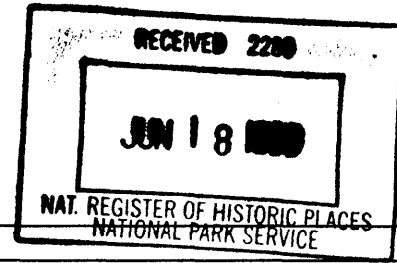


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

2/29



1. Name of Property

historic name:

other names/site number: Downtown Brookhaven Historic District

2. Location

street & number: roughly bounded by Court Street, W. Chickasaw St., S. First St. and the intersection of W. Cherokee and W. Monticello
city or town: Brookhaven vicinity _____
state: Mississippi code MS county Lincoln code 085 zip code 39602

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Kenneth H. P. Paul JUNE 3, 1999
Signature of certifying official 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

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): _____

Edson H. Beall _____
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action
2.15.99

5. Classification

Ownership of Property: Private
 Public-local
 Public-federal

Number of Resources within Property:
 (Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Category of Property: District

Contributing	Noncontributing	
69	33	buildings
1		sites
		structures
3		objects
73	33	Total

Name of related multiple property listing:

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 5

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:

DOMESTIC: single dwelling	GOVERNMENT: city hall
DOMESTIC: secondary structure	GOVERNMENT: post office
DOMESTIC: hotel	LANDSCAPE: park
COMMERCE/TRADE: department store	RECREATION AND CULTURE: theater
COMMERCE/TRADE: financial institution	RECREATION AND CULTURE: auditorium
COMMERCE/TRADE: warehouse	RECREATION AND CULTURE: monument
COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store	RELIGION: religious facility
COMMERCE/TRADE: restaurant	RELIGION: church-related residence
EDUCATION: college	SOCIAL: meeting hall

Current Functions:

DOMESTIC: single dwelling	EDUCATION: library
DOMESTIC: secondary structure	GOVERNMENT: post office
COMMERCE/TRADE: department store	LANDSCAPE: park
COMMERCE/TRADE: financial institution	RECREATION AND CULTURE: auditorium
COMMERCE/TRADE: warehouse	RECREATION AND CULTURE: monument
COMMERCE/TRADE: restaurant	RELIGION: religious facility
COMMERCE/TRADE: professional	RELIGION: church-related residence
COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store	SOCIAL: meeting hall

7. Description

Architectural Classification(s):

Italianate	Colonial Revival
Queen Anne	Craftsman/Bungalow
Late Gothic Revival	Art Deco
Classical Revival	

Materials:

foundation: Brick, Stucco, Concrete

roof: Tin, Asphalt, Asbestos, Ceramic Tile

walls: Weatherboard, Brick, Stucco, Concrete, Asbestos

other:

Narrative Description:

See Continuation Sheets

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Downtown Brookhaven Historic District
Brookhaven, Lincoln County, MS

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The proposed Downtown Brookhaven Historic District is composed of 107 buildings, 3 objects, and 1 site which comprise the historic downtown of Brookhaven, Lincoln County, Mississippi. The district includes the campus of Whitworth College, established in 1859, and in use as an educational facility until the 1980s. The campus has been an integral part of downtown Brookhaven since the founding of the city and is relatively intact from the early part of the 1900s. The district is fairly compact and is laid out along a grid pattern common to small towns along the Illinois Central Railroad. The character of the district is primarily commercial, although, as in most small towns, the downtown also includes religious and governmental buildings as well as a few houses. In addition, the presence of the Whitworth campus (though now mostly unused) lends a distinct educational element to the mix of property types in the district.

Brookhaven is notable for its high concentration of relatively large and ornate commercial, governmental, religious, and institutional buildings. Some of these have been previously listed individually on the National Register: Union Station IC Passenger Depot and Freight Station (8/21/1980); Brookhaven City Hall (6/16/1983), U.S. Post Office (10/28/1983), Inez Hotel (10/21/1988), First Methodist Church (listed 11/17/1997).

The most monumental buildings in the downtown are located at the corners of the commercial blocks: the Inez Hotel [Inventory #48] and the old Commercial Bank building [Inventory #68] anchor the one hundred block of South Railroad Avenue, and the dominating McGrath Building [Inventory #69] is just across the street from the old Commercial Bank; while the Storm building [Inventory #90] and old City Hall [Inventory #94] anchor the 200 block of South Whitworth Avenue; in addition, the Masonic Hall (replaced by a new Hall in 1953 after the old three-story building burned) stood at the corner of S. Jackson and W. Cherokee Street, just across the street from the very imposing U.S. Post Office [Inventory #25]; the Bank of Brookhaven (replaced by a 1980s building) was across the street from the Storm Building, on the northwest corner of W. Cherokee and S. Whitworth. Three of the four churches in the district are also located on corners: B'Nai Sholom Synagogue [Inventory #37], First Presbyterian Church [Inventory #46], and Episcopal Church of the Redeemer [Inventory #59]. Between these "anchor" buildings are less ornate, smaller-scale (not necessarily one-story) commercial buildings. Yet, even some of the buildings on the interiors of the blocks have high-style details; for example, the Brady building at 110 W. Cherokee [Inventory #7], the building beside McGrath at 207 S. Railroad Ave. [Inventory #70], and the two buildings with pressed tin facades--at 138 W. Cherokee Street [Inventory #24] and 210 S. Whitworth Street [Inventory #92].

The centrality of the railroad to Brookhaven's founding and evolution can be easily seen in the concentration of commercial development on either side of the tracks. Two full blocks of commercial buildings face the tracks, and another full block stretches westward along W. Cherokee Street, leading, not coincidentally, to the campus of

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Whitworth College. Thus, although commercial buildings do extend somewhat along other streets, such as East and West Monticello and East Cherokee, the core of activity is focused in a T-shaped area along the railroad and up West Cherokee Street to Whitworth College.

Since Lincoln County was created in 1871, and the courthouse square was not established until 1893, after the commercial area of Brookhaven had already had some time to develop, the square never played a central role in Brookhaven's development patterns.¹ The square is one block to the east of the railroad,² and has only a few commercial buildings on its east side. In fact, houses on its north side actually faced away from the courthouse, rather than fronting onto the square.³ The square is not included within the boundaries of this district because the courthouse, two jail buildings, chancery clerk's office, and agricultural services building, with construction dates extending from 1893 to 1941 were all torn down in the late 1970s to make way for a modern city and county governmental building, and the square thus lacks integrity to the historic period.

In general, commercial buildings within the district are attached, row buildings on long, narrow lots. Facades front directly on the sidewalk, which borders the street, and curbs and sidewalks are usually at least one foot higher (sometimes two) than the street, often with steps up at the curb. Brookhaven retains none of its brick streets. Commercial buildings tend to be one- to two-story structures, generally clad in brick or stucco, although pressed metal facades [Inventory #24, #92] and cornices [for example, Inventory #7, #11, #12, #68 (side elevation), #69] are not uncommon. Historically, the district possessed three three-story buildings--the ornate Masonic Hall on the southeast corner of S. Jackson Street and W. Cherokee Street; the Romanesque Inez Hotel at the southeast corner of Railroad and Monticello, and the Perkins Furniture building at the northwest corner of Whitworth and Monticello. Only the Perkins building [Inventory #49A] and the Inez Hotel [Inventory #48] remain, however, the Masonic Hall having burned in the early 1950s. Cast-iron pilasters are not common in the district, perhaps having been covered with other materials or simply not popularly used in building in Brookhaven. Most of the commercial buildings are characterized by a parapet, cornice, and signboard in the upper wall, and a three-part storefront, including transoms. First-story storefronts have suffered the greatest loss of integrity, very few original storefronts having survived [examples of those that have are at Inventory #47, #55, #88]. Several buildings have been severely altered in recent years, either with stucco veneers or aluminum

¹ The courthouse square in Lincoln County fits the pattern of the Lancaster square as shown in Price, Edward T. "The Central Courthouse Square in the American County Seat." *Common Places: Readings in American Vernacular Architecture*. (Upton, Dell, and John Michael Vlach, eds. Athens, GA: University of Georgia Press), pp. 131-133. The original 1890s courthouse was situated to the front (east) on the square rather than in the center, and the current 1980s governmental building is in a similar location.

² This is similar to Hazlehurst in Copiah County, Lincoln County's northern neighbor and just 20 miles up the Illinois Central mainline, which has a courthouse square one block west of the railroad. However, in Hazlehurst's case, the square was established in the 1870s, early in Hazlehurst's development, and thus today has more commercial buildings around it (although it too never actually developed a truly commercial courthouse square).

³ See Sanborn maps from 1896 and following.

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slipcovers. Many of these could be restored by the removal of the slipcover, and these buildings have a note at the end of the description.

In general, the churches and public buildings of the district are almost completely intact and have had very little alteration. Other types of buildings in the district are warehouses and houses. Two warehouses still exist in the district as separate buildings (other warehouses were built as additions to the rears of existing commercial buildings): a substantial, two-story, brick warehouse behind 117A W. Cherokee Street (although now attached, it predates the building in front of it) [Inventory #11B], and a gabled, metal building behind the car dealership at 130 E. Cherokee Street [Inventory #5B]. Several houses also remain in or near downtown (none in the most concentrated commercial sections), and most are intact and in use as either houses or offices. The houses range in style from Queen Anne to Craftsman, and the most high-style are those associated with the history of Whitworth College [Inventory #28, #30, #96E].

Whitworth College is situated on a large (approximately 8 acres) block, one block west of the railroad. The campus is casually landscaped, and sidewalks criss-cross the area called the quad. This area is no longer an actual quadrangle since Margaret Hall, a dormitory which formed the north side of the quad, has been demolished (in the 1980s). The eastern section of campus, known as East Campus and acquired by the college in 1899, is the most park-like area of the campus, with mature trees and bushes. The west section of campus features a line of three buildings--Enoch Hall, Elizabeth Cottage, and the YWCA Hut--that form the western side of the quad. All buildings on campus face to the east, toward S. Jackson Street. In addition, two houses on W. Cherokee Street were historically associated with the College--Fernwood Cottage [Inventory #28] and the President's House [Inventory #30]--although neither was originally built as part of the college campus.

Commercial buildings that have aluminum slipcovers or stuccoed facades have been listed as "non-contributing," usually with a notation that this could be changed to "contributing" if the slipcover were removed and the original features were still intact underneath. The exception to this rule is the building at 106 S. Whitworth Ave. [Inventory #79], where the narrow main facade is covered in vinyl slipcover, but the long side elevation is intact. Some buildings dating to the historic period have been counted as "non-contributing" because of re-bricked or stuccoed facades. In these cases, usually the entire facade has been altered beyond recognition. Storefront alterations alone, in general, are considered a normal change and within the acceptable limits of integrity unless the changes are extreme and encompass more than merely the original storefront. In addition, removal of metal cornices is not considered sufficient cause to list a building as "non-contributing."

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INVENTORY OF RESOURCES

C=Contributing Element; NC=Non-Contributing Element
PL=Previously listed on the National Register

The inventory is arranged alphabetically by street number in ascending numerical order. Buildings are classified as "contributing" (C) or non-contributing (NC) to the historic character of the district. Properties that have already been listed on the National Register are designated as "previously listed" (PL).

Cherokee Street, East

1. (NC) 114 E. Cherokee Street c.1892 (stuccoed facade)
One-story, stuccoed commercial building with rounded parapet and plain upper wall. Storefront consists of a glazed, metal door (recessed and off-center) with 1-light sidelight and 1-light transom, flanked by 2 metal-framed, plate-glass windows.
2. (NC) 116 E. Cherokee Street c.1900-1905 (stuccoed facade)
One-story, stuccoed commercial building with rounded parapet and plain upper wall. Storefront has four bays divided by wood (imitating metal) pilasters. Entrance is in the first bay, recessed with a double-leaf, glazed, wood door with 3-light segmental transom. Other three bays are multi-light windows with segmentally arched, 3-light transoms.
3. (NC) 118 E. Cherokee Street c.1900-1905 (stuccoed facade)
One-story, stuccoed commercial building with rounded parapet and plain upper wall. Transoms have been boarded. Storefront (N) features a recessed, glazed, metal door with 1-light sidelights and transom to the far right (W) of three, metal-framed, plate-glass windows.
4. (NC) 126 E. Cherokee Street c.1930 (metal slipcover, c.1975)
One-story, brick commercial building with flat parapet and upper wall clad in a metal slipcover. A flat, metal awning spans the facade (N), supported with metal rods. Storefront is clad in faux stone and has three bays, symmetrically spaced--a central, recessed entry (double-leaf, glazed, metal door) is flanked by 6-part, plate-glass windows.
**Potentially eligible for a change to contributing status if the metal slipcover and faux stone were removed.
- 5A. (C) 130 E. Cherokee Street c.1920 (enlarged, c.1940)
One-story, painted-brick car dealership with flat roof and parapet and a deep, chamfered, undercut porch resting on decorative-metal posts. Windows under the porch are plate-glass, wood-framed with 2-light transoms, and doors are 4-light, 2-panel wood. Bulkheads are 1-panel wood.
- 5B. (C) Warehouse. c.1940. Corrugated metal warehouse building with a corrugated-metal, gabled roof.

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Cherokee Street, West [PHOTO 1-STREETSCAPE]

6. (C) 100 block, W. Cherokee Street 1915 (re-built, 1996)
Steel sign over the entrance to W. Cherokee Street. First erected in 1915, the sign proclaims the town's motto: BROOKHAVEN, A Homeseeker's Paradise. The sign was taken down in 1942 after a decision by the city council to contribute steel to the war effort. In 1996, preservationists spearheaded a project to rebuild the sign to the same specifications as the original. Because of safety and financial concerns, however, the current sign does not boast the lighted letters of the original. The sign is listed as "contributing" under Criteria Consideration E. [PHOTO 1]
7. (C) 108½/110 W. Cherokee Street c.1875-80 Commercial Italianate
Two-story, painted-brick commercial building with gabled, raised-seam-metal roof behind a stepped parapet capped by corbelled brick and framed by a short pilaster on either end. A corbelled and dentilled, pressed-metal cornice decorates the upper wall. Second floor has three bays, each a 6/6 double-hung-sash, wood-framed window topped by segmental, 2-course-corbelled hood. Transoms have been covered with stucco. First story has, to the left (W), a 3-light, 3-panel wood door with 1-light transom and segmental hood, leading to the upper floor. To the right is an altered storefront, with glazed, metal door and transom, off-center, flanked by two metal-framed, plate-glass windows. An Art Deco, neon sign is attached in the transom area reading "art studio."
8. (NC) 111 W. Cherokee Street 1872 (slipcover, c.1965)
One-story, brick and stucco commercial building with a pedimented parapet framed by two pilasters on the corners, extending above the wall. The date "1872" is inscribed in the tympanum of the pediment. The upper wall of the facade (N) has been hidden by an aluminum slipcover, and a flat, metal awning shelters the storefront area. Storefront has been re-bricked with Roman brick. The central, single-leaf, glazed, metal door is recessed between two, metal-framed showcase areas.
**Potentially eligible for a change to "contributing" status if the aluminum slipcover were removed.
9. (C) 112 W. Cherokee Street c.1880 (facade alterations, c.1920)
One-story, painted-brick commercial building with stepped parapet and two-course corbelled cap. Facade (S) upper wall features a slightly recessed signboard, with no brickwork outline. Storefront has been altered-it is now totally recessed behind three round arches supported on two metal posts between the brick outer walls. Storefront consists of a 6-panel door to the left (W) of a bow window.
10. (NC) 114 W. Cherokee Street c.1885 (facade alterations, c.1970?)
One-story, stucco commercial building with gabled roof hidden by a flat, thick parapet. Upper wall has no decoration, and a shed-roof, asphalt-shingled awning spans the facade (S) supported on two brick pillars. Storefront is covered in modern brick and consists of a central, glazed, metal door flanked by two storefront windows.

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- 11A. (C) 117A W. Cherokee Street c.1925 (storefront alterations, c.1975)
Two-story, painted-brick commercial building with simple, concrete-capped parapet framed by a pilaster on each corner which rises from the transom area to just above the parapet wall. A rectangular signboard is delineated by the corbelled parapet above and a small, pressed-metal cornice below. Second story has two bays, each a paired 1/1 double-hung-sash, wood-framed window with concrete lintel and sill. Transom and storefront area is altered and covered in vertical-plank siding, unified with the storefront on 117B. A large, plate-glass windows slants back to the recessed entry.
- 11B. (C) Warehouse. c.1905-1910. Two-story, attached, brick warehouse to the rear.
12. (C) 117B W. Cherokee Street c.1910-15 (storefront alterations, c.1975)
Two-story, painted brick commercial building with a flat parapet and pressed-metal cornice. Cornice features brackets with rosettes on either end and tracery on the main portion. A two-course, corbelled stringcourse below the cornice creates a signband. Second floor has three bays, symmetrically spaced--each a 1/1 double-hung-sash, wood-framed windows topped by a fanlight transom. The three bays are joined visually by round-arched, corbelled hoods above and a two-course, continuous sill below. Two floweret tie rods are visible below the second-story windows. Transom area and storefront are completely covered in vertical-plank siding, and the first floor is now unified with 117A W. Cherokee. A small display window is to the left (E) and a second-floor access door is to the right (W).
13. (NC) 118 W. Cherokee Street c.1880 (facade alterations, c.1993)
One-story, Dryvit-clad, gabled-roof commercial building with a stepped parapet broken by small, rounded pilasters on either end, extending above the parapet and imitating the original, brick parapet configuration. Upper wall is unadorned, except for the parapet decoration. A shed, raised-seam-metal awning spans the facade (S), supported on three metal posts. The building is divided into two storefronts, as it was historically--left (W) storefront covers one-third, while right (E) storefront covers two-thirds. Left storefront has a 6-panel door with 1-light transom to the left of two tall, narrow plate-glass windows with transoms. Right storefront consists of five windows and transoms to the left of a door identical to that in the other storefront. Side and rear elevations remain uncovered, and a gabled parapet is still evident at the rear.
14. (NC) 119 W. Cherokee Street c.1970
One-story, scored-brick and concrete-block commercial building with a simple parapet topped by a concrete cap. A flat, metal awning is cantilevered from the wall, spanning the facade (N). Storefront has three bays, symmetrically spaced, with a central, recessed entry flanked by paired plate-glass windows on either side. Entry consists of a double-leaf, glazed, metal door with metal-framed sidelights and transom.
15. (NC) 120 W. Cherokee Street c.1895 (facade alterations, c.1955)
One-story commercial building with scored-stucco upper wall ending in a plain parapet. Stucco is scored to look like large blocks. A flat, metal awning spans the facade (S) supported with metal rods. Storefront consists of a central, recessed entrance flanked by two, large showcase areas. Entrance is a double-leaf, glazed, metal door with sidelights and transom. Bulkheads have been faced with Roman brick.
16. (NC) 121 W. Cherokee Street c.1960
One-story, concrete-block and brick commercial building with plain parapet, framed by two short pilasters at the corners, extending slightly above the wall. A pent, cloth awning spans the facade (N). Storefront has three bays, asymmetrically spaced, with an off-center door flanked by two plate-glass windows.

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17. (C) 124/126 W. Cherokee Street c.1935-40 Art Deco
Haven Theater
One and two-story, stucco movie theater with two stores on either side of the theater entrance. Theater sign forms a triangular, cantilevered awning over the whole facade (S), and a tall, round-edged, stucco projection extends straight up into the air above the awning, announcing the theater's name "Haven." Facade has three storefronts--the left (W) store has a paired, plate-glass window, metal-framed, slanting back to a glazed, metal door. The right (E) store is larger, with a central, glazed, metal door and transom flanked by two showcase areas. In between, to the left of center, is the theater entrance, sheltered with a rounded, stucco awning (below the main triangular awning) and featuring a semi-circular ticket booth with glass-brick wainscoting. [PHOTO 2]
18. (C) 127 W. Cherokee Street c.1880 (storefront alterations, c.1960)
Two-story, brown-brick commercial building topped by a plain parapet with metal cap. The original metal cornice (which this building shared with 129 W. Cherokee) has been removed, leaving a one to two-foot section of different-colored brick at the top of the facade (N). Two corbelled stringcourses create a signband in the upper wall, while the second floor has two bays, each a 1/1 double-hung-sash, wood-framed window with pedimented lintel and concrete sill. Transom area has been stuccoed, and the storefront is covered in a corrugated-metal slipcover. Storefront consists of a single-leaf, glazed, metal door with a one-light transom to the left of a paired plate-glass window.
19. (C) 128 W. Cherokee Street c.1920
One-story, stucco commercial building with stepped parapet and concrete cap. Storefront has been altered with the installation of metal-framed windows, taking up the space of the original windows and transoms. Three plate-glass windows are to the left (W) of a recessed entry, a glazed, metal door with 1-light working transom (wood-framed). Flat, metal awning has been removed. [PHOTO 2]
20. (C) 129 W. Cherokee Street c.1896-1900 (storefront alterations, c.1960)
Two-story, red-brick commercial building topped by a plain parapet with metal cap. The original metal cornice (which this building shared with 127 W. Cherokee) has been removed, leaving a one to two-foot section of different-colored brick at the top of the building. Upper wall below the cornice area features a small signband distinguished by two stringcourses of corbelling. The second floor has four bays, symmetrically spaced, each a 1/1 double-hung-sash, wood-framed window with round-arched transom. A two-course, corbelled stringcourse defines four round-arched lintels. On the lower story, the transom area has been covered in stucco and the storefront consists of a double-leaf, glazed, metal door recessed in the center and flanked by plate-glass windows angled back from the facade wall to the door. A 1-light door with 1-light transom is to the far left, providing a second-floor entrance.
21. (C) 130 W. Cherokee Street c.1920 (storefront alterations, c.1960)
Two-story, brick commercial building with plain, metal-capped parapet. Cornice area consists of four courses of corbelled brick. A rectangular signboard in the upper wall is slightly recessed and is outlined in a basketweave pattern (on edge). Second floor has two bays, each a paired, 1/1 double-hung-sash, wood-framed window with concrete sill. Transoms have been covered in metal, and a flat, metal awning spans the facade (S), supported with metal rods. First floor consists of a glazed, metal door with 1-light transom to the far left (W), leading to the upper floor, and a storefront area to the right (E). Storefront is asymmetrically spaced, with single-leaf, glazed, metal door to the right of center and recessed, flanked by two showcase areas. [PHOTO 2]

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22. (NC) 131 W. Cherokee Street 1953
Masonic Hall (Brookhaven Lodge No. 241, F&AM)
Two-story, brick commercial/lodge building on a corner lot, topped by a flat roof with plain parapet and concrete cap. Upper floor on the facade (N) has two bays, widely spaced, each a 7-light awning window in a metal frame with rowlock sill. A flat metal awning spans the facade, cantilevered from the wall. Storefront has a recessed entry to the far left (E) of a row of metal-frame, plate-glass windows. Side elevation (W) has metal-framed, multi-light casement windows in the upper story. This building replaced the previous Masonic Hall which stood on this site from around 1900 to 1951, when it was destroyed by fire.
23. (C) 132 W. Cherokee Street c.1920 (storefront alterations, c.1960)
Two-story, brick commercial building with flat, metal-capped parapet. Upper wall features a slightly recessed, rectangular signboard, outlined in rowlock and header courses. Second floor has two bays, symmetrically spaced, each a 1/1 double-hung-sash, wood-framed window with concrete sill and sheltered by a pent, metal awning. Transoms have been covered with seam metal, and a flat, metal awning spans the facade (S), supported with metal rods. Storefront has also been clad with metal and now features a central, deeply recessed entrance (glazed, metal door with 1-light sidelight and transom) and flanking showcase areas. **[PHOTO 2]**
24. (C) 138 W. Cherokee Street c.1896-1900 (storefront alterations, c.1960)
Two-story, stuccoed commercial building with ornate pressed-metal cornice and upper story decoration.. Second-floor has five bays, each a replacement, metal-framed, 8-light casement window topped by a 2-light fixed window. Between the windows are pressed-metal engaged columns with Roman Ionic capitals. Transom area has been stuccoed and a pent, metal awning spans the facade (S) and wraps around to the western elevation. Storefront has been bricked with Roman bricks, and now consists of three plate-glass, metal-frame windows to the left (W) of a recessed entry. **[PHOTO 2]**
25. (PL) 201 W. Cherokee Street 1912 Italian Renaissance Revival
U.S. Post Office (listed NRHP 10/28/1983) **Architect: James Knox Taylor**
One-story, brick building on a raised, stone basement and topped by a low, hipped roof of pan tiles with wide, bracketed eaves. Round arches supported by wide, brick piers create the building's arcade on Cherokee Street (N) facade. The exterior details of the building include decorative brickwork in the spandrels and frieze, a narrow terra cotta stringcourse, a dentilled architrave and cornice, and wall lanterns. **[PHOTO 3]**
26. (PL) 215 W. Cherokee Street 1916-1917 Neoclassical Revival
First United Methodist Church (listed NRHP 11/17/1997) **Architect: John Gaisford**
Church has a compound T-plan, with a central block (N) and projecting bays (S). The structure is a highly symmetrical, monumental brick building in a running bond, with concrete and wood trim, and a red tile roof. Of masonry construction, the church is two stories tall plus a full English basement, and features extensive use of stained glass. The facade (N) has a formal front-gabled pediment with modillion blocks, full entablature, and a five-bay colonnaded portico. The entrance portico is articulated by six Tuscan order concrete columns. The facade also features a complex, geometric, decorative-brickwork motif, which is repeated on other elevations. **[PHOTO 3]**

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27. (C) 229 W. Cherokee Street c.1905-1910 Free Classical Queen Anne
One-and-a-half, clapboard bayed cottage with Free Classical details and a complex roof of asphalt shingles. A hipped dormer pierces the center of the front slope and features a paired multi-paned window. Facade (N) is dominated by front-facing, pedimented gable featuring a single, multi-paned window and topping a three-part bay with a single window in each part. All windows on facade are 1/1 double-hung sash in wood frames. A porch under a secondary slope fills in the L created by the bay and wraps around to the western elevation. The porch features a dentiled frieze supported on paired Doric columns connected by a turned balustrade. Facade under porch has two bays--the main entrance to the left of a single window. Entrance consists of a 1-light, 1-panel door with 1-light, 1-panel sidelights and a 3-light transom. On the side wall of the porch is a 1-light, 2-panel door with 1-light transom. Windows under the porch on the western elevation are floor-to-ceiling. A tall, painted-brick chimney with corbelled cap rises from the eastern slope, and a small side porch under a hipped roof is on the eastern elevation. The house rests on a continuous brick foundation.
28. (C) 314 W. Cherokee Street c1890 Spindlework Queen Anne
Fernwood Cottage (Whitworth College parsonage)
One-story, clapboard Composite Cottage with steeply pitched pyramidal roof of asphalt singles and a continuous brick foundation. Front-facing gable creates an L which is filled in by a hipped-roof porch on chamfered posts that wraps around from the facade (S) to the eastern elevation. Facade has five bays, symmetrically spaced, with two bays in the front-facing gable and three under the porch. Windows in the gable are 4/4 double-hung-sash, while those under the porch are 4/6 double-hung sash, floor-to-ceiling. Central bay is the main entrance--a single-leaf, 1-light, 3-panel door with 3-light, 1-panel sidelights and boarded transom. Gable ends are decorated with punched vergeboard. [PHOTO 4]
29. (NC) 316 W. Cherokee Street c.1960
One-story, asbestos-shingled house with gabled roof of asphalt shingles. Windows are metal-framed plate-glass, and a small, gabled portico is at the center over the main entrance.
30. (C) 328 W. Cherokee Street c.1900-1905 (enlarged to two stories, c.1920)
President's House
Two-story, clapboard house topped by a side-gabled roof of asphalt shingles (with cornice returns) and resting on a continuous brick foundation. Facade (S) is sheltered by a two-story, full-width, undercut porch. On the second floor, the porch features a simple frieze resting on six, boxed columns connected with a square balustrade, while the first floor has a simple frieze resting on six, fluted columns with Doric capitals and no connecting balustrade. A one-bay-wide, pedimented hood is located between the first and second floors in the center, resting on two, large brackets, and a sunburst motif decorates the tympanum. Facade under the porch has five bays, symmetrically spaced. On the second floor, each bay is a double-leaf, 12-light door, while on the first floor, the central entrance is flanked on either side by two 1/1 double-hung-sash, floor-to-ceiling windows in wood frames and topped by dentilled lintels. The main entrance consists of an ornate, stained frontispiece featuring Ionic pilasters, a wide frieze, and leaded-glass transom and sidelights all surrounding a double-leaf, leaded-glass and paneled door. A sunroom is on the first floor extending to the east off of the porch with tripartite, 10-light, wood-framed casements and a 10-light, double-leaf door with 10-light casement sidelights and a 3-light and paneled transom. Side elevations have 3/1 windows on the second story. [PHOTO 4]
- 30B. (C) Garage. c.1920. Hipped-roof, drop-sided garage/guest house with exposed rafters at the eaves.

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31. (C) 342 W. Cherokee Street c.1900 Spindlework Queen Anne
One-story, clapboard and brick bayed cottage with steeply pitched hipped roof of asphalt shingles and a brick-pier foundation. Front-facing gable forms an L which is filled with a hipped-roof porch on turned posts which wraps around to the northern elevation and features a semi-circular tower on the corner. The gable shelters a three-part bay with undercut corner and is decorated with various shapes of wood shingles, punched vergeboard, and pendants. Facade (S) under the porch has been brick and has two bays--a glazed, wood door with 1-light transom and a window. Windows are 2/2 double-hung sash in wood frames. A small, concrete-capped chimney is on the ridge of a side gable. [PHOTO 4]

Chickasaw Street, West

32. (C) 118 W. Chickasaw Street 1910
(old) Brookhaven Fire Station
Two-story attached building with flat parapet and pressed-tin cornice with modillions. Facade (S) is faced in Flemish bond with red-brick headers and brown-brick stringers. Two, brown-brick pilasters--one on each corner--rise from ground-level to just above the parapet. Second floor has four bays, symmetrically spaced, each a 9/1 double-hung sash in wood frame connected by a continuous rowlock sill. A rectangular signboard outlined in 2-course corbelled brick is under the second-floor windows, and a 2-course corbelled stringcourse separated the first and second floor. First floor has been altered from its original three bays to two bays--a 1-light, 2-panel wood door with 2-light transom under a segmental arch is to the left (W) of a garage door sheltered by a pent, metal awning. [PHOTO 5]
33. (C) 122 W. Chickasaw Street c.1880
One-story, drop-sided, pyramidal cottage with a central, front-facing gable decorated with a rectangular louvered vent. A full-width, shed-roof porch is supported on six turned posts with jigsaw brackets. Facade (S) has five bays, symmetrically spaced, with a central 6-panel door flanked by two 6/6 double-hung-sash, wood-framed windows with applied shutters.
34. (C) 216 W. Chickasaw Street c.1920-25 Craftsman Bungalow
Presbyterian Manse
One-story, brick bungalow with hipped roof of asbestos-cement shingles. Facade (S) is dominated by a gable-roofed porch resting on brick columns atop a parapet wall with concrete cap. Porch shelters two-thirds of the facade and wraps around to the eastern elevation. Front-facing gable over the porch features half-timbering and decorative beam ends. Facade has three bays, symmetrically spaced. Multi-light door with 4-light transom is in the center, flanked by two tripartite windows (16/1 in center, 8/1 on outside) with applied shutters and concrete sills.
35. (C) 218 W. Chickasaw Street c.1920-25 Craftsman Bungalow
One-story, painted-brick bungalow with front-facing, stepped-gable roof of asphalt shingles. Flemish-bond brick pattern is very distinct, with mortar very recessed to make brick edges look more crisp. Rafters are exposed, and gables feature decorative beam ends. A two-thirds-width porch is under the stepped gable, supported on brick columns connected by a short parapet wall capped by concrete. Facade (S) has three bays, symmetrically spaced, with a 15-light wood door in the center flanked by a tripartite (1/1 flanked by two 10-light casements) window on the left, under the porch, and a tripartite (three 10-light casements) to the right, outside of the porch. Brick chimney is on the western elevation, exterior.

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Downtown Brookhaven Historic District
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36. (NC) 225 S. Church Street c.1985-90
One-story, pink-brick office building with side-gabled roof of asphalt shingles and full, undercut gallery. Facade (W) has five bays, asymmetrically spaced, with 6/6 double-hung-sash, metal-framed windows and applied shutters, and a 4-light, 2-panel door in the 4th bay. Gallery is supported by columns with plain balustrade.
37. (C) 229 S. Church Street 1896 Moorish Revival
B'Nai Sholom Temple
Gable-front, drop-sided and beadboard Jewish synagogue with tower entrance off center. Gable end is decorated with fish-scale shingles and the ogee motif is prominent in the shape of the tower roof, windows and blind windows. A large, round-arched, stained-glass window dominated the upper gable, next to the projecting tower, and the lower wall of the facade (W) is asymmetrical--an ogee-shaped, stained-glass window is to the left (N) of a projecting, shed-roofed section with paired, ogee-shaped, stained-glass windows, which is to the left of the square tower. Tower consists of an ogee roof, ogee "ghost" windows, decorative wood-shingle band, and a small keyhole (ogee) window in the upper wall, while a double-leaf, 10-panel, ogee-shaped door with keystone in the arch is in the lower wall, sheltered by a pent, metal awning. Side elevations feature paired, ogee-shaped, stained-glass windows. The building rests on a brick-pier foundation. [PHOTO 6]

Jackson Street, North

38. (C) 116 N. Jackson Street c.1920 Craftsman Bungalow
One-and-a-half-story bungalow with drop siding and asbestos shingles and a side-gabled, asphalt-shingled roof. A brick chimney pierces the roof on the front slope and a gabled dormer with triangular kneed braces, exposed rafters, and a rectangular louvered vent is in the center. Facade (W) has four bays, asymmetrically spaced, with a partial-width, undercut porch covering the right (S) two-thirds. To the left, on the facade wall, is a paired 6/1 double-hung-sash, wood-framed window with pent, metal awning. Under the porch is an 8-light, 1-panel, wood door with 4-light, 1-panel sidelights and 10-light transom; and two 6/1 windows. A 3-light, 4-panel, wood door and 2-light transom is on the porch's side wall. Side gables feature 3/3 paired windows in the upper wall, triangular knee braces, and exposed rafters.
- 39A. (C) 126 N. Jackson Street c.1920 Craftsman Bungalow
One-and-a-half-story, brown-brick bungalow with steeply pitched, side-gabled roof of asphalt shingles pierced by a large, gabled dormer on the center of the front slope. Dormer features decorative beam ends, exposed rafters, and three paired multi-light, wood-framed windows. A soldier-course and rowlock-course watertable surrounds the structure. Facade (W) has a full-width, undercut gallery, screened, and supported on square, brick columns. Facade under the porch has five bays, symmetrically spaced, with a central entrance flanked by two windows (3/1 double-hung sash, wood-framed) on either side. Entrance consists of a 3-light and paneled wood door with 2-light and paneled sidelights and an 8-light transom. Stuccoed chimney is on the southern elevation, interior, and a porte cochere extends from the porch off the southern elevation.
- 39B. (C) Garage. Hipped-roof, drop-sided garage is in the rear, to the southeast.

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Jackson Street, South

40. (NC) 100 S. Jackson Street c.1965
Lincoln County Public Library
One-story, pink-brick, detached building with cast-concrete cornice and flat parapet. Facade (E) has five bays, symmetrically spaced, with the central bay being sheltered under a flat-roof, cast-concrete portico on four square columns. Under the porch is a double-leaf, glazed, metal door with sidelights and surrounded above and on either side with multi-light windows. Windows outside the portico are multi-light, metal-framed and with concrete sills.
41. (NC) 103 S. Jackson Street c.1930 (slipcover, c.1960)
One-story, painted-brick commercial building with flat parapet and metal slipcover over the upper wall. A flat, metal awning spans the facade (W), supported with metal rods. Facade is divided into two storefronts. Left storefront has a tripartite, plate-glass window to the left (N) of a 3-light, 1-panel wood door and plate-glass window. Right storefront features a central entrance (double-leaf, glazed, metal door with 2-light transom) flanked by paired, metal-frame, plate-glass windows on either side.
42. (C) 107-129 S. Jackson Street c.1920
Two-story, painted-brick commercial building with flat parapet pierced by short pilasters and a corbelled cornice. Second floor has seven bays, asymmetrically spaced, with each bay being a boarded-up window. First floor is divided into several storefronts, asymmetrically spaced, and reads from left to right as follows: wood-frame, plate-glass windows; glazed, wood door and plate-glass window with board transom. Double-leaf, glazed, metal door with 1-light transom and pent, metal awning; single-leaf, glazed, metal door and plate-glass window with 2-light transom; paired, wood-frame, plate-glass window with 2-light transom; wood-frame, plate-glass window and glazed, metal door with 2-light transom; 1-light, 3-panel wood door and plate-glass window with 2-light transom. Southern elevation has wood siding where a previously attached building was demolished.
- 110 S. Jackson Street--see Whitworth College campus
43. (C) 215 S. Jackson Street c.1945
One-story, brick and stucco commercial building with a flat roof and plain parapet. Facade (E) features stucco scored to resemble blocks, and the corners are rounded in an imitation of Art Moderne form. A cantilevered, metal awning follows the curve of the corners, giving a streamlined appearance. Storefront has three bays--a central, recessed entrance is flanked by metal-framed, plate-glass windows on each side, which continue the curve of the corners. Entrance is a double-leaf, glazed, metal door with 1-light transom and storefront windows slant back to the entrance. Bulkheads are modern brick. Glass-brick windows are on the side elevations.
44. (NC) 217 S. Jackson Street c.1960
One-story, painted concrete-block commercial building with flat parapet and brick-clad facade (W). A flat, metal awning spans the facade, supported on two, metal posts. Storefront has three bays--a central, single-leaf, glazed, metal door is flanked by two, plate-glass windows.

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45. (C) 219 S. Jackson Street c.1940
One-story, painted-brick commercial building with plain parapet topped by a metal cap. A flat, metal awning spans the facade (W), supported by metal rods. Storefront area is symmetrical, with two, recessed entrances flanked by plexiglass showcase areas. Entrances consist of single-leaf doors with 1-light transoms.
46. (C) 220 S. Jackson Street 1906/07 Gothic Revival
First Presbyterian Church
Brown-brick, Gothic Revival church building grounded at each corner by massive square towers. Each tower features a cast-concrete (or stone) pinnacle at the top of the pyramidal roof and four pinnacles at each corner, and the closed eaves are decorated with modillions. Corner buttresses strengthen the bottom half of each tower, and lend a feeling of solidity. All windows and vents are Gothic-arched, with the exception of large, circular, stained-glass windows which dominate each of the gable ends of the main building block. Facade (E) has three bays--the outer two being the two corner towers with Gothic-arched, stained-glass windows in cast-concrete (or stone) surrounds, and the middle bays consisting of a flat-roofed porch with three arched opening and a castellated parapet. Both north and south elevations are identical to the facade. Entrances are on both side-walls of the porch, and three Gothic-arched, stained-glass windows are on the main wall under the porch. Entries are double-leaf, 8-panel (horizontal) wood doors with a segmental arch above. [PHOTO 7]
47. (C) 221 S. Jackson Street c.1935-1940
(old) Texaco Service Station
One-story, painted-brick gas station on a corner lot. Shape is irregular due to a chamfered corner, which constitutes the facade (SW). Overall look of the building is very streamlined. A flat, wood awning with rounded corners extends far out from the chamfered corner, over the former pump area. Chamfered corner has three bays, symmetrically spaced, with a central, 15-light door and 3-light transom flanked by two plate-glass windows topped by 4-light transoms. Facade is defined by two pilasters at the corners, which extend above the flat parapet. Two, large, 12-light garage doors are on the south elevation. [PHOTO 8]

Monticello Street, East

48. (PL) 104 E. Monticello Street 1904 Romanesque Revival
Inez Hotel (listed NRHP 10/21/1988) **Architects: Diboll & Owen**
The Inez Hotel is a restrained Romanesque Revival hotel building located on a corner lot. A three-story building, the hotel features parapet walls adorned with a deeply projecting molded and bracketed cornice extending along the street elevations. The building is divided horizontally by brick belt courses at the ceiling level of the two upper stories. The windows on the facade (W) are arranged in pairs with those of the third story having semi-circular arched heads that are accentuated by brick archivolt. The windows of the second story have elliptically arched heads and extend to the floor, originally opening onto the railed roof of the missing one-story porch. The main entrance (on the north end of the facade) is defined by a stone or cast-concrete, tripartite, arched loggia flanked by transomed display window set over molded panels. The central arch is enlivened with tracery in the transom, and the recessed doorway is filled with double-leaf, glazed door flanked by sidelights over molded panels.

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Monticello Street, West [PHOTO 9--STREETSCAPE]

- 49A. (C) 106-112 W. Monticello Street c.1905
Perkins Furniture Building
Three-story, rusticated concrete-block commercial building with a flat roof behind a castellated parapet created by full-length pilasters extending above the parapet with corbelled caps. Corner lot gives both south and east elevations prominence, but east elevation is the primary facade. A heavy, cast-concrete cornice wraps around both elevations and a concrete stringcourse separated the upper floors from the first floor. East facade has three bays, separated by four smooth-faced, concrete-block pilasters. Each bay consists of two segmental-headed, 1/1 double-hung-sash, wood-framed windows in rectangular openings with concrete lintel and sill. South elevation has identical bay configuration, but is ten bays long. First floor on both elevations has been altered. East facade has one continuous storefront with metal-framed windows and doors and glass-brick, with an undercut corner entry, sheltered by a flat, metal awning which wraps around the corner to the south elevation, supported with metal chains. Three storefronts are along the south elevation, and all have been completely altered. [PHOTO 10]
- 49B. (C) Columns. c.1910. Two rusticated concrete-block columns are at the rear of the Perkins Building, marking a driveway between this building and the one at 120 W. Monticello. The columns are the common Craftsman form--tapered, boxed columns atop piers. Connecting the two at the top is a metal, rusted sign.
50. (C) 117 W. Monticello Street c.1935 (storefront alterations, c.1980)
Narrow, one-story, painted-brick commercial building with plain parapet and corbelled (5-course) cornice. Storefront has been replaced with a metal-framed system and is now two bays--a glazed, metal door is to the left (E) of a plate-glass windows, and both are topped by a 2-light transom.
51. (C) 119 W. Monticello Street c.1920 (storefront alterations, c.1980)
One-story, painted-brick commercial building with a flat roof behind a plain, concrete-capped parapet. A three-course, corbelled cornice, and a long, rectangular signboard (recessed and outlined in rowlock and header bricks) decorate the upper wall. A soldier-course forms a continuous lintel over the storefront area. Original storefront has been replaced with a metal-framed system. It now contains two, equal, mirror-image storefronts--single-leaf, glazed, metal door and three, plate-glass windows with 4-light transoms. Right (W) storefront has fiberglass bulkheads, while the left (E) one had faux stone. [PHOTO 9]
52. (C) 120 W. Monticello Street c.1920
(former) Arcade Theater
One-story, painted-brick commercial building with flat roof and plain parapet featuring a 3-course corbelled cornice. A rectangular signboard, recessed and outlined in rowlock and header, dominates the upper wall. The interior of the signboard is stuccoed and decorated with five sunburst-type designs in brick. First floor of the facade (S) has been stuccoed and filled with metal-framed windows and doors, but the original storefront is still suggested by the continuous, soldier-course lintel evident between the upper wall and the storefront. A painted "Jitney Jungle" sign is can still be seen on the western elevation.
53. (NC) 121 W. Monticello Street c.1920
One-story, brick commercial building clad in an aluminum slipcover in both upper and lower walls. A flat, metal awning spans the facade (N), supported with metal rods. Lower wall is divided equally into two storefronts. Both are three bays, symmetrically spaced, with a double-leaf, glazed, metal door in the center, flanked by metal-frame storefront windows. [PHOTO 9]

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54. (C) 123A W. Monticello Street c.1930
One-story, painted-brick commercial building with flat roof behind a plain parapet topped by a 4-course corbelled-brick cap. A tripartite signboard decorates the upper wall, outlined in rowlock-course brick and the center section recessed. Transoms and storefront openings have been boarded, but indicate a three-bay facade (N) with double-leaf door in center, flanked by two storefront windows, and topped by a tripartite transom. [PHOTO 9]
55. (C) 123B W. Monticello Street c.1930
One-story, painted-brick commercial building with brick-capped parapet. Upper wall features a rectangular, recessed signboard outlined in rowlock-course brick. Original awning has been removed, but rest of facade (N) remains otherwise intact. Row of transoms consists of seven paired lights, and in the storefront, a central, double-leaf, glazed, wood door is flanked by two wood-framed, plate-glass windows. Bulkheads are of brick. [PHOTO 9]
56. (C) 125 W. Monticello Street c.1930
One-story, painted-brick commercial building with flat roof hidden by a plain parapet with concrete cap. A rectangular signboard decorates the upper wall, recessed and outlined in rowlock-course brick. Facade (N) is fairly intact and is divided into two storefronts. Left (E) storefront has a 3-light, 1-panel, wood door to the right of a plate-glass, wood-framed window and topped by a 2-light transom. Right (W) storefront features a 6-light transom over three, wood-framed plate-glass windows and a replacement, glazed, metal door. Bulkheads are made of brick. [PHOTO 9]
- 57A. (C) 126 W. Monticello Street c.1920
One-story, drop-side, L-front house with cross-gabled roof of asphalt shingles and a brick-pier foundation (infilled with more recent brick). A stuccoed chimney with corbelled top pierces the roof at the center of the gable ridge. A two-thirds-width porch fills in the L, under a secondary slope supported on three wood posts. Facade (S) under the porch has two bays, asymmetrically spaced--a paired, 4/1 double-hung-sash, wood-framed window with applied shutters is to the left (W) of a 9-light, 3-panel door. Another 9-light, 3-panel door is on the side wall of the porch. In the L-front is a rectangular, louvered vent and a paired 4/1 window with applied shutters. Rafters are exposed at the eaves.
- 57B. (C) Garage. c.1920. Gabled, metal garage to the northeast rear.
58. (C) 128 W. Monticello Street c.1920
Two-story, brown-brick, detached commercial building on a corner lot, featuring Craftsman detailing and capped by a truncated, hipped, asphalt-shingled roof with a shallow-sloped gable on top of the truncated hip. Decorative brickwork includes soldier and stacked courses around the upper-floor and storefront windows, and soldier-course, recessed signboards between the upper and first floors, as well as a band of geometric shapes on the western elevation. Upper floor windows are 3/1 double-hung-sash in wood framed and are sheltered by pent, metal awnings. Facade (S) has five bays, symmetrically spaced, in the upper floor. Three-bay storefront is relatively intact--a double-leaf, glazed, wood door is in the center, flanked by two paired storefront windows. A five-light transom band is separated from the storefront by a flat-roofed awning supported on decorative-metal posts. Side elevations have seven bays. Mortar work is very crisp and set well back from the surface of the brick, accenting the shape of the individual bricks. [PHOTO 11]

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59. (C) 230 W. Monticello Street 1947/48 (1998 addition) Gothic Revival
Episcopal Church of the Redeemer
Red-brick, long and narrow church building with a steeply pitched gable roof of architectural-grade shingles. Brick is in the common bond. A 1998, cross-gabled transept addition is attached to the south elevation of the main, gabled block and is flanked by a one-story, shed roof section with details similar to that of the original building. Windows are paired stained-glass in Gothic-arched, cast-concrete surrounds. Entrance is on the southern elevation and consists of a double-leaf, vertical-plank door in a Gothic arched, cast-concrete surround. Pilasters divide the facade into six bays, one of which is the new cross-gabled section with a large, round, stained-glass section in a cast-concrete surround.

Railroad Avenue, South [PHOTOS 12, 13--STREETSCAPES]

60. (NC) 107 S. Railroad Avenue c.1890 (slipcover, c.1980)
One-story, brick commercial building with tall upper wall covered in an aluminum slipcover. Facade (W) is spanned by a flat, metal awning, supported by metal rods. Storefront has been bricked and painted, and now features an off-center, recessed entry with a single-leaf, glazed, metal door. Four plate-glass windows flank the entrance.
**Potentially eligible for a change to "contributing" status if the aluminum slipcover were removed and the original arched parapet were intact behind it.
61. (C) 109 S. Railroad Avenue c.1935 (storefront alterations, c.1965)
Narrow, one-story, stucco and metal-plate commercial building in a vernacular Art Deco style. Upper wall is covered with square, metal plates, and a flat, metal awning spans the facade (W). Entrance (consisting of a single-leaf, glazed, wood door) is recessed, with a showcase area on the left (N). Metal plates are missing on part of the showcase area, revealing the stucco beneath. [PHOTO 12]
62. (C) 111 S. Railroad Avenue c.1895
Two-story, painted-brick commercial building with flat parapet and corbelled cornice. Facade (W) is sheltered by a two-story porch under renovation. Upper floor has three bays--the central bay is a 1-light, 1-panel, wood door with 1-light transom and is flanked on either side by a 1/1 double-hung-sash window with 1-light transom. Storefront has been altered, and now features speckled brick (transoms have been bricked) and three bays. The central entrance (double-leaf, 1-light, 1-panel door) is flanked on either side by a plate-glass window. [PHOTO 12]
63. (C) 115/117 S. Railroad Avenue c.1885 (facade altered, c.1910-20)
One-story, painted-brick commercial building with a corbelled parapet. Upper wall is decorated with a long, rectangular signboard outlined in soldier- and stacked-course brick and filled with stucco. A flat, wooden canopy (not original) with a wooden balustrade atop spans the facade, supported on metal posts with a pressed-tin ceiling. Two storefronts have black, porcelain cladding and glazed wooden doors with 1-light transoms. Left (N) storefront has a central entrance between two plate-glass windows. Right (S) storefront has an entrance to the right of a plate-glass window. [PHOTO 12]

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64. (NC) 119 S. Railroad Avenue c.1920 (facade stuccoed, c.1980)
One-story, stucco commercial building with a plain parapet topped by a stucco cap. The same, flat awning from 115/117 S. Railroad spans this facade (W), but with the balustrade on top. Storefront features a slightly recessed, single-leaf entrance with wood transom to the right (N) of a metal-framed, plate-glass window. [PHOTO 12]
65. (C) 121/123 S. Railroad Avenue c.1910-1915
Elk's Building
Two-story, painted-brick commercial building with stepped parapet (recessed one course from the facade wall) and brick cap. Signboard area is above the second-floor windows and is outlined on both top and bottom with a 3-course corbelled stringcourse. Second floor has four bays, each a 1/1 double-hung-sash window in wood frame, flanked by applied shutters, and connected to the other bays with a two-course, continuous, brick sill. A simple, pressed-tin cornice separates the upper floor and the storefront area, and a pent, cloth awning spans the facade (W). Storefront has been sympathetically altered, but transoms have been boarded. To the far left (N) is a single-leaf, 15-light modern door with transom leading to the upper floor. Remainder of the area is divided into two stores by a cast-iron pilasters. Left store features a multi-light window to the left of a 12-light door. Right store has a central, recessed entry (double-leaf, 10-light door) flanked by two multi-light showcase areas. [PHOTO 12]
66. (NC) 127 S. Railroad Avenue c.1915 (metal slipcover, c.1965)
(former) Brookhaven Hardware; (later) J. P. Youngblood Hardware
Two-story, brick commercial building that has been clad in an aluminum slipcover, which covers the second floor and transoms. A flat, metal awning spans the facade (W), supported with metal rods. Storefront has been bricked and now consists of a central, double-leaf, glazed, metal door with sidelights and transoms, flanked on either side by a row of three plate-glass, metal-framed windows. [PHOTO 13]
67. (NC) 129 S. Railroad Avenue c.1920 (facade stuccoed, c.1985)
One-story, stuccoed commercial building with a plain parapet and rounded cap. A pent, cloth awning spans the facade (W). Transoms have been stuccoed and the storefront completely altered, now consisting of a central, recessed, double-leaf, 10-light door flanked by two multi-light showcase areas which slant back to the entrance. [PHOTO 13]

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68. (C) 131 S. Railroad Avenue c.1905 (new facade, 1936) Neoclassical (facade)
(former) **Commercial Bank** Italian Renaissance (side)
Two-story, stone or cast-concrete bank building on a corner lot. Parapet is slightly stepped, and a wide, modillioned, stone (or cast-concrete) cornice decorates the upper wall. Building has been expanded to the north (historic change), causing original symmetry of the facade (W) to be obscured. Original, central section projects slightly from the facade wall from the ground to the parapet. Second floor originally was three bays wide, but is now four, with two, tripartite 1/1 double-hung-sash, wood-framed windows and two, single windows. First floor also has four bays--storefront windows are metal-framed, plate-glass, and the entrance consists of three, glazed, metal door topped by a 1-light, metal-framed transom. A wide, marble watercourse extends to the bottom of the first-floor windows. Southern elevation retains its original Italian Renaissance character and is clad in red brick. Parapet is concrete-capped and is pierced by short pilasters. Cornice similar to that on the facade, but in pressed metal is on the upper wall. Second floor is divided into five bays by six pilasters with Composite capitals. First floor has large arched openings with rectangular-headed 1/1 double-hung-sash, wood-framed windows flanked by small pilasters identical to those on the second floor. Five, lion-headed, high-relief medallions decorate the area between the floors. [PHOTO 13]
69. (C) 201-203 S. Railroad Avenue c.1892
(former) **McGrath and Sons Department Store**
Two-story, brown-brick commercial building on a corner lot with a pronounced dentilled and modillioned metal cornice on both the west facade and north elevation. A 4-course corbelled stringcourse separates the cornice from the upper windows, creating a signboard area. Second-story windows are 2/2 double-hung sash, wood-framed with fanlight transoms and heavy, round-arched, brick lintels connected to each other by a 2-course, corbelled stringcourse. A flat-roofed, wood porch spans the facade (W) and wraps around to shelter part of the northern elevation, supported on slender metal posts topped with Roman Ionic capitals and resting atop small, metal piers. Beneath the porch roof is a smaller-scale cornice similar to that at roof level, except that instead of dentils it features egg-and-dart molding. Facade is divided into two storefronts. The left (N) storefront consists of a recessed entry, off-center, flanked by replacement 9-light storefront windows in wood frames with segmental-arched, 3-light transoms. Entrance is a double-leaf, glazed, wood door with 3-light segmental-arched transom. Right storefront has three bays--a recessed, central entrance (double-leaf, glazed, wood door) flanked by two, plate-glass windows in wood frames with boarded transoms. Dividing the windows in both storefronts are metal, fluted, engaged collonettes with Roman Ionic capitals supported a full entablature with dentilled cornice, which extends between the storefront windows and transoms. All bulkheads are wood with small, round vents. North elevation is clad in scored stucco and has 4/4 double-hung sash with segmental-arched hoods on the second floor and small, lunette windows on the first floor. [PHOTO 14]

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70. (C) 207 S. Railroad Avenue c.1900-1905 (storefront alterations, c.1980)
Two-story, painted-brick commercial building with plain parapet. Cornice features dentils and egg-and-dart molding, and a smaller, molded stringcourse below creates a signboard in the upper wall. Second floor has three bays in a Palladian-type arrangement. The middle bay is a paired, 1/1 double-hung sash, while the outer bays are single, 1/1 double-hung sash. All three windows are topped with multi-light, screened, round-arched transoms, the transom in the middle bay being larger than those in the outer bays. Four short pilasters with egg-and-dart capitals separate the three windows and support three heavy round arches (over the three round-arched transoms) with egg-and-dart drip molds. A corbelled and dentiled stringcourse runs beneath the windows, creating a continuous sill. A small, decorative-metal balcony spans the facade (W) between the first and second floors. The storefront has been pushed back from the facade, creating a small courtyard, and the storefront area itself has been re-bricked in a 5-course corbelling pattern, and fenestration has been altered. Currently, a large, central, round-arched doorway is flanked by two smaller round-arched windows openings.
71. (NC) 209 S. Railroad Avenue c.1930 (facade bricked, c.1980)
One-story, brick commercial building that has been clad in modern, variegated brick. Storefront is sheltered by a shallow, hipped, copper awning cantilevered from the wall. Storefront has two bays, with a multi-light box window to the left (N) of a modern, 6-panel door.
72. (C) 211 S. Railroad Avenue c.1930
One-story, painted-brick commercial building with simple parapet capped with concrete. A rectangular signboard decorates the upper wall, outlined in rowlock and header courses, and a rectangular, louvered vent is also in the upper wall. Transoms have been boarded and are separated from the storefront by a flat, metal awning supported with metal rods. Storefront of the facade (W) has two bays, with a glazed, metal door with 1-light transom to the left (N) of a square storefront window.
73. (C) 213 S. Railroad Avenue c.1930
One-story, painted-brick commercial building with stepped parapet topped by a brick cap. Rectangular signboard is outlined in the upper wall with rowlock and header courses. Transoms area is boarded, except for two rectangular, louvered vents, and is separated from the storefront by a flat, metal awning supported with metal rods. Storefront area of the facade (W) has a large, plate-glass window to the left (N) of a double-leaf, hollow-core door with boarded transom. A single-leaf, louvered door with louvered transom is to the far right (S) on the facade.
74. (C) 215 S. Railroad Avenue c.1930 (storefront alterations)
Two-story, painted-brick commercial building with simple parapet topped by a metal cap. Rectangular signboard is in the upper wall, outlined with projecting rowlocks and headers. Second floor has three bays, each a single, 3-light, awning replacement window in a metal frame, with rowlock sill. A flat, metal awning spans the facade (W), supported by metal rods. The storefront has been altered--it is now three bays. A central entrance (single-leaf, glazed, metal door with 1-light sidelight and transom) is flanked by two multi-light metal windows.

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75. (NC) 217 S. Railroad Avenue c.1930 (facade stuccoed, altered)
Two-story, stuccoed commercial building with simple parapet topped by a metal cap. Upper wall is decorated with lion-headed gargoyles. Second floor has two bays, with each being a one-light, fixed, metal-framed window with flat keystone lintel and concrete sill and sheltered with cloth awning. First floor is also two bays--to the left (N) is a 6-panel, modern door with 1-light sidelights and a 2-light, segmental transom topped by a keystone segmental arch. To the right (S) is a multi-light, plate-glass windows with similar transom and arch. Two, small pilasters are on each end of the facade (W), topped by gas lanterns. Stucco quoins decorate the southern corner of the building.
76. (NC) 223 S. Railroad Avenue c.1920 (facade stuccoed/altered, c. 1970)
One-story, stuccoed commercial building with a simple parapet and a concrete cap. Facade (W) has been stuccoed. Plain, upper wall is separated from storefront by a flat, metal awning, cantilevered from the wall. Storefront features an off-center, double-leaf door with a wall of plate-glass windows slanting back from the left (N) and a plate-glass window flush with the facade on the right (S).
77. (C) 225 S. Railroad Avenue c.1945
One-story, painted-brick and metal commercial building with moderately pitched, front-gabled roof. Facade is clad in brick, while secondary elevations are corrugated metal. Facade (W) features a rectangular louvered vent in the upper wall, and transoms have been painted over. Storefront has three bays--a central, recessed entrance is flanked by two, wood-framed storefront windows. Entrance consists of a double-leaf, glazed, wood door with boarded transoms, and 3-light sidelights slope back from the storefront windows to the doors.
- 78A. (C) RAILROAD PARK (100 and 200 blocks of Whitworth Ave. beside the railroad)
c.1860, c.1915
Railroad Park is a strip of land between the railroad and S. Whitworth Avenue which is landscaped with benches, flowers, azaleas and other bushes, and mature trees such as pine and magnolia. The park extends north and south along the 100 and 200 blocks of Whitworth Avenue. The north section (100 block) contains the depot and appears on the first Sanborn map in 1886, while the southern section (200 block) contains the McGrath monument and the log cabin.
- 78B. (PL) (old) Illinois Central Depot 1907
Union Station **Architect: F.D. Chase**
The railroad passenger depot and freight office is a brick building, rectangularly shaped, topped by a hipped, red-tile roof. The building is actually in two unequal parts, joined by a breezeway under the main roof. The northern (smaller) section functioned as a freight office, while the southern (larger) part contained the passenger depot and ticket office. Neither section is strictly rectangular, since the short sides of each form a tripartite bay. The building rests on a basement, and the lower walls flare out slightly toward the concrete foundation. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sash in wood frames and feature a continuous sill and a continuous lintel, both of concrete and both extending around all of the building's elevations.
- 78C. (C) J. W. McGrath monument 1923
Granite monument featuring upper bust likeness of J. W. McGrath, Brookhaven businessman and civic leader, facing to the east overlooking the railroad tracks atop a tall base. Base is decorated with a wreath, and the following text: J W McGrath; In Memory of; J W McGrath; Born July 11 1861; Died October 20 1922; "I Pray Thee Then; Write Me As One; That Loves His Fellow-Men"; Erected By His Friends.

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- 78D. (NC) John Foster House (Smith Log Cabin) c.1825
Two-story, one-pen, log cabin with gabled roof and a massive brick chimney on the northern elevation, exterior. Logs are hand-hewn heart pine and are joined with dovetailed notching. Short second floor is reached by an interior ladder stair. Rafters are exposed at the eaves. Cabin has been moved twice--once in 1955 from neighboring Copiah County to 430 Storm Avenue in Brookhaven, and again in 1997 to the Railroad Park. Originally constructed by John Foster, a cotton farmer who had immigrated from Virginia in the 1820s, the house was situated along what is now Route 3 near Wesson. Since the house has no real historical ties to Brookhaven's downtown, it is being listed as "non-contributing" but it might be eligible on its own merits as a good and well-preserved example of a log cabin from the early settlement of Mississippi.

Whitworth Avenue, South [PHOTO 15--STREETSCAPE]

79. (C) 106 S. Whitworth Avenue c.1880 (E elevation clad in vinyl)
Two-story commercial building on a corner lot. Gabled, asphalt-shingled roof is hidden behind a flat parapet. Facade (E) has been covered in a vinyl slipcover, but prominent northern elevation has been left intact. Storefront area features a slightly recessed glazed, wooden door to the left (S) with 1-light transom and glass-block sidelights, while to the right (N) is a paired, plate-glass window. Side elevation features painted brick, a corbelled parapet, 6/9 double-hung-sash, wood-framed windows in the upper floor, and large storefront windows with 2-light transoms (boarded) on the first floor. [NORTH ELEVATION SEEN IN PHOTO 9]
80. (C) 108A S. Whitworth Avenue c.1880 (storefront alterations, c.1935-50)
Two-story, brick commercial building with stepped parapet, the central projecting section of which functions as a signboard. Second floor has four bays, each a 9/9 double-hung-sash, wood-framed windows with concrete sill. Transom area has been stuccoed, and a flat, metal awning spans the facade (E), supported with metal rods. Storefront area is Moderne in style, featuring porcelain enamel bulkheads with octagonal "portholes." Two slightly recessed entrance are separated by three showcase areas--left (S) entrance is a double-leaf, glazed, wood door, while the right (N) is a single-leaf, glazed, wood door. To the far right on the first floor is a wood door with boarded transom leading to the upper floor.
81. (NC) 108B S. Whitworth Avenue c.1880 (slipcover on facade)
Two-story, brick commercial building topped by a flat parapet and with metal slipcover over the upper wall. Storefront has also been altered. To the left (S) is a recessed, 6-panel entry to the second floor, and to the right (N) is a three-bay "colonialized" storefront--a central, double-leaf, 8-light, 2-panel door is flanked by multi-light windows.
82. (C) 112 S. Whitworth Avenue c.1890 (storefront alterations)
One-story, red-brick commercial building with slightly pedimented parapet pierced by five short pilasters with corbelled caps, extending above the parapet wall. Upper wall is ornately decorated with dentils, corbelling and other brickwork, dominated by two round arches outlined with corbelled rowlock courses. Transom and storefront areas have been covered in aluminum. Storefront features two deeply recessed entrances (single-leaf, glazed, metal door with sidelights and transom), separated by three, metal-framed showcase areas.

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83. (NC) 118 S. Whitworth Avenue c.1880 (facade clad in rough stucco, c.1970)
Two-story, rough-stuccoed commercial building with flat parapet and four-course corbelled cornice decoration. Upper floor has been stuccoed, but original brick is evident underneath in cracked sections. Current building originally three different buildings, and upper floor fenestration reflects this history. Second floor has seven bays, with a central bay consisting of paired, round-arched, 1/1 double-hung-sash, wood-framed window. To the right (N) are three single, rectangular-headed windows (boarded) with a heavily corbelled, rounded-corner continuous sill, while to the right (S) are three, single, round-headed, 1/1 double-hung-sash, wood-framed windows. First floor now has two storefronts, the left one taking up two-thirds of the facade, and the right one taking up one-third. Left storefront has a recessed, central entrance (double-leaf, glazed, wood door with 1-light transom) flanked by two metal-framed showcase areas and sheltered by a flat, metal awning. Right storefront features a glazed, metal door and transom to the left of two storefront windows. A 1-light, 1-panel wood door is to the far right, leading to the second floor. A pent, metal awning shelters the right storefront.
84. (NC) 122 S. Whitworth Avenue c.1915 (slipcover, c.1970)
One-story, aluminum-clad commercial building with flat parapet. Flat, metal awning spans the facade (E), supported with metal rods. Storefront has been covered in brick and features a glazed, wood door with 1-light transom to the left (S) of a plate-glass window.
85. (NC) 124 S. Whitworth Avenue c.1915 (slipcover, c.1970)
One-story, aluminum-clad commercial building with flat parapet. Metal awning is cantilevered, spanning the facade (E). Storefront has Roman-brick bulkheads. A central, single-leaf, glazed, metal door is flanked by two plate-glass windows.
86. (C) 126 S. Whitworth Avenue c.1915 (storefront alterations, c.1980)
One-story, brick commercial building with flat, concrete-capped parapet pierced at either end by a small, triangular extension. Upper wall has a recessed signboard outlined in three-course corbelled brick. Two, stucco geometric motifs also provide upper wall decoration. Pent, metal awning spans the facade (E). Storefront has been "colonialized"--a central, glazed, metal door with shuttered surround is flanked by two multi-light windows.
87. (NC) 128 S. Whitworth Avenue c.1935 (facade stuccoed, c.1960)
One-story, stuccoed commercial building with flat, capped parapet framed by pilasters at either end, extending above the wall. Upper wall has been stuccoed and has no decoration. Flat, metal awning spans the facade (E), resting on five metal posts. Storefront features two, deeply recessed entrance separated by three metal-framed showcase areas. Entrances are double-leaf, glazed, metal door with 1-light transoms. Steel-trussed roof can be seen from the street, behind the flat parapet.
88. (C) 130 S. Whitworth Avenue c.1880 (new facade, c.1930)
One-story, painted-brick commercial building with flat parapet and corbelled cap. Simple dentils provide the cornice decoration, and a slightly recessed signboard is outlined in header and rowlock in the upper wall. A 10-light transom is separated from the storefront by a flat, metal awning, supported with metal rods. Storefront is intact--a central, recessed entrance is flanked by two showcase areas. Entrance consists of a double-leaf, glazed, wood door with 2-light transom. [PHOTO 16]

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89. (NC) 148 S. Whitworth Avenue c.1985
Trustmark Bank
Two-story, brick commercial building with plain parapet, located on a corner lot (site of the Brookhaven Bank and Trust Co. building). Cornice is decorated with soldier-course brick on both the east facade and the southern elevation. No windows are in the upper floor, but large, round-arched windows (three on the facade, five on the south elevation) reach from ground level to the second story. Windows are set in corbelled openings and are multi-light. Entrances are single-leaf, glazed, metal doors with sidelights.
90. (C) 202-206 S. Whitworth Avenue c.1866
Storm Building **Architects: Swan and Moreton**
Two-story, painted-brick commercial building on a corner lot topped by a hipped roof of raised-seam metal behind a plain parapet with short, rounded pilasters extending above the wall. A small signboard also projects higher than the parapet at the center of the eastern facade. Upper floor (E) is in two sections. The left (S) section has seven bays, with 4/4 and 1/1 double-hung-sash, wood-framed windows with segmental heads and segmental-arched lintels. The four bays of the right (N) section were altered c.1910 from their original segmentally arched windows to their current rectangular 1/1 windows with flat arches and pent, metal awnings. All sills are stone. The sections can also be seen in the storefront area where the left section has the transoms covered in corrugated metal while the right section has an open transom area. Original boxed pilasters can be seen on the right section in the transom area, but the storefront itself has been bricked and now consists of a double-leaf, 6-panel door flanked by two 9-light storefront windows. Another 1-light, 6-panel door is to the far left. Left section has two businesses--the left business has a central, recessed entrance flanked by two, metal-framed storefront windows; the right business has three original boxed pilasters dividing it into two bays (a storefront windows to the left of a glazed, wood door with 2-light transom and 2-light sidelight. A flat, metal awning shelters the left section, supported by metal rods, and a separate flat, metal awning shelters the right section, wrapping around to the northern elevation. Thirteen bays wide, the north elevation has the same parapet and signboard features as the east facade and its original segmentally arched windows have also been replaced c.1910 with rectangular. Three storefront on this elevation have all be re-bricked and feature metal-framed, plate-glass windows and doors. [PHOTO 17]
91. (NC) 208 S. Whitworth Avenue c.1910 (facade rebricked)
Two-story, brick commercial building, severely altered by modern-brick cladding on the entire facade (E), giving the building a Neo-colonial appearance. A faux mansard roof, wood-shingled, covers the upper wall, and the second floor has two bays, each a 16-light window with applied shutters and rowlock-course sills. Storefront also has two bays--a 40-light window with rowlock sill is to the left (S) of a recessed, 2-light, 1-panel door surrounded by a fluted pilaster and broken pediment frontispiece. [PHOTO 18]
92. (C) 210 S. Whitworth Avenue c.1895 (storefront alterations)
Two-story, brick and pressed-metal commercial building with simple parapet and a heavy, pressed-metal cornice featuring brackets at the ends and modillions. Upper floor is clad in ornate pressed metal and has 8 bays, each a shuttered windows separated by small, pressed-metal pilasters with ornate capitals. A hipped, metal awning spans the facade (E), covering the transom area. Storefront has been altered--two, single-leaf doors are in the center, flanked by three multi-light windows on either side. Bulkheads are wood. [PHOTO 19]

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93. (NC) 218 S. Whitworth Avenue c.1935 (2 buildings unified into one, c.1970)
One-story, scored blond-brick commercial building with a simple parapet topped by concrete cap. Large, hipped, metal awning shelters the left (S) two-thirds of the facade(E), which consists of a double-leaf, glazed, metal door and large plate-glass windows.
94. (PL) 226(?) S. Whitworth Avenue 1910 Beaux Arts
(old) City Hall (listed NRHP 6/16/1983) Architect: Paul R. Henckle
The former Brookhaven City Hall, occupying a prominent corner site, is an example of a Beaux Arts-style institutional building. A two-story, brick structure, it is topped by a flat roof surrounded by a concrete-capped parapet with short, simple pilasters. A pronounced modillioned cornice extends to three elevations, and a cast-concrete or stone cartouche decorates the center of the parapet on the facade. The facade (E) is divided into three bays by four brick pilasters with Roman Ionic capitals. On the second story, each bay is a double-hung window with round-arched, fanlight head, a concrete sill, and a round-arched, keystone hood. On the first floor, the central bay is a recessed entrance sheltered by an ornate portico with balustrade, flat roof supported on massive columns with Doric capitals. The entrance is a double-leaf, glazed, wood door framed by sidelights and transom. Two outer bays are paired 1/1 double-hung-sash windows. [SIDE ELEVATION SEEN IN PHOTO 5]

WHITWORTH COLLEGE CAMPUS (110 S. Jackson Street)

- 95A. (C) Mary Jane Lampton Auditorium 1915 Neoclassical Revival
The Lampton Auditorium is the most monumental building on the Whitworth College campus and the most prominent Neoclassical building in Brookhaven. Though small, the building is given monumentality by the recessed colonnade composed of four two-story-height Ionic columns and two engaged columns with five bays on the facade wall. All four corners feature hipped pavilions projecting from the facade wall. The auditorium is further enhanced by rusticated brickwork, a full entablature, and a red, tile, hipped roof. Side elevations are divided into five bays by six pilasters and feature 1/1 double-hung sash in wood frames on the first level, while those on the second level are round-arched with keystone lintels. Brick quoins decorate the corners, and a concrete watertable surrounds the building. [PHOTO 3]
- 95B. (C) Johnson Institute 1883 Italianate
Two-story, red-brick building topped by a hipped roof of asphalt shingles and resting on a stuccoed foundation with vents. Windows are long, narrow 6/6 double-hung sash, wood-framed, with 3-course corbelled segmental arches above and simple, wood sills. East facade is divided into seven bays by eight brick pilasters with corbelled capitals. Cornice is heavily corbelled, and a 3-course corbelled stringcourse separates the first and second stories. Both the two outer bays and the central bay consists of two single windows, while the other bays have three windows. The central bay on the upper floor has a paired window, and on the lower floor consists of the main entrance--a 4-light, 3-panel, wood door with 2-light, 1-panel sidelights and 4-light, 3-part transom. Entrance is recessed into an open, segmental-arched vestibule and is sheltered by a hipped portico on two boxed columns. North facade has five bays and opens onto the central quadrangle on campus. [PHOTO 20]

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- 95C. (C) Cooper Hall 1914 Mission details
Two-story (plus raised basement) brown-brick dormitory building with truncated hipped roof of asphalt shingles and open eaves. A shaped parapet wall framed by two brick pilasters pierces the eave in the center bay of the facade (E) capped with concrete and featuring a concrete geometric figure in the center. Facade has nine bays, symmetrically spaced, and windows are 9/2 double-hung sash, wood-framed with continuous lintels and sills of soldier and rowlock course. Central bay on the second floor is a double-leaf, multi-light wood door with a fanlight transom and a cast-concrete, keystone surround. The door opens onto the flat roof of the one-bay portico which shelters the main entrance in the first floor. Portico features a simple frieze and cornice with modillioned eaves and rests on two massive boxed columns with matching pilasters attached to the facade wall and two simple Doric columns *in antis*. Raised entrance (double-leaf, glazed, wood door with 1-light transom) is reached by a flight of concrete steps. Decorative brickwork includes corbelled stringcourses and watertable. Basement windows are 3/2. [PHOTO 21]
- 95D. (C) Enoch Hall 1920 Mission details
Three-story, brown-brick dormitory building with hipped roof of asphalt shingles and open eaves. A shaped parapet pierces the eave in the center three bays and features a lunette louvered vent outlined with soldier-course brick. Facade (E) has ten bays, symmetrically spaced, all but the two outer bays being paired 9/1 double-hung-sash, wood-framed (outer bays are single 9/1). The fifth bay on all three floors is a double-leaf door (18-light on second and third floors). A 3-bay portico shelters the fourth through sixth bays under a flat roof with wide frieze resting on four, two-story, boxed columns with molded capitals and matching pilasters attached to the facade wall at either corner. Second-floor deck has a square balustrade connecting the boxed columns. Main entrance is a double-leaf, 1-light, 1-panel door with 6-light transom. Sills are rowlock (continuous on the first and third floors), and a soldier-course continuous lintel is over the second floor windows. [PHOTO 22]
- 95E. (C) Elizabeth Cottage 1913 Neoclassical
Two-story, drop-sided house with pyramidal roof of asphalt shingles and a painted-brick, continuous foundation. Closed eaves are decorated with modillions. Facade (E) has five bays--second floor features a central, 1-light, 1-panel door with 1-light transom opening onto a balcony created by the flat-roofed portico below. Semi-circular portico (original was three-bay, squared) shelters the central entrance on the first floor and a balustrade surrounds the roof. Portico features a plain frieze resting on two unfluted columns with Doric capitals. First floor is also five-bay, with a central main entrance flanked by two windows on either side. Windows are all 1/1 double-hung sash in wood frames. Main entrance is a 1-light, 8-panel door with 1-light, 1-panel sidelights and 1-light transom. Two brick chimneys pierce the roof slope--one on the north with corbelled top, and one on the south with no corbelling.

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- 95F. (C) YWCA ("Y Hut") 1920 Craftsman
One-and-a-half-story (plus basement), Craftsman, brick building with side-gabled roof of asphalt shingles and a basement. Watertable is one rowlock course and surrounds the building. Front-facing gable dominates the facade (E), creating a porch which shelters the three central bays, resting on four boxed columns with molded capitals and two matching pilasters attached to the facade wall. Gable end features faux half-timbering and decorative beam ends. Facade has five bays, symmetrically spaced, with a central entrance flanked by two paired 3/1 double-hung-sash, wood-framed windows on either side. Sills are rowlock, and lintels are cast concrete. Main entrance is a double-leaf, 1-light, 2-panel door with cast-concrete lintel, and the porch features a beadboard ceiling. Flat-arched, soldier-course lintels decorate the basement windows. Rafters are exposed at the rafters. A brick chimney pierces the roof on the northern elevation, exterior.
- 95G. (C) Laundry c.1920
One-story, drop-sided and beadboard laundry building with gabled roof of tin.
- 95H. (C) Landscape Elements
Whitworth College, having lost its famed rose garden (presumably) and some of its other landscaping characteristics to neglect, still retains several man-made features that contribute to the feeling of the campus. These include the following:
- 1) Two brick piers with concrete cap at the southeast corner of campus (corner of S. Jackson and W. Cherokee), framing the entrance to campus.
 - 2) A similar, single brick on the north side of campus, at an entrance from W. Monticello Street.
 - 3) Deep, brick-lined ditch, approximately 2 feet wide, running along the north side of campus from S. Jackson Street on the east to the western edge of campus near where W. Cherokee Street meets W. Monticello.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

- X **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.
- X **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Areas of Significance

Community Planning and Development
Commerce
Architecture
Education

Period of Significance

1858-1949

Significant Dates

1858

Criteria Considerations:

Property is:

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

Significant Person(s)

Cultural Affiliation(s)

Architect/Builder

Narrative Statement of Significance:

See continuation sheets.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

See continuation sheet.

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

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

- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Primary Location of Additional Data

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

Name of repository:

Lincoln County Library, Brookhaven, MS

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Downtown Brookhaven Historic District is locally significant in the areas of community planning and development, commerce, transportation, education, and architecture (Criteria A and C), with the period of significance extending from 1856, when the town was laid out in preparation for the coming railroad, to 1949, fifty years before this nomination. The buildings within the district demonstrate the development of downtown Brookhaven from its beginnings when the New Orleans, Jackson, and Great Northern Railroad was laid through its heart to its maturity into an agricultural and industrial center for South Mississippi. The district also contains the campus of Whitworth College, founded in 1859 and growing along with Brookhaven until the late 1940s. The district consists of a very intact concentration of commercial, religious, residential, governmental, and educational resources illustrating the popular architectural styles of the period between 1866 and 1949.

Founding and Early Development

The original hamlet of Brookhaven was founded a few miles from where Brookhaven currently stands by Samuel Jayne, a settler from Brookhaven, Long Island in New York. Jayne moved from New York in 1818 and established a homestead along the Bogue Chitto River. Soon, other settlers came, and by the early 1850s, the small community boasted a gristmill, a post office, a few stores, and a tannery.¹ In the mid-1850s, surveyors for the New Orleans, Jackson, and Great Northern Railroad² began examining the area around Brookhaven in preparation for the railroad's construction. This railroad would connect New Orleans with Jackson and Canton and would serve the transportation needs of farmers in southern and central Mississippi. The surveyors decided the best route would pass through Jayne's property, but when he refused to sell, not wanting a railroad on his land, Jayne's neighbor, Milton Jacob Whitworth, offered his land to the company.

Whitworth emerges from the historical record as a canny entrepreneur and energetic civic leader. Once he had convinced the surveyors to move the railroad route to pass through his property, he set about laying out a town plan, with the railroad running straight through its heart, and even negotiated with the railroad to have every passenger train stop in the new town. By the time the first train passed from New Orleans to

¹ Abshagen, Theresia "Brookhaven: Remembrance of Things Past." *Brookhaven Centennial Historical Program: 1859-1959*. (Brookhaven, MS: 1959).

² The NOJ&GN Railroad, devastated during the Civil War, merged with the Mississippi Central Railroad to form the Chicago, St. Louis, and New Orleans Railroad in 1877, under the control of Illinois Central. In 1882, the line was consolidated into the Illinois Central mainline. See Cawthon, Richard. "Railroads in Mississippi," p. 16.

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Canton in 1858, Whitworth's fledgling town had assumed the name "Brookhaven" and most of the resident's of Jayne's Brookhaven had moved the mile or so down the road to help populate it.

Whitworth was not satisfied, however, with merely founding a new town. He also desired to make the town special in some way, to put it on the map and draw people to it from far away. As a Methodist,³ he knew of the need for a Methodist women's college since the burning of the Elizabeth Academy, the first institution of higher education for women in the state, in 1846. The Academy had been located in Washington, in Adams County, north of Natchez, and had not been reopened. Whitworth, therefore, offered property to the leadership of the Methodist Church for the purpose of re-opening the college, if it were relocated to Brookhaven. After discussion, the leaders agreed to establish Elizabeth Academy's successor in Brookhaven, and Whitworth hired a young architect A.E. Moreton, whom he had met on a train, to design a building for the new college. Whitworth College (named by Whitworth after himself) opened in 1859 and was just getting on its feet when war broke out between North and South. The college was closed for most of the War, and its building, Whitworth Hall, was used as a hospital for soldiers.

Brookhaven suffered only minor raids from groups such as Grierson's Raiders during the Civil War,⁴ but was damaged most from raids in other areas that destroyed not only the railroad but also regular roads that linked Brookhaven with the outside world. Once the War ended, however, the town quickly set about the business of growing. Indeed, the oldest building in the district, the Storm Building [#90], a substantial brick building on a corner lot next to the railroad, dates to 1866, and demonstrates the intense efforts of the townspeople to re-establish Brookhaven after the War.

Whitworth College was also struggling to get back on its feet, re-opening its doors to young ladies in 1865, under the leadership of a new president, Rev. George F. Thompson. Thompson's administration ended with his resignation in 1867, at which time, Dr. Harvey F. Johnson, a former Confederate chaplain, was appointed to the post. Johnson's administration "heralded the dawn of a new day for Whitworth,"⁵ and he presided over a building program with results that can still be seen today. Calisthenics Hall, attached to the original Whitworth Hall by breezeways, was built in 1869 (destroyed c.1919), and in 1878, to meet the demands of a growing student population, Margaret Hall (destroyed 1980s), named after

³ Whitworth also helped finance the construction of the first Methodist Church building in Brookhaven, built in 1858 and located on the grounds of what is now Whitworth College until a new church building was built across the street in 1916. The YWCA Hut now stands on the location of the old church.

⁴ Brown, D. Alexander. *Grierson's Raid*. (Dayton, OH: Morningside Booksop, 1981), p.173-177.

⁵ Rice, Kathleen George. "A History of Whitworth College for Women," p. 46.

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Johnson wife, was built to the west of Whitworth Hall. A faculty house called Brown House was also constructed around this time near the front of the campus (which at that time did not extend all the way west to S. Jackson Street as it does today). Brown House can be seen in many photographs of the campus from the turn-of-the-century, but was replaced by Cooper Hall in 1914. The sole remaining building from Johnson's administration is the Johnson Institute [#96B], an imposing classroom/chapel building named after the president, built 1883-84 in an institutional Italianate style as a mirror image of Margaret Hall. The construction of Johnson Institute created an almost-quad, with three sides enclosed by Margaret Hall, Brown House, and Johnson Institute, in the center of campus. By the time of Johnson's death in 1886, enrollment had increased to about 200 students, at which it would remain until the next period of growth at Whitworth in the early 1900s. Another of Johnson's legacies to Whitworth was the beginning of an unsuccessful pursuit of the establishment of an endowment for the college. This lack of endowment would haunt the college throughout its history and would eventually be one of the factors of its demise.

Brookhaven continued to grow steadily throughout the Reconstruction period as a trade center for the surrounding agricultural areas and as a service and shopping area for the Whitworth students. In 1870, Brookhaven became the seat of newly created Lincoln County--carved out of Lawrence, Franklin, and Copiah Counties--and in 1873, the town was incorporated, with boundaries encompassing one square mile with the depot in the center.⁶ By 1886, the year of the first Sanborn map, the downtown had assumed much of its current shape. The map shows commercial buildings primarily along the west side of the railroad and down W. Cherokee Street toward Whitworth. A frame passenger depot stands on the west side of the railroad, directly across from the freight depot on the east. Only scattered buildings are present on the eastern side of the railroad. Commercial buildings still in existence today from this time period are the Brady building, a commercial Italianate structure [#7]; the Staffler building [#8]; two-story structures at 112, 114, and 127 W. Cherokee Street [#9, 10, 18]; and a line of two-story buildings along S. Whitworth Avenue [#79, 80, 81, 83]. Only one house in the district, a pyramidal cottage on W. Chickasaw Street [#33], dates to this early era of Brookhaven's growth.

Lumbering and Dairying Fuel Growth

The first substantial courthouse was finally built in Brookhaven in 1892,⁷ situated on a courthouse square one block east of the railroad. The two-story courthouse was a Richardsonian Romanesque structure and

⁶ WPA Records for Lincoln County, ("Brookhaven," p.7).

⁷ Not much information on the previous courthouse or courthouses is available. According to the WPA history, two different buildings were used as courthouses before the 1893 building: the first was "where the Jitney Jungle store is now." This would have been in the one hundred block of S. Whitworth Avenue. The history records that this building burned and that

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featured a five-story tower. The square eventually came to have not only a courthouse, but also a jail, and two governmental office buildings. The courthouse was extensively re-modeled in the 1930s as a CWA project, losing much of its original character; the entire group of buildings was torn down in 1979 to make room for a modern governmental building.

Although the country surrounding Brookhaven had always been good cotton land, the town leaders understood that they could not always rely on that crop, and thus began trying take advantage of other crops and industries that could be produced in the area. Two lumber companies organized just outside of Brookhaven in the 1890s: the east Union Lumber and Manufacturing Company in 1890, and the Pearl River Lumber Company in 1899. These companies looked to harvest the vast yellow pine forest surrounding Brookhaven, and the construction of another railroad, the Mississippi Central Railroad⁸ -- linking Brookhaven with Hattiesburg to the east and Natchez to the west--furthered this effort, and also brought other industries to Brookhaven.⁹ Indeed, by the early 1900s, Brookhaven boasted two more large plants: the Brookhaven Pressed Brick and Manufacturing Company¹⁰, organized in 1905; and the Brookhaven Creamery, established in 1907 and signaling the beginning of the importance of the dairy industry in Lincoln County. All four of these businesses, although none were located within the district, spurred the growth of the downtown area as they brought workers and money to the town.

Thus, the time around the turn-of-the-century--from the 1890s to the 1920s--marked Brookhaven's maturity as a town and brought tremendous growth, transforming a small agricultural center into a thriving commercial, industrial, and educational, as well as agricultural town. Brookhaven's most monumental buildings date to this period, including the McGrath Department Store building [#69], built c.1892; the Italian Renaissance-style Commercial Bank building [#68], built c.1905; the Inez Hotel [#48], built 1904 in the Romanesque Revival style; the Perkins building [#49A], built c.1905; and the ornate Beaux Arts-style

court activity was moved to "a building where the Illinois Central depot now stands. However, this building was demolished in 1882 to make room for the depot, and the county government moved to the Masonic Temple temporarily. The WPA history also relates that "all county records were destroyed by fire in 1892," thus precipitating the construction of the permanent courthouse in 1893, under the supervision of architect A.E. Moreton, who also designed Whitworth Hall on Whitworth College campus. See *WPA Records for Lincoln County, ("Brookhaven," p.8)*.

⁸ Originally called the Pearl and Leaf River Railroad. This line was finished between Hattiesburg and Natchez in 1908. Later, with the incorporation of several smaller lines, the railroad became known as the Mississippi Central.

⁹ Abshagen, Theresia. "Brookhaven: Remembrance of Things Past," p. 14.

¹⁰ The Brookhaven Pressed Brick company was especially important in the development of the downtown because of the high-quality brick the plant turned out. The company used two colors of clay from Lincoln County--red and brown--and produced well-made bricks in these two colors. The results can be seen today in the downtown, which features buildings of both red and brown brick, many using one color as an accent in the brickwork. See *WPA Records for Lincoln County, ("Industry," p. 7)*.

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City Hall [#96], built 1901. In addition, a new brick depot [#78] was constructed in 1907 to greet passengers and students arriving in the bustling town; the U.S. Post Office, built in 1912, next to the Methodist Church was similarly imposing to visitors and locals alike with its Italian Renaissance style. Three of the four churches in the district also date to this era of development: B'Nai Sholom Temple [#37], built in the Moorish Revival style in 1896; the Gothic-Revival First Presbyterian Church [#46], built 1906-07; and the Neoclassical-Revival Methodist Church [#26], built 1916-17. Houses in the district from this period are located along W. Cherokee Street [#27, 28, 30, 31] (tied to the growth and development of Whitworth College and the Methodist Church), W. Chickasaw Street [#34, 35], and N. Jackson Street [#38, 39A], and range in style from Queen Anne to Craftsman Bungalows.

Whitworth College also grew and developed in the years after the turn-of-the-century. After a succession of presidents following the death of Rev. Johnson, Whitworth entered another period of growth during the presidency of Dr. Inman W. Cooper, beginning in 1902 and stretching almost a quarter of a century until his death in 1925. During Cooper's tenure, the campus took its current shape, and Whitworth reached its prime as an institution of higher learning for women, increasing enrollment from 190 in 1902 to 315 in 1926. In the late 1890s, another president had acquired the west side of the block on which Whitworth is located, thus unifying the entire block as a college campus. Cooper, with donations from the four Lampton brothers (businessmen and civic leaders in several towns in south Mississippi), used part of this western section to build the small but ornate and dignified Mary Jane Lampton Auditorium in 1915, thus increasing Whitworth's status as an institution of music education. The Auditorium brought culture, in the form of recitals and recitations, to Brookhaven from larger cities such as New Orleans and Jackson.¹¹ Cooper's dreams did not end there, however. Under his leadership, two new dorms, Cooper Hall [#97C] and Enoch Hall [#97D] were built, replacing the old Brown House (faculty lodging) and the ante-bellum Whitworth Hall. He also oversaw the construction of Elizabeth Cottage [#97F] (originally the president's house, but later a model home for home economics students), the YWCA Hut [#97G], Earl Hall (a gymnasium on the site of the old Calisthenics Hall; built 1920, demolished 1980s), and a laundry building [#97H]. In addition, two houses on W. Cherokee Street, Fernwood Cottage [#28] and the President's House [#30], were converted to use by the college during this time. Fernwood Cottage had originally been the parsonage for the Methodist Church, which was next door on Whitworth's campus. When the new Methodist Church was built across the street, however, Fernwood Cottage was converted into a campus parsonage, and the one-story house at 328 W. Cherokee Street was enlarged by the addition of a second story and put into use as the president's house. Thus, by 1920, Whitworth College campus had reached its greatest boundaries and encompassed the buildings now seen today.

¹¹ Abshagen, "Remembrance," p.16.

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Great Depression and World War II

Brookhaven's period of growth ended in the late 1920s, brought down by national events such as the Great Depression and perhaps by a natural succession after such a prolonged period of expansion. The city's population had doubled from 2,678 in 1900 to 5,390 in 1930, and that time had seen tremendous progress in the city's infrastructure. Brookhaven now boasted an electric plant, paved streets, running water, a city park [#78], a hospital, and a new high school. By the time of the 1925 Sanborn map, Brookhaven's downtown had achieved the configuration now seen in the district's boundaries, with commercial blocks on both sides of the railroad and up W. Cherokee Street and W. Monticello Street. Although Brookhaven was successful in luring a large garment factory, Brookhaven Manufacturing Company, during the Depression, this did not seem to cause much change or growth in the downtown. Only a few buildings date from this period, most of them built as infill between older buildings or in the place of burned or demolished buildings [see for example #41, 45], rather than establishing any new areas of development for the downtown. A historic gas station [#47] and the Art Deco Haven Theater [#17] were built in the late thirties--demonstrating the ascendance of the automobile and the entertainment industry.

In 1926, Whitworth College lost its accreditation due to its lack of an endowment, and the institution began a long, slow decline from a well-respected Methodist women's college to a junior college in the Methodist-affiliated Millsaps college system to a coed school for veterans after World War II. It underwent several other incarnations in the years after 1960, as a night school and a small Bible college, but by the end of the 1980s, it stood vacant, as it still stands today. Lampton Auditorium has been renovated in the past few years, and the leaders of Brookhaven currently hope to obtain state funding for the establishment of a state-level high school for the arts which would renovate and re-open all of the Whitworth buildings for their originally intended use of education.

The city began another period of growth after World War II, but this era, based on subdivisions created for the automobile, is not within the purview of this nomination. Thus, the end date for the significance of the downtown Brookhaven district is 1949, fifty years before this nomination.

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WPA Research Project for Lincoln County. On file at Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Jackson.

"Y Hut, Former Student Center, Now Open Again For College Use." *The Whitworth Whistle*, November 5, 1941.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: approximately 30 acres

UTM References:	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	15	742120	3496680	C	15	742840
B	15	742820	3496690	D	15	742140
						3496170

___ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description See continuation sheet.

Boundary Justification: See continuation sheet.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Jennifer V. O. Baughn

organization: Mississippi Dept. of Archives and History date: March 25, 1999

street & number: P.O. Box 571 telephone: (601) 359-6940

city or town: Jackson state: MS zip code: 39205

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

Property Owner(s)

name: Multiple

street & number: telephone:

city or town: state: zip code:

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

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

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GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description: The district boundaries are delineated on the accompanying scaled drawn map (1"=200') based on the Lincoln County Tax Maps B77-13-1 and B87-18-2.

Boundary Justification: The district includes a group of contiguous commercial, religious, governmental, residential, and educational buildings that represent the historic and architectural development of downtown Brookhaven during the period of significance, c.1858-1949.

PHOTOGRAPHS

The following information is the same for all photographs:

- 1) Downtown Brookhaven Historic District
- 2) Lincoln County, Mississippi
- 5) Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Jackson, MS

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Photo 1 of 22: | 3) Brenda Crook, MDAH |
| | 4) 1997 (field checked 1999) |
| | 6) 100 block, W. Cherokee Street, view to W |
| Photo 2 of 22: | 3) Brenda Crook, MDAH |
| | 4) 1997 (field checked 1999) |
| | 6) 100 block, W. Cherokee Street (N side), view to WNW |
| Photo 3 of 22: | 3) Brenda Crook, MDAH |
| | 4) 1997 (field checked 1999) |
| | 6) corner of S. Jackson Street/W. Cherokee Street, view to SSW |
| Photo 4 of 22: | 3) Jennifer Baughn, MDAH |
| | 4) 1999 |
| | 6) 300 block, W. Cherokee Street, view to WNW |
| Photo 5 of 22: | 3) Brenda Crook, MDAH |
| | 4) 1997 (field checked 1999) |
| | 6) (old) Fire Station, City Hall (S. elevation), view to NE |

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- Photo 6 of 22:** 3) Jennifer Baughn, MDAH
4) February 4, 1999
6) B'Nai Sholom Temple, 229 S. Church St., view to E
- Photo 7 of 22:** 3) Brenda Crook, MDAH
4) 1997 (field checked 1999)
6) First Presbyterian Church, 220 S. Jackson St., view to NW
- Photo 8 of 22:** 3) Jennifer Baughn, MDAH
4) December 4, 1998
6) 221 S. Jackson Street, (old) Texaco Station, view to NNE
- Photo 9 of 22:** 3) Brenda Crook, MDAH
4) 1997 (field checked 1999)
6) 100 block (S side), W. Monticello St., view to SE
- Photo 10 of 22:** 3) Jennifer Baughn, MDAH
4) February 18, 1998
6) 106-112 W. Monticello St. (Perkins Furniture Bldg.), view to NW
- Photo 11 of 22:** 3) Jennifer Baughn, MDAH
4) February 18, 1998
6) 128 W. Monticello St., view to NNW
- Photo 12 of 22:** 3) Brenda Crook, MDAH
4) 1997 (field checked 1999)
6) 100 block, S. Railroad Ave, view to NE
- Photo 13 of 22:** 3) Brenda Crook, MDAH
4) 1997 (field checked 1999)
6) 100 block, S. Railroad Ave., view to NE
- Photo 14 of 22:** 3) Jennifer Baughn, MDAH
4) February 18, 1998
6) 201-203 S. Railroad Ave. (McGrath and Sons Dept. Store Bldg.), view to ENE
- Photo 15 of 22:** 3) Jennifer Baughn, MDAH
4) 1999
6) 100 block, S. Whitworth Avenue, view to NW
- Photo 16 of 22:** 3) Jennifer Baughn, MDAH
4) February 18, 1998
6) 130 S. Whitworth Ave., view to W

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

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Downtown Brookhaven Historic District
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- Photo 17 of 22:** 3) Jennifer Baughn, MDAH
4) February 18, 1998
6) 202-206 S. Whitworth Ave., view to SW
- Photo 18 of 22:** 3) Jennifer Baughn, MDAH
4) February 18, 1998
6) 208 S. Whitworth Ave., view to W
- Photo 19 of 22:** 3) Jennifer Baughn, MDAH
4) February 18, 1998
6) 210 S. Whitworth Ave., view to WNW
- Photo 20 of 22:** 3) Brenda Crook, MDAH
4) 1997 (field checked 1999)
6) Johnson Institute, Whitworth College, view to W
- Photo 21 of 22:** 3) Brenda Crook, MDAH
4) 1997 (field checked 1999)
6) Cooper Hall, Whitworth College, view to NW
- Photo 22 of 22:** 3) Brenda Crook, MDAH
4) 1997 (field checked 1999)
6) Enoch Hall, Whitworth College, view to W

PROPOSED BOUNDARIES FOR THE DOWNTOWN BROOKHAVEN HISTORIC DISTRICT

