city, town

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

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

See instructions in How to Complete National Register Forms

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For NPS use only

date entered

state

Type all entries—complete applicable sections Name historic Brookhaven City Hall and/or common Old City Hall Loca N/A not for publication street & number Whitworth Aven<del>ue</del> Brookhaven N/A vicinity of city, town Mississippi state code 28 county Lincoln code 085 Classification Status **Present Use** Category Ownership district  $X_{-}$  public  $\underline{X}$  occupied agriculture museum  $\overline{X}$  building(s) X commercial private unoccupied park educational both \_ work in progress \_ structure \_ private residence **Public Acquisition** Accessible \_\_ site entertainment \_ religious N/A in process  $\underline{X}$  yes: restricted government scientific \_ object being considered \_ yes: unrestricted industrial \_ transportation no military other: **Owner of Property** City of Brookhaven name P. O. Box 560 street & number Brookhaven N/A vicinity of Mississippi city, town state **Location of Legal Description** Office of the Chancery Clerk courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Lincoln County Courthouse street & number South First Street Brookhaven state Mississippi city, town Representation in Existing Surveys N/A title has this property been determined eligible? date federal state county \_\_ depository for survey records

### 7. Description

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

The city hall building is a two-story brick structure that was built in 1910. The building is located on the corner of Whitworth Avenue and Chickasaw Street in downtown Brookhaven next to the railroad right-of-way in railroad park. (It was a tradition during that era to build as close to the railroad as possible since that was the main mode of transportation.) Designed by Paul R. Henckle, this Colonial Revival structure, which is topped by a flat roof, is three bays wide and five bays deep. Double-hung windows, which interrupt the buttered-brick walls at regular intervals, produce formally arranged elevations.

An approach of marble steps leads to the double-door front entrance of the rectangular-plan building. Framed by sidelights and a transom, this portal is shielded by a diminutive, one-bay portico, the balustraded roof of which is supported by massive columns. Tile letters, set in the landing, proclaim the name of the building: City Hall. Flanking the entrance are double windows with one-over-one sashes. A continuous sill, which is interrupted by the center-bay doorway, unites the apertures of the first level while defining the upper limit of the cast stone base. Separating the first and second levels is a belt course which wraps around the structure.

On the second story, modified Ionic pilasters define the three bays of the primary elevation. The round-arch apertures are filled by double-hung windows, the upper sashes of which terminate in a fan motif. The arched, window surrounds are highlighted by keystones and flanking blocks. Surmounting the center bay is a cast stone panel in which the name of the building appears. A prominent modillioned cornice surmounted by a solid balustrade accentuates the top of the structure.

Inside, on the ground level, the floors are of edge-grained pine and the walls are of plaster. Beaded-board wainscoting adorns the lower portions of the walls in the divided hallway. The ceilings in this section of the building rise to a height of fourteen feet, and from them hang three brass chandeliers original to the structure. Also, two walk-in Moshler safes, which are still functional, are present on this level.

Leading to the second floor from the front foyer area is a prominent staircase. Dominating this level is the courtroom which measures 46'6" x 49'. It features an embossed, 20' ceiling from which is suspended a ten-light brass chandelier. A balustrade separates the public area from the attorneys' section and bench.

Currently, the Brookhaven-Lincoln County Chamber of Commerce, the building's tenant, is restoring the building and the exterior sunken garden on its north side.

#### 8. Significance

Period prehistoric 1400–1499 1500–1599 1600–1699 1700–1799 1800–1899 X 1900–	Areas of Significance—C archeology-prehistoric agricultureX_ architecture art commerce communications	community plar conservation conservation economics education engineering		re religion science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater transportation other (specify
Specific dates	1910	Builder/Architect	Builder Contractor - Fra	zier & Bossich
			Architect - Paul R. Henc	ckle

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The former Brookhaven City Hall, occupying a prominent site on the corner of Whitworth Avenue and Chickasaw Street, is an outstanding example of a Colonial Revival institutional building. Erected in 1910 it was used continuously as the municipal building until 1981, housing offices for the mayor, tax collector, city clerk, and water department, in addition to accommodating the public library and a capacious courtroom.

Architecturally, City Hall is an eloquent expression of the Colonial Revival style, distinguished by its detailing, formality and symmetry. During the early twentieth century, a proud and prosperous era, other grand buildings were erected in Brookhaven; however, those structures—including the Post Office, the First Methodist Church, Lampton Auditorium, and the railroad depot—complement rather than humble the former municipal building. Bold exterior features such as the modillion—enriched cornice, the Ionic pilasters with florid capitals, and the Classical—inspired frontispiece render the structure distinctive.

Immediately after the turn-of-the-century, civic pride, initially channeled into efforts to erect a fire station in Brookhaven, gathered sufficient momentum to generate public support for the construction of a grand municipal building. Financed by municipal bonds (\$12,000 at 5% interest) and completed in 1910, City Hall, which abuts the 1909 firehouse, was the principal manifestation of this community spirit. Here, comfortable and commodious spaces, which facilitated the day-to-day operation of the municipal government, were allocated for the following officials/offices: the mayor, tax collector, city clerk, and water department. Moreover, community facilities such as the public library and the meeting room/courthouse, which functioned as a hall for community events, were housed in the edifice.

9. Ma	ajor Bibl	iographical	Refere	nces	
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Daily Le	ader. Februa	ry, 1981.			
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state	N/A	code	county		code
state	N/A	code	county		code
name/title	Charleigh D.	Ford, Jr., Executincoln County Cham		sident  date April 1,	1983
street & nun	nber City Hal	1 - Whitworth Aven	ue	telephone (601	) 833-1411
city or town	Brookhaven			state Missis	sippi
12. S	tate His	toric Prese	rvation	Officer C	ertification
The evaluate	ed significance of t	this property within the st	ate is:		
	national	state	X_ local		
665), I hereb according to	y nominate this pr	operty for inclusion in the rocedures set forth by the	National Regist	ter and certify that it h Service.	ct of 1966 (Public Law 89– nas been evaluated
title Depu	ity State Hist	oric Preservation	Officer	date	April 5, 1983
For NPS	use only				

Attest:

Chief of Registration

date

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

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

City Hall, Lincoln County, Mississippi
Continuation sheet Ite

Item number

9

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9 - MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

<u>Lincoln County Times.</u> July 29, 1909; September 2, 1909; September 16, 1909; September 30, 1909; October 14, 1909; October 21, 1909; October 28, 1909; November 4, 1909; November 21, 1909.

Semi-Weekly Leader. December 11, 1909; January 1, 1910.

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