NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 10-90)
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

OMB No. 1024-0018

OK
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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

historic name: Macon Historic District
other names/site number:

2. Location

street & number: roughly bounded by Adams Street, Pearl Street, West Street, and Wayne Street
city or town: Macon vicinity ___
state: Mississippi code: MS county: Noxubee code: 103 zip code: 39341

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this _X_ nomination ____ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property _X_ meets ____ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ___ nationally ___ statewide _X_ locally. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Kenneth H. P. Pearl — January 29, 2002
Signature of certifying official — Date

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official — Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

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

Signature of the Keeper (for) — Date of Action
Sarah D. Pope — 3/21/02

5. Classification

Ownership of Property: Private, Public/ Local, Public Federal

Category of Property: District

Number of Resources within Property:
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
191	104	buildings
		sites
		structures
1		objects
192	104	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 5

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:
Domestic: single dwelling
Domestic: multiple dwelling
Domestic: secondary structure
Commerce/Trade: specialty store
Commerce/Trade: financial institution
Commerce/Trade: professional
Social: meeting hall
Government:: city hall
Government: post office
Government: courthouse
Education: school
Religion: religious facility
Recreation & Culture: monument

Current Functions:
Domestic: single dwelling
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Domestic: secondary structure
Commerce/Trade: specialty store
Commerce/Trade: financial institution
Commerce/Trade: professional
Social: meeting hall
Government: city hall
Government: post office
Government: courthouse
Education: school
Religion: religious facility
Recreation & Culture: monument

7. Description

Architectural Classifications:
Early to mid-19th Century: Greek Revival
Mid-19th Century: Gothic Revival
Late Gothic Revival
Late Victorian: Queen Anne
Early 20th Century Revivals: Neoclassical
Early 20th Century Revivals: Colonial Revival
Early 20th Century Revival: Spanish Eclectic
Early 20th Century: Prairie
Early to Mid-20th Century: Bungalow
Early to Mid-20th Century: Tudor Revival
Other: Minimal Traditional

Materials:
foundation: Brick, Concrete
roof: Asphalt, Asbestos, Metal
walls: Brick, Wood/Weatherboard, Stucco, Asbestos, Synthetic/Vinyl, Wood/Plywood/particle board, wood/Shingle, Metal/Aluminum

Narrative Description:
See Continuation Sheets

Narrative Description

Macon Historic District encompasses 300 buildings and one object (Confederate Monument) within the core of Macon, Mississippi, a small northeast Mississippi town, which dates back to 1833 when it was incorporated. The contributing elements range in date from about 1835 to 1952 with a diversity of commercial, residential, religious, educational and governmental buildings. There remains a high concentration of simplified vernacular interpretations of prevailing national styles with the earliest extant buildings representing the Greek Revival style and later periods running the gamut from Gothic Revival to Minimal Traditional. The architecture reflects the town's history and development following its designation as the county seat.

The original plan of the town, as laid out in 1834, is still obvious as in an orderly geometric grid plan bounded by Eighth Street on the north, South Street on the south, Royal to the west and Cedar to the east (now Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Street). Most of the above streets are within the boundaries of the district beginning at the Court Square, the polestar for the community, located to the south, only about two blocks from the original south corporate limits, determined by a natural boundary, the Noxubee River. The square is bounded by streets honoring our first presidents: Washington (east), Adams (south), Monroe (now Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Avenue) (north), with the courthouse facing Jefferson (west). Beyond the northern boundary at Eighth Street, the pattern becomes irregular and spreads east and west, as the town developed, still moving north on Jefferson as the main artery. Much later, Jefferson became Mississippi Highway 45 cutting through town north and south, and referred to today by some locals as "Main Street." Indeed, this is the case, as Jefferson Street is the major thoroughfare, although recently Highway 45 was rerouted about a mile outside the city limits to the east of town.

The most outstanding building representing the 20th century is the Noxubee County Courthouse [#122A], built in a Neo-Greek Revival Style (1952). Directly in front of the courthouse a small, freestanding, frame building in the vernacular Greek Revival represents the earlier period (c.1838), the Stennis Law Office [#124], the oldest and most significant commercial building. Across to the north and east of the Court Square, two early jails: one from about 1870 and the other from 1906. Both have been restored, the 1870 as the Chamber of Commerce and the 1906 building as the Noxubee County Library. All other commercial buildings stretching along both sides of Jefferson, in approximately a four-block area, are brick, mainly party-wall construction, one-story with a few two-story examples, all with a common setback and most with metal canopies over the sidewalks ranging in date from ca.1880 to the turn-of-the-twentieth-century. All are in varying degrees of preservation with two exceptionally well-preserved two-story

buildings with Italianate details; the Klaus and Company [#106] and Chancellor buildings [#117] (c.1880). The Neoclassical masonry bank building [#104], one of two banking institutions, is another outstanding element despite of alterations.

Many of the commercial buildings in the district have succumbed to modernization and have been modified by concealing the historic character with mid-to late-twentieth-century facades, while some are replacements due to fire. Therefore, individually, buildings in the commercial area of the district are not architecturally significant, but as a group arranged in the historic configuration lining both sides of the street, the small urban streetscape character has been retained. Hence, Macon still conveys its identity as a historic commercial center for the surrounding agricultural area of rich farmland in the Prairie Belt.

After crossing Eighth Street, Jefferson Street continues north from downtown into a primarily upper and middle class residential area. The majority of the houses are mainly single-family, one-story, frame construction with clapboard siding in a mixture of styles and periods, combining the pretentious and modest dwellings side by side. Occasionally along this stretch, it is apparent the older houses were built on the outskirts of the settlement, occupying larger plots of land in a surrounding of urban privacy. Gradually they were subdivided leaving only a few properties extending from one street to the parallel street behind, allowing for a back entrance. Wide and narrow streets lined with large trees still shade many of the streets throughout the district preventing representative streetscape photographs.

Macon is basically a town of wooden houses, with only the commercial area in brick. The Greek Revival style is well represented all through the district, especially along North Jefferson Street. Two-story examples include the Goodwin-Harrison House [#53] (c. 1852, NR), and Belle Oaks [#42] (c.1844). No less significant are the one-story and one-and-a-half story examples, such as the Morris House [#65] (c.1847) and the Cline House [#60] (c.1854). Turning west on Eighth Street, The Church House [#13] (c.1835), reported to be the oldest building in town, is so called because originally it was utilized as a meeting place for all denominations before separate churches were built. It is now a residence and as a one-story, frame symmetrical house with a pedimented portico is typical of the majority of vernacular Greek Revivals in Macon.

With the exception of ecclesiastical buildings, the Gothic style never gained widespread popularity in the South. There were residents in Macon who were impressed with Andrew Jackson Downings' pattern books on the Gothic style. Three Gothic Revival cottages are located in Macon. One is located within the district on the corner of North Wayne and Walnut Streets [#232]. This Gothic Revival cottage is one of the most valuable houses in this inventory,

although it is in a state of decline, many identifying features can still be seen: the steeply pitched roof with cross gables and decorative vergeboards. Two finials at the peak of the gables are present, along with the single-leaf Italianate entrance door with two round arched windows over wood surrounded by a broken transom, paired consoles above and sidelights. The Italianate style is seen in the district only in architectural elements, such as entrance doors on domestic buildings and hood molding on commercial windows.

A distinctive regional architectural characteristic of Macon can be seen in the arrangement of sidelights and transoms framing many entrances, as found on the Church House. Instead of the usual trabeated form of the transoms extending across the top of the sidelights and door, many of the sidelights reach to the top of the short transoms in between. Although this is seen occasionally in other areas, it is a noticeable characteristic here and the popularity of this feature continued into the twentieth century on other styles. (Referred to in this nomination as the "Macon Arrangement.")

The "Macon Arrangement" is found on many later one-story cottages in the gable-front-and-wing or L-front form, which was popular during the late-nineteenth century and early- twentieth century. Several in this style cling to favored classical details, such as emphasis on the cornice lines of gables and roof lines with a wide frieze band trim. Other Macon Arrangement houses allude to the Queen Anne style with wraparound porches to one side and other conservative elements of the style. Although Sanborn Maps indicate that non-extant asymmetrical Queen Anne buildings once existed, today, only a few moderate Queen Anne cottages remain within the district. One large two-story late Free Classic [#63A] with excessive alteration is also included in the district.

There was mid-to late-nineteenth century development on the periphery of Macon to the east and west but these areas have been excluded from the district due to modern infill, excessive alteration to historic buildings and a lack of continuity of eligible buildings. To the east, in an effort to relocate from the plantation environment after the Civil War, some African Americans settled on this side of town where the cornerstone of St. Paul's Methodist Church documents establishment by 1867 on Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Street (formerly Cedar Street). Most of this area and south of the Court Square remains an African American neighborhood, with one single-pen, two double-pen and two shotgun folk forms found during the survey for a district. For the reasons stated above, these sections are outside the district boundaries. However, a few streets within the district having a majority of black residents include Walnut, Legan Court, East North and the lower end of South Wayne.

On the western periphery, there was a nineteenth-century residential area near the railroad and the depot (non-extant) but in 1880, a tornado hit, destroying over one hundred houses. Apparently, rebuilding did not occur until the twentieth-century, as most buildings appear to be from the last half of the twentieth-century, interspersed with some industrial buildings, rendering them ineligible for inclusion.

The early twentieth-century brought in several new national styles but in few numbers, such as three Prairie, one two-story Neoclassical, one Spanish Eclectic and the ever popular Bungalow. The post-depression and post-World War II architecture in Macon, specifically Minimal Traditional and Colonial Revival styles, dominates in every section of town. The overall mixture of the nineteenth-century to mid-twentieth-century, the stately and the unassuming architecture gives this district its character and National Register eligibility. Furthermore, it is relatively untouched by modernization in the form of "chain-store strips", retaining a tranquil, small urban setting.

Inventory of Resources

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

Adams Street, East

1. (NC) 107 Adams, East c.1955
Mississippi State Extension Service Building
Located on the southeast corner of the courthouse square facing south, a one-story red brick, long rectangular office building under a low pitched gable metal roof. Six bays reading left (W) to right (E), single-leaf door/single window/paired window/single-leaf recessed door/paired window/paired window. The recessed door appears to be original with three horizontal lights over two wood panels, matching all 2/2 fenestration also set in wood. The other entrance may be
an addition as it is flush with the facade plane having nine lights over two panels.

Eighth Street, East

2. (C) 102 Eighth Street, East c.1930 Colonial Revival
A one-story duplex house under a side gable roof with boxed eaves and separate pedimented entrances supported by round attenuated plain columns with necking and a turned balustrade connecting to the front (N) façade wall. Symmetrically placed are the entrance doors of vertical glazing over wood and paired 3/1 windows flanking each entrance against the vinyl walls. Not visible is a basement apartment entered on the ground level to the east.

3. (NC) 105 Eighth Street, East c.1940 (re-bricked) Minimal Traditional
The brick veneer and the enclosed side porch on the front façade (S) of this asymmetrical house is not consistent with the style in Macon, therefore, possible alterations. The cross-gable roof features a front facing gable extension presenting the single-leaf entrance under the east slope of the gable, supported by a fluted box column. To the west (L) of the entrance, paired 6/6 windows set in wood and to the east (R) a large exterior brick chimney on the eave wall flanked by single 6/6 windows. On the same plane under a

lower side-gable extension, a glazed side-porch. Another lower side-gable extension is to the rear on the west elevation, also an addition.

4. (C) 201Eighth Street, East c.1880 (re-modeled c.1925)
Possibly an original Greek Revival one-story symmetrical cottage under a hip roof with narrow boxed eaves and frieze band but altered in the 1920-30's with a bungalow influence. Additional 19th century details are the six light transom over the single-leaf entrance (S) door with four light sidelights and square pilasters under the entry porch support an earlier date opinion. Twentieth century alterations seem to be the square columns supporting a hip roof with exposed rafters and a wooden skirt outlining the porch along with 3/1 paired windows to the east and west.

Eighth Street, West

5. (C) 102 Eighth Street, West c.1929 Tudor Revival
A true example of this domestic style, in brick veneer under a steeply pitched side gable roof, covered with asbestos shingles. The front façade features two forward facing (S) gables, one to the west (L), partially obscured by foliage, but an exterior double chimney rises against the gable wall. The gable to the east (almost centered) introduces the entrance door, recessed behind a round arch opening. A porch is on the southeast corner, under a separate side gable roof, also with two round arched openings. Fenestration is primarily 6/6 double-hung in wood frames, with some having board shutters with cut-out designs.

6. (NC) 104 Eighth Street, West New Construction
One and one-half story house under construction in April 2001.

7. (C) 200 Eighth Street, West c.1900 Queen Anne
A one-story house in the L form under a cross gable roof having three front (S) facing gables, two larger gables (E and W) and one smaller centered, are decorated with imbricated wood shingles and small fixed glass windows. The cut-away bay of the projecting gable has single 2/2 windows, as the remaining fenestration on the original house. The wraparound porch (SE), adorned with turned post, brackets and balustrade, has been partially enclosed to the rear on the east elevation with some 4/4 and 1/1 windows. The single-leaf door of glazing over appliqued wood, positioned in the corner of the L has a single transom above.

8. (C) 202 Eighth Street, West c.1940 Colonial Revival
Stately but petite, a frame one-story house resting on brick piers under a side gable roof, with a lower side-gable extension to the east for a screened porch. The single-leaf, six-panel entrance (S) door is recessed with four light sidelights behind the formal surround of a molded cornice and fluted pilasters. Single 8/8 double-hung windows, set in wood, are placed to either side of the entrance with applied shutters. A brick exterior chimney pierces the ridge of the porch roof, rising against the east eave wall of the house. A small lantern tops the ridge at the center of the primary roof with louvered openings.

9. (C) 204 Eighth Street, West c.1945 Minimal Traditional
Originally this side-gabled, frame one-story house faced west, with a gabled entrance porch supported by wrought iron grill post, having an exterior brick chimney rising against the south wall elevation. Now, the entrance has been relegated to the south elevation under a full attached shed roof supported by five square wood post, without regard to symmetry, putting the steps up to the porch at the west end. The new single-leaf, glazed French door entrance, with a small transom above, is centered, with the chimney to the left, a window to the west (L) of the chimney and another to the east (R) of the entrance. Main floor fenestration is 8/8, while attic windows are 6/6, all in wood frames with applied shutters.

10. (C) 300 Eighth Street, West c.1908 Bungalow
Rectangular in shape, this symmetrical house on a brick foundation under a low- pitched hip roof possesses many of the stylistic details. A centered hip dormer displaying paired 6/1 small windows located on the front (S) slope of the roof over a partial porch having a shed roof and brick piers to the ground. Two single glazed French entrance doors are also centered with two matching single 6/1 double-hung windows in wood frames set to either side against the vinyl siding. An exterior brick chimney rises on the east elevation eave wall.

11. (C) 301 Eighth Street, West c.1950 Minimal Traditional
Under a side gabled roof, a frame one-story house resting on a brick foundation has a brick chimney piercing the crest in the center, and two projecting front facing (N) gables. The projecting gables have cornice returns and beneath, paired 6/6 double-hung windows are featured. The entrance stoop is to the east under a flat roof supported by a square Tuscan column and a pilaster to the west of the six panel wood door and a tripartite arrangement of 6/6 windows complete the front façade wall. On the east elevation under a side-gable roof, a set-back extension with paired 8/8 windows.

12.A (NC) 302 Eighth Street, West c.1945 Ranch
A one-story brick house facing south under a side gable roof having a lower side gable extension to the east. The primary roof extends forward, supported by decorative iron post and brackets, incorporating a recessed porch, which features the single-leaf entrance with four-light sidelights the length of the door. Also placed against the wooden wall of the porch, are 8/8 single windows with applied shutters. Remaining fenestration is 6/6 with rowlock sills.

B. (NC) Rent House c.1967
A symmetrical, one-story rent house clad in asbestos siding under a gable-on-hip roof. Paired 9/9 windows flank the single-leaf entrance (S) door under a small hip roof supported by wooden brackets

13. (C) 303 Eighth Street, West c.1835 Greek Revival
Church House
Projecting from a side gabled roof of a one-story, three-bay façade (N) house, a pedimented portico with raking cornice and frieze band is placed on the center axis. A single-leaf four panel wood door, framed by the "Macon Arrangement" of sidelights and transom is featured beneath the pediment supported by two slender plain, box columns resting on small brick pedestals with caps. Under the wide frieze band below

the roof, tall 6/6 windows are set in wood against clapboard siding with applied shutters to either side. A partial basement is to the rear.

14. (C) 304 Eighth Street, West c.1900 Queen Anne/Colonial Revival
A transitional one-story frame house with very little to no alteration under a high pitched hip roof, having lower gable extensions and a shed roof over the wraparound porch. The L plan is obvious with the beveled front gable extension, richly adorned with a band of wood shingles above the three windows, and again on the face of the gable with a round accent window above the pent roof. In the corner of the L, a single-leaf, oval, glass entrance (S) door surrounded with the "Macon Arrangement". Round Tuscan columns introduce the Colonial Revival around the porch, which curves at the southeast corner, featuring a conical roof. The majority of the fenestration is 1/1.

15. (C) 305 Eighth Street, West c.1857 Greek Revival
Matalie
A two-story clapboard house with a three bay façade (N) under a side-gable roof with cornice returns has a double-tiered almost full width porch sheltered by a separate shed roof. The centered single-leaf six-panel wood entrance door is accentuated by sidelights and broken transom embellished with a bracketed cornice. A second level door with half glazing over wood may be a replacement as there is a wide infill space separating the three-light transom above. All visible fenestration is 6/6 in wood frames and topped by a molded cornice. The porch roof is supported by box columns with the first floor columns placed on brick pedestals with caps and no balustrade. Not visible in the photograph, the second level has a short surviving balustrade span of sawn-wood on the west (R) end.

16. (C) 306 Eighth Street, West c.1940 Bungalow
Another transitional frame house utilizing traditional accents, such as the clipped gable over a brick round arched entryway (S), extending forward from the primary side gable roof, also with clipped ends. Modified Palladian arrangement of 1/1 windows is featured to the east and west of the entrance. Bungaloid details include exposed rafters, knee braces under the wide overhang and a brick pier to the ground supporting the roof over an undercut half-porch on the southwest corner.

17. (NC) 307 Eighth Street, West c.1967 Ranch
A brick house and garage, all under a continuous side gable roof, with a wider overhang to shelter the entrance (N), and supported by a square column. The carport roof is supported with brick piers and fenestration is mostly 2/2 in metal frames, with the exception of one metal picture window with flanking and connecting double-hung windows west (R) of the entrance. In a central position, a large brick chimney rises over the roof to the rear.

18. (C) 308 Eighth Street, West c.1885
After several period alterations, this vernacular frame house is difficult to define. The roof indicates several modifications, having a hip to the rear of the side gable, which has a 1930's shed dormer with a row of three small lights centered and placed on the front slope. Under a separate shed roof, the front porch,

which is less than full, wraps to the east, curving on the southeast corner and supported by round Tuscan columns with a turned balustrade. The front single-leaf entrance door is surround by the "Macon Arrangement" of a three-light transom and four-light sidelights. Visible fenestration is 2/2 and two brick chimneys rise on the rear to the east and west.

19. (C) 310 Eighth Street, West c.1946
Irregularly massed one–story house under a multi-hipped roof with narrow open eaves, exterior walls of asbestos shingles, sits on a brick foundation facing south. The single-leaf entrance to the west is under a flat roof stoop and supported by a square post. A picture window, flanked by narrow eight-light fixed windows in wood frames, is exhibited to the west (L) of the entrance.

20 (C) 602 Eighth Street, West c.1930 Prairie
A vernacular copy of this style in a symmetrical two-story brick apartment building rising under a low hip roof with wide overhang and exposed rafters. A projecting attached full height entry porch, less than full width, under a front-facing (N) gable roof and supported by heavy brick piers featuring the second-story porch encircled by a plain square balustrade. Below on the first level, the porch is without a balustrade and presents the front entrance of a glazed 12 light French door, repeated again on the second floor. All fenestration is 6/1, double-hung, most paired, and set in wood.

Elkins Court

21. (C) 100 Elkins Court c.1950 Colonial Revival
Originally, a small 3 bay façade (N) dwelling facing north under a side gable roof on a brick foundation and a two bay, set-back side gable wing (W). Now a large house, irregularly massed, with additions to the east, west and south, all wrapped in vinyl, such as the large enclosed two-car garage to the east façade and a two-vehicle carport to the west, both side gables. All visible windows are 6/6 with applied shutters, including two small gabled dormer windows on the front slope. A small, gabled stoop with cornice returns and supported by metal fluted columns is over the single-leaf entrance door.

22. (C) 101 Elkins Court c.1950
Pleasing to the eye is this small house under a side gable roof displaying an interior, brick chimney on the front (S) slope and a lower side gable wing, slightly set-back, to the east. The aluminum exterior walls are set on a brick foundation, with all fenestration 6/6 with applied shutters. The centered entrance also has shutters to the side of the single-leaf door of nine lights over wood, with a protecting metal awning above and iron balustrade below on the concrete stoop.

23. (C) 102 Elkins Court c.1942 Minimal Traditional
A one-story brick veneer house has three graduating front-facing (N) gable projections from a medium pitch side-gable roof. The medium and larger gable face is of board and batten, featuring a round vent with a raised surround. The small gable juts out from the larger gable and is over an enclosed entrance foyer having an iron-grill security door in front of a paneled door with a fanlight and to the right (W), a small two-light window. Other details of this vintage house are 6/6 double-hung windows set in wood with applied shutters and another lower side-gable extension on the east elevation.

24. (NC) 103 Elkins Court c.1944 (re-modeled 1968) Ranch
Basically a rectangular shaped one-story, brick house under a medium pitched side gable roof and slightly set back wings to the east and west. Then, to the rear west elevation, a carport is attached to the house with a side-gable roof. The front façade (S) presents an adjoining flat roof half-porch with round fluted columns with simple capitols, base and dentiled molding above. Flanking the centered single-leaf six panel door are 12/12 windows with applied shutters. Remaining windows are 6/6, all set in wood and double-hung.

25. (NC) 104 Elkins Court c.1955 Ranch
A one-story residence arranged over a partial basement with concrete block walls under a side-gable roof, having a slight projecting front gable (N). The siding appears to be cedar shingles and features mostly paired 2/2 horizontal windows in wood frames. The entrance door is beneath an attached shed roof, supported by iron grillwork post and brackets and the carport is roofed with a lower telescoping gable to the east (L).

26. (C) 105 Elkins Court c.1950 Minimal Traditional
A 1½-story brick house features a centered front facing (S) gable extension from a high pitched side-gable. To either side are shed extensions over a one-story room and a small, enclosed entrance having a single six-panel door. Most fenestration is paired, 6/6 double hung with applied shutters. A brick interior chimney pierces the front slope of the asphalt roof.

27. (C) 106 Elkins Court c.1855
A large one-story house with clapboard siding, sitting on a brick foundation has a side gable roof with two projecting front gable (W) wings displaying paired 9/9 windows with operable shutters. A pent roof is under both gables and a very wide frieze is under the cornice and continues on the north and south elevations. A recessed porch between the wings, with a flat roof supported by round Tuscan columns, is topped with a plain balustrade. Here, asymmetrically set to the south (R), the single-leaf Italianate entrance door, with two round arch lights over wood, is framed by side-lights and crowned with a multi-light transom. A 9/9 tripartite window arrangement is to the north (L) of the entrance.

Green Street, East

28. (C) 105 Green Street, East c.1900
An older mule barn has been encased in the present form under a front to back gable roof, with shed extensions to either side and an attached shed roof on the front façade (S) supported by square wood post over the entrance. The walls of the present commercial building are mostly wood covered with asbestos siding and corrugated metal, having paired casement windows to the west of the entrance porch and metal with horizontal panes and applied shutters under the porch. To the east, double-leaf garage doors provide access to the warehouse.

Hale Street

29. (C) 104 Hale Street c.1948 Ranch
Brick-veneer exterior walls are placed under a low hip roof that protects a rectangular combination of a one-story house and garage. The façade (S) features a wide recessed entrance off center to the east, with its west (R) wall splayed featuring paired 6/6 windows. To the east (R) a pair of 6/6 double-hung windows; moving to the west (L) of the entrance a tripartite arrangement of a picture window flanked by 6/6 double-hung windows, another pair of 6/6 windows, all set in wood, with the garage at the end.

30. (C) 106 Hale Street c.1935 Bungalow
A one-story, rectangular, clapboard house on a brick foundation has a balanced façade (S), emphasized with a full-width porch and box columns resting on small brick piers supporting the low-pitched hip roof. All eaves are wide with exposed rafters and a brick exterior chimney rises on the west elevation (L) eave wall. The single-leaf paneled wood entrance door with a small fanlight at the top, is a replacement. Fenestration is paired with irregular geometric divisions in the top sash over one single in wood frames.

31. (NC) 107 Hale Street 1959 Ranch
A low-pitched side-gable roof over a brick veneer house has a set back extension on the west elevation for a carport under a separate lower side-gable. An entrance porch (N) is slightly set back, protected overhead by a shed expansion of the main roof supported by decorative iron-grill post with corner brackets. The entrance door is concealed behind an iron grill security door and to the west (L) a tripartite group of 2/2 horizontal windows, all set against a wood paneled porch wall. Paired 2/2 windows are to the east (R) of the entrance and a single 2/2 window is to the west (L) of the entrance porch. All fenestration is set in metal.

32. (C) 108 Hale Street c.1935 Bungalow
An unusual symmetrical arrangement of elements for this style beginning with a hip roof over the rectangular shaped clapboard house on a continuous brick foundation. A centered hip dormer sits on the front (S) slope of the roof with a pair of small windows and below a full width porch wraps to the east and west of a protruding section of the house introducing the entrance. Three light sidelights over wood panels frame the entrance door with glazing of geometric lights along with all fenestration in a similar pattern. Plain, box columns set on small brick pedestals support the wide overhanging roof with exposed rafters.

33. (C) 109 Hale Street c.1900 L-Front
A cross-gabled, clapboard, eclectic one-story house has matching front-gables facing north with two interior brick chimneys, one to the east and one to the west, piercing the ridge. One gable to the east projects forward forming an ell, the other to the west is set back above the porch, both embellished with sawn wood bargeboards and one surviving pendant. A partial porch with walls of flush boards fills in the ell, featuring the single-leaf entrance door of oval glass over paneled wood and the "Macon Arrangement" of sidelights and transom. A single large window with modified-diamond-patterned lights is to the west (R) and a similar but smaller window on the façade of the gable wing, both with applied narrow shutters. A

flat roof covers the front porch, supported by box columns with a plain wooden balustrade and another flat roof is over a screened porch addition on the west elevation.

34. (NC) 200 Hale Street 1965 Ranch
A modern brick veneer house and carport under a side-gabled roof adopts a familiar form with a front gable extension to the east (L) of the façade (S) creating the L-front. An entrance porch is placed in the corner of the ell with one simple, box column supporting the end of the gable over the porch with a pilaster on the inside corner. A wood siding of board and batten covers the face of the gable and a triangular vent fills the apex. Underneath, paired 6/6, metal windows and to the west (L) of the entrance, a multi-light picture window, both with applied shutters and to the far left, the carport.

35. (C) 201 Hale Street c.1930 Tudor Revival
Under a high-pitched gabled roof a pattern book, one-story residential example exhibits many of the style details such as: decorative half-timbering with stucco infill on the gables; crushed stone stucco exterior walls; varied fenestration with a multiple group of casement windows having small multi-lights and some double-hung 4/1 paired windows; irregular massing; dominant front facing gables (N) in varied heights and massive shouldered front chimney with corbelled cap. In addition to the above, a projecting, enclosed gabled entrance under a Tudor arch highlighted in cement, and another Tudor arch over a screened porch to the west.

36. (NC) 203 Hale Street c.1925 (remodeled) Bungalow
With extensive alterations in 1991, the integrity and most of the style details have been lost for this dwelling, now clad in vinyl. It retains the jerkin-head roof over the main body of the house and the knee braces under the wide eaves, but underneath an attic multi-pane stationary metal window with applied shutters has been added. Also knee braces survive on the lower front gable extension on the west façade (N), however, below a modified Palladian metal window arrangement with applied shutters has been installed. A partial porch to the east, under a shed roof supported by round fluted metal columns, presents the new entrance door of glazing over panels, sidelights of glass panels and an elliptical fanlight over all. Located to the east (L) of the entrance are two single 6/6 metal windows with a fanlight over each and applied shutters.

37. (C) 205 Hale Street c.1948
Placed under a side-gable roof, a simple one-story frame house clad in asbestos shingles, rest on a brick foundation. The single-leaf paneled entrance door with two small lights and applied shutters is under a gabled entry porch (N) supported by modified round Tuscan columns and off center to the east (L). To the left, a single 6/6 window and to the right (W) a wide 12/12 window and another single 6/6, all double-hung with applied shutters.

Jefferson Street. North

38. (NC) 100 Jefferson Street, North c.1973
Two two-story brick office buildings, one a bank, under flat roofs on different levels, return to the International Style to create an asymmetrical composition. The two separate buildings are connected by a one-story drive-thru for the bank having an inappropriate iron grillwork balustrade across the roof line. The entire mass faces east with undefined north (R) and south (L) main entrances of glass and metal. Linear patterns combine with advancing and receding, interlocking rectangular boxes with the horizontal emphasized by wide bands of contrasting color. A third level is achieved on the north building with the mechanical system in a smaller rectangular box placed on the southeast corner. Fenestration is fixed glass with no surrounds

39. (C) 103 Jefferson Street, North c.1890 L-front
In an L front form under a gabled roof, this frame house covered with asbestos siding experienced porch alterations influenced by the Bungalow style. The ½ porch is placed under a shed roof in the L, now supported by large square brick piers to the ground with a brick closed balustrade in between. Most fenestration is 2/2 however, the windows on the front façade wall of the porch and the single-leaf entrance (E) door are not clearly visible but over the door a three-light transom is apparent. To the north, on the front gable wing wall, a large 1/1 window is displayed and an interior brick chimney pierces the ridge of the roof. A shed roof carport has been attached to the south end of the porch.

40.A (C) 104 Jefferson Street, North 1852-1897 Gothic Revival
First United Methodist Church
Basically symmetrical, this two-story brick church painted white was gothicized when the present Gothic Revival façade (W) was grafted onto an earlier Greek Revival front gable form. Two towers occupy the north and south corners, with the south tower somewhat larger, both having cosmetic applications of buttresses, pointed arch louvered vents, fenestration of stained glass filled with tracery and a protruding triple arched entrance placed between under a separate flat roof on the first level. The auditorium is raised above a high basement, used for classrooms and the gable façade is accentuated with a small rose window above a large pointed arch window flanked by small rectangular windows, all in stained glass. To the rear, a three-story educational wing has been added.

B (NC) Methodist Fellowship Hall 1987
Connected to the south elevation of the adjacent church by a double segmental arched porte-cachere, a painted white brick rectangular building under a front gable (W) roof having modified parapeted gable ends with what resembles a chimney at the apex and below, a round vent. The balanced façade features the recessed double-leaf entrance doors and twelve-light transom flanked by door height buttresses, also on the north and south corners with narrow 6/4 windows between.

41. (C) 105 Jefferson Street, North c.1920 Bungalow

A symmetrical 1 ½ story frame house under a side gabled roof with important style details, such as, exposed rafters, triangular knee braces, fenestration having 20 small panes over one in a paired arrangement, set in wood and heavy square brick piers to the ground support the full under-cut porch. A brick skirt with a concrete cap encircles the porch in front of the double-leaf, glazed entrance (E) doors in wood. Two interior brick chimneys, one to the north (L), the other to the south (R), are placed on the ridge of the roof and on the east slope, over the porch, a centered gabled dormer with a triple set of small decorative glazed windows.

42. (C) 107 Jefferson Street, North c.1844 Greek Revival
Belle Oaks
Having a strong classical influence interpreted in the vernacular, this two-story frame house, sits on a brick foundation under a side gable metal roof with exterior chimneys rising on the north (R) and south (L) gable walls. The full façade (E) undercut porch is supported with a giant order of four round fluted Roman Doric columns. The single-leaf entrance door, with Victorian oval glazing over wood, is set in the "Macon Arrangement" of four light sidelights rising to the top of the three light transom. Applied shutters are to either side of this grouping, beginning at the top of the wooden panel under the sidelights. This unusual design is repeated around door height 6/6 windows, also with sidelights. On the south elevation, a side gable roof carport has been attached.

43. (C) 108 Jefferson Street, North c.1920 Craftsman/Bungalow
This frame house is an unusual example of this style but with the typical details under a cross gable roof and a gable dormer with paired 3/1 windows over the asymmetrical entrance (W). Under the dormer, an attached flat roofed verandah begins across most of the front façade and wraps to the south, supported by square stuccoed piers to the ground. The double-leaf glazed French door entrance is presented in a bay, squared on the north side with one single 5/1 window facing west and on the south side, the corner of the bay is beveled, having two windows, one facing west, the other on the bevel. All appears to be original.

44. (C) 109 Jefferson Street, North c.1880 L-front
A one-story cottage, in the popular L front form, exhibits Queen Anne details on the façade of the gable extension (E). Displayed within the gable, a variety of imbricated wooden shingles and a four-star applique. Below, a shallow square bay, having a flared gable roof, also with shingles, a five star applique, and a dentiled molding above two single 1/1 windows. Below the windows, applied wooden strips, in a herringbone pattern, continue across the facade. The porch in the corner of the L under a separate hip roof, wraps around to the south elevation, with plain square columns and no other adornment. The single-leaf entrance door of colored glass over wood with appliqued designs has a single transom above and to the left (S), a single double-hung 2/2 window. A brick interior chimney pierces the ridge of the cross gable.

45. (C) 110 Jefferson Street, North c.1910 Neoclassical
On a grand scale, this two-story symmetrical frame house, facing west has a commanding position above and several hundred yards from the street. The giant Ionic order portico, attached to the primary hip roof, features a decorative round window in the tympanum and the frieze is adorned with appliqued garlands. A broken transom is over the sidelights surrounding the single-leaf entrance door of glazing over wood and above, a balcony with iron railing and brackets. A single 8/8 double-hung window with shutters is placed

on the north and south ends of the façade on both floors. Attached to the hip roof on the rear is a side gable wing, extending beyond the width on both sides of the primary block of the house.

46. (NC) 200 Jefferson Street, North c.1925 (brick veneered)
This one-story house was remodeled in 1980 from an unknown style to the present form with a traditional influence in brick. A large attached pediment, springing from the primary side gable roof and supported by four small fluted round Tuscan columns over a partial width porch, introduces the single-leaf entrance door (E) surrounded by sidelights and transom. Fenestration is mostly paired 6/6, as is the arrangement flanking the entrance, having applied shutters. An extension is on the south (R) elevation, on the same plane with the façade wall, under a lower side gable roof. Not visible is the location of two brick chimneys rising over the roof line from the rear.

47. (C) 201 Jefferson Street, North c.1860 Greek Revival
Under a side gable metal roof, on a brick foundation, a frame one-story vernacular expression of this style, has suffered a loss of integrity and historic character through alterations. Now an attached pedimented ¾ porch with supports of iron grillwork has likely replaced a smaller entry porch to introduce the entrance (E), as extant square pilasters to either side of the entrance suggest. The single-leaf door has the "Macon Arrangement" of a three light transom and replacements of panels of glass to the floor as sidelights. Under the single 6/6 windows, the porch has been lowered and a large attached garage apartment to the rear on the north elevation has been added (not in photo).

48. (C) 202 Jefferson Street, North c.1935 Minimal Traditional
An asymmetrical brick house, facing west, has a side gable roof having two lower side gable extensions to the north and south with one dominant protruding front gable. This gable has a wooden face with one rectangular louvered vent and below, on brick, a bay window with paired 6/6 in the center and single 6/6 on the sides. To the south (R), an undercut porch has a single-leaf entrance door and a tripartite 6/6 window arrangement to the right, all behind a framing of lacey iron grillwork supporting the roof. On the northwest corner of the house, another side porch has been enclosed with large fixed glass windows.

49. (C) 204 Jefferson Street, North c.1940 Spanish Eclectic
A one of a kind in Macon, an asymmetrical one-story, stuccoed house with a low pitched combination gable/chimney focal point, rising high above the principle low compound hip roof of the house, features the arched entry door (W) enhanced by an iron grill. Other elaboration of the unprotected entrance include the compatible sconce light over the door, a round louvered vent above and below an iron railing outlining the entry steps and a terrace across the front façade below casement windows to the floor on the north and south ends of the façade.

50. (NC) 205 Jefferson Street, North c.1965
Three attached concrete block commercial buildings with brick facades (E) are very similar with large recessed display windows and separate single-leaf doors in metal under a flat roof. The building to the south (L) has a parapet wall that rises above the other two and the two display windows are placed asymmetrically to the north side (R) of the entrance door, with a small window and transom to the south

(L). The building to the north (R) has a corner display window with three sides and a door more deeply recessed. The openings on the center building are symmetrical, with the door in the center and transom above.

51. (C) 206 Jefferson Street, North c.1920 Colonial Revival
Unique in Macon, a rustic, flat log construction under a steeply pitched side gable roof having two closed gable dormers and a brick off center (S) chimney in between on the front slope (W). An attached flat roof with dentil molding under the cornice shelters the entrance porch with a single-leaf six panel wooden door, crowned by a 18 paned transom and side lights, each having two vertical lights topped by two smaller ones. Most fenestration is similar with four vertical panes with smaller ones above over one large single and on the front wall windows, a single applied shutter to the outside.

52. (C) 211 Jefferson Street, North c.1940 Tudor Revival
A modest example of the style, a house in brick under a side gable roof with two protruding front (E) facing high pitched gables and to the north (R) and south (L) ends of the façade on the same plane, are lower side gable extensions. The larger front gable features an arched entryway, the other smaller gable, highlights a bay window, both having an arched basket-weave pattern above in brick and a triangular louvered vent at the peak of the gable. Most fenestration is paired 6/6 in wood frames, with the bay having a single 6/6 on the face and single 4/4 on the sides. Two brick chimneys are part of the composition, one exterior on the north gable wall, and one interior on the ridge of the primary roof to the south.

53. (PL) 213 Jefferson Street, North 1852 Greek Revival
Goodwin-Harrison House Architect: A.M. O'Connelly
Basically a Greek Revival structure in its symmetry and massing, but the jigsaw work, Gothic-influenced columns, and Italianate features, such as brackets and arched windows, offer a picturesque combination. A two-story frame construction with a low-pitched hip roof and four interior chimneys has a full-height five-bay portico extending nearly the full width of the front façade (E). A second-story full-width balcony repeats the interlacing jigsaw woodwork balustrade found on the first level between the columns. Front façade fenestration on both levels consists of two double-hung 2/2 segmentally arched windows having matching operable louvered shutters flanking the centered single-leaf doors with sidelights but no transoms. The same window design is echoed around the house with an exception on a one-story conservatory on the south elevation having 16/16 double-hung windows encased in pilasters with dentils and paired brackets under the eave.

54. (C) 300 Jefferson Street, North c.1920 Bungalow
Although this vinyl covered house has lost some of the style details, the design is still recognizable under a side gable roof with two lower side extensions and a separate centered front gable roof over the entry porch (W). Triangular braces are at the corners under the side gable roofs and the entry roof has retained the shaped exposed rafters but has decorative iron post in place of more appropriate bungalow porch supports. An iron grillwork balustrade continues across the façade, north (L) and south (R), connecting open porches to the entry porch. The single-leaf six-panel entrance door is centered with a wide 1/1 double-hung window to the north (L) but with the placement of a door to the south, the symmetry is lost. Other visible fenestration appears to be new 4/4 in vinyl.

55. (C) 301 Jefferson Street, North c.1930
Primarily rectangular in shape, and accented with wood trim, a brick two family symmetrical dwelling arranged under a side gabled roof, features three front facing gables (E). Two of the gables, one at the north end and another at the south have cornice returns, and protrude forward over a screened porch. The center gable, merely for visual balance and ventilation, is closed. Two interior brick chimneys pierce the ridge of the main roof for each apartment. The entrance doors to both apartments are not visible but the entrances to the porches face one another on the inside (N & S). Fenestration is 4/1 in wood frames with rowlock sills.

56. (C) 302 Jefferson Street, North 1908 Gothic Revival
Church of the Nativity, Episcopal
A one-story brick cruciform church with an asymmetrical, buttressed square, crenellated tower on the southwest corner of the façade (W) featuring pointed arch openings with hood molds, stained glass and tracery for the fenestration, and a single-leaf entrance door echoing the pointed arch design in panels. The parapet wall on the gable ends is capped with concrete and featured on the front façade a tripartite arrangement of lancet windows and a small rose window above. An interior brick chimney rises from the crest of the south transept and to the rear north elevation, a compatible brick parish hall was added.

57. (C) 303 Jefferson Street, North c.1940
A spraddle roof with an undercut full porch disguises the 20th century date of this symmetrical, clapboard, 1½ story cottage, which has the form and appearance of an older folk house. The porch roof is supported by boxed-columns and the centered single-leaf entrance door (E) is flanked by 8/8 double-hung windows in wooden frames with applied shutters. All rests on a brick foundation.

58. (C) 304 Jefferson Street, North c.1920 Free Classic/Queen Anne
Although in a state of deterioration, exterior details of the style have survived on the narrow clapboard, one-story house under a primary hip roof, all resting on a brick foundation. An imposing front gable over the porch and entrance presents the distinguishing Palladian form by the use of a single narrow 4/4 window with flanking lower louvered vents. The porch, with round Tuscan column supports, shelters the front (W) façade, curving around the southwest corner. The entrance door, with an oval glass set in wood, is surrounded by transom and sidelights, having vertical panels with diamond glazing, the same as the flanking wide windows. A brick interior chimney pierces the south slope of the roof.

59. (C) 305 Jefferson Street, North c.1949 Colonial Revival
A symmetrical, 1 ½ story brick house with an individual traditional style, situated under a side gable roof with wide contrasting wood frieze, and having extensions on the front façade (E) to the north (R) and south (L) of the recessed, centered, entrance porch. The extensions have gable-on-hip roofs with the gable utilized as a louvered vent and brick quoins add texture to the corners. The porch under a separate flat roof, supported by four, slender, square columns, features the central six panel entrance door, having a molded cornice and fluted pilasters, flanked by single 8/8 shuttered windows. Single 8/8 windows are repeated on the extensions and on two gabled dormers centered over the porch on the front slope of the side gable roof.

60. (C) 306 Jefferson Street, North c.1854 Greek Revival
Cline House
In a tree shaded setting away from one of the main thoroughfares, this symmetrical 1½ story clapboard house rest on a brick foundation facing west. A full undercut porch is beneath a side gable roof supported by Roman fluted columns, which have likely replaced square originals, as square pilasters suggest at the corners of the front façade wall. The frieze has interesting fluting or perhaps, modified dentils. Outlined by an eared architrave, the single-leaf entrance door (not visible) is surrounded by the "Macon Arrangement", with a transom of three lights and the sidelights have been shuttered, as well as the single flanking windows.

61. (C) 307 Jefferson Street, North c.1937 Tudor/Bungalow
Under a side gable roof, a vernacular brick house reflects two styles. The Tudor appears to have been the intent with two front facing gables, however, with a medium pitch. A dominant front wider gable features an arched entrance (E), the recognized brick exterior chimney to the south (L) and in each gable peak, a hint of faux timber framing. The telescoping lesser forward gable offers a more bungaloid form appendage than Tudor. Window alterations of solid glass panels on this extension may have replaced paired 6/6 windows, as one to the south of the chimney and one single 6/6. A lower side gable wing to the north seems to be original but has small solid glass, perhaps sliding windows.

62. (C) 308 Jefferson Street, North c.1920 Colonial Revival
A brick 1 ½ story house, having small projecting wings on both north and south facades of a portico in antis with two square columns and pilasters supporting the side gable roof. This formal arrangement appears to be original, presenting a symmetrical façade (W) with a brick chimney centered on the ridge of the roof. Fenestration of 8/8 flanks a single-leaf door with a broken transom and sidelights of solid glass and one 8/8 window is balanced on the façade of each wing, which also have a side entrance from the porch.

63.A (NC) 310 Jefferson Street, North c.1910 Free-Classic
A greatly altered two-story house, clad in vinyl, sits under a hip roof with lower symmetrical cross gables over a hipped one-story asymmetrical wraparound porch (now enclosed) across the front façade (W), and curving to the south elevation. Some of the classical details have survived such as; cornice-line dentils, and four recycled modified Ionic columns resting on brick pedestals supporting the centered, gabled, recessed entry. The single-leaf entrance door, sidelights and transom are unlikely original and replacement fixed glass picture windows with flanking glass panels set in metal pierce the enclosed porch wall. Original fenestration on the second floor is 1/1 and a centered three-part Palladian arrangement is featured under the front façade gable, directly behind and over the gabled entry. Metal awnings shelter all windows.

B (C) House, c.1910 and Connecting Storage Building
Facing west, a small house under a metal side-gable roof with wide frieze band has a ¾ shed roof porch supported by four, square posts. A six-panel wood door is set to the north (R) and to the south (L) a single 3/1 window, both set against vinyl siding. It is possible this was a servant's quarters. Connected to the south elevation, a lower side-gable two-bay garage/storage metal building on a slab foundation.

64.A (NC) 311 Jefferson Street, North 1994
Macon Motel
Entering a complex of four buildings, three one-story and one two-story, the first one-story building facing south serves as an office and residence for the manager. Under a side-gable low-pitched roof covered in asphalt shingles, the rectangular vinyl clad walls rests on a slab foundation. Beginning to the east, the façade reads: door/window/window/door/window/window. All windows are single 6/6 set in metal frames with applied shutters. The first paneled single-leaf door is the entrance to the office, while the second single-leaf door (both metal) is placed in a recessed area as an entrance to the living quarters.

B (NC) One-story Motel Buildings c.1950
Placed on a slab foundation, painted brick veneer walls are under a low-pitched side-gable roof, extending out over a continuous walkway across the façade (N) and supported by square wooden post. Seven identical units with six panel wooden single-leaf doors and single windows of 6/6 and 2/2 vertical lights all double-hung and set in wood. Parking spaces are to the front of each unit. Although in close proximity at the corners, Building B is not attached to Building C.

C (NC) One-story Motel Building c.1950
This unit, somewhat larger by three units, is practically identical with few exceptions, such as decorative iron support post to support the extended roof over the walkway. Construction is the same, although in an "L" shape to form an overall "U" plan for the three buildings, with a large open space in the center. One section of the building faces east forming the base of the "U" with the other facing south, connecting to the two-story building (Building C), which also faces south.

D (NC) Two-story Building c.1965
Facing south, under a side-gable roof, which extends over a balcony supported by plain square wood post and balustrade. Five units on first and second floor with each unit having a flush wooden door and picture window walls. Iron steps on the west elevation lead up to the second level.

65. (C) 401 Jefferson Street, North c.1847 Greek Revival
Morris House
A sophisticated example of an undercut 1 ½ story frame cottage with a formal five-bay façade (E) under a side gabled roof with three gabled dormers, 6/6 windows on the front slope. On the flush siding of the facade and behind the turned balustrade, tapered, paneled square columns and pilasters, symmetrical architraves with corner blocks surround 9/9 windows with hinged shutters and the double-leaf entrance, sidelights and broken transom, with a delicate pane design.

66. (C) 403 Jefferson Street, North c.1900 Queen Anne
Facing east, a massed plan one-story clapboard house under a steeply pitched hip roof with lower cross gables resting on a continuous brick foundation. Basically an L shape form with a projecting beveled front gable having cornice returns ornamented with pendants at the corners to the north. To the south, a wraparound porch in the corner of the ell displays turned post and balustrade with spindles above and the single-leaf oval glass entrance door. The porch is partially enclosed on the south elevation. Further embellishment consists of decorative stained glass 1/1 tripartite windows on the front gable, a small diamond shape window above, and repeated on a gable above the porch, both with stained glass. An interior brick chimney pierces the front slope of the hip.

67. (NC) 404 Jefferson Street, North c.1910
A two-story house, wrapped in vinyl, under a low hip roof with overhanging eaves and a centered hip dormer displaying a tripartite row of small windows on the front slope (W). Possibly Prairie style in origin, however vernacular Bungalow alterations added battered piers with caps reaching almost to the second story, connected by a curtain wall having pointed arches and a closed balustrade across the full porch under the main roof. A replacement traditional centered entrance with a broken triangular pediment above and flanking three-light sidelights has been applied around the single-leaf door. On the front façade a variety of sparse windows, some 1/1 and one 12/1 single window is located to the north (L) of the entrance.

68. (C) 405 Jefferson Street, North c.1900 Free Classic
A well preserved house under a complex asymmetrical roof and a front façade (E) that is, surprisingly, symmetrical, all resting on brick piers with wood latticework infill. The primary roof is a high pitched hip, having a side gable extension to the north (R) and a front facing gable to the south, with a pent roof. Under a separate hip roof over a full porch, the centered, single-leaf, entrance door with an oval glass in wood, is surrounded by the "Macon Arrangement" of a solid glass transom and two large pane sidelights. Flanking the entrance, two single 1/1 double-hung windows are behind six Ionic fluted columns. Two interior brick chimneys pierce the rear slopes of the roof to the south and north.

69. (C) 406 Jefferson Street, North c.1920 Prairie
One of only two of this short-lived style in Macon, this one is a "pattern book" two-story example in brick, situated on a tree-shaded slope, away from a busy thoroughfare. It possesses many of the stylistic details, such as, low-pitched hip roof, contrasting wooden, wide overhanging eaves, one-story wraparound porch and porte-cochere, massive, square, brick, roof supports, broad flat chimney, and rows of windows, some wrapping around corners. Distance prevented defining finer details.

70. (C) 407 Jefferson Street, North c.1936 Minimal Traditional
An asymmetrical brick house, under a cross-gable roof covered with asbestos shingles, features an enclosed smaller gabled round arch entrance telescoping from the larger front-facing gable (E). A brick interior chimney rises on the front slope of the primary roof to the north (R) and to the south (L) a small gabled dormer. The entrance is flanked to the south by paired 6/6 windows and to the north tripartite 6/6. On the north end of the façade, a corner porch with round arch openings that have been enclosed with glass and small awning windows set in metal. Small, set back extensions under a hip roof are placed on the north and south side elevations.

70. (C) 407 Jefferson Street, North c.1936 Minimal Traditional
An asymmetrical brick house, under a cross-gable roof covered with asbestos shingles, features an enclosed smaller gabled round arch entrance telescoping from the larger front-facing gable (E). A brick interior chimney rises on the front slope of the primary roof to the north (R) and to the south (L) a small gabled dormer. The entrance is flanked to the south by paired 6/6 windows and to the north tripartite 6/6. On the north end of the façade, a corner porch with round arch openings that have been enclosed with glass and small awning windows set in metal. Small, set back extensions under a hip roof are placed on the north and south side elevations.

71.A (C) 408 Jefferson Street, North c.1900 Colonial Revival
A complex frame cottage but charming under a side gable roof, pierced by two brick interior chimneys, one on the front slope to the north (L), the other on the rear slope and a small centered gable as a vent on the front slope (W). Round Tuscan columns and pilasters support a separate shed roof over a full porch, as well as an extended segmental arched pediment with a cluster of three columns. Fenestration is mostly 8/1, however, the single-leaf entrance surrounded by fanlight and sidelights is flanked by a tripartite arrangement.

B (C) Guest House c.1900
A one-story house similar to the main house in details and materials but in a diminutive under a hip roof having an interior chimney rising from the ridge. The single-leaf entrance door (W) of a single light over wood is placed off center to the north under a portico with a curved pediment supported by Tuscan columns. A single 1/1 window is to the left (N) and right (S).

C (C) Garage c.1900
Placed under a pyramidal roof with a small centered curving pediment on the front slope (W) as a vent, repeating the design of the larger pediments on the other two buildings. Double-leaf garage board doors are to the north with a single eight-light window on the south façade. The same type window appears on the south and north elevation against the clapboard siding.

72. (C) 500 Jefferson Street, North c.1950 Colonial Revival
A three bay, one-story, symmetrical brick house sits under a steeply pitched side gabled roof featuring two gabled dormers on the front (W) slope and an exterior brick chimney on the gable wall on the south side elevation (R). Next to the chimney, a screened porch has been added and beyond this to the rear, a carport extension. 6/6 windows with applied shutters flank the entrance where a small decorative pediment is attached over the single-leaf flush door with three small peephole windows.

73. (C) 502 Jefferson Street, North c.1948 Tudor Revival
A strong Tudor influence is emphasized on this 1 ½ story, frame side gable house, covered with vinyl, by the extended steeply pitched gabled entrance (W) at the north end (L) of the façade featuring a small 6/6 window to the south (R) and a massive brick chimney. One small dormer, with applied diamond shape panes, is behind the chimney on the front slope of the roof and to either side of the entrance arrangement, 8/8 double-hung windows are an exception to the remaining 6/6 windows, mostly paired with applied shutters. A garage has been added to the rear on the north side elevation.

Jefferson Street, South

74. (NC) 100 Jefferson Street, South c.1971
Basically concrete block but with display windows and a brick facade (E), an unattached commercial building sits on a slab foundation under a flat roof. A less than full width, attached, wooden, cantilevered, boxed over-hang protects the front single-leaf entrance door of glass in metal. A transom is above the door with one large display window to the north (R) and a series of five more to the south (L). To the rear on the south elevation, a concrete block extension sits under a separate low hip roof.

75. (NC) 101 Jefferson Street, South c.1975
A rectangular modern commercial one-story building with a flat roof concealed by a low parapet, facing west, with the plywood walls resting on a slab foundation. An applied hip roof awning with wood shingles is over the front façade windows and doors. The fenestration is fixed, one with nine large panes, the other solid glass. The doors are both metal, one on the north facade with eight square panels, the other on the south façade with glazing of nine lights over two panels.

76. (C) 102 Jefferson Street, South c.1930 Bungalow
Although with alterations, this glazed brick, asymmetrical, one-story house retains most of the historic character of the style. Originally, a front (E) gabled primary roof with a forward projecting partial porch under another front gable, now enclosed with glass partitions, and the six-panel entrance door has been placed to the south (L) under a metal awning. The gables are stuccoed in a faux timber framing with shaped fascia ends and decorative knee braces under the closed eaves. Most windows have tinting and storm windows, preventing identification.

77. 103 Jefferson Street, South c.1930
Apell Apartments
(C) Building A
Three basically identical separate units arranged in a "U" shape plan with Building A as the base of the "U" facing west (S. Jefferson Street) with a center court-yard opening onto the street. Spanish in feeling, each unit has two apartments with a low-pitched side-gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, white stuccoed walls and the entrance stoop shed roof has red Spanish tiles but supported by bungaloid triangular braces. All units feature a single-leaf entrance door of six lights over wood panels flanked by paired 6/6 windows. In this unit only, all windows have metal awnings.
(C) Building B
Same as the above design and construction, this building, facing north, differs slightly with a screen porch on the east elevation.
(C) Building C
Same design and construction as Building A, this building, facing south, differs slightly with a screen porch on the east elevation.

78. (C) 105 Jefferson Street, South c.1860 Greek Revival
The symmetry of this one-story house under a side gable roof, projecting full height pedimented portico and the 6/6 fenestration reveal its classical origin. The "Macon Arrangement" of five-light sidelights rising above the three-light transom around the single-leaf entrance door (W); the wide frieze band under the cornice line, as well as the cornice returns on the gable ends, all have survived the insensitive alterations on the front façade and the vinyl siding. The massive brick piers supporting the pediment and shorter piers marking the boundaries of a concrete terrace date the alteration to c.1930.

79. (C) 107 Jefferson Street, South c.1929
Masonic Temple Architect: F. A. Livingston

77. 103 Jefferson Street, South c.1930
Apell Apartments
(C) Building A
Three basically identical separate units arranged in a "U" shape plan with Building A as the base of the "U" facing west (S. Jefferson Street) with a center court-yard opening onto the street. Spanish in feeling, each unit has two apartments with a low-pitched side-gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, white stuccoed walls and the entrance stoop shed roof has red Spanish tiles but supported by bungaloid triangular braces. All units feature a single-leaf entrance door of six lights over wood panels flanked by paired 6/6 windows. In this unit only, all windows have metal awnings.
(C) Building B
Same as the above design and construction, this building, facing north, differs slightly with a screen porch on the east elevation.
(C) Building C
Same design and construction as Building A, this building, facing south, differs slightly with a screen porch on the east elevation.

78. (C) 105 Jefferson Street, South c.1860 Greek Revival
The symmetry of this one-story house under a side gable roof, projecting full height pedimented portico and the 6/6 fenestration reveal its classical origin. The "Macon Arrangement" of five-light sidelights rising above the three-light transom around the single-leaf entrance door (W); the wide frieze band under the cornice line, as well as the cornice returns on the gable ends, all have survived the insensitive alterations on the front façade and the vinyl siding. The massive brick piers supporting the pediment and shorter piers marking the boundaries of a concrete terrace date the alteration to c.1930.

79. (C) 107 Jefferson Street, South c.1929
Masonic Temple Architect: F. A. Livingston
An unattached, brick, two-story, symmetrical building with commercial space on the first floor and meeting space on the second floor. Across the front façade (W), giving a strong vertical emphasis, three engaged piers rise to the top of the parapet, one on the north and south corners, with one in the center of the building. Tablets placed between the piers and below, the second floor windows are accented with decorative brickwork in a round arch design anchoring the vertical block. Two entrance doors of glass set in wood with transoms above and most fenestration is steel projecting or "hopper window" type, with a fixed glass display window on the south façade (L).

80. (NC) 108 Jefferson Street, South 1977 Neo-Greek Revival
Bankfirst
Topped by a balustraded deck, the low pitch hip roof covers the two story brick walls and the giant, colonaded front façade porch (E), and a matching rear façade (W). The hexastyle, unfluted Doric columns below a plain entablature, dwarf the 6/6 fenestration with applied shutters and decorative wood panels below on the first floor and the centered paired entrance doors. The doors, first and second floor, have leaded glass glazing above wood of four panels and accented with narrow leaded glass sidelights,

84. (NC) 206 Jefferson Street, South c. 1890 (remodeled)
The surviving stuccoed upper wall with in-filled segmental arched transoms below a simple parapet imply a much earlier date than the lower level of this one-story commercial building which faces east. The new brick storefront has large display windows flanking the centered door surrounded with glass, all set in metal.

85. (C) 208 Jefferson Street, South c.1890
The parapet wall has been covered in metal concealing the flat roof on this vernacular brick, one-story commercial building facing east and transoms have been hidden behind plywood above the flat metal awning. However, the splayed glass, display windows over brick bulkheads and centered, recessed entrance of glass and wood double-leaf doors, have survived.

86. (C) 210 Jefferson Street, South c.1888
The entrance wall is slightly indented within the scored masonry wall façade (E) with a heavy but plain cornice. The entrance has an interesting arrangement of double-leaf doors of two-light glazing over two wood panels and flanked by stationary doors of the same design with three large transoms and all set in wood. A modern metal awning is attached to the door framing with transoms above.

87. (C) 212 Jefferson Street, South c.1890
To the South (L), on the façade (E) of this one-story commercial building, display windows over paneled bulkheads flank a single-leaf door all set in wood and framed by wood pilasters to either side. Although similar, the third window to the North (R), lacks the molded bulkhead, indicating a possible later alteration. Transoms have been covered with a modern hip-roof awning and the parapet is stuccoed without details.

88. (NC) 214 Jefferson Street, South c.1890 (stucco facade)
Devoid of decorative details, the 4 bay façade of this one-story commercial building has an asymmetrical modern entrance to the South (L), and three fixed plate glass windows under a flat metal awning suspended by iron rods. The smaller window to the north (R) may indicate a former entrance.

89. A. (C) 216 Jefferson Street, South c.1890
This small, one-story, rectangular commercial building has preserved its original façade of an asymmetrical double-leaf entrance of two lights each over 2 paneled wood doors to the South (L) and above a paneled bulkhead, a display window of nine lights set in wood. On the stuccoed upper wall, arched transom surrounds have experienced a minor change over the flat metal awning.

B. (C) Grist Mill c.1935
A separate metal one-story building under a metal front-gable roof is located to the rear of the above building. The single-leaf entrance with a transom above faces east with 2/2 metal windows to the left (S) and 4/4 windows on the north elevation. Presently utilized as a day-care center for senior citizens.

90. (C) 218 Jefferson Street, South c.1890

The façade of this corner, one-story, commercial building facing east has lost most of its integrity by the use of replacement display windows and doors set in metal. However, it has retained some 19th century details, such as: the decorative cornice on the South elevation; a recessed tablet on the scored stucco parapet wall above transoms; paneled bulkheads below display windows and the "Macon Sidelights" surrounding the entrance and transom in fixed glass. Two buildings on Pulaski Street have been attached to the rear of this building by a connecting metal building.

91. (C) 300 Jefferson Street, South c.1880
A painted brick one-story commercial building with a decorative parapet of bricks laid on end vertically forming a denticulated cornice over an indented tablet. Replacement corner double-leaf entrance doors (NE) having single glass transoms and sidelights, all set in metal and an iron column supporting the beveled corner. Another engaged iron column separates two round- arched recessed windows, also set in metal. Lunette windows pierce the north elevation, as well as a second side entrance to a separate business.

92. (C) 301 Jefferson Street, South c.1880
Retaining the original rectangular commercial two-story form, Art Deco geometric details were applied to the smooth stuccoed brick front façade (W). A stepped parapet is highlighted by a darker color coping than the body of the building, and the same design duplicated in green marble emphasizing the double-leaf glass in metal entrance doors. The marble continues across the front façade under the 1/1 windows. Additional details are two glass-block windows on the second level and a metal grill over the doorway in a floriated pattern. Original 2/2 fenestration remains on the north elevation.

93. (C) 302 Jefferson Street, South c.1880
This rectangular, one-story commercial building presents a double entrance with splayed replacement windows and recessed double-leaf glass and wood doors under transoms with a flat metal awning sheltering the lower front façade. The plain stucco upper wall completes this simple facade.

94. (C) 303 Jefferson Street, South c. 1880
A rectangular, two-story brick building delegating the first floor as commercial space with paired display windows facing west. The one to the south has two large panels of glass under three light transoms, while the other to the south has only one panel of glass and the entrance door of glass in wood. A lodge meeting space on the second floor has a separate entrance, also of glass in wood with the transom now infilled, adjacent and to the north of the commercial entrance. A handsome cornice of brick dentil molding crowns the top of the parapet over four segmental arched windows, now infilled.

95. (NC) 304 Jefferson Street, South c.1880 (metal slipcover)
One-story, rectangular in shape and typical commercial parapet, now covered in metal, concealing the flat roof. Front display windows are set to either side of the recessed, centered double-leaf doors of glass and wood, with a transom above. Front façade (E) brick walls are stuccoed.

96. (NC) 305 Jefferson Street, South c.1880 (brick veneer)
Two commercial buildings combined under one new brick façade (W) having no ornamentation other than the applied shutters for the new 8/8 metal windows that are placed to either side of the two entrances. One

entrance to the north is recessed with double-leaf wood eight paneled doors and the other single-leaf door to the south (R) has glazing over wood panels next to a joined fixed glass window with panel below to the right. Over this entrance is a small flat metal awning attached to the façade wall with metal rods.

97. (NC) 307 Jefferson Street, South c.1880 (brick veneer)
Upper façade (W) wall of this commercial building has been covered in wood shingles and a flared-eave false Mansard awning. Replacement splayed windows and single-leaf entrance door, set in metal and surrounded by brick facing, are the only components of this one-story building.

98. (NC) 308 Jefferson Street, South c.1880 (brick veneer)
The integrity of this commercial building has been compromised with remodeling of the entire front façade (E). Under a ¾ fake hip roof, covered with asphalt shingles, six, fixed plate-glass windows and two single-leaf glass doors, all set in metal, are defined by plain brick pilasters.

99. (NC) 309 Jefferson Street, South c.1880 (stuccoed façade)
The stucco façade (W) of this one story business has connecting display windows and single-leaf entrance, all accented with a darker color curvilinear awning above. A box cornice on the parapet is also highlighted in a darker color than the body of the building.

100. (NC) 310 Jefferson Street, South c.1900 (metal slipcover)
Facing east, the integrity of a one-story symmetrical commercial building has been compromised by a replacement single-leaf entrance door, transom and an adjacent glass panel to the north in metal frames. Also set in metal, flanking splayed display windows have retained the original form, brick bulkhead below and scored stucco to the side. A full façade metal awning, suspended with iron rods is above and the original upper wall has been concealed behind ribbed metal.

101. (C) 311 Jefferson Street, South c.1880
A one story rectangular commercial building facing west with an exceptional cornice of decorative brickwork on the parapet wall. Although windows are replacements in metal, the single-leaf door of glass over two horizontal wood panels appears original. Over the ¾ metal awning, the transoms are either painted or covered on the interior.

102. (C) 312 Jefferson Street, South c. 1880
The important Italianate details of this late 19th century two-story commercial building have been destroyed on the first level with an insensitive "face-lift". The round arched windows and door have been in-filled with new glass set in metal on the new brick façade (E). Against scored stucco, round arched molded hoods with keystones over the 2nd story windows reveal the former glory of this building above a full width false shed roof awning supported by 4x6 brackets.

103. (C) 314 Jefferson Street, South c.1892

The original commercial façade (E) has been erased with modern glass in metal display windows, slanted inward toward the single-leaf entrance door. Above on the parapet, 3 indentations of the same size and a simple cornice are highlighted by a darker color than the body of the building, which is stucco on masonry.

104. (C) 315 Jefferson Street, South c.1930 Neoclassical
Citizens National Bank
A handsome smooth ashlar stone block displaying stability of a bank, is articulated with classical details on the front façade (W). Beginning with the unadorned roof line and under the low parapet, a molded cornice encircles the one-story building (with basement floor on the rear) and is emphasized with dentil molding to highlight an entablature over the slightly projecting entrance wall. The oversized single-leaf glass and brass door is framed by in antis engaged Roman Doric columns, classical ornamental molding around the jambs and lintel and two large paned rectangular windows set between the columns and pilasters. To the north (L) of the entrance, two round-arched paned windows give balance to the façade.

105. (NC) 316 Jefferson Street, South c.1880 (brick veneer)
One of the few two-story, commercial buildings has lost all integrity with only the shape remaining on the first and second stories, of the original three-bay symmetrical round-arched openings under a new unadorned brick façade (E). The first floor windows and double-leaf door are on a larger scale than the second floor, where an iron railing has been applied to the flat metal awning over the first level to simulate a balcony. On the same level to the north, flush with the front wall, a narrow space between the two buildings has been in-fill with brick and a small round-arched entrance with an iron gate.

106. (C) 318 Jefferson Street, South c.1880
The Italianate commercial style is well defined by the use of ornamental devices on a simple two-story rectangular corner building, such as: segmental hoods over all second floor 2/2 windows and round-arched hoods over decorative round iron vents piercing the attic space of the front façade (E). On the south elevation the second floor windows have simplified brick hoods. Original display windows and entrance set in wood, flanked by fluted iron attached columns topped by Corinthian capitols complete the preserved integrity of this building. A one-story addition, which is described separately, extends the rear of this building to the west to Lawrence Street.

107. (NC) 402 Jefferson Street, South 1991
Purely utilitarian built after a fire of the historic building on this site, this six-bay, corner, one-story commercial building has three entrances for separate businesses, and fixed glass display windows in between, all set in metal. The flat metal awning is suspended from the metal parapet.

108. (C) 404 Jefferson Street, South c.1900
Typically rectangular in shape, this one-story brick commercial building has retained a degree of integrity with the decorative corbeled and dentiled cornice on the parapet wall, along with the asymmetrical entrance in glass and wood and the transom openings, although covered with metal. However, the replacement fenestration is set in metal.

109. (C) 403 & 405 Jefferson Street, South c.1880 (remodeled c.1940)

The Macon Beacon
Two one-story, brick commercial buildings have been combined into one but decorated on the façade (W) as two. Both unadorned low parapets on the facades have been stuccoed, and only the building to the north (L) has the business logo over a cloth awning sheltering two display windows and the single entrance glass door with transom all set in wood on the north façade. The other building, used primarily for storage, has only one display window joined to the entrance door with transom, all set in metal on the south façade.

110. (NC) 406 Jefferson Street, South c.1920
Under a plain brick parapet of this one-story commercial building, the transom openings on the façade (E) have been covered with metal panels above the display windows set in metal flanking double-leaf glass and wood doors. A connecting smaller display window to the south (L) and a narrow transom over the entrance are protected under a flat metal canopy supported by iron rods and attached to the parapet wall.

111. (NC) 407 Jefferson Street, South c.1880 (new upper wall)
A rectangular attached one-story commercial building facing west with the parapet decorated in a vernacular design, indented against a stuccoed masonry wall. Below a canvas awning, the single-leaf doorway, flanked by glass panels is recessed behind the two display windows, which are set at right angles, one facing west on the front façade and framed by small brick piers, the other facing south in the recess, both with brick bulkheads.

112. (C) 409 Jefferson Street, South c.1900 (remodeled c.1945)
A party-wall commercial building has a plain façade (W) of scored stucco to the top of the unadorned parapet. On the lower façade to the left (N) a wall of four large plate glass windows set in metal with four transoms set in wood. To the right (S) a single-leaf entrance door of twelve lights over wood panels and the canopy above has been removed, indicated by ghost marks. Once a showroom for a car dealership, now a storage facility.

113. (C) 410 Jefferson Street, South c.1948 Minimal Traditional
Sitting unattached on a corner lot, a vacant brick service station, in a one-story residential form, presents a charming façade (W) under a side gabled roof covered in fabricated shingles, with a false brick interior chimney rising on the crest at the north end. The roof extends forward, supported by decorative iron brackets providing shelter over the front façade and a walkway, which encircles the façade around the northwest corner to the rest rooms on the north elevation. A full height, centered, plate glass bay adds to the illusion of a house, while to the south façade, on the same plane, an attached, two-bay garage with an unadorned parapet above.

114. (C) 411 Jefferson Street, South c.1896
Without ostentation, this one-story, commercial, concrete block, symmetrical façade (W) consists of splayed display windows introducing a recessed double-leaf entrance of glazing over wood panel doors. The plain parapet conceals a flat roof.

115. (NC) 413 Jefferson Street, South c.1896 (new façade)

After a fire in c.1980, the façade (W) of this one-story, concrete block, commercial building received a ribbed metal upper wall. On the street level, one fixed glass window is to the north (L) of a recessed single-leaf metal entrance door, with glazing of nine lights over two panels.

116. (NC) 415 Jefferson Street, South c.1896 (new façade)
After a fire in c.1980, the façade (W) of this one-story, concrete block, commercial building received a ribbed metal upper wall. On the street level, two fixed glass windows flank the recessed single-leaf metal entrance door, with glazing of nine lights over two panels.

117. A (C) 416 Jefferson Street, South c.1880
A two-story, rectangular building with heavy Italianate hoods over segmental arched windows on the second floor façade (E). Under the prominent cornice, a symbol of the IOOF of clasped hands in low relief, indicate the original purpose of the building. Three bays across the first floor façade are all entrances featuring the original double-leaf doors, each with two lights over two smaller molded wood panels and transoms above the flat metal awning. (A row of three connecting one-story buildings to the North (R) are now considered part of the two-story building with the same street address but will be given individual descriptions.)

B. (C) North of Building A c.1880
Beginning the series of one-story buildings, this commercial building features only one double-leaf entrance of two lights over two smaller molded wood panels with paneled reveal to the side and a transom above the continuous metal awning connecting all four buildings. The parapet is plain and the exterior walls have been stuccoed.

C. (C) North of Building B c.1880
A three-bay façade, which has been scored, with the entrance of double-leaf doors, embellished with an appliqued design in the molded panel topped by glass and a paneled reveal. Bulkheads of beaded wood paneling are under the two display windows flanking the door, as well as a trim of flattened arches over the transoms of each opening. The parapet is plain and the metal awning continues over all.

D. (C) North of Building C c.1880
The scored façade of this building has two replacement display windows with almost identical flanking entrances. Both (N & S) have double-leaf doors with two lights over molded wood panels. The exception is the south entrance (L) where only one door has a decorative applique in the panel and there is an infill to either side using stationary door panels. These panels have the molded panel below with wood above in place of glass. Further indication of alteration is the wider trim within the opening and the transom above appears to have been two rather than one.

118. (NC) 417 Jefferson Street, South c.1880 (brick veneer)
The existing unadorned brick façade (W) on this office building was adopted from the historic façade in 1972 by retaining the shape and the placement of an arcade of round arched openings but using replacement 12/12 metal windows and double-leaf louvered doors, slightly recessed behind the façade wall.

119. (C) 500 Jefferson Street, South c.1920

Basically square in form, the brick walls laid in a stretcher bond pattern, a vacant gas station rest on a slab foundation under a hip roof facing east. Importantly, the original wood six-light casement windows and entrance door with 12 lights, topped by four light transoms are in place on the front façade and north elevation. Also appearing to be original is the protecting hip roof canopy supported by round metal poles. To the left (S) of the office section, a two-bay garage has wooden doors with nine-lights each.

120. (C) 502 Jefferson Street, South c.1930
This small brick commercial building is differentiated from the others in the business district with a simple capped battlement crowning the parapet with a merlon and crenel to either end. A recessed tablet is over the three bay entrance wall (E), which is set back from the side walls of the building giving the appearance of brick piers rising to the parapet above. With extensive alteration, this façade wall now has two single-leaf entrances, one to the south, a six panel metal door, the other a glass framed in wood and to the right (N) a display window with a rowlock sill.

121. (C) 504 Jefferson Street, South c.1930
Having a plain brick façade (E) laid in common bond, this commercial building features two large display windows with transoms above, all set in wood and rowlock sills beneath. The centered entrance is a single-leaf replacement door of glass in metal and glass panels above and to the side, perhaps an infill for the original double-leaf doors and transom.

122. **Court Square**
505 Jefferson Street, South

A. (C) **Noxubee County Courthouse** 1952 Neo-Greek Revival
Architects: Johnston, Jones & Reynolds
Centered on the public square, a two-story rectangular mass in prostyle (W) has adapted the classical vocabulary in red brick over a full basement. The three-part façade has a projecting five-bay pedimented portico in the giant Tuscan order of six columns placed on a stylabate of the four-step crepidoma, enunciating the central pavilion. Above the full entablature, a clock is placed in the center of the tympanum, with the raking cornice articulated by mutules and guttae. All the above is emphasized in contrasting white, including the stucco portico façade wall, a round columnar belvedere, centered on the low hip roof having a wide frieze band under the cornice. All openings are trabeated and fenestration on the flanking three-bay pavilions is 6/9 on the first floor using operable shutters, and 9/9 on the second, all with concrete pedimented lintels and sills. Above the entrance, a three-bay cast-iron balcony resting on brackets and enclosed by a balustrade in a Greek key and anthemion pattern.

B. (C) **Confederate Monument** 1901
Located on the northwest corner of the Court Square, a stone statue of a Confederate soldier standing "at rest" facing west atop a tall three-part base. Below the statue, a cylindrical column draped with a sculptured flag, surmounting a section formed by four stone cannon barrels at each corner of a rectangular section displaying on all four sides inscriptions and a list of all Confederate soldiers from Noxubee County. The bottom section is a stepped pyramid form, all protected by a low cast-iron fence encircling the site.

C. (C) **War Memorial Building** 1950

Set back to the north (L) of the courthouse on the northeast corner of the square, a three-bay, two-story unadorned brick trabeated commemorative edifice, a symbolic tomb. The façade (W) is composed of a full width narrow porch with an enclosed brick balustrade between four giant order brick piers supporting the horizontal plain entablature. The centered single-leaf entrance door of nine lights over two panels is set in wood and framed by bronze plaques topped by an eagel with an honor roll list of those who died in the Civil War, Spanish American War, World War I and World War II from Noxubee County. Fenestration is paired 6/6 set in metal and a secondary entrance to the south (R), identical to the main entrance door.

D. (C) **Noxubee County Justice Court** 1939-1940 Colonial Revival
(Constructed by WPA originally as the County Health Office)
A symmetrical, one-story rectangular stuccoed brick building located to the south (R) of the court- house, facing west. On the ridge of the low hip roof, an interior brick chimney is centered above the entrance, which has a separate gabled entry porch supported by paired, slender, Tuscan box columns and pilasters flanking the single-leaf glazed French entrance door. Placed to either side of the entry, a small single 4/4 window in wood frames. To the north and south façade, paired 6/6 windows, also set in wood.

123. (C) 506 Jefferson Street, South c. 1930
A rectangular commercial building sitting on a slab foundation, presenting a symmetrical three- bay brick façade (E), without decorative details. The display windows, set in wood over rowlock sills, are to either side of the single replacement wood door of nine lights over two panels. There is a wood infill around the entrance and in the transom openings and a cloth awning above all.

124. (C) 508 Jefferson Street, South c.1838 Greek Revival
Stennis Law Office
An unattached, simple frame, vernacular commercial version of the classical Greek temple form, expressed by the pedimented portico with cornice returns over the porch and supported by two square modified Tuscan columns. The single-leaf entrance door (E), of two panels of glass over two wood panels, and topped by a three light transom, is flanked by 6/6 double-hung windows set in wood matching the height of the doorway.

125. (NC) 512 Jefferson Street, South c.1920
A vernacular decorative raised hood highlights the windows and entrances of this commercial building façade (E) against an unadorned stuccoed wall. To the south (L) a large connecting group of display windows of equal size flank a centered door of glazing over three panels and transoms above are all set in wood. To the north (R), a metal door having nine lights over two panels, with a small air-conditioner occupying the transom space and farther to the north (R) a small fixed glass window.

126. (NC) 514 Jefferson Street, South c.1920
This stuccoed brick veneer commercial building faces east, devoid of decorative elements. Under a metal awning, display windows of 2/2 horizontal metal flank a single-leaf glass in metal entrance door. Plywood in-fill around the entrance may indicate that double-leaf doors were there originally, with the same in-fill across the transoms above.

127. (C) 516 Jefferson Street, South c.1928
A one-story rectangular commercial building with a symmetrical façade (E) composed of centered double-leaf entrance doors set in metal between double display windows with a ribbon of transoms above all. The brick exterior is laid in stretcher bond with a decorative cornice at the top of the parapet and a recessed tablet. A full flat metal awning, secured by iron rods, protects against the elements.

Lawrence Street

128. (NC) 101 Lawrence Street c.1972
Under a metal front to back gable roof, a rectangular metal commercial building with a brick façade (W) sits on a slab foundation. The full porch has an attached shed roof, covered with asphalt shingles, using five trimmed tree trunks for support, with the single entrance door of metal with glazing of nine lights over paneling in a cross design. A tripartite arrangement of 9/6 metal windows is to the north (L) of the entrance.

129. A (C) 108 Lawrence Street 1909 Gothic Revival (late)
First Baptist Church
Irregularly massed, a finely articulated red brick church under a cross-gable roof is sited on a corner, allowing several entrances, with the primary double-leaf entrance (W) placed in the southeast corner of the crenellated, buttressed bell tower. A secondary entrance is on the west façade of this tower and at the top, tripartite lancet vents are accented in white as are most details, along with smaller vents repeated in appropriate locations. A south elevation porch under crenellated pointed arches, is placed between the large tower and a smaller tower to the southwest and on the west elevation, a semi-polygonal apse. All openings are hooded, pointed arches with windows in stain glass and tracery, and most doors have incised pointed arch designs and transoms above.

B (C) **Educational Building** 1951
Placed behind and connected to the church, a two-story, L shaped, red brick building under a cross-gable roof with one gable end forming a pediment over the façade (S). Using modified classical language, the triangular gable end has a narrow cornice with dentil molding and continues below the cornice line of the roof along with a wide frieze band. Two-story pilasters define the corners and flank a multi-light round arched window placed over the double-leaf entrance. A later addition is a metal awning supported by metal poles to shelter the entrance and all fenestration appears to be 6/6 double-hung.

130. (NC) 306 Lawrence Street c.1940 Bungalow
A one-story, common bond brick veneer siding under a gabled roof with a shed extension on the front facing gable that continues over a garage addition to the rear north (R) elevation. To the rear south (S) elevation, a wing addition has living space and an open carport under a separate side-gable roof. The screening on the extended partial porch obscures the single-leaf door and tripartite window details, as does screening and awning on the front façade tripartite set of windows and remaining fenestration.

131. (NC) 400 Lawrence Street c.1930
Built as a dance hall, later utilized as a furniture store, now a greatly altered commercial building sitting on a pier and slab foundation under various roof shapes, flat, shed and gable, all concealed behind the addition

of a metal parapet across the front façade (E). The walls are composition wood and metal, with small display windows, and doors placed at random where needed, with one garage door at the south end. Two free standing outbuildings, one of metal the other in a remodeling stage in wood and composition wood are placed to the south (L) of the main building.

132. (NC) 401 Lawrence Street c.1920
A rectangular commercial building facing west was connected to an older commercial building facing east (#106). It has since had a new brick façade applied with a tripartite 9/6 window arrangement set in metal to the north and a single-leaf glazed French entrance door to the south (R) under a false shingled mansard ¾ roof as a shelter. Brick steps ascend from the north (L) up to the entrance with an iron balustrade.

Legan Court

133. (C) 300 Legan Court c.1941 Minimal Traditional
A house under a cross gabled roof with a large front gable wall (NW) displaying the single-leaf entrance (N) panel door, accented by a fanlight, and sheltered by a small attached gable, the horizontal section curved and supported by iron grill post. On the same gable extension and to the left (W) of the entrance, a bay window, with the front window 6/6 and the two side windows 4/4. At the apex of the gable, a triangular louvered vent and on the west elevation, a brick chimney rises, topped with chimney pots. To the east of the entrance paired 4/4 windows, another lower and smaller, slightly extended front gable with a single 4/4 window and to the far east, a lower side gable extension with paired 4/4 windows. Vinyl siding was being applied over asbestos siding when the photograph was taken.

134. (C) 302 Legan Court c.1946 Minimal Traditional
This L-front house on a brick foundation, covered in vinyl siding, under a cross gable roof, is without a porch in the L, as featured in the late 19th and early 20th century form. However, the entrance (N) door and stoop, is in the corner of the L protected by a steeply pitched gable, with the horizontal section curved and supported by iron grill post. To the left (W) of the entrance, a single 8/8 window with applied shutters and on the projecting low pitched gable to the right (E), a single 6/6 window and at the apex, a triangular louvered vent.

135. (NC) 303 Legan Court c.1956 Minimal Traditional
A small frame house, wrapped in vinyl, with a steeply pitched gabled entrance stoop (S) supported by paired square post, protrudes from the major side gabled roof. The east elevation side-gable has been extended to cover a carport, with brick capped piers and a cluster of three wood post for support. Adding a half story space to the rear, a large addition with another side-gable roof rising over and above the original roof. Jutting out from the new roof into the original roof, are gabled dormers to either end with 6/6 small windows parroting all other larger windows.

136. (NC) 304 Legan Court c.1963 Ranch
A brick one-story house, resting on a slab foundation under a low pitched side-gabled roof and a higher pitched front facing (N) gable, which is placed over a shallow bay extension. The primary six-panel entrance door is somewhat off center to the east, however a secondary side entrance on the west elevation

enters a screened porch, but is obscured by the large metal separate carport. A picture window with panes accents the bay and the remainder of fenestration is 6/6, all set in metal and covered with security bars.

137. (NC) 306 Legan Court C.1946 Minimal Traditional
Basically rectangular this one-story house, clad in asbestos shingles, faces west under a side gable roof, and two (north and south) lower side gable extensions. The north extension is an enclosed garage with opening to the west (no doors) and the extension to the south has one single 6/6 window shielded by a metal awning. An attached flat roof, supported with square columns, surrounded by a metal awning, protects a screened partial porch on the front façade and conceals the nature of the front entrance.

137. (NC) 306 Legan Court C.1946 Minimal Traditional
Basically rectangular this one-story house, clad in asbestos shingles, faces west under a side gable roof, and two (north and south) lower side gable extensions. The north extension is an enclosed garage with opening to the west (no doors) and the extension to the south has one single 6/6 window shielded by a metal awning. An attached flat roof, supported with square columns, surrounded by a metal awning, protects a screened partial porch on the front façade and conceals the nature of the front entrance.

Longstreet Avenue

138. (C) 104 Longstreet Avenue c.1895 (remodeled c.1930)Colonial Revival
A frame one-story house clad in vinyl and protected by a side-gable roof, rest on a high continuous brick foundation punctuated with two segmentally arched four light windows under the front façade (S), suggesting a basement area. On the east (R) elevation, a lower set back side-gable addition, using a tripartite group of 1/1 windows is set over a garage. The centered, gabled entry porch, supported by plain attenuated boxed columns, is accentuated with an Adam inspired doorway, having three-light sidelights, a five-light fanlight framing the four-panel wood door, top panels with round arch. The entry porch is reached by a balustraded double-stairway. On the main block of the house paired 4/4 double-hung windows with applied shutters flank the entry and a brick exterior chimney rises on the west elevation gable wall.

139. (NC) 105 Longstreet Avenue c.1969 Ranch
Incorporated under a side gable roof, a rectangular brick one-story house facing north with a portion of the roof extended forward over the entrance walkway, supported by modified round Tuscan columns, continues across the facade to the carport on the west end. The centered entrance six panel door is flanked by paired 6/6 metal windows with applied shutters and an additional pair of windows to the east, also on the façade wall.

140. (C) 106 Longstreet Avenue c.1895
Placed on a continuous brick foundation under a hip roof, a symmetrical one-story house features a dominant gabled entry porch (S). The gable has a raking cornice with returns and frieze band with massive painted brick piers as supports and a closed brick balustrade. The entrance door has glazing over paneled wood and to either side of the porch under metal awnings, paired 1/1 double-hung windows. Both openings are on a much smaller scale than the house, suggesting decorative elements may have been

concealed by the aluminum siding. A wing has been added on the west (R) elevation on the same plane as the façade with a separate lower half-hip roof and paired 1/1 windows. Two brick interior chimneys pierce the rear slope and the rear west slope of the main roof.

141. (NC) 202 Longstreet Avenue c.1960 Ranch
Under a side-gable roof of asphalt shingles, a brick veneer rectangular house with a balanced façade (S) displays an entrance under a partial porch sheltered by a front gable roof. Adding a traditional touch, four round modified Tuscan columns support the roof. The entrance door is single-leaf with six panels and all fenestration is double-hung 6/6 set in metal frames.

Martin Luther King, Jr. Avenue, East (previously Monroe Street)

142. (PL) 103 M.L. King, Jr. Avenue, East 1907 Romanesque
Old Noxubee County Jail Architect: William S. Hull
A T-shaped two-story brick structure having arched fenestration, pantile roof, and fortress-like massiveness. The front façade (S) is five bays wide, with the center three projecting in an entrance pavilion capped by a low parapet. As a primary focal point, the entrance is contained in a well-proportioned brick frontispiece designed with broad abutments, a four-brick archivolt springing from substantial imposts, and a projecting cornice. The two outer bays, which flank the center pavilion, contain 1/1arched windows that recall the entrance composition in prominent archivolts and thin imposts. The upper bays of the entrance pavilion are formed into an arcade resting on a wide string course. The outer bays are less important and treated with only functional segmental arches. A wide bracketed eave gives a horizontal counterpoint to the primary verticality of the building.

143. (C) 107 M.L. King, Jr. Avenue, East c.1940
The front façade (S) is under a side-gable roof while the rear wing is under a front gable roof forming a T shape. It was built as a veterinary hospital, now serves as a one-story funeral home in almost the original form with an extension to the rear and a port-cachere attached to the rear west elevation. The front façade features a centered lower front-gable emphasizing the single-leaf entrance door with six lights over three horizontal wood panels, and connecting 6/6 double-hung windows in wood frames to either side, all sheltered by a shed roof having heavy triangular braces. Flanking this arrangement are paired 6/6 windows set in wood with metal awning above against vinyl clad exterior walls.

144. (NC) 201 M. L. King, Jr. Avenue, East c.1950
Sitting on a slab foundation on a corner lot, a concrete block and metal one-story commercial building is topped with a side-gable roof with a broken extension on the west elevation, which appears to be the front (W). Two entrances pierce the west elevation, one single-leaf glass in metal flush with the façade wall to the south (R) and the other is not visible to the north (L) in a recess. Two small, fixed glass windows, one between the two entrances and the second to the north (L) of the recessed entrance. A cantilevered shed metal awning over the south entrance, wraps partially to the south elevation

North Street, East

145. (NC) 103 North Street, East c.1950
A metal car repair shop, sheltered by a shed metal roof with a partial metal shed roof over open workspace supported by iron poles across the east front façade (S). On the east and west façade two large openings with sliding metal doors allow access for vehicles and between on eye level, a row of six, small, square, stationary windows with four lights. Similar remaining fenestration runs across the east and rear north elevation on a higher level. A single-leaf door is found on the southeast corner.

146. (C) 202 North Street, East c.1945 Minimal Traditional
An asymmetrical façade (N) under a side gable roof with one lower side gable extension to the east, where a brick exterior chimney with corbeled shoulders rises on the boxed eave wall. The single-leaf entrance door is protected under a gabled stoop supported by slender square columns. Flanking the entrance against the asbestos siding are single 8/8 windows with applied shutters and to the west, a three sided bay with the front window 8/8 and the sides 4/4. Remaining fenestration, all set in wood, is 6/6 and the whole rests on a brick foundation.

147. (C) 203 North Street, East 1930
Originally built as the city's first hospital facility, now converted into separate apartments with little alteration on the exterior. The original façade (S) features a gabled entry porch supported by two large brick square piers with double-leaf glazed French entrance doors. The pediment has a boxed cornice with pent roof on the horizontal and a frieze band, which encircles the entire U-shaped building. Under a complex hip roof the body of the building is red brick laid in a stretcher bond with randomly placed single 6/6 double-hung windows set in wood. On the east and west wings, single-leaf paneled wood doors with small lights above are spaced in a regular pattern under flat roofs supported by iron-grill work. The emergency entrance for the hospital is on the east elevation under a separate hip roof, now used as a covered out-door social area for all occupants.

148. (C) 204 North Street, East c.1939 Minimal Traditional
A one-story, symmetrical, three bay cottage with novelty siding, sits on a brick foundation under a side-gable roof, having two lower side-gable extensions on the same plane to the east and west. Emphasizing the central axis, the focus is on the classical entrance with the use of round Tuscan columns in twin clusters of three to support the pediment with cornice returns over a stoop. Other details at the entrance include square pilasters at the pediment wall junction and an appliqued design on the tympanum, perhaps a small accent of timber framing. Single 8/8 windows set in wood frames with applied shutters, flank the entrance and a brick exterior chimney is placed on the east gable wall.

North Street, West

149. (NC) 103 North Street, West c.1960
Basically a detached rectangular, commercial brick building resting on a slab foundation, with a low parapet wall concealing the flat roof and devoid of architectural detailing. The front façade (N) features

five bays (d/w/d/w/w), with fixed glass windows, rowlock sills and applied shutters. The entrance is a single-leaf glass door, with flanking fixed glass panels, all set in metal and a ¾ metal awning above.

150. (C) 105 North Street, West c. 1950
Attached to the building next door (107), a rectangular, one story, brick commercial building on a slab foundation facing north. Under a low parapet wall, which conceals the flat roof, two large fixed glass display windows and a single-leaf glazed French door with a transom of two lights. Flanking the entrance and built on grade of brick are two flower boxes and above, a cloth awning.

151. (C) 107 North Street, West c.1945
Attached to 105, a rectangular commercial building of concrete block under a flat roof and resting on a slab foundation. The front façade is symmetrically composed of splayed glass display windows flanking the recessed double-leaf glazed French doors with large transoms over each. A cloth awning protects the entrance.

152. (C) 201 North Street, West c.1930 Bungalow A
brick dwelling under an unusual roof arrangement of a hip with an interior brick chimney piercing the front slope, and lower east and west side-gable extensions having decorative braces under the wide eaves. The single-leaf glazed French entrance door (N), with flanking sidelights of four lights, is sheltered by a gabled entry porch with false half-timbering, paired decorative braces, and supports of square brick piers that extend down to the ground. Fenestration is varied, 12/1, 6/1, and 9/1, in arrangements of single, paired and tripartite. A concrete terrace extends from the front entrance, across the front façade to the east elevation, where a glazed sun-room is under the east extension. On the gable end of the west extension, a brick chimney rises and to the rear, wooden stairs and deck lead to an attic space.

153. (NC) 204 North Street, West c.1956
A one-story, brick veneer house on a brick foundation is sheltered by a side-gable roof having two lower side-gable extensions to the east and west. The primary roof extends forward over a partial porch supported by four, plain, box columns, while above, three gabled dormers project from the front slope. The single-leaf entrance door (S) is framed by a modified surround of pilasters and cornice and flanked by single windows above a wood panel. All fenestration is 6/6 set in wood with applied shutters on the front façade.

154. (C) 205 North Street, West c. 1905
A one-story frame house under a high-pitched hip roof and extensions of gables with pent roofs. Earlier, this house had a wraparound porch to the west and has been removed from the front façade and replaced with a small enclosed, gabled entrance (N) fronted by paired square metal posts and awning. The original single-leaf door with oval glass, side lights and transom and the two large decorative front façade windows have been retained. All other fenestration is 1/1 and a portion of the original porch is in the corner of the gable extension on the west elevation.

155. (C) 301 North Street, West c.1905 Colonial Revival

T.W. Crigler House
An L-front, frame, one-story house with the front (N) facing gable connected to two high pitched hip roofs and a flat roof over a wraparound (E) porch supported by slightly battered square columns on top of a closed clapboard balustrade. The porch on the east elevation is screened and the single-leaf wooden entrance door is six paneled under a solid glass transom. Eclecticism continues on the front-gable projection enhanced by a three part modified Palladian arrangement of a large 1/1 window, flanked by narrow 1/1 windows and above, gable decoration consist of paired small fixed windows with decorative cornice and a fan shaped wood appliqué. Not visible in the photograph, a square bay window on the west elevation. An interior chimney rises from the east slope of the rear hip roof.

156. (NC) 303 North Street, West c.1961 Ranch
A typical one-story example of this style house, resting on a brick foundation in a simple rectangular shape under a hip roof extending over the carport. The main body of the house has aluminum siding and the fenestration is 2/2 horizontal in wood with applied shutters. The single-leaf entrance (N) stoop is set to the right (W) under a separate hip roof supported by decorative iron post balustrade.

157. (C) 304 North Street, West c.1920 Colonial Revival
The full façade porch under a shed roof and supported by round Tuscan columns dominates the front façade (S) of this house, wrapping to the east elevation. The body of the house is covered in vinyl siding under a side-gable roof with a possible cross-gable to the rear and a small centered front facing, decorative gable, faced with wood shingles and a small fixed glass window. The single-leaf entrance door is not visible behind a storm door and all fenestration is 1/1 in wood.

158. (NC) 305 North Street, West c. 1972 Mobile Home
Rectangular dwelling placed on a brick foundation and clad in vinyl under a flat roof. The primary single-leaf entrance (N) is to the west (R) with a narrow strip window and applied shutters. A secondary entrance, set to the east (L) is half glazed and both doors are metal. Paired 2/2 metal horizontal windows are to the left of the main entrance and another single 1/1 metal horizontal window is to the left of the secondary entrance, both with applied shutters.

159. (NC) 306 North Street, West c. 1960 Ranch
Facing north, this one-story house is under a low-pitched hip roof with overhang and clad in asbestos shingles over a brick foundation. A carport (E) is incorporated under the principle roof however, a shed extension, supported by decorative iron post, protects the single-leaf entrance. Fenestration is 2/2 of varying sizes, such as the large picture window on the front facade flanked by narrow windows, all with horizontal wood muntins.

160. (NC) 307 North Street, West c.1955 Ranch
A very compact, post-WWII house with living space and garage under one low-pitched hip roof. Decorative iron posts support a shed extension that provides protection beginning at the front (N) entrance to the carport, on the east façade. Over a brick foundation, the exterior walls are covered with aluminum

siding and feature a picture window flanked by 2/2 horizontal double-hung windows on the front façade. The single-leaf, flush entrance door with three small windows, is set to the east (R).

161. (C) 311 North Street, West c.1895
Under a standing seam metal roof, this side-gable, clapboard, cottage faces north on a pier foundation with some infill material on the front façade. The six-panel, wood, single-leaf, entrance door is centered, with three-light sidelights and flanked by dominating paired 4/4 windows in wood frames with applied shutters to the side. To shelter the entrance, a ¾ porch, under an attached metal shed roof, is supported by square wood post with a plain square balustrade.

Pearl Street, East

162. (C) 200 Pearl Street, East c.1890
An eclectic symmetrical clapboard house on a brick foundation under a side-gable roof having paired dominating front gables (N) over a full façade porch. The face of the front gables is decorated with imbricated wood shingles and scrollwork on the vergeboard at the peaks. The six box columns with plain capitols and bases may be replacements as the corner brackets are iron grillwork. The centered single-leaf entrance door is partially concealed by a screen door but is half glass over wood panels, framed by the "Macon Arrangement" of obscured 6/6 windows as sidelights and a 3/3 light transom. The entrance is flanked by a tripartite arrangement of 6/6 large double-hung windows with four-light sidelights, all set in wood with applied shutters.

163. (C) 202 Pearl Street, East c.1940 Bungalow
Under overlapping front-gable roofs, a partial porch is featured on this vinyl-clad house on a brick foundation facing north. The porch expands on the east (R) for a carport under a side-gable roof, all supported by fluted round metal replacement columns resting on brick piers with caps and a closed brick balustrade. The single-leaf door is not visible and paired 9/6 metal windows to the east (L) and west (R) with applied shutters are replacements. A shed dormer is placed on the west slope of the main roof as a vent, no window.

Pulaski Street, East

164. (C) 102 Pulaski Street, East c.1930
A free-standing two-story brick commercial building in a rectangular form facing north has a loss of integrity through replacement 6/6 metal windows on the second floor above an altered façade on the first level. The entrance doors are double-leaf glass in metal with a splayed wood paneled wall to the east (L) featuring a display window set in a metal frame. A large brick infill to the west (R) of the entrance suggests the absence of an historic display window. Façade openings are shielded by cloth awnings and above the second level windows a recessed tablet. At each corner of the building and spaced down both east and west elevations, plain brick pilasters rise to the top of the plain parapet wall.

165. (NC) 205 Pulaski Street, East c.1988 Mobile Home

Rectangular in shape with a metal low-pitched side gable roof over ribbed metal exterior walls resting on a faux fieldstone foundation. A single-leaf entrance door (S) with a small diamond window accent is to the east and behind an iron security door, approached by wooden steps and deck with a plain balustrade and step hand rails of iron over the faux fieldstone base. Fenestration is 1/1 set in metal frames.

Pulaski Street, West

166. (C) 103 Pulaski Street, West c.1935
Two rectangular, attached, brick one-story commercial buildings, now used as one, with both facades (N) practically identical. Originally, both had semi-stepped unadorned parapets, however, only the one to the west (R) remains. Occupying most of the lower façade wall, massive display windows set in wood with concrete sills below and transoms above are placed to either side of the single replacement entry doors; one metal six panel and the other flush wood. Separate metal awnings hang over the windows and doors of each building.

167. A (C) 105 Pulaski Street, West c.1938-39 Colonial Revival
City Hall
Small, one-story and well proportioned, the principle rectangular block is in red brick, trimmed in white under a hip roof with narrow overhang and crowned with a polygonal lantern with a copper roof, round arched vents on all sides, sitting on a square base with iron railing. The entrance (N) is centered between six 9/9 double-hung windows having rowlock sills and a key stone accent on the soldier course lintels. The Adam inspired single doorway, with elliptical fanlight of leaded glass and sidelights, is recessed behind an attached, wooden, trabeated entryway of paired square columns under a dentil molded cornice. To the west, a separate lower hip roof over a compatible wing, originally used as a fire station, now enclosed as additional office space.

B (NC) Municipal Court, Lawrence Street, c.1973
A metal Mitchell building under a low front gable roof with a brick façade (W) was attached to the rear elevation (S) of the City Hall. A single-leaf six-panel metal entrance door is to the north façade and to the right (S) a pair of 6/6 metal windows, all facing Lawrence Street. There is an interior entrance from the City Hall.

168. (C) 107 Pulaski Street, West c.1945 - 1999
Two (possibly four) one-story commercial buildings have been combined into one as part of a garment factory. The brick façades (S) are devoid of ornamentation with the four large display windows now concealed behind metal infill and the east building façade is sheltered by a metal awning. Single-leaf door openings are apparent to the east and west of each unit with one door operable on the east building on the west façade. A metal building with a metal roof connects these buildings to building #90.

169. (C) 201 Pulaski Street, West c.1940 Colonial Revival

A refined red brick duplex residence below a side gabled roof with attached, pedimented porticos for each entrance (N) supported by plain box columns. The cornice is carried beneath the gables and emphasized with a wide frieze band. The single leaf doors are topped by a modified swan's neck pediment and set back gabled wings are on the west and east elevations. All architectural details, including the face of the gables, are of wood. Unfortunately, a flat roof metal carport with storage wall to the rear has been placed on the west elevation, extending forward beyond the plane of the front facade.

170. (C) 202 Pulaski Street, West c.1935 Colonial Revival
A traditional front entrance (S) of fluted pilasters under a molded crown highlights this brick house under a side gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles. The doorway is concealed behind an iron grill security door under a projecting gable with decorative brackets. A small brick addition is to the rear on the east (R) elevation with a flat shed roof. Most windows are paired 6/6 set in wood and shutters applied.

171. (NC) 203 Pulaski Street, West 1993 Ranch
A rectangular brick house with long façade (N) under a side-gable asphalt shingled roof, having an overlapping shed extension above a shallow partial porch. Five, plain square post bare the weight of the roof with simple wood balustrade between. The single six-panel entrance door is set to the west (R) and a two-vehicle carport to the east. All fenestration is 6/6 in metal frames with applied shutters.

172. (NC) 205 Pulaski Street, West c.1905 L Front
A greatly altered house under two front (N) parallel gables with cornice returns and a connecting cross gable, along with a shed roof over the corner enclosed porch space to the east of the projecting front gable. An iron grill security entrance door is over a flush modern door placed in a center position on the façade. The house, resting on a brick foundation, has been wrapped in vinyl and all original fenestration has been replaced with 2/2 metal horizontal storm windows and screens.

173. (C) 301 Pulaski Street, West c.1927 Colonial Revival
Inspired by the classics, this clapboard cottage, facing northeast, sits on a brick pier foundation on a corner lot. Various original extensions, as well as additions, break away from a basic rectangular shape under multi-hip and shed roofs, such as the carport to the southwest rear. A ¾ porch on the front façade is under a separate hip roof supported by plain, slender box columns, clustered in groups of three at the outside corners and square pilasters against the façade wall. Fenestration is primarily paired of 6/1 with applied shutters and the six-panel wood entrance door is slightly off center.

174. (NC) 302 Pulaski Street, West c.1970 Mobile Home
Obscured by heavy vegetation, a typical mobile home is placed on the site of an older building that was destroyed by fire.

Royal Street

175. (C) 102 Royal Street c.1945

A low-pitched front gable roof has a separate ¾ gabled porch across the facade (E) of this one-story vinyl clad house. The porch roof is supported by four battered columns resting on small brick piers with caps, a closed vinyl-clad balustrade between and screening all around. The placement of the single-leaf door to the north suggests this may have been a duplex originally, however the screening obscures the details of the façade, door and window openings. An exterior brick chimney base is visible on the south elevation eave wall with the stack removed.

176. (NC) 103 Royal Street c.1945 (brick veneered)
A modern façade (W) has been added to this one-story house, perhaps a bungalow form to the rear and is now clad in brick. A dominating front gable, with the face covered in aluminum siding with a round vent, stretches over a full width porch on grade with three round fluted metal columns as supports. To the north (L) of the porch on the same plane is a two-vehicle carport, also supported by round fluted columns. The single-leaf entrance door of glazing over panels is off center to the south (R), with paired 6/6 windows to the left and right with rowlock sills.

177. (C) 105 Royal Street c.1945
A one-story folk form house under a front gable roof with asphalt shingles and a lattice-work triangular vent filling the apex and a lower gabled entry porch (W) supported by square brick columns. A single-leaf entrance door is centered with flanking paired 4/4 double-hung windows with wood frames set against asbestos shingled walls. Below the windows to the south (R) decorative brick siding has been applied and an exterior brick chimney rises on the south elevation eave wall.

178. (C) 107 Royal Street c.1895 Colonial Revival
This transitional, irregularly massed one-story house clad in weatherboard has lost some of its decorative details, which would help define the style. A balanced full façade (W) porch is under a medium-pitched hip roof with a wide frieze all around and a slight centered hip extension introducing the entrance, supported with six replacement decorative iron post. The single-leaf entrance door with glazing over paneled wood ornamented with appliques and two-light sidelights topped by a broken transom, are all set in heavy framing. Fenestration is 1/1 double-hung. Two brick interior chimneys rise on the north and south slope of the roof and the flat top of the roof indicates non-extant roof ornamentation.

Walnut Street

179. (NC) 103 Walnut Street c.1965 Ranch
On a slab foundation, a rough-face brick veneer one-story house placed under a low-pitched, asphalt shingled cross-gable roof with an extremely wide overhang. Facing south, the double-leaf entrance door with square glazing having inverted corners over a molded wood panel in the same design, is positioned in the corner of the L. All visible fenestration is stationary tripartite panels of glass.

180. (C) 303 Walnut Street c.1945

A modest one-story house has cladding of asbestos shingles, with a board and batten east façade under a shed roof projecting forward from the primary side-gable roof and supported by two plain box columns. Protected by the shed roof, the single-leaf entrance (S) door is flush with three rectangular stepped peepholes and to the right (E) a single 8/8 window decorated with applied louvered shutters and to the left (W) another single 2/2 window having attached plank shutters. Fenestration is set in wood.

181. (C) 305 Walnut Street c.1945
Somewhat larger than 303 but similar, a one-story house with asbestos siding also under a side-gable roof. A recessed half porch on the west façade features decorative iron post as supports for the roof above. Set against a board and batten wall, the single-leaf entrance (S) door is placed in the corner of the L and to the left (W) an 8/8 double-hung window. On the east façade, another single 8/8 window, both with applied shutters.

182. (NC) 307 Walnut Street c.2000 Ranch
A brick veneer one-story house and carport resting on a slab foundation under a hip roof with a shed extension supported by brick piers over the entrance (S). To the left (W) of the single-leaf metal entrance door of six panels is a single 6/6 window and to the right (E) a bay window, then another single window and the carport to the far right. All fenestration is set in metal frames.

183. (NC) 309 Walnut Street c.1999 Ranch
A side-gable roof having a lower set-back side-gable to the east shelters a modest one-story brick veneer house and carport, all on a slab foundation. The single-leaf entrance (S) door with nine lights over paneling is protected by the wide overhanging roof, which extends over paired 2/2 windows to the left (W) and a walkway to the carport on the far left. On the east façade two pairs of 2/2 windows, all set in metal frames.

184. (C) 400 Walnut Street c.1936 Colonial Revival
Facing south, the main body of a 1 ½ story eclectic house clad in asbestos shingles under a steeply pitched side-gable roof with no overhang and a set-back lower, medium pitched side-gable extension to the east. Off center to the west, a gabled stoop having a curved underside and supported by boxed-columns shelters the arched single-leaf entrance door, introducing the Tudor influence. A modified Tudor exterior brick chimney rises on the façade eave wall. Openings read from left (W) to right (E), w/entrance door/w/w/chimney/w/door/paired w/paired w. Single windows on the main body are 8/1 and on the extension 6/1, all double-hung and set in wood. The single-leaf door addition on the extension has a tiny bracketed shed roof for protection.

185. (C) 401 Walnut Street c.1935 Tudor Revival
A one-story brick veneer house has a medium-pitched sloping front-gabled entrance (S). The single-leaf six panel rectangular entrance door is scarcely recessed behind a round arch with no overhang of the gable above. The main block of the house is under a side-gable with lower east and west gable extensions. The façade undulates slightly by receding and advancing with the west façade faintly projecting beyond the front gable and the east façade recedes. The porch on the east elevation has large round arched openings on three sides, which have been infilled with an undetermined material. An interior chimney rises on the eave

wall between the porch and main body. Single and paired fenestration is 6/6 with applied shutters and set in wood.

186. (NC) 402 Walnut Street c.1940 (brick veneer)
A one-story folk bungalow form under a front-gable metal roof has undergone extensive remodeling with brick veneer siding and a new façade (N). The lower front gable, which remains the west façade half-porch, now has two round arches in brick emphasizing the entrance. To the right (W) of the single-leaf metal door of nine lights over two panels, are paired 6/6 windows. Paired 6/6 windows are on the east façade and above in the gable, a smaller window under a louvered vent in the apex. All fenestration is replacement 1/1 in metal frames and rowlock sills.

187. A (C) 404 Walnut Street c.1890 L-front
Under a cross-gable roof, a one-story clapboard house faces north. The front-facing gable is to the right (W) with a single double-hung 2/2 window set in wood on the lower wall and on the gable end, a large rectangular louvered vent is set against wood shingle imbrication. The floor of the porch in the ell has been lowered about a foot and the shed roof is supported by slender chamfered post resting on capped brick piers. In the corner of the ell, the single-leaf door has two panels of arched glazing over wood, a single-light transom above and to the left (E) another single 2/2 window.

B (C) small house c.1930
Now used as storage was once a diminutive residence clad in asbestos shingles under a front-gable roof featuring a large louvered vent at the apex. Sheltering a less than full porch, a shed roof is supported by 4x4 posts resting on tiny brick piers with concrete caps. The single-leaf entrance (N) door of nine lights over wood panels is centered between single 6/6 windows set in wood.

188. (C) 407 Walnut Street c.1920
Under a hip roof a one-story house with a separate hip entry (S) porch supported by slender battered square columns set on capped brick piers with a plain balustrade connecting to the façade wall. The single-leaf entrance door, approached by closed steps, is obscured but has glazing over wood and flanked by paired 4/4 double-hung windows with metal awnings against asbestos shingled walls. On the west elevation to the rear, a shed-roof carport has been added.

189. (NC) 408 Walnut Street c.1938 (remodeled)
Aluminum siding, new façade (N) and replacement vinyl 1/1 windows compromised the integrity of this one-story folk bungalow form. Springing from the primary front-gable roof (N), a half porch on the west façade is under a lower front-gable roof having round, fluted, metal columns for support. The single-leaf entrance door is obscured by a decorative door, and to the right (W), paired replacement 1/1 windows and again on the east façade. Remaining fenestration, single and paired, is the same set in metal frames.

190. (C) 409 Walnut Street c.1870 L-front
Resting on a brick pier foundation, a one-story clapboard house is protected by a cross-gable roof. A flat roof porch, using replacement decorative iron grillwork as support, is located on the west (L) façade in the ell, featuring a replacement single-leaf paneled entrance door (S) of wood topped by a row of tiny square

lights. Surrounding the entrance, the "Macon Arrangement" of four light sidelights rising to each side of the single light transom. To the left (W), a full-length 4/6 window with applied shutters and to the right (E), a small 6/6 window addition on the west wall of the projecting gable. On the lower wall of this gable, paired 4/4 windows and above, a large diamond pattern filled with imbricated wood shingles and outlined with molding. The gable end has cornice returns and a wide frieze band.

191. (C) 410 Walnut Street c.1940 Colonial Revival
A side-gabled roof with lower side-gable extensions to the east (on the same plane) and west (set-back) protects a one-story brick veneer house. The entrance (N) is set to the west sheltered by a bracketed gablet having a curved underside and approached by twin steps from the east and west with iron hand rail and balusters. Openings read from left to right, single/single/paired/entrance door/paired/small single, all fenestration 6/6, double-hung and set in wood with applied shutters.

192. (NC) 411 Walnut Street c.1972 Ranch
Under a metal side-gable roof, a one-story brick veneer house and carport over a slab foundation features a recessed entrance (N) porch with two round columns supporting the roof, which protects the single-leaf six-panel entrance door. To the right (W) tripartite 2/2 windows and on the façade wall of the carport, paired 2/2 windows. On the east façade wall, two groups of paired 2/2 windows, all with applied shutters, set in metal and rowlock sills.

193. (C) 412 Walnut Street c.1939 Colonial Revival
A 1 ½ story house clad in vinyl under a medium pitched side-gable roof having a lower side-gable extension to the east, interrupting the symmetry of the façade (N). A brick chimney with a corbeled cap rises from the ridge of the extension up the east eave wall of the body of the house and on the east and west front slope of the primary roof, two gabled dormers with 6/6 windows. Below, the centered single-leaf entrance door of paneled wood with a small four-light fanlight is framed by restrained pilasters and molded cornice above and flanked by two single 6/6 double-hung windows to the left and right. All fenestration has applied shutters, including a large fixed multi-light window on the façade of the extension.

194. (C) 413 Walnut Street c.1936 Minimal Traditional
Under a side-gable roof, a one-story brick veneer house, resting on a brick foundation, has a lower side-gable porch on the east elevation. Perhaps a brick addition on the west elevation on the same plane altered the house in c.1968. On the façade of the suspected alteration, a lone multi-light window seems isolated from the east façade where the entrance (S) is flanked by paired windows, with metal awnings and applied shutters. The entrance is protected by a gable stoop and an exterior chimney pierces the front slope of the roof against the east elevation eave wall under the porch. Another rises on the rear slope to the east.

195. (C) 415 Walnut Street c.1945 Minimal Traditional
Under a cross-gable roof, the side-gable has been extended forward, supported by box columns, over the porch in the ell on the east façade (S) of a one-story house. The single-leaf eight-panel door is in the corner of the ell and to the right (E), a large, multi-light, square, bay-window projects slightly. The front gable features a single 8/8 window, while remaining fenestration appears to be 6/6, all set in wood against vinyl clad exterior walls.

196. (NC) 416 Walnut Street c.1958-1996 Ranch
On the east façade (N), a modern asymmetrical entrance, under a projecting gabled roof with wide overhang and supported by heavy brick piers, has been applied to an older one-story brick veneer house. The primary single-leaf entrance concealed by shrubbery is set against a board and batten façade wall, as well as a picture window flanked by small 2/2 windows, perhaps the original windows. Continuing under the gabled addition, a secondary entrance is to the east against a brick wall. On the west façade, paired and single 2/2 windows are under wide eaves of a hip roof.

197. (NC) 418 Walnut Street c.1970 Ranch
A small one-story brick veneer house under a hip roof is placed on a brick foundation. The entrance (N) is centered under a separate hip roof supported by decorative iron grill post. The single-leaf door is flush featuring three rectangular stepped peepholes and major fenestration consist of paired and single 2/2 and to the right (E) of the entrance, one picture window flanked by smaller windows. All fenestration are set in metal and have applied shutters.

198. (NC) 419 Walnut Street c.1995 Mobile Home
The addition of a gabled entrance porch (S) on the east façade, a two-vehicle carport on the west façade, a side-gable roof over all and landscaping transforms this one-story double-wide mobile home from the ordinary. Three turned post are utilized as supports for the entry roof with plain balustrade outlining the porch and steps. Metal awnings shade the 1/1 windows and decorative shutters have been applied.

199. (NC) 420 Walnut Street c.1970 Ranch
A modest one-story brick veneer house and carport is sheltered by a side-gable roof, with a separate shed roof extending forward over a walkway from the entrance (N) to the carport on the west façade and supported by decorative iron post. The single-leaf entrance door is flush with three stepped rectangular peepholes and fenestration to the left (E) consists of two small sliding units and to the right (W) a fixed picture window flanked by operative windows obscured by screening.

200. (NC) 422 Walnut Street c.1995
A plywood garage is protected by a front-gable, metal roof with double garage doors facing north.

Washington Street, North

201. (NC) 104 Washington Street, North c.1965
Completely utilitarian facing west, this brick rectangular communication facility rests on a slab foundation and the roof parapet conceals the flat roof. Adding some architectural interest, two vertical white strips (undetermined material) run up the façade wall to the roof line on the north (L) and to the south (R), over the metal entrance door, a contrasting white panel over a small flat metal canopy. One small window is to the south of the entrance. These features were not distinguishable at a distance behind a chain-link fence, which encloses the large property.

202. (NC) 106 Washington Street, North c.1955 Ranch
This popular compact, one-story design offers the perfect solution for family and car, all under one side gable roof. In this brick veneer example, a protruding front gable (W) to the south (R) over a shallow porch, and supported by decorative iron post, introduces the single-leaf louvered entrance door to the north and a picture plate glass window, flanked by 2/2 windows to the south. Remaining 2/2 windows have applied shutters and the two vehicle carport is to the north, with the same iron post supporting the roof.

203. (NC) 200 Washington Street, North c.1960 Ranch
Overlapping side gable roofs (to the north and south), with wide overhanging eaves, cover this rectangular brick one-story house facing west, including the carport to the south (R). The center primary gable extends forward to shelter a partial porch, supported by decorative iron grill post and corner brackets, also under the carport roof. Vinyl siding is added as a contrast to the carport and porch walls, presenting the single-leaf entrance panel door to the north (L) and tripartite 6/6 windows to the south (L). All windows have applied shutters.

204. (NC) 202 Washington Street, North c.1962 Minimal Traditional
The popular L-Front form is employed in this one-story house under a cross gable roof, with only a small recess, not a porch as in earlier examples, for the single-leaf entrance, facing west. Exterior walls, resting on a brick foundation, are covered with aluminum siding featuring wood vertical paneling on the south (R) side elevation of the projecting gable extension, continuing around the entrance wall. Fenestration consists of single, 8/8, double-hung with applied shutters.

205. (C) 205 Washington Street, North c.1930 Bungalow
The brick exterior walls of this one-story house, under a cross gable roof, feature overlapping gables on the front façade (E) extending over a separate porch, located to the south, and supported by battered columns on brick piers with concrete caps. The screening around the porch obscures the entrance but fenestration, mostly paired, is 3/1 set in wood.

206. A (C) 206 Washington Street, North 1874 Greek Revival
Corpus Christi Catholic Church
The gable front produces a symmetrical pedimented temple-front (W) with classical pilasters incised with a round arched panel at the corners, interspersed on north and south elevations with round arched Italianate windows, adding refinement to an otherwise simple, rectangular one-story frame building. A cross with a square base is placed on the ridge atop the peak of the front gable above a raking cornice embellished with dentil molding, wide frieze band that also encircles the building. In the center of the tympanum, a wooden quartrefoil applique. Below, a diminutive pediment parroting the dominant one, introduces an enclosed separate vestibule featuring the double-leaf entrance doors under a round arched fanlight and plain pilasters at each corner.

B (NC) Parish Hall c.1992
Set back but connected to the rear of the adjacent church by a covered, balustraded walkway, a rectangular vinyl clad one-story building under a side-gable roof. The centered double-leaf entrance (W) of glazed French doors with a four light fanlight and flanking 6/6 double-hung windows is sheltered by a projecting

front-gable roof featuring within the triangle an open stylized fanlight in wood supported by box columns. To the north (L) and south (R) single 6/6 smaller windows complete the façade. To the south, the roof extends beyond the south elevation wall protecting a large wooden cross, spotlighted in the center.

207. (C) 207 Washington Street, North c.1925 Bungalow
Under a medium pitched side gable roof, a one-story house with a three bay symmetrical façade (E) is obscured behind an undercut full width screened porch with battered brick piers to the ground on the north and south corners supporting the roof. The centered porch entrance features smaller battered wood columns resting on brick piers with concrete caps. Other details of the style include; exposed rafters, knee braces and double-hung 3/1 windows set in wood. A brick exterior chimney rises on the south elevation gable wall and there are additions to the rear, extending north.

208. (C) 301 Washington Street, North c.1942
A one-story frame house sitting on a brick foundation is basically rectangular in shape, having a three bay asymmetrical façade (E). An entrance porch to the north (R) is recessed under a slight extension of the primary side gable roof, supported by decorative iron post and features a single-leaf door and a pair of 2/2 horizontal windows set in wood against a clapboard wall. The rest of the exterior walls are dressed in asbestos shingles, with extensions to the rear (W) for additional living space and a carport.

Washington Street, South

209. (C) 100 Washington Street, South c.1880
Possibly older, under a spraddle roof a one-story house clad in asbestos shingles features a full façade (E) porch having modified round Tuscan columns with necking and slightly attenuated. Adorning the porch between the columns, a turned balustrade and below the roof line, immediately above the columns, a row of dentil molding. Flanked by single 6/6 windows, the single-leaf door is framed by the "Macon Arrangement" of a single-light transom, with four-light sidelights having a vase-shaped applique on the panel below. Remaining visible fenestration is also 6/6, double-hung and set in wood. There is extensive alteration on the rear elevation.

210. (PL) 101 Washington Street, South c.1860
Maudwin
A modified "H", with three gabled units interconnected form a picturesque brick ensemble under a cross-gable roof. The front (W) porch is ornamented with slender cast-iron colonettes supporting box-filigree capitals and flanked by brackets in a tendril pattern along with a handrail in the cross patch-pattern. Although some alteration and additions to the rear have occurred, the building's fundamental massing remains intact, as do its doors, windows, and shutters.

211. A (C) 103 Washington Street, South c.1868 L-front
Tryst
Under a hip and gable roof, this cottage may have been a central hall plan originally, now with extensive alterations, in the L-front form having a half-porch on the north façade (W). The single-leaf entrance door is placed in the corner of the ell framed by sidelights and transom under a separate shed roof supported by

box columns resting on a closed balustrade of clapboard. To the right (N) of the entrance, two single 2/2 full length windows and on the lower wall of the gable front, another single 2/2 window (regular size), while above, a decorative sawn wood vergeboard with a pendant at the apex. A set-back wing has been added to the south elevation, as well as, alterations to the rear.

B (C) Outdoor kitchen, c.1868
Under a side-gable roof, a small (approximately 12x12) clapboard building resting on brick piers, is presently located only a few yards to the rear of the above house. A single-leaf entrance door pierces the west façade, a gable-end brick chimney rises on the north elevation and a single double-hung 2/2 window on both the east and south elevation. Remnants of a decorative vergeboard in a tear-drop pattern remains on the south elevation. Originally it was located farther to the rear of the property, which extends from Washington Street to the parallel street to the east, Wayne Street.

212. (C) 104 Washington Street, South c.1890
A one-story frame house covered with asbestos shingles is basically rectangular under a hip roof with a front facing (E) gabled entry porch. The gable has unusual vents in the form of a three part Palladian design and the gable is supported by a cluster of three square post. The glazed French entrance door is centered, with paired 6/1 double-hung windows to the north (R) and south (L) and to the far south, another glazed French door entrance under a secondary hip roof.

213. (NC) 106 Washington Street, South c.1960 Ranch
A frame house covered with asbestos siding faces east under a low hip roof with wide overhang. A recessed porch on the front façade has a wood paneled façade wall with two separate entrances, one to the south (L) into a small projection, the second to the north (R) near another side entrance for the projecting room to the north (R). Between the two major entrances, two large picture windows flanked by double-hung 2/2 with horizontal lights, as is the remaining fenestration. A flat roof carport has been attached to the front south elevation, with wrought iron support repeating the post for the porch roof.

214. (C) 107 Washington Street, South c.1892 L-front
A three bay (w/d/w) frame one-story house under a high pitched cross-gabled roof, with two front facing gables (W), one with cornice returns and a frieze band on the gable extension and under the remaining roof cornice line, the other over the shed roof porch. Placed in the corner of the L, the porch wraps to the south elevation and its roof is supported by square wooden columns and has exposed rafters. The entrance door is placed in the corner of the L, accented with the "Macon Arrangement" of four light sidelights extending above the three-light transom. Fenestration is double-hung 9/6 with applied shutters and all resting on a brick foundation.

215. (C) 108 Washington Street, South c.1900 L-front
A one-story frame house, placed on a brick foundation has two front facing gables (E) crossing a side gable. The centered single-leaf entrance has an oval glazing over paneled wood and topped by a small solid glass transom protected by a shed roof, supported by turned columns over a partial porch in the L. The porch has been altered with the addition of an enclosed clapboard balustrade and is framed for screening. The majority of the windows are double–hung 4/4 but two decorative ones occupy the front façade, one on

the face of the gable extension, the other to the south (L) of the entrance. There are remnants of decorative vergeboards on the rear of the house.

216. (NC) Washington, South (no street number) c.1950
Located near the corner of South Washington and East North Street, a metal building sitting on a slab foundation under a metal front to back gable roof. There are no windows but one opening at the north corner of the front façade wall (E). Reportedly, it is used occasionally as an auto repair shop.

217. (NC) 200 Washington Street, South c.1942 (brick veneer)
A long rectangular commercial brick one-story building under a side gabled roof, having a wide overhang over three entrances on the front façade (E), a glass single-leaf at the north end, a glass double-leaf in the center and the third on the south façade of wood. Small fixed glass display windows are used, one single to the north (R) of the single entrance and to the left, a band of four connected ones are displayed. All set on a pier and brick foundation.

218. (NC) 205 Washington Street, South c.1988 Mobile Home
A typical mobile home has the addition of a raised gabled entry porch (W) to the left (N) with three turned post as support having a plain balustrade.

219. (NC) 300 Washington Street, South c.1920
At one time this was a one-story brick commercial building but now has a wooden half story added under a front to back gable roof and the brick siding has been partially covered with plywood. The foundation is concrete and a full porch under a hip roof supported by four large square post shelters the front façade (E) having four fixed glass display windows and two single-leaf glass entrance doors.

220. (NC) 303 Washington Street, South c.1940-75
Under a side gable roof, a one story commercial building, rests on a slab foundation, with various wall sidings, including concrete block, brick, composition wood and corrugated metal suggesting many additions. Two entrances facing west give access to the interior, a metal paneled one to the north (L) and another glass in metal far to the south (R). Various sized fixed glass windows pierce the walls randomly and on the south rear elevation, a metal warehouse has been attached (not visible in photo).

221. (NC) 501 Washington Street, South c.1940
A rectangular one-story concrete block commercial building under a front gable roof is in the process of renovation. A three-bay, unadorned façade (W) features a double-leaf entrance flanked by paired three-light windows in metal frames.

222. (PL) 503 Washington Street, South c.1870
Old Noxubee County Jail of 1870

While many original features of the two-story jail have been modified or removed, the overall integrity of the structure remains intact. The exterior brick walls and most of the window openings remain in their original form, as does the roof profile. The openings on the first floor of the front façade (W) were modified to take on their present configuration: single north façade window, central door, and south façade door. In addition, a one-story wooden porch with concrete floor was added across the full-width of the front façade. On the original site behind the Court Square, it still conveys its historical significance to the community.

Wayne Street, North

223. (PL) 100 Wayne Street, North c.1868 Greek Revival
Yates-Flora House
Under a low-pitched pyramidal roof, the two-story, full-width, Doric portico (W) with four columns resting on stuccoed brick bases support a simple entablature above. The west façade behind the portico columns shows central doorways with sidelights at each floor, flanked by shuttered windows of similar proportions, also having sidelights. A balcony resting on cast-iron brackets in a leaves-and-tendrils pattern and enclosed by a cast-iron handrail in a grapes-and-grapeleaves pattern extends across almost the entire façade. In its original form the building was practically square, consisting of frame construction covered with clapboards and placed on brick piers. Alterations and additions to the rear (E) are appropriately isolated from the original construction.

224. (C) 101 Wayne Street, North c.1924 Prairie
A two-story, vernacular, symmetrical version of this domestic style in brick under a low-pitched hip roof, covered with asbestos shingles, and exposed rafters concealed by the addition of gutters. The one-story entrance porch (E), exhibits two clusters of three Tuscan columns to support the gabled roof, having decorative exposed rafters, brackets and timber-frame on the face. A concrete terrace steps down from the entrance porch and extends south (L) to a set-back wing under a separate hip roof. Beneath a six-light transom, the single-leaf entrance door is not visible behind an iron-grill security door. The 6/1 fenestration is basically tripartite, with varying pane arrangement. A sun-porch is under a flat roof outlined with an iron rail, on the north elevation.

225. (C) 104 Wayne Street, North c.1930 Bungalow
Appearing to be unaltered, a large, brick, one-story example of this style house, rest under an asbestos shingled multi-hip roof with a centered hip dormer accented with a tripartite set of small windows on the front (W) slope. An undercut half porch is on the southwest (R) corner of the front façade having one heavy brick pier to the ground supporting the corner of the roof and two short brick piers, all with concrete caps, lead to the glazed French door entrance. Most fenestration is paired, double-hung 6/6 set in wood, as the two pair flanking the entrance and one pair on the front façade wall. Extending from the north (L) elevation, a hipped wing and three interior brick chimneys with chimney pots, pierce the roof at various points.

226. (NC) 106 Wayne Street, North c.1900 (brick veneer) L-front
Facing west under a cross gable roof, an L-front one-story house has lost its historic character by the application of brick veneer, modern metal 1/1 windows and door, with nine lights over panels (transom still in place). Additional injury to the south (R) in the L, the wraparound porch has been lowered and partially enclosed with replacement plain square post and brackets supporting the shed roof. A brick interior chimney is on the north (L) slope of the roof.

227. (C) 109 Wayne Street, North c.1935 Bungalow
A one-story house with an unusual roof arrangement of a hip roof having a projecting front (E) gable over a partial porch, supported with replacement square post and enclosed with glass. The front entrance door is obscured, as is the single window to the right (N) and all other fenestration by the use of non-transparent screening. However, small casement windows with ten lights are to either side of the interior chimney, which rises above on the north roof slope. Exterior walls are covered with vinyl siding.

228. 200 Wayne, North
Noxubee County High School Complex
A (NC) Main Classroom Building and Office 1960
The main block is a brick two-story rectangular box under a flat roof with a centered projecting pavillion with a brick face, on the front façade (S). Here the name of the school is placed with a painting of the school mascot below and houses a concealed asymmetrical entrance on the east elevation. On the body of the building, a wall of replacement vinyl windows occupies the west elevation while horizontal bands of concrete separate the floors and vertical reinforcement bands at the corners. From a distance, shifting levels created by the other four separate one-story institutional buildings and connecting covered walkways, all with flat roofs, present an illusion of one large building in the International style.
B (NC) Lunch Room 1960
Constructed at the same time as Building A, in the same details and light red brick, in a smaller rectangular form, this one-story building is separate and located to the northeast rear of the main block.
C (NC) Band Hall c.1953
Although one-story and has an earlier construction date, this building is very similar to Building A in a rectangular form. The dark red brick is compatible and the wide overhang of the flat roof differs from no overhang on the 1960 buildings. All replacement vinyl windows were apparently installed at the same time.
D (C) Gym 1947
Although taller, the rooftop of this rectangular red brick building is practically on the same level as the one-story buildings due to lower topography. All steel 12/12 paired windows have been replaced with vinyl on the south elevation, while the north elevation original windows remain. On the south elevation metal entrance doors are protected by flat roof canopies and supported by iron poles.

E (C) Old Elementary School 1929 Colonial Revival
Architect: P. J. Krouse
Constructed of red brick laid in stretcher bond under a cross gable roof, this one-story symmetrical building over a full basement has undergone relatively minor alterations on the front façade (N). The gabled projecting central pavillion has a round arch hood over the entrance with flanking paired 6/6 windows and recessed double-leaf metal entrance doors. Two gabled lateral projecting classroom wings are decorated

with a single 4/4 window emphasized with the round arch repeated along with geometric patterns in decorative brickwork over and around the window. The gable above has cornice returns with frieze-band and deep molding. The two bays between the gables each have a row of five 9/9 windows, all set in wood and double-hung, as all the remaining fenestration. Alterations have occurred on the rear elevation (S) by the addition of classroom wings.

F (C) Agriculture Building 1947
A one-story glazed brick classroom building under a side-gable roof faces north with minor alterations. Beginning at the east façade a tripartite set of steel windows, then to the right, paired steel windows, next a wide wooden garage door, another pair of windows, two separate single-leaf doors and last, paired steel windows. Over both entrances, a shed extension from the main roof protrudes forward for shelter supported by knee braces and all fenestration appears stationary with twelve lights.

229. (C) 203 Wayne Street, North c.1870
Jeannie Place
Local history has given this frame, one-story house an earlier date than the architectural details indicate. Under a steeply pitched side-gable roof with a lower centered front (E) gable displays a pointed-arch vent and fish scale shingles, over the full undercut porch. The porch is fronted by four, box columns and the entrance door of six panels, also centered, with transom and sidelights, having applied shutters and flanked by paired windows, also with shutters. All front façade fenestration is accented with 4/1 arrangement but with a diamond pattern at the top. This design is repeated on the transom and sidelights. On the same plane as the porch, a flat roofed carport has been added to the south (L).

230. (C) 205 Wayne Street, North c.1942 Colonial Revival
Influenced by the Post Medieval English design of the Northeast, this two-story, frame example deviates from its prototype on the first floor by placing symmetrical bay 12/12 windows to either side of the centered six panel wood entrance (E) door surrounded by three light sidelights. The second story under a side gable roof, true to the style, hangs over the first floor. Overall fenestration is 8/8 with applied shutters on the second level front façade. A brick exterior chimney rises on the gable wall of the south elevation and extensive alteration has occurred to the rear.

231. (C) 207 Wayne Street, North c.1837 (remodeled)
Ferris House
From the street, this 1 ½ story house appears to be a simple undercut gallery cottage under a side gable roof with the south (L) and north (R) end portion of the gallery enclosed with a side entrance off the porch. However, a separate extension to the south, under a side-gable roof, was brought forward to match the enclosed room to the north, leaving the porch recessed between the two, balancing the front façade. Behind two box porch columns, the single-leaf entrance door is surrounded by the "Macon Arrangement" of four-light sidelights rising above the two-light transom. Flanking the centered entrance are two 6/6 double-hung windows with applied shutters. Two brick chimneys rise above the roof, one exterior on the south gable end and the second on the rear back slope of the primary roof.

232. (C) 300 Wayne Street, North c.1855 Gothic Revival
One of the most valuable houses in this inventory, in a serious state of decline, has surviving style details under a steeply pitched cross gable roof over one-story sitting on brick and concrete block piers. Discernible fragments of the decorative vergeboards and two finials at the peak of the gables are present, along with the single-leaf Italianate entrance (W) door with two round arched windows over wood surrounded by a broken transom, paired consoles above and sidelights. The entrance in the corner of the L is sheltered by a small shed roof supported by iron post with iron railing around the stoop and down the front steps. To the right (S) of the entrance, two single 9/6 windows and another one on the projecting front gable to the left (N), along with a small diamond shaped accent window above, all placed against the asbestos shingled walls. Additions to the rear are reversible with some 6/6 windows.

233. (C) 301 Wayne Street, North c.1890 L-front
The entrance (E) to this frame one-story house has been relegated to the rear of the original L-front design, as seen from the parallel street to the west. On the new façade, below matching front gables with returning cornices, the six-panel entrance door, surrounded by sidelights of three lights and two light transom, is centered on a full width porch under an attached flat roof, supported by six, plain, box columns. On the cornice of the gables and the eaves of the flat roof, a decorative wood trim has been applied. Located to the right (N) of the entrance, are two single 2/2 windows with applied shutters, and to the left (S), another single window, to the far south, another entrance door.

234. (NC) 302 Wayne Street, North c.1999 Ranch
A small one-story brick house below a side-gable primary roof with projecting front gables on the front façade (W). To the south (R), overlapping gables present the entrance door stoop under the north end of the wider gable, supported by a round fluted column. On the lower gable, a single decorative round arch window enhances the façade wall. A pair of 6/6 metal windows is to the north (L) of the entrance and to the far north, a dominating two vehicle carport is under the other gable extension, also supported by round fluted columns.

235. (C) 303 Wayne Street, North c.1950 Minimal Traditional
Basically rectangular in shape placed under a side gable roof, a clapboard one-story house resting on a brick foundation faces east. The paneled entrance door is off center to the north (L) under a shed roof, supported by decorative iron post and an iron balustrade to either side of the stoop. To the left of the entrance, a bay window and on the right (S), three single 6/6 double-hung windows with applied shutters, all set in wood. An exterior brick chimney, topped by a corbeled cap, is placed on the gable wall.

236. (C) 304 Wayne Street, North c.1940 Minimal Traditional
Overlapping triple front-gables (W) dominate this one-story house with an irregular plan. The first and smaller gable is bricked up to the cornice line of the roof featuring a single 8/8 window with applied shutters and a very narrow rectangular vent. The second medium gable has a simulated timber frame face and provides protection over an entrance stoop at the south end, supported by an iron grill post. The third and larger gable also has the timber frame face with narrow vent above, brick below, featuring another single 8/8 window above an on grade terrace that steps down from the entrance stoop. On the south eave

wall of this section, the dismantled brick chimney base remains and to the rear, still another extension to the south is visible.

237. (C) 305 Wayne Street, North c.1910 L-front
A one-story frame house, dressed in vinyl siding, sits under a high pitched cross gable roof, with the front (E) gable having cornice returns, a wide frieze band and a single 2/2 window with applied shutters. Above, a small decorative diamond shape window is accented. The wraparound porch to the south (L) exhibits strong Craftsman modifications in the form of elephantine brick piers to the ground, supporting the hip roof, along with an applied gable with brackets over the entrance to the porch. The south end of the porch is enclosed on the same plane as the front façade wall. A later version of the "Macon Arrangement" is applied to the single-leaf entrance by using two regular size windows rising above the single- light transom.

238. (C) 306 Wayne Street, North c.1945 Minimal Traditional
Under the typical side gable roof with front gables (W) stands this one-story clapboard house, expressing its Tudor influence by the use of a massive, decorative, brick exterior chimney rising against the front gable wall to the north (L). Two single 6/6 windows with applied shutters flank the chimney, but the remaining fenestration is without shutters. A small gable extension supported by plain box columns, telescopes from the larger gable, leading to the undercut porch encircled by a simple balustrade on the southwest corner of the house. The single-leaf entrance is on the inside north wall and a tripartite set of windows is featured on the west façade wall.

239. (C) 307 Wayne Street, North c.1937 Minimal Traditional
A vernacular approach to the domestic Tudor style is expressed by the use of the dominant decorative brick chimney on the front (E) eave wall adjacent and to the north (R) of the enclosed front gabled entrance. Appearing to be one-story, trees conceal the exact details and form of the gable roof over the exterior walls of vinyl, as well as, a screened porch on the northeast corner. Fenestration on the front façade is 6/6, set in wood with applied shutters.

240. (C) 308 Wayne Street, North c.1940 Minimal Traditional
An unadorned, cross-gabled, frame, one-story house has clapboard siding and single 8/8 and 4/4 fenestration. The front (W) entrance, single-leaf door was not visible behind a storm door but placed under an extended small gabled stoop supported by two plain box columns. The single 8/8 windows are placed south (L) of the entrance on the front façade wall and the 4/4 windows are in a tripartite band across the projecting gable wing having cornice returns to the far south.

241. (C) 309 Wayne Street, North c.1890 L-front
This popular house design may be older than the estimated date due to its eclectic decoration reflecting the Greek Revival and the Stick styles. On a higher pitched cross-gable roof, the front gable (E) presents a frieze band that continues under the cornice of the roof. On the lower portion of this extension, adding texture to the clapboard siding, a herringbone pattern of applied strips of wood under paired 2/2 windows. A shed roof protects the porch, which wraps to the south (L) and is accented with an arcade of wood trellises. One 4/6 to the floor window is featured behind this arrangement and a glazed over wood entrance door with a two-light transom.

242. (C) 310 Wayne Street, North c.1930 Bungalow
Placed on a brick foundation, a well preserved example of this popular one-story domestic style with exterior siding of beveled wood, rest under a cross gable roof with double front vented gables (W). The smaller front gable with knee braces, exposed rafters and supported by heavy brick piers to the ground shelters the partial porch. The single-leaf, glazed, French entrance door is flanked by paired 4/1 windows with applied shutters.

243. (C) 311 Wayne Street, North c.1935 Minimal Traditional
A basic five bay (W/W/D/WW) house covered with aluminum siding, placed on a brick foundation under a side gable roof, having secondary side gable extensions to the north (R) and a set-back to the south (L), each with a single 6/6 window. A north elevation entrance may indicate this extension was originally a side porch with a chimney placed on the eave wall. The front (E) entrance is under a small gable, supported by plain wood brackets, and is flanked by paired 6/6 windows set in wood and decorated with applied shutters, as are the singles. On the south elevation, a two-vehicle carport has been added.

244. (NC) 312 Wayne Street, North c.1949 Ranch
A low side gable roof with wide overhang, extending over the front façade (E) with an on grade walk from the carport on the north ((L) to the entrance on the south (R). The single-leaf entrance door is set a few steps up from the walkway and to the left, a picture window with connecting double-hung windows is featured against the brick wall. To the south, a small front gable presents a slight extension with one single 8/8 window. Iron grill posts are utilized as decorative supports for the roof across the front façade and the carport.

245. (C) 313 Wayne Street, North c.1910 L-front
A one-story house, now covered in vinyl siding, has a medium pitch cross-gable roof with a half porch placed in the L to the south (L) under a shed roof. The single-leaf front entrance (E) is behind the plain box columns and the matching balustrade outlining the porch. Fenestration is 6/6, with a small six-light fixed window at the apex of the front gable, all with applied shutters. An interior brick chimney with a corbeled cap rises from the ridge of the front gable.

246. (C) 314 Wayne Street, North c.1935 Colonial Revival
A modest, formal one-story house sitting on a brick foundation a few steps off the ground and sheltered by a side gable roof, with a brick exterior chimney placed on the north (L) gable wall. The symmetrical façade (W) has a centered recessed entrance door, framed with a conservative cornice and pilasters applied to the narrow clapboard walls. Fenestration is 6/6, double-hung, set in wood with decorative shutters.

247. (C) 316 Wayne Street, North c.1945
A small house, under a side gable roof, may have started life as a frame house but later up-dated to a brick veneer with an enclosed expansion to the south elevation. The front façade (W) features the single-leaf entrance door of three vertical panes over wood under a gable peak and an attached metal awning over the entrance stoop. To the north (L) of the entrance, a picture window has been installed. Then to the south, one double-hung single 3/1 and another smaller single 3/1, all set in wood with applied shutters. The

extension to the south may have been a garage, suggested by the opening, now with sliding glass doors. Placed in front of this, a flat roof metal carport has been attached.

248. (C) 403 Wayne Street, North c.1856 Greek Revival
Melclar
A very sophisticated, studied one-story example in clapboard of this favored style under an irregular roof, having a side-gable roof to the south (L), but to the north (R), it terminates in a hip. The focus is on the pedimented portico, centered on the front façade (E) and over the entry porch, with a full entablature supported by paired modified Doric, round, fluted columns. Underneath, the double-leaf two-panel wood doors are surrounded with multi-light sidelights and transom against the flush siding around the entrance. Two single 9/9 windows are to either side with operable shutters and immediately above, an unusually wide two-part frieze band. Puzzling are pilasters on the corners of the north elevation, as well, as a continuation of the frieze but not so on the south elevation. Obviously, alterations have occurred and deterioration is serious.

249. (C) 405 Wayne Street, North c.1950 Minimal Traditional
Basically square in shape under a side gable roof, this charming cottage also has a front (E) gabled stoop, supported by square post, over the single-leaf, flush, entrance door with three accent rectangular windows. To the south (L) a tripartite 4/4 window and on the south elevation, a set-back porch extension under a separate and lower side gable, with an exterior chimney piercing the front slope of its roof and placed against the eave wall of the house. To the north of the entrance, two single 6/6 windows are placed against the aluminum siding.

250. (NC) 407 Wayne Street, North c.1950 Ranch
Due to the large evergreen trees blocking a view of this brick house, it is assumed that it has a side gable roof with a lower side gable carport to the south, all facing east. Visible windows are double hung, 6/6 set in wood frames with applied shutters and the single-leaf door has a large oval glass set in wood, perhaps under a gabled stoop supported by decorative iron post.

251. (C) 411 Wayne Street, North c.1940
Placed on a poured concrete foundation, this practically unadorned stucco house deviates from the norm with a flat roof. The six-lights over three panel wood door is slightly off center under a flat roofed entry porch with two square posts as support and the sides enclosed with wood trellis walls. Two 6/6 single double-hung windows, set in wood, are to either side of the entrance and a large brick exterior chimney is against the south elevation wall.

252. (C) 412 Wayne Street, North c.1948
American Legion Hut
A one-story social center with novelty siding is rectangular in shape under a side-gable roof, having lower side gable extensions to the north over enclosed space and south over a porch, all resting on brick piers. An entry porch (W) supported by slightly battered square wood columns sitting on cement caps over brick piers protects the entrance door of six-lights over horizontal wood panels. An open terrace outlined with capped brick piers and two rails between extends north (L) from the entry porch across the façade. The porch on the south elevation, has battered square columns with a connecting closed balustrade and a room

to the rear (E). An interior fieldstone chimney rises on the gable wall between the primary roof and the south extension. Fenestration is 6/6 double-hung set in wood and all eaves are open with exposed rafters and knee braces.

Wayne Street, South

253. (C) 100 Wayne Street, South c.1942-47 Colonial Revival
Presbyterian Church
Once a simple frame one-story military chapel, now relocated and remodeled as a church with red brick veneer siding under a front (E) gable roof with raking cornice and returns and a frieze band encircling the building. The symmetry of details is emphasized in white on a basically rectangular traditional meetinghouse form with an added ell wing to the rear north elevation. The Adamnesque gabled portico with a curved underside and paired modified Ionic columns as support under a full entablature features the double-leaf three-paneled wood entrance doors. Crowning the façade on the gable roof peak, a round cupola with arched vents, sheltered by a copper covered dome, and placed on a square base. Fenestration consists of single leaded glass windows in a diamond pattern on north and south elevations, two flanking the entrance and three smaller ones pierce the upper part of the front gable.

254. (NC) 101 Wayne Street, South c.1966 Ranch
An H plan brick house sits under a hip roof with spreading eaves and a wide wooden frieze band. The centered recessed double-leaf, wooden entrance (W) doors are accented with narrow strips of glass. Two 8/12 windows flank the entrance and to the north and south façades, projecting wings, with one 8/12 window each, under secondary hip roofs. All fenestration has applied shutters and a raised brick design adds texture to the brick walls at the corners, similar to quoins. To the rear on the north side, an imposing double brick interior chimney pierces the roof.

255. (C) 102 Wayne Street, South Before 1890 – 1950 (Presbyterian Church Office)
Based on Sanborn Maps, an older 1½-story house has been confined within a new one-story building with an exterior of brick veneer and a lowered hip roof. A projecting, partial, pedimented entrance porch, supported by square brick columns has a plain wood balustrade across the front façade (E) extending south (L) to conceal a handicap ramp from a carport and north (R) under a covered walkway connecting to the adjacent church. Above the centered entrance steps, a recessed round arch in the tympanum parrots the church Colonial Revival entrance. The single-leaf entrance door is off center to the south and to the left a single window, to the right a tripartite group and another single window all 8/8 double-hung set in vinyl frames.

256. (NC) 104 Wayne Street, South c.1900
Originally, a basically square shaped frame house under a pyramidal roof placed on a brick foundation. Applied shuttered fenestration is 6/6 with paired 6/6 flanking the centered trapezoid entrance (E) enclosed with trellis walls under an attached roof. On the north (R) elevation a bay window has been added and another addition on the south elevation, slightly set back, under a flat roof with a single window. Exterior walls are covered in asbestos shingles.

257. (C) 105 Wayne Street, South c.1945 Minimal Traditional
Strongly influenced by the Tudor Revival style by the use of an extremely high pitched front gable to the north (L) protruding from the primary side gable roof over one and a half story house. The entrance door (W), along with a 4/4 window to the north and a smaller 6/6 above is on the face of the gable. On the north elevation (L) to the rear, a carport was added and on the south elevation (R), with off balanced paired 6/6 windows giving the appearance of another alteration (enclosed porch) under a lower side-gable roof. An interior brick chimney rises from the roof on the south. At the time of this survey, the siding of asbestos shingles was being covered with vinyl siding.

258. (C) 108-1/108-2 Wayne Street, South c.1945
Located to the northeast of the old hospital (# 147), this building was originally part of the hospital complex but built later. Now used as multi-dwelling (two apartments) under a hip roof with gable at the north end, the red brick veneer walls appear to be the same as the hospital, as well as, two stoop single-leaf entrances (E) under a flat roof supported by iron grill post. The fenestration of double-hung, paired, 2/2, horizontal lights set in wood differ from the single 6/6 windows of the earlier hospital building.

259. (C) 110 Wayne Street, South c.1930
A small brick house under a side-gable roof, with close eaves on the gable ends and boxed eaves on the front façade (E) was also part of the old hospital (#147) complex. A front-facing gable introduces the recessed porch on the southeast (L) corner, with the entrance door on the south wall. One 6/6 window is against the east wall of the porch behind the two box columns supporting the roof of the porch gable. Also on the front façade, a pair of 6/6 windows is to the north (R) and one single window to the far north, all fenestration is double-hung and set in wood.

260. (C) 111 Wayne Street, South c.1880 L-Front
A frame house sitting on brick piers under a steeply pitched hip roof with a lower front-gable extension (W) and another lower side-gable projecting to the south. The face of both gables has a raking cornice with a wide frieze band over a pent roof. There are three single-leaf entrances with the same type door from the porch in the L, wrapping to the south under a hip roof. First, the main entrance in the corner of the L; second one, to the left on the inside wall of the front extension and the third, into the side gable extension, all with single light glazing over three paneled wood. Next to the third door, a square pilaster indicating that the round fluted columns supporting the porch roof are replacements. The single windows on the two extensions are 9/6, all other fenestration appear to be replacements but not clearly visible. Two brick interior chimneys pierce the front and back of the hip roof.

West Street, North

261. (C) 104 West Street, North c.1940 Ranch
Facing west, an early frame house example, with asbestos shingle siding, placed on a brick foundation under a medium pitch side-gable roof with a lower side-gable extension to the south (R). There is no carport incorporated under the same roof and the emphasis is not on the horizontal as later styles. The single-leaf paneled entrance door with a row of four small lights at the top is protected by a gabled stoop, supported by decorative iron post with a simple iron balustrade. To the north (L) of the entrance, a picture window is flanked by 4/4 double-hung windows and shaded with a metal awning. To the south (R), two

single 6/6 double-hung windows, all set in wood frames. A large shed roof wing has been added to the rear on the north elevation, with 2/2 metal windows.

262. (NC) 109 West Street, North c.1952
A small frame house under a side gable roof, having exposed rafters, and extending forward with a shed roof to the north (R) of the entrance (E), forming an L. In the corner, the entrance door is not clearly visible but seems to be a four-light glazing over wood panels. Only two small, paired metal windows to the south (L) of the entrance are visible. On the south elevation, the gabled roof extends beyond the wall to form a shallow porch with square post supporting the overhanging roof.

263. (C) 110 West Street, North c.1944
A small frame house, which now has a siding of vinyl, faces west under a side gable roof. The single-leaf entrance door of nine-light glazing over paneled wood is set to the south (L) under a gabled stoop supported by square wood post. Also, on the south elevation, a carport has been added with larger square post supports, clapboard bracing and clapboard gable end. Paired 6/6 double-hung windows are to the north (R) of the entrance and one single 6/6 to the far north, all set in wood.

264. (C) 111 West Street, North c.1908 L-front
Under a hip and gable roof, a one-story clapboard house has been converted into 1½ stories by the addition of a gabled dormer on the front (E) slope with paired 1/1 windows and a large shed dormer on the north slope with four single windows. The beveled front-facing gable features three single 1/1 windows and in the tympanum a pent roof, wide frieze band and a round vent. On the south façade the porch in the ell wraps to the south under a shed roof supported by Tuscan columns and a turned balustrade between. The single-leaf entrance door in the corner of the ell is a replacement, as well as the "Macon Arrangement" now with leaded glass.

265. (NC) 114 West Street, North c.1975 Ranch
Over a one-story brick house, laid in stretcher bond, a low pitch side gable roof shelters the house and carport, with an extension over a shallow recessed entry porch (W) and walkway to the carport to the right (S). Decorative iron grillwork-post support the roof and applied shutters decorate the 9/6 single windows to the north of the entrance. Shrubbery obscures a single window that may be 6/6 to the south of the entrance with a single-leaf flush door having three small step-down lights.

266. (NC) 116 West Street, North c.1973 Ranch
Facing west, a brick one-story house and carport are placed under a low pitch hip roof with a wide overhang that is made wider over a recessed entry porch and carport to the north. Bearing the weight of the roof over the carport and porch are decorative iron grill post. Paired 9/6 windows are to the left (N) of the single-leaf entrance door.

267. (NC) 204 West Street, North c.1936
Under a cross-gable roof with exterior walls covered in vinyl siding, a modest house rest on brick piers facing west. It is uncertain if the front facing gable was once a projecting porch in the bungalow form and

now enclosed with the single-leaf entrance door of nine lights over two wood panels, a little off center with a single picture window to the south (R). Above at the peak of the gable are two rectangular louvered vents under the wide eaves. In the L where the gables cross on the north elevation, a flat roof extension has been added.

268. (NC) 209 West Street, North c.1965 Ranch
Under a low pitch hip roof with very wide overhang, a large brick house faces east with a partially enclosed carport on the same plane that opens to the south. The north façade (R), includes the entrance porch under an expanding hip roof supported by round columns is slightly set back featuring a single-leaf entrance and a multi-light picture window. The remaining fenestration appears from a distance to be a modern variety set in metal.

West Street, South

269. (C) 106 West Street, South c.1900 L-front
On a brick and pier foundation, an asymmetrical, clapboard house facing east has a projecting front-gable wing against a side-gable forming an ell where the entrance is in the corner with a replacement flush door. To the north (R) a pair of 3/1 windows set in wood, as on the façade of the front gable below cornice returns and a frieze band. A half porch with a flat roof supported by massive concrete square piers and balustrade extend beyond the front gable.

270. (C) 110 West Street, South 1899
Originally a two-story house, now one-story with extensive modifications clad in aluminum. The complex hip roof extends over a full-façade porch supported by round Tuscan columns set on square brick piers with concrete caps, and engaged columns against the corners of the front façade wall. A large centered front gable (E) set into the hip roof emphasizes the entrance steps to the porch and the single-leaf entrance door beyond with an iron grill security door, topped by a two-light transom. Flanking the entrance are paired double-hung sash 1/1 windows with applied shutters. The front façade wall to the north (R) projects slightly forward.

271. (C) 207 West Street, South c.1910 Free Classic
This transitional house is asymmetrical in form, with a front facing gable (W) extending forward from a medium pitched hip roof forming a slight L-front form. The replacement six-panel entrance door is placed in the corner of the ell with a single-light transom above. Projecting beyond the façade of the front gable, a wraparound porch begins at the entrance, wrapping to the south (R) elevation under a separate hip roof supported by turned columns, with one or two replacements. To the north (L) of the front gable, a wing has been added extending the hip roof above. Fenestration is mostly 1/1 all around set against novelty wood siding.

272. (NC) 304 West Street, South c.1948 Ranch
The front façade (E) of this asymmetrical house appears to be original under a low-pitched side gable roof that extends over the carport to the south (S), then forward forming a covered walk from the carport across to the entrance accented by a small gable. All is supported by decorative ironwork post. Another larger gable having a full-face vent is placed to the north on the front slope of the main roof. Set against asbestos

shingle walls, the single-leaf paneled wood door is off center to the south with one 6/6 double-sash window to the left and to the right a tripartite grouping of a picture window flanked by 6/6 windows, all with applied shutters. Not visible is a large rear wing addition.

273. (C) 306 West Street, South c.1950 Minimal Traditional
A front-gable projects from the main side-gable roof having a medium pitch and to the north (R), a lower side-gable extension on the same plane as the front façade (E), originally a side porch, now enclosed. On the higher north gable wall a chimney rises. Set in the corner of the ell, the single- leaf entrance door is paneled wood with three vertical lights above and protected by a small shed roof. Fenestration is paired, double-sash 6/6 and one smaller 8/8, all set in wood with applied shutters against an aluminum exterior wall.

274. (C) 307 West Street, South c.1950 Minimal Traditional
The main block of the house, clad in aluminum, is under a medium pitched side-gable roof with a lower side-gable wing extension to the north (L). A brick chimney with two chimney pots pierces the back slope of the main roof. Set to the south (R), a projecting front gable stoop, supported by decorative iron grillwork post, protects the single-leaf entrance door of paneled wood topped by a small fanlight. To the south (R) of the entrance, a pair of 6/6 double-hung sash windows and to the north (L) two pairs, all set in wood with applied narrow shutters.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

X **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

X **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations:

Property is:

__X_A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

____ **B** removed from its original location.

____ **C** a birthplace or a grave.

____ **D** a cemetery.

____ **E** a reconstructed building, object,or structure.

____ **F** a commemorative property.

____ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
Planning & Community Development
Architecture

Period of Significance
c.1835-1952

Significant Dates

c.1835

Significant Person(s)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation(s)
N/A

Architect/Builder
Various/Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance: See continuation sheets.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography See continuation sheet.

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

___preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.

_X__ previously listed in the National Register

___ previously determined eligible by the National Register

___ designated a National Historic Landmark

___ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey
_____

___ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record
_____

Primary Location of Additional Data

_X__ State Historic Preservation Office

___ Other State agency

__X_ Federal agency

___ Local government

___ University

___ Other

Name of repository:
MS Dept. Archives & History, Jackson, MS

Statement of Significance

Macon Historic District is locally significant in the areas of community planning and development, and architecture (Criteria A and C), with the period of significance extending from c.1835 to 1952, fifty years before this nomination. Considering the size of the town (pop.2, 256), Macon possesses an outstanding collection of historic buildings within the context of east central Mississippi in a wide variety of styles ranging from the Greek Revival to the Minimal Traditional. This diversity illustrates the historical development and the tenacious durability of an early settlement to the present. Many of these examples are vernacular expressions of a style, which promotes a definite neighborhood character of a 19th to mid-20th century small town.

Established on December 23, 1833, Noxubee County is located in east central Mississippi. Lowndes and Oktibbeha Counties are to the north; Kemper County, to the south; Winston County, to the west; and the Alabama State line to the east. Noxubee, meaning "stinking water," was the name Native Americans gave to a small river which runs through the county and south of Macon, and finally flows into the Tombigbee River. Noxubee was one of sixteen counties formed after the signing of the Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek with the Choctaw Indians on September 27, 1830, at a site fifteen miles southwest of Macon. Because of its central location, Macon was chosen for the seat of local government for the county and named in honor of Senator Nathaniel Macon of North Carolina, a prominent national statesman of his day.

Settlement & Ante-bellum in Macon: 1830-1861

Soon after of the signing of the Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, the Noxubee County area began to experience growth, with land selling at a minimum price of $1.25 per acre (Doster & Weaver, Tenn-Tom Country, p.53). Many settlers chose the region for the abundance of water, oak and pine forests, and fertile soil, known today as the Prairie, Black Prairie or Black Belt, as it is called in Alabama. This large section lies west of the Tennessee River hills in a crescent shape from the town of Corinth to Macon and east to the Alabama state line. This physical province is one of the most famous areas of the Old South (McLemore, A History of Mississippi, Vol. I, p.5).

In spite of these available resources, Macon, as well as the entire county has experienced limitations due to its location away from the major river of the area, the Tombigbee. However, early on this handicap was ameliorated by a stroke of luck - congressional appropriations allowed the United States to construct the Military Road or Jackson's Military Road, as it is called today, between 1817 and 1820. It extended from Tuscumbia, Alabama on the Tennessee River, southwestward to a crossing of the Tombigbee River at Columbus, then southwestward across the prairies of present Lowndes and Noxubee counties, crossing the Noxubee River a little above Macon (Doster & Weaver, p.48). This overland-trail undoubtedly facilitated access to Noxubee County for early settlers pushing west. A local historian, Broox Sledge, noted in his book, Dancing Rabbit: A Book about People, Places and Things in Noxubee County, a few settlers arrived as early as 1820. Certainly after the 1830 Treaty, white settlers from the older states, such as Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia, began moving in before the Indians moved out.

As in most frontier towns, one can assume that the first buildings were small and quickly built of logs, such as the residence of Joseph H. Firth, where the first court was held (Rowland, p.347). There is no obvious extant folk architecture from this period, although there is one possible example, the Ferris House [#231]. The Dancing Rabbit Chapter of the DAR (Daughters of the American Revolution), who dated most of the nineteenth-century significant buildings in Macon, dated this house to c.1837. Therefore, as one of the earliest houses it may have a folk origin but an extensive remodeling in 1947 has obscured the original plan and details (MDAH files).

Although the Ferris House is located within the Historic District and the city limits of Macon today, it was not in 1834, when a surveyor, Major Charles W. Allen, laid out the town, which covered approximately a seven-block square area (Sledge, p.45). Boundaries at that time were Eighth Street to the north, South Street to the south, Royal to the west, and Cedar to the east. Also part of the original plan was the court square bounded by Washington, Jefferson, Adams and Monroe. Monroe and Cedar Streets have since been changed to Martin Luther King, Jr. Avenue (running east and west) connecting to Martin Luther King, Jr. Street (running north and south), in honor of the civil rights leader.

In his book Dancing Rabbit: A Book about People, Places and Things in Noxubee County, Sledge notes several historical events that occurred during the first decade of the town. The first town meeting was held on February 18, 1834, and in November, an inn with a tavern was licensed. Roads to other nearby towns, counties and into Alabama were ordered to be built. Two years after Macon began as a town, a contract was let in 1835 to build a two-storied brick courthouse with porticos and marble columns (Rowland, p. 347). Apparently, this proved to be a difficult task, for it was not finished until 1841, according to Richard Aubrey McLemore, in his book A History of Mississippi, Volume I. By January 1836, a wooden bridge crossed the Noxubee River, and a ferry crossing was established in November 1836. The first newspaper in the county, The Mississippi Star was published here also in 1836, followed by The Macon Herald published in 1841-42, then later, The Macon Beacon in 1849, the oldest existing institution in the county, founded by Henry C. Ferris and Edward W. Ferris.

Although somewhat overshadowed by surrounding towns, such as Columbus, Aberdeen and West Point which expanded more rapidly, the sturdy stock of people in Macon were not intimidated. They were largely of the Upland South culture, English-speaking Anglo-Scotch-Irish, mostly Protestant with a strong work ethic and fiercely independent. Therefore, they took advantage of the available resources, bringing a fair degree of prosperity to the area based on slave-grown cotton between 1845 and 1860. Some of the more successful planters in Macon preferred to farm the land but live in sumptuous town houses, as was a common practice in several areas, such as Columbus and Natchez. A prime extant example of this is the Goodwin-Harrison House [#53] (1852-55), listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1980. Breaking away from the strict Grecian rules of formality, this two-story house exhibits an architectural rebellion with a suffusion of Greek Revival conventional symmetry and balance with newer ideas of picturesque elements. Also in this rural hamlet, there is the astounding number of three extant Gothic Revival houses, which was not a popular domestic style in the South. Only one is located within the district boundaries [#232].

However, small planters and farmers in Noxubee County were the majority who occupied and cultivated their farmland with fewer than six slaves or none at all. This was true all over the South during the ante-bellum period. These residents who upheld an agrarian ideal along with many other enterprises all contributed to the economy generated by the

few more affluent landowners. Thus the court house town of Macon became an important link in the settlement process.

As the town progressed and more people moved in - merchants, doctors, lawyers, preachers, blacksmiths, wagonners, tanners, school teachers, mechanics (1850 U. S. Census) - the built landscape began to change with the addition of more permanent buildings. Apparently the earlier ones were one-story, with varying degrees of stylistic embellishment and wood-frame, reserving brick for public buildings. (Only one brick picturesque house exists today from the 19th century, Maudwin [#210], built about 1860 and listed on the National Register.) The principal style was a classical form, inspired by the Greeks and consequently called Greek Revival, after it became the most popular and long-lived architectural style in America, especially in the South between 1825-1860. It began as a tangible political and psychological statement of this democratic young country. It was a visual reference to the earliest democracy and a complete break with England and postmedieval English and Adamnesque architectural influences.

It is unlikely that the average settler in this hill town realized the symbolic implications of the style, but was following a fashion trend that was easy to copy in an unadorned, vernacular version. A typical example of the style in Macon is the "Church House" [#13] (c.1835), believed to be the oldest extant house. Also in the Greek temple form, the oldest commercial building in the business district is the Stennis Law Office [#124] (c.1838). At one time there were two similar buildings grouped in a triangle along with this surviving building, which began as a law office but has been used for numerous businesses through the years (Hardy Stennis, Interview). It is located on the original site directly in front of the Noxubee County Courthouse on South Jefferson Street and since the 1950's has been returned to its original use.

The trading center for Macon developed from in front of the Court Square to the north on Jefferson Street, which is old Highway 45, the main thoroughfare running north and south, a dividing line between the east and west sections of town, where more residential development occurred. According to the first fire insurance map of Macon, produced in 1885 by the Sanborn Map Company of New York, business establishments, both single and semi-attached, were scattered on both sides of South Jefferson Street for approximately three blocks. Presently, north and south of the square, the business district

is concentrated in almost a six-block area, with mainly party-wall constructed brick buildings.
By the early 1850's, Macon had become an important trading, political, educational and social center for the rural county. As an affirmation of their position in the county, Sledge stated that in 1859 Larkin Y. Tarrant of Marion, Alabama was chosen to build a second, more commodious courthouse, which was not finished until about 1872 when Logan Cline took over. However, a contradiction to this statement is found on Sanborn insurance maps from 1885 and 1890, indicating it was built in 1860 (available on microfilm at the Department of Archives & History Library, Jackson). Nonetheless, it was a proud and momentous occasion with Jefferson Davis present to lay the cornerstone. Later, when this courthouse became structurally unsound, it was demolished in 1900 and replaced with a Romanesque style building in 1906. This building was used until it burned in 1950.

Macon's economic stability was insured when it was linked to the outside world by the arrival of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad through the county in July of 1856, playing a pivotal role during the ante-bellum period. The invention and adoption of the railroad permitted the expansion of plantation agriculture beyond the water-ways. The South's earliest railroads, which were constructed to and through plantation regions, were well-calculated to everyone's advantage (Aiken, The Cotton Plantation South Since the Civil War, P.5). Prior to the railroad, only an occasional steamboat was able to navigate the log-jammed Noxubee River, making it difficult, if not impossible, to ship cotton and other products to large commercial centers such as Mobile and New Orleans. With the dependability and lower freight rates of the railroad, it seemed that this small agrarian community was now in a competitive position. However, with the coming of the Civil War, this newfound prosperity was short-lived.

During the war, relative remoteness protected Macon from the direct impact of the war, and the town even gained notoriety in Mississippi by becoming the temporary seat of state government on August 6, 1863. The Governor and legislature met here in official session after abandoning Jackson before Grant's advancing troops. Consequently, a house a half-mile outside Macon built c.1850 by Major Charles W. Allen, the surveyor of Macon, was chosen as a residence for Governor Clark and his family. Unfortunately, this tangible evidence of Macon history was abandoned and finally demolished in the twentieth century.

Reconstruction Era and Turn-of-the-Century Macon

After the Civil War, Noxubee County again stepped into the political limelight by having a native son, Governor Ridgley C. Powers, elected governor in 1871-74. Regardless, Macon was indirectly crushed economically by the war and foundered under Reconstruction. With the end of the plantation system, an overwhelming slave population, now emancipated with a low level of skills and resources, was put in the position of seeking a new and different type of "frontier." A statistical summary of the population of Noxubee County from 1840 to 1970, published by Mississippi Power and Light listed for 1870, the white population was 5,107 to non-white population of 15,798.

The plantation landscape of 1865 had been so completely reordered by 1910 that few structures from the antebellum period survived. Another sweeping of the Southern plantation landscape began in the 1930's, accompanied by the severing of blacks from the institution to which they had been intimately bound since their importation to the North American continent. The new landscapes with their new settlement patterns are ones in which many blacks live just beyond the borders of contemporary and former plantations (Aiken, p.xii). In Macon by 1867, enough blacks had relocated to a section on the eastern side of town to establish St. Paul's Methodist Church, where a new structure (1946) stands today on the same site. Because of a lack of continuity of eligible properties, the predominately African American neighborhood surrounding the church is not within the boundaries of the district.

Only six extant buildings in the district represent the first decade following the war - a jail, a church and four houses. The most ostentatious are the Yates-Flora House [#223] and Corpus Christi Catholic Church [#206]. Both frame structures, in the familiar Greek Revival style, with the applying Gothic and Italianate details. The two-story brick jail [#222] was constructed in c.1870 and served Macon until 1906 when another two-story jail, in the Romanesque style [#142] was erected, blending with the new Romanesque courthouse across the street. The 1870 jail is to the east, behind the courthouse on South Washington Street; and the 1906 jail, to the side and north of the court-square on Martin Luther King, Jr. Avenue. Both have been restored and listed on the National Register of Historic Places with the headquarters of the Noxubee County Chamber of Commerce in the 1870 building and the Noxubee County Library in the 1906 one.

Holding fast to their Jeffersonian philosophy of depending on the land, the county turned to their timber reserves, and to some extent, cattle farming. Then, between 1875 and 1890, an obvious recovery occurred in the downtown business area. Judging from stylistic details on some of the extant buildings, along with comparing the 1885 Sanborn Map to existing buildings, about twenty-four appear to have been constructed around 1880. This could be blamed on a fire that destroyed a major portion of downtown in 1878 as reported by a respected local historian, C.C. Eiland in an article from the Noxubee County Library files; My Recollections of Macon in 1848. By 1900, fifteen more commercial buildings were added. On the other hand, only fifteen extant houses have been dated to the same period.

Two years later, on April 25, 1880, tragedy struck again when a tornado hit the west side of town, with most of the damage near the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Depot (non-extant). Over one hundred houses were completely demolished; fourteen people killed; seventy-two injured (Publications of the Noxubee County Historical Society, 1977). According to the article written by Tom White Crigler, Jr., the tornado almost destroyed the west side of town and few homes in the depot area were rebuilt. Supporting this report, no structures surveyed in this area of town date back to before that period, with most appearing to be from the last half of the twentieth-century.

Another indication that the late 19th century was the most significant period of growth, the city population was 975 in 1870, and in 1880 it had risen dramatically to 2,074, where it has remained with only a small increase. During this period, Macon established itself as the highest populated town and the economic center of the county offering two banks, a cotton compress, cotton seed oil mill, four cotton gins, a large brick plant, a planing mill, several lumbering plant offices, two hotels and two large lumber yards (Rowland, P.158). In addition, there were the services of doctors, lawyers and other professionals, along with schools, such as the Calhoun Institute (1850-1890) that occupied the site of the present county high school.

Judging from the existing domestic architecture during the last half of the 19th century, there was no show of wealth or the extreme of style. Existing architecture from this period consists mainly of frame, one-story L-front forms with some ornamentation of the lingering Greek Revival, Queen Anne and later, the Colonial Revival classical details.

The 1925 Sanborn Insurance Map indicated about twenty Queen Anne, asymmetrical houses but only one two-story Free Classic stands today and two one-story cottages, displaying a paucity of decorations. Although the economy of Macon was stable, the United States was becoming industrialized after the Civil War and Rowland comments that in Noxubee County "manufacturing industries have not attained much prominence as yet." This remained the "status quo" until the spring of 1929 when the Borden Company located in Macon, providing jobs and expanding interest in dairy farming. This too was short-lived, as it was gone by 1956, leaving only the lumber industry and catfish farming (Regenelli, Dennis, Interview) as the major industries today.

Twentieth Century Macon

Despite everything, including the Great Depression years and two World Wars, new styles of architecture in Macon are a reflection of the strength of the community as they greeted the twentieth century. Bungalows, Colonial Revival, Prairie (apparently, the first brick houses since 1860), Neoclassical, Tudor Revival and one Spanish Eclectic were built. Even Art Deco details were added to an older commercial building [#92]. During the first decade, both black and white two-story schools were constructed, with new elementary classrooms completed in 1929.

Returning to the familiar Gothic style, the Episcopalians built the Church of the Nativity [#56] in 1908 after their 1870 Carpenter-Gothic building burned in 1901. The Baptist [#129] congregation followed the next year by replacing their Greek Revival building, both rebuilding on the same site. Reminiscent of the Greek Revival, a two-story Neoclassical [#45] residence was built in 1910 in this grand style. Later it served as the local hospital until 1930 when a new brick hospital was constructed [#147], now converted into multi-family apartments. The second hospital complex, built in 1952, is located outside the district.

The United States Post Office [#82] (1940), Macon's first federal building, was a result of the New Deal Programs, spearheaded by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1933. In addition two other buildings, all loosely based on the Colonial Revival style, were constructed under this program; the former County Health Office [#122D], now the County Justice Court on the court square and the present City Hall [#167A], both going up in 1939 and 1940. As the Depression began to end, the industrial revolution in the

United States had accelerated, touching everyone's life with the invention and production of the automobile. There is still intact evidence of "road architecture" along South Jefferson Street (old Highway 45). Five early service stations are located within a three-block stretch, but only two, with distinctive styling [#'s113 and 119] are within the boundaries of the district.

World War II was the end of the depression and later after the war, the beginning of a building splurge as numerous Minimal Traditional and some Colonial Revival houses are scattered in every section of the district. Also, about this time, another new style is noticed, the Ranch house, which accommodated both compact living space and the family car all under one roof. In 1947, the Presbyterians moved a wood frame chapel from a discontinued military base in Grenada, Mississippi after their church was destroyed by fire in 1941 (Publications of the Noxubee County Historical Society, 1979). The chapel [#253], although lovely, is no longer recognizable, with the addition of a brick veneer exterior, and leaded-glass windows. In 1950, a show of strong patriotism is displayed on the Court Square with a brick, two-story War Memorial Building [#122C].

There has been little building activity within the district boundaries since 1952, when a third brick courthouse was built in the grand traditional manner of the classics - a Neo-Greek Revival edifice - a symbol of a strong and proud community looking forward to the future.

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: approximately 200 acres

UTM References:		Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
	A	16	354390	3668250	C	16	354565	3663640
	B	16	355420	3664780	D	16	353720	3664000

___ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description See continuation sheet.

Boundary Justification: See continuation sheet.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: E. Pauline Barrow
organization: Private Consultant
street & number: 1313 Pickett Avenue
city or town: Baton Rouge state: LA
date: October 4, 2001
telephone: 225/344-6410
zip code: 70808

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:
Continuation Sheets
Maps
A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.
Photographs
Representative black and white photographs of the property.
Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner(s)

name: Multiple (more than fifty)
street & number:
city or town: state:
telephone:
zip code:

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description: The district boundaries are delineated on the accompanying maps, created by reducing and splicing Noxubee County Tax Maps.

Boundary Justification: The district includes a group of contiguous residential, commercial, religious, governmental, and educational buildings that represent the historic and architectural development of Macon during the period of significance, c.1835-1952.

Photographs

The following information is the same for all photographs with the exception of the last two, photo number 30 and 31, where the photographer (#3) changes and is provided:

1.) Macon Historic District
2.) Noxubee County, Mississippi
3.) E. Pauline Barrow
4.) Mississippi Department of Archives and History

Photo 1 of 31:	1.)	107 N. Jefferson Street, E façade
	4.)	April 1, 2001
	6.)	view to WNW
Photo 2 of 31:	1.)	108 N. Jefferson Street, W façade
	4.)	April 1, 2001
	6.)	view to ENE
Photo 3 of 31:	1.)	109 N. Jefferson Street, E façade
	4.)	April 1, 2001
	6.)	view to W
Photo 4 of 31:	1.)	204 N. Jefferson Street, W façade
	4.)	April 2, 2001
	6.)	view to E

Photo 5 of 31:	1.)	211 N. Jefferson Street, W façade & N elevation
	4.)	April 8, 2001
	6.)	view to WSW
Photo 6 of 31:	1.)	Macon Motel, 311 N. Jefferson Street, four building complex
	4.)	April 8, 2001
	6.)	view to NW
Photo 7 of 31:	1.)	Morris House, 401 N. Jefferson Street, E façade
	4.)	April 8, 2001
	6.)	view to W
Photo 8 of 31:	1.)	403 N. Jefferson Street, E façade
	4.)	April 8, 2001
	6.)	view to WSW
Photo 9 of 31:	1.)	405 N. Jefferson Street, E façade
	4.)	April 8, 2001
	6.)	view to W
Photo 10 of 31:	1.)	408 N. Jefferson Street, Building A, W façade
	4.)	April 8, 2001
	6.)	view to ENE
Photo 11 of 31:	1.)	408 N. Jefferson Street, Building B, W façade
	4.)	April 8, 2001
	6.)	view to SE
Photo 12 of 31:	1.)	408 N. Jefferson Street, Building C, W façade & S elevation
	4.)	April 8, 2001
	6.)	view to NE
Photo 13 of 31:	1.)	107 S. Jefferson Street, W façade
	4.)	April 1, 2001
	6.)	view to E
Photo 14 of 31:	1.)	208 S. Jefferson Street, E façade
	4.)	March 25, 2001
	6.)	view to WNW
Photo 15 of 31:	1.)	212 S. Jefferson Street, E façade
	4.)	March 25, 2001
	6.)	view to W
Photo 16 of 31:	1.)	416 S. Jefferson Street, Building A, E façade & S elevation
	4.)	March 25, 2001

	6.)	view to NW
Photo 17 of 31:	1.)	416 S. Jefferson Street, Building B, E façade
	4.)	March 25, 2001
	6.)	view to WNW
Photo 18 of 31:	1.)	Court Square, 505 S. Jefferson Street, W facade
	4.)	September 9, 2001
	6.)	view to NE
Photo 19 of 31:	1.)	Stennis Law Office, 508 S. Jefferson St., E façade & S elvation
	4.)	March 25, 2001
	6.)	view to WNW
Photo 20 of 31:	1.)	302 Legan Court, N façade
	4.)	March 23, 2001
	6.)	view to S
Photo 21 of 31:	1.)	204 E. North Street, N façade
	4.)	March 23, 2001
	6.)	view to SE
Photo 22 of 31:	1.)	100 S. Washington Street, E façade & S elevation
	4.)	March 15, 2001
	6.)	view to WNW
Photo 23 of 31:	1.)	101 N. Wayne Street, E façade
	4.)	March 22, 2001
	6.)	view to WNW
Photo 24 of 31:	1.)	104 N. Wayne Street, W façade
	4.)	March 21, 2001
	6.)	view to E
Photo 25 of 31:	1.)	Ferris House, 207 N. Wayne Street, E façade & S elevation
	4.)	March 22, 2001
	6.)	view to WNW
Photo 26 of 31:	1.)	300 N. Wayne Street, W façade
	4.)	March 22, 2001
	6.)	view to ENE
Photo 27 of 31:	1.)	301 N. Wayne Street, W façade
	4.)	March 21, 2001
	6.)	view to ENE
Photo 28 of 31:	1.)	Melclar, 403 N. Wayne Street, E façade

	4.)	March 22, 2001
	6.)	view to W
Photo 29 of 31:	1.)	111 S. Wayne Street, W façade
	4.)	March 21, 2001
	6.)	view to ENE
Photo 30 of 31:	1.)	Streetscape, 300 block of S. Jefferson St., looking south
	3.)	Scott Boyd
	4.)	October 15, 2001
	6.)	view to SW
Photo 31 of 31:	1.)	Streetscape, 300 block of N. Jefferson St., looking south
	3.)	Scott Boyd
	4.)	October 15, 2001
	6.)	view to SE

Macon Historic District
Macon, Mississippi
Photo # 1 of 31

Macon Historic District
Macon, Mississippi
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Macon Historic District
Macon, Mississippi
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Macon Historic District
Macon, Mississippi
Photo # 4 of 31

Macon Historic District
Macon, Mississippi
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Macon Historic District
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Photo # 6 of 31

Macon Historic District
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Macon Historic District
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Macon Historic District
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Macon Historic District
Macon, Mississippi
Photo # 10 of 31

Macon Historic District
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Photo # 11 of 31

Macon Historic District
Macon, Mississippi
Photo # 12 of 31

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Macon Historic District
Macon, Mississippi
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Macon Historic District
Macon, Mississippi
Photo # 14 of 31

CLEANERS

Macon Historic District
Macon, Mississippi
Photo # 15 of 31

W.P. CHANCELLOR & SONS
WHOLESALE GROCERS

Macon Historic District
Macon, Mississippi
Photo # 16 of 31

W.P. CHANCELLOR & SONS
WHOLESALE GROCERS

Macon Historic District
Macon, Mississippi
Photo # 17 of 31

NOXUBEE COUN

Macon Historic District
Macon, Mississippi
Photo # 18 of 31

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Macon Historic District
Macon, Mississippi
Photo # 19 of 31

Macon Historic District
Macon, Mississippi
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Macon Historic District
Macon, Mississippi
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Macon Historic District
Macon, Mississippi
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Macon Historic District
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Macon Historic District
Macon, Mississippi
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Macon Historic District
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Macon Historic District
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Macon, Mississippi
Photo # 29 of 31

CAJUN CREDIT
LAWYER

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Macon Historic District
Macon, Mississippi
Photographer: Scott Boyd
Photo # 31 of 31