

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property

County and State

Section number _____ Page _____

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 07000749

Date Listed: July 27, 2007

Property Name: Raymond Historic District

County: Hinds

State: Mississippi

Raymond and Vicinity Multiple Resource Area
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

fu Daniel J. V...
Signature of the Keeper

 July 27, 2007
Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

Section 10. Geographical Data

The acreage of the property is hereby changed to approximately 80 acres.

[This change was made in consultation with and approved by the National Register staff of the Mississippi State Historic Preservation Office.]

The Mississippi State Historic Preservation Office was notified of this amendment.

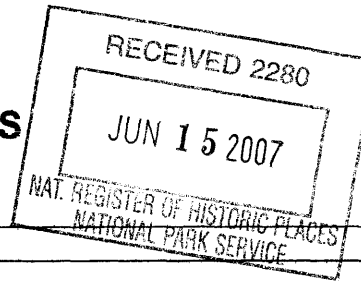
DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file**
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)**

1749

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM



1. Name of Property

historic name: **Raymond Historic District**
other names/site number:

2. Location

street & number: **Town Square and surrounding area extending southeast along East Main Street and Palestine Street to roughly Cooper's Well Street, northeast along Clinton Street and Oak Street to roughly Court Street, West Main Street extending northwest to roughly Dupree Street including a section of Dupree Street extending west, Port Gibson Street extending southwest to roughly Gillespie Circle.**
city or town: **Raymond**
state: **Mississippi** code **MS** county: **Hinds** code **49**
not for publication n/a
vicinity n/a
zip code **39154**

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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 nationally statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

 Kenneth H. P. Paul June 13, 2007
Signature of certifying official Date

 Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
 determined eligible for the
National Register
 See continuation sheet.
 determined not eligible for the
National Register
 removed from the National Register
 other (explain):

 for Signature of the Keeper Daniel J. Vivian Date of Action 7/27/07

5. Classification

Ownership of Property:		Category of Property:		Number of Resources within Property: (Do not include previously listed resources in the count)		
X	private		buildings			
X	public-local	X	district	Contributing	Noncontributing	
	public-State		site	76	41	buildings
	public-Federal		structure			sites
			object	1		structures
				1		objects
				78	41	Total

Name of related multiple property listing:	Number of contributing resources previously National Register:
Raymond and Vicinity Multiple Resource Area	9

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:	Current Functions:
Domestic: single	Domestic: single
Commerce/Trade: business	Commerce/Trade: business
Commerce/Trade: financial institution	Commerce/Trade: restaurant
Commerce/Trade: specialty store	Commerce/Trade: specialty store
Commerce/Trade: warehouse	Commerce/Trade: warehouse
Education: school	Commerce/Trade: professional
Government: county courthouse	Education: school
Industry/Processing/Extraction: waterworks	Government: county courthouse
Recreation and Culture: monument/marker	Industry/Processing/Extraction: waterworks
Religion: religious facility	Recreation and Culture: monument/marker
Transportation: rail related	Religion: religious facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification(s):	Materials:
Federal	foundation: brick
Greek Revival	roof: asphalt
Queen Anne	asbestos
Italianate	metal
Bungalow/Craftsman	walls: weatherboard
Tudor Revival	brick
Colonial Revival	stucco
Minimal Traditional	other: vinyl
Ranch	

Narrative Description:

See Continuation Sheets

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Raymond Historic District
Raymond, Hinds County, Mississippi

Narrative Description

The proposed Raymond Historic District is composed of 126 buildings, one structure (water tank and tower), and one object (Confederate monument) which comprise the western portion of the current city limits of Raymond, Hinds County, Mississippi. The district includes commercial buildings facing the former central courthouse square (now called Town Square) and extending northwest and southeast along Main Street, which forms one side of Town Square, as well as residential areas encompassing the commercial areas and extending in all directions from the Town Square. The character of the district (which includes commercial, industrial, residential, religious, and governmental buildings dating from the 1830s to 1957) is that of a small town with early prosperous growth followed by slower growth after the Civil War until a spike in growth after World War II. Formerly the railroad tracks ran in a northeast/southwest direction parallel to the original courthouse square. The railroad tracks have been removed but the location is still visible in the undeveloped land where the tracks were located and the 1889 railroad depot (#39) survives. The remaining historic industrial buildings (warehouses) are located near the former railroad tracks.

There are nine buildings in the proposed Raymond Historic District that have been previously listed on the National Register. The Raymond & Vicinity Multiple Resource Area was listed in 1986 with the following structures included in the Raymond Historic District: Dupree-Ratliff House at 101 Dupree Street (#20), Gibbs Von-Sutter House at 104 Dupree Street (#21a), Illinois Central Railroad Depot at 201 East Main Street (#39), Hinds County Courthouse at 127 West Main Street (#59a), St. Mark's Episcopal Church at 205 West Main Street (#62), Phoenix Hall at 527 East Palestine Street (#97), 214 Port Gibson Street (#106), and the Keith Press Building at 234 Town Square (#117). The Porter House at 233 North Oak Street (#76) was individually listed in 2004.

Raymond was founded specifically to serve as the seat of government for the newly created Hinds County; therefore it exhibits more structured planning than many towns of similar size in Mississippi. The center of Raymond is really the Town Square area which is evidenced by the commercial development around what used to be the county courthouse square. Now the 1905 water tank and tower is located in the former courthouse square and visually serves as the center of Raymond since it can be seen from numerous vantage points in Raymond and when entering town. The Hinds County Courthouse is just northwest of the Town Square on a large lot affording a location for the Confederate Monument and several large growth trees as well as an iron fence surrounding the property. Not typical of the location of county courthouses in

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Mississippi, the Hinds County courthouse does not sit on its own block but rather shares a block with commercial development and a former county jail and annex which are now offices and a public library. Even though the courthouse is not situated on its own lot it does exhibit characteristics of a central square courthouse with a rectangular shape with monumental porticos on all four sides. The residential areas have since grown northwest, southwest, northeast and southeast from the Town Square along former country roads that led to the town center of Raymond. With the growth of the town of Raymond towards state highway 18 the historic center of the town is now the eastern portion of the town limits. Even with the curving country roads most of the roads do intersect at right angles near the Town Square. There is no typical block pattern in Raymond, however there are attempts at square and rectangular blocks closest to the Town Square but none are the same size or in a repeating pattern. Lot sizes also vary with typically smaller commercial lots and larger residential lots of varying sizes. The topography of the city is relatively flat in the center of the town around the Town Square. Heading northeast from the Town Square the elevation declines substantially, and heading northwest, southeast, and southwest the roadbed slopes slowly away from the Town Square. Interestingly many lots along those roads rise to a higher elevation from the streets placing structures higher on the lots from the street level. Main Street used to be state Highway 18 running northwest to southeast, however a new highway is now used which connects to Interstate 20 and Clinton and Vicksburg to the west and Jackson to the east. Port Gibson Street running southwest from the Town Square was the road that historically led to the influential port town of Port Gibson in Claiborne County and Clinton Street running northeast from the Town Square led to the town of Clinton also in Hinds County.

The commercial core of Raymond, rather than being at the geographic center of the district, is situated toward the eastern side roughly halfway between the northern and southern district boundaries. The growth of the city radiated in all directions from the Town Square, mostly due the existing country roads already in place. From the Town Square the district only spreads one block to the northeast, approximately two large blocks to the southeast, approximately two blocks to the southwest, and approximately two blocks the northwest with an extension west from the top portion of the district. Historically, commercial development was at its highest concentration and density surrounding the Town Square and spreading northwest and southeast from the Town Square along Main Street which is one of the boundaries of the square. That is true today as the Town Square and Main Street retain the majority of commercial structures in the district. The oldest surviving commercial building in Raymond, the Keith Press building at 234 Town Square (#117), is located on the Town Square along with a circa 1925 masonry garage building (#116), and other commercial structures dating from 1900 to 1930. There are only two

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buildings taller than one story on the Town Square, the Keith Press Building and the bank which are both two-stories. Along Main Street close to the Town Square there are several historic one-story commercial buildings dating from the early 1900s to the 1940s. Facades of the commercial buildings front directly onto the sidewalks. The majority of the storefronts have been altered with new materials such as plate glass windows and new metal framed glass doors. Several of the buildings still retain their decorative brickwork above the storefront. Typical of small town centers in Mississippi there has been some removal of historic commercial buildings for new uses such as modern service and gas stations as well as replacement commercial and office structures. There was also some limited commercial development on Port Gibson Street close to the Town Square but that has been replaced by a modern Post Office and a commercial strip center built in the 1960s.

Just northwest of the Town Square is the 1857-1859 two and a half-story Hinds County Courthouse (#59a) which sits prominently on a large open lot with monumental two-story porticos on all sides of the building as well as a large cupola on the roof. To add to its prominence the building is stuccoed and scored to look like large stone blocks. The courthouse is very intact with few exterior alterations. The grounds contain the standard Confederate Monument (#59b) constructed in 1908, and a historic jail building (#59c) constructed circa 1900 which has a large addition to the rear added circa 1940. The old jail and addition are now being used for county offices and a branch library. There are several large growth trees on the site and even the original iron fence with stile remains around the courthouse property.

Between the Town Square and the courthouse there is a small area used as a parking lot for the courthouse known as Courtyard Square. It also has several buildings that face that square including a very small brick telephone exchange building (#19) constructed circa 1935, the 1956 Raymond Town Hall (#17), the Raymond Police Department (#15) which is a relocated World War II wood frame building and several more modern commercial structures.

To the southeast of the Town Square is the industrial area of Raymond around the former railroad area. There are several one-story metal sided warehouse buildings and one large one-story warehouse with a two-story mass to the rear, also metal sided. The two-story 1889 board and batten Illinois Central Railroad (#39), which was historically the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad, passenger and freight depot is also located in this area.

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Several important religious structures in Raymond were built during the period of significance. They are the Church of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary located at 232 East Main Street built in 1885 (#45a), St. Marks Episcopal Church at 205 West Main Street constructed between 1854 and 1855 (#62), the Raymond Presbyterian Church at 129 Port Gibson Street built in 1868 with later alterations (#102), and the Raymond United Methodist Church at 230 West Main Street constructed circa 1955 (#67).

There is one historic school left in the district to the southeast of the Town Square at 352 East Main Street (#50). The school was originally constructed in the 1939 as the Raymond High School however it is now an elementary school. Just southeast of the historic district is the former Hinds County Agricultural High School (est. 1917) which is now the Hinds County Community College.

Residential lots in Raymond vary considerably in size with a mix of sizes on each block. In the district there seems to be little uniformity to the lot sizes within each block. The only residential lots with some degree of uniformity are those in the northern portion of the district along West Main Street. This street has most of the two-story houses in the district. Dupree Street has some of the larger lots in the town although they are mostly deep lots that retain street frontage similar to West Main Street. On North Oak Street there are two large lots. Palestine Street and Port Gibson Street both have a mix of lot sizes and street frontages mostly of one-story houses. Setbacks vary within the Raymond Historic District, yet they remain relatively consistent on each block face with the exception of Dupree Street where the two oldest homes sit closer to the street and the remainder have a deeper setback. Most of the lots have a degree of casual landscaping and there are numerous old growth trees throughout the district.

The housing stock in Raymond is varied, with a range of house sizes, styles, and construction dates. There are several antebellum houses spread throughout the district with varying ages of houses built around them. There is no one area of the town that has the larger more impressive homes, however there are several two-story homes along West Main and East Main Streets. The eight antebellum houses in the district, while impressive, are not terribly large in size as they are all one and a half story cottages on raised foundations except for one two-story house on West Main Street which was altered in the early 1900s and no longer retains its antebellum appearance.

It appears that the lot lines in the Raymond District have remained relatively constant over time with only a few lots being combined or lot lines changed and very few lots that were spilt off for new houses. There are a few instances where lots were combined for large scale development.

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The first one is the Raymond Courthouse (#59a) which was constructed on two city lots and then with the addition of the jail and annex (#59b), covered an additional two lots giving the Courthouse complex approximately half a block. The second is the area where the Raymond High School (#50), now the Raymond Elementary School, was built on several large lots on the southern end of East Main Street. The last example is along East Palestine Street where the Raymond Baptist Church (#84a) was constructed and has expanded over the years with additions of educational and family life facilities taking up several lots.

Several remaining scattered residential structures date to before the Civil War with some good examples located at: 101 Dupree Street (#20) built in 1859, 104 Dupree Street (#21) built circa 1836, and 527 Palestine Street (#97) built circa 1854. Two antebellum structures were recently moved into Raymond from the Raymond vicinity at 233 North Oak Street (#76) built circa 1830 and 45 Copper's Well Street (#9) built circa 1850. There are also several significant structures built 1865 - 1900 scattered through the district: a Queen Anne-style residence stands at 237 North Oak Street (#78) built circa 1880, another one in the same style stands at 235 West Main Street (#68) built circa 1900, and a small cottage built circa 1890 at 301 West Main Street (#72). There are very few remaining structures in the Historic District from the period between 1900 and World War I. There is however a very significant remaining Colonial Revival house at 214 West Main Street (#64) built circa 1907. Built between World War I and World War II, a significant number of buildings remain mostly in the Craftsman/Bungalow style and form. Several significant examples of that style are located around the district including a brick Craftsman/Bungalow house at 140 West Main Street (#60a) built circa 1925 with what appears to be an original garage (#60b) on the property, a stucco sided Craftsman/Bungalow with a stone foundation and stone porch at 203 Port Gibson Street (#103) built circa 1935, and two wood frame houses of the same style at 213 East Main Street (#41) built circa 1930 and 217 West Main Street (#65) built circa 1925. There is one Tudor style house that was constructed around 1940 at 318 East Palestine Street (#87). After World War II there seems to have been a great deal of construction of new houses either replacing older houses on existing lots or new houses going on empty lots such as five houses on Belcher Alley, numbers 2 - 10 (#2-6) all constructed around 1945 for housing for returning soldiers attending Hinds County Community College. After WWII the Hinds County Community college expanded its programs and offerings attracting an increasing number of students to live in Raymond and go to the College. In fact between the 1945 and 1950 28% of the houses in the district were built which is by far the largest percentage of any period in the district. Other significant houses from that period include: 310 Palestine Street (#86) built circa 1945, 229 Port Gibson Street (#108) built circa 1945, and 240 North Oak Street (#79) built circa 1950. Before the end of the period of significance there were several

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Ranch style houses built including those at: 113 Elm Street (#28) circa 1950, 310 Gillespie Street (#30) circa 1955, and 316 Gillespie Street (#31) also circa 1955.

Throughout the residential portions of the district some of the houses have been sided in vinyl or aluminum siding and some of the original windows have been replaced with new modern windows mostly of metal. Several residential structures with front porches have been modified with new columns and removal of decorative features. For the most part, non-contributing houses in the district have been built after the period of significance replacing earlier structures or are historic structures that have been heavily modified over the years.

Inventory of Resources

C=Contributing element; NC=Non-contributing element
PL=Previously listed on the National Register

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

1. (C) Water Tank and Tower 1905

Thirty thousand gallon, ninety-six foot tall, riveted steel water tank with a hemispherical bottom and latticed iron supports. [Photo #1]

Belcher Alley

2. (C) 2 Belcher Alley c.1945

One-story, roll-brick sided house with front gable of corrugated metal and concrete block pier foundation. Gabled porch has been removed, leaving concrete deck. North façade has two bays, each a one-light/three-panel wood door. Triangular louvered vent in gable end. Windows are 4/4 wood frame double hung sash. Open eaves.

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3. (C) 4 Belcher Alley c.1945

One-story, roll-brick sided house with front gable of corrugated metal and concrete block pier foundation. Gabled porch has been removed, leaving concrete deck. North façade has two bays, each a one-light/three-panel wood door. Triangular louvered vent in gable end. Windows are 4/4 wood frame double hung sash. Open eaves.

4. (C) 6 Belcher Alley c.1945

One-story, roll-brick sided house with front gable of corrugated metal and brick pier foundation. Porch on North façade is undercut on paired – 2x4 posts and shelters two-bays – 4/4 wood frame double hung sash and five-panel wood door. Open eaves.

5. (C) 8 Belcher Alley c.1945

One-story, roll-brick sided house with front gable of corrugated metal and concrete block pier foundation. Gabled porch has been removed, leaving concrete deck. North façade has two bays, each a one-light/three-panel wood door. Triangular louvered vent in gable end. Windows are 4/4 wood frame double hung sash. Open eaves.

6. (C) 10 Belcher Alley c.1945

One-story, roll-brick sided house with front gable of corrugated metal and concrete block pier foundation. Gabled porch has been removed, leaving concrete deck. North façade has two bays, each a one-light/three-panel wood door. Triangular louvered vent in gable end. Windows are 4/4 wood frame double hung sash. Open eaves.

Clinton Street

7. (C) 112 Clinton Street c.1940

One-story stucco commercial building with front gable of asphalt shingles and shed addition to left on Northwest façade. Flat metal awning on metal posts shelters full façade. Plate glass to far left in addition and three bays in original section—a three-light three-panel wood door flanked by two plate glass windows. Boxed eaves.

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Copper's Well Street

8. (NC) 25 Cooper's Well Street 1966 Ranch
One-story brick veneer house with low sloping gable roof of asphalt shingles and concrete foundation. Window on front elevation is a two light sliding metal frame window with rowlock sills located to the right of the single leaf wood door. Carport under the main roof is to the right of the front entrance and supported by wood posts. To the left of the entrance is a brick wall that extends beyond the roof line to provide screening for the two-light sliding windows and sliding door on the side elevation. The brick veneer is terminated with a soldier course and above is board and batten siding under the gable of the roof.

9. (C) 45 Cooper's Well Street c.1850 Greek Revival
Hiawatha
One and a half-story Planter's Cottage under restoration with side-gable broken slope roof of asphalt shingles and brick pier foundation. Undercut porch on Southeast façade is full width, resting on square wood box columns with capitals. Under porch is five bay symmetrical façade—double center one raised panel wood doors with four light sidelights with a raised lower panel and a four light transom flanked by four 6/6 wood frame double hung sash windows with jib doors. Front façade is flush board and side elevations are wood lap siding. Two interior brick chimneys are visible at the roof ridge and are covered in scored stucco. Moved to site in 2005 from Raymond vicinity.

10. (C) 50 Cooper's Well Street c.1900
One-story aluminum sided house with gable roof of asphalt shingles on brick pier foundation. Windows are 4/4 wood frame double hung sash. Front gablet projects from center of front facade covering a six panel wood door. Flanking the entrance on the right are two windows, and to the left two windows with a sixteen light picture window between them. A PermaStone wainscot runs the length of the front façade and is under the concrete deck for the front door. Concrete steps lead to the concrete deck. The form of the house suggests an early construction date.

Court Street, East

11. (C) 210 Court Street, East c.1940
One-story and two-story corrugated metal warehouse with gabled roof of corrugated metal and poured concrete foundation. Windows are replacement 3/2 metal frame single hung sash with wood infill in large openings. Two fifteen-panel wood and one-panel metal garage doors are on Northeast elevation. Five-bay asymmetrical southeast façade. [Photo #2]

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Court Street, West

12. (NC) 22 Court Street, West c.1970 Ranch
One-story brick and wood house with side-gable of asphalt shingles and brick foundation. Full width undercut porch on northeast façade resting on wood posts. 2/2 wood frame windows and hollow-core wood door on four-bay façade, which is clad in wood. Side elevations are scored tan brick.
13. (C) 230 Court Street, West c.1880
One-story wood-sided house with cross-gable roof of asphalt shingles and brick pier foundation. Windows are 5/5 wood frame double hung sash. Front facing gable is to left on northeast façade but does not project. A gabled porch is centered on the façade, supported on chamfered posts with square balustrade. Flanking the porch are a paired and a tripartite window. Under the porch is six-panel all vertical wood door with three-light, one panel sidelights and four-light transom.

Courtyard Square

14. (NC) 100 Courtyard Square c.1960
One-story, brick (variegated) with side gable roof of asphalt shingles. Boxed eaves. Front gable portico on wood posts shelters center entrance (obscured) on five-bay façade. Flanking are four 9/6 metal frame windows with rowlock sills.
15. (C) 104 Courtyard Square c.1945
Raymond Police Department
One-story, wood and brick building with front gable roof of raised seam metal hidden behind flat parapet with rowlock coping. Façade (southwest) is scored brick and a signboard is outlined in the upper west facade with header and rowlock bricks. Two-bay storefront – one-light store door to right of two-piece plate glass window, both with soldier lintels. Side elevations are varied wood siding – clapboard, drop, v-notch, etc.
16. (NC) 106 Courtyard Square c.1960
One-story, painted concrete block with flat parapet. Two-bay southwest façade – six-panel door to left of plate glass window.
17. (C) 108/110 Courtyard Square 1956
Raymond Town Hall
One-story, brick town hall with front gable roof of asphalt shingles. Temple-front with pedimented gabled porch on four Doric columns. Half-moon vent in stuccoed tympanum. Three-bay (southwest) façade – entrance to far left of 6/6 wood frame windows paneled bulkheads. Applied full-length shutters for all bays.
[Photo #3]

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18. (NC) 112 Courtyard Square c.1960
One-story, brick office with sloped roof and undercut porch on southwest façade. Four-light/two-panel wood door to right of eight-light window with applied shutters and rowlock sills. Pent metal awning on north elevation.

19. (C) 114 Courtyard Square c.1935
Telephone Exchange
One-story, brick (five-course common) storage building with front gable roof of asphalt shingles. Gablet on triangular knee brace shelters entrance on northeast façade – six-panel wood door with soldier lintel. Segmental arch soffit on gablet. Four-light wood frame window to right of door has been covered and a twelve-light aluminum frame window is on north elevation.

Dupree Street

20. (PL) 101 Dupree Street 1859 Greek Revival/Italianate
Dupree-Ratliff House
One and a half-story clapboard house with side-gable roof of asphalt shingles and brick foundation. Three gabled dormers with wood frame double hung sash windows pierce front slope. Brick end chimneys rise just in front of the gable ridge. Flat roof porch shelters three middle bays on the five-bay south façade resting on four boxed columns and matching pilasters with recessed panels with decorative tops. A bracketed cornice adorns the façade and the porch. Under the porch, paneled siding and a center double-leaf two-panel wood door with four-light, one-panel side lights and five-light transom with a dentiled and pilastered entablature. Flanking the entrance under the porch are two 9/9 wood frame double hung sash with one-panel jib doors beneath and flanking the porch are two 9/1 wood frame windows. Molded lintels over all bays and two corner boards matching the porch columns complete the façade. Boxed eaves.

21a. (PL) 104 Dupree Street c.1836 Federal/Greek Revival
Gibbs-Von Suetter House
One-story clapboard Planter's Cottage with side-gable roof of asphalt shingles and brick foundation. Brick end chimneys are on east and west elevations just to front of gable ridge and are stepped away from the house. Full-width undercut porch rests on paneled boxed columns which are slightly battered and matching pilasters at the end. Five-bay façade is sided with flush board and features center entrance flanked by four 9/6 wood frame double hung sash with wood shutters and molded trim with cornerblocks. Center entrance features ornate Federal surround with paneled pilasters, shelf cornice, and fanlight. Double leaf four panel wood doors are flanked by three-light, one-panel sidelights. Molded cornice surrounds porch, and eaves are boxed.

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- 21b. (C) **Guest House** **c.1930**
One-story, small three bay clapboard guest house to rear of Gibbs-VonSuetter House with gable roof (rear with broken slope) of asphalt shingles and 6/6 wood frame double hung sash and central entrance door of four raised panels and louvered shutters on hinges. Small pent awning over entrance door and exterior brick chimney on west end.
22. (C) **112 Dupree Street** **c.1930** **Craftsman/Bungalow**
One-story painted, scored-brick house with front-gable roof of asphalt shingles and brick foundation. Exterior brick chimney on west elevation. Exposed rafters. Porch is open on three sides, projecting to east under a side gable roof and resting on brick piers. Main entrance is through porch under a front facing clipped gablet on knee braces and a segmental arch with keystone. To right on façade is three-part 4/4 window with soldier lintel and headers.
23. (NC) **116 Dupree Street** **c.1980** **Ranch**
One-story asbestos shingles and brick house with side-gable roof with asphalt shingles and brick foundation. Boxed eaves. Four-bay north façade features three bays in asbestos shingle section and one bay in brick section. In asbestos section, fanlight and four-panel wood door is flanked by two 6/6 wood frame double hung sash with wood applied shutters. An 8/8 wood frame double hung sash is in the brick section. A small side-gable hyphen to far left on façade was probably original garage/carport, now enclosed.
24. (C) **120 Dupree Street** **c.1950** **Ranch**
One-story Masonite or aluminum sided house with cross gable of asphalt shingles and a brick foundation. Windows are 8/8 wood frame with applied shutters. Front facing gable projects from north façade wall to the left, featuring a flared hip portico on decorative metal posts shuttering a double leaf ten-light wood door. Main entrance is in side-gable section and is recessed under a fluted pilaster and cornice surround. Leaded glass wood door.
25. (C) **124 Dupree Street** **c.1930** **Craftsman/Bungalow**
One-story, drop-sided bungalow with front-gable roof of asphalt shingles and brick pier foundation. Brick chimney pierces roof near the ridge. Knee braces in open eaves and exposed rafters. Stepped gable projects on North façade to create porch, wrapping to East elevation on battered boxed columns atop low brick pier with concrete caps. Replacement wood balustrade. Under porch the façade is recessed with a four-light, three panel wood door to right of single 4/1 double hung sash. To right of porch, paired 4/1 double hung sash. Second entrance on North elevation is a fifteen-light wood door.
26. (C) **128 Dupree Street** **c.1940** **Craftsman/Bungalow**
One-story masonite house with side-gable roof of asphalt shingles and brick foundation. Windows are 4/1 wood frame double hung sash and replacement 6/6 metal frame. Single hung sash. Façade (north) is obscured by vegetation but appears to be four bays. True façade is east with a front facing gable over a 1/2 width porch, resting on painted brick columns. Under porch, six or nine-light and paneled door on northwest and paired 6/6 metal frame on east wall. Boxed eaves.

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Elm Street

27. (NC) 106 Elm Street c.1970 Ranch
One-story brick Ranch house with hip roof of asphalt shingles and slab foundation. Windows are two-light metal frame sliding windows with rowlocks. Carport/porch is undercut to left on north façade, supported by decorative metal posts atop a brick knee wall. Large chimney rises at ridge. Boxed eaves. [Photo #5]
28. (C) 113 Elm Street c.1950 Ranch
One-story Ranch style asbestos sided house with side facing gable roof of asphalt shingles on slab foundation. To the right of the entrance the facade has a brick wainscot with a rowlock sill. Above the wainscot are two 6/6 metal windows with applied shutters. A portion of the front façade is recessed under the main roof and supported by four wood Tuscan style columns. Under the recess is located the front entrance and a carport to the far left. The front door has six recessed panels and a ganged window unit of two 8/8 windows with applied shutters to the left of the front door.

Gillespie Street

29. (NC) 304 Gillespie Street c.1960 Ranch
One-story vertical-plank aluminum sided and brick house with side-gable roof of asphalt shingles and brick foundation. Windows are two-light metal frame sliding with applied shutters. Five bay west façade is asymmetrical with two windows to left, an off-center wood door, two-part picture window with two-light sliding unit below each picture window, and a carport on metal posts reached by the side elevation. Entrance and picture window are sheltered under a shallow porch created by a roof extension. Roman brick wainscot to left of porch reaches to the bottom of the window and extends into a wing wall past the plane of the house.
30. (C) 310 Gillespie Street c.1955 Ranch
One-story brick house with side-gable roof of asphalt shingles and slab foundation. Windows are 2/2 horizontal metal frames with rowlocks and applied shutters. Five-bay west façade is asymmetrical-three windows flank off center wood door and a two-car carport with brick screen-wall is to far right. Boxed eaves.
31. (C) 316 Gillespie Street c.1955 Ranch
One-story house with asbestos siding and brick, side-gable roof with asphalt shingles and brick foundation. Windows are 6/6 wood frame double hung sash with applied shutters. West façade has five bays, asymmetrical, with window to left, recessed entry and window under a shallow undercut porch, screened porch, and one-car carport on decorative metal posts. On façade, tan Roman brick forms a wainscot reaching to the bottom of the windows. Entrance consists of plain wood door. Shallow boxed eaves.

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Main Street, East

32. (C) 102/104 Main Street, East c.1915
One-story, painted brick commercial building on a corner lot. Two storefronts, one occupying two-thirds of the northeast façade, the 1/3 pilasters extend above the flat parapet at either end of each storefront, and three recessed signboards fill the upper wall of each store. Right store – pent canvas awning shelters three-bays – center recessed entrance is two-one glazed wood door with transom flanked by plate glass windows slanting back to doors. Two iron pilasters (not original) separate the entrance from the outer plate glass window which features paneled bulkheads. Left store – center two-one, one-light/one-panel wood door flanked by iron pilasters (similar to 102) and plate glass window with paneled bulkheads; pent canvas awning shelters, enclosed transom.
33. (C) 106 Main Street, East c.1915
One-story, painted brick commercial building with metal-clad hip roof (not original) and plain parapet. Slightly corbelled cornice, signboard outlined with header and rowlock and glazed metal door with sidelight.
34. (C) 108 Main Street, East c.1920
One-story, painted brick commercial building with flat parapet and slightly corbelled cornice. Signboard in upper wall is outlined with header and rowlock. Single-bay storefront – glazed metal door with sidelight.
35. (NC) 110 Main Street, East c.1980
One-story, stucco and wood commercial building with front-gable of asphalt shingles and wood siding in gable end. Shed porch shelters northeast façade on wood posts with plain brackets. Three-bay storefront – glazed metal door off-center to right and flanked by plate glass window. Storefront clad in stucco.
36. (NC) 113 Main Street, East c.1960
One-story, painted concrete block service station with flat roof. Service bays (two) to right have higher roof level while office to left has a lower level with wide cantilevered concrete eaves. Large plate glass windows face from the office to the pumps which are sheltered by an awning (slightly butterfly roof) on two steel posts.
37. (NC) 114 Main Street, East c.1990
One-story, brick commercial building with front gable roof of raised seam metal (modern) behind a stepped parapet. Pent canvas awning shelters northeast façade – glazed metal door and two plate glass windows.
38. (NC) 120/122 Main Street, East c.1980
One-story service station with flat roof and glazed aluminum frame doors with aluminum frame plate glass windows extending on either side of the doors on the entire façade. Gable roof canopy covers the gas pumps and is supported by large metal columns and open work trusses.

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39. (PL) 201 Main Street, East c.1889
Illinois Central Railroad Depot

One and two-story, board and batten railroad depot with gable and gable-on-hip roof of asphalt shingles and a brick foundation. Windows are 6/6 wood frame double hung sash in the second story and 2/2 vertical wood frame double hung sash in first story. Wide open eaves have triangular knee braces decoration. On two-story section a wide string course of vertical flush board separates the first and second stories and a short beadboard wainscot runs under the first story windows. Entrances are a single leaf four-panel wood door with a one light transom and in the one-story freight section two double-leaf multi-light doors, one with five light transom. A five-panel (four vertical, one horizontal) wood door with a one-light transom is also in the freight section.

40. (NC) 204 Main Street, East c.1970

One-story brick commercial building with flat roof. Main facade is perpendicular to the street and features two aluminum frame glazed doors on either end covered by fabric awnings. Between the doors are three long horizontal metal frame windows with rowlock sills.

41. (NC) 213 Main Street, East c.1930 Craftsman/Bungalow

One-story, asbestos shingled bungalow with a hip roof of asphalt shingles and brick pier foundation. Brick chimney pierces side slope and hip vent dormer is on front slope. Windows are 8/1 wood frame. Southwest facade features 2/3-width undercut porch, supported on replacement decorative metal posts atop painted brick bases with concrete caps and modern balustrade of unpainted 2x4 lumber between the posts. Wall under porch has been veneered with painted brick and features replacement three-light wood door, paired windows, and another three-light wood door next to a picture window, the last probably taking the place of a paired window. To left of porch, paired windows. Exposed rafters.

42. (NC) 214 Main Street, East c.1960

One-story house with asbestos shingles with hip roof of asphalt shingles and brick foundation. Windows are 2/2 horizontal, possibly wood frame, double hung sash. Five-bay northeast facade is asymmetrical, with four windows and a six-panel replacement door. Boxed eaves (modern).

43. (C) 223 Main Street, East c.1940 Craftsman/Bungalow

One-story dropped siding house with side-gable roof of asphalt shingles and brick foundation. Windows are 9/1 wood frame double hung sash with applied shutters. Center entrance on southwest facade is shuttered under gabled entrance porch on fluted Doric columns atop short wood or stucco piers. Entrance consists of nine-light, two-panel wood door and is flanked by paired windows. Brick chimney is painted and on the front slope to right, interior. Two hyphens flank the center block, the right recessed from the facade wall, the left only slightly recessed and with two 3/1 wood frame windows.

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44. (NC) 231 Main Street, East c.1950
One-story dropped sided house with hip roof of asphalt shingles and brick foundation. Hip porch with simple entablature dominates southwest façade and shelters three center bays, supported on boxed columns with molded capitals. Dropped porch deck is concrete. Façade has five bays, symmetrical, center fanlight and panel replacement door with fluted surround and four 2/2 horizontal wood frame double hung sash with applied shutters. Shallow boxed eaves, molded cornice.
- 45a. (C) 232 Main Street, East 1885 Federal
Church of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary
One-story clapboard church with front-gable roof of asphalt shingles and painted brick pier foundation. Northeast façade has three bays, symmetrical, center double-leaf paneled wood door with paneled transom and stained-glass round-arch transom flanked by round-headed multi-light double hung sash windows with wooden shutters. Three bay side elevations also feature similar windows. Shallow boxed eaves and raking cornice. [Photo #6]
- 45b. (NC) Marian Hall c. 1980
One-story, drop-sided building with side gable roof of asphalt shingles and slab foundation. Boxed eaves.
46. (C) 237 Main Street, East c.1900
Two-story, composite cottage with hip roof of asphalt shingles and brick foundation. Windows are 1/1 wood frame double hung sash with applied shutters. Siding is eclectic-dropped on second story, O-G novelty on first, and board and batten under porch. A painted brick chimney rises on southeast slope. A flared cross hip projects to right on southwest façade with single window on both upper and lower levels. Flat roof one-story porch on modern fluted columns forms a deck for the second story with a metal balustrade at roofline. Both first and second stories have three bays opening onto the porch area. First has replacement door flanked by two windows, and second has five-panel wood door flanked by two windows. Open eaves, fascia.
47. (C) 306 Main Street, East c.1940
One-story brick house with side-gable roof with asphalt shingles and brick foundation. Brick chimney pierces front slope. Northeast façade has three bays, symmetrical, with fourth to far left being an enclosed porch. Center nine-light and paneled door is sheltered by gabled entry porch with round-arch soffit supported on slender wood columns. Two paired 5/5 wood frame double hung sash windows with rowlocks flank the entrance. Brick soldier course water table surrounds the house. Very shallow boxed eaves.
48. (C) 321 Main Street, East c.1940
One-story brick house with side-gable roof of asphalt shingles and brick foundation. Windows are 9/1 wood frame double hung sash with rowlocks. Front façade gable projects to left on southwest façade with vinyl in the gable end and tripartite window in lower wall. Undercut porch shelters the rest of façade and wraps to southeast elevation, supported on battered brick columns atop brick piers with concrete caps. Under porch, twelve-light wood door and tripartite window. Vinyl eaves and cornice. Gabled dormer on front slope is also covered in vinyl. Brick chimney pierces rear slope.

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49. (C) 329 Main Street, East c.1945
One-story vinyl sided house with side-gable roof of asphalt shingles and brick foundation. Windows are 6/6 wood frame double hung sash with applied shutters. Undercut porch on decorative metal posts shelters three-bay symmetrical façade--center three-light, three-panel wood door is flanked by two paired windows. Dropped porch deck is concrete. Two-car carport is to far left under stepped gable. Vinyl boxed eaves.

50. (C) 352 Main Street, East 1939
Raymond High School
One-story brick school building with metal parapet coping and a flat roof on a brick foundation with later additions to the rear. The symmetrical façade of the main school building features a large one-story mass in the center with five bays each filled with a 2/2/2 wood frame triple hung sash with concrete sills, stucco panels above to the roof line and recessed brick panels below to the foundation. The center mass is flanked by lower one-story portions to either side. The lower one story portions each have double entrance doors with nine lights in a Craftsman pattern with a ten light transom also in a Craftsman pattern, and above each door is projecting flat canopy sheltering the entrance. Windows on the side elevations are 1/1 vinyl replacement windows in triple units. To the rear of the main building is a one-story brick addition with flat roof constructed in 2002.

Main Street, West

51. (NC) 106 Main Street, West c.1970
One-story, steel and concrete block service station with flat roof. Façade (northeast) features continuous plate glass and glazed metal door with transoms and flat awning on steel posts stretches over gas pumps. [Photo #7]

52. (C) 112 Main Street, West c.1920
One-story, painted brick commercial building with flat roof behind plain parapet topped by rowlock coping. Metal signboard in upper wall. Wood shingled pent roof shelters northeast façade – center nine-light/two-panel wood door flanked by multi-light bay windows (oriel).

53. (C) 114 Main Street, West c.1945
One-story, scored brick office with flat roof behind plain concrete-capped parapet. Pent metal awning shelters northeast façade – glazed metal door to left of paired 2/2 (horizontal) steel frame window with concrete sill.

54. (NC) 115 Main Street, West c.1920
One-story, brick commercial building with flat roof behind plain parapet with metal coping. Two slightly recessed signboards and decorative tie rod ends are in upper wall above soldier-course string-course. Two original storefronts have been infilled with Dryvit or stucco and two sets of modern 4/4 metal windows with transoms and a projecting metal awning in each storefront.

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55. (NC) 117 Main Street, West c.1920

One-story, brick and metal commercial building with flat parapet and metal corrugated siding in upper wall. Front metal awning on steel rods hangs to shelter storefront area. Two original storefronts are now one, featuring replacement aluminum frame plate glass windows with applied shutters over the lower half of the windows, and a glazed metal door.

56. (NC) 120 Main Street, West c.1980

One-story, brick commercial building with front gable roof of asphalt shingles and boxed eaves. Triangular louvered vent in upper wall of northeast façade. Three-bay storefront – center entrance is recessed glazed metal door and is flanked by paired plate glass with rowlock sills.

57. (C) 124 Main Street, West c.1920

One-story, painted scored brick commercial building with vinyl-clad side elevations and front gable roof behind gabled parapet. Circular vent in gable end and soldier-course cornice. Three-bay storefront on northeast facade – fifteen-light wood door one-light transom is sheltered by cloth awning. To right are four-light wood frame windows with rowlock sills. Side elevation windows are 9/9 wood frame.

58. (C) 126/128 Main Street, West c.1910

One-story scored brick commercial building, five course common bond, with flat parapet topped by metal coping. Two storefronts are slightly sheltered by flat cantilevered awning. Left store has one-light glazed wood door with one-light transom, recessed and flanked by showcase areas with wood door bulkheads. Right store has double-leaf glazed wood door with one light transom, recessed and flanked by two plate-glass windows slanting back to east. [Photo #8]

59a. (PL) 127 Main Street, West 1857-1859 Greek Revival
Hinds County Courthouse

This two-story scored stucco courthouse has a hipped roof and is rectangular in shape with nine bays. Each façade has a two-story portico with Doric columns supporting a pedimented gable peak and Doric pilasters. The front and rear porticoes each have six columns, while the side porticos have four columns each. Located in each portico area is a first floor entrance and a second floor entrance leading onto a balcony with a metal railing. Pedimented hood molds cap each window and entrance. The first floor windows are 6/9 double hung sash and second floor windows are 9/9 double hung sash. All have slip sills. Massive Doric pilasters mark each corner of the courthouse. The cupola with slender Doric columns and metal railing is like the original which was lost in a storm. The metal railing on the cupola differs from that found on the balconies. [Photo #9]

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59b. (C) **Confederate Monument** 1908

Twenty-seven foot tall stone and bronze Confederate Monument. Bronze seven foot tall soldier standing "at rest" atop a tall sculptured gray granite pedestal on a stepped base of red granite. Soldier faces westward, on which side is shown in bas-relief a woman tendering a drink to a wounded soldier. On the pedestal is engraved Confederate battle flag, the design under the figure being a cannon, representing artillery, while above in large relief letters appears the word "Confederate," the main inscription reading: "We of the South remember; we of the South revere." On the eastern side the sabers, emblem of cavalry, are seen, with the inscription: "Erected by the people of Hinds County, in grateful memory of their men in 1861-65 gave, or offered to give, their lives in defense of constitutional government, and to the heroic women whose devotion to our cause in its darkest hour sustained the strong and strengthened the weak." On the south side is shown the anchor, representative of the navy. On the north side is an engraving of muskets representing the infantry, the remaining branch of service. [Photo #9]

59c. (C) **Old County Jail** c.1900

Two-story, stucco former jail with low sloped hipped roof of asphalt shingles. Second floor windows appear original – ten-light wood frame casements – but first floor probably date to 1949 remodeling – 6/6 steel frame. String course on both stories also functions as continuous sill and a wide cornice is just below the eaves. Main entrance on southwest façade is recessed and consists of two-light glazed wood door with one-light. Exterior chimney on north elevation. Large addition to rear (east) dates to 1949 remodeling of building for office use and library.

60a. (C) **140 Main Street, West** c.1925 **Craftsman/Bungalow**

One-story brick house with hip roof of asbestos cement shingles and brick foundation. Gabled porch dominates northeast façade, sheltering right two-thirds and resting on short battered wood posts atop brick posts with concrete caps. Paired vents are in the gable end above a paneled cornice. Under porch, façade is further recessed, with twenty-four-light wood door and paired 12/1 wood frame double hung sash separated by rectangular sections of basket weave brickwork. To left of porch is a single 12/2 wood frame window. Brick chimney pierces on southeast slope, and exterior brick chimney on northwest elevation.

60b. (C) **Garage** c.1925 **Craftsman/Bungalow**

Brick two-car garage to rear with shaped parapet and latticework in former garage-door openings. Raised seam metal roof.

61. (C) **204 Main Street, West** c.1909
Gillespie Adams House

One and a half-story clapboard house with hip roof of asphalt shingles and brick pier foundation. Hip dormer is on front and northwest slopes, with twelve-light windows and roof changes slope to cover wraparound porch. Three bay northeast façade features flush board siding (under porch), center eight-light and paneled Craftsman-type wood door with five light transom flanked by paired 1/1 wood frame double hung sash. Porch is on boxed columns (Doric) with matching pilasters at either end. Plain brick chimney, exterior, on southeast elevation.

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62. (PL) 205 Main Street, West 1854-1855 Greek Revival/Gothic Revival
St. Marks Episcopal Church

One-story clapboard and flush board church with temple-front. Gable roof is clad in asphalt shingles, brick foundation. Front facing gable is pedimented and a dentil cornice and entablature decorate the tympanum and the lower southwest façade is clad in flush board with a simple corner post at each end. Three-bay façade-center four-panel wood door with multi-light Gothic-arched transom is flanked by 9/9 wood frame double hung sash with smaller Gothic arch transom. Full entablature continues on secondary elevation and the building is four bays deep, all 9/9 double hung sash with Gothic-arched transoms.

63. (C) 213 Main Street, West c.1910

One-story vinyl sided house with hip roof of asphalt shingles and brick pier foundation. Full-width porch shelters southwest façade on four wood columns (Doric). Porch deck is replacement boards. 3 bay façade under porch-center 8 light, 2 panel Craftsman wood door with 1-light transom is flanked by paired 8/1 Craftsman type wood frame double hung sash with applied wood panels below and applied shutters. Vented gablet dominates front slope. Boxed vinyl eaves.

64. (C) 214 Main Street, West c.1907 Colonial Revival

Two-story drop sided house with cross-gable of asphalt cement and brick foundation. Front facing gable is to right on northeast façade but does not project from façade wall. Elliptical light is in upper gable end. Second story of façade has four bays, each a 1/1 wood frame double hung sash (floor to ceiling) with applied shutters. one story porch, flat-roofed to create a balcony, shelters first floor and wraps to southeast elevation, resting on slender Doric columns atop rough-stuccoed piers connected by low turned balustrade. A similar turned balustrade with wood posts is on the second story level balcony. First story façade has three bays, asymmetrical, with glazed wood door and one light transom off-center to left and flanked by single 1/1 to left and tripartite to right. End chimneys on southeast and northwest elevations are stuccoed with scoring to look like stone. Shallow boxed eaves. Iron fence and gate along sidewalk. [Photo #11]

65. (C) 217 Main Street, West c.1925 Craftsman/Bungalow

One-story clapboard bungalow with front-gable roof of asphalt shingles and brick foundation. Brick chimney is on the northwest slope. Side-gable forms 1/2 width porch on southwest façade. Projecting to wrap onto northwest elevation on slightly battered low stuccoed brick piers with square wood columns connected by replacement wood balustrade. Under porch, fifteen-light wood door and paired 1/1 wood frame double hung sash windows. To right of porch, front facing gable projects with paired 1/1 wood frame windows. Rectangular wood louvered vent in peak of upper front gable.

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66. (C) 227 Main Street, West c.1857
Live Oak

Two-story vinyl sided house with hip roof of asbestos cement and brick foundation. Second story façade (southwest) has three bays irregularly spaced-two 2/2 vertical wood frame double hung sash to left of three paired ten-light wood casements, all with applied shutters. One-story hip porch is full width on facade, wrapping to both side elevations on tapered columns. Under porch, six-bays, symmetrical. Two oval-glazed wood doors with one light transoms, each flanked by 1/1 wood frame windows with applied shutters. Beadboard porch ceiling. Shallow boxed eaves, vinyl.

67a. (C) 230 Main Street, West c.1955
Raymond United Methodist Church

One-story textured brick church with side-gable of asphalt shingles and brick foundation. Northeast façade is dominated by a center tower which is battered with corner buttresses at the base and then cuts off abruptly with a dentiled cornice above the main roof. Probably the original frame upper sections rotted away or were damaged in a storm, but now a small metal section sits on top of the brick base. In the brick section, a long rectangular wood vent is above the main entrance, which sits within a segmental arch of stone and consists of double leaf wood door with one light (segmental arched) and a segmental arched transom. Flanking the entrance are rectangular stained glass windows with stone sills. No eaves. Buttresses on side elevations. Segmental arched window in sanctuary, 6/6 wood frame double hung sash elsewhere.

67b. (NC) Educational Building c. 1980

Two-story, textured brick educational wing to rear, three-light aluminum frame windows. Awning type window with concrete sills. Three-leaf three-panel wood door. Gable asphalt shingle roof, vinyl eaves. One-story metal panel building in two stages (ca. 1980, ca. 2000) to far rear, glazed metal door and plate glass windows.

68. (C) 235 Main Street, West c.1900 Queen Anne

Two-story drop-sided L-front house with center gable of asphalt shingles and brick foundation. Front façade gable is to left on southwest façade, featuring pedimented gable with jigsawn circular vent in tympanum. Lower wall is a cutaway three part bay with 2/2 vertical wood frame double hung sash. Low-sloped two-story hip porch fills in the L to the right, wrapping around to southeast elevation and resting on paneled boxed columns (on 1st floor) and wood posts (on second floor) connected by jigsawn balustrade and further decorated by jigsawn brackets. Under porch, five-bay façade. Stained glass and paneled wood door with one light transom and paneled pilasters (transom is probably original the rest altered). Four 2/2 vertical wood frame double hung sash. Stuccoed chimney at intersection of ridges. Boxed eaves. Second floor entrance is partially obscured but appears to be multi-light wood door.

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69. (C) 240 Main Street, West c.1955 Ranch
One-story Masonite and wood house with side-gable roof of asphalt shingles and brick foundation. Front facing gable is to right on northeast façade with rectangular louver vent in gable end and twenty-light steel frame windows with applied shutters. Lower west section slope of the side-gable extends to form a porch which fills in the L, supported on decorative metal posts. Under porch, board and batten siding, wood door and two paired and one single 2/2 horizontal wood frame windows. To left of porch, single 2/2 wood windows, applied shutters, and a hyphen and secondary façade gable, also with 2/2 windows and a triple leaf wood door. Brick wainscot runs the length of the façade. Boxed eaves.

70. (NC) 253 Main Street, West c.1905
One-story L-front house formerly sided in wood and now brick-veneered on the front with cross-gable roof of asbestos cement shingles and brick foundation. Stucco chimney (interior) pierces rear slope. Front façade gable is to right on southwest façade with cornice return, vinyl eaves, and paired 1/1 wood frame windows with applied shutters and rowlocks. Shed porch fill to left on replacement Doric boxed columns connected by punched wood balustrade and punched "lacy frieze" which are all later additions to the house. Under porch, one-light, one-panel Colonial Revival wood door with transom and two 1/1 wood frame double hung sash with applied shutters. Side elevations are vinyl siding. [Photo #12]

71. (NC) 267 Main Street, West c.1960
One-story vinyl sided house with side-gable roof of asphalt shingles and a brick pier foundation. Secondary slope projects to form full-width façade porch on slender wood posts. Asymmetrical four-bay southwest façade with six-panel wood door flanked by paired and single 2/2 horizontally divided wood frame windows. Shed car port to left.

72. (C) 301 Main Street, West c.1890 Queen Anne
One-story clapboard house with side-gable roof of asphalt shingles and obscured foundation (probably brick pier). Shed porch shelters southwest façade on wood posts. Six-bay façade has two obscured doors, each flanked by two 4/4 wood frame double hung sash and equally spaced. Boxed eaves.

Oak Street, North

73. (NC) 109 Oak Street, North c.1980 Ranch
One-story variegated brick Ranch house with cross-hip roof of asphalt shingles and slab foundation. Windows are 9/9 metal glazed with rowlocks. Southeast façade has centered projecting section under hip roof with front facing chimney off-center and six-panel wood door on side wall under small undercut entry porch. Two-car garage to far right. Vinyl eaves.

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74. (NC) 204 Oak Street, North c.1960
One-story painted brick house with side-gable roof with asphalt shingles and slab foundation. Front façade consists of one large 18-light wood window and three 15-light wood doors. Brick chimney on east end. Boxed eaves.
75. (NC) 208 Oak Street, North c.1940
One-story aluminum-sided and brick house with hip roof of asphalt shingles and brick foundation. Windows are 3/1 wood frame with applied shutters. North façade has three bays, symmetrical, with center six-panel wood door flanked by two paired windows. Brick wainscot which rises to bottom of windows on façade looks to be a later alteration. Exposed rafters.
76. (PL) 233 Oak Street, North c.1830 Greek Revival
Porter House
One and a half story Planter's Cottage with side-gable roof of asphalt shingles and brick pier foundation. Undercut porch on south façade is full width, resting on wood columns with capitals and connected by square modern balustrade. Under porch is five bay symmetrical façade--center four panel wood door with eight light sidelights flanked by four 6/6 wood frame double hung sash. All fenestration has Greek Revival surrounds with ears. Two brick end chimneys and stone chimney in rear wing are modern rebuilt. Moved to site in 2004 from Raymond vicinity. [Photo #13]
77. (C) 236 Oak Street, North c.1890
One-story clapboard house with side-gable roof of asphalt shingles and brick foundation. Windows are 6/6 wood frame double hung sash with applied shutters. Shed dormer dominates front slope and two brick end chimneys are just in front of the ridge. Undercut porch is full width on the north façade, resting on boxed columns with simple molded capitals and square balustrade. Sheltered under porch is the five bay façade, symmetrical, center single leaf, two-panel wood door flanked by four windows. Shallow boxed eaves. Hyphens under stepped gables are to either side and recessed from façade wall. Detached garage to left rear.
78. (C) 237 Oak Street, North c.1880 Queen Anne
Williamson House
One-story clapboard L-front house with cross-gable roof of asphalt shingles and modern brick foundation. Windows are 2/2 vertical wood frame double hung sash. Façade front gable is to left on south façade with raking bracketed cornice and cornice returns and semi-octagonal bay in lower wall topped by flared hip roof. Bay features paneled bulkheads beneath the windows. Hip-roof entry porch partially fills in the L on the façade, resting on a modern boxed column and slender pilasters, connected by jig sawn balustrade (probably modern) with molded capitals (original). Façade underneath is flush board, and main entrance consists of a single leaf two-panel wood door with rounded top on the glazing and a one-light transom. Floor to ceiling window (obscured) is on the side wall. Two windows are to right of porch. Shallow boxed eaves.

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79. (C) 240 Oak Street, North c.1950

One-story aluminum-sided house with a side-gable roof of asphalt shingles and brick foundation. Windows are 6/6 wood frame double hung sash with applied shutters. Central gabled porch on wood Doric columns shelters the six-panel wood door with five-light sidelights and dentiled cornice. Flanking are four windows. Hyphen under stepped gable is recessed from façade wall to right. Front-gable two-car garage is detached to far right. Boxed vinyl eaves.

Palestine Street, East

80. (NC) 123 Palestine Street, East c.1975 Ranch

One-story, pink brick office building with shallow slope side gable roof of asphalt shingles and slab foundation. Windows are 2/2 (horizontal) metal frame with applied shutters and rowlock sills. Glazed metal door entry is sheltered by cloth awning. Vinyl boxed eaves.

81. (C) 124 Palestine Street, East c.1889 Queen Anne

One-story, drop-sided (horizontal) front with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles and brick foundation. Front facing gable is to right on east façade with louvered vent in pedimented gable and cutaway bay in lower wall. Shed porch fills in the ell to left, resting on slightly battered boxed columns with molded capitals and connecting square balustrade. Under porch, modern leaded-glass wood door and window. Windows are 2/2 (Vertical) wood frame double hung sash. Shallow boxed eaves, except in rear elevation, which has exposed rafters.

82. (NC) 150 Palestine Street, East c.1900

One-story, five-bay house with a cross gable roof of asphalt shingles and a brick and concrete foundation. The house is currently under renovation and the front siding has been removed along with the front door which used to be in the center bay. To the right of the front door two 6/6 metal frame replacement windows have been installed. To the left of the front door are two original 9/9 wood frame double hung sash windows. Windows on side elevation are 6/6 wood frame double hung sash. Shallow vented eaves.

83. (C) 202 Palestine Street, East c.1900

One-story, clapboard house with side gable roof of asphalt shingles and brick foundation. Undercut porch is full-width on east façade, resting on wood posts atop brick piers with concrete caps. Five-bay facade is symmetrical-center multi-light/two-panel wood door with four-light transom is flanked by four 9/9 wood frame double hung sash. Boxed eaves.

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84a. (NC) 207 Palestine Street, East c.1950
First Baptist Raymond

Large church complex with modern sanctuary of red brick, cast concrete, and Dryvit with intersecting gable and hip roof of asphalt shingles. Windows are 6/6 metal frame with a large multi-pane picture window on the front gable with a round stained glass window and wood steeple above. Doors are glazed metal frame. A large drive through portico extends off of the south façade. The sanctuary was enlarged in 2003. The original two-story red brick education wing to the rear of the sanctuary has cornice returns, a gabled roof of asphalt shingles and a brick foundation. Windows are 6/6 steel frame double hung sash with concrete sills.

84b. (NC) Family Life Center c.1996

The Family Life Center is also red brick with a two-story gable roof center section of Dryvit surrounded by a one-story portion of brick with a low sloping hipped roof and tow projecting gable portico sheltering double glazed metal frame entrance doors with four light sidelights. Windows are 1/1 metal frame.

85. (C) 212 Palestine Street, East c.1950 **Ranch**

One-story, asbestos shingle sided house with complex hip roof of asphalt shingles and brick foundation. A two-car garage has been added to south elevation and is connected to the main block by a hipped breezeway, which could have originally been a porch. East façade features thirty-light steel frame casement and fixed window and an 8/8 wood frame double hung sash. Main entrance is on side wall under porch. Boxed eaves.

86. (C) 310 Palestine Street, East c.1945

One-story, asbestos shingle sided house with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles and brick foundation. Windows are 6/6 wood frame double hung sash with applied shutters. A wide painted brick column (battered) faces forward on the east façade, near center. To right of column is a front facing gable which features two-bays – the three-light/four-panel wood door with broken pediment and fluted pilaster surround and a window. Front gable two-car garage is connected to the north by a covered breezeway. [Photo #14]

87. (C) 318 Palestine Street, East c.1940 **Tudor**

One-story, brick house with side gable roof of asphalt shingles and brick foundation. Small gablet near center delineates main entrance on east façade – a replacement leaded-glass wood door. Gablet is continued to the left under a secondary slope to form a porch, resting on wood columns connected by an open knee wall. Recessed under the porch are 6/6 wood frame double hung sash and a six-light/three-panel wood door. (A second six-light/three-panel is on side wall.) To right of entrance and porch is a three-part diamond pattern casement window with soldier lintel and concrete sill. Boxed eaves.

88. (C) 322 Palestine Street, East c.1850 **Greek Revival/Italianate**

One-story, vinyl sided house with hip roof of asphalt shingles and brick foundation. Bracketed cornice on three sides. Hip porch projects at center of east façade, resting on boxed columns and matching pilasters. Under porch, flushed siding and three-bays – center two-light/two-panel wood door with six-light/one-panel sidelight and ten-light flanked by two windows. 9/9 wood frame double hung sash with storm windows. Corner posts. Shallow boxed eaves.

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89. (C) 332 Palestine Street, East c.1935 Craftsman/Bungalow
One-story asbestos shingle sided bungalow with front gable roof of asphalt shingles and concrete foundation. Windows are 1/1 wood frame double hung sash with applied shutters. Undercut porch is half-width on east façade, supported on battered boxed columns atop concrete piers. Under porch, a paired window is on main wall and nine-light/three-panel wood door on side wall. Paired windows to right of porch. Exposed rafter tips.
90. (NC) 406 Palestine Street, East c.1960 Ranch
One-story, brick Ranch with side gable roof of asphalt shingles and slab foundation. Windows are 6/6 and 9/6 metal frame with applied shutters and rowlock sills. Chimney rises on front slope, in the breezeway between garage and main block. Shallow porch shelters three-bays on east façade, formed by roof extension resting on fluted vinyl columns. Main entrance is third bay in five-bay (asymmetrical) façade and consists of six-panel wood door.
91. (C) 412 Palestine Street, East c.1945
One-story, asbestos shingle sided house with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles and brick foundation. Windows are 6/6 and 8/8 wood frame double hung sash with applied shutters. Stepped front facing gable is right on east façade with circular light in gable end and main entrance in projecting stepped gable. Entrance consists of fanlight and four-panel wood door with fluted pilaster and entablature frontispiece. To left is tripartite ten-light steel frame casement window and a jalousie end porch under a side stepped gable. Boxed eaves.
92. (C) 424 Palestine Street, East c.1950
One-story, asbestos shingle sided house with hip roof of asphalt shingles and brick foundation. Windows are 8/8 and 6/6 wood frame double hung sash. Main block has three-bays, symmetrical – center fanlight and four-panel wood door sheltered by gabled portico on groups of three wood posts and with sunburst design in gable end, flanked by two windows. To left, a paired window is recessed slightly from the main façade wall under cross-hip. Boxed eaves.
93. (C) 432 Palestine Street, East c.1890 Queen Anne
One-story, asbestos shingle sided composite cottage with complex roof of asphalt shingles and brick pier foundation. Windows are 2/2 (Vertical) wood frame double hung sash. Front facing gable is to left on east façade, pedimented with pent roof, with diamond-shape lighting tympanum to cutaway bay in wall. Hip porch fills in left, resting on turned posts and sheltering one-light/two-panel wood door with one-light transom and window. Two pedimented gable dormers – one on front slope, one on south slope. Brick chimney on north slope. Boxed eaves.
94. (NC) 438 Palestine Street, East c.1960 Ranch
One-story, scored brick Ranch with side gable roof of asphalt shingles and brick foundation. Windows are two-light metal frame sliding with rowlock sills. Three-bay east façade is symmetrical with center entrance – three-light wood door flanked by two windows. Entrance is sheltered by small porch under a roof exterior resting on decorative metal posts. Boxed eaves.

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95. (C) **501 Palestine Street, East** c.1950
One-story, tan brick house with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles and brick foundation. Two front facing gables project from and frame the west façade, each with asbestos shingles and circular vent in gable end. Main entrance is between two pavilions and consists of obscured wood door with fluted pilaster and entablature frontispiece. To right, also between pavilions is a Cottage-type window – large 1/1 flanked by two narrow 9/6. All windows appear to be vinyl clad replacements, but shrubbery obscures – may be storm windows over original wood frame windows. Left pavilion is asbestos shingles, probably an enclosed porch. 8/8 wood frame window on side elevations.

96. (C) **519 Palestine Street, East** c.1955
One-story, asbestos shingle sided with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles and brick foundation. Windows are 6/6 wood frame double hung sash. Front facing gable projects to right on W façade with twenty-light steel frame casement and fixed window and three-light/four-panel wood door. Two single windows are to left of entrance, on main façade wall. Triangular louvered vent. Boxed eaves.

97. (PL) **527 Palestine Street, East** c.1854 **Greek Revival**
Phoenix Hall
One-story, five-bay clapboard sided central hall plan house with a gable on hip roof of asphalt shingles. The front porch features box columns supporting a pedimented gable projection with a circular wood louvered vent. The gable projection and area underneath is sided in flushboard. The centrally located entrance is flanked by sidelights and capped by a transom, all with diamond-shaped panes of glass. The 9/9 double hung wood sash windows have louvered shutters. The full entablature includes a bracketed frieze. Alterations include a new wing containing the garage on the south façade, a small wing added to the north façade (replacing an earlier porch) and a new rear porch with brick steps and wrought iron railings.

Port Gibson Street

98. (NC) **110 Port Gibson Street** c.1970
Hinds County Gazette
One-story concrete block office building with front-gable roof of asphalt shingles. Drop siding in gable end above a flat metal awning on metal posts. Two-bay northwest façade with single leaf wood door with applied shutters, and plate glass windows. Open eaves with fascia over rafter ends.

99. (NC) **115 Port Gibson Street** c.1990
U.S. Post Office
One-story brick Post Office with hip roof of asphalt shingles and slab foundation. Extended roof slope is cantilevered to form partial-width porch on southeast façade. Entrance is single leaf glazed metal door with sidelights and transom. Metal frame plate glass window to left. No dedication plaque visible.

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100. (NC) **122 Port Gibson Street** c.1965
Raymond Plaza

One-story shopping center, concrete block and brick veneered with brown brick walls at each end of an undercut porch area on northwest façade. Four storefronts, all with double leaf metal doors and plate glass windows. Metal cladding on upper wall above porch. I-beam supports for porch. Matching brown brick building with flat roof to side with glazed metal door and plate glass windows in northwest façade.

101. (C) **125 Port Gibson Street** c.1940
Presbyterian Youth Center

One-story clapboard bungalow with front-gable roof of asphalt shingles and brick foundation. Rectangular louvered wood vent in front gable. Full-width porch on southeast façade is undercut and rests on battered wood posts with boxed columns. Wood piers connected by square balustrade. Façade under porch probably originally four bays, now it is three bays. Fifteen light wood door flanked by 9/1 wood frame double hung sash and fifteen-light wood door with sidelight and transom. Exposed rafters.

102. (C) **129 Port Gibson Street** c.1868 **Colonial Revival**
Raymond Presbyterian Church

One-story clapboard church with side-gable roof of asphalt shingles and brick pier foundation with brick infill. Front-gable porch shelters center of southeast façade, resting on fluted columns with plain entablature and pedimented gable with stucco tympanum. Center entrance is two-light, five panel wood door with segmental arched one-gable transom set within fluted pilaster surround. Side windows are segmental arched with pedimented blind arch above. Asbestos shingle fellowship hall with 6/6 wood frame and nine-light three panel wood door to rear (addition).

103. (C) **203 Port Gibson Street** c.1935 **Craftsman/Bungalow**

One-story stucco house with cross-gable roof of asphalt shingles and stone-faced foundation. Windows are 9/1 wood frame with stone facing rising to the window sill level. Front-gable porch projects to right on south façade and wraps to east elevation featuring segmental arched openings supported on stone piers atop a stone knee wall. Under porch, paneled wood door and paired windows. To right of porch, another paired window. Open eaves with fascia covering rafter tails. [Photo #16]

104. (C) **206 Port Gibson Street** c.1945

Two-story, vinyl sided house with gable of asphalt shingles and brick foundation. Window in main two-story block are 6/6 wood frame double hung sash with applied shutters. On second story, two windows are in two gabled wall dormers, flanking a central front facing gable with circular light. A pent roof projects over the first story, which features two windows flanking center entrance. Entrance is sheltered by gabled porch on modern turned posts with turned brackets and consists of a six-panel wood door with four-light/one-panel sidelight. Flat roof one-story section is on east elevation with balustrade around roof deck – forty-light fixed window in wall. Shallow boxed eaves. North façade.

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105. (C) 213 Port Gibson Street c.1925 Craftsman/Bungalow
One-story vinyl sided bungalow with clipped-gable roof of asphalt shingles and brick foundation. Windows are 4/1 wood frame. A painted stone chimney rises on south façade to left of partially undercut porch. Porch has front-clipped gable roof supported on vinyl fluted piers. Triangular knee braces decorate front façade gablet over entrance. Three doors under porch --louvered wood door, fifteen-light wood door on side wall, and obscured door on back wall. Paired windows to left of porch and chimney. Vinyl boxed eaves.

106. (PL) 214 Port Gibson Street c.1855 Greek Revival
One-story, clapboard and flushed sided house with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles and brick pier foundation. North façade is dominated by a pedimented front facing gable with flushed in tympanum and carved brackets/triglyphs in frieze supported boxed columns with molded capitals connected by square balustrade. A later porch extension wraps around to the west elevation, where it has been enclosed. Under main portico two pilasters – more slender than existing porch supports – frame the original three-bay porch. Central entrance consists of double-leaf, narrow four-panel wood door with diamond-pattern transom and sidelights (with panel) and is flanked under porch by two 9/9 wood frame double hung sash with working sidelight and jib doors. Siding under porch is flushboard. Flanking porch are two 9/9 wood frame double hung sash and a two-panel wood door in enclosed section of porch. All original fenestration features Greek Revival pointed surround. [Photo #17]

107. (NC) 221 Port Gibson Street c.1970
One-story vinyl sided house with side-gable roof of asphalt shingles and brick foundation. Windows are 2/2 metal frame replacements with applied sash. Brick chimney rises on the interior to right, and a cantilevered gablet shelters the main entrance on the south façade. Entrance consists of fifteen-light wood door. No eaves.

108. (C) 229 Port Gibson Street c.1945
One-story wood or asbestos-shingled house with hip roof of asphalt shingles and brick foundation. Windows are 6/6 wood frame with applied shutters. Front facing gable dominates south façade, with circular louvered vent in larger gable and cornice return in smaller stepped gable. Entrance is in smaller gable and consists of three-light, four-panel wood door with fluted pilaster and broken pediment frontispiece. Paired windows flank entrance and an undercut two-car carport is to far right (later addition with roof attached). Shallow boxed eaves.

109. (NC) 230 Port Gibson Street c.1980 Ranch
One-story, brick Ranch with side gable roof of asphalt shingles and slab foundation. Windows are 9/6 aluminum frame with applied shutters and rowlock sills. Undercut porch is under the main block, supported on Doric wood columns with slightly arched frieze and sheltering three-bays – two paired windows and main entrance, a double-leaf six-panel wood door. Two single windows flank porch. Boxed eaves.

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110. (C) **232 Port Gibson Street** **c.1945**
One-story, board and batten and asbestos shingle sided house with side gable roof of asphalt shingles and concrete block foundation. Windows are 2/2 (horizontal) wood frame double hung sash with applied shutters. North façade has asphalt shingles wainscot and board and batten upper wall and features four-bays, asymmetrical – wood door off-center to east is flanked by two single and one paired window. Shed carport on metal posts is on west elevation. Boxed eaves.
111. (C) **234 Port Gibson Street** **c.1945**
One-story, board and batten and asbestos shingle sided house with side gable roof of asphalt shingles and concrete block foundation. Windows are 2/2 (horizontal) wood frame double hung sash with applied shutters. North façade has asphalt shingle siding wainscot and board and batten upper wall and features three -bays, asymmetrical – one-light/three-panel wood door off-center to left flanked by paired or single window. Boxed eaves.
112. (NC) **241 Port Gibson Street** **c.1900**
One-story O-G novelty-sided house with side-gable roof of asphalt shingles and brick pier foundation (infilled with concrete). Front gable Masonite carport/shed to east. Two brick end chimneys are at the ridge, one on either side elevation, stepped away from the wall. Original full-width undercut porch on south façade has been partially infilled with dropped siding and this section features a six-light three-panel wood door and paired one-light fixed window with applied shutters. Original windows elsewhere are 2/2 vertical wood frame. Porch features large scale rectangular box columns and is screened with a lattice wainscot. Under porch, one-light, three-panel wood door and paired 2/2 windows. Boxed eaves.
113. (C) **249 Port Gibson Street** **c.1940**
One-story vinyl sided house with side-gable roof of asphalt shingles and brick foundation. Windows are 8/8 and 6/6 wood frame with applied shutters. Painted brick chimney rises on interior to right on front slope. Central block is flanked by two smaller hyphens, recessed from south façade wall and under stepped gables. Central entrance is under front facing gablet framed in painted brick and consists of replacement three-light wood door. No eaves.
114. (C) **252 Port Gibson Street** **c.1945**
One-story, asbestos shingle sided house with side gable roof of asphalt shingles and brick foundation. North façade features full-width undercut porch on rectangular boxed columns. Sheltered under the porch is an off-center six-panel wood door flanked by two paired 3/1 wood frame double hung sash with applied shutters. Open eaves with fascia.

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Railroad Street

115. (C) 232 Railroad Street c.1940
One-story corrugated metal warehouse with gabled roof of raised seam metal and brick pier foundation. Exposed rafters. Four outbuildings, also for storage. Three are corrugated metal, one of asbestos shingles.

Town Square

116. (C) 228 Town Square c.1925
One-story, scored brick industrial building with barrel roof of rolled asphalt. Flat roof porte cochere shelters main entrance on two pairs of concrete columns. Entrance features glazed wood door with transom and is flanked by plate glass windows and garage doors. To far left on northwest façade, in the shop area, are six-light steel frame windows with concrete sills. Two wood, vented cupolas pierce the roof.
117. (PL) 234 Town Square c.1830
Keith Press Building
Two-story, two-bay red brick commercial building with flat parapet and corbelled cornice. 2/2 wood frame double hung sash replacement windows with stone sills and lintels. Southwest façade has two double-leaf four light one panel wood entrance doors with stone lintels. The brick is laid in a Flemish bond. [Photo #18]
118. (C) 244 Town Square c.1920
One-story scored brick commercial building with flat parapet with metal coping. Stucco signboard above storefront on southwest façade is outlined with brick header and rowlock. Pent metal awning shelters storefront on metal posts. Storefront has two bays – large plate glass window with four light transom to left of glazed (art glass) wood door with infilled transom.
119. (NC) 250 Town Square c.1920
One-story, painted brick and wood sided office building with a front gable roof of asphalt shingles which was added over an original flat or low-sloped roof. Southwest façade has a pent canvas awning over the storefront with central glazed door flanked by two plate glass windows with brick sills. Bricked in area to left of storefront appears to be an addition to the original building.
120. (C) 304 Town Square c.1930
One-story, painted brick commercial building with stepped parapet topped by concrete coping. Brick signboard in upper window is outlined with header and rowlock by slightly projecting. Front metal awning shelters southeast façade. Storefront has six-panel windows off-center and flanked by plate glass windows. Transoms are enclosed.

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Raymond Historic District
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121. (NC) **308 Town Square** c.1910
Merchants & Planters Bank

Two-story, brick bank building with a chamfered corner entrance and two story modern metal frame gallery that wraps three sides of the building. Entrance is a wood double leaf door with recessed panel on the bottom and single glass pane, above the door is a two-light semi-circular transom. The southeast façade on the first floor has three bays each with a 1/1 ganged modern window with a two-light semi-circular transom above and wood panels below. On the southwest façade are four bays with 1/1 ganged modern windows with a two-light semi-circular transom above and wood panels below. The second floor also has a door on the chamfer corner with one-panel and one-light with matching sidelights and a three-light transom above. On the second floor southwest façade in bay one is a pair of 1/1 wood frame double hung sash windows with transoms, bay two has a door unit with a one panel door with glazing above and matching sidelights as well as a three light transom, bays three and four have a pair of 1/1 wood frame double hung sash windows. A brick header course band runs the length of all three facades of the building and acts as a sill for the paired 1/1 windows. The gallery is supported by slender round iron posts with decorative bases and capitals. The second floor gallery uses a decorative iron railing. The alterations to the façade date to 2005 and 2006 when the slip cover and projecting one-story gallery were removed from the front façade. Removal of the slip cover revealed the original windows and the original circular balconette at the chamfered corner on the second floor which was removed for the new gallery.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

- X **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.
- X **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.

Areas of Significance

Architecture
Commerce
Community Planning and Development

Period of Significance

1829 - 1957

Significant Dates

1829
1859
1861 – 1865
1945

Significant Person(s)

N/A

Criteria Considerations:

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or a grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Cultural Affiliation(s)

N/A

Architect/Builder

Weldon Brothers

Narrative Statement of Significance:

See continuation sheets.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

See continuation sheet.

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

Primary Location of Additional Data

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository:
Mississippi Department of Archives and History

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Raymond Historic District
Raymond, Hinds County, Mississippi

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SUMMARY

The Raymond Historic District located in the town of Raymond in Hinds County, Mississippi, represents an example of the pattern of commercial, residential, and industrial development found in a rural county seat. The Raymond Historic District represents a tapestry of building styles, sizes, and construction dates, all of which give the district a unique pattern of development and character. The Raymond Historic District is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places for significance under Criteria A and C in the areas of Architecture, Commerce, Community Planning and Development. The period of significance is from circa 1830, the date of the Keith Press Building, the oldest known building in Raymond, to 1957, fifty years prior to this nomination. The district's significance also derives from a concentration of intact commercial, residential, religious, educational, and governmental resources illustrating not only the popular architectural styles of the period between circa 1830 and 1957, but also vernacular forms common during that time.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE TOWN OF RAYMOND

Founded in 1829 as the seat of the newly formed Hinds County, Raymond served as an agricultural and commercial trade center and as one of two county seats of Hinds County starting in 1859. In the nineteenth century it also capitalized on its healthful ridgetop location and mineral waters. The other county seat, Jackson, so designated in 1859, is the state capital and a large city, while Raymond has remained a relatively small town. Raymond's informal layout, the proximity of mixed uses, and its accretive architectural character recall cumulatively the overall saga of its development.

In contrast to many communities in which chapters of change erased the evidence of preceding eras, Raymond's architectural fabric retains elements of each era, from the height of its prosperous antebellum era, based on railroading and cotton, to the rebuilding and gradual renewal of the post-Civil War era, and through its modest twentieth century growth encouraged by the regionally important Hinds County Agricultural High School (est. 1917) and post World War II boom with the growth of the Hinds County Community College (formerly the Hinds

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County Agricultural High School). Throughout these periods, essential elements of Raymond's landscape and buildings have persisted, giving the community its unique character.

More than most Mississippi towns of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, Raymond still embodies the informal town plan and, especially important, the mix of uses, classes, and scale that once characterized many small towns. Many small—often ephemeral—components also persist, such as old fences and gates, the stepped iron stile across the (restored) iron fence around the county courthouse, scattered small industrial buildings near the former railroad, a little telephone exchange building, and a host of traditional plantings—all of which add texture to the urban landscape. In addition, while its architectural character reflects its citizens' responses to national architectural trends, there is a strong continuity of scale, orientation, and the prevalence of certain forms—especially porches of regional type—from the earliest nineteenth century buildings well into the twentieth century.

TOWN PLAN

U.S. President Andrew Jackson in 1829 appointed three commissioners to survey and select a permanent site for the county seat of Hinds County. The commissioners found the exact center of Hinds County, however it was located in a low swampy area not suitable for building a town. Instead they decided to locate the county seat on the first high ridge away from the swampy area. The area they found “began to rise gradually to a high point overlooking rich fertile fields, pine forest, and bottomlands.” The land was owned by Raymond Roberts of the nearby town of Clinton. He agreed to give one square mile for the town with the condition that it be named for him. The commission chose to use his first name, Raymond, for the name of the new county seat. On December 15, 1830 the town of Raymond was officially chartered by the Mississippi legislature. Preparations soon began to construct a courthouse and a jail.¹

Like many southern towns, Raymond was located at the meeting of old roads, which straighten to fit the town's grid plan upon entering the town center. The grid plan, flanking Main Street, is about six blocks long and varies in width typically from two to four blocks wide. Main Street, a segment of the old Jackson to Vicksburg road, runs southeast to northwest, and defines the diagonal orientation of the grid. Crossing it at the town center are two principal streets, also old

¹ A Kaleidoscope of History: The Establishment of Raymond as the Seat of Hinds County.

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roads. Beyond the grid, Main and the other streets bend to follow the old, curving routes that lead across the rolling countryside to other communities.

In contrast to the formality of some county seat town grids, which have axial streets meeting at a central courthouse square, Raymond's central grid is asymmetrical, with two open squares placed on one side of Main Street. Moreover, in contrast to the frequent positioning of the courthouse at the center of the county seat plan, since the late 1850s, Raymond's courthouse square and courthouse are a block away from the Town Square where the main streets intersect.

The center of town is the Town or Public Square, of which Main Street forms the southwest edge. This was laid out in 1829 as the central square from which all the streets extended. From the square, Port Gibson Street extends southwest toward the community of Port Gibson, and Clinton Street runs northeast to the town of Clinton. The first Hinds County Courthouse, built in 1827 by James Callahan and William S. Little, stood at the center of this square. It was a brick structure with a bright tin roof and spire. Callahan and Little were two early settlers in Raymond and formed a building company. They built many of the early buildings in Raymond including the log jail and the brick courthouse.²

In the 1840s Raymond became a very busy town and the courtyard square was filled with a variety of businesses including offices for lawyers, shops, and hotels for those that poured into Raymond on court days.³ People came from all over to do business in the county seat or to visit one of two local resorts. One was the famous Copper's Well, a resort outside of Raymond which featured a well that supposedly produced water with medicinal benefits, the other was Mississippi Springs which was famous for having seven mineral springs.⁴

During the early years of Raymond and Hinds County the growth necessitated a new and larger courthouse to handle the legal business of the county. The citizens felt that a new grand courthouse should represent Hinds County and the architectural elegance of the Deep South. When the new larger courthouse was authorized in the 1850s, its location was moved from the original courthouse site, as it was too small for the planned courthouse, to a larger site a block northwest of the square. The new lot chosen extended northeast from Main Street along a full

² Raymond and vicinity Multiple Resource Area National Register Nomination, Historic Preservation Division, Mississippi Department of Archives and History

³ A Kaleidoscope of History: Pre-Civil war Hotels

⁴ A Kaleidoscope of History: Cooper's Well

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block of Oak Street (formerly Jackson) to Court Street (formerly Waterworks). As a result, the town plan has two focal points, both set on the northeast side of Main Street.

The growth and prosperity of Raymond in the 1850s was shattered by the outbreak of the Civil War. The Vicksburg Campaign brought the Civil War to Raymond on May 12, 1863, when Confederate General John Gregg's forces engaged Union General Ulysses S. Grant's troops about two and a half miles southwest of the town. The Confederates were routed and the Union Army occupied Raymond. With arrival of the wounded, both Confederate and Federal, from the battlefield many buildings in Raymond became temporary hospitals including the courthouse, several churches and homes. The Dupree-Ratliff House is cited in particular in the WPA Guide to Mississippi as being used as a Union hospital. Consequently the use of so many Raymond buildings as hospitals probably saved the town from being burned.⁵

The Town Square epitomizes the community's emphasis on function rather than formality. At its center, on the site of the original courthouse, stands the Water Tank and Tower (1905), a tall open-lattice metal structure with large riveted steel tank. A primary landmark in town, it has also become the town icon as commemorated by a recent centennial celebration.

Framing the square and recalling the busy life and multiple needs of the county center, one- and two-story buildings, mainly of masonry construction, show a diversity of forms and uses. The sole antebellum structure facing the square is the two-story, brick Chancery Building (ca. 1830), which has had both public and commercial uses. As typical in many towns, fires obliterated many other nineteenth century buildings. In 1902 on Christmas day a row of frame commercial buildings were destroyed by fire on the north side of the square including the Post Office, and Raymond Drug Co.⁶ As depicted in the 1925 Sanborn Insurance Map (the only year the company recorded Raymond), the buildings around the square included several stores including drugstores; a bank on a key corner; numerous law and other offices; and a large brick garage (ca. 1925) on a prominent site. Immediately adjoining these on Main Street and flanking Port Gibson and Clinton Streets were—and are—dwellings and additional stores, churches, and minor industrial uses.⁷

⁵ Raymond and vicinity Multiple Resource Area National Register Nomination, Historic Preservation Division, Mississippi Department of Archives and History

⁶ *Hinds County Gazette*, December 30, 1902, A Big Fire

⁷ In 1925, for example, a lot on Main just northeast of the square held a dwelling, a cleaning and pressing business, and a blacksmith shop.

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The Hinds County Courthouse, an imposing Greek Revival edifice, occupies a relatively quiet and spacious wooded site. Its porticoes on all four sides suggest a design and orientation suited to a more central position. The park-like courthouse square is surrounded by an iron fence, which replaced an earlier wood board fence, and contains the Confederate monument topped by a standing soldier and featuring a bronze plaque depicting a Confederate woman caring for a fallen soldier. In recent years, additions to the courthouse have created a stronger link between the courthouse square and the public square.

The old railroad tracks bisected the town a few blocks southeast of the Town Square. These were the tracks of the late nineteenth century Jackson to Natchez route, which later became the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad. Raymond had gained rail connections early in its history, encouraging its prosperity as a cotton trading center: the Vicksburg to Jackson line, completed in 1840, and the line built from Raymond to Bolton in 1839. The Yazoo and Mississippi Valley route, which crossed East Main Street, created a corridor of trade and an additional commercial and industrial focus. With the tracks now gone, only the ca. 1889 Raymond Depot still stands, a two-story, frame structure that is a unique survivor of its type and time.

Adjoining the town center in each direction, Raymond's predominantly residential sectors reinforce the sense of informality and the accretive pattern of development. The lots are relatively large and informally landscaped. Rather than comprising different sectors from different periods, the residential areas show a mix of eras, forms, and sizes of houses.

Some of the most imposing residences stand on Main Street—especially on Northwest (known as West) Main—preserving a typical small town pattern of the main street being a high status residential avenue. There are also a few blocks of secondary streets occupied by very modest dwellings. But for the most part, landmark antebellum houses of high quality—typically of Greek Revival style—are interspersed with houses of subsequent generations, which show conservative renditions of Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Craftsman/Bungalow, and Ranch styles often incorporating the longstanding local--and regional--preference for broad galleries or porches. Their similarities of scale, materials, and street orientation create an overall ensemble of quiet variety.

In many cases, the antebellum houses built for the leaders of the small nineteenth century community occupied very large sites. In time, their owners subdivided their lots or sold off small portions for additional houses to accommodate growth. In addition, as the town grew, especially

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in response to the Agricultural High School, new houses were built farther out on the roads out of town, extending “tendrils” of development along those informal avenues. Unifying much of the residential areas are immense and gnarled live oak trees and a full palette of typical southern plantings including magnolias, crepe myrtles, wax myrtles, and others.

Especially notable in Raymond are the vestiges of a longstanding tradition of modest houses located throughout the community. No slave quarters are known to survive. Of the many small houses built after the Civil War for black and white workers employed by the railroad, the cotton gin, or in other jobs, relatively few still stand. Several of these were located near places of employment, as for example a row of very small dwellings on Clinton Street near the former cotton gin. At the same time, many other small dwellings were tucked in alongside or behind larger houses or businesses, a pattern that had existed since antebellum days. Among the large yards and open spaces in Raymond, several notable examples of early twentieth century versions of this pattern survive, including some small frame dwellings built to house students at the Agricultural High School, including World War II veterans.

In typical small-town fashion, churches hold prominent positions—often but not always at the edges between the downtown and the predominantly residential areas. On West Main Street just northwest of the courthouse stands the Episcopal Church, while the Methodist church is a few doors farther into the West Main Street residential area. Southeast of the courthouse on East Main Street, the Catholic church occupies a corner site, and on the parallel street, the more recent Baptist church has yet another corner site. Southwest of downtown the Presbyterian church occupies a corner site on Port Gibson Street. The schools that have long been vital to the community are located on East Main Street including the Raymond Elementary School (formerly the High School) and, a few blocks farther southeast—outside the historic district—the Hinds County Community College (formerly the Hinds County Agricultural High School).

ARCHITECTURAL OVERVIEW

The earliest and most imposing architecture in Raymond encompasses its well-known antebellum buildings, which present handsome regional versions of the popular Greek Revival style.

The town’s chief edifice is the Hinds County Courthouse (1857-1859), celebrated as one of the state’s finest Greek Revival public buildings. The rectangular two-story building has stuccoed and scored masonry walls, tall windows at both stories, and towering porticoes of Tuscan order

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on all four sides. It is capped by an open, columned cupola. The bold and simple Greek Revival style embodies the work of the brothers George and Tom Weldon, a famed architectural and contracting firm from the Natchez area who also designed the 1858 Old Warren County Courthouse in Vicksburg, 45 miles east, which is a National Historic Landmark.⁸ The design of the courthouse is credited to Jackson, a slave who worked as a draftsman for the Weldon brothers and also designed the Old Warren County Courthouse. As was true for many antebellum buildings, the workmen were also skilled slaves.⁹

Whether the Weldon brothers or Jackson planned other buildings in town is unknown. In any case, other surviving antebellum buildings continue the boldness and simplicity of the courthouse on a smaller scale. Believed to be the oldest building in town is the circa 1830 Chancery Building (now known as the Keith Press building), a long, two-story structure with its short, two-bay end facing the Town Square. Built of brick laid in Flemish bond, it features handsome stone lintels accentuated by roundel blocks.

In domestic architecture, Raymond has several notable antebellum Greek Revival houses, all one or one and a half stories in height and five bays wide with a central entrance. There are fine examples of the region's "planter cottages" or "galleried cottages" with broad porches typically inset or undercut beneath the main gabled, hipped, or pyramidal roofs and those with pedimented entrance porches. Tall windows and entrances with transoms and sidelights suggest the open, high-ceilinged interiors, which follow center-passage plans. The porch and roof forms introduced in the antebellum era became a favored element through later periods.

Exceptions to the prevalence of the Greek Revival style in antebellum years is the oldest church building in town. St. Mark's Episcopal Church (1845-1855) is an appealing blend of the Greek and Gothic Revival modes in frame, a small rectangular building with pedimented gable front, and its entrance and tall windows topped with pointed arches of Gothic Revival flavor.

In the post-Civil War era, chiefly from about 1880 until about 1900, the town regained a degree of prosperity. While farming was slow to recover, Raymond had a reputation for "good schools, good society, good water," and a nearby mineral springs resort attracted many. During this era, the citizens of Raymond constructed commercial, industrial, and institutional buildings that were

⁸ A Kaleidoscope of History: The Raymond Courthouse

⁹ State Survey Files, Mississippi Department of Archives and History

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generally conservative versions of nationally popular types using mass-produced bricks, millwork, and other elements, which were readily available by rail.

Around the Town Square, in this period and subsequent years, numerous brick commercial structures were erected one or two stories tall with simple corbelled detailing and occasionally metal store fronts or other decoration. One of the larger commercial buildings constructed on the Public Square's was the Merchants and Farmers Bank, a two-story brick building with corbelling located on a prominent corner emphasizing its pivotal location; its original corbelled corner entrance has just been restored, however the second-floor balcony over the entrance has been replaced by a wrap around two-story modern metal frame gallery.

The principal vestige of the railroad is the two-story, Raymond Depot of the late 1880s, a frame structure with vertical board and batten walls evoking the frequent association of the picturesque modes with railroad facilities in the nineteenth century.

Churches of the late 19th century represent a variety of styles, most rendered as modest, rectangular structures with large windows. Especially striking is the Catholic - Church of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary (1885), which despite its late nineteenth century construction takes a simple gable-front, rectangular form with tall, graceful round-arched openings of a type familiar since the early nineteenth century, including the large double-hung windows of clear glass that make the building essentially translucent. The contractor was Russell Patrick of Vicksburg.¹⁰ The Raymond Presbyterian Church (1868 and later) began as a simple gable-fronted frame structure as well, and received Colonial Revival alterations in the twentieth century.

Raymond's residential architecture of the late 19th century shares in the state's widespread adoption of myriad "Victorian" modes—typically built of frame. There are some clear examples of the Italianate and Queen Anne styles, both cottages and larger residences, replete with the period's ornate millwork, varied surfaces, and irregular plans and rooflines. Residential examples of buildings in the Queen Anne style are located at 237 North Oak Street, 235 West Main Street, and 301 West Main Street. Likewise important are smaller and more traditional houses, which combine the familiar galleried cottage form with such up-to-date features as ornate millwork on the gallery or porch, a center gable enlivening the front roofline, or possibly a bay

¹⁰ *Historic Resources Inventory, Hinds County*. Historic Preservation Division, Mississippi Department of Archives and History (Jackson, Miss).

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window, or projecting gabled front bay. The house at 432 East Palestine Street is an example of this configuration. In nearly every house of the era, the local and regional preference for a broad and deep porch continues as part of the comfortable house, large or small.

In the early twentieth century, Raymond experienced a new sense of growth and improvement. Construction of a new water system began in 1903, with the large water tank holding 16,000 gallons, installed high on its iron lattice frame tower at the center of the Town Square as clear evidence of progress. Notable for its tank with a fully rounded bottom (an improvement over flat bottoms), it was among the earliest such tanks built by the Chicago Bridge and Iron Works, a major national builder of water tanks in an era of increasing concern for health and sanitation.¹¹ A telephone system had begun in the 1890s, but service was poor and according to the Hinds County Gazette citizens were complaining bitterly about it.¹² A small telephone exchange building ca. 1935 still stands in near the Square. Automobiles entered daily life and in 1903 an ordinance was passed giving the citizens of Raymond the right to operate cars in the town.¹³ With the addition of cars in Raymond a large, brick "garage" was built in 1925 to repair and possibly display automobiles, also at the Square.

In their early twentieth century buildings, Raymond residents continued along familiar conservative lines while turning to a new vocabulary of national styles, especially the Colonial Revival in its many forms and the less formal Craftsman/bungalow. Both modes fit well into existing customs. Some Colonial Revival houses presented imposing columned porticoes or neo-Georgian formality such as the one at 214 West Main Street. In other cases, citizens built houses generally similar to the galleried cottages of years past, dressing them with simple Colonial Revival colonnades, or building simple rectangular dwellings and adding attached porches with simplified Tuscan or Doric columns, an example of which can be found at 213 West Main Street.

The low-slung, often asymmetrical Craftsman/bungalow with its California origins likewise fit into local expectations, especially the undercut or inset porch that was typical of both the nationally popular Craftsman/bungalow mode and popular in Raymond on houses such as 203 Port Gibson Street, 213 East Main Street, and 217 West Main Street. A few feature bold Craftsman details and strikingly broad gables indicative of full-blown examples of the type.

¹¹ *Historic Resources Inventory, Hinds County*. Historic Preservation Division, Mississippi Department of Archives and History (Jackson, Miss).

¹² A Kaleidoscope of History: Turn of the Century

¹³ A Kaleidoscope of History: Turn of the Century

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Most, however, are more conservative versions distinguished chiefly by characteristic tapered porch posts carrying a deep porch and broad eaves. Some relatively modest frame houses appear to combine elements of the “cottage” and bungalow modes, all sharing the preference for the porch with simple colonnade shading the outdoor living space.

Institutional architecture tended to follow state and national norms in relatively conservative fashion. The early decades of the twentieth century brought construction of new public facilities and replacement of older ones. The Raymond Consolidated School (1939) is a U-plan edifice with modest Art Deco detail, which reflects construction guidelines of the state department of education. The tiny, brick Telephone Exchange Building is utterly plain except for a small canopy over the door with telltale Craftsman angle brackets.

After a near hiatus in construction during the Great Depression and World War II, Raymond entered a period of growth spurred by the expansion of the Agricultural School (now Hinds County Community College) and, especially, the returning veterans who swelled the student population. Housing likewise accommodated the growing demand. In some cases, residents constructed small rental units for students and others on their large lots—a remarkable survival of such small, frame houses stands on Belcher Alley, a back street between Palestine and Port Gibson Streets.

Many citizens, including newcomers and longtime Raymond families, built homes in a variety of nationally popular forms. These included houses infilling among older neighbors, and others in linear developments that extended a few more blocks outward on the roads toward the countryside. From the 1930s into the 1950s, numerous houses embody the type often called “minimal traditional,” with compact floor plans, one and a half stories tall, with restrained detailing suggestive of the Tudor Revival or the Colonial Revival. Some good examples of this type are located at 223 East Main Street, 240 North Oak Street, and 310 East Palestine Street. By the early 1950s, too, Raymond residents were adopting the popular ranch house form. A few of these showed attention to clearly modernist notions. Many more employed the asymmetrical composition and low-slung silhouette of the ranch house rendered with traditional brick and weather boarded surfaces and modest Colonial Revival details. Houses located at 113 Elm Street, 310 Gillespie Street, and 316 Gillespie Street are all constructed in the ranch form. In their scale, materials, setback, conservatism, and informal placement among their older neighbors and beneath the old trees, they are part of a continuum of architecture in Raymond.

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CONCLUSION

The Raymond Historic District represents a unique pattern of development from the start of a community with a courthouse and jail to that of a small rural town that still maintains a dual county seat despite the other county seat being located in Jackson, the capital of Mississippi. Over the years the growth of Raymond varied from the prosperous antebellum period to the less so reconstruction era into the First World War, the Great Depression, and the Second World War, followed by the growth of Raymond after that war. Interestingly buildings still remain in Raymond from all of those periods and present a pattern of development unique to Raymond. The Town Square has remained an active part of the community with the symbol of Raymond, the Water Tower and Tank, in the center ringed by commercial buildings and the extremely significant antebellum Hinds County Courthouse to the northwest. Raymond still retains its rural character and yet has some significant examples of residential architectural styles from Federal to Ranch and most styles in between. Raymond is certainly a unique community to Mississippi and the Raymond Historic District contains the saga of its development visible in the numerous significant historic structures surviving to this day.

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Raymond Historic District

Name of Property

Hinds, Mississippi

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property:

UTM References:	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing	
A	15	743260	3572360	C	15	742360	3571200
B	15	743280	3571230	D	15	743340	3572320

___ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description See continuation sheet.

Boundary Justification: See continuation sheet.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title:	David Preziosi / Executive Director	date:	January 30, 2007
organization:	Mississippi Heritage Trust	telephone:	(601) 354-0200
street & number:	P.O. Box 577	zip code:	39205
city or town:	Jackson	state:	MS

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner(s)

name:		telephone:	
street & number:		zip code:	
city or town:	state:		

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. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description: The district boundaries are delineated on the accompanying map.

Boundary Justification: The district includes a group of contiguous residential, commercial, religious, governmental, and educational buildings that represent the historic and architectural development of Raymond during the period of significance, c.1830-1957.

PHOTOGRAPHS

The following information is the same for all photographs:

- 1.) Raymond Historic District
- 2.) Hinds County, Mississippi
- 3.) David Preziosi, Mississippi Heritage Trust
- 5.) Mississippi Department of Archives and History

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Photo 1 of 20: | 1.) Water Tower and Tank
4.) May, 2005
6.) view to SW |
| Photo 2 of 20: | 1.) 210 East Court Street, N façade and W elevation
4.) June, 2005
6.) view to NNE |
| Photo 3 of 20: | 1.) Raymond Town Hall, 108/110 Courtyard Square, S façade
4.) May, 2005
6.) view to ENE |
| Photo 4 of 20: | 1.) Streetscape, 100 block of Dupree Street
4.) January, 2007
6.) view to WSW |
| Photo 5 of 20: | 1.) 108 Elm Street, S façade
4.) August, 2005
6.) view to SE |

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- Photo 6 of 20:** 1.) Church of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary, 108 East Main Street, N façade and E elevation
4.) June, 2005
6.) view to W
- Photo 7 of 20:** 1.) 106 West Main Street, N façade, E elevation
4.) May, 2005
6.) view to WSW
- Photo 8 of 20:** 1.) 126/128 Main Street, N façade, E elevation
4.) August, 2005
6.) view to WSW
- Photo 9 of 20:** 1.) Hinds County Courthouse and Confederate Monument, 127 West Main Street, S façade, W elevation
4.) January, 2007
6.) view to E
- Photo 10 of 20:** 1.) Streetscape, 200 block of West Main Street
4.) January, 2007
6.) view to N
- Photo 11 of 20:** 1.) 214 West Main Street, N façade and W elevation
4.) May, 2005
6.) view to SW
- Photo 12 of 20:** 1.) 253 West Main Street, S façade and E Elevation
4.) May, 2005
6.) view to ENE
- Photo 13 of 20:** 1.) Porter House, 230 North Oak Street, S facade
4.) January, 2007
6.) view to NW
- Photo 14 of 20:** 1.) 310 East Palestine Street, N façade
4.) August, 2005
6.) view to WSW
- Photo 15 of 20:** 1.) Streetscape, 200 block of Port Gibson Street
4.) January, 2007
6.) view to NNE
- Photo 16 of 20:** 1.) 202 Port Gibson Street, S façade and W elevation
4.) August, 2005
6.) view to N

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- Photo 17 of 20:**
- 1.) Belcher House, 214 Port Gibson Street, N façade
 - 4.) August, 2005
 - 6.) view to ESE
- Photo 18 of 20:**
- 1.) Keith Press Building, 234 Town Square, S façade and E elevation
 - 4.) August, 2005
 - 6.) view to N
- Photo 19 of 20:**
- 1.) Streetscape, Town Square
 - 4.) January, 2007
 - 6.) view to NNE
- Photo 20 of 20:**
- 1.) Streetscape, 200 block Town Square and Courtyard Square
 - 4.) January, 2007
 - 6.) view to NNW