

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE:
Mississippi

COUNTY:
Oktibbeha

FOR NPS USE ONLY

ENTRY DATE
MAY 12 1975

1. NAME

COMMON:
Industrial Education Building

AND/OR HISTORIC:
Textile Building *us-b.*

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: *S of Starkville*
Mississippi State University Campus

CITY OR TOWN: Mississippi State (Starkville vicinity) CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: Second

STATE: Mississippi CODE: 28 COUNTY: Oktibbeha CODE: 105

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other. (Specify)
Comments:			

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
Mississippi State University

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: Mississippi State (Starkville vicinity) STATE: Mississippi CODE: 28

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:
Oktibbeha County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: Starkville STATE: Mississippi CODE: 28

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY: Mississippi State University: Survey of Historic Architecture on the Campus

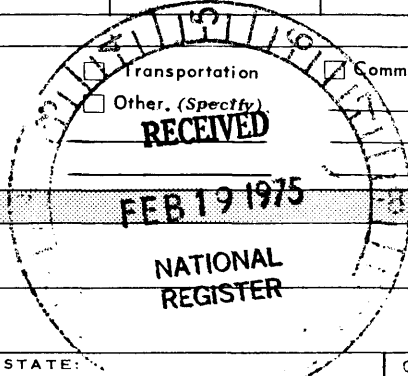
DATE OF SURVEY: 1974 Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
Mississippi Department of Archives and History

STREET AND NUMBER:
P. O. Box 571

CITY OR TOWN: Jackson STATE: Mississippi CODE: 28

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



STATE: Mississippi

COUNTY: Oktibbeha

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ENTRY NUMBER: MAY 12 1975

DATE

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

(Check One)

Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated Ruins Unexposed

(Check One)

Altered Unaltered

(Check One)

Moved Original Site

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

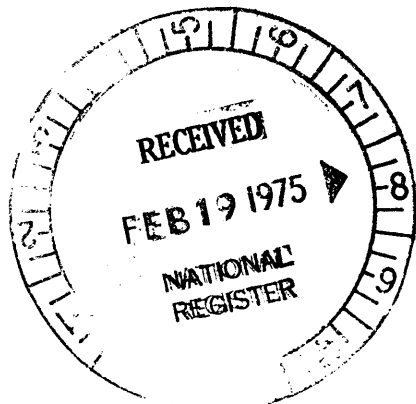
The building which currently houses the industrial education and seed processing departments of Mississippi State University occupies a prominent position on the campus near Starkville, facing west and slightly north from an elevated site. Originally constructed for the specific purpose of accommodating the necessary machinery and space for instruction and practical training in all phases of textile manufacture, the building understandably resembles closely the textile mills of its day. Basically a large rectangular block, 227'4" x 78'2", the two-story, twenty-four bay brick structure could be mistaken for a commercial factory of its period were it not for the abundance of nonfunctional ornamental details which reveal the greater symbolic importance attached to its educational role.

The most notable feature of the Textile Building's exterior is the tripartite composition of an entrance loggia set between identical four-story towers and centered on the facade. The one-story, triple-arched loggia is supported by stone Corinthian columns and ornamented with the seal of the state of Mississippi on a stone cartouche applied above the central arch. The square stair towers are capped by tiled ogee roofs beneath which, at the fourth floor level, the rectangular window openings are ambitiously decorated with applied surrounds executed in stone, terra cotta, and corbelled brick. Each of these windows seemingly rests on a five-spindle engaged balustrade supported by corbelled brackets. Similarly supported are flanking Ionic pilasters on which rests an elaborate entablature that terminates in tall obelisk-like finials. On the first floor level of the towers the brick is set in wide sections which give the effect of a cut stone foundation. Window openings in this space are square, but all remaining windows consist of double-hung sashes topped by quartered fanlights which fit into a round-arched opening. Corbelled stringcourses separate the floor levels on the building and towers, and a decorative brick arcade follows the arched window openings around all elevations.

A one-story wing forty feet wide projects sixty-eight feet to the rear (east) of the building at the north end, but otherwise the rectangular shape of the structure is undisturbed. Portions of the large open interior spaces were enclosed in a 1969 renovation of the simple and functional interior, but the added partitions follow the pattern of the original interior supports, and consequently the original structural configuration of the building remains intact. Spacious machine shop areas still occupy parts of the building, which continues to serve its original purpose of industrial education.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

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6. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 19th Century | |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) 1900

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Industrial Education Building, constructed in 1900 to house the ambitious but short-lived Textile School of what was then Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College, now stands as the oldest extant academic building on the Mississippi State University campus as well as a significant monument in the history of industrialization, and particularly of cotton manufacturing, in Mississippi.

In 1900 the Mississippi legislature passed an act which established a "Textile School . . . in connection with the Agricultural and Mechanical College, where young men and women may be educated in the art of manufacturing textile fabrics, . . . and especially those made from cotton, or cotton and wool combines, including dyeing, designing and drawing." Reflecting the undeniable connection between the establishment of a Textile School and the official encouragement of capital investment in the Mississippi textile industry, the same session of the legislature also passed "a concurrent resolution inviting the investment of capital in cotton factories and other enterprises," and "an act to encourage manufactories and other new enterprises by granting five years exemption from taxation." The establishment of a Textile School had been urged and supported for years by A. & M. College President S. D. Lee. But the motion was not widely endorsed until 1899 when the new college president, former Governor John M. Stone, made a successful appeal to a more receptive legislature for the necessary authorization and funds to create the school.

In the college's 1898-99 Biennial Report, President Stone described the proposed school as "a miniature cotton factory for instruction in all the details and manipulation and manufacture of cotton goods," and the building that was designed for the school by North Carolina textile engineer Daniel A. Tompkins (1852-1914) reflects its intended function (see Physical Description). As the college's most ambitious building project up to that time, as the first and only structure of its kind in the state of Mississippi, and as one of very few such institutions in its regional vicinity, the new Textile School was widely publicized and supported nationally as well as locally. According to the Aberdeen, Miss., Examiner of April 13, 1900, "Hon. D. A. Tompkins, the noted North Carolina cotton mill owner and architect, . . . offered to furnish the plans and specifications for our \$40,000 plant for the textile industry branch of the A. & M. College, free of charge, and also to supervise the construction. Of course this generous offer was accepted." The completed building was then entirely equipped

(continued)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Bettsworth, John K. People's College: A History of Mississippi State University. Alabama: University of Alabama Press, 1953.

Mississippi. Laws of the State of Mississippi, Passed at a Regular Session of the Mississippi Legislature Held in the City of Jackson Commencing January 2, 1900, and Ending March 12, 1900. Jacksonville, Fla.: Vance Printing Company, 1900.

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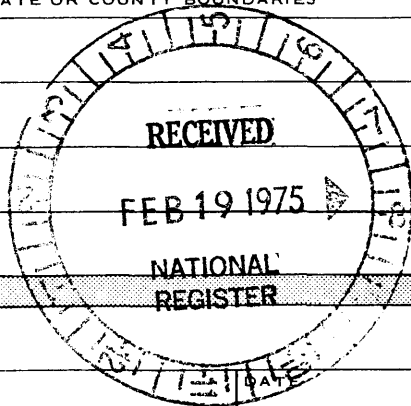
10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	° ' "	° ' "		33° 27' 08"	88° 47' 30"	
NE	° ' "	° ' "				
SE	° ' "	° ' "				
SW	° ' "	° ' "				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: less than one acre

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE



11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Elizabeth P. Reynolds, Architectural Historian

ORGANIZATION:
Mississippi Department of Archives and History

STREET AND NUMBER:
P. O. Box 571

CITY OR TOWN:
Jackson

STATE:
Mississippi CODE: 28

DATE:
Feb. 14, 1975

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name Elmer R. Hilliard

Title State Historic Preservation Officer

Date February 14, 1975

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Ernest A. Cunniff
Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date 5/12/75

ATTEST:
Ronald M. Gumbert
Keeper of The National Register

Date 5/19/75

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	Mississippi	
COUNTY	Oktibbeha	
FOR NPS USE ONLY		
ENTRY NUMBER		DATE
		MAY 12 1975

(Number all entries)

8. Significance (continued)

through donations of machinery from various northern manufacturing firms that had hopes of future support from graduate professionals.

Although the Textile School began to experience hard times with the economic crisis of 1907, it survived on a reduced scale until 1914, when the machinery was disposed of and the building finally vacated by the last vestiges of the once active program. But the exuberant building which had been constructed to contain the Textile School was "designed to meet all requirements for a first-class textile building," and it still, in the words of a 1901 college catalogue, "presents a fine architectural effect" that indicates the importance which the college and the Mississippi legislature attached to the activities it was designed to house. As the Industrial Education building, the former Textile School structure continues to provide useful space for practical instruction in the industrial arts.

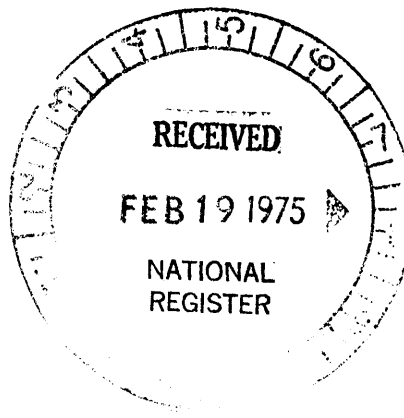
9. Major Bibliographical References (continued)

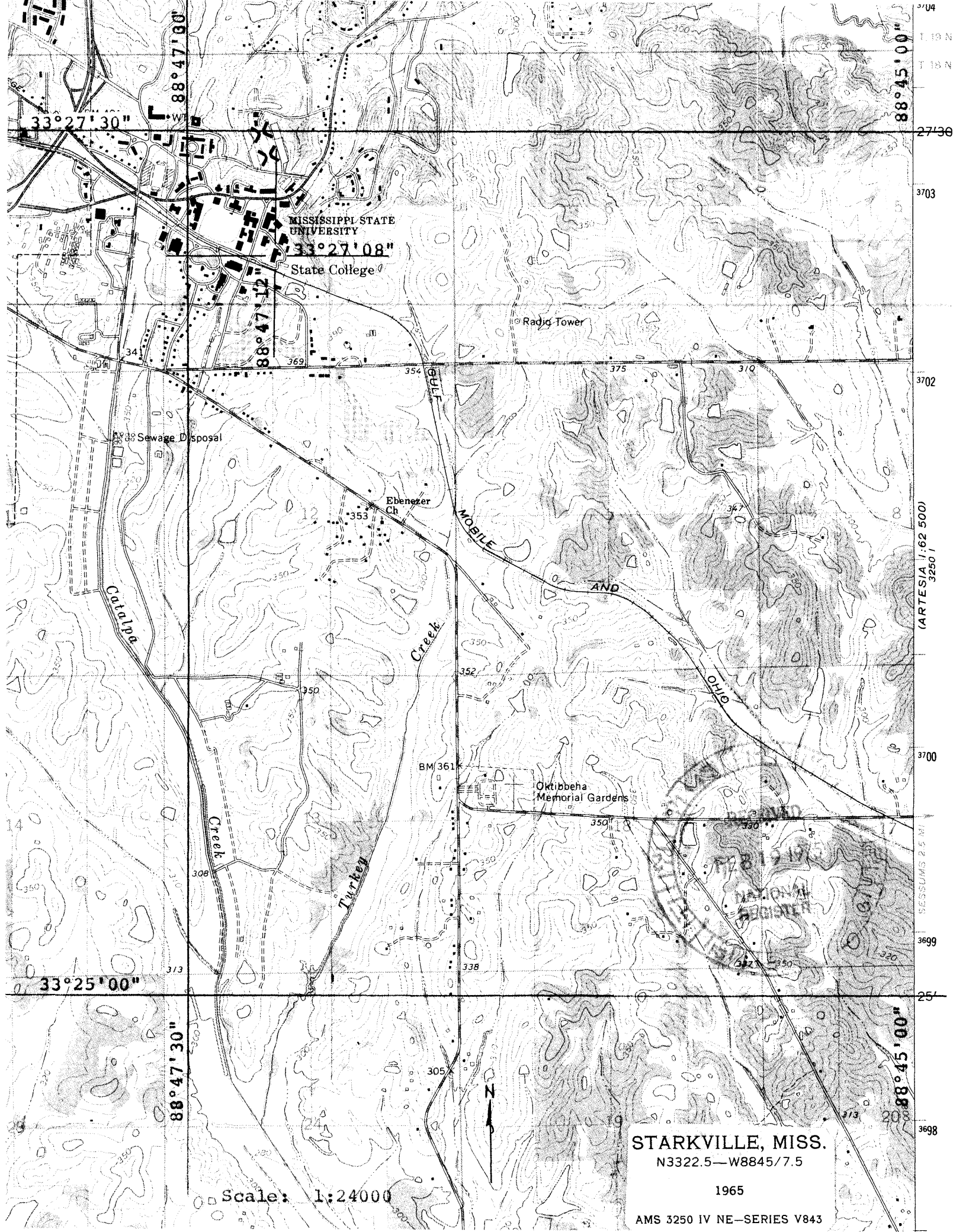
Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College. Biennial Reports. Various publishers, 1898-1904.

Mississippi Department of Archives and History. Statewide Survey File. Oktibbeha County. "Textile Building."

Mississippi State Building Commission and Mississippi State University. "Report on Mississippi State University, Physical Facilities." Building Commission of the State of Mississippi and Participating Colleges. Reports on Physical Facilities, Mississippi Colleges: Public and Private Institutions, 1967-68.

Starkville, Mississippi. Mitchell Memorial Library. Mississippi State University Archives.





MISSISSIPPI STATE UNIVERSITY
State College

Radio Tower

Sewage Disposal

Ebenezer Ch

Okibbeha Memorial Gardens

NATIONAL CEMETERY

33°27'30"

88°47'00"

88°45'00"

27'30"

3703

88°47'12"

3702

(ARTESIA 1:62 500)
3250 1

3700

SECTIONS 25 N1
3699

33°25'00"

88°47'30"

88°45'00"

25'

3698

Scale: 1:24000

STARKVILLE, MISS.
N3322.5—W8845/7.5

1965

AMS 3250 IV NE—SERIES V843