

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	28 AUG 1979
DATE ENTERED	DEC 18 1979

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

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME *Meridian Multiple Resource Area*
 HISTORIC *(Partial Inventory)*

AND/OR COMMON *(Partial Inventory: Historic and*
Historic Resources of Meridian Architectural Properties)

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER _____
 Section 18, Township 6 North, Range 16 East NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN _____ CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT _____
 Meridian _____ VICINITY OF _____

STATE _____ CODE _____ COUNTY _____ CODE _____
 Mississippi _____ Lauderdale _____

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Multiple resource	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME _____
 Multiple Ownership

STREET & NUMBER _____

CITY, TOWN _____ STATE _____
 _____ VICINITY OF _____

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, _____
 OFFICE OF CHANCERY CLERK
 REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. _____
 LAUDERDALE COUNTY COURTHOUSE

STREET & NUMBER _____
 500 21st Avenue

CITY, TOWN _____ STATE _____
 Meridian Mississippi 39301

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE _____
 Statewide Survey of Historic Sites

DATE _____
 October-December, 1978 FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS _____
 Mississippi Department of Archives and History

CITY, TOWN _____ STATE _____
 Jackson Mississippi 39205

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PAGE 1

4 - OWNER OF PROPERTY

1. Atlas Budget Service, Inc.
405 25th Avenue
Meridian, MS 39301
2. Mr. Ed Barham
3005 28th Street
Meridian, MS 39301
3. Mr. James W. Barham
5814 19th Avenue
Meridian, MS 39301
4. Ms. Mavis Watts Barham
3005 28th Street
Meridian, MS 39301
5. Mr. Willie E. Beal et al
2019 24th Street
Meridian, MS 39301
6. Ms. Rosana C. R. Boles et ux
2500 5th Street
Meridian, MS 39301
7. Mrs. E. C. & N. D. Brookshire et al
2431 24th Street
Meridian, MS 39301
8. Brookshire Ice Cream Co., Inc.
512 24th Avenue
Meridian, MS 39301
9. Dr. Med Scott Brown
1302 21st Avenue
Meridian, MS 39301
10. Mr. George L. Browning
2800 27th Street
Meridian, MS 39301
11. Mr. Henry Burwell (Estate)
c/o Mrs. Goldie Brewer Burwell
Route 9, Box 422
Meridian, MS 39301
12. Ms. Joan Ascher Cahn, Trustee et al
P. O. Box 2087
Meridian, MS 39301
13. Mr. Gilbert E. Carmichael
2118 Front Street
Meridian, MS 39301
14. Mr. T. C. Carter (post #21)
2212-2214 4th Street
Meridian, MS 39301
15. Central Warehouse & Manufacturing
Company
2301 2nd Street
Meridian, MS 39301
16. Mr. George Merritt
Chess Cleaners, Inc.
4704 11th Place
Meridian, MS 39301
17. Christian Benevolent Association
409 25th Avenue
Meridian, MS 39301
18. City of Meridian
P. O. Box 1430
Meridian, MS 39301
19. Clark Manufacturing Company
c/o L. L. McAllister
4384 18th Avenue
Meridian, MS 39301

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4 - OWNER OF PROPERTY

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 20. L. H. Conard Furniture Co., Inc.
2209 Front Street
Meridian, MS 39301 | 30. Mr. Saul Feinstein
2106 28th Avenue
Meridian, MS 39301 |
| 21. Corr Williams Specialty Co.
2223 Front Street
Meridian, MS 39301 | 31. Mr. A. L. Fielder
3408 11th Street
Meridian, MS 39301 |
| 22. Cowloon Corporation
P. O. Box 965
Meridian, MS 39301 | 32. Mr. B. M. Flaherty
2214 2nd Street
Meridian, MS 39301 |
| 23. Mrs. J. E. Cross
c/o M & F Bank
406 22nd Avenue
Meridian, MS 39301 | 33. Mr. James Rosner Flanagan et ux
P. O. Box 1546
Meridian, MS 39301 |
| 24. Mr. Samir H. Dabit
2301 5th Street
Meridian, MS 39301 | 34. Ms. Rhea Faye Fruhman
7505 Carpenter Freeway
Dallas, TX 75247 |
| 25. Mr. H. E. Damon
1627 23rd Avenue
Meridian, MS 39301 | 35. G/K Properties, Inc.
730 5th Avenue
New York, NY 10019 |
| 26. Mr. Sam Louis Davidson
4856 15th Avenue
Meridian, MS 39301 | 36. Mr. Riley M. Garrett, Sr.
2308 Front Street
Meridian, MS 39301 |
| 27. Downtown Club
212 22nd Avenue
Meridian, MS 39301 | 37. Ms. Marie Holmes Gaston
3811 23rd Avenue
Meridian, MS 39301 |
| 28. Mrs. Bessie Dravin
3432 23rd Avenue
Meridian, MS 39301 | 38. General Supply & Machine Company
208 19th Avenue
Meridian, MS 39301 |
| 29. Mr. A. H. Evans et al
511 23rd Avenue
Meridian, MS 39301 | 39. Gower Printing Company
P. O. Box 1150
Meridian, MS 39301 |

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4 - OWNER OF PROPERTY

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 40. Mr. Lloyd J. Halford
2908 Harris
Meridian, MS 39301 | 50. Mr. E. P. Johnson et al
2241 Poplar Springs Drive
Meridian, MS 39301 |
| 41. Mr. Lou E. Whitlock
812 47th Avenue
Meridian, MS 39301 | 51. King Loan Service, Inc.
406 23rd Avenue
Meridian, MS 39301 |
| 42. Mr. Enoch Harrison, Jr.
P. O. Box 270
Meridian, MS 39301 | 52. Mrs. Lillian A. Klein
2514 10th Street
Meridian, MS 39301 |
| 43. Mr. George C. Harrison
2404 4th Street
Meridian, MS 39301 | 53. Mr. William Kleinfeldt
5801 16th Street
Meridian, MS 39301 |
| 44. Mr. Gary Hartness et ux
2208 4th Street
Meridian, MS 39301 | 54. Lauderdale Vendors, Inc.
2323 2nd Street
Meridian, MS 39301 |
| 45. Mr. Harold H. Hawkins
211 19th Avenue
Meridian, MS 39301 | 55. Lott Furniture Company
2214 2nd Street
Meridian, MS 39301 |
| 46. Ms. Ruby Hennessee
200 22nd Avenue
Meridian, MS 39301 | 56. Mr. Sam Louis
2109 Front Street
Meridian, MS 39301 |
| 47. Ms. Alberta Hodges
1100 30th Avenue
Meridian, MS 39301 | 57. Mr. Bert Love
1100 Ridgeview Circle
Meridian, MS 39301 |
| 48. F. A. Hulett & Son
2227 Front Street
Meridian, MS 39301 | 58. Mr. David C. Majure
427 Windover Circle
Meridian, MS 39301 |
| 49. Ms. Angela M. Jackson
1803 5th Street
Meridian, MS 39301 | 59. Marks Rothenberg & Company
P. O. Box 5247
Meridian, MS 39301 |

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- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 60. Ms. Catherine C. Martin
2300 4th Street
Meridian, MS 39301 | 70. Mrs. Vontice P. Newell et al
P. O. Box 2143
Meridian, MS 39301 |
| 61. Mrs. Betty S. McInnis
Route 4
Meridian, MS 39301 | 71. Mr. George J. Newton, Jr.
1506 43rd Street
Meridian, MS 39301 |
| 62. Mr. T. V. McElmore, Jr. (Estate)
2311 Front Street
Meridian, MS 39301 | 72. Mr. A. V. Norris
2600 6th Street
Meridian, MS 39301 |
| 63. Meridian Terminal Company
1901 Front Street
Meridian, MS 39301 | 73. Mr. Adolph J. Orkin, Jr.
3023 N. State Street
Jackson, MS 39216 |
| 64. Mr. A. M. Merrell, Sr. et al
437 Windover Circle
Meridian, MS 39301 | 74. Mrs. E. Pappenheimer
c/o Mrs. J. M. Schilling
2720 Poplar Springs Drive
Meridian, MS 39301 |
| 65. Mr. Bob Merson et al
5410 17th Avenue
Meridian, MS 39301 | 75. Mr. J. H. Parker et al
1644 32nd Street
Meridian, MS 39301 |
| 66. Mr. Joe Meyer
c/o Harold Meyer
1928 24th Avenue
Meridian, MS 39301 | 76. Ms. Velma D. Parker
2108 Front Street
Meridian, MS 39301 |
| 67. Mr. J. T. Montgomery
4675 Juniper Lane
Palm Beach Gardens, Florida 33410 | 77. Dr. O. D. Polk
1101 30th Avenue
Meridian, MS 39301 |
| 68. Mr. S. H. Mooney
910 24th Avenue
Meridian, MS 39301 | 78. Mrs. Dora Potasnic
1906 26th Avenue
Meridian, MS 39301 |
| 69. Newell Paper Company
2506 2nd Street
Meridian, MS 39301 | 79. Mr. Ben A. Quintana
2300 Front Street
Meridian, MS 39301 |

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DEC 18 1975

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4 - OWNER OF PROPERTY

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 80. Mr. George Ramia et ux
Marion Russell Road
Meridian, MS 39301 | 90. Mr. G. Frank Sims
1327 34th Avenue
Meridian, MS 39301 |
| 81. Mr. William Ready
P. O. Box 927
Meridian, MS 39301 | 91. Mr. Bennie D. Smith et ux
3122 Parkway Blvd.
Meridian, MS 39301 |
| 82. Mr. S. M. and John D. Roberts
519 25th Avenue
Meridian, MS 39301 | 92. Mrs. Edith Y. Smith
2778 Ridgewood Road
Atlanta, GA 30327 |
| 83. Mr. Kurt A. Rose
8017 Esterbrooke Drive
Nashville, TN 37221 | 93. Mrs. Viney Spells Smith
c/o Annie Lee Hodges
3210 11th Street
Meridian, MS 39301 |
| 84. Mr. M. H. Rosenbaum
P. O. Box 2087
Meridian, MS 39301 | 94. Soulé Steam Feed Works
402 19th Avenue
Meridian, MS 39301 |
| 85. Mr. S. A. Rosenbaum et al
P. O. Box 2087
Meridian, MS 39301 | 95. Southern Hotel Realty Corp.
c/o Bob Hall
2217 6th Street
Meridian, MS 39301 |
| 86. Mr. Jacob L. Rothstein
2425 Beach Street
Bakersfield, CA 93301 | 96. Southern Land & Investment Co. Inc.
c/o St. Louis Tank Company
19 22nd Avenue
Meridian, MS 39301 |
| 87. Mr. A. L. Royal
P. O. Box 391
Meridian, MS 39301 | 97. Mr. J. E. Stack, Jr.
Citizens National Bank Building
Meridian, MS 39301 |
| 88. Ms. Helen P. Shapiro
1906 26th Avenue
Meridian, MS 39301 | 98. Mr. Anest Spirson
2202 2nd Street
Meridian, MS 39301 |
| 89. Mr. Mack Currie et ux
405 25th Avenue
Meridian, MS 39301 | |

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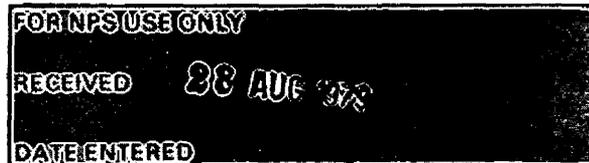
PAGE 6

4 - OWNER OF PROPERTY

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 99. Mr. Spiro Spirson
2202 2nd Street
Meridian, MS 39301 | 109. Mr. E. F. Young, Jr.
Manufacturing Company
500 25th Avenue
Meridian, MS 39301 |
| 100. Mr. J. S. Sutter
Route 6
Meridian, MS 39301 | 110. Ms. Velma E. Young
500 25th Avenue
Meridian, MS 39301 |
| 101. T & R Inc.
P. O. Box 1636
Meridian, MS 39301 | 111. Gulf, Mobile & Ohio
Railroad Company
20 22nd Avenue
Meridian, MS 39301 |
| 102. Mr. H. D. and Dewane Temple
4916 15th Place
Meridian, MS 39301 | 112. Mr. M. D. Williams
2101 29th Avenue
Meridian, MS 39301 |
| 103. Ms. Lottie Thigpen
309 S. 4th Avenue
Laurel, MS 39440 | 113. Lauderdale County
500 21st Avenue
Meridian, MS 39301 |
| 104. Mr. Frank E. Tillman et ux
P. O. Box 1929
Meridian, MS 39301 | 114. Mr. Henry Loeb
3643 Poplar Springs Drive
Meridian, MS 39301 |
| 105. Mr. Eugene Clint Vinson
P. O. Box 1929
Meridian, MS 39301 | 115. Loeb, Steel & Loeb
3643 Poplar Springs Drive
Meridian, MS 39301 |
| 106. Mr. Flynt Vinson et al
P. O. Box 1929
Meridian, MS 39301 | 116. Dement Investment Company
P. O. Box 1111
Meridian, MS 39301 |
| 107. Mr. Thomas E. McWilliams
Weidmann's Restaurant
Meridian, MS 39301 | 117. Mr. M. A. Pigford
818 22nd Avenue
Meridian, MS 39301 |
| 108. Mr. L. Wigransky (Estate)
c/o Mr. Richard George
First United Bank
P. O. Box 991
Meridian, MS 39301 | 118. Greater Mississippi Life
Insurance Company
P. O. Box 2222
Meridian, MS 39301 |

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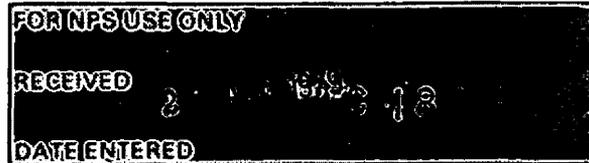
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4 - OWNER OF PROPERTY

119. Mr. C. Lamar Robinson
Room 210
801 22nd Avenue
Meridian, MS 39301
120. First United Bank of
Mississippi
719 23rd Avenue
Meridian, MS 39301
121. Hamasa Building Association
2309 9th Street
Meridian, MS 39301
122. City of Meridian
P. O. Box 1430
Meridian, MS 39301
123. City of Meridian
P. O. Box 1430
Meridian, MS 39301 *R*
124. Catholic Diocese of Jackson
237 East Amite
Jackson, MS 39201
125. Dr. W. F. Skaggs, President
First Presbyterian Church of
Meridian, Inc.
911 23rd Avenue
Meridian, MS 39301
126. Meridian Masonic Title Holding
Company
P. O. Box 1401
Meridian, MS 39301
127. Meridian Municipal Separate
School District
1015 25th Avenue
Meridian, MS 39301
128. City of Meridian *R*
P. O. Box 1430
Meridian, MS 39301
129. Ms. Hilda Woodward Green
1017 22nd Avenue
Meridian, MS 39301
130. Mrs. Marie Crawford
1200 22nd Avenue
Meridian, MS 39301
131. Dr. M. Crawford
1208 22nd Avenue
Meridian, MS 39301
132. T. J. Wilson Masonic Lodge
#113
1220 26th Avenue
Meridian, MS 39301
133. St. Paul United Methodist
Church
2705 13th Street
Meridian, MS 39301
134. Col. Lawrence M. Dudley, Sr.
1101 29th Avenue
Meridian, MS 39301
135. Ms. Kate Dial Sanford
1003 30th Avenue
Meridian, MS 39301
136. Dixie Oil Co. of Alabama, Inc.
2918 5th Street
Meridian, MS 39301

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Properties Included in the
Meridian Multiple Resource Nomination
as Individual Nominations

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ✓ Gulf, Mobile & Ohio Freight Depot (139)
20-22nd Avenue
Meridian, Mississippi | ✓ Niolon Building (148)
718-23rd Avenue
Meridian, Mississippi |
| ✓ Union Hotel (140)
2000 Front Street
Meridian, Mississippi | ✓ Temple Theater (149)
2318-8th Street
Meridian, Mississippi |
| ✓ Lamar Hotel (141)
410-21st Avenue
Meridian, Mississippi | ✓ Municipal Building (150)
601-24th Avenue
Meridian, Mississippi |
| ✓ Meyer-Loeb Building (142)
2100-4th Street
Meridian, Mississippi | ✓ Meridian Museum of Art (151)
628-25th Avenue
Meridian, Mississippi |
| ✓ Alex Loeb Inc. (143)
2115-5th Street
Meridian, Mississippi | ✓ St. Patrick Catholic Church (152)
2614 Davis Street
Meridian, Mississippi |
| ✓ Dement Printing Co. (144)
2002-6th Street
Meridian, Mississippi | ✓ First Presbyterian Church of
Meridian Inc. (153)
911-23rd Avenue
Meridian, Mississippi |
| ✓ Pigford Building (145)
818-22nd Avenue
Meridian, Mississippi | ✓ Scottish Rite Cathedral (154)
1101-23rd Avenue
Meridian, Mississippi |
| ✓ Threefoot Building (146)
601-22nd Avenue
Meridian, Mississippi | ✓ Stevenson Primary School (155)
1015-25th Avenue
Meridian, Mississippi |
| ✓ Suttle Building (147)
801-22nd Avenue
Meridian, Mississippi | ✓ McLemore Cemetery (156)
601-16th Avenue
Meridian, Mississippi |

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-
- √ Dabney-Green House (157)
1017-22nd Avenue
Meridian, Mississippi

 - √ Cahn-Crawford House (158)
1200-22nd Avenue
Meridian, Mississippi

 - √ Porter-Crawford House (159)
1208-22nd Avenue
Meridian, Mississippi

 - √ The Masonic Temple (160)
1220-26th Avenue
Meridian, Mississippi

 - √ Carnegie Branch Library (161)
2721-13th Street
Meridian, Mississippi

 - √ Elson-Dudley House (162)
1101-29th Avenue
Meridian, Mississippi

 - √ Dial House (163)
1003-30th Avenue
Meridian, Mississippi

 - √ Dixie Gas Station (164)
2902-5th Street
Meridian, Mississippi

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Meridian, Mississippi, is located in the state's most extensive upland, the north-central hills region. The city's multiple resource area has its northern boundary along a ridge which slopes gently down to the southern boundary in the valley through which runs Sowashee Creek, and consists of the square mile included in the January, 1860, village incorporation of Meridian. The area contains a collection of building styles representative of the period from the post-Civil War boom through the early decades of the twentieth century.

The early central business district developed in the blocks parallel to the railroad tracks running east-west, and grew northward. Within this area, blocks are rectangular and streets are wide, but no open spaces or parks were included in the original design. Immediately outside the urban core are triangular and odd-shaped blocks. This irregular pattern is the apparent result of the intersection of the plans of two rival founding fathers.

Almost every architectural style of the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century, from Italianate row buildings to an Art Deco skyscraper, is found within the area of historic Meridian, which contains approximately 160 commercial, civic, residential, and ecclesiastical buildings. The differences between the buildings in the districts and those outside make for an interesting comparison. The compact, cohesive quality of the consecutive district storefronts contrasts with the isolation of the more monumental individual structures, generally designed by architects and expressing a particular style or eclectic use of the classical vocabulary. These individual buildings, constructed at a time when the community was well established, have also enjoyed more attention than those in the business district, which are now largely vacant and neglected.

Within the multiple resource square mile, 82% of the buildings serve (or have served) commercial purposes. Other present uses include industrial (8%), residential (3.5%), government (2.5%), religious (2%), and museum, education, and entertainment (2%).

The survey of this area was conducted during the fall of 1978 by Jody Cook, architectural historian, Mississippi Department of Archives and History. The square mile of the 1860 incorporation limits was inspected for architectural and historical properties.

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7 - DESCRIPTION

MERIDIAN URBAN CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT

The Meridian Urban Center Historic District, located in a valley between rolling hills, follows railroad tracks running along the valley's northern edge. The thirteen-block area, occupying approximately 23 acres, is comprised of 126 structures, principally commercial Italianate row buildings.

Boundaries of the district correspond closely with those of the fire district created in 1872. At that time 25th Avenue was the principal north-south axis, and streets paralleling the tracks, Front, 4th, and 5th, were beginning to develop. The buildings within the long rows of these streets are sympathetic to their neighboring buildings in style, scale, materials, and roof lines, particularly in the blocks closest to the tracks. This cohesiveness creates a distinctly urban sense of place and a definite city center that is rare in a state of rural towns. Such a profusion of row buildings is even more remarkable considering the large pivotal structures of Italianate (no. 55), Second Empire (no. 44), Renaissance Revival (no. 49), and High Victorian Gothic (nos. 59, 64) styles found on focal corners through out the district.

Within the district are but eight intrusions, and the detracton of three of these is mitigated by their locations along the district's edges. Many of the structures have altered first floors, but removal of applied metal screens would restore facade integrity. Revitalization is the district's pressing need. A great number of the buildings are either vacant or being used as warehouses, and deterioration from neglect will soon be a serious problem. One building has already been rehabilitated, and work is in progress and planned for several others.

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7 - DESCRIPTION

Buildings Contributing to the Character of the District

1. The Meridian Hotel (2119 Front St.) 1907. Five-story, twelve-by-seven-bay brick building with two-story rear wing. Projecting metal cornice between first and second floors. String courses between upper floors. Entablature has plain frieze; overhanging metal cornice with brackets.
2. 102-22nd. Ave. Ca. 1885. Two-story, three-bay brick with tan paint in short row. Upper bays slightly recessed between pilaster strips; short parapet with projecting brick denticulated courses at cornice.
3. 100-22nd. Ave. Ca. 1885. Two-story, three-bay brick with tan paint at end of short row. Segmental-arch brick dripstones over enclosed windows connect with corbeled impost course. Inset brick panel in frieze with corbeled vertical side panels; stepped parapet on south facade.
4. 2201 Front St. Ca. 1925. Three-story red-brick, six bays by thirteen. Brick pilaster strips define bays, which contain paired windows. Stone flat arches over third-floor windows; frieze area painted black.
5. F. A. Hulett and Son (2227 Front St.) Ca. 1926. Five-story brick row building; front facade painted green. Three bays contain triple windows between pilaster strips, which are topped by battlementlike caps and connected by parapet walls. First-floor canopy has pressed tin ceiling.
6. 2305 Front St. Ca. 1900, 1906. Two-story brick row building with flat roof. Four bays slightly recessed between pilaster strips, which support frieze with painted stretchers forming diamond patterns. Buildings in this part of the block were rebuilt after 1906 tornado.
7. 2309 Front St. Ca. 1898, 1906. Three-story brick row with flat roof. Upper floors have three segmental-arch bays; projecting course repeats the window arches. Center bays are wider than exterior bays and originally contained paired double-hung windows.
8. Tom Lyle Grocery Co. (2311 Front St.) Ca. 1895, 1906. Three-story brick row building. Two bays, slightly recessed between pilaster strips with raised brick panels. Each bay contains paired center windows flanked by single windows, all windows having stone lintels with incised keystones.
9. Tom Lyle Grocery Grocery Co. (2315 Front St.) 1899, 1906. Three-story brick row building with flat roof. Wide pilaster strips frame slightly recessed bays. End pilasters are quoined. Entrance bays defined by fluted pilasters; original sign board visible below paint.

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10. 2323 Front St. Ca. 1906. Two-story brick row building with stuccoed facade. Three bays at second-floor level, small center bay projects slightly. All windows are segmentally arched. Large stylized dentils and molded cornice in the entablature.
11. Armour and Co. (2327 Front St.). 1892. Outstanding district building, three-story brick with stuccoed facade. Three bays, center bay smaller and emphasized by framing engaged columns which rise to support bracketed cornice and pediment in parapet. Exterior rusticated piers and paneled cast-iron columns on the ground floor; second floor bays have segmental-arch windows framed by pilasters with stepped capitals. Third-floor windows are round arches supported on pilasters.
12. 2329 Front St. Ca. 1900. Two-story, three-bay brick row building, front facade stuccoed and scored. String course between floors; tall frieze with raised brick panels.
13. 2100 Front St. Ca. 1908. One-story corner building, brick common bond painted white. Parapet has long steps on side facade.
14. 2102-2104 Front St. Ca. 1908. Two-story brick row building, first floor modified and concealed by awning. Three bays at second floor have paired six-over-one windows with stone lintels. Simple brick denticulated cornice.
15. 2106 Front St. Ca. 1908. Two-story row building, brick common bond. Almost identical to preceding building (14), but without stone lintels over second floor bays.
16. 2108 Front St. Ca. 1908. Two-story brick row, facade painted green. Two second-floor bays contain paired one-over-one windows resting on projecting brick sills.
17. 2112 Front St. Ca. 1908. One-story brick row, inset brick panel frieze. "Colonial Grocery Co." visible on short parapet. Rear elevation has three segmental-arch bays.
18. 2114 Front St. Ca. 1908. One-story brick row, recessed center door flanked by windows with paneled aprons. Entablature obscured by applied metal facade supporting awning.
19. 2116 Front St. Ca. 1908. Front facade identical to 18. Rear alley elevation has tall segmental arch flanked by paired segmental-arch windows.

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20. 2118 Front St. Ca. 1880. Two-story brick row building painted in horizontal strips (brown, white and red brick). Elongated pedimentlike treatment above double-leaf entrance with five-bay transom. Second floor has five segmental-arch bays with brick impost and archivolt trim. Tall decorative corbeled parapet, stepped on side facade.
21. 200-22nd Ave. Ca. 1870. Two-story corner building, stuccoed-and-scored brick. Eight bays over four on front facade, six over three on side elevation. Second-floor windows are one-over-one in round arches with hoodmolds and label stops. Simple architrave, plain frieze, molded cornice.
22. Grand Avenue Hotel (201-22nd Ave.). Ca. 1907. Three-story brick corner building; stuccoed and scored. Five bays by seven, although originally six bays by eight. All windows rest on projecting sills and have cornices supported by consoles. Architrave-cornice below parapet, stepped on Front St. facade. Remarkable interior features include pressed tin walls and ceilings throughout upper floors, and an open-string staircase with elaborately turned balusters (from the 1907 remodeling).
23. 2206 Front St. Ca. 1870. Two-story brick row painted gold, low gable roof concealed by parapet. Three lower bays are round arched with archivolts, upper bays are segmental arches with pronounced archivolt trim connected to molded impost course. Corbel tables in frieze.
24. 2208 Front St. Ca. 1870. Two-story, four-bay brick row, first floor stuccoed and scored. Lower bays are round arches (one remaining fanlight) arcaded on cast-iron columns in antis. Brick quoins and pilaster strips frame upper segmental-arch bays, which have decorated stone hoodmolds with keystones and label stops. Battlemented parapet now filled with concrete.
25. Marks, Lichtenstein & Co. (2210-2212 Front St.). Ca. 1875. Two-story brick row; eight flat-arch bays on second level; ground-floor bays originally segmental arches carried on cast-iron columns. Stylized brick pilasters between upper bays originally supported stone hoodmolds, which coupled the interior windows. Flat-roofed entrance porch with balustrade, cornice with paired brackets, and hipped roof with balustraded deck were additional original features no longer extant.
26. 2214 Front St. Ca. 1870. Two-story, four-bay brick row, very similar to 24. Upper windows are segmentally arched with molded brick hoodmolds and label stops. Corbel tables in entablature.

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27. 2216-2218 Front St. Ca. 1870. Three-story brick row with brick veneer facade. 1960s fire damaged facade and necessitated the replacement. Added third floor disrupts uniform cornice height of the block. Photographic evidence reveals two buildings at this location.
28. Charles Silverstein & Co., Jewelers (2222 Front St.). Ca. 1875. Two-story brick corner building, stuccoed and scored, painted water table. Front elevation shows five bays over three, side facade nine bays over nine, all segmentally arched. Lower bays now enclosed, but corbeled archivolt trim and molded impost course remains and is repeated above second-floor windows. Architrave-cornice between floors; overhanging cornice with a few remaining brackets topped by battlemented parapet.
29. European House (2300 Front St.). Ca. 1870. Two-story corner row building, brick common bond. Three bays by eight; projecting headers form dripstones over segmental arches, now enclosed by louvered shutters. Molded belt course, corbeled parapet with battlement like chimneys. Sandblasted and rehabilitated.
30. 2302 Front St. Ca. 1870. Two-story row, brick common bond painted white. First floor altered, three segmental-arch windows with shutters above. Belt course at architrave level; corbeled cornice.
31. 2304 Front St. Ca. 1870. Unusual two-story, two-bay row building with stuccoed facade. Transom above altered entrance, two upper segmental-arch windows, and slightly projecting cornice are remaining features.
32. 2306 Front St. Ca. 1870. Two-story, three-bay row building with stuccoed facade. Piers between first-floor bays; cornice continued from adjoining building (31).
33. 2308 Front St. Ca. 1870. Two-story, four-bay brick row; upper floor brick veneer. Projecting cornice with dentils separates first and second floors.
34. Chalk's Sewing Machine Depot (2310 Front St.). Ca. 1870. Two-story three-bay brick row building, facade stuccoed. Double-leaf entrance doors have bottom-raised panels and are framed by fluted cast-iron pilasters. Three round-arch upper bays filled with concrete. Belt course; projecting cornice with dentils.

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35. 2312-2314 Front St. Ca. 1870. Two-story five-bay brick row, stuccoed and scored. Lower bays divided by piers, which carry semicircular arches with archivolts, keystones, and label stops. Belt course and entablature continued from adjoining building (34).
36. 2316-2318 Front St. Ca. 1870. Two-story three-bay brick row. Entablature between first and second floors has projecting cornice with dentils supported by brick-paneled pilaster strips. Coupled windows with stone lintels in upper bays. Raised brick panels in frieze; corbeled cornice.
37. Meridian Star Printing House (2320 Front St.). Ca. 1875. Two-story, four-bay brick row. Exterior first floor bays are semicircular arches with archivolts, keystones, and label stops, and contain large fanlighted windows with paneled aprons. Slightly projecting flat arch center bay creates unusual entrance as it is topped by two incomplete archivolts.
38. A. Gressett Music House (2322 Front St.). Ca. 1875. Two-story four-bay row building with stuccoed facade. Metal awning support hides lower bays, which are all round arched. Center bays are taller and semicircular with fanlights. Large stylized dentils in entablature; molded cornice.
39. 2324 Front St. Ca. 1870. Two-story four-bay brick row building, painted white. All bays are round arched and have hoodmolds with keystones and label stops. Decorative brick work includes quoining on second floor, inset frieze panels, and corbeled architrave and cornice.
40. 2326 Front St. Ca. 1870. Two-story three-bay brick row building. First floor severely altered. Three second-floor bays have flat-topped arches and are separated by pilaster strips, which support entablature with corbel tables.
41. 2328 Front St. Ca. 1870. Two-story three-bay brick with stuccoed facade. Semicircular lower bays with fanlights; upper bays have flat-topped arches. Belt course supports pilasters with stepped caps, which frame each bay and rise through corbel-tabled entablature.
42. 2330 Front St. Ca. 1870. Very similar to 41. Ground floor bays were originally segmental arches, second-floor center bay has coupled windows.
43. 2332-2334 Front St. Ca. 1870. Two-story brick, painted white, at corner of the row. First floor severely altered. Three bays by eight at second floor; segmental arches all enclosed. Quoined sides; giant stylized corbel tables in frieze.

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44. Baum Block (2500 Front St.). 1882. Impressive focal building of the district. 1906 tornado destroyed original mansard roof; overall design marred by its flat-roofed third floor replacement. Brick, painted white, five bays by six. Narrow center bay on front facade flanked by progressively larger bays with segmental-arch fenestration. Outstanding features include freestanding cast-iron columns, decorated stone hoodmolds, and full entablature with paneled frieze and bracketed cornice with dentils between first and second floors.
45. Weidmann's (208-210 - 22nd Ave.). Ca. 1880. Two-story brick row building with applied "Bavarian" facade, ca. 1965. 1888 directory illustrates two buildings at this location, each with four bays.
46. St. Elmo Hotel (212-22nd Ave.). Ca. 1880. Two-story brick row with stuccoed facade. Originally three bays by eight; front facade now incorporates an undercut gallery supported by square cast-iron columns. Adapted for banking purposes ca. 1970; stucco hoodmolds with label stops are remaining details.
47. 213-22nd Ave. Ca. 1875. Two-story brick with flat roof, originally rear wing of hotel (22). Modern alterations include plate-glass windows on 22nd Ave. facade and a metal screen, which hides entire second floor.
48. 2205-4th St. Ca. 1910. Three-story brick building connected with 47. Remaining details visible over metal screen are giant pilasters which frame three segmental-arch bays (now enclosed), and have consoles, enriched with acanthus leaves, serving as keystones.
49. Masonic Temple Building (2215-2225 - 4th St.). 1901. Important focal building of the district. Three-story brick corner, fifteen bays by seven. Five bays at each end project slightly; rusticated quoined piers frame first and fifth bays. Southwest third of ground floor, which includes side elevation, is arcaded, stuccoed, and scored. Round arches with hoodmolds and keystones rise through upper floors and are framed by Corinthian pilasters; central section arcaded on pilasters. Entablature frieze decorated with festoons (some missing); overhanging bracketed cornice; parapet originally balustraded.
50. Southern Bank Building (2301-4th St.). 1901. Two-story brick corner with flat roof; stuccoed and scored. Originally nine bays by eight; five bays by seven remain. Corner of building, originally supported by a Tuscan column, has been cut back to form angled entrance. Nine-bay side facade originally arcaded on piers; one remaining arch.

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51. 2305-2307 - 4th St. Ca. 1885. Two-story four-bay brick row building; second floor stuccoed. Recessed central entrance has center cast-iron column, paneled pilasters at second and fourth bays.
52. 2309-4th St. Ca. 1885. Two-story two-bay brick row; first floor stuccoed and scored, second floor plastered. Bracketed cornice between floors. Upper floor altered; peculiar bay window does not project beyond the facade.
53. Meridian National Bank, Meridian Board of Trade (2311-4th St.). Ca. 1882. Ca. 1910. Classic Revival facade applied to earlier Italianate bank building. Three-story three-bay stuccoed brick. Corner piers support classical entablature with triglyphs and projecting cornice between first and second floors. Corinthian pilasters between upper bays. Paired corner brackets support overhanging denticulated cornice topped by parapet.
54. 2315-2317 - 4th St. Ca. 1885. Three two-story brick row building facades having been combined into one continuous concrete facade.
55. 2319-4th St. Ca. 1900. Two-story brick row, painted green. Four irregularly spaced bays; second floor flat-arch windows rest on projecting sills; short pedimented parapet.
56. 2325-4th St. Ca. 1890. Two-story three-bay brick row with flat roof. Central recessed entrance, framed by turned cast-iron columns in antis, has pressed tin ceiling. Raised brick panel in frieze; corbel tables below short parapet.
57. 2327-2329 - 4th St. Ca. 1885. Two-story three-bay row building; brick common bond painted silver. First floor altered; three segmental-arch windows on second floor. Entablature has projecting stretcher course and short corbel tables.
58. 2331-2333 - 4th St. Ca. 1880. Ca. 1930. Two-story brick corner building, six bays by six. Brick veneer on earlier three-story building. Corner piers with stepped capitals and pilasters support entablature with projecting cornice and paired brackets between first and second floors.
59. Dumont Building (401-22nd Ave.). 1889. Important pivotal district structure. High Victorian Gothic corner building with lantern-and-dome tower. Three-story brick with parapet, nine bays by three. Front facade has slightly projecting off-center pavilion crowned by flat-topped gable, which projects above the parapet. Side facade bays surmounted by pinnacled pediment. Coat of gray paint hides any decorative constructional color.

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60. 2202-4th St. Ca. 1900. Three-story two-bay brick row; parapeted sides conceal roof line. First floor altered. Triple double-hung windows in upper bays framed by Corinthian pilasters, which carry entablature with garland and wreath frieze and overhanging denticulated cornice.
61. 2206-4th St. Ca. 1880. Two-story three bay brick row with flat roof. Ground floor altered. Projecting cornice between floors is uniform throughout this half of the block. Second floor windows are round arched and double hung with wooden louvered shutters.
62. 2208-4th St. Ca. 1880. Two-story three-bay brick row; first floor altered below transom. Second floor windows set in segmental arches. Brick panels and corbel tables in entablature.
63. Citizens Bank Building (2212-2214 - 4th St.). 1901. One of the more remarkable district buildings. Two-story brick with parapet. Applied metal facade on ground floor conceals elliptical and round-arch entrances of rusticated rock-faced ashlar. Coupled flat-arch windows with decorated labels in second floor exterior bays; four round-arch windows in center bay arcaded on pilasters. Full entablature with projecting denticulated cornice.
64. Meyerblock (406-23rd Ave.). 1889. Outstanding High Victorian Gothic corner building. Seven bays by two with angled corner entrance bay with round arch. Square clock tower originally had hipped roof with deck, as did projecting end pavilion on 23rd Ave. facade. Constructional color employed through brickwork and architectural terra-cotta.
65. Brookshire Building (401-23rd Ave.). 1870. Two-story brick corner with stuccoed facade. Originally an outstanding Italianate photo gallery and office building that was a pivotal structure in the early central business district. Segmental-arch bays, bracketed overhanging cornice, and corner pavilion with skylight are features now hidden behind the stuccoed overcoat.
66. 2306-4th St. Ca. 1880. Two-story brick row with flat roof. Center entrance; brick veneer facade.
67. 2310-4th St. Ca. 1880. Two-story three-bay brick row with parapet, painted green. Exterior bays framed by pilasters with stepped capitals, which rise through both levels to support overhanging denticulated cornice. Entablature curves to form round arch over center bay as does balustraded parapet.

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68. 2207-5th St. Ca. 1900. Two-story brick row building. Plate-glass storefront; second floor has plain stuccoed facade.
69. 2209-5th St. Ca. 1900. Two-story brick row; recessed center entrance. Second floor has stuccoed overcoat with pedimented parapet.
70. Rosenbaum Building (2213-2219 - 5th St.). 1900. Impressive focal district building; occupied one-fourth of the block. Three-story brick; nine bays by five. Ground floor facades altered for storefronts; rusticated, rock-faced ashlar remains in various locations. Stone course between first and second floors supports pilaster strips which frame each bay and rise through upper floors and parapet to the cornice. Pilasters separate second-floor flat-arch windows; round arch third-floor windows are arcaded on pilasters. Architectural terra-cotta evident in decorated window aprons and pilaster capitals. Arched corbel tables at architrave and cornice.
71. Kress Building (2301-5th St.). Ca. 1905. Three-story brick corner building; fenestration now enclosed and architectural details removed. Originally three bays by five; segmental and round arches with fanlights. Corner turret had tent roof.
72. 2305-5th St. Ca. 1900. Two-story brick row building; concrete overcoat hides any fenestration or features.
73. 2307-5th St. Ca. 1900. One-story brick row with flat roof. Projecting courses at architrave and cornice.
74. 2311-5th St. Ca. 1900. One-story white-brick row. Central double doors flanked by high windows with glass blocks below. Frieze area has raised brick panel with stone corner blocks, Sullivanesque terra-cotta decorations at building sides. Short parapet with battlemented corners capped with stone.
75. 2315-5th St. Ca. 1900. Narrow one-story brick row with stuccoed facade above center door.
76. 2401-5th St. Ca. 1900. One-story brick row, painted white. Off-center entrance flanked by plate-glass windows. Raised brick frieze panel; stepped and shaped gable on short parapet.

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77. 2403-5th St. Ca. 1900. One-story brick row with flat roof. Recessed center door; projecting courses at architrave and cornice.
78. 2405-5th St. Ca. 1900. Two-story three-bay brick row; painted green, stuccoed and scored. Lower bays are flat arched with semicircular archivolt trim. Upper windows are double hung and set in segmental arches with hoodmolds ending in corbel tables. Molded denticulated cornice topped by short parapet.
79. 2407-5th St. Ca. 1900. Two-story three-bay brick, stuccoed and scored. Projecting cornice between floors; second floor segmental arches have dripstones supported by corbels. Projecting architrave course; molded, denticulated cornice.
80. 2409-5th St. Ca. 1900. One-and-a-half-story brick row building. Wide transom over center entrance; three large inset brick panels in frieze; corbeled cornice.
81. Beal's Cafe (2411-5th St.). Ca. 1910. Two-story two-bay brick row; first floor modified. Projecting cornice between floors; coupled windows in upper bays with labels formed by projecting brick courses. Overhanging cornice supported by paired brackets.
82. 2413-5th St. Ca. 1900. One-story row building, brick common bond. Second floor concrete addition; projecting course at original cornice height.
83. 2415-5th St. Ca. 1900. One-story brick row with stuccoed facade. Fenestration altered one remaining double-leaf door with transom set in segmental arch. Projecting courses at cornice.
84. 2419-5th St. Ca. 1870. Two-story brick corner building; brick veneer first floor, second floor stuccoed. Upper bays are segmentally arched; front facade bays slightly recessed between pilaster strips, which support molded cornice.
85. Marks, Rothenberg and Co. (2200-5th St.). 1889. Outstanding anchor building of the district hidden behind applied metal grill facade (1960). Early megastructure complex occupies half a city block, and includes the Grand Opera House. Five-story brick, painted white, five bays by thirteen bays. Monumental round-arch first-floor entrances now concealed by marble veneer facade. Second- and third-story bays, east facade, set in large round arches arcaded on pilasters. Segmental and round-arch fenestration highlighted by stone trim (labels, archivolt, sills, projecting courses) was originally emphasized by the contrasting red brick. Angled, southeast corner was topped by an octagonal tower with bell-shaped roof. Square tower, cupola, and center shaped gable have also been removed. 25-by-40-foot open interior courtyard, extending more than 100 feet to glass-covered roof, now enclosed.

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86. Grand Opera House (2206-5th St.). 1889. Entered on the National Register of Historic Places, 1972. Part of no. 85 above.
87. 2212-5th St. 1892. Four-story, three-bay brick row; two street facades. Front facade (6th St.) has mock mansard roof which corresponds with added fourth floor on 5th St. facade. Bays are slightly recessed between pilasters; smaller center bay has short pediment with date inscription. 5th St. facade originally had overhanging cornice supported by large brackets and topped by semicircular gable before fourth floor was added.
88. S. H. Kress and Co. (2214-5th St.). 1934. Four-story, three-bay, Art Deco building with two street facades. White brick framed by stone courses and edges decorated with polychromatic terra-cotta. Tall narrow center bays with decorated spandrels give vertical emphasis, as does tall chimney on 6th St. facade. Later two-story addition at northwest corner of block is sympathetic in building materials but lacks stylistic attributes.
89. 501-23rd Ave. Ca. 1900. Two-story brick corner building; added stuccoed facade with stepped parapet conceals original front facade fenestration. Four side-facade bays contain segmental-arch windows grouped in pairs by pilaster strips, which rest on projecting course. Photographic evidence shows this building was three stories with lantern-and-dome corner tower.
90. 503-23rd Ave. Ca. 1900. Two-story three-bay brick row building with stuccoed facade (fenestration enclosed but still visible). Pilasters frame slightly recessed bays containing segmental-arch windows coupled at center bay. Overhanging bracketed cornice and frieze with swags has been painted black. Short parapet with battlement and shaped gable.
91. 505-23rd Ave. Ca. 1900. Identical to 90.
92. 507-23rd Ave. Ca. 1900. Two-story brick row building. Concrete wash conceals all features except inset panels in frieze.
93. 511-23rd Ave. Ca. 1900. One-and-a-half-story brick row building. Modified entrance, stuccoed attic area.

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94. Merchants and Farmers Bank (517-23rd Ave.). 1924. Two-story blond-brick corner building with Sullivan-esque details. Front facade has round decorated stone arch over flat-arch entrance with recessed central door. Flat-arch double-hung windows set in sashes trimmed with stone and terra-cotta. Terra-cotta ornamentation at building corners.
95. Brookshire Ice Cream Co. (512-24th Ave.). 1924. One-story three-bay industrial building. Red brick with stone trim. Center bay serves as garage entrance; exterior bays are topped by segmental parapets.
96. 2308-5th St. Ca. 1900. Two-story brick corner building, entire facade stuccoed; part of Brookshire Ice Cream complex. Stylized dentils below roof line on west facade.
97. 509-24th Ave. Ca. 1900. One-story brick row. Double-leaf doors flanked by storefront windows with transoms. Brick panels in frieze.
98. 507-24th Ave. Ca. 1906. Small, one-story brick row building.
99. Mississippi Medical College (2400-5th St.). Ca. 1906. Focal building of this part of the district. Three-story brick corner building, painted white. Flat roof hidden by parapet which originally supported projecting cornice. Irregularly spaced first floor bays, square column supports corner entrance. Eight upper bays and front facade are flat-arched at second floor, round arched with projecting sills and architrave-impost course forming dripstones at third floor. This same fenestration is found on the side facade, but interior windows of the second floor are coupled and not aligned vertically with upper bays.
100. 2404-5th St. Ca. 1900. Three-story, two-bay brick row building with parapeted roof. Quoined piers at first floor corners, projecting cornice between first and second floors. Overhanging, bracketed cornice has been removed.
101. 2408-5th St. 1900. Three-story brick row with overhanging, bracketed cornice. First floor modified, half of second floor hidden by theater marquee. Eight bays in upper floors framed by pilasters with terra-cotta capitals. Third floor windows rest on stone course.

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102. E. E. Howard Building (2410-2412 - 5th St.). 1910. Two-story brick row building with short parapet. Center round-arch entrance with keystone and impost blocks flanked by modified storefronts. Four flat-arch upper windows rest on stone sills. Molded architrave; projecting cornice with dentils.
103. E. F. Young Hotel (500-25th Ave.). 1946. Two-story stuccoed building at corner of row. Four bays by three highlighted by white trim, which is found at string courses, window sills, and lintels; inset panels between floors, pilaster strips, and sawtooth cornice. Not normally eligible for National Register nomination because of age, but definitely a contributory structure.
104. 506-5th St. Ca. 1880. Two-story brick building at end of short row, six bays over three. Second floor windows rest on string course. Small windows and raised brick panel in frieze.
105. 523-25th Ave. Ca. 1875. One-and-a-half-story brick building with concrete wash at corner of row. Projecting courses at architrave and cornice.
106. 521-25th Ave. Ca. 1875. One-and-a-half-story brick row, concrete-block facade.
107. 519-25th Ave. Ca. 1875. One-and-a-half-story brick row, stuccoed facade, two segmental-arch bays (double-leaf door and window with transoms).
108. 517-25th Ave. Ca. 1875. One-and-a-half-story row, brick common bond. Same fenestration as 519-25th Ave. Window rests on projecting header course; cornice has projecting stretcher courses with corbels.
109. 515-25th Ave. Ca. 1875. Identical to the two previous buildings, except bays are flat-arched; double doors have top and bottom inset panels.
110. Con Sheehan Building (513-25th Ave.). Ca. 1870. Two-story brick row, painted white. Four bays; two interior lower bays have slightly recessed double-leaf door entrances framed by fluted cast-iron columns. Round arch upper windows have brick archivolt forming pointed arches. Decorative stars, projecting courses at cornice. L. Scully, architect.
111. 511-25th Ave. Ca. 1900. One-story brick row building with stuccoed facade. Center recessed entrance with five-bay transom; projecting courses at cornice; parapeted side facade.

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7 - DESCRIPTION

112. Sheehan Block (501-505 - 25th Ave.). 1870. Historical and architectural focal point of the district although northern third of facade has been replaced with concrete blocks. L. Scully, architect and builder. Two-story brick corner building, nine bays by eight. Building corners are quoined; rusticated pilaster strips at first floor. Center third of front facade has slightly recessed entrance with freestanding cast-iron columns. Upper bays of this section are still round arched; other window arches have been made flat. Brick archivolts forming pointed arches over second floor fenestration creates Gothic Revival effect. Parapet has stepped and shaped gable with large star over center section. Overhanging, bracketed cornice no longer extant.
113. 2505-5th St. 1879. Two-story, stuccoed brick, corner of row. Three bays by eight; upper windows are round arched and rest on projecting sills with end corbels. Cast-iron columns support slightly recessed entrance; projecting courses define entablature L. Scully, architect.
114. 409-25th Ave. Ca. 1870. Two-story brick row, four bays defined at ground floor by square piers in slightly recessed entrance with pressed tin ceiling. One remaining original side door is twelve feet tall with raised panels. Upper floor severely altered by concrete-block and brick-veneer facade replacement.
115. 407-25th Ave. Ca. 1870. Two-story brick row building. Lower fenestration altered, upper floor has concrete wash. Molded cornice.
116. 405-25th Ave. Ca. 1870. Two-story brick building at end of remaining row. Same description as 407-25th Ave.; cast-iron pilasters at first-floor corners are only remaining features.
117. 406-408 - 25th Ave. Ca. 1870. Outstanding building in this area as facade has not been altered. Two-story, three bays over five bays, brick building in short row. Five semicircular arches arcaded on square piers; original fanlight in center entrance arch. Projecting courses between floors support pilaster strips, which define upper bays and rise through entablature to molded, denticulated cornice. Windows set in segmental arches have dripstones with keystones and end corbels. Decorative brickwork includes raised brick panels below windows and on pilaster strips, and diamond patterns in short parapet.
118. Meridian Police Station (2425-6th St.). 1977. Chris Risher, architect. One-, two- and three-story white brick and steel construction which echoes rhythm and scale of neighboring street facades. Awarded State A.I.A. Honor Citation in 1977. Although materials and building techniques differ from neighboring structures, design and location (along district's northern boundary and within a focal block) merit its inclusion.

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Intrusions

119. Southern Pipe and Supply Co. (2109 Front St.) Three-building, cinder-block complex with warehouses fronting railroad tracks built on site of Planters Compress and Warehouse Co. One-story center building flanked by two-story buildings on district street facade.
120. L. H. Conard Furniture Co. (2209 Front St.) Ca. 1965. Two-story brick building with plate-glass and metal facade. This part of the block was destroyed by fire in the 1960s.
121. Empress Barber & Beauty Supply (2211 Front St.) Ca. 1965. Two-story brick; brick-veneer front facade.
122. Corr-Williams Cigar Co. (2223 Front St.) Ca. 1965. Two-story, five bay brick with flat roof.
123. 2501 Front St. Long, one-story, concrete block building. Impact minimized by location at south-western boundary of district.
124. 2216-2224 4th St. Two-story blond brick with plate-glass storefront. Location within the block creates a disruptive impact as materials and scale are totally out of harmony with adjacent facades.
125. 2216-2224 5th St. Two-story blond brick with plate-glass storefronts. Businesses in this intrusive part of the block occupy the site of the Great Southern Hotel, 1890. Intrusion lessened somewhat by location at block's corner.
126. 404 25th Ave. One-story concrete block gas station; side facade has been incorporated into 25th Ave. street facade.

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7 - DESCRIPTION

MERIDIAN DEPOT DISTRICT

The Meridian Depot District is situated slightly east of the Urban Center Historic District, its name derived from the railroad station that brought industrial development to this part of the city. Prior to construction of Union Station in 1905-06 (nos. 127, 128), this neighborhood was primarily residential, the exceptions being Soulé Steam Feed Works, Cliff Williams Machine Company (ca. 1904, no. 132), and the cotton sheds of the Planters Compress and Warehouse Company, which fronted on the railroad tracks.

The Depot District is a small four-block area containing twelve structures and only one intrusion. The buildings are one and two stories, brick and stuccoed-brick construction, and relate to one another through their simple utilitarian designs. Decorative brickwork found around arched openings and in entablatures are the buildings' distinctive features. The depot buildings are the only ones that can be categorized by style, and a large portion of the Mission Style station (nos. 127, 128) was demolished in 1966. A small vernacular cottage (no. 138) at the northeastern boundary of the district serves as a reminder of the original nature of the neighborhood.

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7 - DESCRIPTION

Buildings Contributing to the Character of the District

127. Union Station Express Depot (1805 Front St.). 1905-06. One-story rectangle, seven bays by three, gable-on-hip roof with overhanging eaves and exposed rafters and brackets. High red-brick water table; sills of segmental arch windows rest on projecting water-table course; stuccoed wall surface above. Red shingled; two chimneys with molded caps on western facade.
128. Union Passenger Station (1901 Front St.). 1905-06. Major portion demolished in 1966, but the eastern wing, an eight-bay rectangle with a three-by-five-bay projecting end section, remains and is still serving as a passenger station. All fenestration is segmentally arched with transoms; windows are coupled and double hung. Red-brick water table with stuccoed brick above. Gable-roofed western section and hipped-roof eastern section have overhanging eaves with exposed rafters. The original Spanish Mission-style building was 400 feet long and erected at a cost of \$250,000.
129. 202 19th Ave. Ca. 1910. Two-story brick rectangle, painted gray. Brick veneer over earlier brick common-bond building. Northern alley facade has original segmental-arch fenestration; veneered facades (western and southern) have flat-arch fenestration with transoms; six bays by five. Windows rest on projecting course; string course between floors; projecting courses define entablature. Northern half of the building has six-bay industrial addition to eastern facade.
130. 1900 Front St. Ca. 1915. Two-story, six-by-eight-bay brick rectangle, painted brown. Flat-arch fenestration; small windows in side facade frieze; short parapet.
131. 211 19th Ave. Ca. 1910. Two-story brick rectangle, six bays by six. First floor has been altered to accommodate car garage. Second floor two-over-two double-hung windows rest on projecting stone course. High parapet with raised brick panels; molded brick courses at the cornice. Originally a hotel.
132. 208 19th Ave. Ca. 1904. One-story brick industrial building, nine bays by eighteen. Center entrance has double-leaf doors with raised top and bottom panels and transom set in pointed relieving arch with paneled reveals. Flanking front facade bays are high segmental-arch windows resting on projecting header sills; side facade shows three large round-arch bays and fifteen segmental-arch bays. Short parapet is stepped on front facade and capped by projecting header course. Windmill on flat roof.

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7 - DESCRIPTION

- 133-137. Soulé Steam Feed Works (402 19th Ave.) Ca. 1889. Five-building complex consists of the original building, three later industrial building additions, and a shed (no. 137, below). The original building (no. 133) at the southwest corner of the block is stuccoed brick, six bays by three bays. Segmental-arch windows rest on projecting sills at the first floor, and on string course at the second floor. Wide, molded cornice. There was a two-story fourteen-bay addition for the machine shops made to the rear of this building (no. 134) in 1906. It is of brick construction, painted blue, with stone trim at the window sills and at the top of the short parapet; brick pilasters with stylized stone capitals frame the bays. A second one-story addition was made to the rear of the building ca. 1915 (no. 135). The six-bay brick common bond structure features segmental relieving arches. Building no. 136 fronts on the northern side of the block. It is very similar to building no. 134 except that it has not been painted. The foundry consists of two sections of brick common bond. The western section, ca. 1914, is one story with three bays and has a central pedimented parapet. The eastern portion of the building, ca. 1917, is two stories with four bays. All windows are straight-headed with stone lintels; pilasters with stylized capitals define bays.
138. 1803 5th St. Ca. 1880. One-story four-bay frame cottage with undercut gallery on square posts. Original building only one room deep, but there are now two shed-roofed additions to the back facade. The only example of this vernacular type in the area. Gable-roofed outbuilding with exposed rafters.

Intrusions

137. The only intrusion in the district is a rectangular corrugated tin shed, located on the northern boundary of the district and part of the Soulé industrial complex.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD		AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) BLACK HISTORY	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The multiple resources of historic Meridian are illustrative of the distinctly post-bellum character of a city that owes its beginning and growth to the American railroad system. The Lauderdale County hamlet of one square mile (the multiple resource area) that was incorporated in 1860 grew to become Mississippi's largest, most progressive city following the turn of the century, and with the exception of Jackson is the only city in the state with a defined inner-city core. In addition to the outstanding individual structures within the square mile, there are two districts: a central business district and a smaller depot district comprised primarily of industrial buildings. These districts are separated by only two blocks, modern intrusions and parking lots necessitating the division.

The Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek in September, 1830, removed the Choctaw Indians from eastern Mississippi, and in the following year Richard McLemore of Virginia became the first white settler in the area in which Meridian would be founded. Lauderdale County was established in 1833 as a result of the increased population that resulted from McLemore's offer of free lands to encourage settlement. In 1853, Catholic missionaries came to the village of Sowashee on Sowashee Creek, the future site of Meridian. When the first Mobile and Ohio train stopped at Sowashee Station on October 29, 1855, the fateful link with the railroad was made. Rivalry between founding fathers John T. Ball and Lewis A. Ragsdale for a time created a controversy over the name for the town, but in 1860 the question was settled when railroad officials secured a charter for "Meridian."

On the eve of the Civil War, Meridian was a community of only fifteen families on a spur tract of the Mobile and Ohio at a point that the railroad did not consider significant enough to merit a station. The growth brought on by the war was early recognition of a geographical location made advantageous by the Mobile and Ohio railroad. Meridian became a strategic location after linkage with the Mississippi River via the Vicksburg-Montgomery railway line completed in May, 1862, and the wartime center was the site of a Confederate arsenal, military hospital, prisoner-of-war stockade, and headquarters for a number of state officials. For a time Meridian served as the temporary state capital (G.K. Shank, "Meridian: A City at Birth, During the Civil War, and in Reconstruction," M.A. thesis, Mississippi State University, 1961, p. 42). In February, 1864, Gen. Leonidas Polk, commander of Confederate forces headquartered at Meridian, was forced by the advance of Sherman's army to withdraw to Demopolis, Alabama. "For 5 days 10,000 men worked hard and with a will in the work of destruction" (Shank, p.43), but despite Sherman's devastation tracks were repaired in 26 working days and the city continued in its strategic military role. After its surrender, Meridian was a parole center.

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Meridian progressed rapidly from 1866 into the early 1870s, and after the county seat was moved to Meridian from the neighboring town of Marion, the first court was held at Con Sheehan's Hall in August, 1870. In 1873 Meridian was chosen as the site for the state Democratic Convention. The first business district was destroyed in an 1868 fire, and the later district developed slightly east of the original. A fire district was established in 1872, and within its boundaries buildings were required to be built of brick. The 1870s were generally a trial period for Meridian: an 1871 race riot, the financial panic of 1873, which caused great property depreciation and population loss, and a yellow fever plague in 1878 called the city's initial success into serious question.

During the '80s the future of Meridian grew more secure as additional railroad companies recognized the location's potential in respect to resource availability. Nearby Alabama iron and coal fields and the east-central Mississippi timber supply made the city an inviting location for various manufacturers, and by 1885 it was the junction of five railroads, with three others contemplating locating there. Local inventor G.W. Soulé contributed to the growing economy with the establishment of the Southern Standard Press Company, which manufactured the cotton press he had developed. Completion of the railroad lines ended Meridian's tentative stage of development. The city began to build permanently and enjoyed substantial progress and development in the 1880s and '90s. By 1890 Meridian was second only to Vicksburg in size. The city's commercial territory extended to all counties in a 75-100-mile radius. The 1870 population of 2,709 increased to 8,000 by 1885, 15,000 by 1898, and 28,000 by 1906, by which time Meridian was known as "the Queen City."

The city's prosperity continued well into the twentieth century, and for a twenty-year period Meridian was Mississippi's largest municipality and an important location on the traveling entertainment circuit. Its commercial success enabled the citizens to construct buildings outstanding for a city of its size. The wide range of styles included a Beaux-Arts municipal building (no. 150), an Egyptian Revival Scottish Rite Temple (no. 154), a Moro-Byzantine theater (no. 149), and an Art Deco skyscraper (no. 146). The community also undertook humanitarian concerns by securing a Carnegie library grant, including funds specifically for a branch library for Negroes (no. 161), and by establishing a city park (Highland Park, entered in the National Register of Historic Places, 1979). Two churches (nos. 152, 153) and a cemetery (no. 156) with significant historical origins in Meridian's formative period are also included herein.

With the decline of the railroads, Meridian lost the impetus that had substantially contributed to its growth and progress. Following a peak in the 1950s, the city has consistently decreased in population. More recent developments have located to the north and south of the central business district, leaving the downtown area in serious need of revitalization. Efforts are at present being made toward that objective. A

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Jackson, Mississippi, city-planning office prepared a historic-preservation plan for Meridian in 1978, and a recently created historical commission is developing an historic-district zoning ordinance for the city. This nomination will become part of Mississippi's Statewide Survey of Historic Sites file, and copies will be made available to the East Central Mississippi Planning and Development District and the Meridian Historical Commission.

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8 - SIGNIFICANCE

The architectural resources contained within Meridian's original city limits comprise one of the largest concentrations of late nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century commercial structures in Mississippi. The city's history is illustrated by this collection of buildings, which documents Meridian's growth from ca. 1870 to the 1930s, when a decline in Meridian's importance began. Architectural styles exhibited range from early Italianate row buildings to Art Deco commercial structures, including almost every American building style practiced in the interim period and some interesting eclectic designs. Among these resources are a number of buildings designed by P. J. Krouse, a versatile and outstanding Meridian architect whose work covered a variety of architectural styles and building types and includes the nationally significant Egyptian Revival Scottish Rite Temple (no. 154).

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8 - SIGNIFICANCE

MERIDIAN URBAN CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT

The Meridian Urban Center Historic District was Mississippi's first downtown in the true urban sense of that term. After succeeding Vicksburg as the state's largest city around the turn of the century, Meridian remained in the premier position until it in turn was surpassed in the 1920s by Jackson. The commercial enterprise and consequent wealth of the city from the 1880s well into the 1920s was largely the result of the city's prime railroad location, but the progressive spirit that continually encouraged advancement must be attributed to the town's residents.

Within this district there are a number of buildings that individually might not qualify for National Register listing because of disfiguring changes in their facades. In each case the building is an integral part of a row of buildings forming a uniform street facade evocative of time and place, and inclusion is therefore justified. There are only three buildings in the district that could be excluded from listing in the National Register because they are less than 50 years of age: the E. F. Young Hotel (103), the Meridian Police Station (118) (justifications for including both are included in the listing of contributory buildings), and the S. H. Kress & Co. building, 1934 (88). In addition to its integral position in a street facade, the Kress building is one of two outstanding Art Deco structures in Meridian.

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8 - SIGNIFICANCE

MERIDIAN DEPOT DISTRICT

The Meridian Depot District contains several small industrial complexes grouped about the railroad station that once symbolized the development of the area. The complexes are still functioning in much the same manner as they did around the turn of the century. Although there are similar concentrations within the multiple-resource area, the subject grouping is the only one which has a compact cohesive quality. Its primary visual significance derives from the perpetuation of an environment created by a former reliance on rail transportation and by past building practices.

G. W. Soulé is a person of historical interest associated with the district and the Soulé Steam Feed Works (nos. 133, 137), incorporated 1893. Soulé invented the Southern Standard Press, a cotton press, and moved his operations to Meridian in 1879. In 1886 Soulé sold the Southern Standard Press Company and founded Progress Manufacturing Company, makers of the "Ideal" Hay-Press. His interest in this company was also sold after development of the steam feed operation and establishment of the Soulé Steam Feed Works in 1891. Soulé also perfected a sugar mill and other inventions, including the "Success" Cotton Seed Huller.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 640

QUADRANGLE NAME Meridian South, Ms. QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24,000

UTM REFERENCES

A	1, 6	3, 3, 9, 1, 6, 5	3, 5, 8, 2, 6, 2, 0	B	1, 6	3, 4, 0, 7, 4, 0	3, 5, 8, 2, 5, 9, 0
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C	1, 6	3, 3, 9, 1, 4, 0	3, 5, 8, 1, 0, 6, 5	D	1, 6	3, 4, 0, 7, 0, 0	3, 5, 8, 1, 0, 4, 0
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
E				F			
G				H			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The area contained within Section 18, Township 6 North, Range 16 East, Meridian, Mississippi.

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE _____

ORGANIZATION Jody Cook, Architectural Historian DATE February, 1979

STREET & NUMBER Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Meridian Field Office TELEPHONE _____

CITY OR TOWN Meridian City Hall - Box 1430 STATE Mississippi TELEPHONE (601)-693-1820 ex. 23

Meridian STATE Mississippi ZIP CODE 39301

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL STATE LOCAL

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

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE Elmer B. Williams

TITLE State Historic Preservation Officer DATE August 17, 1979

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

ATTEST Sally G. Oldham DATE 12/18/79

MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER DATE 12/11/79

CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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10 - GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

MERIDIAN URBAN CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT

UTM References:

Zone 16	A	Easting	339930
		Northing	3581535
	B	Easting	339760
		Northing	3581750
	C	Easting	340120
		Northing	3581990
	D	Easting	340270
		Northing	3581770

Verbal Boundary Description: Irregularly shaped area enclosed by red line on the 1932 City Property Map of Section 18, Township 6 North, Range 16 East, Meridian, Mississippi.

The district is approximately 23 acres.

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10 - GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

MERIDIAN DEPOT DISTRICT

UTM References:

Zone 16	Easting	340410
	Northing	3581975

Verbal Boundary Description: Irregularly shaped area enclosed by red line on the 1932 City Property Map of Section 18, Township 6 North, Range 16 East, Meridian, Mississippi.

The district is approximately 8 acres.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received FEB 9 1987
date entered AUG 12 1987

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

1. Name

historic N/A
The Historic Resources of Meridian, MS; Partial Inventory: Historic &
and or common Architectural Properties (An Amendment to "Historic Resources of Meridian
Nomination of 1979)

2. Location

street & number The incorporation limits of Meridian, Mississippi NA not for publication
city, town Meridian NA vicinity of
state Mississippi code 28 county Lauderdale code 75

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> government
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Multiple Resources	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Ownership
street & number
city, town _____ vicinity of _____ state _____

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Lauderdale County Courthouse/Office of the Chancery Clerk
street & number 500 21st Avenue
city, town Meridian state MS 39301

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Statewide Survey of Historic Sites has this property been determined eligible? yes no
date July 1985 - July 1986 federal state county local
depository for survey records Mississippi Department of Archives & History
city, town Jackson state Mississippi

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100% ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Meridian Multiple Resources Area (MRA) as hereby amended includes the (January 17, 1978) incorporated limits of the City of Meridian, Mississippi (see attached map). These urban limits include approximately 35 square miles or 41,600 square acres amassed in an irregular configuration relying little on natural boundaries.

The city was founded in anticipation of the intersection of two proposed railroads in the pine forest of the Appalachian foothills at an elevation of 345 feet. Located in the east-central portion of the state, Meridian is 20 miles from Alabama, 165 miles from the Gulf of Mexico, 186 miles from Tennessee and 138 miles from Louisiana.

The terrain of Meridian has been modified in the urban core by grading, but maintains its gentle rolling character along the periphery. Loper Creek flows through the western portion of the city and for a short distance forms the western city limits. Through the center of the city flows Gallagher's Creek, a tributary of the Sowashee from which it branches in the southern portion of the city. In the eastern section of the city and briefly forming a portion of the eastern boundary, the Sowashee Creek continues after it branches with Gallagher's Creek. Numerous other small creeks are found throughout the city, among them Shearer's Branch, Magnolia Creek and Robbins Creek, while in the northern and southern portions of the city are small lakes and woods.

The city is well served by air, rail and highways. Key Field Airport is located in the southwest section of the city. U.S. Highways 20 and 59 run east-west along the southern portion of the city; U.S. 45 runs north-south through the eastern portion, and U.S. 11 enters the city in the southwest quadrant. Mississippi State Highways 19, 39 and 493 also traverse the city. The Gulf and Mississippi Railway and Southern Railway run through the southern portion of the city roughly paralleling U.S. 20 and 59.

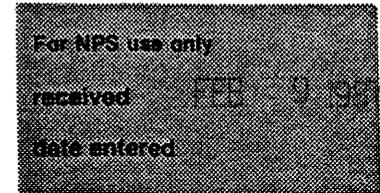
The 1980 census indicates that Meridian's population is 46,577, making Meridian the second largest city in the state, comprised of 17,379 households with an average income of \$10,175 (1985 statistic).

The Meridian Central Business District (CBD) is located in the southern third of the city along the north side of the railroad right-of-way (refer to 1979 MRA). This location is a direct result of the extensive influence of the railroad on the creation and development of the city. The city began to grow around this core primarily to the north and west.

Downtown streets run parallel and perpendicular to the railroad tracks, as do streets immediately on the south side of the tracks. The majority of the remaining streets in the inner city core were laid out in a grid pattern with north-south avenues and east-west streets, following the original Ragsdale survey. The use of these two askew patterns is the result of the feuding founding fathers, John T. Ball and Lewis T. Ragsdale. A noted exception to these grid patterns is Poplar Springs Drive, meandering north-south, following an old road to a spring. Streets laid out during the 1950s, '60s, '70s and '80s in the outer subdivisions of the city do not follow a grid pattern but rather are typically cul-de-sacs, loops, or follow the natural contour. Highways are basically laid out functionally.

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The majority of the city is composed of residential neighborhoods with detached single family houses set back on their sites. Governmental, banking, business and retail interests are centered in the CBD; industrial and manufacturing interests along the railroads and highways. Commercial interests outside the CBD can be seen throughout the city along major streets and highways (there has even been some adaptive reuse of residential structures). Medical interests are found along 14th Street and at the East Mississippi State Hospital site; educational and religious institutions are located throughout the city; agricultural interests are on the extreme edges. Major open spaces included cemeteries, Highland Park (National Register) and the softball complex.

Most of Meridian's early architecture (1831-64) was destroyed when General Sherman burned the city in 1864. At the outbreak of the Civil War, Meridian had just been incorporated as an irregular city of approximately one square mile with only fifteen families. There were four stores, a shingle mill, one school, one hotel, three boardinghouses and two churches.

Richard McLemore, the first settler in the area in 1831, lived in a log residence at the intersection of 11th Street and 18th Avenue and operated a 700-acre cotton plantation with a gin at the site of the present courthouse. Two years later, McLemore built another home at 5th Street and 31st Avenue in what is now the West End Historic District. In 1839 McLemore built a Baptist Church in the vicinity of the Bonita Reservoir. Another early settler, Benjamin Graham, received a federal land grant of 82 acres in 1833 along Valley Road where he built a grist mill and manufactured wagons and furniture.

In 1853, in anticipation of the arrival of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, John T. Ball and Lewis A. Ragsdale each purchased a portion of McLemore's plantation for subdivision. Ragsdale moved into McLemore's first home and operated it as a tavern. In 1854 Ball built a log store, out of which he operated a post office named "Meridian." The sale and development of the rival subdivisions was slow. The arrival in 1855 of the first train of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad and in 1861 of the Vicksburg & Montgomery Railroad resulted in the construction of depots, warehouses and side tracks.

Growth during Reconstruction continued to be slow. It was not until Meridian's "Golden Age" (1880-1910) that the city began to develop along with the railroads and manufacturing interests. The CBD began to materialize in its present appearance (see 1979 MRA), resulting in support neighborhoods encircling it with picturesque single-family cottages and an occasional larger two-story residence. As Meridian continued to grow during the twentieth century, modest bungalows and large two-story residences began to appear in neighborhoods which continued the established grid pattern. It was not until after World War II that the house types and development pattern was broken.

The architectural character of the historic areas is predominantly late nineteenth and early twentieth century (1870-1940) residential, commercial, institutional and governmental structures, although a few earlier structures do exist. Architectural styles represented include, but are not limited to: Gothic, Italianate, Queen Anne, Eastlake, Romanesque Revival, Colonial Revival, Spanish Eclectic, Mediterranean, Mission, Neo-Italianate, Tudor, Renaissance Revival, Prairie, California Style, Craftsman, Norman, Dutch Colonial Revival, Art Deco, Art Moderne, and Stream-line Modern. Many of these styles can be found in both vernacular and professional formats.

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This amendment to the 1979 MRA is the outgrowth of the recommendations made by Jody Cook, architectural historian for the Mississippi Department of Archives and History, who prepared the original nomination. In 1985 the City of Meridian, through a matching grant from the Department, hired the New Orleans firm of Koch and Wilson Architects to perform a building-by-building inventory of five areas identified by Cook. In 1986 another grant allowed for the expansion of those areas and for the actual nomination to be made by Koch and Wilson. Archival research was conducted at that time by Lauderdale County Archives and History, and historical research by the Meridian Historical Commission.

While the framework of this amendment is intended to be for the entire City of Meridian, it is comprised of only a partial list of the eligible nominations, with other districts (at least three) and individual listings as identified by Koch and Wilson in 1986 to follow. This amendment is not intended to include archeological sites.

The five nominated districts include the West End Historic District, East End Historic District, Highlands Historic District, Midtown Historic District and Poplar Springs Historic District.

The West End Historic District is roughly bounded by 8th Street, 29th Avenue, Shearer's Branch and 5th Street. It is a late nineteenth century neighborhood settled mostly by Catholics attending St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church (see 1979 MRA), although some development of this area occurred prior to the Civil War. Most residences are detached single-family Queen Anne cottages with steep roofs and wraparound porches, set back on the lot. The streets are arranged in a grid pattern and have few trees (refer to District nomination).

The East End Historic District is roughly bounded by 18th Street, 11th Avenue, 14th Street, 14th Avenue, 5th Street and 17th Avenue. It is a late nineteenth century neighborhood similar to the West End Historic District, with roots prior to the Civil War. The terrain is hilly, with many sites terraced. The predominant house types are Queen Anne cottages, often of repetitive design (refer to District nomination).

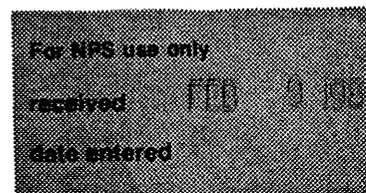
The Highlands Historic District, bounded by 15th Street, 34th Avenue, 19th Street and 36th Avenue, is a turn of the century neighborhood which overlooks Highland Park and is comprised mostly of early twentieth century residences, one and two stories in height (refer to District nomination).

The Midtown Historic District represents the growth of Meridian during the early twentieth century and is bounded by 23rd Avenue, 15th Street, 28th Avenue and 22nd Street. This area has both masonry and wooden structures representing modest as well as more expensive examples.

The Poplar Springs Historic District is an affluent area with impressively sited residences along meandering Poplar Springs Drive. While some nineteenth century structures can be found, the majority are twentieth century pre-Depression. The district is an irregular shape, bounded by 29th Street, 23rd Avenue, 22nd Street and 29th Avenue.

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Historic District	Pivotal	Contributing	Marginal	Non-Contributing	Intrusion	Total
EAST END	2	256	41	18	0	317
HIGHLANDS	3	44	3	1	0	51
MID-TOWN	6	279	24	21	0	330
POPLAR SPRINGS	5	130	8	2	0	145
WEST END	<u>3</u>	<u>132</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>188</u>
	19	841	110	61	0	1031
	860		171			
	Total Contributing		Total Non-Contributing			

Breakdown of Contributing Elements by Category

<u>district</u>	<u>buildings</u>	<u>sites</u>	<u>structures</u>	<u>objects</u>	<u>total</u>
EAST END	258	0	0	0	258
HIGHLANDS	46	0	1	0	47
MID-TOWN	285	0	0	0	285
POPLAR SPRINGS	135	0	0	0	135
WEST END	<u>135</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>135</u>
Totals	859	0	1	0	860

8. Significance

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

Specific dates 1831-1941 **Builder/Architect** N.A.

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Meridian Multiple Resource Area (MRA) contains Mississippi's most significant collection of buildings associated with the growth of a railroad economy and light rail streetcars. This amended nomination area includes the Urban Center Historic District, the Depot Historic District and 26 individual nominations of the original 1979 MRA, as well as Highland Park Historic District (listed on the National Register in 1979), Merrehope (1971), the Grand Opera House (1972), the Meridian Baptist Seminary (1978), and the U.S. Post Office and Courthouse (1983).

This nomination is a partial listing including five districts, and it is anticipated that at least three other districts will follow, as well as individual nominations. Nominated here are the East End Historic District and West End Historic District, both representing Meridian's Golden Age; Highlands Historic District, representing the city's growth due to the streetcar system and the turn of the century economy; Poplar Springs Historic District and Mid-Town Historic District, both representing the early twentieth century prosperity of Meridian and its rapid growth to the north. One of the previously listed individual buildings, the Dixie Gas Station (Item 164, 1979 MRA), would have been located in the West End Historic District, but has since been demolished.

The MRA was first inhabited by the Choctaw Indians. Prehistoric archaeological sites associated with these early inhabitants are not included in this nomination. The 1830 Treaty of Dancing Rabbit relocated the Indians west of the Mississippi and the following year, a Virginian, Richard McLemore, became the first permanent settler in the area. McLemore operated a 700-acre cotton plantation in what was to become Meridian. He is rumored to have offered free land to settlers, which in 1833 resulted in the establishment of Lauderdale County.

In 1853, in anticipation of the arrival of the Mobile and Ohio (M&O) Railroad and the proposed Vicksburg and Montgomery (V&M) line, land speculators John T. Ball and Lewis A. Ragsdale each purchased portions of McLemore's plantation, Ball buying land west of 27th Avenue and Ragsdale east of the avenue. This was the beginning of a long rivalry, with the two men fighting over everything from street patterns to land sales to the name of the community.

In 1835 a spur track of the M&O was completed to Meridian and the first train arrived. The railroad thought the area not important enough for a station, so Ball agreed to build one, which proved to be merely a flag stop.

When the rumored extension of the V&M line failed to develop, Ragsdale petitioned the company and offered free land and the assistance of the community in the development, which the company accepted. However, the line did not reach Meridian until May 29, 1861, carrying Confederate troops for the Civil War.

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On the eve of the war, Meridian was a small community of fifteen families and a few businesses which was incorporated on February 10, 1860, encompassing an area of about one square mile. During the war the strategic location of Meridian became apparent as a Selma-Meridian rail line linking railways from Vicksburg, Mississippi, to Richmond, Virginia, was completed by the Confederacy in 1862 along with a telegraph line. In Meridian, the Confederacy operated an arsenal, military hospital, prisoner of war camp and many state offices before forced to evacuate in February of 1864 when Union General William Sherman arrived and in six days destroyed most of Meridian as well as the train yard.

Immediately after the war, "saw mills were established on all sides of town" in order to rebuild the city, according to one 1883 account. These post-war structures were frame buildings, "mere shells of the plainest and cheapest designs." This initial growth was slow--in fact, another account declared that "Meridian was substantially dead."

By the 1870s, industry began to flourish as Meridian developed as a major transportation center. The Sellars, Murphy and Lister Foundry and Machine Shop was among the first to develop. It was followed by factories, cotton mills, sawmills and logging interests, including the Meridian Cotton Mill (1873), the Meridian Oil Mills (1876) and the Greer Sawmill.

By 1870 Meridian had grown to be the largest community in Lauderdale County with 2,709 citizens. It became a county seat, which added prestige and furthered its growth with the addition of governmental offices.

With post-war growth, city amenities also grew. In 1865 the Meridian Female College was opened and chartered two years later; in 1866 the Meridian Freedman School was opened. The post-war era also saw the erection of numerous churches other than the Baptist and Methodist, including the Presbyterian Church (1867), Catholic (1868), Jewish (1871) and Episcopal (1873). In 1867 the first bank began operation.

The national panic of 1873 and a large downtown fire that same year were devastating to Meridian, resulting in a drastic drop in property values and the decline in population from 7,000 to 3,000. The yellow fever epidemic of 1878 also led to a reduction in population through death and flight.

The Golden Age of Meridian was 1880-1910, an era of great business and industrial expansion as well as residential growth. Period accounts credit northern capital was the impetus for this development. The majority of early architecture dates from this period including 44% of the structures in the two downtown districts (see 1979 MRA) and many Queen Anne, Eastlake and Colonial Revival cottages in the West End, East End and South Side neighborhoods.

Railway interest continued to grow and prosper during this period. In 1882 the New Orleans and Northeastern line began service to Meridian and in 1885 located shops in Meridian. The Alabama Great Southern connected Meridian to Chattanooga, Tennessee, with connections to Cincinnati, Ohio. Because of such easy access to the northeast, Meridian quickly became a center for

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compressing and shipping cotton, processing 50,254 bales between 1881 and 1885 alone. By 1885 there were five such establishments in Meridian. Transportation and cotton activities hastened the development of the textile industry, with the establishment of garment factories. A second important industry developed during this period around lumbering. The extensive pine forest north of the city stimulated the development of six mills for working pine lumber. An additional mill was devoted exclusively to hardwood production. These mills were able to produce the thousands of board feet needed to build residences for new work forces generated by this growth.

During the 1880s, at least nine residential subdivisions were created: Fewell's Survey (1883), Sturgess' Survey (1884), Brown's Addition (1885), Highland Survey (1885), Martin's Survey (1885), Vogh's Survey (1887), Broach's Survey (1889), Stone's Subdivision (1889) and Walker & Pack's Survey (1889). Commercial interests also grew and by 1890 much of the Central Business District was constructed and businesses such as F.A. Hulett and Son (1885) and Alex Loeb (1887) were operating. Three additional banks were established to handle the growing financial needs of the city.

As the city grew, so did city services. Electricity was introduced in the late 1880s, as was a city water system, followed by a sewerage system and street and sidewalk paving in the 1890s. In 1883 the Meridian Street Railroad Company was formed and by the turn of the century, the system was impressive. In 1907 the system had seven lines branching to all parts of the city north of the railroad tracks. During the 1890s at least twenty-one new subdivisions were created: Driver's Survey in 1890; Fairview Survey, Ferguson's Survey, Finley's Subdivision, Hodges & Ethridge's Survey, Montgomery & Lewis Survey, and Rencher's Survey, all in 1891; Lyle, Lloyd & Rubush in 1892; Albert Chalk's Survey; C.C. Chalk's Survey, and South Sideland Co. Survey in 1893; Slaughter's Survey and Georgetown in 1895; Blanks & Rushing's Survey, Latham's Subdivision, and Threefoot Survey in 1896; Dillehay's Addition, E. & C. Ragsdale Survey, and Tuxedo Park in 1897; Meridian Land & Ind. Co.'s Survey and Terry's Survey in 1898.

By 1893 the city's population was 12,500 and by 1902 it had grown to 16,000. In this pre-automobile age, mass transit played an important role in the growth of the city, and Meridian was no exception. Meridian quickly became the state's largest city, with the population nearly doubling between 1902 (16,000) and 1912 (28,000). Numerous new residential neighborhoods were developed with the assistance of the street rail system, including Moore's Mississippi Petroleum Subdivision in 1900; David's Survey and Tannebaum Bros. Survey in 1901; Caldwell's Survey and C.S. David's Survey in 1902; Arkey's Subdivision, Brown's Survey, Collegetown Survey, and Woods & McRaven Survey in 1903; Hall's Survey, Lee & Carlson's Survey, and Robinson's & Ruffer's Addition in 1904; J.T. Chalk's Survey, Dobbs & Bostick's Survey, Marion Park Survey, O.P. Pool's Survey, and Young's Survey in 1905; Blanks & Hawkins Addition, Fairgrounds, Mrs. Higgins' Survey, and Markline Terrace in 1906; John Kamper Addi on in 1907; Baily & Cameron's Survey, Bass Survey, and Threefoot's & Horne's Survey in 1908; Campbell & Cleveland's Addition, Grant & Cahn's Subdivision, J.W. Parker's Subdivision, Pinkston, Walker's Survey, Robbins Survey, and I.W. & E.S. Semmes Survey in 1909; Armour's Addition, Eden Park Survey, Hagemeyer's, Lee's Survey, Oakland Place Survey, and Abram Hopkins Survey in 1910; Hall's High Point and Meridian Heights in 1912; Crescent Hill

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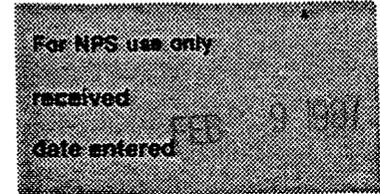
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Survey, Edgewood Park Survey, Highview Survey, and Prospect Park Survey in 1913; Boswell's Survey, Emerson Survey, Hamilton Park Addition, and Kaye Bros. Survey in 1914, and W.J. Graham's Survey in 1915.

During this period, the railroad continued to flourish. By 1907 as many as forty passenger trains a day passed through Meridian, and a new passenger station was built. The New Orleans and Northeast shops employed 5,000 people and the M&O shops 1,000. Cargo volume through Meridian continued to grow so that by 1920 as many as 100 trains a day passed through the city. Other industries also continued to grow and prosper; there were, for example, thirteen lumber companies in Meridian by 1912.

The importance of Meridian as a commercial rail crossway and service port was reaffirmed during the early part of this century. A solid working force of factory laborers and railroad workers supported a strong and affluent merchant community. A successful opera house, expanding residential districts, particularly the affluent portions of Mid-Town and Poplar Springs Drive with large revival style houses, and the growth of major department stores and the construction of the Threefoot Building (see 1979 MRA) are a testament to the growth and prosperity which lasted until the Depression.

The introduction of the automobile greatly affected growth by allowing bungalows to spring up all over town in areas not served by the streetcars. So dominant was the impact of the automobile that many bungalows were built with carports.

Residential construction continued through the Great Depression. The crash of 1929 did slow down Meridian's growth, but did not halt it. New subdivisions were created, and many Cape Cod bungalows were built through the low interest loans of the Home Owners Loan Corporation (HOLC). Those who were employed in Meridian maintained their standard of living. In 1936 the city's residential growth required the construction of the present Meridian High School just outside of the Poplar Springs Historic District.

Rail service was cut back after the Crash, but freight and passenger lines continued to serve Meridian and the major railroad shops continued to employ many people. The city's cotton industry remained viable with the Meridian Board of Trade (see 1979 MRA) serving as the regional center for cotton production.

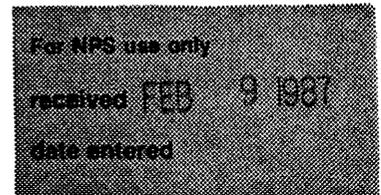
While some manufacturing concerns began to leave Meridian for better highway locations, new industry did develop during the 1930s. A canning plant was built by the WPA on the present shopping mall site, and the Philip Jones Garment Factory was built on 22nd Avenue. Wholesale groceries and trucking lines began to operate out of Meridian, serving the surrounding counties.

Recovery projects in Meridian were few, but helped the city to continue to grow. A new post office and courthouse were built, major street improvements occurred, improvements were made to Highland Park, and the Civil Conservation Corps (CCC) constructed Clark State Park just south of Meridian. The Mississippi Writers' project provided jobs for white collar workers documenting Mississippi's heritage.

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Meridian experienced modest growth until World War II, which curtailed development. The post-war recovery was slow. Historic areas around the downtown began to deteriorate, as did the core itself. The historic area between 6th Street, 14th Street, 24th Avenue and 16th Avenue began to disappear in 1950, as did the area just to the west of the Downtown Historic District, separating the surviving historic downtown districts from the nominated historic neighborhoods. Strip commercial development began to take its toll along major streets as citizens fled the core to new subdivisions to the north. The interstate highway system has recently focused much of the recent development along its spine, while residential development has continued its historic northward track.

The military has always had an important impact on the community, from the Confederacy's operations to the Union destruction of the city to Camp Shelby during the two world wars. Today the military continues to influence growth as Meridian serves as home to a Naval air station, the Mississippi Air National Guard, Army National Guard and Army Reserve units.

Most of the small cottages and bungalows in Meridian were built by contractors as speculative housing for the ever-increasing work force. Most of these houses were built with repetitive designs, as is most prevalent in the East End Historic District. Large houses along 24th Avenue in the Mid-Town Historic District and along Poplar Springs Drive in the Poplar Springs Historic District were designed by local architects. As early as 1884 Meridian could boast of two architects, A.W. Mass and G.M. Torgerson. Meridian's most noted twentieth century architect was Penne J. Krouse, who first appears in the 1910 city directory and by 1935 had formed the firm of Krouse & Brasfield. Peers of Krouse working in Meridian included Burt Stuart, C.E. Suttle, Robert C. Springer and J. Preston Yarbrough.

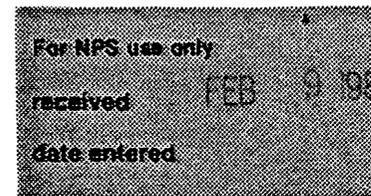
Almost every architectural style of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century is found within the area of the MRA, including, but not limited to, Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Eastlake, Gothic, Colonial Revival (in all its forms--Dutch, Spanish, French, Anglican, Cape Cod), Renaissance Revival, Prairie, Spanish, Tudor, Romanesque Revival, Craftsman, California and Decorative Brick.

Most of the structures in the districts possess local significance as representing a particular period in Meridian's development, but as a collection have significance as they relate to the state's railroad economic legacy. The sheer number--860 contributing and pivotal structures--in this nomination comprises one of the largest collections of historic structures in the state.

Buildings which are individually significant include 2209, 2219, 2223, 2405, 2407 and 2828 Poplar Springs Drive (Elements 1, 2, 3, 18, 19 and 44, respectively in the Poplar Springs Road Historic District); 1803 35th Avenue, 3510 18th Street, 3504 16th Street (Elements 24, 46 and 51 in the Highlands Historic District); 2920 Harris Street, 2721 7th Street, 2907 7th Street (Elements 22, 151 and 163 in the West End Historic

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District); 1614, 1703, 1709, 1715 and 1800 23rd Avenue and 1600 24th Avenue (Elements 5, 9, 12, 13, 15 and 62 in the Mid-Town Historic District); and 1512 and 1513 14th Avenue (Elements 92 and 93 in the East End Historic District).

Since the 1979 MRA nomination, the preservation of Meridian's historic legacy has been fostered by the creation of the Meridian Historic Districts and Landmarks Commission in 1979 and the creation of a Main Street Program for the listed downtown districts in 1985. Preservation played a major role in the 1982 update of the city's comprehensive zoning plan. As part of Mississippi's certified local government program, it is anticipated that this nomination will result in some type of local control for these areas. In order to promote interest in these districts, they will be marked by the city with identification signs. It is also anticipated that tax incentives, available for listed historic buildings, will help to preserve these neighborhoods and turn around the depressed areas. City applications for UDAGs and Block Grants will take into account these resources.

9. Major Bibliographical References

PLEASE REFER TO CONTINUATION SHEET

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 41,600

Quadrangle name Collinsville, Meridian North, Meridian South Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References Meehan, Mississippi

A

1	6	3	4	4	7	4	0	3	5	9	0	0	3	0
Zone		Easting			Northing									

B

1	6	3	4	4	7	4	0	3	5	7	6	2	2	0
Zone		Easting			Northing									

C

1	6	3	3	3	1	8	0	3	5	7	6	2	2	0

D

1	6	3	3	3	1	8	0	3	5	9	0	0	3	0

E

F

G

H

Verbal boundary description and justification

See accompanying scale map

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

state N.A. code county code

state N.A. code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Robert J. Cangelosi, Jr., A.I.A.

organization Koch and Wilson Architects

date 29 August 1986

street & number 1100 Jackson Avenue

telephone 504/581-7023

city or town New Orleans

state Louisiana 70130

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Kenneth H. P. Pool

title Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

date January 30, 1987

For NPS use only

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

Amy Schlager

date 8/12/87

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number

Page

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

dnr-11

Name Meridian MRA - Amendment
State Lauderdale Co., MS

Consent for amendment
Mary Schwegel 8/21/87

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

1. East End Historic District

~~Substantive Review~~

Keeper

Carol D. Shull 8-21-87

Attest

2. Highlands Historic District

~~Substantive Review~~

Keeper

Carol D. Shull 8-21-87

Attest

3. Mid-Town Historic District

~~Substantive Review~~

Keeper

Carol D. Shull 8-21-87

Attest

4. Poplar Springs Road Historic District

~~Substantive Review~~

Keeper

Carol D. Shull 8-21-87

Attest

5. West End Historic District

~~Substantive Review~~

Keeper

Carol D. Shull 8-21-87

Attest

6.

Keeper

Attest

7.

Keeper

Attest

8.

Keeper

Attest

9.

Keeper

Attest

10.

Keeper

Attest

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name Meridian MRA
State Lauderdale County, MISSISSIPPI

Nomination/Type of Review	Date/Signature
Cover	Keeper _____
1. Merrehope Historic District <i>Substantive Review</i>	Keeper <u>ASchloegel 9/19/88</u> Attest _____
2. Meridian Waterworks Pumping Station and Clear Water Basin <i>7/26/89</i>	Keeper <u>for nomination</u> Attest <u>for signature</u>
3. Standard Drug Company	Keeper _____
	Attest _____
4.	Keeper _____
	Attest _____
5.	Keeper _____
	Attest _____
6.	Keeper _____
	Attest _____
7.	Keeper _____
	Attest _____
8.	Keeper _____
	Attest _____
9.	Keeper _____
	Attest _____
10.	Keeper _____
	Attest _____