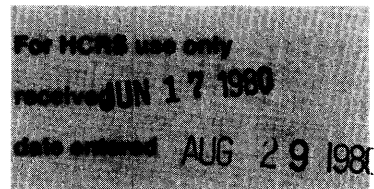


**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

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



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

1. Name

historic _____

and/or common Hub City Historic District

2. Location

street & number _____

_____ not for publication

city, town Hattiesburg

_____ vicinity of

congressional district Fifth

state Mississippi

code 28

county Forrest

code 35

3. Classification

Category

- district
- building(s)
- structure
- site
- object

Ownership

- public
- private
- both
- Public Acquisition**
- in process
- being considered

Status

- occupied
- unoccupied
- work in progress
- Accessible**
- yes: restricted
- yes: unrestricted
- no

Present Use

- agriculture
- commercial
- educational
- entertainment
- government
- industrial
- military
- museum
- park
- private residence
- religious
- scientific
- transportation
- other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple ownership

street & number _____

city, town _____

_____ vicinity of

state _____

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Office of the Chancery Clerk
Forrest County Courthouse

street & number 630 Main Street

city, town Hattiesburg

state Mississippi 39401

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Statewide Survey of Historic Sites has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date November-April 1979-80 federal state county local

depository for survey records Mississippi Department of Archives and History

city, town Jackson

state Mississippi

7. Description

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Hattiesburg's Hub City Historic District is situated southwest of the Leaf and Bowie River confluence in the Piney Woods region of southeastern Mississippi. The district's pattern of streets is irregular, with the principal arteries of Main, West Pine and Front streets paralleling the Leaf River and Southern Railroad tracks, respectively. The eastern section of the district has a greater density of development with its rows of buildings along narrow streets broken only by alleys. This compact quality begins to open up in the western part of the district where larger landmark buildings lead to the area along Main Street that was originally residential in nature. This twelve block district incorporates sixty structures, primarily governmental and commercial. A small percentage serve religious, entertainment, museum and residential purposes. The Hub City Historic District is further defined by railroad tracks on the east, industrial and railroad associated buildings on the north, residential and later commercial development on the west, and a loss of architectural integrity due to modernization and application of aluminum siding to facades along the southern boundary.

The majority of the district's buildings are two-and three-story brick row buildings. They retain characteristic turn-of-the-century elements including arched fenestration ornamented with dripstones and rock-faced masonry, decorative terra-cotta column capitals and moldings, and cast-iron columns and cornices. The district also possesses a number of large, more monumental structures that portray architectural styles of the 1900-30 era. These buildings chiefly function as office buildings, banks and governmental institutions. The Old Federal Building (no. 27, National Register 1973), the City Hall (no. 29), Forrest County Courthouse (no. 7), the Bank of Commerce (no. 53), and the Hattiesburg Trust and Banking company (no. 36) all contribute to the district's strong representation of the Neo-Classical Revival style. The Carter and Ross Office Buildings (nos. 51,40) are two of the CBD's three skyscrapers and are interesting as vernacular examples of the Commercial Style with decorative elements of Wright and the Prairie School. Art Deco is represented by the United States Post Office (no. 21) the Forrest Hotel (no. 26), the Saenger Theatre (no. 30, National Register 1979), and the Kress Building (no. 17). Other district styles are Gothic Revival (Main Street Methodist Church (no. 4), and late Renaissance Revival (Hattiesburg Public Library, no. 1). The District's only frame buildings are residences along the northwestern boundary that illustrate the Queen Anne (no. 2) and bungalow (no. 3) styles.

The Hub City Historic District generally maintains the appearance of the first decades of the twentieth century. The modernization and application of aluminum siding to row building facades has occurred in several locations, but these buildings retain the height and scale of surrounding structures. The most serious alterations have taken place on the north side of the 600 block of Main Street. The corner bank building was completely reworked with incompatible materials and fenestration, and other buildings within the block (with one exception) have had their facades stuccoed, concealing all stylistic details, and entrances replaced with large plate-glass windows. The district also suffered a severe loss with the demolition of the 1906 Hotel Hattiesburg, a large Classical Revival structure with two-story central entrance flanked by five-story wings replaced by a parking lot in 1961. Generally the district's buildings are well maintained. Although a number are vacant, there are no examples of deteriorated structures. Revitalization activities have begun in the 200 block of East Front Street, now known as America Square; several buildings have been purchased for rehabilitation and the City of Hattiesburg has recently opened the Saenger Theatre (no. 30) as an arts center with plans for total restoration.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> communications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates

Builder/Architect

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Hub City Historic District reflects Hattiesburg's evolution from depot stop to regional center of southeast Mississippi. Architecturally and historically, the city's most significant era lasted from the 1890s until 1930, and the district retains its historical associations and variety of building styles representative of this period.

After 1890, Hattiesburg developed into the focal city in the region known as Piney Woods, ceded by the Choctaws in 1805. This area, also termed the "Cow Counties," was sparsely populated by herdsmen, lumbermen and subsistence farmers and largely remained within the public domain until the railroad's arrival in the 1880s. Surveyors for the New Orleans and Northeastern Railroad located a depot site south of the Leaf and Bowie River confluence, a location known as Twin Forks and later as Gordon's Station. Under the influence of William H. Hardy, founder of the New Orleans and Northeastern Railroad, the new town was named Hattiesburg, in honor of Hardy's wife Hattie. Hattiesburg experienced a slow but continuous growth following the New Orleans and Northeastern's arrival in 1883, and incorporated in 1884. At this time, the town had no manufacturing plants; farming, cattle raising, trapping and logging were the principal occupations. In 1893, a fire consumed the frame buildings of the business district, and new construction was required to be inflammable.

The boom period for Hattiesburg began in the 1890s with the realization that southeast Mississippi had a major natural resource to be exploited. It was the existence of an extensive timber market that initiated the construction of the New Orleans and Northeastern Railroad, one of the State's first locally controlled lines, built to serve local needs. Industrial development following the railroad included: J. J. Newman Lumber Company (formerly Wiscassett Mills, 1889), Tatum Sawmill (1893), Komp Machine Works (1890), and Hattiesburg Compress Company (1897). By 1912, Hattiesburg, the "metropolis of South Mississippi," boasted Mississippi's largest machine works, two railroad shops, two foundries, two steam laundries and a variety of smaller industries. (R. L. Polk and Company, comp. Hattiesburg City Directory. Memphis (1912), p. 11.) With the completion of the Gulf and Ship Island Railroad in 1897, Hattiesburg finally had a direct link with a deep water port. Efforts had begun as early as the 1850s to construct a railroad north from the Mississippi Coast, but were thwarted by numerous problems. Captain William H. Hardy revived the project in 1886, but the Gulf and Ship Island's completion was primarily achieved by Captin Joseph R. Jones. Gulfport had been chosen as the Gulf Coast's most suitable location to unite the Piney Woods with deep water, and by 1911 was shipping more yellow pine than any port in the world. (Ray Thompson, "Gulf and Ship Island Railroad." Down South. September-October 1964:5.) Hattiesburg became the producing area's transportation and distribution center around which revolved the nation's softwood lumber industry. From the Hub City, rail routes penetrating the major timber producing areas were the Mobile, Jackson and Kansas City (1903), later Bonhomie and Hattiesburg Southern, and the Mississippi Central (1906).

Hattiesburg progressed rapidly during the 1897-1914 period. From an 1890 population of 1,172, the numbers more than tripled by 1900 and rose to 13,270 by 1920, at which point Hattiesburg was Mississippi's fourth largest city. (U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population Schedules, Miss., 1890, 1900, 1910, 1920.) The area's prosperity led to the creation of Forrest County with Hattiesburg as the county seat in 1908, and the location of the Mississippi Normal College, now the University of Southern Mississippi, at Hattiesburg in 1912. The city and county

9. Major Bibliographical References

Barksdale, Ed. J. Hattiesburg Fire Department 1904-1954. Hattiesburg: Geiger Printing Co., 1954.

10. Geographical Data **UTM NOT VERIFIED**

Acreeage of nominated property 16 acres
Quadrangle name Hattiesburg **ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED** quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

A	<u>1</u> <u>6</u>	<u>2</u> <u>8</u> <u>1</u> <u>8</u> <u>4</u> <u>0</u>	<u>3</u> <u>4</u> <u>6</u> <u>8</u> <u>1</u> <u>4</u> <u>0</u>	B	<u>1</u> <u>6</u>	<u>2</u> <u>8</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>2</u> <u>0</u>	<u>3</u> <u>4</u> <u>6</u> <u>7</u> <u>9</u> <u>3</u> <u>0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C	<u>1</u> <u>6</u>	<u>2</u> <u>8</u> <u>1</u> <u>7</u> <u>4</u> <u>0</u>	<u>3</u> <u>4</u> <u>6</u> <u>7</u> <u>9</u> <u>7</u> <u>5</u>	D	<u>1</u> <u>6</u>	<u>2</u> <u>8</u> <u>2</u> <u>0</u> <u>7</u> <u>0</u>	<u>3</u> <u>4</u> <u>6</u> <u>7</u> <u>6</u> <u>5</u> <u>0</u>
E	<u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	F	<u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>
G	<u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	H	<u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>

Verbal boundary description and justification

Boundaries of this district are defined by the red line enclosing an irregularly shaped area on the City of Hattiesburg lot map.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jody Cook, Architectural Historian

organization Mississippi Dept. of Archives and History date April 30, 1980

street & number P. O. Box 5001, Southern Station telephone (601) 266-7246

city or town Hattiesburg state Mississippi

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation 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 Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Edwin R. Hilliard

title State Historic Preservation Officer date June 4, 1980

For HCPRS use only

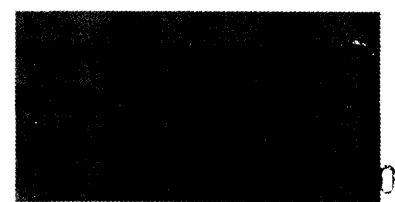
I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

for W. Ray Jace date 8/29/80
Keeper of the National Register

Attest: and Duke date 8/26/80

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8 - STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

governments were able to offer generous amounts of land, money and donations, outdoing other locations desiring the new institution. Other achievements included the establishment of the Mississippi Woman's College in 1911 (now William Carey College), and WDBT radion station in 1924. The call letters have changed over the years, but the station presently identified as WFOR is the State's oldest radio station in continuous operation. (George R. Watson, Sr., Historical Hattiesburg, [privately printed, (1974)], p. 11.)

The Hub City historic district retains a number of architecturally significant buildings reflecting Hattiesburg's era of commercial success. The pattern of narrow streets within the district, lined with row buildings and larger, individual structures, and uninterrupted by open spaces, attributes to a compact city center. Similar building materials, principally brick with terra-cotta and/or cast-iron decorative elements, provide additional cohesiveness. Architectural styles encompassed range from turn-of-the-century row buildings, influenced by the Italianate, (no. 35), to Classical Revival banking institutions, (nos. 36,53), Commercial-Prairie style office buildings (nos. 40,51), and an Art Deco post office (no. 21). The downtown area also possesses several local civic and ecclesiastical landmarks; the Old Federal Court-house (Classical Revival), the Saenger Theatre (Art Deco), the Forrest County Courthouse (Classical Revival), the Masonic Temple (Classical Revival), the Main Street Methodist Church (Gothic Revival), and the Hattiesburg Library (Renaissance Revival). The city's center is defined by its combination of cohesive setting, local institutions, and range of architectural styles, conveying a distinctly urban sense of time and place within a rural state containing few similar urban environments.

The source of the region's wealth was a finite one. By 1915 large areas of timber were cut out and a number of the big companies began to dismantle their sawmills. The demands of World War I between 1914 and 1919 provided an artificial stimulus, but with the 1930s lumbering reached a low ebb. The race for timber and naval stores had taken less than forty years. Hattiesburg was able to survive due to its role as regional center and shipping point, and experiments with reforestation, and the tung oil and oil industries supplied the city's economy with new incentives. The location of Camp Shelby in 1917, dismantled and reactivated during World War II, and the expansion of the University of Southern Mississippi have also made significant contributions.

Boundaries of the Hub City Historic District were drawn to include the original commercial and institutional center of downtown and to exclude intrusive structures. Areas adjacent to the district's edges are marked by more recent commercial development and remodeling of earlier structures. Modernizations of the row buildings within the blocks between West Pine and New Orleans Streets on the north side of Main Street has resulted in their loss of integrity. The effect of intrusions on the district's integrity is of relatively minor significance. Although some row buildings have incurred facade remodelings, they still maintain the height and scale of surrounding structures, and in some cases retain decorative elements (cast-iron columns, cornices). Preservation efforts have begun in the district, and at the district's northern boundary on Front Street are focused on the Ross Building (now called the America Building). It has been rehabilitated for commercial ground floor use with apartments and studios on the upper floors. Owners of neighboring buildings have been encouraged to undertake facade restorations. In addition, the Saenger Theater (no. 30) was recently reopened as a civic theatre and auditorium, utilizing shop spaces for an art gallery and museum. The City of Hattiesbutg, owner of the Saenger, is planning a total restoration of the theatre, with the cultural center acting as a catalyst for CBD revitalization.

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7 - DESCRIPTION

Inventory of Contributing Buildings in the District

1. Hattiesburg Public Library, 723 Main St. Renaissance Revival. Two-story brick seven-by-three-bay, hip roof of red tiles. Main entrance at second floor, round-arch bays at this level have keystones. 1930.
2. McLeod-Rogers House, 802 Main St. Queen Anne. Two-and-a-half-story frame residence, asymmetrical composition includes projecting pavilions, tower with conical roof, and encircling veranda. Variety of wall textures complemented by numerous stain-glass windows. Ca. 1896.
3. 104 McLeod St. Bungalow. One-and-a-half-story frame bungalow, painted yellow with white trim. Battered piers at corners of front porch, gable roof with central gabled dormer with battered sides, rafter-tails and brackets supporting extended eaves. Ca. 1925.
4. Main Street Methodist Church, 712 Main St. Gothic Revival. One-and-a-half-story masonry structure with stone base and brick facades, pointed arches, parapet gables, and battlements are highlighted by stone trim. Three-story tower with tent roof and recessed porch at northeastern corner. 1909-10. L-shaped classroom wing added ca. 1930 at building's rear, three-story brick on raised basement with stone string courses and lintels.
5. Ferguson Chapel, 704 Main St. Marginal significance (see below).
6. Masonic Temple, 700 Main St. Neo-Classical Revival. Robert E. Lee, architect. Two-story brick with stone trim, three-by-nine-bay. Front-facing gable roof with pediment of stone, recessed entrance porch with entrance framed by giant order fluted Doric columns. 1920.
7. Forrest County Courthouse, 628, 630 Main Street. Neo-Classical Revival. Three-story brick with stone trim, nine-by-nineteen-bay, raised basement, main entrance at second floor. Two-story balconied portico supported by Ionic columns. Stone trim at lintels, string courses, pilaster bases and capitals, at cornice. Two-story eight-bay brick enlargement (628 Main Street), stone sills and lintels, added at southeast corner and set back from street creating small park-like area with trees and shrubs. 1905, remodelled 1922.
8. 614 Main St. Two-story brick row building, six-by-eight-bay, brick dentils above first floor, raised brick panels at cornice, slightly pedimented parapet over center bays, storefronts altered. Ca. 1910-15.
9. 610 Main St. Two-story three-bay brick row building, segmental arch second floor bays with dripstones and keystones, brick courses define cornice, storefronts altered. Ca. 1903.

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10. 608 Main St. Marginal significance (see below).
11. 606 Main St. Marginal significance (see below).
12. 600 Main St. Two-story brick row building, nine-by-four-bay, at corner of row. Front facade encased by panels of modern materials but side facade exhibits segmental- and round-arch openings elaborately decorated by brick denticulated hood molds with corbel stops, brick denticulated string course, and cornice with rows of brick corbeling. Ca. 1903.
13. 528 Main St. Two-story brick row building, five-by-seven-bay, facade stuccoed, segmental-arch windows on side facade, cast-iron cornice with brackets. Ca. 1898.
14. 522 Main St. Two-and-a-half-story brick row building, eight-bay, flat-arch windows are double-hung with transoms. Attic one-half-story has casement windows in each bay, cast-iron cornice with dentils and brackets.
15. 518 Main St. Two-story four-bay brick row building. Pilasters define upper bays that contain round-arch windows with rock-faced dripstones. Cornice has elaborate brick corbeling, central parapet gable with small round-arched window. 1900.
16. 512 Main St. Two-and-a-half-story brick row building at corner of row, four-by-nine-bay. Attic one-half-story has small square windows, heavy cast-iron cornice with large brackets and corbel tables between bays. 1905.
17. Kress Building, 500 Main St. Art Deco. Large individual building at focal corner of district. Three-story tan brick, three-by-six-bay. Windows of each bay have decorated spandrels and are separated by narrow pilasters which create a vertical emphasis. Panels of polychrome glazed terra-cotta are found at the cornice between each bay. Ca. 1940.
18. Citizens Bank, 418 Main St. Three-story brick row building, three-by-nine-bay at end of row at focal corner of district. Brick pilasters define bays containing flat- and round-arch windows. Side facade entrance is round-arched with enriched archivolt, supported on clustered columns with terra-cotta capitals. Cast-iron cornice with decorated architrave, paired brackets and battlemented parapet.
19. 412 Main St. Two-story three-bay brick row building. Pilasters define bays, second floor windows have slightly projecting cornices. Cast-iron cornice with dentils, slightly pedimented central parapet. Ca. 1906, partially burned and remodelled ca. 1920.
20. 410 Main St. One-story two-bay brick row building. Cornice defined by raised brick courses, short parapet. Ca. 1895.

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21. U.S. Post Office, 115 West Pine St. Art Deco. One-story granite and limestone building, three-bay center section with setbacks, hard-edged low relief ornamentation surrounding entrance bays and along the roof edges. 1933-34.
22. 112 West Pine St. Two-story three-bay row building, flat-arch front facade windows, segmental-arch side facade windows. Raised brick courses define cornice. Ca. 1915.
23. 118 West Pine St. Marginal significance (see below).
24. 120 West Pine St. Two-story four-bay brick row building, upper windows rest on string course, raised brick panel at cornice level with inscription. 1901.
25. 122 West Pine St. Marginal significance (see below).
26. Forrest Hotel, 128 West Pine St. Art Deco. Nine-story brick hotel with two-story base of masonry blocks, five-by-eleven-bay. Stylized decoration includes chevron and lozenge molding, volutes, and giant eagles at the corners of the building's top floor. 1929.
27. Old Federal Building, 200 West Pine St. Neo-Classical Revival. National Register, 1973. 1910.
28. 208 West Pine St. Two-story brick row building. Two-bays defined by brick pilasters contain paired double-hung windows, finial-like stone balls on rectangular bases at building corners. Ca. 1930.
29. Hattiesburg City Hall, 200 Forrest St. Neo-Classical Revival. Robert E. Lee, architect. Three-story brick building on basement of stone blocks, windows have stone sills and pedimented cornices. Front entrance at north facade has two-story pedimented portico supported on Doric columns, identical side facade (east) entrance enclosed in 1962. 1923.
30. Saenger Theatre, 201 Forrest St. Art Deco. National Register, 1979. 1928-29.
31. 123 West Front St. Two-story three-bay brick row building, stuccoed facade, paired double-hung windows, inset brick panels at cornice in each bay. Ca. 1920.
32. 121 West Front St. Two-story three-bay brick row building, paired double-hung windows, raised brick courses define cornice. Ca. 1910.
33. 101 East Front St. Marginal significance (see below).
34. 103 East Front St. Marginal significance (see below).
35. 105 East Front St. Two-and-a-half-story three-bay brick row building, storefronts with cast-iron pilasters with date at capital, exterior upper bays have round-arch windows with dripstones at second floor and segmental-arch attic windows, center bay has paired windows set in segmental arch with dripstone. 1899.

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36. Hattiesburg Trust and Banking Company, 111 East Front St. Neo-Classical Revival. Two-story row building with stone finish, marble steps to recessed portico carried on giant order Ionic columns of marble. Coffered porch ceiling decorated with rosettes. 1905.
37. 115 East Front St. Marginal significance (see below).
38. Hattiesburg I.O.O.F. Lodge No. 27, 119 East Front St. Neo-Classical Revival. Robert E. Lee, architect. Three-and-a-half-story five-bay brick row building, pilasters with stone bases and capitals frame each bay, third-floor windows have pedimented window heads, cast-iron cornice. 1907.
39. 121 East Front St. Two-story brick row building at corner of row, three-by-twelve-bay, stuccoed facade. Cast-iron pilasters at ground floor corners, round-arch windows in upper exterior bays, paired double-hung windows set in segmental-arch in center bay. Ca. 1903.
40. Ross Building, 207 East Front St. Commercial vernacular. Five-story corner building four-by-six-bay. Round-arch corner entrances, string courses above first and fourth floors, cast-iron cornice with dentils, pilaster capitals composed of geometric Prairie style motifs. 1907.
41. 105 Short St. Two-story triangular brick row building, four-by-one-by-four-bay. Segmental-arch windows in slightly recessed bays, stuccoed facade. Ca. 1906.
42. 209 East Front St. Two-story three-bay brick row building, cast-iron pilasters at ground floor, segmental-arch windows above, facade stuccoed. Ca. 1898.
43. 217 East Front St. One-story three-bay brick row building at corner. Ca. 1898, facade reworked ca. 1930. Ca. 1930 brick facade has Art Deco motifs at corners and zig-zig brick band at cornice.
44. 144 East Front St. One-story brick row building at corner, stepped side facade, cast-iron cornice with brackets decorated with floral patterns. Ca. 1906.
45. 142 East Front St. Intrusion (see below).
46. 136-138 East Front St. Two-story three-bay brick row building, exterior bays project slightly. Upper windows are flat- and round-arched and have been enclosed with louvered shutters, facade stuccoed. Ca. 1906.
47. 128-134 East Front. Two-story three-bay brick row building. Upper bays contain single flat-arch windows in exterior bays, paired in center bay, all surmounted by semicircular archivolt, wheel windows over exterior bays. Semicircular center window has multiple cusps. Ca. 1903.

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Marginal significance - potentially contributing structures but their facades have been completely altered and/or they maintain a compatible use in the district.

5. Ferguson Chapel, 704 Main St. One-story white brick structure with front-facing gable containing stain-glass windows set in Tudor arch with tracery. Ca. 1960.
10. 608 Main St. Four-bay brick row building, upper facade completely stuccoed. 1903.
11. 606 Main St. Same as no. 10. Ca. 1903.
23. 118 West Pine St. Three-story brick row building, entrances altered, upper facades completely stuccoed, originally a movie theatre. Ca. 1920.
25. 122 West Pine St. Two-story brick row building double-store, entrances altered, upper facade hidden by aluminum screen. Ca. 1915.
33. 101 East Front St. Two-story brick row building at corner, four-by-six-bay, segmental-arch side facade windows, front window arches flattened and louvered, facade stuccoed. Ca. 1898.
34. 103 East Front St. Two-story three-bay brick row building, entrance altered, paired windows with projecting sills in upper exterior bays, projecting courses at cornice. Ca. 1898.
37. 115 East Front St. Two-story four-bay brick row building, entrance altered, original facade is set back two-three feet from present facade of modern materials. Ca. 1898.
51. 110 East Front St. One-story brick row building, three-bays defined by fluted pilaster-like strips, faced with pink and white fake marble panels, presently serves banking purposes. Ca. 1905, reworked 1952.
57. 107 East Pine St. Two-story brick row building, segmental-arch side facade bays, entrance altered. Building has been enlarged to incorporate adjoining row building (no. 58) and upper facades are concealed by an aluminum screen. Ca. 1898.
58. 109 East Pine St. See above description. Ca. 1910.

Intrusions - structures that disrupt the scale and texture of the district.

45. 142 East Front St. One-story brick row building, plate-glass entrance framed by modern bricks, shingled mansard roof awning. Ca. 1970.
48. 126 East Front St. Originally a two-story building at this site; one-story brick row building remains, plate-glass entrances, upper facade completely stuccoed. Ca. 1915, reworked ca. 1970.

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48. 126 East Front St. Intrusion (see below).
49. 116 East Front St. Intrusion (see below).
50. 112 East Front St. Intrusion (see below).
51. 110 East Front St. Marginal significance (see below).
52. Carter Building, 501-509 Main St. Commercial vernacular. Six-story brick building, seven-by-five-bay at focal corner in district. Cornice supported by pilasters at ground floor, upper bays contain paired double-hung windows and are framed by pilasters with Prairie School-style decoration at the capitals. Top story emphasized by wide string course and tall parapet. Ca. 1910.
53. 511 Main St. Two-story brick double-store row building. Each section has four bays with upper windows framed by pilasters with stone bases and capitals, tall parapet has brick corbel tables and cast-iron cornice with dentils and decorated brackets. Ca. 1910.
54. 1st National Bank of Commerce, 519 Main St. Neo-Classical Revival. Original building has been replaced by a small open area with some greenery, elaborate stone front facade has been left intact. Giant order round-arch entrance with keystone surmounted by decorated pediment and monitor cornice. 1907.
55. 523 Main St. Intrusion (see below).
56. 525 Main St. Three-story brick row building at corner, three-by-six-bay. Facade is stuccoed and struck-like stone. Segmental-arched windows slightly recessed between pilasters with corbel tables between second and third floors. Cast-iron cornice surmounted by corbel tables and cast-iron basket arch parapet over center bay, stepped side facade.
57. 107 East Pine St. Marginal significance (see below).
58. 109 East Pine St. Marginal significance (see below).
59. 111 East Pine St. Two-story four-bay brick row building, raised brick courses with corbeling at cornice. Ca. 1910.
60. 117 East Pine St. Two-story four-bay brick row building at end of row, flat-arch upper windows have dripstones, cornices between first and second floors at roof, segmental-arch side facade bays.

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49. 116 East Front St. One-story white brick barber shop with mansard roof which extends on both sides to allow entrance to rear parking lot. Original two-story building demolished for parking and this structure was built to hide the parking lot. Ca. 1960.
50. 112 East Front St. One-story brick row building, entrance altered with plate glass, original facade concealed by tan bricks and white stucco. Ca. 1905, reworked 1952.
55. 523 Main St. Two-story brick row building, original facade concealed by application of panels of incompatible modern materials, fenestration totally altered.

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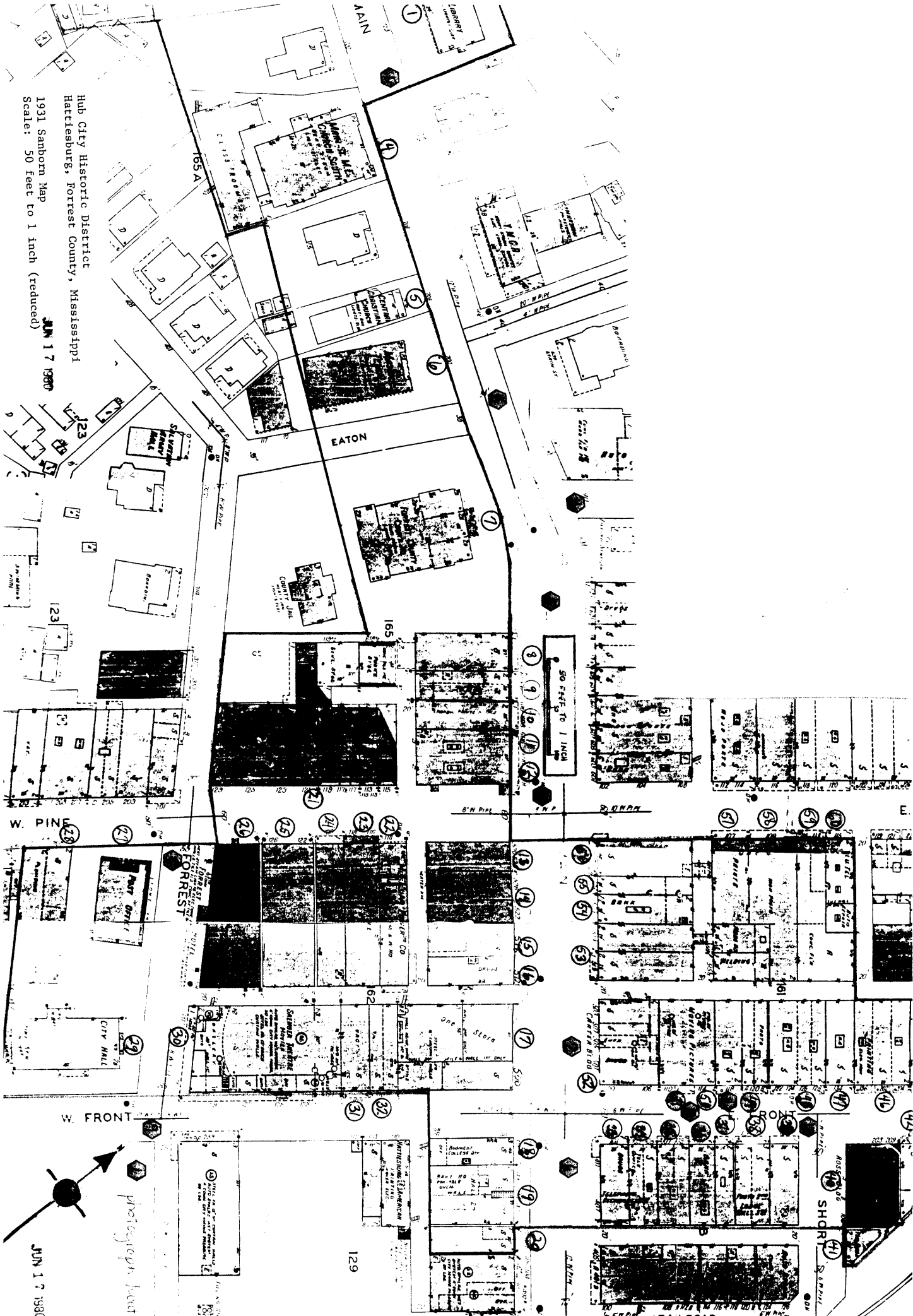
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Hub City Historic District
Hattiesburg, Forrest County, Mississippi
1931 Sanborn Map
Scale: 50 feet to 1 inch (reduced)
JUN 17 1980



Photograph Point

JUN 17 1980



Hub City Historic District
 City of Hattiesburg Lot Map
 Scale: 1 inch = 400 feet

