east from
the corner of Taylor Street with the Holman House Hotel
(700-702 Cruise) in the right foreground.

Photo 5 of 22:

View of the south side of Cruise Street looking generally east from
512 Cruise Street in the right foreground, past the
intersection of Franklin Street to the Holman House Hotel
in the extreme background.

Photo 6 of 22:

View of the old Citizen's Savings Bank Building (601 Cruise), looking
generally northeast.

Photo 7 of 22:

View of the old Corinth Sweet Feed Mill and warehouses (207-209 Taylor
Street) looking generally southwest from the intersection of
Taylor Street and the Norfolk Southern Railroad.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number Photographs Page # 2 Downtown Historic District
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Photo 8 of 22:

View of 606-620 Wick Street looking southwest from the intersection of Taylor Street.

Photo 9 of 22:

View of the former King-Norman Wholesale Grocery Company complex (203 and 205 Franklin), looking generally north from the intersection of Wick and Franklin Streets.

Photo 10 of 22:

View of 500-508 Wick Street, facing generally southeast from the intersection of Fillmore Street.

Photo 11 of 22:

View of the old Corinth Depot, located at the intersection of the Illinois Central and Norfolk Southern Railroads, looking generally northwest.

Photo 12 of 22:

View of the north side of Cruise Street looking generally northwest from the intersection of Fillmore Street, with 401 Fillmore at extreme right and 401 Cruise at left.

Photo 13 of 22:

View of 401 Fillmore Street, looking generally southwest.

Photo 14 of 22:

View of the east side of Fillmore Street, with 412 Fillmore at left center, 410 Fillmore (Wait's Jewelry) at center, and 406 Fillmore at right center.

Photo 15 of 22:

View of the north side of Waldron Street looking generally northwest through its intersection with Fillmore, with the Alcorn Chancery Building (old Security Guarantee Bank, 501-503 Waldron) at right center, and the National Bank of Commerce (old First National Bank, 501 Fillmore) at left center.

Photo 16 of 22:

View of the old U.S. Post Office (515 Fillmore) looking generally southwest through the intersection with Foote Street.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number Photograph Page # 3 Downtown Historic District
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Photo 17 of 22:

View of the west side of Fillmore Street looking generally southwest with the old Hill Clinic (607 Fillmore) at right, and the old Tishomingo Savings Institution (603-605 Fillmore) at center.

Photo 18 of 22:

View of the south side of Waldron Street looking generally southwest to the intersection of Fillmore Street, with the T.J. Sharp Building (514 Waldron) at left and 502 Waldron at far right.

Photo 19 of 22:

View of the south side of Waldron Street looking generally southwest to the intersection of Franklin Street, with the T. J. Sharp & Son Building (616-618 Waldron) at left, and 602 Waldron Street at far right.

Photo 20 of 22:

View of the north side of Foote Street looking generally northwest from the intersection of Webster Street, with 709-711 Foote Street at right and 701 Foote Street at left.

Photo 21 of 22:

View of 801 Cruise Street, looking northwest across the intersection of Webster Street to the rear of the Corinth Coliseum.

Photo 22 of 22:

View of the old Buick Dealership (816 Waldron Street) looking generally southwest across the intersection of Cass Street.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

PROPERTY NAME: Downtown Corinth Historic District

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MISSISSIPPI, Alcorn

DATE RECEIVED: 4/02/02 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 5/17/02
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 92001792

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: Y SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 4/26/02 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Additional Documentation Attached

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N



United States Department of the Interior

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


IN REPLY REFER TO:

H30(2255)

April 2, 2002

Memorandum

To: Sarah Pope
National Register of Historic Places

From: Jo Ellen Hensley, 
Technical Preservation Services Branch, Heritage Preservation Services Division

Subject: Request for National Register Review of Historic Preservation Certification Application

A Historic Preservation Certification Application--Part 1 for 511 Franklin Street, 511 Franklin Street, Corinth, MS in the Downtown Corinth historic district was recently submitted to this office through the MS State Historic Preservation Office. The owner requests Certification of the building. However, the National Register documentation contains a contradictory evaluation of this property.

We believe this building does contribute to the significance of the Downtown Corinth Historic District. Since the SHPO has no plans at the present time to revise the National Register documentation, our office requests a Supplementary Listing Record be issued, revising the National Register nomination and listing this building as a contributing structure. We will then be able to act on the owner's application for certification of significance, as recommended by the SHPO.

Enclosed please find copies of the Part 1 application, State Review Sheet, and all photographic documentation. Thank you.

Attachments

cc: MS SHPO

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page # 31 Downtown Historic District
=====

075 509 Franklin Street, continued:

by single display windows. The bulkhead is made of continuous brick.

076 N 511 Franklin Street

Two-story, two-bay, load-bearing brick masonry commercial building with Colonial Revival influence, built ca. 1925-30 and altered ca. 1965-70; it occupies one lot unit. The parapet is capped with a cast stone coping above a simple dentilled frieze as cornice. The windows are set within plain reveals and contain 1/1 DHSL. The street level was altered in ca. 1965-70 with a veneer of Roman brick and a replacement metal-frame storefront system. A wide Roman brick band is featured above the storefront, pierced by three square louvered vents. The former single storefront and side pedestrian door was altered to create two storefront spaces; they are now both side-left single-light doors with a single-light transoms, flanked right by a single display window above a single-light glass bulkhead.

077 N 513-515 Franklin Street (Dr. F.C. Williams Block)

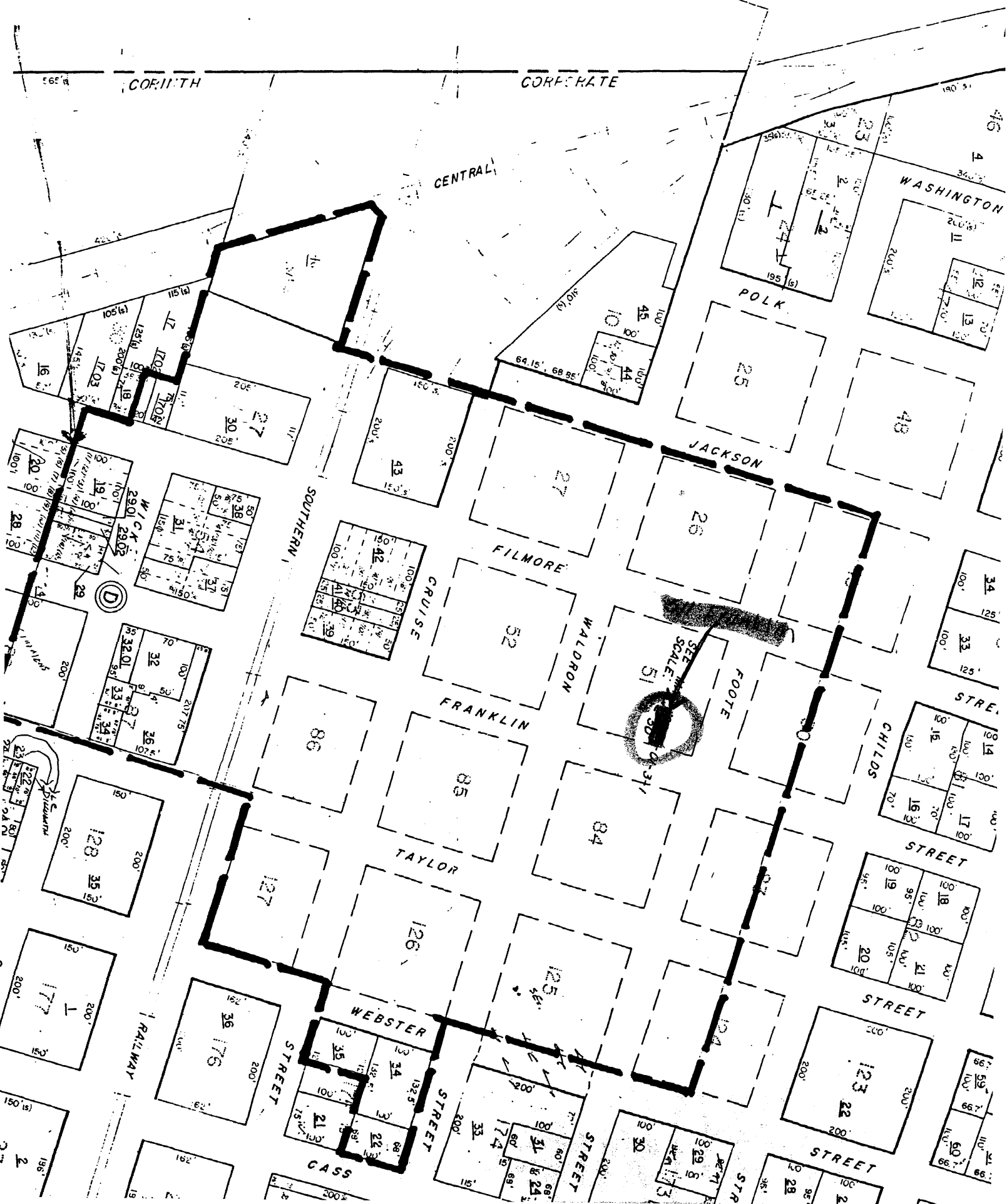
Two-story, nine-bay, load-bearing commercial building with Colonial Revival influence and "Environmental-Look" alterations, built 1925 and altered 1970-75; it occupies two lot units at the corner of Foote Street. The Foote St. facade is seven bays in width. The parapet is capped with a simple coping of brick above a dentilled frieze as a cornice. At center of the Franklin St. facade beneath the cornice is a plaque marked "Dr. F.C. Williams, 1925". The window reveals feature a brick header sill and contain 1/1 DHS metal-frame replacement lights. The street level of the structure was altered in ca. 1970-75 with a veneer of uncoursed, rough-faced rubblework ashlar and metal-frame storefront systems. A single-light pedestrian door is featured side-left flanked by a single sidelight with a single-light ransom above. Both storefronts feature side-right, single-light doors with a single-light transom; the left storefront contains a divided light display window, the right storefront contains a single display window. Both display windows feature low rubblework bulkheads below.

078 C 207-209 Taylor Street (Corinth Sweet Feed Mills Complex)

One-story, seven-bay, load-bearing brick masonry warehouse with dividing stepped parapet fire wall, and associated three-story, load-bearing brick masonry mill structure with Italianate and Industrial Minimalist influence, built ca. 1925-30; together occupying the equivalent of one-half block at the intersection with the Norfolk-Southern Railroad.

Downtown Corinth Historic District

SEE PLANNING MAP NUMBER



CORINTH

CORPORATE

CENTRAL

WASHINGTON

POLK

JACKSON

FILMORE

CRUISE

WALDRON

FOOTE

FRANKLIN

CHILDS

TAYLOR

WEBSTER

CASS

RAILWAY

(D)

SEE PLANNING MAP NUMBER

511 Franklin St.
Corinth, MS
Exterior

2002

3



511 Franklin St.
Corinth, MS

Interior
Looking towards front.



3.1.2002

**HISTORIC PRESERVATION CERTIFICATION APPLICATION
PART 1 — EVALUATION OF SIGNIFICANCE**

NPS Office Use Only

NRIS No.

NPS Office Use Only

Project No: 9290

Instructions: Read the instructions carefully before completing application. No certification will be made unless a completed application form has been received. Type or print clearly in black ink. If additional space is needed, use continuation sheets or attach blank sheets.

1. Name of property: 511 Franklin St.
 Address of property: Street 511 Franklin St.
 City Corinth County Alcorn State MS Zip 38834
 Name of historic district: Downtown Corinth
 National Register district certified state or local district potential historic district

2. Check nature of request:
 certification that the building contributes to the significance of the above-named historic district (or National Register property) for the purpose of rehabilitation.
 certification that the structure or building and, where appropriate, the land area on which such a structure or building is located contributes to the significance of the above-named historic district for a charitable contribution for conservation purposes.
 certification that the building does not contribute to the significance of the above-named district.
 preliminary determination for individual listing in the National Register.
 preliminary determination that a building located within a potential historic district contributes to the significance of the district.
 preliminary determination that a building outside the period or area of significance contributes to the significance of the district.

3. Project contact:
 Name Stuart Green
 Street 409 Cruise St City Corinth
 State MS Zip 38834 Daytime Telephone Number 662-287-0330

4. Owner:
 I hereby attest that the information I have provided is, to the best of my knowledge, correct, and that I own the property described above. I understand that falsification of factual representations in this application is subject to criminal sanctions of up to \$10,000 in fines or imprisonment for up to five years pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 1001.
 Name Stuart Green Signature [Signature] Date 3/21/02
 Organization Beaver Co.
 Social Security or Taxpayer Identification Number 64-086 2082
 Street 409 Cruise St. City Corinth
 State MS Zip 38834 Daytime Telephone Number 662-287-0330

NPS Office Use Only
 The National Park Service has reviewed the "Historic Preservation Certification Application — Part 1" for the above-named property and hereby determines that the property:
 contributes to the significance of the above-named district (or National Register property) and is a "certified historic structure" for the purpose of rehabilitation.
 contributes to the significance of the above-named district and is a "certified historic structure" for a charitable contribution for conservation purposes in accordance with the Tax Treatment Extension Act of 1980.
 does not contribute to the significance of the above-named district.
 Preliminary Determinations:
 appears to meet the National Register Criteria for Evaluation and will likely be listed in the National Register of Historic Places if nominated by the State Historic Preservation Officer according to the procedures set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.
 does not appear to meet the National Register Criteria for Evaluation and will likely not be listed in the National Register.
 appears to contribute to the significance of a potential historic district, which will likely be listed in the National Register of Historic Places if nominated by the State Historic Preservation Officer.
 appears to contribute to the significance of a registered historic district but is outside the period or area of significance as documented in the National Register nomination or district documentation on file with the NPS.
 does not appear to qualify as a certified historic structure.
 Date 4/2/2002 National Park Service Authorized Signature [Signature] National Park Service Office/Telephone No: NPS / TPS
 See Attachments

HISTORIC PRESERVATION
CERTIFICATION APPLICATION—
PART 1

NPS Office Use Only

511 Franklin St.
Property Name
511 Franklin St.
Property Address

Project Number:

5. Description of physical appearance:

Two-Story, two-bay, load-bearing brick masonry commercial building with Colonial Revival influence, built ca. 1925-1930 and altered ca. 1965-1970; it occupies one lot unit. The parapet is capped with a cast stone coping above a simple dentilled frieze as cornice. The windows are set within plain reveals and contain 1/1 DHSL. The street level was altered in ca. 1965-1970 with a veneer of Roman brick and a replacement metal-frame storefront system. A wide Roman brick band is featured above the storefront, pierced by three square louvered vents. The former single storefront and side pedestrian door was altered to create two store front spaces; they are now both side-left single-light doors with single-light transoms, flanked right by single display windows above a single-light glass bulkhead.

Date of Construction: ca. 1925-1930 Source of Date: USDI NPS NRHP Continuation Sheet
Date(s) of Alteration(s): ca. 1965-1970 for Comm. MS Downtown Historic District
Has building been moved? yes no. If so, when? _____

6. Statement of significance:

See attached.

7. Photographs and maps.

Attach photographs and maps to application.

Continuation sheets attached: yes no

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National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page # 1 Downtown Historic District

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Downtown Historic District of Corinth, Mississippi is a locally significant central business district environment that has evolved through time from ca. 1855 to ca. 1941. The period of significance for the district is defined as beginning in 1855 with the establishment of the basic street grid and subdivision plan for the district by the Mitchell and Mask Survey, which established the fundamental pattern shaping the evolved character of buildings and streetscapes throughout the historic period. The historic period concludes with the onset of World War Two, after which was seen a significant general change in building design, construction methods and development patterns in the district and Corinth as a whole. The district possesses significance under Criterion A in the area of Commerce for its importance as the historic commercial center of Alcorn County and as a center of trade serving the larger rural region beyond the county's borders. Under Criterion C in the area of Architecture, the district possesses a locally-significant collection of historic commercial buildings representing design trends common in America during late-19th and early-20th century, the work of known skilled architects and unknown designers, builders and construction tradesmen. The district also represents the importance of railroad transportation in the development of Corinth.

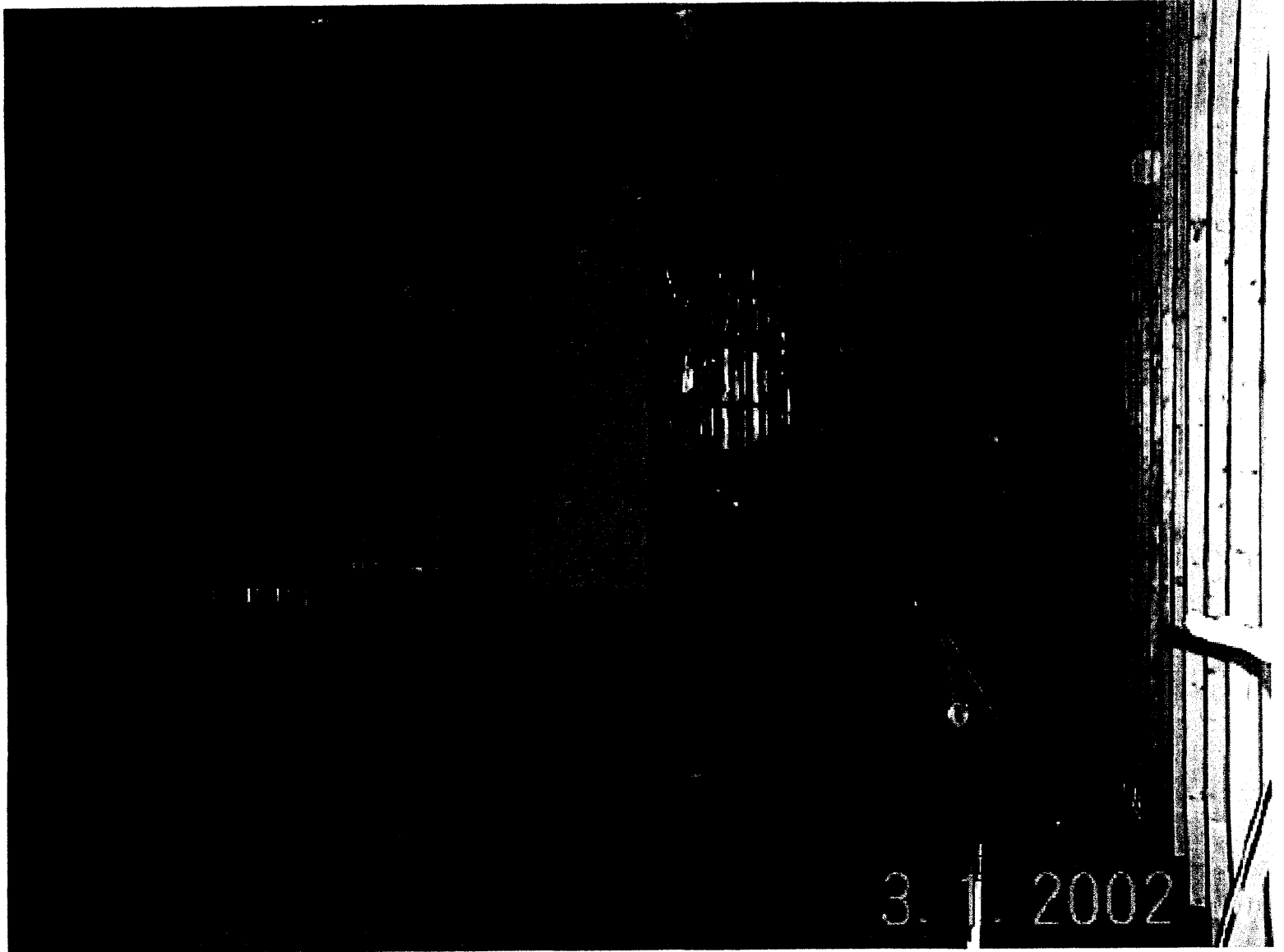
The origins of Corinth as a community are tied to its continuing railroad heritage; an association that has brought it periods of both prosperity and near ruin. Many communities near the long, shared border of Tennessee, Mississippi and Alabama benefited from the successful effort to link the Mississippi River and the Atlantic Ocean with the opening of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad in 1857. However, it was Corinth alone that was granted the chance to prosper from the establishment of two rail links, the Memphis & Charleston and the Mobile & Ohio, the latter completed in 1861. The placement of the survey lines in 1854 for both railroads crossed in a remote corner of old Tishomingo County in Mississippi, thus establishing the opportunity for a new community, one to serve as a trade magnet for the vast cotton plantations of western Tennessee and northeast Mississippi.

Organization of a formal community was made possible by Houston Mitchell and Hamilton Mask in 1855 with the purchase of a half-section of land surrounding the planned rail crossing (ACHA, pg. 6). The two men laid out a gridded plan of lots and streets as the matrix for "Cross City", as the community was first called. The astonishing growth of the community over the next year lead to its incorporation in March of 1856, with the more formal name of Corinth (ACHA, pg. 7).

The growth of Corinth was not like many other "boom" towns, where buildings of a temporary quality defined the streetscape for their initial decades. As revealed through the sketchbooks of M.A. Miller (1830- ?) drawn in 1860, the new town contained numerous brick business houses and substantial residences, a community already containing a population of 2,800 (Sanders, pg. 57). Though none of the commercial buildings sketched

511 Franklin St.
Corinth, MS

Interior
Looking towards rear.



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Section number 8 Page # 2 Downtown Historic District

by Miller survive today, many did survive well into the twentieth century-- a testament to their permanence and serviceability as well as to the growing economic significance of the community. The survival of these structures also insured the survival of the lot pattern of the Mitchell and Mask Survey in shaping the character of new construction in the many decades following the Civil War.

There was little time to relish the significance of the opening of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad in the early months of 1861. The link of the two railroads established Corinth as the most significant transportation hub in the western portion of the Deep South-- perhaps second only to Atlanta in all of the South. With it, under the dark clouds of War Corinth became a target; the one military objective that occupied the focus of Federal attention in the planning of the Western Campaign of 1862 (For further information, see the nomination for the Siege and Battle of Corinth, NHL 5/8/1991). As a city, Corinth emerged from the Civil War scarred but not broken. The infrastructure was damaged, but not irreparable; in spite of the ravages of battle, a majority of business houses and residences were left standing. The strong agricultural trade base of the region allowed the economy to rebound rapidly, essentially "picking up where it left off" prior to the War. With the renewed economy came the lure of investment for manufacturing concerns to both process the harvest and produce other goods of regional need.

The service and distribution industries rebounded first, especially with the resumption of regular rail service on the Memphis & Charleston line in 1867. Brick Italianate commercial buildings and multiple blocks sprung up along Cruise and Waldron Streets to house new business activity, largely cotton brokerages and dry goods concerns. Some of the earliest of these structures are now altered beyond recognition, but others retain a great deal of architectural integrity. Excellent examples of buildings from this early period are those that form the ca. 1870-75 quarter block at the southeast corner of Waldron and Fillmore Streets, which include the addresses of 410 and 412 Waldron Street and 502 and 504 Fillmore Street (CPC, Deed Abstracts). Nearly identical in design and detail are the properties at 602 and 604 Waldron Street, the designs of which suggest a common builder with those at the corner of Fillmore.

More exuberant examples of the Italianate were constructed in the late 1870s, perhaps as a reflection of the continuing prosperity of Corinth and the recovery of the national economy from the depression of 1872-75. Rather than the flattened features of the simpler form of the Italianate, these structures were built with complex corbeled facades of brick that reflected the work of highly skilled brick masons, metal smiths and joiners. Perhaps the highest expressions of the work of these unknown tradesmen survive in the two-part commercial block at 511-513 Cruise Street, which possesses Tudor and Romanesque-influenced joinery in the window sashes set within segmental-arched reveals with bold, deeply-corbeled hoods. Equally intriguing are the two sets of commercial blocks located at 405-407-409 Cruise and 507-509 Cruise, which feature *elaborate*

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page # 3 Downtown Historic District

designs of corbeled cornices, friezes and panels, decorative cast iron vents and deep, bracketed sheet metal cornices.

Another reason for the rapid recovery of Corinth was its unique relationship with its two railroads in servicing the needs of passengers and crews as well as freight. Here, freight was transferred from south-bound trains to west-bound trains, and vice-versa, to move finished materials from the Atlantic to the upper Mid-West or to move raw cotton from the South to the finishing mills of the East. As important, though, was the transfer of passengers and crews, who would have to wait hours (if not a day or two) to catch the appropriate connecting train to their destination. Hotels, restaurants, taverns and other concerns served the needs of passengers passing through town. The antebellum Tishomingo Hotel may have been first to serve this market, but it was the Cox Hotel, the Corinth House and the Waldron Hotels, no longer extant, among perhaps a dozen other boarding houses that served this market during the last half of the nineteenth century and well into the twentieth century.

Development of a local industrial base also emerged from the prosperity of the 1870s, beginning with Thomas B. Young's cotton mill in the early part of the decade, which later became the Alcorn Woolen Mills in 1889. The Adams and Ketchum Foundry was established in 1875 gave way to the W. T. Adams Machine Company in 1879, a massive concern producing sawmills, steam engines, boilers, gins and other mill supplies (ACHA, pg. 23). Its contribution to the architecture of Corinth was the Adams cast iron commercial storefront, examples of which survive at 512 Cruise (ca. 1880-85) and 614 Cruise (1904).

The connection of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad at Corinth provided a unique link between Corinth and the forests of Southern Mississippi, making Corinth an early center for the yellow pine lumber trade beginning in the ca. 1880s. Saw mills, planing mills, stave and spoke mills, and sash and door mills were developed in Corinth to transform lumber into saleable goods. The importance of the lumber industry led Corinth to become a major center for lumber products, second only to Memphis by the outbreak of World War One (ACHA, pg. 24). Related industries sprang up to serve the machinery needs of the lumber trade, such as the Corinth Engine and Boiler Works, later reorganized in 1907 as the Corinth Machinery Company (Williams, pg. 53-54).

The opening of the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railroad Bridge across the Mississippi River at Memphis in 1892 greatly changed the economy of the Mid-South region, and it appears that this principal connection with the new states of the Southwest provided a lasting benefit to Corinth as well. Surprisingly, the manufacture of clothing became a major industry by the turn of the century. The Corinth Clothing Company, the Corinth Woolen Mills, the Weaver Pants Company and a number of smaller concerns all were operating in Corinth between ca. 1895 and 1910 (ACHA, pg. 24-25).

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National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page # 4 Downtown Historic District

Though the population of Corinth only stood at approximately 1,500 in the U.S. Census of 1900, the sheer number of its diverse retail commercial environment demonstrated the city's importance in serving the needs of a very large trade region in the surrounding counties and neighboring states. This prominence is reflected in many of the commercial buildings built in the decades surrounding the turn of the century.

Though the Italianate continued to be a favorite design for the building of many retail stores between 1890 and 1910, the Romanesque Revival made its appearance in about 1895 following the national trend. Major buildings like the Baxter Block (506-508 Waldron, 1898, B.M. Nelson, builder) were constructed as bold, new contributions to the business district in the Romanesque Revival style, rendered here in corbeled brick treatments. Other business houses were built in the brick mason's interpretation of the Romanesque, including the Bramlett Hardware Store (602-604 Cruise, ca. 1900-04) and the two-part commercial block at 516-518 Cruise Street, completed between ca. 1895 and 1900.

Of the buildings constructed in the Romanesque Revival, two structures were without peer in Corinth and can be argued to rival any in the state. The first was the massive four-and-one-half-story Opera House of Corinth, built in 1903-1904 to the designs of Hubert T. McGee (1864-1946) of Memphis, which occupied nearly a half-block at the northwest corner of Foote and Fillmore Streets (NEMM). Unfortunately, this structure was destroyed in the devastating fire of 1924. The other building of great note, though, has survived as a key landmark of the district-- the old Citizen's Savings Bank building, located at 601 Cruise Street. Built in the same year as the Opera House, the Citizen's Savings Bank was designed by local designer B.F. Liddon (1876-1952). In this structure, H.H. Richardson's intent for the Romanesque Revival style was continued in the heavy-appearance of the rough-faced ashlar masonry of the facade as interpreted by Liddon's talented hand. It has well-proportioned semi-circular arched windows and doors, Corinthian C-scroll frieze, corner tower, and corner entrance with a Romanesque Corinthian column supporting the tower-- all combine to make this a memorable part of the Downtown district.

B.F. Liddon is an important figure in Corinth history, one who greatly affected the physical and cultural climate of Corinth during the first half of the twentieth century. Born in Corinth in 1876, Liddon was educated in local schools and attended both Princeton and Cornell for short periods-- his year at Cornell was spent in the School of Agriculture in 1895. Following his return to Corinth to marry in 1898, he entered the banking business, establishing the Citizen's Savings Bank in 1903-04 in partnership with his father. It was at this point that his adept talent for architecture was begun; he was seemingly self-taught in design and proportion. Later buildings in Downtown Corinth designed by Liddon include the Beaux-Arts influenced Gem Theater (1913, 605 Cruise Street, later Pickwick Theater, ca. 1930s) and the Colonial Revival-influenced Corinth

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page # 5 Downtown Historic District

Coliseum (404-408 Taylor Street, 1924, NR 8/21/1980), along with the renovation of the ill-fated Ace Theater (403 Cruise Street, 1942). At least two residences were also designed by Liddon, including his own home at Webster and Bunch Streets. He died in 1952 (ACHA, 394-395).

The architectural climate of Corinth following the turn of the twentieth century does not show any dramatic "break" with the stylistic traditions begun in the nineteenth century. Indeed, the survival of the forms of the Italianate lasted well into the 1920s, even in the design of retail buildings. Examples of "later" forms of the Italianate include 308 Taylor (1913), 405 Waldron (ca. 1909-13) and 706-708 Cruise (1915-20) [Of general note, it seems that twentieth century versions of the Italianate feature segmental-arched window reveals but the window sashes do not possess a curving top sash to fit the arch. Nineteenth century versions of Italianate buildings generally do possess arched top sashes where surviving sashes are present]. The Romanesque Revival, as opposed to the Italianate, seems to have run its course in Corinth by ca. 1910.

Commercial adaptations of the Colonial Revival style crept into popularity in Downtown Corinth soon after the turn of the twentieth century and remained popular until the 1930s. As in the Italianate and Romanesque, the style was adapted for modest interpretations by builders and brick masons. In many cases, the simplified Colonial Revival structure might only possess a corbeled, dentilled frieze or modillioned cornice as its "Colonial" trait. An example is 607 Cruise Street (ca. 1906), where the modillioned cornice is rendered as a part of its ashlar-veneered facade, and 503-505 Cruise Street, which possesses only a dentilled frieze as an indication of its Colonial Revival style. A notable example of the these modest treatments of the Colonial Revival is 512 Waldron Street (1915-20), with dentilled friezes employed as cornice treatments on its unique, two-level storefront.

Two rare surviving examples of a commercial form of the Craftsman style were built in Corinth in the years surrounding World War One. The first example of this unusual commercial style is the old Telephone Office Building, constructed in 1914 at 612-614 Waldron Street. The bracketed pent roof running above its second story windows is a clear reflection of a Craftsman approach to an urban commercial building, as opposed to the more common, one-story "suburban" commercial structure in the Craftsman style. The other major example of the Craftsman style in the district is the Corinth Depot, constructed at the intersection of the two railroad lines in ca. 1917 (CPC Abstracts). This V-shaped depot building was built to replace an earlier structure of ca. 1875-1880, the result of a fire. The Depot is a particularly fine example of the Craftsman style that employs a mixture of materials within the elements of style that include low-pitched, wide overhanging roofs, battered brick piers supporting gable-front entrance porticoes, and exposed roof framing materials.

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Section number 8 Page # 6 Downtown Historic District

Fires also played other roles in reshaping the face of Downtown Corinth between ca. 1917 and ca. 1925; the resulting "in-fill" construction extended the variety of architectural styles that contribute to its particular character. The first of these major fires occurred in 1917, destroying the Alcorn County Courthouse, originally built in 1880. The current courthouse structure rose in its place to the designs of N.W. Overstreet (n.d.) of Jackson, Mississippi, and was dedicated in 1918. Overstreet's design for the courthouse emerged as a Neo-Classical Revival structure rendered in brick and terra cotta, detailed with elements of the Prairie style. The Alcorn County project was one of two courthouse projects for Overstreet in 1918, the other being the Ponotoc County Courthouse. Other major Mississippi commissions in Overstreet's career include the Hotel Chester in Starkville (1925) and the Banker's Trust Plaza in Jackson (1925).

The most devastating of fires to visit the Downtown of Corinth occurred in December of 1924, destroying the entire block containing the 1903-04 Opera House (bound by Foote, Fillmore, Waldron and Franklin Streets) and spilling west across Fillmore Street to damage the U.S. Post Office (1912-13) and the First National Bank (now National Bank of Commerce), then under construction. The rebuilding process following the fire would go on for four years.

Built in 1912-13 in the Neo-Classical Revival style, the Corinth Post Office (515 Fillmore Street) was designed originally to face Foote Street prior to the fire of 1924. Photographs of the aftermath show the building gutted, though the colonnaded portico of the north (front) facade was largely undamaged. The process of rebuilding the structure required four years of time, with the new structure emerging with entrances on both Foote and Fillmore Streets (For further information, see the nomination for the Old U.S. Post Office, NR 1/29/1992). The other surviving casualty of the fire was the First National Bank building (501 Fillmore Street), which was begun in 1923 in the Beaux Arts style to the designs of A. F. Huesler of the St. Louis Bank Equipment Company-- something of an early "design-build" firm serving the specialized needs of the banking industry (Sandy, 1923, 1924). Construction of the bank building was literally days from completion when the fire struck, resulting in the loss of most of the stone on the east side of the building facing Fillmore Street. Replacing the stone required six months of additional work.

An important new building to arise on the burned block was the Corinth Bank and Trust building (later Security Bank, now Alcorn County Chancery Court, 501-503 Waldron, 1925), designed by William J. Hanker (1876-ca. 1959) of the important Memphis architectural firm of Hanker and Cairns, later Hanker and Heyer (Sandy, 1924). This rich Neo-Classical styled bank building employed a combination of bright red brick in contrast with white marble columns and trim to lend the structure great visual distinction. The combined effect of this building with the neighboring First National Bank and old Post Office buildings creates an important grouping of distinctive, high-styled landmarks.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Rebuilding work that took place in the burned-out block appears to have contributed to the introduction of aspects of the Commercial Minimalist and Art Moderne architectural styles in Corinth. The stripped-down detailing and smooth surfaces of the Commercial Minimalist are best seen in the buildings at 509, 511, 513, and 515 Waldron Street (ca. 1925, attributed to B.F. Liddon), built as a continuous block but with alternating variations of styling to provide each address with a sense of individuality. A transitional variation of the Minimalist style mixed with vestiges of the Colonial Revival is the continuous four-part block located at 510-514 Fillmore Street, built in 1925-26. While the cornices are Classical/ Colonial in origin, the yellow ("Milwaukee") brick and panel patterns of small stone blocks are from the Minimalist approach. Other good examples can be seen at 606 and 608-610 Cruise, where the absence of decoration reflects the Minimalist style.

Concurrent with the redevelopment of the fire-damaged areas of Downtown was the general redevelopment of the portion of Downtown south of the Norfolk-Southern Railroad tracks. Prior to ca. 1920, this area of the downtown served as a transitional-use area, sandwiched between the industrial uses of the Adams Machine Company along Tate Street and the retail area of Downtown north of the tracks. A jumble of railroad hotels, retail shops, residences, warehouses, mills and even the antebellum county jail (or "calaboose") were all located here through the 1920s. Sanborn maps for this area of Corinth indicate a nearly complete replacement of all structures in this area between 1909 and 1924. The existing mixture of warehouse buildings, multiple-unit blocks of retail shops, and automotive service buildings suggests a strong shift in the development pattern of the community, likely the result of increased industrial development in the area to its south. Notable contributions to the architectural variety of the district are industrial variations of the Minimalist style, like the warehouses at 200 and 208 Franklin Street. These structures feature the same restrained approaches to detailing and smooth surfaces as in the more retail-oriented structures of Downtown.

Construction continued in various parts of the district throughout the late 1920s and well into the 1930s in Corinth, though the amount of activity diminished greatly with the onset of the Great Depression. Even so, several notable buildings were constructed to fill out the architectural variety of the district. Of substantial interest is the sole Spanish Colonial Revival commercial structure in the district, the fanciful McPeters Funeral Home (710 Waldron Street), built in ca. 1925-30. Built as a free-standing structure, the McPeters Funeral Home was designed in a more residential-like appearance than commercial buildings confined to smaller lots. However, the use of stuccoed surfaces, tiled parapets and pent roofs, colonettes dividing window bays, etc., all provide a distinguished nod to the style.

The final historical style of importance to Corinth's Downtown district is the Art Moderne. Three notable examples of variations on the

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Art Moderne theme are worthy of individual note, beginning with the old Dr. Hill's Clinic Building at 607 Fillmore Street (ca. 1935-37). This structure represents something of a transition of the Commercial Minimalist to the Art Moderne-- the contrasting colors of brick and stone delineate piers with panel-like treatments appear to survive from Minimalist design, but the sawtooth decoration of stone belt courses and the complex stone medallion treatment near the cornice is taken directly from the traits of the Art Moderne.

Elements of the Art Moderne are also visible on the former service station building at 600 Fillmore Street (ca. 1930-35). While this structure also represents an early landmark reflecting the arrival of the automobile age in Corinth, its design elements are mostly Art Moderne, including its banded cornice, recessed lintel treatment and the use of stacked pylons of brick to break the parapet line of the roof. However, the most important example of the Art Moderne surviving in Corinth is the old Buick dealership (816 Waldron Street, ca. 1930-35). The "streamline" phase of Art Moderne is reflected in the curved corner of this structure, which contains an unbroken strip of large display windows wrapping the corner of both the Waldron and Cass Street facades. The stylized design of the pierced-stone "Buick" sign above the windows on the corner is a clear indication of the design origin of the building, as is the entrance on Waldron which features a fine stacked-pylon treatment in its entrance surround.

The historic period for the significance of Corinth's Downtown Historic District realistically draws to a close in 1941 with the onset of World War Two. Following this date, the design of structures dramatically changed away from the characteristics of the historical styles to much more Modernist influences. In turn, the district's importance as the center of Corinth's commerce began to wane, caused by shifting residential development, shifting industrial development and strip commercial development along U.S. Highway 72 outside of the core of Downtown. The district still retains importance as an office and service environment to Corinth and Alcorn County as a whole, though far less than any time during the historical period.

In conclusion, the Downtown Historic District is significant to the history of Corinth and Alcorn County for its contributions to the development of commerce in its trade region, and for the number and wide architectural variety of significant structures developed to serve the banking, retail, service and governmental functions of this community. The district also represents the importance of railroad transportation in the development of Corinth.