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

# National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

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

1. Nam	ie			
historic Jos	seph Henry Morris	louse		
and/or common	same as above			
2. Loca	ation			
	505 N <del>ortl<sup>e</sup> State Stat</del>	St <del>reet</del> e	N/_	A not for publication
city, town Ja	ckson	$\mathbb{N}/\mathbb{A}_{-}$ vicinity of		
state Mississ	ippi <b>co</b>	de <sup>28</sup> county	Hinds	code 49
3. Clas	sification			· · · ·
Category district X building(s) structure site object	Ownership public both Public Acquisition N/A in process N/A being considered	Status _X occupied unoccupied work in progress Accessible _X yes: restricted yes: unrestricted no	Present Use agriculture commercial educational entertainment government industrial military	museum     park     private residence     religious     scientific     transportation     other:
	er of Prope			
		rs. Dean Morris Alexa <u>. Hayden J. Silver a</u> r		and
street & number	505 North State	e Street		
<b>city, town</b> J.	ackson	N/A vicinity of	state	Mississippi
5. Loca	ation of Leg	al Descriptio	on	
	stry of deeds, etc.	ffice of the Chancery	v Clerk	
		Building, 316 South I		<u> </u>
street & number				
city, town Jac	A		state	Mississippi
6. Rep	resentation	in Existing	Surveys	

date 1973

depository for survey records Mississippi Department of Archives and History

city, town Jackson

state Mississippi

X state county local

federal

## 7. Description

Condition		Check one
<u>X</u> excellent	deteriorated	unaltere
good	ruins	_X_ altered
fair	unexposed	

**Check one** X original site date N/A moved

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

unaltered

The Joseph Henry Morris House, one of the state's most outstanding examples of the Neoclassical Revival style, sits on a high lot in the heart of downtown Jackson. Mississippi, framed by a massive magnolia, mature azaleas, camellias, yellow jasmine, and other native shrubs and trees. The large frame dwelling's five-bay facade (east elevation) is distinguished by a double-tiered, balustrated gallery which encircles the facade and south elevation. The fluted modified-Ionic columns, raised on paneled pedestals, are enriched with palmette and egg-and-dart motif. The house has a hipped roof (originally capped with a balustrade), pierced by five interior chimneys, a dentiled cornice and distinctive corner quoins. A swell front balconette, supported by radiating console brackets with pendant, embellishes the center bay of the upper gallery.

The grand entrance, marked by clusters of three columns, is dominated by the massive leaded-glass door, which is framed by sidelights and a transom divided in three sections by massive palmette-embellished consoles. Oval circular hexagonal designs embellish the leaded beveled glass in the panels as well as in the door's large window. This delicate tracery is repeated in the transom above the windows and doors on the facade and south elevation.

The exuberance of the facade and entrance is reflected in the interior treatment of the elliptical arch opening that divides the front and stair halls that form the nucleus of the home's irregular floor plan. Egyptian-influenced, palm-capitaled fluted columns set on paneled bases support the arch, which acts as a framework for an exceptionally well-preserved screen of spooled, spindled and scrolled millwork. The spool-and-spindle detail is then echoed in a delicate frieze below the commanding mahogany staircase. The stair is of the half-turn-with-landings design with hexagonal newel and turned balusters.

The basic plan of the house features a large central square entrance hall beyond which is the staircase and back hall opening onto a back veranda. Two south rooms which parallel the stair hall (now bedrooms, but originally used as a library and playroom) are raised on a level two steps above the remaining ground floor. On the north side of the house is a parlor which opens by double, sliding, twelve-paneled doors into the entrance hall. Matching doors open into the dining room, behind which is a pantry and china closet, breakfast room and kitchen. A modern bath is under the staircase.

Upstairs are four spacious bedrooms and three baths centered around a large central hall. There are fireplaces and mantels in each room and original brass chandeliers. Armoires are used, for there is only one clothes closet in the house. The fireplaces throughout have cast-iron firebox insets with classical designs and original hearth and chimneybreast tiles. The massive carved wood mantelpieces in the reception rooms feature beveled mirrors, festoons, swags and other neoclassical enrichment. There are fourteen-foot ceilings and fine original brass hardware throughout, diagonal hardwood flooring in the reception rooms, and heart pine flooring in all other rooms. The interior of the windows have original vertically sliding shutters, the exterior of the windows, original cypress shutters. The home is

# 8. Significance

1400–1499 1500–1599 1600–1699	Areas of Significance—C archeology-prehistoric archeology-historic agriculture architecture art commerce communications	community planning	<ul> <li>landscape architectur</li> <li>law</li> <li>literature</li> <li>military</li> <li>music</li> <li>philosophy</li> <li>politics/government</li> </ul>	e religion science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater transportation other (specify)
Specific dates	Ca. 1893	Builder/Architect Unkt	nown	

### Ca. 1893 Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Morris House is significant as one of the last and best Neoclassical Revival residences on Jackson's State Street, once the capital city's premier residential address. The residence is also significant for its association with the Morris family, leaders in Jackson's commercial and social circles.

During the first four decades of the twentieth century North State Street, one of Jackson's two major thoroughfares, was a tree-shaded avenue lined with the homes of outstanding leaders in the financial, civic, social, political, religious, and medical life of the city and state. Development of the "Grand Boulevard" was spurred by construction of Mississippi's Beaux Arts Capitol in 1903. Theodore Link, architect of the Capitol, enhanced State Street with his Colonial Revival residences. Two Colonial Revival residences along State Street which are listed in the National Register are the Merrill-Maley House (ca. 1907, NR 1982) and the Will Watkins House (ca. 1908, NR 1978). Queen Anne residences held a prominent place on State Street, as evinced by the Sims House (ca. 1905, NR 1983), the Smith-Crowder-Capers House (ca. 1894) and the Millsaps-Buie House (ca. 1888, remodeled ca. 1928 with a monumental Greek Revival portico, NR 1973). Today the Morris House is one of the best preserved Neoclassical Revival residences on State Street, and despite the encroaching commercial and institutional development, the house maintains its integrity and impact on the area.

A pioneering Mississippi family, the Morrises have lived on the site of the Morris House since 1837 when patriarch William Powell Morris moved to Jackson from Clinton, Mississippi (Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Mississippi. 2 vols. [Chicago: Goodspeed Publishing Co., 1891], 2:476). William Morris constructed a Greek Revival mansion on the lot occupied by the present structure. Morris is credited with starting the first bank in Jackson, which he presided over until his death in 1854 (Goodspeed, p. 476). His son, Joseph Henry Morris, born in 1846, served in the civil war, and worked as an agent for the Illinois Central Railroad until 1872, when he started an ice company in Jackson. Eight years later Morris constructed Mississippi's first ice factory. Morris also owned extensive real estate in Jackson and erected and owned several stores (The Story of Jackson: Biographical Sketches of the Builders of the Capital of Mississippi: [Jackson: J. F. Hyer Publishing Co., 1953], 2:422.

Joseph Henry Morris married in 1891, and although the family's Greek Revival mansion was still inhabitable, began construction of a new residence on the same lot. Morris' house was built on the corner of College Street and North State Street, on the southern lot directly in front of the family residence. The Neoclassical Revival residence, designed by an unknown New York architect, was completed in 1893, and was one of the earliest residences of this design in Jackson. The family's Greek Revival residence was demolished some time in the 1890s, and Morris' three sisters built for themselves a Queen Anne residence (non-extant) on the northern half of the lot. Joseph Henry Morris died in 1926 (The Story of Jackson, p. 422).

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Mississippi. 2 vols. Chicago: Goodspeed Publishing Co., 1891, 2:476.

Chase, Livie Marshall Morris, daughter of Joseph Henry Morris. Interviewed by Dean Morris Alexander.

# **10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of nominated property less than one

Quadrangle name <u>Jackson</u>, Miss.

#### **UTM** References

A 115 Zone	7 615 51710 Easting	3 15 7 17 4 10 10 Northing
c 🛄		
E		
G		

B Zo	L ne	Easti	ng		┙	L Noi	 thir	 ng	_i	
D				1						
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Quadrangle scale <u>1:24000</u>

### Verbal boundary description and justification

Lot 1, Square 5, North Jackson, Jackson Tax Assessor Roll Book 1, page 264; Tax Map 35, Parcel 10. Lot dimensions are 74 feet by 160 feet.

	d counties for pro			or count	
state <sub>N/A</sub>		code	county		code
state <sub>N/A</sub>		code	county		code
11. Form	n Prepar	ed By			
name/title Mrs.	Dean Morris Ale	exander, C	o-owner		
organization N/A				date	April 6, 1983
street & number	505 North State	e Street		teleph	one (601) 352-0800
city or town	Jackson			state	Mississippi
12. Stat	e Histori	c Pres	ervatio	n Of	ficer Certification
The evaluated sign	ificance of this prop	erty within the	e state is:		
	national	state	X_ local		
665), I hereby nomi		or inclusion in	the National Reg	gister and	Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89– certify that it has been evaluated
State Historic Pres	ervation Officer sign	ature	Rh		ng

title Deputy State Historic Pr	eservation Officer	date	7/7/83
For NPS use only			
I hereby certify that this property i			1.
1 Allow Dyen	Intered in the National Register	date	8/11/83
Keeper of the National Register			
Attest:		date	
Chief of Registration			Shidher Shidh

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

Joseph Henry Morris House
Continuation sheet Hinds County, Mississippi
Item number 6, 7, 8, 9
Page

6 - REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

Jackson Landmarks 1982 <u>X</u>local Junior League of Jackson Jackson, Mississippi

#### 7 - DESCRIPTION

decorated and furnished in family pieces predating the house or sympathetic to the original design.

The south elevation has a small, semi-circular balustrated portico hidden from view by tall cedars.

#### 8 - SIGNIFICANCE

Throughout their almost 150 years in Jackson the Morris family has contributed leaders to the financial, commercial, religious, and social activities of the city. Today, members of the Morris family continue to live in their downtown residence.

9 - MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Jackson, Miss., Clarion-Ledger, October 7, 1951.

Junior League of Jackson, Jackson Landmarks. Jackson: Calvin Hales Advertising, Inc.

McCain, William D., <u>The Story of Jackson</u>: <u>Biographical Sketches of the Builders of</u> <u>the Capital of Mississippi</u>. 2 vols. J. F. Hyer Publishing Co., 1953, 2:422.

Power, Anabel. "Recalling the Homes on Old North State Street." Jackson (Miss.) Daily News, November 10, 1957.

Rowland, Dunbar, <u>History of Mississippi</u>: <u>The Heart of the South</u>. 4 vols. Chicago-Jackson: S. J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1925, 3:352-55.