

300d States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

537

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.



1. Name of Property

Historic name: Clinton Olde Towne Historic District

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing: _____

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

NA _____

2. Location

Street & number: The boundaries of the district are as follows: Belmont Street on the north, East Street on the east, College Street on the south, and Capitol/West Streets on the west.

City or town: Clinton State: MS County: Hinds

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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 at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A ___ B X C ___ D

<u>Katie Blount</u>	<u>11-28-16</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title: <u>SHP</u>	Date
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

Clinton Olde Towne Historic District
Name of Property

Hinds, Mississippi
County and State

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.


Signature of commenting official: _____ **Date** _____

Title : _____ **State or Federal agency/bureau**
or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain): _____


Signature of the Keeper

1-12-2017
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Clinton Olde Towne Historic District
 Name of Property

Hinds, Mississippi
 County and State

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>96</u>	<u>18</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u>1</u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>98</u>	<u>18</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 1

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: storage
- COMMERCE/TRADE: business
- COMMERCE/TRADE: professional
- COMMERCE/TRADE: financial institution
- COMMERCE/TRADE: warehouse
- DOMESTIC: single dwelling
- DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling
- GOVERNMENT: city hall

Clinton Olde Towne Historic District
Name of Property

Hinds, Mississippi
County and State

RELIGION: religious facility
INDUSTRY/PROCESSING: manufacturing facility
LANDSCAPE: natural feature
LANDSCAPE: park

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/TRADE: business
COMMERCE/TRADE: professional
COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store
COMMERCE/TRADE: restaurant
COMMERCE/TRADE: warehouse
DOMESTIC: single dwelling
DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling
EDUCATION: college
GOVERNMENT: city hall
RELIGION: religious facility
LANDSCAPE: natural feature

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

MID-19TH CENTURY: Greek Revival
LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne
LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival,
Neoclassical
LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman
MODERN MOVEMENT

Materials:(enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the properties: brick, wood, metal, concrete, stucco, glass,
stone

Clinton Olde Towne Historic District
Name of Property

Hinds, Mississippi
County and State

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Clinton Olde Towne Historic District includes the residential and commercial area of the original town as laid out in a town map in 1829. It is located in Clinton, Mississippi, in Hinds County in the central part of the state. The town's central location, along with easy access to the state capital and close proximity to the Natchez Trace, contributed the city's growth. The majority of the commercial structures remaining in the district were constructed from the early 1900s to the 1960s. The district is a mixture of commercial, residential, and governmental buildings. The commercial core is along Jefferson and Leake Streets. Most of the historic commercial buildings are row buildings, usually one story. Most commercial buildings are brick while most residences are brick or wood. Styles represented in the district include Greek Revival, Queen Anne, Neoclassical, Colonial Revival, Craftsman/bungalow, Minimal Traditional, Ranch, and Modern.

Narrative Description

The Clinton Olde Towne Historic District contains the residential, commercial, and governmental core of the city and is roughly bounded by Belmont Street on the north, East Street on the east, College Street on the south, and Capitol and West Streets on the west. The streets running north and south are Capitol, Jefferson, Monroe, and East. The streets running east and west are College, Madison, Main, Leake, Lawson, and Belmont. Each of these streets is a two-way street and each has on-street parking. Residential and government buildings have landscaping while only some of the commercial buildings are landscaped. Several of the commercial buildings are located close to the street and therefore have little to no landscaping. The First Baptist Church sits on a large lot in the southeast part of the district and has several buildings. The character of the district, which includes commercial, governmental, religious, and residential structures dating from circa 1836 to 2016 is that of a small city that developed due to its educational offerings, close proximity to Jackson, the state Capital, and its location along the Natchez Trace. The railroad played a major part in the district's development, allowing for easy connections to Vicksburg, Jackson and beyond, as well as the ability to receive and send goods.

The buildings surveyed are a mixture of residential and commercial properties and are all within the downtown area. All properties were built between 1836 and 2016. The majority of buildings surveyed were built during the early to mid 20th century. Most of the historic commercial buildings are row buildings clustered around the main intersection of Jefferson and Leake Streets.

Clinton Olde Towne Historic District
Name of Property

Hinds, Mississippi
County and State

Commercial

The commercial buildings in the Clinton Olde Towne Historic District are mostly simple and vernacular in nature. The majority of buildings constructed from the early to mid-20th century have simple storefronts with some original features such as flat roofs, transoms, entries (some recessed) with large plate glass windows, and corbelled and dentil brickwork such as those on Jefferson Street.

The buildings in the district had many uses. There was a bank, restaurants, hotels, general stores, boarding houses, and a livery stable, to name a few. With Mississippi College on the southern edge of the district and a main rail line in close proximity, there was a need for many types of goods and services. The railroad provided easy transportation for both goods and people.

Some commercial buildings have stucco surfaces. Most of the early storefronts have been altered within the period of significance from smaller singular openings to large plate glass windows in metal or wood frames and some with recessed entries typical of the 1920s and 1930s. Some of the later commercial buildings constructed in the district retain their original configuration. Canopies on many of the buildings have been replaced over the years, some with pent metal awnings or shed roofs.

Residential

There are multiple architectural styles represented in the district such as Greek Revival, Tudor Revival, Queen Anne, Craftsman/Bungalow, and Minimal Traditional, and Ranch.

Three antebellum residential buildings exist. These include "China Hill" at 402 Jefferson Street (No. 39), [Photo 7] built in c.1836 and "Violet Banks" at 501 Jefferson Street (No. 42), built in c. 1840. Both houses have been altered over time, achieving their current appearances in the 20th century. One antebellum residence, "Tanglewood" at 301 Jefferson Street (No. 27, NR, 2013) [Photo 22] was originally constructed in 1845 outside of town and was moved to its current location in 1878.

There are also examples of Queen Anne architecture such as the Sarah Johnston house at 300 W. Leake Street (No. 74, 1900) [Photo 10] and the R. E. Johnston house at 301 W. Leake Street (No. 75, 1908).

The Colonial Revival style was popular in the beginning in the early decades of the 20th century. There are a few examples in the district such as 203 Jefferson Street (McEarley House) (No. 24, 1929), 101 W. Lawson Street (No. 48, c. 1930), 301 W. Lawson Street (No. 51a, 1929-1931), and 403 Madison Street (No. 84a, 1948).

The O.R. Johnson House at 504 Jefferson Street (No. 44, 1926) [Photo 3] is a Tudor Revival style cottage.

Clinton Olde Towne Historic District
Name of Property

Hinds, Mississippi
County and State

Several of the residential buildings are bungalows with Craftsman influence, a building style popular from 1910 to 1930. Some of the residential properties, such as Tanglewood (No. 27) [Photo 22], exhibit later changes in this style. One example of a bungalow residence in the district is 102 E. Leake Street (No. 54, 1921) [Photo 19].

There are several Minimal Traditional residential buildings in the district. Some examples include the houses at 102 W. Lawson Street (No. 49, 1938), 203 W. Lawson Street (No. 50, c. 1940), and 501 Capitol Street (No. 9, 1948).

There are some residences built in the 1950s and 1960s in the Ranch style such as 506 W. College Street (No. 19, 1962) and 105 E. Leake Street (No. 57, c.1961).

Governmental/Public

A few public buildings are also located in the historic commercial area. Clinton City Hall at 300 N. Jefferson Street (No. 26) [Photo 21], built in 1934, is located on Jefferson Street and retains its Colonial Revival features such as pilasters flanking the entry and dentil molding. The Chamber of Commerce Building at 100 E. Leake Street (No. 53, c.1965) [Photo 18], built in the early 1960s as a doctor's office, is a good example of mid-century modern architecture and retains a high degree of integrity. It has two round metal pipes extending from the porch ceiling on the right side of the front façade to form an inverted "V". This is replicated on the left side of the back of the façade.

Religious Institutions

The First Baptist Church at 100 E. College Street is the only church in the district, built in four major building programs. The first building, the "old sanctuary"(No. 15a) [Photo 27] was built in 1923 at the corner of College and Monroe Streets. It was designed by R. H. Hunt and retains its Neoclassical characteristics in its temple front form and Ionic columns. It has original stained glass windows as well. The brickwork is in the Flemish bond pattern, not seen on any other buildings in the district. The second building is the "old education building" constructed in 1954 (No. 15b). It continues to house the main office of the church. The other two buildings, the new education building, built in 1980 (No. 15c), and the new sanctuary, built in 1989 (No. 15d), are non-contributing.

National Register Properties

Tanglewood at 301 Jefferson Street (No. 27) [Photo 22] is a Greek Revival planter's cottage built in 1845 and moved to its location in 1878. It has some Craftsman influence due to later changes such as exposed rafter tails. It was individually listed on the National Register in 2013.

Clinton Olde Towne Historic District
Name of Property

Hinds, Mississippi
County and State

Municipal Site and Structure

Town Spring (No. 106) [Photo 1], a part of the city since its development, is a contributing resource. It is located on the western edge of the district, behind historic homes on Capitol Street and newer homes on West Lawson Street. The City owns the spring which is accessible to the public although it has not been developed for visitors.

The brick streets (No. 107, 1929) installed in 1929 in the Olde Towne district are contributing, character- defining resources.

Non-contributing

The non-contributing buildings in the district are comprised of a few buildings which have undergone significant changes to the building's historic character and new buildings built after the period of significance. An example of a building constructed outside the period of significance is the Mississippi College Bookstore built in 2012 at 200 Jefferson Street (No. 22) [Photo 26]. The overall integrity of the district is not greatly affected by the non-contributing buildings, since they are minimal in number and the architectural styles and scale are in keeping with the overall historic character of the district.

Inventory of Resources

- C = Contributing element
- NC = Non-contributing element
- PL = Previously Listed

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

Inv. # C/NC/PL Address Year

Belmont Street

1a. (C) 100 Belmont Street 1917
O.R. Johnson Milling Company Office

One story building has corrugated metal siding and metal gable roof and asbestos siding on the front façade. East (front) façade has three bays (W, D, W). Windows are wood, 30 pane (6x5). Entry door is worn wood with shed roofed awning above. The business sign is above the covered entry. A two part wood vent is centrally located in the gable front roof. Wood trim on the front façade is cut to give the appearance of a gambrel roof. South façade has five, two vertically-paned wood windows. [Photo 4]

Clinton Olde Towne Historic District
Name of Property

Hinds, Mississippi
County and State

1b. (C) 100 Belmont Street 1917
O.R. Johnson Milling Company Warehouse

One story warehouse is made of corrugated metal with metal gable roof. The east façade has a garage type opening with metal door and flat covered awning above. The south façade has three similar openings. The building has a concrete foundation which is taller in some locations in order to level the building. Behind the warehouse is a grain elevator and six round silos which are no longer in operation.

2. (NC) 103 Belmont Street

Warehouse has painted corrugated metal sides with a metal roof and two bays. First bay has a small corrugated metal roll-top door and second bay has a large corrugated metal roll-top door. A small storage building stands in front of the warehouse made of metal and painted the same color as the warehouse. It is also made of corrugated metal and has one single door for entry. Metal building appears to have been built at a later date and not within the age of significance for the district.

3. (C) 105 Belmont Street

Three bay corrugated metal building with rusty metal roof. Wood steps with no rail lead to first bay which has a five-panel, solid wood door. Third bay door is a five-panel, wood painted door. Second bay is a set of double doors made of diagonally cut pieces of wood. The second and third bays are accessed by a wood ramp with no rails. Roof extends over the single doors to make a covered entry.

4. (NC) Next to 105 Belmont Street

One story, corrugated metal building with gable roof. North and west facades each have a roll-up metal door garage door on the left side. West façade also has a solid entry door on the right. Metal gutters and downspouts.

5. (C) 201 Belmont Street Minimal Traditional 1948

One-story, two-bay, frame Minimal Traditional house with asbestos shingled veneer. Gable roof covered with asbestos shingles has box cornice. Windows are vertical three-light metal casements with decorative, non-functioning shutters. Center window is fixed. Concrete steps lead to covered projecting portico supported by two non-historic turned posts. Entry has a 15-paneled wood door. Covered carport supported by square wood posts resting upon concrete block piers. Piers are connected by low concrete wall.

Clinton Olde Towne Historic District
Name of Property

Hinds, Mississippi
County and State

6. (C) 202 Belmont Street Minimal Traditional 1948

One-story Minimal Traditional house style residence with vinyl or metal siding. South façade has a garage and five additional bays (W, D, W, W). The entry door is wood with a metal and screen door. To the left of the entry is a set of two 6/6 metal windows with fixed shutters. To the right of the entry are two single 6/6 windows with fixed shutters. The multi-paneled garage is located on the left side. The small projecting porch is concrete and the roof over the porch is supported by two non-historic turned wood posts. The side gable roof has asphalt shingles.

7. (C) 203 Belmont Street Minimal Traditional c. 1950

One-story, six-bay, frame Minimal Traditional house with asbestos shingled veneer. Gable roof covered with asphalt shingles has box cornice. Windows are single and paired, horizontal four-light metal with aluminum storm windows. Concrete steps lead to aluminum awning over entry with a multi-paneled, multi-paned door. Attached single-car, gable-roofed, garage has been enclosed with drop siding.

8. (C) 204 Belmont Street Vernacular Bungalow 1925

One-story, three-bay, frame bungalow with wood drop siding. Complex gable roof covered with asphalt shingles has exposed rafter tails. Single windows are 4/1 wood, double-hung sash except for front and center set of five which are 3/1. Shed roofed covered carport attached.

Capitol Street

9. (C) 501 Capitol Street Minimal Traditional 1948

One-story, four-bay, frame Minimal Traditional house with asbestos shingle siding. Complex gable roof has asphalt shingles. Windows are single, paired, and tripled. The pair are 6/6, the singles are 8/8, and the triple is a single picture frame in the middle with 4/4 on each side. Windows have decorative, non-functioning shutters. Concrete steps lead to a gable-roofed entry. Wood door has six raised panels with a simple horizontal entablature above and fluted pilasters on each side. An enclosed addition has board-n-batten wood siding.

10. (C) 503 Capitol Street Minimal Traditional 1952

One-story, four-bay frame Minimal Traditional house with asbestos shingle siding and brick veneer. Gable roof has asphalt shingles. Windows are wood single and paired 6/6 except for set to right of entry which is a triple set comprised of a center fixed window with 20 lights in a 5x4 pattern and one window on each side 2/2. Concrete steps lead to the entry. Door is six-paneled wood. House has recently been painted, including brick veneer.

Clinton Olde Towne Historic District
Name of Property

Hinds, Mississippi
County and State

11. (C) 506 Capitol Street Minimal Traditional 1940

One-story, three-bay Minimal Traditional with vinyl siding. Gable roof has asphalt shingles with shutters. Main façade has 6/6 replacement windows with functional wood shutters. Additional windows around house are 4/4. Four-paneled, three-light entry is covered by a projecting pedimented portico. Concrete steps and small porch have a decorative metal railing. Garage has a multi-paneled, solid, roll-top door.

12. (C) 507 & 509 Capitol Street Queen Anne c.1890

One-story, seven-bay, frame Queen Anne house with decorative shingle siding. Complex gable roof has asphalt shingles. Windows are 2/2 wood, double-hung sash. Two entries have matching louvered door screens with single-light transoms above. Concrete steps lead to entries on each side. The full-length porch, curved in the center, is supported by nine square post columns.

13. (C) 601 Capitol Street L-front c. 1890

One-story, two-bay, L-front cottage with Queen Anne influence has wood under aluminum siding. Complex hip and gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles. Windows are single with one 4/1 and another 2/2. House has been made into a duplex with an additional door added. The main entry has a three-panel wood door with single pane and a transom above. Both doors have non-matching wood screen doors. The partial width porch is supported by three round columns. Fabricated concrete steps lead to the wood-floored porch.

14. (C) 603 Capitol Street c. 1880

One-story, two-bay, frame, duplex cottage has asbestos shingle siding. Gable roof has architectural asphalt shingles. Windows are 2/2 wood, double-hung sash. Shed-roofed porch is supported by four decoratively-pierced wood columns. Porch balustrade is also decoratively pierced wood. Concrete steps lead to double entries. Both single doors are four-paneled wood with transoms above and both look original to the house. Some additions have been made to the back of the house. Reportedly a railroad cottage. [Photo 2]

College Street, East

**15a. (C) 100 College Street, East Neoclassical 1923
First Baptist Church of Clinton R.H. Hunt, architect**

Two-story brick building in a Flemish bond pattern has a temple front form with projecting portico supported by six Ionic stone columns. The center portion of the building is recessed with five bays on the first (W, W, W, W, W,) and second floors (W, W, W, W, W) on the south façade. Each of these windows is a set of stained glass, wood, 1/1 double-hung windows. Each window has a squared-stone surround. Below each window is a rectangular stone decoration

Clinton Olde Towne Historic District

Name of Property

Hinds, Mississippi

County and State

surrounded with a row of header bricks on three sides and a row of soldier bricks on bottom. Windows are symmetrically aligned on the first and second floors. Between the windows are brick pilasters running the full two stories, with stone capitals and bases. Also in the recess, on the east and west facades, is a set of wood, 12-pane French doors (2x6) with stained glass transom above. Three large Gothic style lanterns hang in the recess. The floor is tiled. The recessed portico is flanked to each side by a single, wood, stained glass window on the first floor, surrounded by a brick pattern of soldier bricks and by a set of two, wood, vertically paned stained glass windows with brick soldier surrounds on the second floor. The basement is delineated by a horizontal band of stone. There are brick pilasters with stone capitals and bases on the corners of the building. The cornice of the building has dentil molding which extends to the projecting front gable which has a stone entablature above the columns. The dentil molding follows the triangular gable. A half-moon vent is centered in the gable. Multiple stone steps lead to the entry.

Designed by regionally prominent architect Reuben Harrison Hunt (1862-1937) of Chattanooga, Tennessee, and built by local contractor Monroe Landrum,¹ this fine Neoclassical building, with its projecting hexastyle portico in the Roman Ionic order, is the most architecturally significant institutional building in the district, and is one of the more noteworthy examples of Neoclassical Revival religious architecture in Mississippi.[Photo 27]

15b. (C) 100 College Street, East Colonial Revival 1954
First Baptist Church Education Building

Two-story red brick building in a running bond pattern has four bays on the first floor, south façade, and six on the second floor. All windows are wood, double-hung 6/6 topped by a course of soldier bricks. A centered, projecting portico with widow's walk is supported on each side by two square columns with simple capitals and bases. The widow's walk has simple square balustrades with two square columns situated directly above the columns below. A light colored band of what looks like capped stone wraps the building. The roof is flat with metal coping. There is evidence that at one point there may have been an entry under the portico; however, matching red brick now occupies the space. The east façade has matching windows on the first and second floors.

15c. (NC) 100 College Street, East 1980
First Baptist Church Education Building (New)

Two-story red brick building in a running bond pattern has eight fixed, plate glass, metal windows on second floor above entry. Entry has two commercial metal doors with transom above. To the left of the entry are four fixed plate glass windows and to the right of the entry are three fixed, plate glass, metal windows. To the right of the windows, on the west façade, under the portico is a singular metal commercial door. On the left side of the façade is a set of metal

¹ Walter Howell, *Town and Gown: The Saga of Clinton and Mississippi College* (Clinton, Miss.: privately printed, 2014), pp. 409 and 446.

Clinton Olde Towne Historic District
Name of Property

Hinds, Mississippi
County and State

stairs with wood plank rails and slender, square balustrades. The projecting porticoed entry has a large, arched, brick opening. Roof is flat with metal coping.

15d. (NC) 100 College Street, East 1989
First Baptist Church New Sanctuary

Two-story brick building in a running bond pattern has a temple front form with projecting portico supported by six Ionic stone columns. Under the projecting portico is a set of five bays on the first floor (D, W, W, W, D). The doors are a set of six-panel commercial doors with stained glass transom above. The windows are aluminum 1/1 stained glass fixed windows with stone-like stucco sills. Above each window is a stucco finish with grooved rectangular box design. Between each set of windows is a brick pilaster with stucco capital and brick base. Recessed can lights are used for lighting. The basement is delineated by a horizontal band of stuccoed brick to resemble stone. The stepped back building has brick pilasters with stuccoed brick capitals and brick bases on the corners of the first set back and only projecting brick on the corner of the next stepback, with no capitals or bases. The temple front projects and has dentil molding that follows the triangular gable. A half-moon vent is centered in the gable. Multiple stone steps lead to the entry.

College Street, West

16. (C) 500 College Street, West Colonial Revival c. 1930
Albritton House

One-story, four-bay, frame Colonial Revival house with wood drop siding. Gable roof is concrete tile with three projecting gable-roofed dormers with 6/6 windows (some have broken panes) and an attached chimney. Windows are 6/6 wood, double-hung. The two on each end have metal awnings while the two under the portico have screens. Projecting portico has a widow's walk with wood rail and is supported by six square posts, a pair on each side and single posts near the concrete steps. The entablature above the door has dentil molding and the side moldings are fluted pilasters. The door is wood with recessed panels and has a four-light Palladian window at the top. It is covered by a wood screen door with decorative scroll metalwork.

17. (C) 502 College Street, West Minimal Traditional 1941

One-story, three-bay, frame Minimal traditional house with wood drop siding. Gable roof has asphalt shingles. Windows are paired and on each side of entry are 6/6 wood, double-hung sash. Last pair is a six-light casement and was most likely added when an addition to the house was made at a later date. The entry is covered by a slightly projecting gable. Door has fluted pilaster surround and is six-paneled wood. Concrete steps lead to the entry. An attached carport has a gable roof and is supported by brick columns. A low brick wall connects the columns.

Clinton Olde Towne Historic District
Name of Property

Hinds, Mississippi
County and State

18. (C) 504 College Street, West Minimal Traditional 1948

One-story, two-bay, frame Minimal Traditional house with vinyl siding. Gable roof has asphalt shingles. Windows are paired 6/6 replacements except window near entry is single and both have decorative, non-functioning shutters. Entry is accessed by a covered porch with square posts. Door is wood, multi-paned. Concrete steps lead to the entry.

19. (C) 506 College Street, West Ranch 1962

One-story, three-bay, Ranch style with brick veneer. Gable on hip roof has asphalt shingles and gutters. Windows are paired 6/6 with decorative, non-functioning shutters. Partial-width porch has three round Doric columns supporting the roof. Door is non-historic, one-panel wood with arched-top, decorative glass insert. Attached garage has multi-paneled door.

East Street

20. (C) 303 East Street Split Level Ranch c. 1950

Two-story, three-bay, frame Split Level Ranch house with asbestos shingled veneer. Gable roof covered with asphalt shingles has box cornice. Windows are single 8/8 wood, double-hung windows with decorative, non-functioning shutters. Concrete steps lead to an entry with three-paneled wood and three horizontal lights. Recessed entry has pierced metal decorative rail and supported by a matching pierced decorative post. Rail on concrete steps also has matching pierced metal railing. Second story is above the garage.

21. (C) 304 East Street c. 1930
Bell Telephone Exchange/Sam Gore Studio

One-story, frame building has brick veneer in a common bond pattern. Gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles. Covered pedimented entry has a vertical-paneled door with two-pane light covered with metal for security.

Jefferson Street, North

22. (NC) 200 Jefferson Street, North 2012
Mississippi College Bookstore

Two story commercial building divided into two parts with two different styles and roofs. Northern (left) side of building is stucco on the first floor and brick on the second floor with a flat roof with metal coping. The first floor is three bay (W, D, W). The wood windows are tripartite, with all three being plate glass and the center window flanked by two smaller windows. Center window has five vertical panes above while the smaller windows have three vertical panes above. Each window has one wood panel under each. Doors are double-leaf with plate glass and flanked by matching plate glass side light windows. Top of doors has seven

Clinton Olde Towne Historic District
Name of Property

Hinds, Mississippi
County and State

vertical panes and side light windows have three vertical panes above. Entire door unit is covered with a canvas awning. Second floor is three bay (D, W, W, D). Doors are wood, plate glass, flanked by single pane sidelights. Enter unit is topped by an eight vertical paned transom and then a metal shed awning above. Each of the two wood windows are 2/1 with 4 vertical pane transoms above, topped by an arched row of soldier bricks. Balcony protrudes from each of the upper doors. Balconies have decorative support brackets underneath and have metal decorative railings. At the top of the façade is a row of staggered brick followed by a row of soldier brick above. Right side of building is stuccoed on the first floor and brick on the second. First floor has three bays (W, D, W). Windows are large wood plate glass with seven vertical paned arched transom above. Bottom of windows are paneled. Windows have full-length, working wood shutters. Doors are double-leaf plate glass with wood panel bottoms and seven vertical paned arched transom above. Doors are flanked by full-length, working wood shutters. Top floor has six bays (D, W, D, W, D, W). Doors have full-length plate glass. Windows are 2/1. All windows and doors have single glass transoms above and are flanked by full-length shutters. Upper floor has a balcony that makes an "L" around the south side of the building. Balcony is supported by square posts with a simple square capital. Both the bottom and top floors wrap around to the south side of building and repeat with the same architectural features. Roof is side gable with a shed extension and architectural shingles. [Photo 26]

23a. (C) 201 Jefferson Street, North Minimal Traditional c. 1930
Archer House

One story, frame Minimal Traditional house with wood siding has four bays (W, D, W, W). Entry has a 12 light wood French door with a molded paneled bottom and flanked by a set of 15 light (3x5) fixed pane windows. To each side of the entry is a double set of 9/1 wood, double-hung windows. On the right side of the front façade is a sunroom with three sets of double-leaf, 8 light (2x4) windows and another matching set on the side and another set in the back. An internal chimney pierced the asphalt shingled, gable roof when the house was first documented. Two months later the house had been re-roofed and the chimney was gone. The roof has exposed rafter tails. A pergola serves as a porch cover, extended from the house and along most of the width. It is supported by 8 square columns with simple capitals and bases. Concrete steps lead to the concrete porch.

23b. (C) 201 Jefferson Street, North c. 1940
Archer House Garage Apartment

One story, wood frame garage apartment has four bays (W, W, D, W). First bay is a triple set of 6/6 replacement windows set in a possible addition with a smooth façade. Second bay is a double set of 6/6 replacement windows set in a section with narrow wood siding. Recessed entry door has a screen door. Last bay is a set of double set of 6/6 replacement windows set in a section with wider wood siding. Building appear to have been added to in sections, based upon façade materials and roof. Roof line with third bay is gable like the rest of the building, however, it has a lower roof line than the rest of the building. Roof is asphalt shingles with rafter tails. Middle of the building has a recessed section with concrete floor.

Clinton Olde Towne Historic District
Name of Property

Hinds, Mississippi
County and State

24. (C) 203 Jefferson Street, North Colonial Revival 1929
McEarley House

One story, red brick veneer Colonial Revival house has five bays (W, W, D, W, W). Entry has a nine light wood door with top three lights arched and bottom paneled. A storm door protects the door. Flanked on each side is a double set of wood, 6/6 double-hung windows. To the far left of the façade is an additional set of matching windows. On the far right of the façade is an area which looks to be an enclosed room and has a wood siding exterior. Windows are a triple set of 10 light (2x5) windows, flanked by two wood pilasters. The projecting portico is supported by two sets of three square columns on each side, with simple capitals and bases. Concrete steps lead to the concrete porch. Asphalt-shingled roof is pierced by an internally projecting chimney and two dormers with gable roofs. Dormers have wood siding and single 6/6 wood, double-hung window in each.

25. (NC) 204 Jefferson Street, North 2013

Two-story apartment building has composite siding an asphalt, shingled, hipped roof with gable roofed, double-galleried, projecting porch. First floor has three bays (W,D,W) and three on second floor (W,D, W). Windows on both floors are single 4/4 wood double-sash. Windows on first floor have working louvered wood shutters. Entry door on first floor is wood, one-panel with six-lights. Door on second floor is covered with two louvered shutters. Four square post columns with plain square capitals and bases on first floor support a full-width balcony on second floor with matching posts. Matching wood rails on first and second floor. Brick steps lead to the concrete porch. A low brick curtain wall surrounds the foundation.

26. (C) 300 Jefferson Street, North Colonial Revival 1934
Clinton City Hall

Red brick, two-story, hipped roof building flanked by one-story, hipped roof wings. Both floors of the main portion of the building are three bays each. First floor (W,D,W) has a double-leaf entry with commercial metal doors with plate glass surrounded by a soldier row and header row of red bricks. Pilasters flanking the entry are blocks of stone and topped with molding resembling capitals on the tops of columns. Dentil molding stretches the width of the enframement. The entry is protected by a metal hipped roof atop the enframement. Windows on the first floor main portion are wood 6/6. A set of triple windows flank the entry on the first floor. Second floor has three bays (W, W, W) symmetrically placed above the first floor and match the ones on the first floor except the windows above the entry are a double set of wood, 6/6. Windows on the first floor have a metal shed awning. The roof of the main portion is red clay tile with a row of gray tile at the ridges and scattered tiles amongst the red tiles. Concrete steps with a simple metal handrail lead to the entry. The one story wings flanking the main building each have a double set of 6/6 wood windows, matching the windows on the main portion. The left wing has two additional bays for a total of three bays (W, D, W). The left window is a single, wood, 6/6. The door is a commercial metal and glass door and the last

Clinton Olde Towne Historic District
Name of Property

Hinds, Mississippi
County and State

window is the double set of 6/6 windows. An addition in the back also has matching wood 6/6 windows and red brick. The addition and the wings have gutters and downspouts. A small, red brick, utility building is located in the back. It has a side gable roof and one solid wood door.

The City Hall was built with assistance from the federal government, either through the Public Works Administration (PWA) or the Works Progress Administration (WPA).² Documentation has not yet been found confirming a specific agency or a specific public works project number, nor for the names of the architect and contractor. The city reportedly entered a contract with the PWA in May, 1934. The completed City Hall was occupied by the town government in December 1934.³ [Photo 21]

**27. (PL) 301 Jefferson Street, North Greek Revival/Craftsman c.1845
"Tanglewood"**

One-story with five bays (W, W, D, W, W) raised planters cottage. Door is a centered pair of 12-light wood doors set with a plain surround containing 4-light sidelights and a 7-light transom. Entry is flanked on each side by two equally spaced floor-length 9/9 double-hung wood windows with plain surrounds. Six equally spaced rectangular wood boxed columns with plain molded capitals and bases support the full-façade porch. The porch floor is wood. The house is supported by low brick piers with a brick curtain wall surrounding the foundation. The side gable roof has wide, overhanging eaves supported with large triangular brackets and exposed rafters. The shingles are asphalt and there are 6/6 double-hung wood windows in each gable end.

This house was originally built about 1845 by Andrew Thomas for his daughter Mary Jane Thomas Criddle (1825-1882) and her husband James A. Criddle (1819-1855). It was originally located outside of Clinton, near present-day Norrell Road. After the Civil War, the house was acquired by Mary Jane Criddle's daughter, Caroline (Carrie) Criddle Lewis (1847-1916) and her husband, Captain William Lewis (1834-1921), and they had the house moved to its present site in Clinton. In 1922, after the death of Capt. Lewis, the house was purchased by Carrie Criddle Lewis's niece Carrie Criddle Fox (1871-1940) and her husband John H. Fox (1861-1941), and they resided there until their deaths. Ownership then passed to their daughter Emma Shirley Fox Faucette (1894-1977), and subsequently to her daughter Emma Shirley Faucette (1922-2008). [Photo 22]

28. (C) 302 Jefferson Street, North 1930

One story painted brick row building with flat roof with metal coping. Three bay (W, D, W) has double-leaf, single-pane, wood doors, flanked on each side by a large plate glass wood window. Below each window is stuccoed. A fabric awning covers stretches the width of the building.

² Howell, *Town and Gown* (2014), p. 244 and p. 381, credits both agencies at different points in his text, without distinguishing between them.

³ Howell, *Town and Gown* (2014), p. 244.

Clinton Olde Towne Historic District
Name of Property

Hinds, Mississippi
County and State

29. (C) 303 Jefferson Street, North 1907
Lewis Livery Stable

One story, wood, commercial building with three bays (W, D, W). The entry is a set of double-leaf wood doors with 15 lights each. Entry is flanked on each side by a gas lantern and a set of windows. Windows are six (3x2) fixed plate glass windows with fixed shutters. The full-width awning is metal. The stepped parapet has metal coping and has a metal sign bearing the name of the business. The gable roof is metal. A two-story addition has been added to the back of the building. It has a metal roof. The windows in the addition are 6/1. A wood deck has been added to the south side of the building.

Replacing an earlier building dating from about 1870, this building housed a livery stable owned and operated by Capt. William Lewis, who resided next door at the house called "Tanglewood." Later it became a bicycle shop and then an automobile service station operated by the Ratliff brothers, before they relocated their business to 300 East College Street (now in the East Clinton Historic District). This building later housed a hardware store for many years, into the 1970s.

30. (C) 304 Jefferson Street, North 1920

One story, painted brick, commercial row building has two bays (D, D, W). First bay of doors is a set of double-leaf, wood and two-pane glass with two-light transom above. Second bay is the entry which is a set of double-leaf, wood, two-pane doors with single-light transom above. Third bay is a wood, 2/2 fixed pane window with horizontal wood panel below. Fabric awning runs the width of the building. Above the awning is a band of two rows of protruding brick and then further up is a rectangular recess with two rows of protruding bricks at the top. Above that are two bands of protruding bricks and then a stepped parapet with brick coping.

31. (C) 305 Jefferson Street, North 1962

One story commercial row building on end with flat roof and clay tile coping. The four bay (D,W,D,W) storefront is partially recessed. There is a solid wood door on the left, flanked to the right by a plate glass window. Next is a two-panel wood door, set on the diagonal. Last window is wood, fixed plate glass topped by a metal awning. The corner post is a geometric metal pattern.

32. (C) 306 Jefferson Street, North c. 1930

One-story, painted brick, commercial row building with flat roof. The two bay (W, D) storefront has a fixed plate glass wood window with horizontal recessed panels below. Door is wood with two lights. Fabric awning stretches the width of the building. The top of the façade has a horizontal brick recess with two stepped-back rows of bricks at the top of the recess. Further up the façade is a projecting row of stretcher bricks. The top of the building has an embattled parapet wall.

Clinton Olde Towne Historic District
Name of Property

Hinds, Mississippi
County and State

33. (C) 307 Jefferson Street, North 1948

One story commercial row building made of concrete block with flat roof. The four bay (D,W,W,W) has a wood door with 15 lights. The windows are wood with fixed plate glass. From the bottom of the windows to the bottom of the wall is checkerboard black and white pattern of ceramic tiles. A metal awning stretches almost the full width of the building.

34. (C) 308 Jefferson Street, North c. 1930

One-story, painted brick, commercial row building with flat roof. The two bay (D, W) front has a fixed plate glass wood window with horizontal recessed panels below and a one-light transom above. Wood door has a fixed plate glass window and a panel below. Door has a one-light transom above. Fabric awning stretches the width of the building. The top of the facade has a horizontal brick recess with two stepped-back rows of bricks at the top of the recess. Flat parapet has brick coping.

35. (C) 309 Jefferson Street, North 1951

One story brick commercial row building with flat roof and metal edge coping. Central lower façade is brick. Five bay storefront (W, D, D, D, W) has a recessed entry set on the diagonal. Both windows are metal, three-light horizontal casements. All three doors are wood, six-paneled. The central door is flanked on each side with eight tiles, replicating the look of sidelights. The wood paneled ceiling entry extends horizontally and touches the windows on each side. The windows each have a non-working shutter on its outer edge. Wood trim extends around the outer and lower edges of the two windows.

36. (C) 310 Jefferson Street, North c. 1930

One story painted brick commercial row building with flat roof. The five bay (W, W, W, D, W) storefront has a recessed entry with two wood, two-light, double-leaf doors with horizontal panels at the bottom. Doors are flanked by a set of 1/1 windows to each side. Both the entry doors and the flanking windows in the entry have transoms above. The entry door transom is two-light. The other windows are all matching, six-lights (2x3), wood with horizontal panels at the bottom. The upper façade has a row of brick dentils, then two rows of horizontally protruding bricks and then another row of vertical bricks which alternate in a protruding pattern. The area where the top of the façade meets the roof has a decorative geometric, cascading brick pattern. A modern electric light is centrally located at the entry.

37. (C) 312 Jefferson Street, North c. 1920

One story, painted brick commercial row building on end. The five bay (W, W, D, W, W) storefront has fixed plate glass wood windows with horizontal panels below. The entry has a single-light, plate glass wood door with horizontal panel below and transom on top. The upper façade has a horizontal recessed panel with two rows of stepped brick at the top. Above that is

Clinton Olde Towne Historic District
Name of Property

Hinds, Mississippi
County and State

row of protruding bricks and above that is decorative brick parapet wall. The decorative wall has a row of alternating protruding headers and above that a row of alternating protruding soldier bricks. The top of the wall is capped by brick and has four symmetrically placed brick pillars with a concrete artichoke statue on top of each.

38. (C) 400 Jefferson Street, North Minimal Traditional c. 1935

One story, wood drop siding Minimal Traditional house with four bays (W, D, W, W). Windows are wood, single-light, fixed. Wood door is 15 light (3x5) French door. Entry has a projecting roof cover supported by one square post with no detail. Side gabled asphalt shingled roof has exposed rafter tails. Wood platform leads to the entry.

**39. (C) 402 Jefferson Street, North Colonial Revival c.1836/c.1978
"China Hill"**

Two story wood frame I-house with projecting portico has five bays on first floor (W, D, D, D, W) and five bays on second floor (W, W, W, W, W). All windows are wood, double-hung 9/9 with working shutters except the second floor center window which is 6/6. The entry is a six-paneled wood door with three-pane sidelights with wood paneled bottoms and tripartite paned transom above. Entry surround has fluted wood pilasters surmounted by cornice with dentil molding flanked by 15-light French doors. The undercut portico is supported by four Doric columns. The entablature features dentil molding and triglyphs. The roof is metal. Additions have been added to the back of the main portion of the house.

This house was the home of an early Clinton merchant, Jean Baptiste (John) Abou (1825-ca. 1905). In the 1940s, the house was purchased by John L. Epting (1889-1974), who operated the Clinton Drug Store from 1922 to 1974. Epting remodeled the house extensively. The house, as it stands today, displays the Colonial Revival architectural character resulting from its remodeling after 1940 and most recently in c. 1978. [Photo 7]

40a. (C) 407 Jefferson Street, North 1948

One story house with asbestos siding has three bays (W, D, W). Entry has a wood door with three vertical lights on top and four wood panels on bottom. Windows flank each side of the door and are wood, double-hung 3/1. Projecting triangular pedimented portico has exposed rafter tails and is supported by two square posts with no capitals and a square base resting upon painted cement block piers. Side gabled, asphalt shingled roof has exposed rafter tails in the front. Concrete steps lead to the entry.

40b. (C) 407 Jefferson Street, North (Rear) c. 1948

One story house with vinyl siding has three bays (W, D, W). Entry has a wood door with six-lights on top (2x3) and wood paneled bottom. Windows flank each side of the door and are wood, double-hung 4/1 with fixed vinyl shutters. Projecting triangular pedimented portico is supported by two round posts with simple bases and capitals. Posts rests on a concrete stoop

Clinton Olde Towne Historic District
Name of Property

Hinds, Mississippi
County and State

accessed by concrete steps. Side-gabled roof has asphalt shingles. House sits upon exposed brick piers connected with some pierced brickwork around the foundation.

**41. (C) 409 Jefferson Street, North Craftsman 1920
Cumberland Telephone Exchange**

One story Craftsman house has wood lap siding with three bays (D, W, W). Entry has a wood door with four vertical lights atop three horizontal panels. Windows are wood, 4/1, double-hung. Inset portico has a wood floor and is supported by one square column with a simple base and capital. Hip on gable roof has asphalt shingles and exposed rafter tails. Railing is simple square balustrades. Brick curtain wall surrounds foundation.

This small Craftsman bungalow was owned and occupied for many years by Marie E. Johns, who is listed in the 1930 census as a 40-year-old telephone operator. Local tradition says that this house was the location of Clinton's telephone exchange before the introduction of automated dialing that led to the construction of the later telephone exchange building at 304 East Street (#21).

**42. (C) 501 Jefferson Street, North Colonial Revival c.1840/c.1970
"Violet Banks"**

Two story, painted brick veneer Greek Revival residence has five bays on the first floor (W, W, D, W, W) and five bays on the second floor (W, W, D, W, W). Windows are wood, double-hung 4/4 with brick sills. Entry door is wood, four-paneled, with three-light sidelights with wood panel bottoms and three-pane transom. Entry surround has wood pilasters and decorative bead trim above the door. A Juliet balcony rests atop the first floor entry. The second floor door matches the first floor door. The rail on the balcony is metal with four sets of alternating leaf-work panels. The temple front gable is supported by four wood, square columns. The roof is asphalt shingles. An addition has been added to the back of the house. Remodeled after 1955 with brick veneer applied c. 1970.

This house is believed to have been originally built in the 1840s for Harriet Jane Whiting Dunton (1796-1859), the widow of William W. Dunton, Sr. (died c. 1830). After her death it was the home of Judge Edwin Wing Cabaniss (1831-1905) and his wife (and later widow) Margaret New Cabaniss (1859-1911). The house was later owned by Dr. Eugene Bascom Poole (1853-1921) and his wife Dora Austin Poole (1855-1916). Dr. Poole was a physician practicing in Clinton from about 1890 to shortly before 1910, by which time he had relocated to Jackson. Dr. William D. Potter, Sr. (1869-1935) took over the medical practice of Dr. Poole when Dr. Poole moved to Jackson, and Dr. Potter purchased this house at the same time. He resided there until his death in 1935. After the death of Dr. Potter, his widow Sarah (Sallie) Lowrey Potter (1873-1954) evidently continued to reside there. In 1955, after Mrs. Potter's death, Dr. Hollis B. Todd and his wife purchased the house, which they then extensively remodeled.

Clinton Olde Towne Historic District
Name of Property

Hinds, Mississippi
County and State

43. (C) 502 Jefferson Street, North Ranch 1960

One story, brick Ranch house with four bays (W, W, D, W). First bay is a sliding glass, two-pane metal window with fixed vinyl shutters. Second and fourth bays are windows, flanking the entry. Each of the metal windows is 2/2 horizontal panes, double-hung. Both have fixed vinyl shutters. Door is wood with single pane top half and three-paneled bottom half, protected by a full-length glass storm door. Projecting entry with front gable roof is supported by two modern turned posts with new decorative scroll brackets between posts and bottom edge of portico. Front of projecting portico is faced with wood paneling. A row of soldier bricks rests under the eave of the house. Shed roofed carports have been added to both the left and right sides of the house, supported with square posts. The sides of the house have matching wood paneling the same as the front of the projecting portico. Concrete steps lead to bricked steps and porch. End gable roof has asphalt shingles.

**44. (C) 504 Jefferson Street, North Tudor Revival 1926
O. R. Johnson House**

One story house with asbestos siding has three bays (W, D, W). Door is four paneled with small Palladian window in top. Windows to left of door are a double set of wood, double-hung, 9/1, Windows to right of door are tripartite, wood, double-hung with the center window 9/1 and the flanking windows 6/1, all flanked by a set of shutters. Projecting entry is painted brick and surmounted with a painted, corrugated metal awning. It is topped by a gable decorated with mock, half-timber wood application. In the center of the gable is a new porch light. The tripartite windows are topped by a gable with a similar mock, half-timber wood application and flanked to side by shutters. A wood vent with decorative lattice work centers the gable. The painted brick chimney is centrally located and has a decorative chimney stack which forms a "W" above the roof line. The cross-gable roof has architectural shingles. Concrete steps with concrete coping lead to the entry.

This house was the home of Oscar Remy Johnson (1893-1974), the owner of the O.R. Johnson Milling Company (#1). [Photo 3]

45. (C) 505 Jefferson Street, North Ranch c. 1960

One story Ranch house has asbestos siding and five bays (W, D, W, W, D). First bay of windows is a double set of wood, 6/6, double-hung windows. Second bay is the wood entry door with storm door. Surround is wood, fluted column pilasters with dentil molding above. Third bay is a triple set of wood, double-hung, 6/6 windows. Third bay is a single, wood, double-hung, 6/6 window. Last bay is a single wood door with nine-pane glass and two-panel bottom. Concrete steps lead to both doors. Brick veneer has been applied to the house below the triple set of windows. Brick wall with metal vents hides the foundation. The recessed concrete porch has a metal railing with two centered scrollwork panels. The roof has asphalt shingles.

Clinton Olde Towne Historic District
Name of Property

Hinds, Mississippi
County and State

46. (C) 507 Jefferson Street, North c. 1930

One story house has some painted brick veneer and some vinyl siding. There are five bays (W, D, W, W, D). Doors are newer with 9 lights (3x3) and two vertical paneled bottoms. Windows are wood, double-hung, 4/1. Central set of windows is a triple set of 4/1 wood, double-hung windows. Brick knee wall provides access for entry to the porch through a pierced opening. Porch is concrete. Attached carport on the left side of façade is supported by four square posts with simple bases and capitals. Under the carport is a wood, five-paneled door which may lead to a laundry room or storage. The cross-gabled, asphalt shingled roof is pierced by two internal chimneys.

Lawson Street, East

**47. (NC) 100 Lawson Street, East 1973
United States Post Office**

One-story, brick commercial building with eight bays (W, W, W, W, W, D, W, W) on the south facade. First bay is a metal plate glass window with a smaller fixed pane below. Next four bays are behind the stone wall and are metal plate glass with wood panels below. Entry is a metal set of double-leaf plate glass doors with single-light transom above. The next window, which is to the right of the door has two horizontal panes. The last window matches the first window. Both the first and last windows have a wood band extending above and below the windows. A metal roof projects from the building to act as a cover for the entry and is supported by a decorative stone wall which sits in front of the building. The roof is flat and has metal coping. An iron railing leads up the concrete walk to the entry. The east façade matches the south façade. [Photo 8]

Lawson Street, West

48. (C) 101 Lawson Street, West Colonial Revival c. 1930

Two story Colonial Revival residence with one story sunroom on left and matching wing on right has asbestos siding and seven, possibly eight, bays on the first floor (W, W, W, D, W, W, W). First three bays are part of a sunroom in the left wing and are wood 6/1 double-hung. Fourth and sixth bays are a set of projecting bay windows flanking the entry. Both bay windows have 18-light (3x6) fixed panes flanked with 6 pane sidelights. Door is a modern wood single-leaf with decorative glass top and two-paneled bottom with four-pane sidelights. The door surround has fluted pilasters and dentil molding at the cornice. Projecting portico has flat roof with dentil molding at the cornice and is supported by two fluted Doric wood columns. Concrete steps lead to the concrete porch. Second floor has three bays (W, W, W) all with fixed shutters. First and third bays are wood, 8/8 double-hung. Second bay is wood, 6/6 double-hung. The sunroom on the left side has a widow's walk wood railing with two sections of railing having slender square balustrades and in the center of each of the two sections is a diamond shape with cross in the middle. The matching wing on the right side of the house possibly has two similar

Clinton Olde Towne Historic District
Name of Property

Hinds, Mississippi
County and State

windows to the sunroom; however, it is difficult to discern due to heavy foliage in front of the house. The wing has a widow's walk which matches the one above the sunroom. The gable roof has asphalt shingles.

49. (C) 102 Lawson Street, West Minimal Traditional 1938

One story Minimal Traditional house with asbestos siding has four bays (W, W, D, W). Windows to the left of the door are two double sets of 8/8, wood, double-hung. The windows to the right of the entry are a double set of 6/6, wood, double-hung. Each window has an aluminum awning. Door has three-lights on top and four panels below. Concrete steps lead to a small porch pad with a metal handrail only on the right side. Side-gabled roof has asphalt shingles and two shed dormers with gable roofs. Each dormer has one wood 6/6 double-hung window.

50. (C) 203 Lawson Street, West Minimal Traditional c. 1940

One-story Minimal Traditional residence with asbestos shingle siding and addition on the west side. Primary façade has six bays (W, W, W, D, W, W). The windows are wood, 6/6 double-hung except the windows in the addition are metal 6/6. Two sets of single windows appear on the left side of the primary façade. The entry door is wood paneled with four lights. On each side of the entry is a double set of 6/6 windows. Concrete steps lead to a projecting porch. Foundation wall is brick except the edition is concrete. Both the side gable roof on the main structure and the side gable roof on the addition have asphalt shingles. The addition has a wood, three-light door and one 2/2 horizontally paned metal window.

**51a. (C) 301 Lawson Street, West Colonial Revival 1929-1931
Elysium/Hitt House**

Two story Colonial Revival residence has wood siding and five bays on first floor (W, W, D, W, W) and five bays on second (W, W, W, W, W). All windows are wood, 6/6, double-hung. Entry is a wood single-leaf with paneled screen door and three-light transom. Door surround has a simple, wood pilaster on each side surmounted by a triangular projecting pediment. Colonnaded, projecting portico is supported by four square, wood, simple columns. Cornice has dentil molding. Gabled roof is asphalt shingles. Sunroom on the east façade has two sets of 16/16 wood windows on the front and three sets on the side and some on the back. West façade has an exterior brick chimney. An enclosed porch on the west façade leads to a new brick guest quarters built in 2002 (detailed as a separate building).

This house was moved to this site from 102 N. East Street in 1981. At the earlier location, it had been the home of Joel Reuben Hitt, Sr. (1874-1967), a longtime mathematics teacher at Mississippi College, and his wife Elizabeth Margania (Lizzie) Robertson Hitt (1885-1983). This house was reportedly built by local building contractor Monroe J. Landrum (1887-1953). It replaced an earlier house owned by Hitt that had burned in 1929.⁴

⁴ Howell, *Town and Gown*, p. 241.

Clinton Olde Towne Historic District
Name of Property

Hinds, Mississippi
County and State

52b. (NC) 301 Lawson Street, West 2002
Elysium Guest House

Two-story brick guest house has a one bay on the first floor north façade and one bay on the second floor north façade, both 6/6 double-hung windows with wood lintel above. Above the second floor window is a set of 10 pierced openings in the brick, shaped like a triangle, for ventilation. One window in the second story of the east façade is also 6/6 double hung with wood lintel above and has some pierced brickwork above for ventilation. One each side of the east façade, a set of wood French doors provide entry. Brick wall of north façade projects above the roof line to give the impression of a chimney, although no chimney is present. Cross-gable roof has asphalt shingles.

Leake Street, East

53. (C) 100 Leake Street, East c. 1965
Clinton Chamber of Commerce

One story red brick commercial building with a recessed corner entry and four bays (W, W, D, W). Windows are wood with triple sets of vertical fixed glass windows with the top two-thirds glass and the bottom one-third recessed stucco. Entry is a metal and glass commercial door flanked by full-length, single pane sidelights with a single light transom. Concrete step with a simple metal railing leads to entry. Two round metal pipes extend from the porch ceiling on the right side of the front façade to form an inverted "V". This is replicated on the left side of the back of the façade. Building has a felt roof with metal lined coping and gutters.

For many years this building was the medical office of Dr. Robert B. Ireland (1918-2001).
[Photo 18]

54. (C) 102 Leake Street, East Craftsman 1921

One-story, front gabled Craftsman bungalow has wood drop siding. Main façade has three bays (W, D, W). Entry is a solid wood, four-panel door flanked by a set of double 4/1 windows with working louvered shutters. Projecting porch has a gable roof with large triangular brackets and gutters and is supported by tapered, square, wood columns resting on brick piers connected by a heavy square balustrade rail. Large rectangular vent in the main and porch gables. Main roof is also has triangular brackets. Roof has asphalt shingles. Chimney on the west façade has been removed at the roof line. Building sits on brick piers and has a brick foundation wall curtain. Concrete steps and simple wood beam rail lead to the entry. [Photo 19]

55. (C) 103 Leake Street, East Craftsman c. 1925
Landrum House

One story Craftsman house with wood lap siding has three bays (W, D, W). Wood door is 12 light (3x4) with paneled bottom. Windows are double sets of wood, double-hung 2/2 with fixed

Clinton Olde Towne Historic District
Name of Property

Hinds, Mississippi
County and State

vinyl windows. Porch has a concrete floor and projecting gable roof supported by two round columns with simple capitals and bases. Front gable roof has wood vent in attic and exposed rafter tails.

56. (C) 104 Leake Street, East Vernacular Bungalow c. 1950

One story, house with vinyl siding has four bays (W, W, W, D). Windows are replacements, 1/1 with fixed vinyl shutters. Entry door has two fixed panes at top and four panels below. Entry is covered by a metal awning which wraps around to cover it and the two windows to the left. Concrete steps with simple metal railing leads to entry. Brick wall with metal vents covers foundation. Metal cross gable roof has a triangular vent in the front gable.

57. (C) 105 Leake Street, East Ranch c. 1961

One story, tan brick Ranch house with five bays (W, W, D, W, W) has a offset, projecting, gabled portion with a double set of 1/1 windows. Gable has asbestos siding and a triangular vent. Entry is recessed behind decorative metalwork. Door is wood with three diagonal lights in the top. Storm door with screen covers the main door. Windows are metal, 2/2 horizontal paned, except the window beside the main entry which is a tripartite set of windows with the central window one-light, fixed plate glass flanked by 1/1 windows. Window sills are a row of header bricks. To the right is another double set of 1/1 windows and then the carport which has decorative brickwork in a quatrefoil pattern. Foundation has metal vents. Side gable roof has brown asphalt shingles.

Leake Street, West

58. (C) 102 Leake Street, West Craftsman 1872/c.1920
A. E. Wood House

One story wood lap siding house with four bays (W, D, W, W). Door is single leaf with two vertical lights and paneled bottom flanked by three pane side-lights with wood paneled bottoms and a five-sectioned transom above. Transom sections are each divided into an "X". Wood pilasters with no bases and simple capitals separate the door from the sidelights. Bay window on left side of façade has 4 sets of 4/4 wood windows with wood paneled bottoms. Two wood windows on porch are 4/4 with working wood shutters. Shed dormer projects from attic and has three four light fixed windows. Four wood, tapered columns rest atop four brick piers. Concrete steps lead to a wood porch floor. Brick skirting wraps the foundation. Gable roof has cross brackets, exposed rafter tails, and asphalt shingles.

This house is believed to have been built in 1872, but it was substantially remodeled in the Craftsman Style in or about the 1920s. The house was originally built for Dr. Benjamin H. Whitfield (1848-1887), a physician who was also a chemistry professor at Mississippi College. The house was for many years the home of Dr. Arthur Eugene (A.E.) Wood, Sr. (1885-1968), a

Clinton Olde Towne Historic District
Name of Property

Hinds, Mississippi
County and State

chemistry professor at Mississippi College, who served as mayor of Clinton from 1931 to 1957 and from 1961 to 1968.⁵

59. (C) 104 Leake Street, West c.1876
Johnston-Miller-Potter House

One and one-half story house with wood lap siding with four bays (W, D, W, W). Double-hung windows are 4/6 full-length with wood shutters. Wood door is six-paneled, flanked by four-pane sidelights with paneled bottoms. Door is surrounded with wood rope molding. Door and sidelights are topped with rope molding. Transom has six lights. Brick steps lead to a new wood porch floor. Undercut gallery is supported by three simple square posts and has a new, simple, wood porch rail with thin square balustrades. Gable roof has two gable roof dormers with exposed rafter tails and a wood vent in each. Roof has exposed rafter tails, cross brackets, and asphalt shingles. Gutters run the length of the porch.

This house, which stood at 103 West Leake Street (across the street), is thought to have been built in 1876, for James Daniel Coleman (1850-1903) and his wife Belle Cabaniss Coleman (1855-1903), who were married in 1876. James D. Coleman is listed in the 1900 census as a grocer, residing in Clinton. He was reportedly a teacher at Mississippi College and was a mayor of Clinton in the 1890s. He owned a general merchandise store on the northeast corner of West Leake and Jefferson Streets. After the deaths of James D. Coleman and Belle Cabaniss Coleman in 1903, their house was purchased by Carter J. Johnston (1863-1919) and his wife Flora Lee Hull Johnston (1872-1936). About 1919 the house was sold to Marion Miller (1857-1930), a grocer. After Marion Miller's death in 1930, his widow, Eva Pickett Miller (1865-1942) apparently continued to reside in the house until her death in 1942. In 1938 their daughter Nell married William Daniel Potter, Jr. (1899-1944), son of Dr. William D. Potter. Nell Miller Potter (1900-1983) inherited the house upon her mother's death and subsequently resided there. After her death in 1983, the house was purchased by the City of Clinton, which used it for several years as a city courthouse. In 1991, the house was sold and moved across the street, to allow for the construction of a new city court building at its original site.

60. (C) 106 Leake Street, West c. 1950

Red brick commercial row building set on the end. Three bay storefront (D,W,D) has two solid doors on each side, with storm doors and a fixed glass transom above. The centrally located window has 56 glass blocks. A canvas awning stretches the width of the building. The roof is flat with concrete coping. Exposed east façade has decorative cement block and four bays (W,W,W, W). First three bays are 6 pane 2x3. Fourth bay is 3 vertical panes and shows evidence of having been a door opening at some point.

⁵ Chisolm, *Clinton* (2006), p. 86, and Howell, *Town and Gown*, p. 376.

Clinton Olde Towne Historic District
Name of Property

Hinds, Mississippi
County and State

61. (C) 108 Leake Street, West c. 1950

One story brick and stucco commercial row building. Upper façade is stuccoed, extends through lower façade on each side. Central lower façade is brick. Four bay storefront (W,D,D,W) has a recessed entry set on the diagonal with two identical 15 pane doors (2x5). Two windows are fixed plate glass. Canvas awning covers all bays. A single light centrally located at the top of the front façade illuminates the businesses' oval business sign.

62. (C) 110 Leake Street, West c. 1880

One story brick commercial row building has a three bay entry (W, D, W). Each of the double-leaf wood doors has two panes above and one wood panel below. The windows flanking the entry are wood fixed panes with two panes on bottom and 4 panes on top. Each window has a horizontal wood panel below. Also, each window is surmounted by a rectangular grouping of twelve fixed lights with two large ones in the center and the others surrounding them. The entry is surmounted by a similar grouping of nine fixed lights, one central and the others surrounding it. The flat façade is pierced by a recessed rectangular inset of brick where a sign may have once been placed. The embattled parapet has some outlines with protruding brick detailing. The roof is flat.

**63. (C) 112 Leake Street, West c. 1870
Chilton's Store**

One story commercial row building with basement has asbestos siding with brick veneer, four bay façade (W, D, W). Entry is a set of double-leaf wood doors with single light tops and two vertical paneled bottoms. Single pane transom is covered with metal bars with an arched top. Windows on each side of entry are wood, six-pane, single sash with metal trim at top to fit wood arched openings. Windows and door all have matching arched opening with a double row of header bricks above. In the center of the stepped parapet is a metal vent with diagonal bars set within a brick arched opening. Stepped parapet is outlined with protruding brick detail. Metal roof is pierced by an internal brick chimney with brick arched cap.

This building is thought to date from about 1870. It is believed to have been the location of Chilton's Store, site of the murder of state senator Charles Caldwell, a black Republican leader, in December 1875, in the aftermath of the Clinton Riot of September 1875. By about 1880 this building was the location of a general merchandise store owned by James Daniel Coleman (1850-1903), who owned the house that was later known as the Johnston-Miller-Porter House (#62). After Coleman's death in 1903, the building was purchased by Robert H. Johnston, Sr. (1876-1937), who operated a general merchandise store at this location for many years.

Clinton Olde Towne Historic District
Name of Property

Hinds, Mississippi
County and State

64. (C) 200 Leake Street, West c. 1950

One story stuccoed commercial row building on end has five bays (W, W) on south façade, one bay on the southeast corner entry (D), and six bays on the east façade (W, W, W, W, W). All windows are wood, five-light sets of horizontal panes. The bottom two panes on the second bay on the south façade have been removed and a dropbox installed. Entry is set on the diagonal at the southeast corner with double-leaf, commercial, metal and plate glass doors. A protruding band of stucco begins right below the windows and wraps around the building. Between the fifth and sixth bays on the east façade the stucco band extends the height of the building. Bands of stucco also extend vertically at the two corners of the diagonal entry. Flat parapet is capped with tile. A round awning sits above the entry.

65. (C) 201 Leake Street, West c. 1950

Two story painted stucco row building on end has a diagonal entry with two metal plate glass doors. Second floor above entry has what was a 9-pane wood window; however, two muntins are missing thereby leaving a 7-pane window. A metal awning covers the window. On the first floor of the north façade are four bays (W, W, D, D). Windows are large 9-pane fixed glass. First door is wood and glass with metal security door in front. Last door is modern with 9-pane top. A modern wall sconce light separates each bay. The second floor of the north façade has three bays (W, W, W). First bay is one 6-pane fixed wood window, next two bays are 9-pane fixed wood windows. Each window has its own metal awning. The first floor of east façade has four bays (D, W, W, W). First bay is a set of wood double doors with diamond shaped panes in the top half of each (4 whole diamonds surrounded by 8 half diamonds) with a diamond paned transom above. Windows are each 9-pane wood fixed glass. Each bay is separated by a modern wall sconce light. Second floor of east façade has one 6-pane wood fixed window with metal awning above. The entire first floor has a metal awning that wraps around the building, including the entry. The roof is flat.

66. (C) 202A Leake Street, West c. 1925

One story, painted brick commercial row building has two bays (W, D). Windows are a double set of plate glass with three rectangular panels underneath. Wood door is plate glass. New metal, corrugated, shed awning runs the width of the building. On the flat parapet above the awning, header bricks form a rectangular pattern and the word "BANK" appears relief inside. Parapet is capped with a row of bricks.

This building was the original location of the Bank of Clinton, organized in 1906, which later moved next-door to 200 West Leake.⁶

⁶ Chisolm, *Clinton* (2006), p. 57.

Clinton Olde Towne Historic District
Name of Property

Hinds, Mississippi
County and State

67. (C) 202B Leake Street, West c. 1920

One story, brick, commercial row building with flat roof and stepped parapet. The three bay (W, D, W) storefront has fixed plate glass windows with two horizontal wood panels on bottom. The door is a single-light wood door. A fabric awning stretches the width of the building. On the upper façade, above the awning, is a rectangle of protruding bricks, perhaps where a sign used to be. The parapet wall is capped with bricks.

68. (NC) 204 Leake Street, West c. 1890

One story metal building with stuccoed façade, a flat roof, and three bays (W, D, W). Windows are double sets of tinted plate glass, metal windows. Entry is a set of wood, double-leaf doors with plate glass tops and two vertically paneled bottoms. Triangular, wood transom above entry door. Fabric awning runs the full-width of the building and rises in the middle, above the entry and transom, to form a peak. Parapet is embattled and has three symmetrically placed rectangular recessed panel in the top of the façade. Above the first and third recesses are five square protruding decorative sections of stucco. Above the second recessed panel is a set of four squares instead of five. Above the center panel and squares, rising from the center of the parapet, is a triangular section of stuccoed façade. Parapet is topped with tile. Building has a metal façade on all other sides and modern single-light fixed windows. Three courses of stone veneer run the width of the façade to the bottom edge of the windows.

**69. (C) 205 Leake Street, West Queen Anne c. 1895
Cabell House**

Two story, wood frame Queen Anne house has wood siding and six bays on the first floor (D, W, W, W, W, W). Windows are wood, 1/1, double-hung. Last window is covered with wood shutters. Second through fourth bays comprise a bay style grouping. Entry door is wood with glass pane top and paneled bottom with transom above. Projecting portico has a shed roof with triangular pedimented entry on the left supported by four Doric columns. Porch has a decorative jig sawn balustrade. Brick steps lead to the wood porch floor. Second floor has two bays (W, W). First bay is a set of 1/1 wood, double-hung windows and second bay is a single window, covered with wood shutters. Internal chimney centrally pierces the asphalt shingled cross-gable roof. On the east façade is a set of wood stairs leading to a second floor door. Balustrades are decorative wood jigsawn, matching the porch balustrades.

**70. (C) 206 Leake Street, West 1884
Johnson House**

One and one-half story frame house with wood siding has six bays (W, W, D, W, W, D). Gable front entry has a three-paneled wood and glass door flanked by set of three-light side lights with paneled bottoms and topped with a four-light transom. Windows are single, wood, double-hung 4/1 bungalow style windows. The galleried porch wraps around and is supported by seven simple square columns with simple capitals and bases on the front façade. Porch rail and

Clinton Olde Towne Historic District

Name of Property

Hinds, Mississippi

County and State

balustrades are new with simple square balustrades. Wood steps lead to the wood floored porch. Upon wrapping around the porch there is a another matching window and a second door, glass and wood with a decorative screen door in front. New porch lights hang from the roof of the porch. The carport is an addition and is supported with similar square posts. Cross gable roof has architectural shingles. The porch may have been added with the addition. Attic window on the east façade is wood, double-hung 6/6.

71. (C) 207 Leake Street, West c. 1930
Carey Evans Apartments

Two story, brown brick apartment building with symmetrical features. Projecting porticoed entry has a wood door with five-light sidelights and a six-light transom. Flat roofed portico is supported by two round columns with no bases or capitals. Above the entry is a rectangle of decorative brick-work set at an angle with a set of two casement window with 12 light diamond panes. The left and right of the entry are apartments that each have a one aluminum tripartite window with the central portion larger than the two side portions. Above the two tripartite windows on the first floor is decorative brickwork, again, set at an angle. Each apartment has an undercut galleried porch with a double set of wood, double-hung 6/1 windows and a wood, 15 pane French door and screen door. The second floor balconied porches have decorative brickwork for knee walls, resembling columns with pierced-work between. Between the windows on the top floor is decorative brickwork set at an angle. The hip roof has asphalt shingles. [Photo 17]

72. (C) 208 Leake Street, West Craftsman c. 1925

One story Craftsman bungalow has wood lap siding and three bays (W, D, W). Windows are double sets of wood, double-hung, 6/1. Door is wood with nine-light top with paneled bottom and single light transom above. Brick knee wall with stone capping and brick piers at the ends supports battered columns for porch. Another, separate, brick pier is to the right of the porch and walkway. Porch floor is concrete. Front gable roof has asphalt shingles, cross brackets, and exposed rafter tails. Porch gable has a rectangular vent. Brick wall hides the foundation.

73. (C) 209 Leake Street, West c. 1930
Carey Evans Apartments

Two story, brown brick apartment building similar to the apartment building beside it at 207 W. Leake. First floor has three bays (D, W, W) and second has three bays (W, W, W). On the first floor a six-paneled wood door is surmounted by a triangular cover supported by brick protruding from the façade in a cascading pattern. Above the entry is decorative brickwork set on a diagonal and above that is one 12-light diamond paned wood window. To the right of the door is a tripartite fixed plate glass window with the central portion larger than the two flanking portions. On the right corner is a recessed porch with a double set of wood, double hung, 6/1 windows. Porch has a 15-light French door. A round corner post supports the right front corner of the building on the first and second floors. The second floor has a matching tripartite window

Clinton Olde Towne Historic District
Name of Property

Hinds, Mississippi
County and State

and porch. The porch on the second floor is screened. Knee walls on both porches are decorative brick resembling columns with pierced openings. The hip roof has asphalt shingles.

74. (C) 300 Leake Street, West Queen Anne 1900
Sarah Johnston House

One story, frame Queen Anne house with wood lap siding and complex gable roof has three bays (W, D, W) and an additional window around the side of the wrap-around porch. Windows are wood, double-hung 1/1. Door is wood and glass with a metal security door and transom above. Porch wraps around in a circular fashion to the east and is supported by six round wood columns with simple bases and capitals. The fascia of the porch continues to the western edge of the house and is open with a decorative wood pergola which is supported by an additional round wood column. Bricked steps lead to the porch on both the south and east facades. The porch rail is wood with decorative turned balustrades. The attic has a front facing gable on the left side of the façade with a tripartite central arched wood window flanked by two smaller windows similar to a Palladian style window. Windows are fixed glass. A center dormer with a front gable roof has a wood, arched window with fixed glass. Two chimneys pierce the metal roof. Brick skirting with brick vents surround the foundation.

This wood-frame Queen Anne house was built as the home of Sarah Frances (Sallie) Jungherr Johnston (1847-1917), called "Mama Sallie." The widow of Dr. Henry Williamson Johnston (1845-1879), she was the mother of Robert Henry Johnston, Sr., who resided for a time in the house at 301 West Leake Street, across the street. In 1935 and 1940, it was the residence of Robert Henry Johnston, Jr. (1911-1976) and his wife Edith Ashford Johnston (1913-1991), along with her parents Hartwell Taylor Ashford, M.D. (1878-1953) and Lida Wells Hooker Ashford (1875-1965). [Photo 10]

75. (C) 301 Leake Street, West Queen Anne 1908
R. E. Johnston House

One story, frame Queen Anne house with drop siding has a box bay with three windows. Three additional bays (D, W, W) are located on the porch. Windows are wood, double-hung, 2/2. Wood door is glass top with two paneled bottom and single light transom above. Porch is supported by seven square columns with boxed bottoms and simple top trim. Porch rail is wood with decorative turned balustrades. Front gable has a wood vent. Asphalt shingled roof is pierced by a chimney. Brick skirting surrounds the foundation. Concrete steps lead to the wood-floored porch.

This house was the home of Robert Henry Johnston, Sr. (1876-1937), a merchant who operated a general store at the corner of Jefferson and Leake Streets (112 West Leake Street) (#67). He apparently owned this house from its construction in 1908 until he reportedly sold it to T.E. Wilson in 1923. In the 1930 census R. H. Johnston is listed is a general retail merchant residing with his family on New Prospect Avenue.

Clinton Olde Towne Historic District
Name of Property

Hinds, Mississippi
County and State

76. (C) 302 Leake Street, West Craftsman c. 1920

One story, wood frame Craftsman bungalow has three bays (W, D, W). Entry is centrally located with a wood, six-paneled door with single light transom above. Windows to each side of the entry are double sets of wood, double-hung 4/1. Projecting portico has an arched opening and a gable roof supported by four square wood columns with simple box bases and capitals. Brick skirting with metal vents surrounds the foundation. An exposed chimney pierces the roofline on the west façade. Concrete steps lead to a concrete porch floor. Asphalt shingled, cross gable roof has exposed rafter tails.

77. (C) 303 Leake Street, West Ranch c. 1965

One story Ranch style residence has board-and-batten wood siding. North façade has a patio; however, the façade is hidden by a privacy fence. East façade has six bays (D, W, W, W, W, D). Windows are sliding two-pane metal windows. The roof cornice projects over the two doors. The home appears to be at least a duplex. The roof is flat.

78. (C) 304 Leake Street, West Craftsman c. 1920

One story Craftsman bungalow with vinyl siding has three bays (W, D, W). Entry has a wood door has nine-light top with three-paneled wood bottom and three-light transom. Single double-hung window to each side of entry is 9/1 and has fixed vinyl shutters. Galleried porch is supported by four battered columns on painted brick piers. Vertical banding wraps around porch façade. Front gable roof has asphalt shingles and is supported with cross brackets and has exposed rafter tails. Octagonal vinyl vent is top of gable. Concrete steps lead to wood-floored porch.

79. (C) 305 Leake Street, West c. 1925

One story house with wood lap siding has four bays (W, W, D, W). First bay is a four horizontally paned metal window flanked on each side by a smaller set of four horizontally paned metal windows. Second bay is a single, wood, 4/1, double-hung. Door is wood with a decorative metal scroll screen door. Entry is covered with a metal awning. To the right of the entry is a double set of wood, double-hung, 4/1 windows. Concrete steps lead from the street to the house. Front gable has a vent. Gable on hip roof has asphalt shingles. House has gutters.

80. (NC) 306 Leake Street, West c. 1929

One story, frame cottage has three bays (D, W, W) and artificial siding. Windows on front façade (south) are replacement 6/6. Remaining windows on house are wood 4/1. Front entry is replacement 9 light with paneled bottom. Additional new 15-light French door has been added on the east façade. Four decorative, but new, turned posts support the porch and wood pergola which extends the east side of the porch. Side gabled roof has architectural shingles. An exterior brick chimney protrudes from the west façade. The flat porch is concrete and one

Clinton Olde Towne Historic District
Name of Property

Hinds, Mississippi
County and State

concrete step rests at the entry. Changes due to artificial siding and replacement windows have changed the historic character of this property.

Madison Street

81. (NC) 200 Madison Street 1980
First Baptist Church Activities Building

One and one-half story institutional building with brick veneer on front façade and fiber cement board on other three sides. Eight bay façade (W, W, W, D, W, W, W, W). Windows are all single fixed light aluminum windows. Door are metal, double-leaf, with a single glass pane in each. Windows have a row of projecting brick surrounding them and extending the height of the building to the roof line. Metal roof is pierced by an exterior chimney on the left side of front façade. Building has gutters.

82. (NC) 304 Madison Street Colonial Revival 2014

Two story red brick Colonial Revival house with central portion flanked by wings to each side. Central part of house has five bays on first and second floors W, W, D, W, W). Windows are 6/6 with wood shutters. All windows feature a soldier course header with keystone. Wood doors are double-leaf with decorative transom above. Projecting portico is stone and supported by four stone square columns with simple bases and capitals. First and second floors are separated by a band of stone trim. Second floor is also five bay (W, W, D, W, W) and matches the first floor with the exception of the door which is a set of six light French doors with stone surround. Four stone pilasters flank the second floor doors. Balcony protrudes from the second floor and rests upon the first floor portico. Wings on each side of house each have two sets of windows which match the other windows. Two chimneys pierce the gable on hip roof with asphalt shingles. Roof has a gable with decorative round window centrally located above the second floor doors. House has gutters. Brick steps lead to the porch. [Photo 16]

83. (C) 401 Madison Street Queen Anne 1895
"Twin Oaks"

Two-story Queen Ann has wood lap siding and decorative shingles in the main gable. The multi-gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles and is pierced by a chimney. Gables and porch have decorative gingerbread ornamentation as well as decorative, pierced brackets. Windows are 1/1 and 2/2 wood double-hung sash with working wood shutters. Balustrade on second floor is turned wood. Recessed porch has wood floor and turned post columns. Porch rail is wood. Steps are brick. Eastlake wood door has a recessed panel and single pane.

The finest late nineteenth-century residence in Clinton, this wood-frame Queen Anne house was built about 1895 for Rev. Warren Sheldon Webb, D.D. (1825-1910), who had served as president of Mississippi College from 1873 to 1891, and his wife Margaret Sherman Webb (1835-1896). It was later the home of Professor Murray E. Latimer (1872-1949) who was married to Dr. Webb's

Clinton Olde Towne Historic District
Name of Property

Hinds, Mississippi
County and State

daughter Myrtle Webb (1871-1913). Prof. Latimer taught Greek at Mississippi College and served as mayor of Clinton from 1906 to 1919. The house was acquired by Mississippi College in 1969.⁷

84a. (C) 403 Madison Street Colonial Revival 1946
Lipsey House

One and one-half story Colonial Revival house with asbestos siding. Five bay façade (W, W, D, W, W) has four-panel door with four-light fanlight at the top. Entry surround has fluted pilasters flanking the door with Doric capitals. Projecting, pedimented entry with dentil entablature is supported by two square fluted columns with simple bases and capitals. Windows on the first floor are replacement 6/6 with screens on the lower half and fixed shutters. Side gable roof has asphalt shingles and two gable-roofed dormers with 6/6 replacement windows. Brick steps lead to a concrete stoop. An internal chimney projects from the roof.

84b. (C) 403 Madison Street 1946
Garage

Two story, concrete block building with gable roof, asphalt shingles, and exposed rafter tails. Entry is on the north façade through a set of multi-paned French doors with fixed shutters on each side. Second floor has a set of 6/6 double-hung windows with fixed shutters on each side. Above the windows is asbestos siding extending to the gable where a round, louvered, vent is installed. East façade has one 6/6 double-hung window in second story. South façade has a window with an air conditioner. South façade has a one-story open carport style addition with gable roof, asphalt shingled, used for storage with an open shed-roofed addition on the back.

85. (C) 405 Madison Street Minimal Traditional c. 1948

One story Minimal Traditional house with asbestos siding and basement. Three bay façade (W, D, W) has four-panel door with two-lights at the top. Entry surround has fluted pilasters with Doric capitals. Projecting porch with front gable roof is supported by two square fluted columns with simple bases and capitals. A set of double, 6/6 wood windows and fixed shutters flank each side of the entry. Storm windows have been installed over the wood windows. Side gable roof has asphalt shingles. Concrete steps and metal railing lead to a concrete stoop. Metal awnings cover the windows on the east and west facades.

86. (NC) Robert Girling Soccer Field House 2011

Two rows of soldier bricks top the running bond. Hip roof has asphalt shingles. Four pairs of casement windows are triple paned. Projecting hip roof supported by brick columns protects a metal double-door entry with single panes.

⁷ Chisolm, *Clinton* (2006), p. 87.

Clinton Olde Towne Historic District
Name of Property

Hinds, Mississippi
County and State

87. (C) 500 Madison Street Ranch c. 1953

One-story, four-bay, Ranch style house with brick veneer. Gable roof has asphalt shingles. Windows are paired 2/2 horizontal paned wood sashes with decorative, non-functioning shutters. Concrete steps lead to a non-historic wood door with oval decorative glass.

88. (NC) Soccer Field Restroom 2011

One-story, two-bay, brick veneer building with running bond pattern. A row of headers tops the running bond. Hip roof is covered with asphalt shingle and has a box cornice. Doors are metal. Opposite side has covered portico supported by two brick columns.

Main Street, East

89. (C) 101 Main Street, East c. 1870/1925
Stuart House

One story wood house with lap siding and three bays (W, D, W). Wood windows are triple sets of wood, double-hung 4/1 with screens. Door is single leaf glass and wood flanked by sidelights. Full-length, wrap around gallery is supported by four battered wood columns resting upon brick piers. Gable on hip metal roof has exposed rafter tails and is pierced by a chimney on each side and one in the back. Chimneys are internal except for one on left side of façade which is exposed. Attic has two sets of four-light fixed windows topped by a gable.

90. (C) 103 Main Street, East Minimal Traditional c. 1930

One-story, three-bay, frame Minimal Traditional house with brick veneer. Gable roof covered with asphalt shingles has gutters and box cornice. Windows are paired, wood 6/6 double-hung sashes. Gable-roofed, arched porch entry with concrete steps. Entry has a round top wood door with three diagonally-placed single-lights. Enclosed screened porch.

91. (C) 105 Main Street, East Colonial Revival c. 1935

One-story, four-bay, frame Colonial Revival house with brick veneer. Gable roof covered with asphalt shingles has box cornice. Windows are single and tripled 6/6, wood double-hung sashes and decorative, non-functioning shutters. Window in left-most bay is 8/8. Additional set of paired 24-light picture windows added at a later date. Concrete steps lead to entry which has a wood one-panel, single pane door with fluted pilaster molding surround and top cornice with entablature.

Clinton Olde Towne Historic District
Name of Property

Hinds, Mississippi
County and State

Main Street, West

- 92. (C) 101 Main Street, West 1914**
Stansbury-Stovall House

One story bungalow with wood lap siding on upper two-thirds and shingles on lower third. Porch has board and batten instead of lap siding. Primary façade has an enclosed porch with three bays. Entry is horizontal three-paneled wood door with six lights. To each side of the entry is a set of double 8/8 wood windows with fixed shutters. North façade on western side has a set of double 6/6 wood windows. West façade has 1/1 windows except for enclosed porch which has an 8/8 wood window. Eyelash dormer has three sets of nine-light windows. Roof and dormer have exposed roofer tails, brackets, and asphalt shingles. Wood deck is built on the front façade. East façade has five bays (W, D, W, W, W). All windows are 1/1 except porch window which is 8/8. Door is wood with two vertical panels and nine lights. Wood deck is built on the east façade.

- 93a-93c. (C) 102 Main Street, West c. 1965**
Choctaw Apartments

One story, brick apartments. Each apartment is two bays alternating W, D and D,W. Each door is solid wood. Each window is a two-light sliding window with fixed vinyl shutters on each side. A rectangular metal vent is located under each window. Each of the three apartment buildings has a hipped roof with asphalt shingles and metal gutters and downspouts.

- 94. (C) 105 Main Street, West 1963**
Belvoir Apartments

Three sets of two-story red brick apartment buildings set in a u-shape plan. Each apartment is two bays (D, W). Doors are wood and some have various styles of storm doors. Windows are all double sets of 18-pane metal windows with fixed shutters. Full-façade columns are wood, square posts. Second floor balcony has iron railing between each set of columns. Each set has two decorative iron panels set between iron balustrades. Hip roof as asphalt shingles. Metal stairs connect the buildings to one another. [Photo 24]

- 95. (C) 107 Main Street, West Colonial Revival 1912**
Snyder House

Two story apartment building has three bays on first floor (D, D, D). First and third bays are each a set of wood, double-leaf, 15-pane (3x5) French doors flanked by fixed shutters. Central entry has a wood, single-leaf, 15-pane (3x5) French door with 5-light sidelights and three pane transom. Projecting portico with flat roof is supported by five round fluted columns. Second floor has three bays (W, D, W). Windows are wood, 9/9 double-hung. Door is wood, 15 pane (3x5) single leaf with 5-light sidelights and leads to a projecting balcony with hip roof which is

Clinton Olde Towne Historic District
Name of Property

Hinds, Mississippi
County and State

supported by two round fluted columns. Balcony has a simple metal railing. Gable-on-hip roof has asphalt shingles. East façade has metal stairs leading to the attic. Siding is vinyl.

**96a. (C) 201 Main Street, West L-front 1880/c. 1914
Landrum House**

One story L-front house with wood lap siding and interior chimney. North façade has six bays (W, W, D, W, W, W). Windows are wood, 2/2, double-hung sash. Two windows on porch have fixed shutters. Entry has wood door with wood screen door and two-light transom. Last three windows are bay windows. Inset porch has three tapered columns on brick piers. Cross gable roof has an octagonal vent. Has two single-car, carports and one garage apartment to the rear (detailed on a separate form). Concrete steps lead to wood tongue-n-groove porch.

This L-front cottage, built about 1900, was for many years the home of Monroe J. Landrum (1887-1953) and his wife Nellie Hilderbrand Landrum (1893-1987). Monroe Landrum was a prominent local building contractor who directed the construction many of Clinton's buildings in the 1920s, 1930s and 1940s. The Landrums apparently moved to Clinton about 1914 after their marriage in 1913. The house is still owned by descendants of the Landrum family.

**96b. (C) 201 Main Street, West
Landrum House Garage Apartment**

Two-story, concrete block building has three bays (D, W, D) on the first floor of the north façade. Door to the left of the window is used for entry. Door is a metal commercial door with one, narrow, vertical pane light. Window is wood, 6/6 and last door does not appear to be functioning due to the lack of a handle and leave debris in front. Door is comprised of vertical wood boards. First floor bays are covered with a shed roof extension with metal roof. Back two posts are square wood. Front of shed is supported by decorative wrought-iron supports. Second floor has three bays (W, W, W) on north façade. First window is wood, 6/6, second window is one fixed pane and last window is wood, 6/6. East façade has a set of wood stairs leading to a second floor door. Roof is gable, asphalt shingles.

97. (C) 204 Main Street, West Ranch c. 1954

One-story red brick veneer Ranch style house with six bays (W,W,W,D,W,W). Entry has a wood door with storm door and full-length, single pane sidelights. To the left of the entry is a set of four, four-light, metal windows with fixed shutters. To the right of the entry are two sets of double, four-light, metal windows with fixed shutters. The garage is connected to the house by a set of double, two-light fixed plate glass windows. The garage has a double set of three-light metal windows with fixed shutters. Concrete steps lead to a small recessed porch. Two metal porch posts have decorative scrollwork with matching brackets. Hip roof has asphalt shingles and gutters with downspouts.

Clinton Olde Towne Historic District
Name of Property

Hinds, Mississippi
County and State

98. (NC) 205 Main Street, West 2007

Two story style townhouse with brick veneer and double, full width, galleries. First floor and second floor are identical and five bays each (W,W,D,W,W). Doors are wood, double-leaf, four-light, paneled doors. Windows are 4/4 vinyl with screens on lower half. Galleries on each floor have four square timber posts. Front gable roof has asphalt shingles and a round louvered vent in the apex. Brick steps lead to first floor gallery.

99. (C) 207 Main Street, West L-front 1897
Sorsby House

One story L-front house has five bays on the principle façade (W,W,D,W,W). Windows are wood, 1/1 double-hung sash. Entry has 9 light wood door with three-light sidelights and four-light transom. Inset porch is supported by three square wood columns on brick piers connected with square balustraded rail. Cross-gable roof has asphalt shingles. Interior brick chimney on west elevation. [Photo 20]

Monroe Street

100. (C) 104 Monroe Street Colonial Revival 1923
Nelson House

Two story, red brick Colonial Revival house has an enclosed front porch on first floor with 3 bays (W, D, W). Entry has a door with jalousie windows and a single light transom. Door is flanked by a jalousie window on each side. Other sets of windows are triple sets, all jalousie windows. Brick columns separate each of the bays. Bottom part of porch, below windows, is red brick. Second floor has four bays (W, W, W, W). All are 8/8 wood, double-hung windows. Third bay is a double set of windows. Flat roof attached carport on south façade is supported by four brick columns. Asphalt shingled hip roof is pierced by two internal chimneys. Concrete steps lead to the concrete enclosed porch entry.

This house was the home of Dotson McGinnis Nelson, Sr. (1880-1962), who was president of Mississippi College from 1932 to 1957. It is now owned by First Baptist Church.

101. (C) 201 Monroe Street 1940
Snyder House

One story brick house with five bays (W, D, W, W, W). First three bays are under the recessed porch. Porch windows are wood, 4/1 topped with a row of soldier bricks. Wood door is 15 pane (3x5) French door topped by a row of soldier bricks. An extra, matching, French door is accessible from the porch on the south side. Façade has a centrally placed group of four wood windows, all 4/1, topped by a row of soldier bricks. Last is a double-set of wood windows, 4/1, topped by a row of soldier bricks. Recessed porch has an arched opening and concrete floor. Wood vent above porch and above last set of windows. Cross-gable roof has asphalt shingles.

Clinton Olde Towne Historic District
Name of Property

Hinds, Mississippi
County and State

102. (NC) 203 Monroe Street 1950

One and one-half story building with vinyl siding and replacement windows. First floor has four bays (W, W, D, W). Windows are double sets of 1/1. Recessed entry is single-leaf composite door with 9-light top and two vertically paneled bottom flanked by a set of 4-pane sidelights. Second floor has a Palladian style window with a round window above. Concrete steps lead to the entry. Gable roof has asphalt shingles. Wood patio with wood lattice railing has been added to the right side. The replacement siding and windows have changed the historic character of the property.

103. (NC) 300 – 306 Monroe Street 2013-2014

Red brick row building has four apartments. Each is separated by a brick pilaster with one tubular modern light fixture. Each of the four apartments has two bays. 300 and 302 are W, D, while 304 and 306 are D, W, for a total of 8 bays (W, D, W, D, D, W, D, W). Windows are three sections of 6 light windows, each with a single light transom above. Doors are 6 light with wood panel below and a transom above. Each apartment has a flat metal awning with recessed rectangular area above. The flat parapet has a row of brick corbeling and is capped with metal.

104. (NC) 305 Monroe Street 1993
Clinton Police Department and Building

One story, brick governmental building with entry on the northeast corner. North façade has seven bays (W, W, W, W, W, W, W) and east façade has four bays (W, W, W, W). All windows on the north and east facades are 12-light (3x4) fixed pane with stucco surrounds with keystone. Corner entry is recessed walls of multi-paned plate glass. Double-leaf, commercial, metal and plate glass doors are installed on the north and east facades. Stone-like Doric columns surround the entry at the north east corner. There are three columns on the north façade and three on the east façade with the fourth column at the corner, shared by both. Large lanterns hang between each of the columns. The flat roof has a stuccoed band cornice that stops before it reaches the corner colonnaded entry. The corner entry columns are topped by a stucco cornice with three circles and a row of dentil molding on each side. Multiple concrete steps with a basic railing lead to the entry. A stepped brick wall with stucco cap is on the north side wraps to the east to form and "L". A fountain in the brick wall on the east façade projects water into a pool below with matching low brick wall with brick capping. The bottom part of the main building on the east façade has a band of stucco.

105. (C) 400 – 410 Monroe Street c. 1950

One story commercial building with stuccoed brick veneer and flat roof. Each business has a unique fenestration. 400 has four bays on the south façade (W, D, W, W). Door is wood, single light with a wood, plate glass window on each side. Smaller window at the end is vinyl replacement 1/1. West façade of 400 is two bay (D, W). Door is wood, single light with two

Clinton Olde Towne Historic District
Name of Property

Hinds, Mississippi
County and State

wood, plate glass windows to the right. 402 & 404 have four bays together (W, D, D,W). 402 has a wood, nine-light, two paneled door with transom above. Window is wood, fixed plate glass. 404 has a wood, fifteen light door with transom that has been infilled with an air conditioner. Window is wood, fixed plate glass. 406 is two bays (W, D). Window is a set of wood, double fixed plate glass windows. A set of double-leaf wood doors have one light each with transom above. 408 is two bays (W, D). Window is three sets of wood, fixed plated glass windows. Doors are double-leaf metal commercial, plate glass doors with transom above. 410 is two bays (W, D). Window is a set of wood, triple fixed plate glass windows. Door is metal commercial plate glass with transom above. Concrete steps lead to the entry. Roof is flat with a corrugated metal parapet and a corrugated metal awning. [Photo 13]

Site

106. (C) Town Spring

The spring has been a part of the city since its development. It is located on the western edge of the district, behind historic homes on Capitol Street and newer homes on West Lawson Street. The City owns the spring which is accessible to the public down a dirt drive; however, the area has not been developed for visitors. [Photo 1]

Structure

107. (C) Brick Streets 1929

The brick paved streets in the district include the entire length of Jefferson Street, the entire length of East and West Leake Street, the 200 block of East Street, the 100 block of East Madison Street, the 100 block of East Main Street, and the 100 block of West Main Street.

Clinton Olde Towne Historic District
Name of Property

Hinds, Mississippi
County and State

15. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

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

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance with in the past 50 years

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Community Planning & Development

Architecture

Clinton Olde Towne Historic District
Name of Property

Hinds, Mississippi
County and State

Period of Significance

1836 -1966

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

R. H. Hunt, architect

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Clinton Olde Towne Historic District is locally significant in the areas of Community Planning and Development and Architecture. In the area of Community Planning and Development, the district embodies the development of the historic core of the village, later town, and now city, of Clinton, Mississippi, from the 1840s through the early 1960s, upon the street grid and lot arrangement of the original plat of the community that was surveyed and recorded in 1829. In the area of architecture, the Olde Town District comprises a locally significant concentration of residential, commercial, and institutional buildings dating from the 1840s to the mid-1960s that are representative of the building forms and stylistic expressions that could be found in small towns throughout Mississippi during that span of years. The buildings of

Clinton Olde Towne Historic District
Name of Property

Hinds, Mississippi
County and State

the district are particularly evocative of the architectural character of small towns in Mississippi from the 1920s through the 1940s.

The period of significance extends from 1836, the date of construction of the earliest surviving building in the district, to 1966, fifty years before the date of the architectural survey upon which this nomination is based, and approximately the time that Clinton began to grow rapidly as a part of the Jackson metropolitan area.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Historical background

When Mississippi became a state in 1817, much of its population was concentrated in the state's southwest corner, in the Old Natchez District, because most of the central and northern area of the state was under the control of two Native American tribes – the Choctaws in the central area and the Chickasaws in the northern part of the state. At that time, the most important land route through Mississippi was a rugged wilderness trail now generally referred to as the Natchez Trace, which ran between Nashville, Tennessee, and Natchez, Mississippi, passing through the lands of the Chickasaw and Choctaw tribes. Originally a network of Indian trails, the route was developed as a post road and military road beginning in 1802.⁸ A series of overnight stopping-places, called “stands,” were established along the Natchez Trace, particularly where there were good fresh-water springs. Some of these stands were the locations of Indian agency houses and trading posts.

A large part of west-central Mississippi, including what is now Hinds County, was opened to European-American settlement by the Treaty of Doak's Stand, which was negotiated by General Andrew Jackson and General Thomas Hinds and signed on October 18, 1820.⁹ In February 1821, the entire area of the Doak's Stand cession was established as Hinds County.¹⁰ In November 1821, the Mississippi Legislature directed the establishment of a town in the ceded area, on the Pearl River near the center of the state, to become the new state capital and to be named Jackson.¹¹ In 1823 a settler named Robert Bell established a trading post about ten miles west-northwest of Jackson, at the intersection of the Natchez Trace and the road between Jackson and the Mississippi River at Vicksburg. Soon thereafter, in 1824, Walter Leake, a former United States Senator who was then serving as Governor of Mississippi, purchased land near Bell's store, and established a plantation that he named Mount Salus (“Mount Health”), in recognition

⁸ Walter Howell, *Town and Gown: The Saga of Clinton and Mississippi College* (Clinton, Miss.: privately printed, 2014), p. 5.

⁹ William D. McCain, *The Story of Jackson*, Volume I (Jackson, Miss.: J.F. Hyer Publishing Company, 1953), pp. 1-2; Richard Aubrey McLemore, *A History of Mississippi*, Volume One (Jackson, Miss.: University & College Press of Mississippi, 1973), pp. 261-262; and Walter Howell, *Town and Gown: The Saga of Clinton and Mississippi College* (Clinton, Miss.: privately printed, 2014), pp. 8-9.

¹⁰ McCain, *The Story of Jackson*, Volume I, p. 3; and Howell, *Town and Gown*, p. 8-9.

¹¹ McCain, *The Story of Jackson*, Volume I, p. 8.

Clinton Olde Towne Historic District
Name of Property

Hinds, Mississippi
County and State

of its salubrious location and good fresh-water springs. A settlement grew up near the plantation, and in January 1825 a post office was authorized there, which was also called Mount Salus.¹² Leake died in 1825, but his daughter and son-in-law continued to reside at Mount Salus plantation.¹³

The federal land office was moved from Jackson to Mount Salus in 1827. About that time several local property owners had decided to lay out a town at Mount Salus, which they decided to rename Clinton in honor of DeWitt Clinton (1769-1828), the popular governor of New York and a major proponent of the Erie Canal, who died in February 1828. The post office at Mount Salus was renamed Clinton in September 1828.¹⁴

Property owner Charles Lawson, Jr., entered into a partnership with two of his neighbors and selected a quarter section of land along the Natchez Trace, immediately north of the Mount Salus plantation and a short distance south of Bell's store, which they arranged to have surveyed and laid out as the town of Clinton. The plat was filed with Hinds County on February 12, 1829.¹⁵ Clinton was incorporated as a town on February 12, 1830.¹⁶ At the time it was platted, Clinton was being promoted as a possible site for the relocation of the state capital. This is reflected on the plat by the designation of one of its streets as Capital Street (now usually spelled Capitol Street). The legislature, however, after consideration of several other locations, decided to remain in Jackson.¹⁷

Coinciding with the establishment of Clinton was the founding of Mississippi College. Chartered in 1826 as Hampstead Academy, it was renamed Mississippi Academy about the time it opened in 1827. It was the first school in the lands of the Doak's Stand cession. It was re-chartered in 1830 as Mississippi College.¹⁸ When the town was platted in 1829, a large tract of land south of College Street was set aside for the institution. Mississippi College is now the oldest active institution of higher learning in Mississippi. Although the college is not included within the Olde Towne district, the history of Mississippi College and the history of Clinton have been closely intertwined since the earliest days of both.

During its earliest years Mississippi College enrolled young women as well as young men. Indeed, its first two graduates, in 1831, were female.¹⁹ However, after control of the institution was conveyed to the Mississippi Baptist Conference in 1850, the board of trustees decided in 1851 to limit enrollment to males only.²⁰ In order to provide educational opportunities for young

¹² Howell, *Town and Gown*, p. 11.

¹³ Howell, *Town and Gown*, p. 15.

¹⁴ Howell, *Town and Gown*, p. 16.

¹⁵ Howell, *Town and Gown*, p. 16. The quarter-section was legally described as the "East ½ of the Northeast ¼ of Section 20, and the West ½ of the Northwest ¼ of Section 19, Township 6, Range 1 West" in Hinds County, Mississippi. The plat of the town is pictured in Chad Chisolm, *Clinton* (in the *Images of America* series) (Charleston, S.C.: Arcadia Publishing, 2006), p. 19. An enlarged image of the platted area is pictured in Howell, *Town and Gown*, p. 17.

¹⁶ Howell, *Town and Gown*, p. 18.

¹⁷ Howell, *Town and Gown*, pp. 20-21. Howell offers a commentary on the proper spelling of Capital Street in *Town and Gown*, p. 397.

¹⁸ Howell, *Town and Gown*, p. 15.

¹⁹ Howell, *Town and Gown*, pp. 46-47.

²⁰ Howell, *Town and Gown*, p. 87.

Clinton Olde Towne Historic District
Name of Property

Hinds, Mississippi
County and State

women, the Central Baptist Association established a separate college in Clinton, the Central Female Institute, which opened in 1853. In 1855, that institution selected Walter Hillman (1829-1894) as its president.²¹ Hillman, a native of Massachusetts, had graduated from Brown University in Providence, Rhode Island. After the Civil War, the Baptist Association could not afford to operate the college, so Hillman purchased it. He served as president of Central Female Academy for thirty-two years, until 1887. The school was subsequently renamed Hillman College in his honor.²² It remained in operation until 1942, when it merged with Mississippi College. It was located at what is now Hillman Berry Lions Club Park located just outside the district.

The town of Clinton became well established in the antebellum years, in large part because the presence of Mississippi College and Central Female Institute made it a regionally important center for education, although it remained a small town, one of several towns in Hinds County. Jackson, the state capital, was ten miles to the east, and Raymond, the county seat, was eight miles to the southwest near the center of the county. Adding to Clinton's stability and prosperity during the antebellum years was the construction of a railroad. The railroad that connected Clinton to Vicksburg (precursor of the Alabama and Vicksburg Railroad, and later part of the Illinois Central system) was one of the earliest in Mississippi. It was completed between Vicksburg and Clinton in May 1840, and between Clinton and Jackson in December 1840.²³

During the Civil War, Clinton, like many other Southern towns, suffered greatly from economic disruption and the loss of many of its young men. Located between Jackson and Vicksburg, it was on the route of march of both Confederate and Union armies during and after the Vicksburg Campaign of 1863. It was occupied by Union forces for four days in May 1863 as General U.S. Grant's forces prepared to move toward Vicksburg, and occupied again for two days in July 1863 as General William T. Sherman prepared to advance upon Jackson.²⁴ Destruction of property and commandeering of livestock and food supplies by military forces, combined with two years of drought and the overall disruption of agriculture, led to a severe shortage of food for the residents of Clinton, which prompted northern-born Walter Hillman and two other community leaders to petition General Sherman for relief. Sherman responded by providing supplies to the community.²⁵

The years immediately following the Civil War were difficult time for the people of Clinton, but the community gradually rebuilt and a degree of economic and social stability returned, but the political situation during the Reconstruction era was unstable, complex, and volatile. In September 1875 Clinton became the scene of a notorious incident of political and racial violence that has come to be known as the Clinton Riot of 1875, though at the time it was also referred to as the Clinton Massacre. This incident came about when a large Republican political rally, attended by both blacks and whites but predominantly blacks, was held just outside of Clinton at Moss Hill, the site of a plantation house that had been destroyed during the war. The rally was

²¹ Howell, *Town and Gown*, p. 88.

²² Howell, *Town and Gown*, pp. 163-164.

²³ Howell, *Town and Gown*, p. 45.

²⁴ Howell, *Town and Gown*, pp. 123-125.

²⁵ Howell, *Town and Gown*, p. 126.

Clinton Olde Towne Historic District
Name of Property

Hinds, Mississippi
County and State

disrupted by white hecklers, and at some point shooting broke out, killing several participants, white and black. The violence triggered at the rally spread through the night, as white vigilante bands hunted down and murdered many of the black participants. It has been estimated that more than one hundred blacks were killed during the riot and the ensuing violence.²⁶ Although this incident occurred outside of Clinton (and outside the boundaries of this district),²⁷ it directed national attention to Clinton, and it led to another incident of violence soon afterwards that did take place within Clinton itself.

In the aftermath of the Clinton Riot, Governor Adelbert Ames sent two companies of militia, consisting of black soldiers, to restore order. One of the companies was commanded by Charles Caldwell, a prominent black Republican leader, who was chairman of the Hinds County Republican party.²⁸ Soon afterward, in November 1875, he was elected to the state legislature, but in late December 1875, before he could take office, Caldwell was lured into Chilton's Store, on the corner of Jefferson and Leake Streets in Clinton, where he was murdered.²⁹ That building still stands at 112 West Leake Street (No. 63, c. 1880).

The 1880s and 1890s were a period of quiet growth and rebuilding for Clinton. The community remained quite small, and retained its original corporate limits. The population within the town limits at that time was almost entirely white, with only a few black domestic servants who resided in their employers' households. The community's sizable black population resided north of town, in an area that was not annexed until 1907.³⁰ The census listings of 1880 and 1900 show that many of the residents of the community were associated with the colleges – a pattern that would continue well into the twentieth century – and during this period, college teachers and administrators often served as mayor and as aldermen; but there were also numerous residents who were not connected to the colleges, who worked as merchants, physicians, public school teachers, and in other occupations.

The early twentieth century, from 1900 into the 1930s, was the period of greatest importance in shaping the existing physical character of the district. A majority of the district's existing buildings were built during this period, many of them replacing older buildings on the same sites. In the first decade of the twentieth century, the town began to grow by annexing residential areas that had had grown up on its periphery. About 1905 a waterworks and electric power plant were built.³¹ The town continued to grow in the 1910s and 1920s. A major civic project carried out in 1929 was the installation of brick paving on several of Clinton's streets.³² Much of this brick paving remains today (No. 107, 1929), and adds to the historic ambience of the district.

²⁶ This incident is recounted in Howell, *Town and Gown*, pp. 151-158.

²⁷ In the online article "Clinton, Mississippi," on *Wikipedia*, viewed on 25 August 2016, it is said that the political rally and subsequent riot took place "in downtown Clinton," but that is not correct.

²⁸ Howell, *Town and Gown*, pp. 152, 157.

²⁹ Howell, *Town and Gown*, pp. 158-160.

³⁰ Howell, *Town and Gown*, p. 183.

³¹ Howell, *Town and Gown*, p. 212.

³² Howell, *Town and Gown*, p. 212.

Clinton Olde Towne Historic District

Name of Property

Hinds, Mississippi

County and State

Prior to 1930, most residents of Clinton lived and worked in the town. In the 1930s, due in part to the development of Clinton Boulevard in the 1920s as part of the national highway system (as a section of the Dixie Overland Highway, which became U.S. Highway 80 in 1927), an increasing number of Clinton residents commuted to jobs in Jackson. This trend accelerated following World War II, when Clinton experienced substantial growth, with many of its new residents being employed in Jackson.³³ In the 1950s, with the completion of a wider new route of Highway 80, that ran south of the Mississippi College campus instead of along College Street and Clinton Boulevard, and later, in the late 1960s with the completion of Interstate 20, Clinton's growth accelerated, as it became more and more a bedroom community for the Jackson metropolitan area.

Clinton is now a flourishing small city with a population of 25,216, according to the 2010 census, with a total land of 42.147 square miles. It is now an integral part of the Jackson metropolitan area, along with several other nearby cities in Hinds, Madison, and Rankin Counties. The heart of the community, however, remains the area of the original plat of 1829, which is represented and embodied by the Olde Towne Historic District.

Community Planning and Development

In the area of Community Planning and Development, the Olde Towne district embodies the development of the historic core of Clinton upon the street grid and lot arrangement of the original plat of the community that was surveyed and recorded in 1829, and reflects the close historic relationship between Clinton and Mississippi College. The official boundary of Clinton remained unchanged through the end of the nineteenth century, and its population remained small, numbering fewer than 300 until the census of 1900 counted 354 residents, enabling the community to be officially redesignated from a "village" to a "town."³⁴ After 1900 the town began to annex some of the residential areas that were being developed outside of the original plat. By 1930, the town's population was 912, due in part to annexations and in part to the growth of Mississippi College.³⁵ From the 1930s through the 1960s Clinton continued to grow and to annex additional land, but the heart of the community remained the area of the original plat. Since the 1960s, Clinton has experienced rapid and extensive growth as it has increasingly become a residential suburb of Jackson. Much of the commercial development that has accompanied that growth in recent years had been along the major highway corridors, leaving the historic core of the city largely unchanged since the 1960s.

The original plat of Clinton was arranged as a relatively conventional grid of square blocks divided into rectangular lots, with larger, irregularly-shaped lots around the periphery. The basic central grid consisted of four blocks from east to west, and four blocks north to south, but the grid was not squared off at all four corners, so that it was not a sixteen-square grid. An unusual feature of the plat is that the lots were not numbered by block (as is typical), but rather in a continuous numerical sequence from 1 to 132. The north-south streets were named West Street, Capital Street (now usually spelled Capitol Street), Jefferson Street, Monroe Street, and East

³³ Howell, *Town and Gown*, pp. 278-279.

³⁴ Howell, *Town and Gown*, p. 205.

³⁵ Howell, *Town and Gown*, p. 233.

Clinton Olde Towne Historic District
Name of Property

Hinds, Mississippi
County and State

Street. The east-west streets, starting at the south, were named College Street, Madison Street, Main Street, Leake Street (in honor of Walter Leake), and Lawson Street (in honor of Charles Lawson). Later Belmont Street was laid out at the north end of the original grid. Because the original planners of the town hoped that it would become the new capital of the state, a tract of land between West Street and Capital Street was set aside as a public square that could become the site of a state house, but those hopes never materialized, and the public square has remained mostly an open grassy area to the present day. Centered on the public square and running eastward from it is Main Street. The placement of Main Street in the center of the original plat, and the fact that the lots on the blocks on either side have the lowest numbers of the plat's lot-numbering pattern, suggest that the original planners of the town had expected that Main Street would become the true main street of the community, but that street never achieved any particular prominence. Instead, a small commercial center developed around the intersection of Jefferson and Leake Streets. The shift in the relative prominence of these streets may have come about in part because of the railroad.

When the railroad between Vicksburg and Jackson reached Clinton in 1840, its tracks were laid along a right-of-way that clipped the extreme northeastern corner of the original plat, running at an angle of about 45 degrees. The depot was located just north of the original grid, where Jefferson Street extended to the railroad. This was about one block north of Belmont Street (outside of the district boundaries). Over the years four successive depot buildings occupied that site, but the most recent one was demolished in the 1970s. At the opposite end of Jefferson Street, and placed roughly on axis with it, was Mississippi College, which was originally entirely south of College Street. Jefferson Street, which was extended to six blocks in length, became the main corridor between the depot and the college. Leake Street, which was three blocks north of Mississippi College and three blocks south of the depot, became a major cross-street, extending eastward to Hillman College. Although Monroe Street and College Street are through streets and carry more traffic, Jefferson Street and Leake Street have historically been the axial streets of Olde Towne Clinton.

The area contained within the district boundaries consists almost entirely of the area of the 1829 plat of Clinton. The only parts of the district located beyond the original plat are the area along Madison and College Streets in the southwest corner of the district and the site of the Johnson Milling Company complex at the extreme north end. The district contains most of the area shown on the plat, with the exception of the property of Mississippi College, which is located immediately south of the district's southern boundary. The northern edge of the Mississippi College campus for many years was College Street, but since the 1950s the college has gradually expanded one block to the north, so that its northern edge is now largely along Madison Street, which forms part of the southern boundary of the district. (Most of the buildings between Madison Street and College Street are buildings of Mississippi College that were built after the college began to expand north of College Street in the 1950s.) Recent noncontributing properties are mostly located along the outer edges of the district.

The contributing buildings of the district represent a broad span of years, with no single decade of construction being particularly predominant. Although the dates of construction of some of the

Clinton Olde Towne Historic District
Name of Property

Hinds, Mississippi
County and State

buildings have not been clearly documented, and although some have been remodeled so that they express multiple periods of construction, a majority of the buildings were built or acquired their present appearance between about 1900 and 1950, so that the district largely retains an architectural character of the first half of the twentieth century. About fifteen to seventeen buildings that survive from the nineteenth century. Of these, three buildings date from before the Civil War, but they have been either remodeled or relocated, so that their existing architectural character (or location) are more indicative of later periods. Three residences and one commercial building are believed to date to the 1870s, but they have all been remodeled. Eight to ten buildings date from the 1880s and 1890s, and most of those retain much of their character from that time.

Altogether about forty to fifty buildings survive from the period from about 1900 to about 1950. In addition, several of the nineteenth-century buildings were substantially remodeled in the early twentieth century. The predominance of those buildings and the visual and symbolic prominence of the Old Baptist Church (No. 15a, 1923) [Photo 27], City Hall (No. 26, 1934) [Photo 21], and the brick streets (No. 107, 1929) combine to give the district a visual character that is largely indicative of the first half of the twentieth century. In addition to those buildings, there are about 15 buildings that date from the 1950s and early 1960s, that represent the period when Clinton began to grow as a residential and commercial suburb of Jackson.

Architecture

In the area of Architecture, the district is noteworthy for exhibiting a range of building types and of building forms that were characteristic of small towns in Mississippi from the 1890s through the 1940s. There are some buildings that pre-date the 1890s, but those were largely later altered. Some scattered infill buildings from the 1950s and 1960s are representative of those decades, but the district is not architecturally distinctive specifically for the buildings from those decades. The district derives its distinctive architectural character predominantly from one-story and two-story wood-frame houses from the 1890s through the 1940s and from a cluster of mostly one-story commercial buildings dating from the 1920s through the 1940s, along with two notable landmark buildings, the old sanctuary of First Baptist Church (No. 15a, 1923) [Photo 27] and the City Hall (No. 26, 1934) [Photo 21]. The most widespread building types are wood-frame Late Victorian L-front and Queen Anne cottages, wood-frame Craftsman bungalows, Minimal Traditional houses from the 1930s and 1940s, and one-story brick vernacular commercial buildings from the 1920s and 1930s.

Only four extant buildings in Clinton are documented to have been built before the Civil War, three of which are in the Olde Towne district. Two of them are located on their original sites: the Abou-Epting House, called "China Hill," at 402 N. Jefferson Street (No. 39 [Photo 7]), which was built about 1836, and the house called "Violet Banks" at 501 N. Jefferson Street (No. 42), which is believed to have been originally built in the 1840s, and was apparently remodeled in the 1890s. Both of these houses were substantially remodeled in the mid-twentieth century, and as they stand today they are more representative of mid-twentieth century approaches to historic preservation than as examples of antebellum architecture. The third antebellum building is the house called "Tanglewood" at 301 N. Jefferson Street (No. 27) [Photo 22], which was built in

Clinton Olde Towne Historic District
Name of Property

Hinds, Mississippi
County and State

the 1840s outside of Clinton and was moved to its present site in the 1870s. Clinton's fourth surviving antebellum building, Provine Chapel at Mississippi College (1858-60) is located on the college campus, outside of the boundaries of the district.

Three buildings in the district are believed to have been built in the 1870s. Two of those, the Johnston-Miller-Porter House, now at 104 W. Leake Street (No. 59, c.1876) and A.E. Wood House at 102 W. Leake Street (No. 58, 1872), are wood-frame residences that were extensively remodeled in the 1920s, such that their present architectural character is more representative of the latter period. The third building that is believed to date from the 1870s is the commercial building located at 112 W. Leake Street (No. 63, c. 1870). This building is believed to have been the same building in which the murder of African-American Republican leader Charles Caldwell occurred in December 1875.³⁶ There are unsubstantiated reports that some other houses may date, in part, from the late 1860s or the 1870s, but the existing architectural character of those houses indicates later dates of construction or substantial remodeling.

Buildings dating from the 1880s to about 1900 are more numerous. Most of these are wood-frame Late Victorian L-front and Queen Anne cottages, such as the houses at 601 Capitol Street (No. 13, c.1890), 300 W. Leake Street (No. 74, 1900) [Photo 10], 301 W. Leake Street (No. 75, 1908), 201 W. Main Street (No. 96a, 1880), and 207 W. Main Street (No. 99, 1897) [Photo 20]. The finest and best-preserved late nineteenth-century house in the district is the Latimer House at 401 W. Madison Street (No. 83, 1895), a two-story Queen Anne residence of wood-frame construction. Another building of particular interest is the tiny house at 603 Capitol Street (No. 14, c. 1880) [Photo 2], probably dating from about 1880, which has a projecting front porch distinguished by elaborate openwork columns linked by jigsaw balustrades. These columns are of a distinctive type seen in several communities in west-central Mississippi, with a particularly high concentration in Vicksburg.

The Olde Towne district contains several good examples of wood-frame Craftsman bungalows, probably dating from the 1920s. These include the houses at 204 Belmont Street (No. 8, 1925), 409 Jefferson Street (No. 41, 1920), 102 E. Leake Street (No. 54, 1921) [Photo 19], 103 E. Leake Street (No. 55, c.1925), 208 W. Leake Street (No. 72, c.1925), and 304 W. Leake Street (No. 78, c. 1920).

Wood-frame Minimal Traditional houses from the 1930s and 1940s include the buildings at 501 Capitol Street (No. 9, 1948), 502 W. College Street (No. 17, 1941), 102 W. Lawson Street (No. 49, 1938), 203 W. Lawson Street (No.50, c.1940), 403 Madison Street (No.84a, 1946), and 105 E. Main Street (No.91, c.1935).

Scattered within the district are several mid-twentieth-century century Ranch houses of brick construction, including the houses at 506 W. College Street (No.19, 1962), 505 N. Jefferson

³⁶ It is possible that this building could be *individually* eligible for the National Register for its significance in the area of social history, but a more thorough investigation of the building's history and architectural integrity is needed in order to make that assessment. This is the only building in the district that has any direct association with the events of 1875.

Clinton Olde Towne Historic District
Name of Property

Hinds, Mississippi
County and State

Street (No. 45, 1960), 105 E. Leake Street (No.57, c.1961), and 204 W. Main Street (No.97, c.1954).

The district contains a concentration of historic commercial buildings around the intersection of Jefferson and Leake Streets. Most of these are one-story brick vernacular commercial buildings erected in the 1910s and 1920s, probably as replacements for earlier buildings of wooden construction. These include the buildings at 304 N. Jefferson Street (No. 30, 1920), 306 N. Jefferson Street (No. 32, c.1930), 308 N. Jefferson Street (No. 34, c.1930), 310 N. Jefferson Street (No. 36, c.1930), 312 N. Jefferson Street (No. 37, c.1920), and the two adjoining buildings at 202 W. Leake Street (No. 66, c.1925 and No. 67, c.1920). A somewhat earlier brick commercial building with a very intact storefront is at 110 W. Leake Street (No. 62, c.1880).

In the commercial area there are several commercial buildings from the 1940s and 1950s, including the buildings at 307 N. Jefferson Street (No. 33, 1948), 309 N. Jefferson Street (no. 35, 1951), 106 W. Leake Street (No. 60, c.1950), 108 W. Leake Street (No. 61, c.1950), and 200 W. Leake Street (no. 64, c.1950). A two story commercial building from the same period is at 201 W. Leake Street (No. 65, c.1950). Away from this cluster of commercial buildings is a multi-unit commercial row at 400-410 N. Monroe Street (No. 105, c.1950) [Photo 13] that formerly contained Peavy's Grocery Store, which was in operation from 1952 until 1975.

There is one additional historic district in Clinton, the East Clinton Historic District, which has the same varied pattern of architecture forms as the Clinton Olde Town Historic District. It was added to the National Register in 1997. It is comprised of mainly residential buildings.

16. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

- Chisolm, Chad. *Clinton (Images of America)*. Charleston, S.C: Arcadia Publishing, 2006.
- Howell, Walter. *Town and Gown: The Saga of Clinton and Mississippi College*. Clinton, Miss.: privately printed, 2014.
- McCain, William D. *The Story of Jackson: A History of the Capital of Mississippi, 1821-1951*. Volume 1. Jackson, Miss.: J.F. Hyer Pub. Co., 1953.
- McLemore, Richard Aubrey. *A History of Mississippi*. Volume 1. Jackson: University and College Press of Mississippi, 1973.
- Pace, Sherry, and Richard J. Cawthon. *Historic Churches of Mississippi*. Jackson: University Press of Mississippi, 2007.
- Polk's Jackson (Hinds County, Mississippi) Suburban Directory, 1966*. Richmond, Virginia: R.L. Polk and Company, 1966.
- Polk's Jackson (Hinds County, Mississippi) Suburban Directory, 1984*. Richmond, Virginia: R.L. Polk and Company, 1984.

Clinton Olde Towne Historic District
Name of Property

Hinds, Mississippi
County and State

Rural Directory, Hinds County, Mississippi, 1949. Jackson, Miss.: Southern Statistical Service, 1949.

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 # _____
 recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

17. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 96

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Clinton Olde Towne Historic District
Name of Property

Hinds, Mississippi
County and State

4. Latitude: Longitude:

See Continuation Sheet

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

1927or

AD 1983

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The Clinton Olde Towne Historic District is an irregularly shaped polygon roughly bounded on the North by the soccer field west of W. Leake Street, Vernon Road east of Warrenton Road and west of Capitol Street and Belmont Street east of Jefferson Street and west of Monroe Street, including the lots on the north side of Belmont Street between Jefferson Street and Monroe Street; on the East by East Street north of Madison Street and south of E. Lawson Street; and Clinton Parkway south of East Street and north of E. College Street; on the South by E. College Street east of Monroe Street and west of Clinton Parkway, and Madison Street west Monroe Street and east of Billie Byrd Drive, including the lots facing Madison Street on the southwest of West Street and east of W. College Street; and on the West by Billie Byrd Drive and the west boundary of the soccer fields and the west lot lines of the lots facing Capitol Street on the west, north of W. Lawson Street. The boundary is shown on the accompanying district map..

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

These boundaries include the institutional, governmental, commercial and residential resources historically associated with founding, settlement and development of the neighborhood locally known as Olde Towne in City of Clinton, Mississippi.

Clinton Olde Towne Historic District
Name of Property

Hinds, Mississippi
County and State

18. Form Prepared By

name/title: Tricia Nelson, Preservation Consultant
organization: _____
street& number: P.O. Box 995
city or town: Crystal Springs state: MS zip 39059
code: _____
e-mail LMNelson10@aol.com
telephone: 601-941-3182
date: March 20, 2016

Additional text by Richard D. Cawthon, Consulting Architectural Historian.

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Clinton Olde Towne Historic District
City or Vicinity: Clinton
County: Hinds State: Mississippi

Clinton Olde Towne Historic District
Name of Property

Hinds, Mississippi
County and State

Photographer: Photos 0001-0016 Justin Heskew, MDAH
 Photos 0017-0027 William Gatlin, MDAH

Date Photographed: October 3, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- 1 of 27: Town Spring. Camera facing southwest.
- 2 of 27. 603 Capitol Street. Camera facing west.
- 3 of 27. 504 Jefferson Street. Camera facing east.
- 4 of 27. 100 Belmont Street. Camera facing west.
- 5 of 27. 500 block of Capitol Street. Camera facing northwest.
- 6 of 27. 400 block of Jefferson Street. Camera facing southwest.
- 7 of 27. 402 Jefferson Street. Camera facing east.
- 8 of 27. 100 E. Lawson Street. Camera facing northwest.
- 9 of 27. 300 block of W. Leake Street. Camera facing northwest.
- 10 of 27. 300 W. Leake Street. Camera facing north.
- 11 of 27. 200 block of W. Leake Street. Camera facing northwest.
- 12 of 27. 100 block of W. Leake Street. Camera facing northeast.
- 13 of 27. 400-410 Monroe Street. Camera facing northeast.
- 14 of 27. 100 block of E. Leake Street. Camera facing northwest.
- 15 of 27. 500 block of W. College Street. Camera facing northeast.
- 16 of 27. 304 Madison Street. Camera facing northeast.
- 17 of 27. 207 W. Leake Street. Camera facing south.
- 18 of 27. 100 E. Leake Street. Camera facing southeast.
- 19 of 27. 102 E. Leake Street. Camera facing south.
- 20 of 27. 207 W. Main Street. Camera facing south.
- 21 of 27. 300 N. Jefferson Street. Camera facing east.
- 22 of 27. 301 N. Jefferson Street. Camera facing east.
- 23 of 27. 300 block of N. Jefferson Street. Camera facing northeast.
- 24 of 27. 105 W. Main Street. Camera facing south.
- 25 of 27. 100 block of E. Main Street. Camera facing northwest.
- 26 of 27. 200 N. Jefferson Street. Camera facing northeast.
- 27 of 27. 100 block of E. College Street. Camera facing northeast.

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.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Clinton Olde Towne Historic District
Name of Property
Hinds County, Mississippi
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 10 Page 1

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

(Follow similar guidelines for entering these coordinates as for entering UTM references described on page 55, *How to Complete the National Register Registration Form*. For properties less than 10 acres, enter the lat/long coordinates for a point corresponding to the center of the property. For properties of 10 or more acres, enter three or more points that correspond to the vertices of a polygon drawn on the map. The polygon should approximately encompass the area to be registered. Add additional points below, if necessary.)

Datum: WGS 84

- | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| 1. Latitude: | 32.342287 | Longitude: | -90.333351 |
| 2. Latitude: | 32.342501 | Longitude: | -90.330089 |
| 3. Latitude: | 32.341721 | Longitude: | -90.329250 |
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| 7. Latitude: | 32.339316 | Longitude: | -90.328601 |
| 8. Latitude: | 32.337906 | Longitude: | -90.328811 |
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| 18. Latitude: | 32.336880 | Longitude: | -90.336137 |

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Clinton Olde Towne Historic District
Name of Property
Hinds County, Mississippi
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 10 Page 2

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27. Latitude: 32.342079	Longitude: -90.333677
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Clinton Olde Towne Historic District

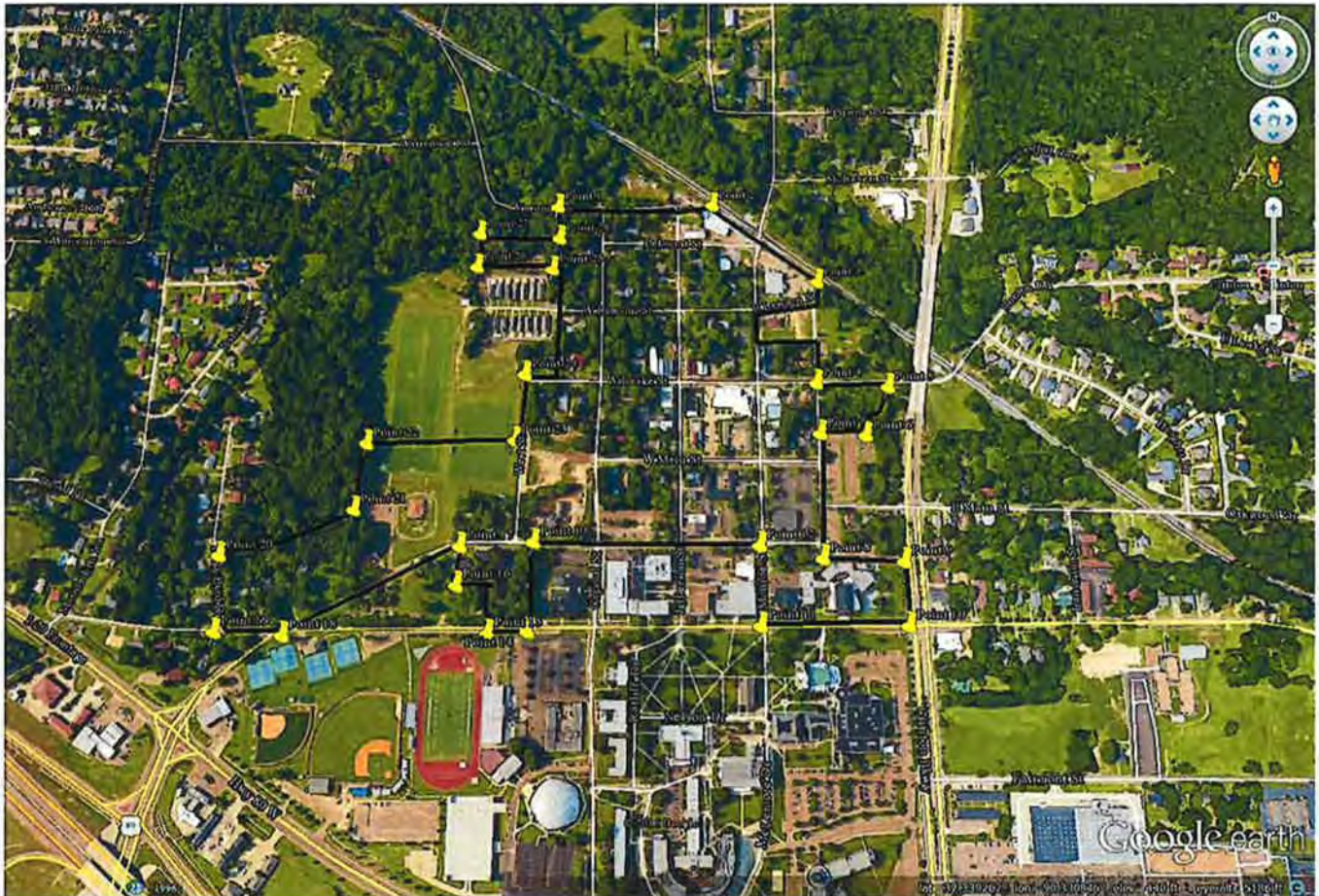
Name of Property

Hinds County, Mississippi

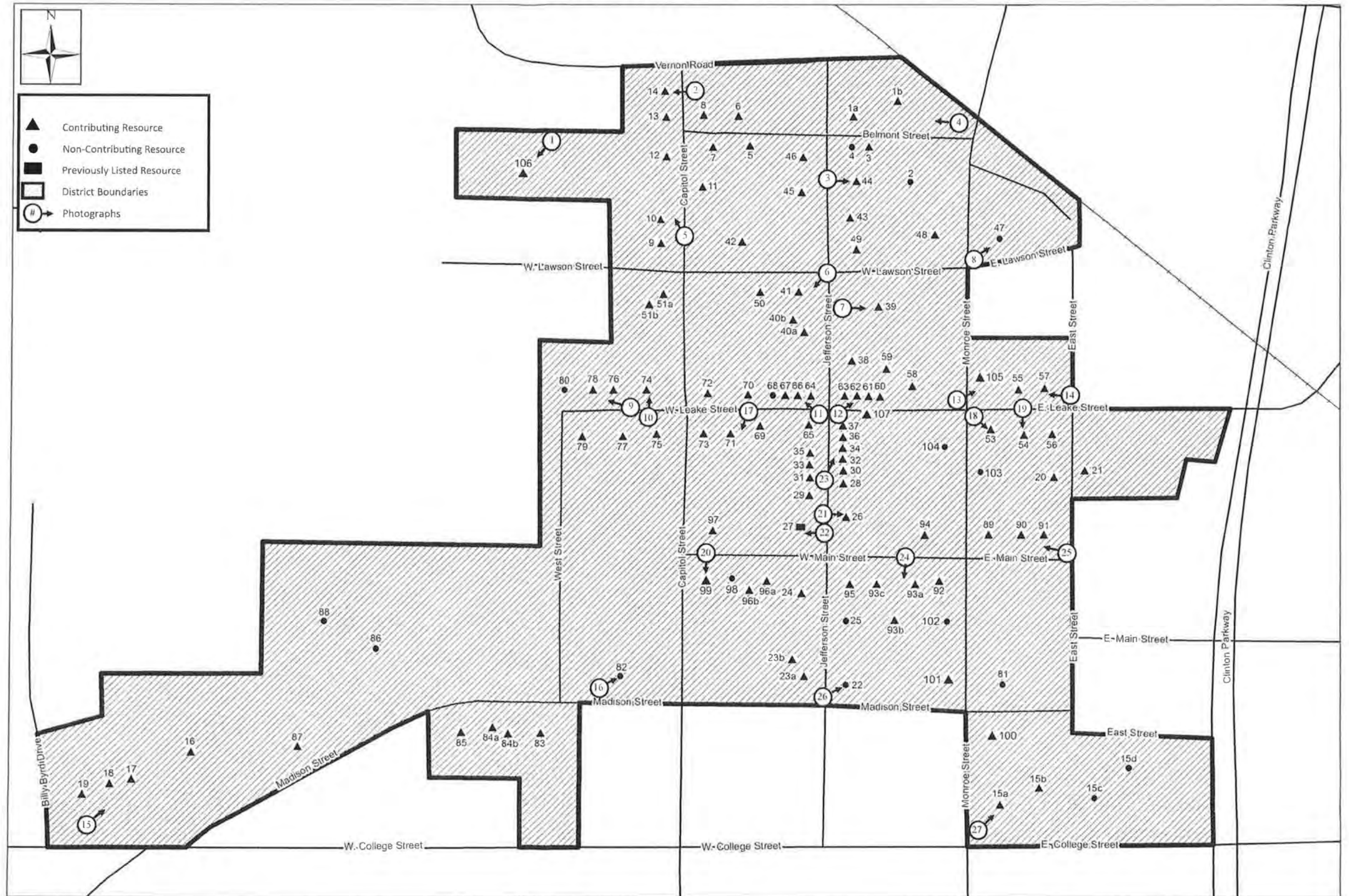
County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 10 Page 3



Clinton Olde Towne Historic District



- ▲ Contributing Resource
- Non-Contributing Resource
- Previously Listed Resource
- ▭ District Boundaries
- ➔ Photographs

1 inch = 200 feet









Johnson Milling







Jefferson St.





Lawson St.

UNITED STATES POST OFFICE
GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA





300

ORAMA GATE



BANK

W. Leake St
Jefferson St



ACADEMY OF JAPANESE MARTIAL ARTS

ACADEMY OF JAPANESE MARTIAL ARTS
MISSISSIPPI'S OLDEST SCHOOL
FOR
KARATE
JUDO
JIUJITSU

Yell

Yell













THE CLINTON Chamber of Commerce

WALK TAKEST
The Clinton Chamber of Commerce
101 E. LEAKE ST.
CLINTON, MS 38701

E. Leake St.

CLINTON
HALL
STREET CLINTON
NATURE CENTER









Chick-fil-A
Welcomes Our
MC Students!





PENTIMEN
The Art of Tea

35
Two Hour
Parking
←





Vote
COCORAN
for
Governor





BAPTIST CHURCH

NO
PARKING

10th ST

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 12/2/2016 Date of Pending List: 12/27/2016 Date of 16th Day: 1/11/2017 Date of 45th Day: 1/17/2017 Date of Weekly List: 1/17/2017

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept Return Reject 1/12/2017 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria

Reviewer Jim Gabbert Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2275 Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



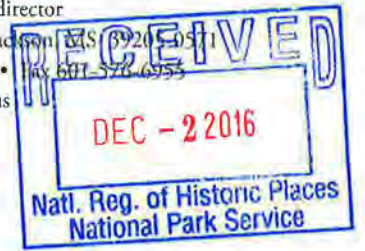
HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Jim Woodrick, director

PO Box 571, Jackson, MS 39205-0571

601-576-6940 • fax 601-576-6955

mdah.state.ms.us



November 28, 2016

Mr. Paul Loether
Program Director, National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
1201 Eye Street, NW (2280)
Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear Mr. Loether:

We are pleased to enclose the nomination form and supporting documents to nominate the following properties to the National Register of Historic Places:

Clinton Olde Towne Historic District, Clinton, Hinds County

The property was approved for nomination by the Mississippi National Register Review Board at its meeting on November 17, 2016.

We trust you will find the enclosed materials in order and will let us hear from you at your convenience.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Katie Blount".

Katie Blount
State Historic Preservation Officer

By: William M. Gatlin

National Register Coordinator