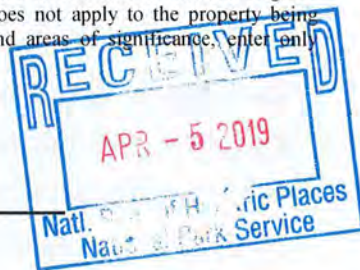


National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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: Morris Ice Company

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: 652 Commerce Street

City or town: Jackson 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Not For Publication: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 ___ C ___ D

<u>Katie Blount</u>	<u>3-11-19</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
_____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

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

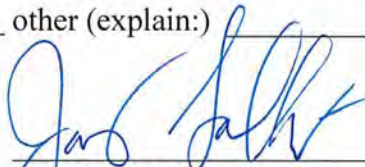
Morris Ice Company
Name of Property

Hinds, Mississippi
County and State

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

5-16-2019
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

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

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

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

Morris Ice Company
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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements: Craftsman

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: brick, wood, concrete block, metal

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 Morris Ice Company property includes three buildings in downtown Jackson, MS that were associated with the business. Facing west on Commerce Street in an area historically dedicated to light industrial uses, the main structure is a large ice-manufacturing building with one, two, and three-story sections, with Craftsman detailing. To the north is the one-story brick and concrete block warehouse and behind the main building is a small building that was used for storage and truck repair. The three buildings retain their integrity of location, materials, and design.

Morris Ice Company

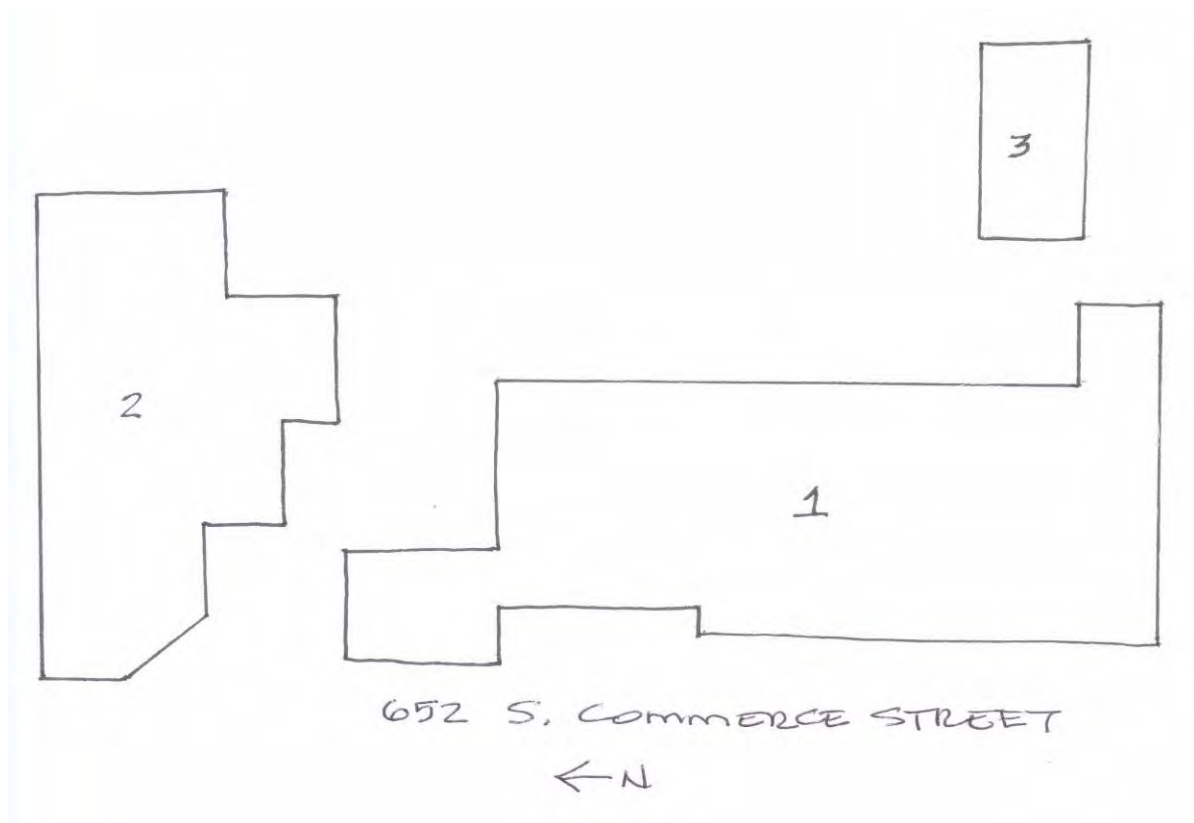
Hinds, Mississippi

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Narrative Description

There are three buildings on the property that are associated with the Morris Ice Company- 1) the main building, 2) the warehouse, and 3) the storage/truck repair building.



1. C Main Building 1924, c. 1935, c. 1963

The main manufacturing building is Craftsman-influenced (1924, c. 1935, c. 1963), and is made up of three blocks. The south two blocks make up the original 1924 building (with a later narrow addition, c. 1935, on the south end and a second story on the north); the north block which added c. 1963. The two-story painted brick north block of the original building has a flat roof hidden behind a low stepped parapet with a corbelled brick cap. Originally, this section was one-story in height with a shed roof over a low loading dock that spanned the section. About 1935, a second story was added for office space and the loading dock and asphalt shingled shed roof remained. This section is set back from the face of the block to the south, allowing for entrance through a single-leaf, one-light, three panel wood door into the north block, which was originally the office. The first floor façade has three bays: one at the north end of the façade is a single-leaf insulated wood pedestrian door and two shorter single-leaf, wood insulated doors on the south end of the façade were opened to push blocks of ice through to the loading dock for pickup. On the second floor are four equally spaced sets of paired aluminum windows set in plain openings. Historic photographs show these as paired one-over-one double-hung wood

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windows. The block behind this section rises to three stories and was not quite complete when the building opened in 1924. It has a flat roof behind a stepped parapet, enhanced with a concrete cap. In the middle of the wall, rising to the roof, is a plain pilaster with a sloped concrete cap. In addition, there is a small concrete diamond inset on either side of this pilaster and a larger one on the pilaster.

On the south block, the north end (three bays) steps out about six feet from the rest of the block and has a stepped parapet with concrete coping. The remainder of this block has five bays which are divided by brick pilasters capped with sloped concrete caps. The stepped-out section has a center single-leaf, nine-light, one-panel wood door with a six-light wood transom and a flat wood awning placed between the transom and door. The door is flanked by 8/8/4 metal pivot windows set in plain openings. In the wall above the entrance are three concrete diamond-shaped insets. The rest of the south block has a narrow fixed light window, a 8/8/4 metal pivot window, two 6/3/6/3 metal pivot windows with six lights fixed on either side, double-leaf, six-light two-panel wood doors with a pair of 3/6/3 pivot windows above as a transom, and a 6/3/6/3 metal pivot window with six-lights fixed on either side. All are set in plain openings.

The painted brick north block, c. 1963, has a flat roof and a simple stepped parapet. There is only one bay: a small window, now boarded up, which was used as a sales window for crushed ice. The north elevation of this block has no bays and the rear has a single-leaf flush metal door set in a plain opening. The north elevation of the two-story section has two pair of one-over-one, double-hung original wood windows. The north and east elevations of the three-story section do not have any openings. The rear (east) of the main block has seven bays: center large double-leaf wood barn doors flanked on the south by three metal 20-light windows where the center bottom six pivot and on the north with two of the same windows and a single-leaf metal sliding door at the north end. The rear elevations are not painted.

The interior spaces in this building are almost completely as they were built, with regard to materials and massing. The large area on the south end still holds its ice machines and other apparatus that was used to make and move ice blocks. The pipes still run along the exposed ceiling joists and the floor is scored concrete. The majority of the walls are exposed brick, while the wall along the front at the original office and part of the south wall remain wood dropped siding. The three-story ice storage section is open from the floor to the roof and retains its wood walls, ceiling and floor, as well as the refrigeration piping on the walls and ceiling. The second floor office has rough plastered walls, molded crown molding and baseboards, heart pine floors and a wood paneled partition with pressed glass panels and a cashier's cage.

The building retains its integrity with regard to location, materials, and design both on the exterior and interior.

2. C The Warehouse

1929

This brick building with a flat roof and a flat metal covered parapet was built to house the Morris Ice House's new coal business. The front of the building is canted because of the railroad spur

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that cuts across the property to access the ice plant. There are two garage doors on the canted elevation and then to the left are three bays: an off-center single-leaf, one-light metal door flanked by single-light fixed windows. On the south elevation in the front section is a single-leaf flush metal door and then a metal garage door on the west wall of the truck well. The south side of the rear section is painted concrete block and has five pairs of four-over-two metal pivot windows. On the rear of this section is a single-leaf flush wood door and a boarded up window. The building then extends to the east and the south elevation of this section is covered with corrugated metal siding and pierced with two sets of three four-over-two metal pivot windows and a single four-over-two metal pivot window.

The interior has three large open storage or manufacturing areas with concrete floors and wood and steel rafters. The walls are brick and concrete block. The building retains its integrity of location, materials, and massing.

3. C Storage/truck Repair Building c. 1939

This building has a two-story front section with an asphalt gabled roof and a one-story metal-sided section at the rear with a gable roof with exposed rafter ends. The two-story section is corrugated metal on the first floor and grooved plywood on the second floor. The windows are two-over-two aluminum and the door, which is accessed by a wood staircase on the south side, is a wood four-panel. The second floor has been renovated into an apartment, while the first floor remains a storage area in the front and vehicle repair in the back.

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8. 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 within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

INDUSTRY

Period of Significance

1924-1963

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Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

McGee, W. J.

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.)

Morris Ice Company is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for Industry. The buildings are locally significant as the oldest (1924) remaining ice manufacturing building within Hinds County, Mississippi. The Morris Ice Company was founded on the banks of the Pearl River in Jackson in 1875. The company imported ice cut from frozen northern lakes, which was preserved in sawdust, shipped on barges down the Mississippi River to Vicksburg, and then transported in box cars to Jackson. In 1880, the Morris built their first ice manufacturing plant, making it the second in the state to the Natchez ice plant, established only a year earlier. When the original plant burned in 1923, the Morris Company built the present building on Commerce Street. The buildings that make up the Morris Ice Company property retain their integrity of design, materials, and location, both on the exterior and the interior. The Period of Significance is 1924 to 1963, the date that the new plant opened to the date of the last addition to the main building. The other two buildings on the property were also constructed within this period of significance.

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

History of Jackson, Mississippi

The first European settlement in the area that is now Jackson, Mississippi, was LeFleur's Bluff, named for Louis LeFleur, a French-Canadian trader who established a trading post on the banks of the Pearl River. During the late 18th and early 19th centuries, the surrounding area was traversed by the Natchez Trace, a major trading route for Native Americans and, later, American settlers. In 1821, the Mississippi General Assembly commissioned Thomas Hinds (for whom Hinds County is named), James Patton, and William Lattimore to survey the central part of the state to identify a more central location for the state's capital, which at that time was in Natchez. Having identified the area of Jackson as suitable and bountiful in resources, a legislative act was passed in late 1821, designating the location as the permanent seat of state government.

The city was named for Andrew Jackson in recognition of his victory in the War of 1812 at the Battle of New Orleans. Andrew Jackson became the nation's seventh president after the city of Jackson's founding. Jackson was laid out in 1822 by Peter A. Van Dorn and the town plan was inspired by the country's third president, Thomas Jefferson. Van Dorn's plan called for a checkerboard grid with blocks alternating with parks and other open spaces; all but one of those open squares have been developed. The one remaining undeveloped square is Smith Park, located in the Smith Park Architectural District (NRHP March 1976).

In 1840, the railroad arrived in Jackson, linking the city to Vicksburg (with a depot located on South State Street). The following year, the Jackson to Canton line was chartered, and in 1858, a rail line was completed from Jackson to New Orleans (that depot was located on West Capitol Street at present day Mill Street). During the Civil War, due to the rail lines in Jackson, and as the city was a Confederate manufacturing center and the seat of government, Jackson became a military target. Jackson was occupied four times by Union troops; the most significant occupation was in 1863 when William T. Sherman's Army captured the city following a week long siege. During this occupation, the capital city suffered significant damage from both Union and Confederate forces, earning for Jackson the nickname "Chimneyville".

Despite the damage, to the city, many structures, particularly in the downtown area, survived the war. The State Capitol, the governor's mansion, city hall and parts of the state penitentiary survived the war, as did four of the six churches that dotted the skyline in 1860. The Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian, and Christian churches all survived the Civil War, but the Catholic and Episcopal Churches were lost. In 1869, a panoramic photograph that from the top of the capitol by local photographer and businessman Elias von Seutter shows that much of the downtown area had been substantially rebuilt. One of the buildings most visible in the 1869 panorama is Spengler's Corner. This two-story, brick hipped roof commercial building was in fact built in 1866 after the original Spengler building on the same site was destroyed in a fire following the explosion of the downtown armory in 1863. Lining State Street, south of its intersection with Capitol Street, were many mid-19th century commercial buildings. South State Street at the time

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was the major commercial corridor of Jackson primarily because the Alabama and Vicksburg Railroad depot was located three blocks south of the State Capitol. The commercial development of State Street only continued north of its intersection with Capitol Street for a block to Amite Street. North of this street, State Street was primarily residential in nature.

Recovery after the war began immediately, but it was not until the early 20th century that Jackson began to overtake older cities such as Natchez and Vicksburg in prominence and population. In 1900, less than 8,000 people inhabited the City of Jackson. That number grew to 22,817 by 1920 and to 48,282 in 1930, spurred in part by the discovery of natural gas nearby in 1929, and to 62,107 in 1940, after the 1939 discovery of oil in Yazoo County. Jackson experienced a tremendous jump in population after World War II, increasing from 98,271 in 1950 to 144,422 in 1960. This increase in residents represented not only increased density within the downtown area, but also marked the beginning of the creation of new automobile centered neighborhoods to the west and north of downtown.

Criterion A- Industry

The Morris Ice Company is locally significant in the area of Industry as the oldest (1924) remaining ice manufacturing building within Hinds County, Mississippi. The Morris Ice Company was founded in 1875 by Joseph H. Morris who sold natural ice cut from frozen northern lakes, shipped down the Mississippi River on barges to Vicksburg, and then transported, preserved in sawdust, in box cars to Jackson.¹ In 1880, he erected a small ice plant on the banks of the Pearl River in Jackson, just south of the river bridge on Silas Brown Street. This plant originally produced three tons of ice blocks daily, using water from the then-clean Pearl River.² The Morris plant was the second in the state of Mississippi to manufacture ice; the first plant opened in Natchez a year earlier.

In 1920, the Morris Company expanded the plant and produced 100 tons of ice a day. However, in 1923, the Enochs Lumber Company, located next to the ice plant, caught fire, and the wind spread the fire to the ice plant and a dozen nearby houses.³

¹ "From One Pioneer to Another Congratulations to the Daily Clarion-Ledger." (advertisement) *Clarion-Ledger* (Jackson, Mississippi), 31 December 1937, pg. 28.

² *Ibid.*

³ "Fire Fiend Rages Fiercely: Factories and Homes Razed, Narrow Escapes Effected," *Clarion-Ledger* (Jackson, Mississippi), 1 November 1923, pg. 1.

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Instead of rebuilding on the river, the Morrises purchased a four-acre lot on Commerce Street, a few blocks up the hill and to the north from their old plant. The new location was closer to downtown and took advantage of the location of the railroad that ran down the middle of Commerce Street in front of the lot. In 1924, the Morrises reported that a new plant “is being constructed of brick, and will be modern and fireproof in every respect. It will be so located that customers may drive in to the factory, be waited on and drive out without leaving their cars or being inconvenienced by backing or turning.”⁴ An architect was not listed as having designed the building, but W. J. McGee of Jackson was the contractor. The modern facility was equipped with the newest electric machinery and had a daily storage capacity of 200 tons and a seasonal capacity of 1200 tons.⁵

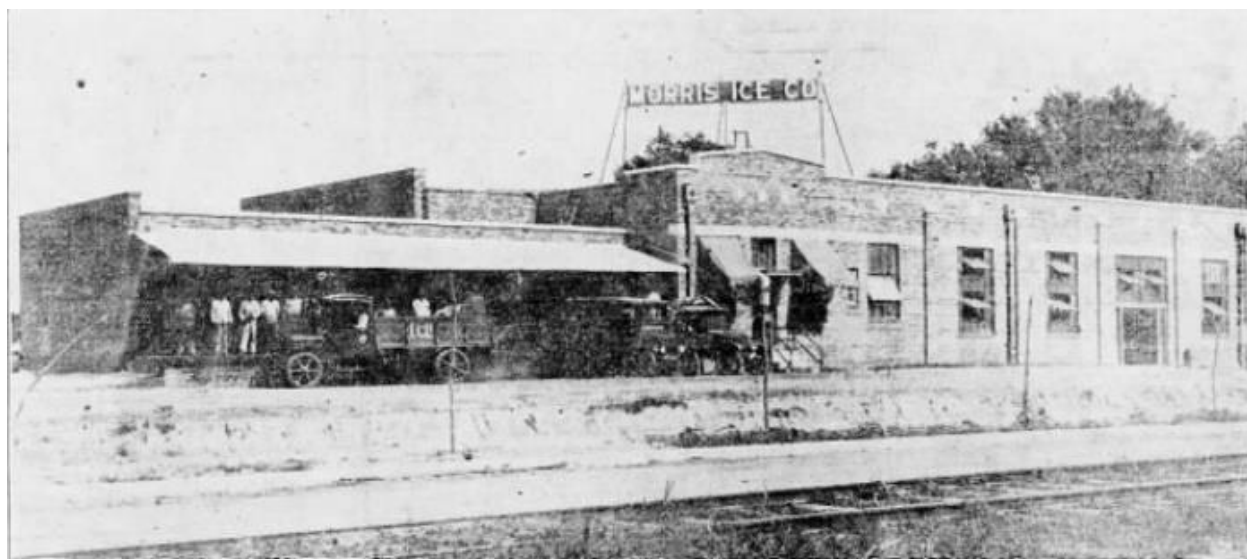


Figure 2: Morris Ice Company in 1925. Source: *Clarion-Ledger*, April 26, 1925, p.17. Ad for Koeneman Electric Co. Contractors and Engineers.

When the new facility opened in 1924, there were two other ice plants operating in Jackson, the Capital Ice Company and the Jackson Ice Company. Capital was established in 1908 by W. L. Brown, who also produced Brown Ice Cream, Jackson’s first locally-made ice cream. In 1910, Carlross Ice Company purchased Brown and operated it until selling to Crawley Ice Company in 1918, and then to Capital Ice Company in 1921. The plant, located on South Street between S. Gallatin and the railroad, could produce 300 tons daily in 1924, nearly three times as much as the new Morris plant. An article in the *Jackson Daily News* reported that the Capital Ice Company “does a shipping business that covers the entire state of Mississippi. They ice all cars for the Illinois Central Railroad, Gulf and Ship Island Railroad, and the New Orleans Great Northern Railroad. This company has the longest icing ramp in the south being able to spot 80 cars at one

⁴ “Morris Ice Plant Now Under Way- Ready in April,” *Clarion-Ledger* (Jackson, Mississippi), 27 January 1924, pg. 3.

⁵ *Ibid.*

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time.”⁶ The Jackson Ice Company was located on West Monument Street, just west of Whitfield Drive. It was a very small plant producing only twenty tons a day. Neither of these ice manufacturing buildings remains today.

In 1929, the Morris Ice Company expanded into the retail coal business. They constructed a building to the north of the plant presumably to store the coal, conveniently located on the railroad spur that cut across the property to the ice plant. The Morrises advertised the “highest quality domestic coal including red ash, white ash, and Kentucky egg.”⁷ Possibly because of the discovery of natural gas close to Jackson in 1929, this venture was short-lived and ended in 1935. The building remained a part of the Morris Ice Company and was used for storage and was often leased. One such lease was to Phil Hardin from about 1945 to c. 1952 for Hardin’s Bakery, founded in Meridian.

In 1934, the Morris Company switched to natural gas engines because gas was more reliable than electricity at the time. In the same year, a second floor was added over the one-story storage room for an office. Cold air was pumped in from the storage room below making the Morris offices the coolest place to work in the summer.⁸ The company furnished its own power from generators and water from wells.



Figure 3: *Clarion-Ledger*, September 26, 1929, p.2.

⁶ "Jackson Has One of the Largest Icing Plants in the South," *Jackson Daily News* (Jackson, Mississippi), 5 February 1923, pg. 8.

⁷ *Clarion-Ledger* (Jackson, Mississippi), ad for Morris Ice Co. coal, 26 September 1929.

⁸ Elli Morris. *Cooling the South, The Block Ice Era 1875-1975*. Richmond, VA: Wackophoto Press, 2007, pg. 18.

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Figure 4: Morris Ice Company in 1937. Source: *Clarion-Ledger*, December 31, 1937, p.28. Ad for Morris Ice. Company.

In 1939, the company built nine duplexes on the land behind the plant (still on the original four acres), fronting on Jefferson Street, for a total cost of \$10,000.⁹ While no record has been found, it is assumed that the houses were built to rent to employees of the ice plant. The Morrises supplied water and power to these houses for \$24 a month.¹⁰ The duplexes are no longer extant.

The Morrises also sold ice boxes and refrigerators at the plant and when the demand for ice blocks fell, they built an addition to the plant, in c. 1963, for chipped ice and sold bagged chipped ice retail from a window in this new addition. By 1988, the amount of chipped and block ice that the plant produced daily was down to 75 tons. The Morris Company sold to the Carthage Ice Company in November, 1988.¹¹ Carthage changed the name to the Jackson Ice Company and leased the plant from the Morrises for a number of years. When Jackson Ice Company left the plant, the main building became vacant except for the office, which was still used by the Morris Company to manage its affairs. The storage building and the storage/truck repair building remain under lease today (2018) and plans are under way to rehabilitate the main building for a new but sympathetic use.

⁹ "Permits Approved for 12 Dwellings," *Clarion-Ledger* (Jackson, Mississippi), 15 November 1939, pg. 14.

¹⁰ Morris, p. 18.

¹¹ "108-year-old Morris Ice Sold to Carthage Business," *Clarion-Ledger* (Jackson, Mississippi), 1 October 1988, pg. 20.

Morris Ice Company
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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

“108-year-old Morris Ice Sold to Carthage Business,” *Clarion-Ledger* (Jackson, Mississippi), 1 October 1988, pg. 20.

“Announcing Opening of Our New and Modern Ice Plant for Jackson People,” (advertisement), *Clarion-Ledger* (Jackson, Mississippi), 3 August 1924, pg 18.

Clarion-Ledger (Jackson, Mississippi), 15 October 1938, pg. 12.

Clarion-Ledger (Jackson, Mississippi), ad for Morris Ice Co. coal, 26 September 1929.

“Fire Fiend Rages Fiercely: Factories and Homes Razed, Narrow Escapes Effected,” *Clarion-Ledger* (Jackson, Mississippi), 1 November 1923, pg. 1.

“From One Pioneer to Another Congratulations to the Daily Clarion-Ledger,” (advertisement), *Clarion-Ledger* (Jackson, Mississippi), 31 December 1937, pg. 28.

“History is Given of Morris Ice Co.,” *Clarion-Ledger* (Jackson, Mississippi), 9 June 1935, pg. 9.

“J. H. Morris Dies After Long Illness,” *Clarion-Ledger* (Jackson, Mississippi), 16 July 1967, pg. 18.

“Jackson Has One of the Largest Icing Plants in the South,” *Jackson Daily News* (Jackson, Mississippi), 5 February 1923, pg. 8.

“Joseph H. Morris Called to Reward,” *Clarion-Ledger* (Jackson, Mississippi), 20 June 1926, pg. 2.

Keating, Bern. *Mississippi*. Jackson, MS: University Press of Mississippi, 1982.

Morris, Elli. Cooling the South, The Block Ice Era 1875-1975. Richmond, VA: Wackophoto Press, 2007.

“Morris Ice Plant Now Under Way- Ready in April,” *Clarion-Ledger* (Jackson, Mississippi), 27 January 1924, pg. 3.

“Oldest Firm Dates to Ice By Boat,” *Clarion-Ledger* (Jackson, Mississippi), 5 June 1955, pg. 10.

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“Permits Approved for 12 Dwellings,” *Clarion-Ledger* (Jackson, Mississippi), 15 November 1939, pg. 14.

Sanborn Insurance Maps for Jackson, MS, 1918, 1925, 1946, 1962.

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: Vicksburg Foundation for Historic Preservation

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 049-JAC-0760

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property 3 acres

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 32.293124 Longitude: -90.180059
2. Latitude: 32.293018 Longitude: -90.178982
3. Latitude: 32.291989 Longitude: -90.179179
4. Latitude: 32.292139 Longitude: -90.80203

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

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries follow property lines of the parcel of land upon which the nominated resource is located.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Nancy H. Bell
organization: Vicksburg Foundation for Historic Preservation
street & number: 1107 Washington Street
city or town: Vicksburg state: MS zip code: 39183

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e-mail vburgfoundation@aol.com
telephone: 601-636-5010
date: December 5, 2018

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.



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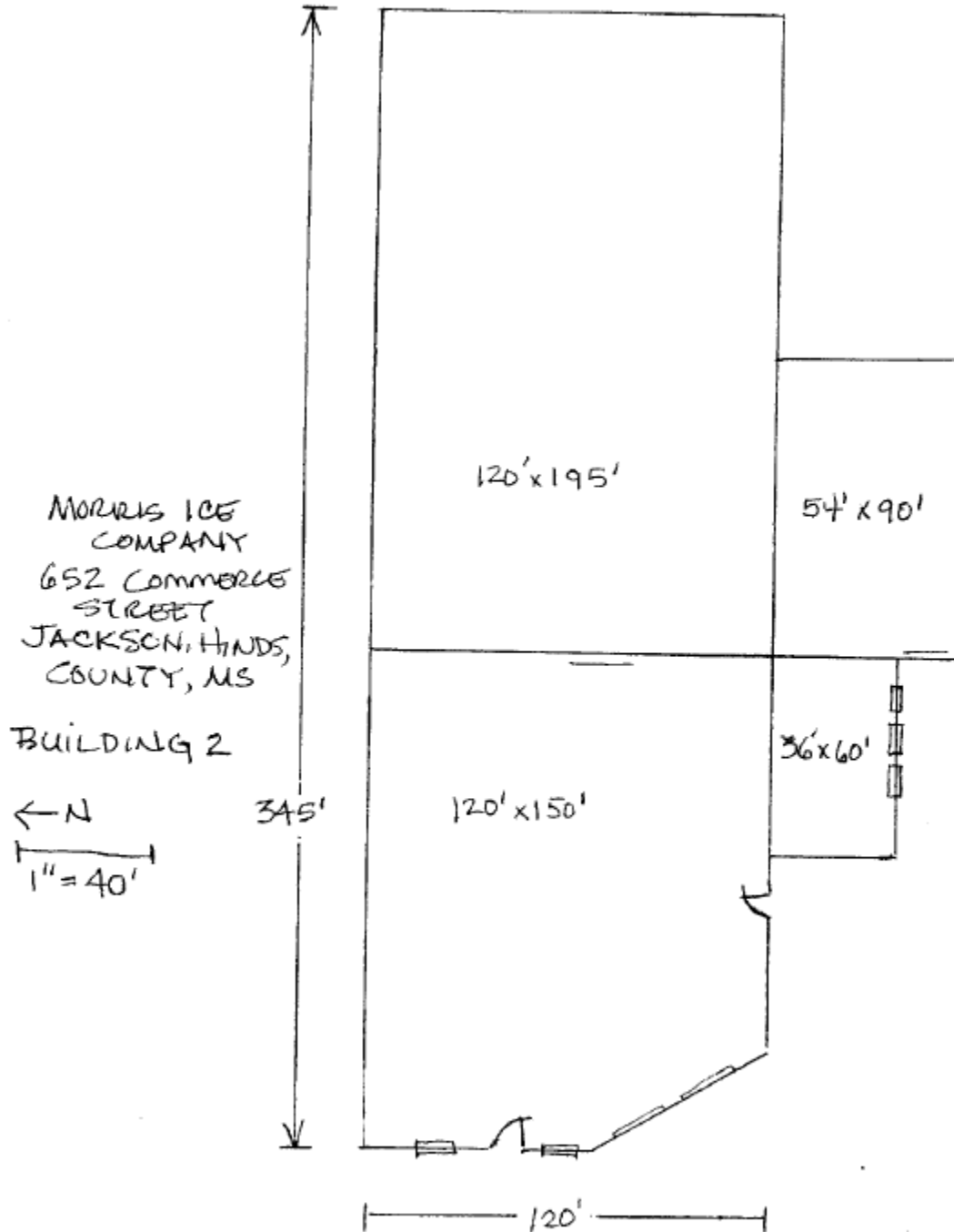
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- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

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- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

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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: Morris Ice Company
City or Vicinity: Jackson
County: Hinds State: MS
Photographer: Nancy H. Bell
Date Photographed: November 28, 2018

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

Building 1

- 1 of 28 west elevation
- 2 of 28 west elevation, south end
- 3 of 28 rear (east) elevation, north end
- 4 of 28 rear (east) elevation, south end
- 5 of 28 north elevation
- 6 of 28 north elevation, west end
- 7 of 28 east wall of main manufacturing section
- 8 of 28 ceiling of main manufacturing section
- 9 of 28 west wall of main manufacturing section, view to south
- 10 of 28 north wall of main manufacturing section, view to north
- 11 of 28 ice manufacturing equipment in main manufacturing section
- 12 of 28 ice manufacturing equipment in main manufacturing section
- 13 of 28 addition on south end, view to east
- 14 of 28 ice storage, first floor of two-story section, view to north
- 15 of 28 three-story ice storage, east wall
- 16 of 28 three-story ice storage, west wall
- 17 of 28 2nd floor office, view to north
- 18 of 28 2nd floor office, view to southeast
- 19 of 28 2nd floor office, view to east

Building 2

- 20 of 28 warehouse, west elevation and southwest elevation
- 21 of 28 warehouse, south elevation and west elevation of ell
- 22 of 28 warehouse, south elevation of ell and west elevation of rear section

Morris Ice Company
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- 23 of 28 warehouse, rear section, south elevation
- 24 of 28 warehouse, rear wall of rear section and ell
- 25 of 28 warehouse interior, front section, view to northeast
- 26 of 28 warehouse interior, rear section, view to north

Building 3

- 27 of 28 storage/truck repair building, west and north elevations
- 28 of 28 storage/truck repair building, view to east

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.



652 SOUTH



















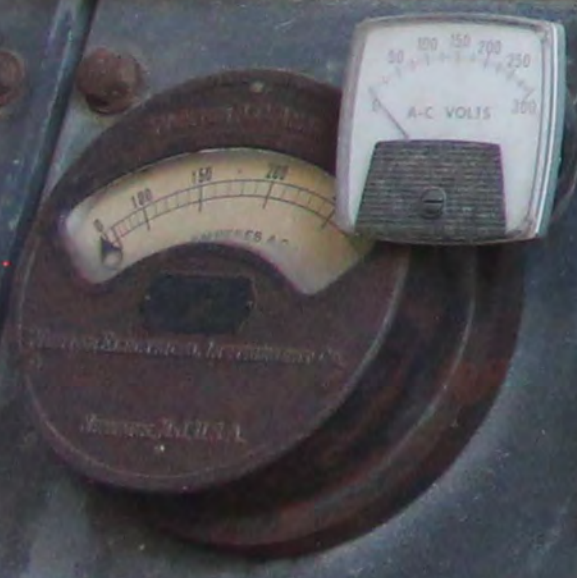




MORRIS ICE COMPANY.



BUILT BY
THE VILTER MFG. Co.
MILWAUKEE WIS.



Alfred Bradley & Co.
Electrical Apparatus
NEWARK, N. J. U.S.A.





FETZER



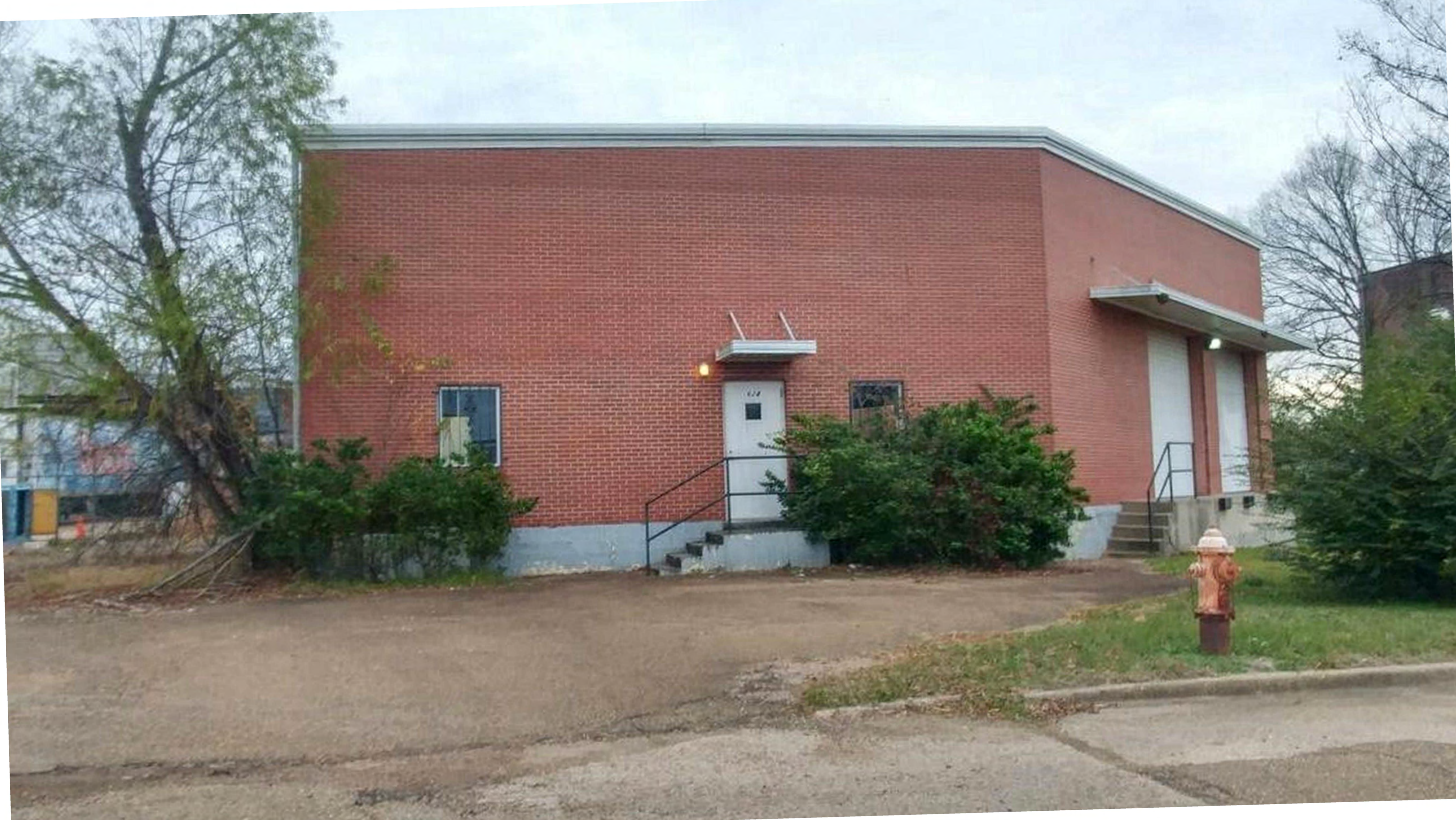




1994 MHC 1994
MEMBER SERVICE CENTER

















AMIT HTI

BHT2

AMIT HTI







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: Date of Pending List: Date of 16th Day: Date of 45th Day: Date of Weekly List:

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept Return Reject Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria

Reviewer Discipline

Telephone 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
Marlin King Jr., director
PO Box 571, Jackson, MS 39205-0571
601-576-6850 • Fax 601-576-6955
mdah.ms.gov

April 1, 2018

Joy Beasley
Keeper of the National Register
National Park Service
Mail Stop 7228
1849 C St, NW
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Keeper Beasley:

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

Mooris Ice Company, Jackson, Hinds County

The property was approved for nomination by the Mississippi National Register Review Board at its meeting on March 21, 2019

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 blue ink that reads 'Katie Blount'.

Katie Blount
State Historic Preservation Officer

By: James Bridgforth
Architectural Historian