

(Rev. 10-90)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

historic name: Wilkes, Stephen H., House
other names/site number:

2. Location

street & number: 1522 S. Williamsburg Road not for publication N/A
city or town: Bassfield vicinity X
state: Mississippi code: MS county: Jefferson Davis code: 065 zip code: 39431

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 ___ locally. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Kimberly H. P. Pore NOVEMBER 7, 2006
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:	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
___ 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): _____	_____	_____

Wilkes, Stephen H., House
Jefferson Davis County, MS

5. Classification

Ownership of Property: Public-Local

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

Category of Property: Building

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	0	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**

N/A

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:
DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Current Functions:
VACANT/NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification(s):
Other: hall-and-parlor log house

Materials: wood
foundation: wood, stone
roof: metal
walls: weatherboard
other

Narrative Description:

See Continuation Sheets

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

- X **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- X **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Areas of Significance
Exploration/Settlement
Architecture

Period of Significance
c. 1820 – c. 1842

Significant Dates
c. 1820
c. 1842

Criteria Considerations:

Property is:

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

Significant Person
N/A

Cultural Affiliation(s)
N/A

Architect/Builder
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.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey

- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Primary Location of Additional Data

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: Less than one acre

UTM References:	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	16	238700	3480910			C
B				D		

___ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description See continuation sheet.

Boundary Justification: See continuation sheet.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Brenda Crook/William Gatlin	
organization: Mississippi Department of Archives and History	date: November 8, 2006
street & number: Box 571	telephone: (601) 576-6940
city or town: Jackson	state: MS zip code: 39205-0571

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: City of Bassfield	
The Honorable B. C. Blount, Mayor	
street & number: P.O. Box 100	telephone:
city or town: Bassfield,	state: MS zip code: 39421

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.

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Summary

The Wilkes House is a one-and-one-half story, side-gabled, weatherboard-clad structure located in a rural agricultural area of Jefferson Davis County, Mississippi, approximately five miles south of the town of Bassfield. Built along Holiday's Creek, the house was constructed in two distinct phases. The earliest section is a one-and-one-half story, hall-and-parlor plan log house, with front and rear galleries (the rear gallery is now enclosed). An enclosed stair on the rear gallery provides access to the upper half story. Architectural features such as the 12-inch wide, single-beaded boards that finish the walls and ceilings of the interior, the exposed beaded ceiling joists, six-panel doors and board-and-batten shutters, indicate an early nineteenth century construction date of circa 1820. Around 1842, Stephen H. Wilkes purchased the property and enlarged the house with a one-and-one-half story, frame addition on the west side. The addition has three rooms on the first floor, and the upper half story is accessed by an enclosed stair located in the central room of the addition. It is believed that in 1842 the eastern half of the original rear gallery was enclosed, creating a central loggia flanked by cabinet rooms. The entire structure was likely clad in weatherboard siding at this time. The rear loggia was enclosed circa 1930.

The house is rectangular with a steeply pitched side-gabled roof covered in metal. The original double-pen portion of the house consists of square hewn logs with square notches, and the exterior is finished with clapboards. The 1842 addition is of frame construction. Moderately pitched metal shed roofs cover the porch and cabinet rooms on the north and south elevations. The exterior brick chimneys on the east and west walls are no longer present, but an interior chimney, offset to the west end of the house, survives. The house sits on stone and wood block piers with some support provided by stacked concrete blocks. The Wilkes House is distinguished by its outstanding degree of architectural integrity, having had very few changes since it was enlarged in 1842 and apparently even retaining some of its original paint.

Exterior

The main (north) façade is dominated by a three-bay porch that extends across two-thirds of the front, which is the original c. 1820 portion of the house. The porch retains only one column, which rests on a concrete block pier, and the porch floor consists of planks that run perpendicular to the house. A six-panel door centered under the porch roof provides entry to the house. The door is flanked by double-hung, six-over-six windows that retain their board-and-batten wood shutters. The remaining one-third of the façade is composed of the 1842 addition, which has one window covered by wood shutters. A six-panel door opens into the room off the west wall of the porch. Physical evidence on the east corner board of the addition indicates that the porch at one time had a balustrade.

The east elevation shows the ghost of an exterior brick chimney and the firebox opening is covered by corrugated metal sheets. Two windows on the first floor flank the chimney ghost. The north window is a six-over-six sash window with surviving board-and-batten shutters and the south window is covered with corrugated steel. There are two windows on the second story that flank the chimney outline. The northern window is a single sash of twelve

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divided lights and the south window has been lost. The cabinet room has a six-over-six, double-hung window, and the wooden shutters are gone.

The south elevation consists of three irregular bays: a central loggia that was enclosed c. 1930 and flanking cabinet rooms. The east bay, approximately eleven and a half feet in width, has one window that is covered with corrugated steel. The enclosed loggia is approximately ten and one-half feet in width and contains a half glazed door with three vertical lights and four short four-over-one windows. The west bay is about seventeen feet in width, and it has a double window with four vertical panes over a single pane.

The west elevation presents three bays. The ghost of the exterior brick chimney is not as apparent as on the opposite façade, but the outline remains. The firebox is open to the outside, but covered on the interior of the house. The exterior walls are covered with clapboards which appear to be more deteriorated than those on the other facades. The north bay has one window and the wooden shutters survive. In the center bay, flanking the chimney outline on the first floor, are two nine-over-six windows with wooden shutters, and two six-over-six windows on the second floor. The south bay has one window covered by wooden shutters.

Interior

The interior floor plan is irregular. The house originally consisted of two rooms in a hall-and-parlor arrangement. A stair from the rear porch accessed the upper floor of the house. Circa 1842 an addition was made to the west of the original house, with three rooms on the first floor and one on the second. An enclosed interior stair provided access to the room on the second floor of the addition. There was never a direct portal between the two second floor rooms. At this time, the east half of the rear gallery was enclosed, creating a loggia flanked by cabinet rooms. The rear loggia was enclosed in the 1930s making seven rooms on the main floor.

The main entrance opens into a large room that forms the hall of the original two-room house. Exposed beaded beams support the ceiling, and the walls and ceiling are finished with twelve-inch wide boards with a single bead. The boards of the walls are laid vertically, and the baseboards are plain. Window and door surrounds throughout the house are plain and unmolded. The floor joists are log and are covered by twelve-inch wide planks. A Greek Revival-inspired wood mantel surrounds the firebox. Two interior six-paneled doors open to adjacent rooms. To the east is the parlor of the original hall-and-parlor floor plan, where the walls are covered by twelve-inch wide vertical planks with a single bead and the ceiling is covered with similar planks. The floor boards are twelve-inch wide planks, and the baseboards are plain. The staircase in an adjoining room angles up in the southeast corner of the room creating enclosed interior storage space underneath, which is accessed by a short board-and-batten hatch. According to tradition, Mr. Wilkes used the space to keep money before acquiring a metal safe.

The walls and ceilings of the three rooms of the western addition and the southeastern cabinet room, all dating to c. 1842, are finished with five-inch wide planks having a single bead. The planks of the walls are laid horizontally, and in the southwest room of the first floor and in the two second floor rooms baseboards are implied by

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dark colored paint on the lower horizontal wall planks. Floorboards are six-inch wide planks, and the doors have six panels. In the central room of the western addition is a Greek-Revival-inspired mantel, and in the northeast corner is an enclosed staircase, under which is a storage space accessed by a short board-and-batten hatch. The staircase curves to the right for the first three risers and then proceeds straight to the second floor. At some point interior partitions were erected in the southeast corner of the room to create an indoor bathroom, but the fixtures have been removed.

The rear loggia was enclosed c. 1930 to create a dining room. Entrance to the original second floor room of the c. 1820 log house is gained by an enclosed staircase that opens onto the rear loggia. When the loggia was enclosed, three-foot high half walls were added at the west end to create a stair hall.

The second floor consists of two rooms that have no interior opening between them. The east room is located over the original two-room hall and parlor. A plain balustrade separates the room from the open stairwell. The ceiling is angled on both the north and south by the gabled roof, but then flattens to create a hexagonal outline. The angled ceiling is covered by twelve-inch horizontal planks, while the flat portion is covered by eight-inch planks. The floorboards are eleven-inch planks.

There is a second floor room to the west accessed by the curved stair located in the central room of the c. 1842 addition. A plain balustrade separates the room from the stairwell. The roof creates a hexagonal space similar to the adjacent room. The walls and ceiling are covered with horizontal planks and the floor is six-inch planks. An interior square brick chimney rises through the room near the west wall.

The Wilkes House retains a high degree of integrity. There have been few changes in the exterior of the building since the 1840s addition. Other than the loss of the two exterior end chimneys, the only significant changes to the exterior of the building came in the 1930s when the back loggia was enclosed. There are few interior changes, other than the addition of partitions to one room to form a bathroom. Although the house suffers from deferred maintenance, it remains a rare, important example of an early Mississippi rural vernacular log house.

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The Stephen H. Wilkes House, located in rural Jefferson Davis County, Mississippi, is eligible for listing on the National Register under Criterion A for significance in the area of Exploration and Settlement because of its association with the early settlement of the community of Wilkesburg and Jefferson Davis County (then part of Covington County) and as an example of the settlement pattern of a small community developed around the site of a substantial farming and milling establishment. The Wilkes House is also significant under Criterion C as a rare surviving example of a hall-and-parlor plan log house. The period of significance includes the early years of the settlement of the area and extends from c. 1820, when the log house was constructed, to c. 1842, the date the substantial addition was made to the house

Criterion A: Exploration/Settlement

Stephen Hitchcock Wilkes was born on April 18, 1794, in Chester, South Carolina. He moved to Marion County, Mississippi, in 1827, where he established a trading and milling operation. In 1842, Wilkes moved to Covington County near Holiday's Creek.¹ The area of Covington County where he settled later became part of Jefferson Davis County, when that county was established in 1906.²

Wilkes purchased a plot of land from Marcus E. Elam. The Covington County Tax Rolls for 1841 show that Elam owned 280 acres of land near Holiday's Creek. Although the 1842 tax records are lost, in 1843 the records show Wilkes owning property, the extent of which is not listed, while Elam is not mentioned.³ When Wilkes purchased the property there was a two-room house there. The date the house was built is not clear. However, the earliest settlement in Jefferson Davis County was Mt. Carmel, established in 1819. Bassfield, located about five miles north of the Wilkes House, was established about 1832.⁴ Based on this and an examination of the two room portion of the house, it most likely dates from the 1820s.

When Wilkes purchased the property, he built a frame addition to the one-and-one-half story, hall-and-parlor log house. He added four rooms to the first floor of the house and one to the second floor.⁵ With the exception of the closing of the loggia in the 1930s to create a dining room, the house largely retains the 1842 floor plan. Wilkes built a saw mill, a grist mill and a cotton gin on Holiday's Creek. He also established a mercantile business where he sold goods, largely shipped across Lake Pontchartrain to Covington, Louisiana, and then by land to Wilkesburg. In

¹ Ivan Ernest Bass, *Wilkes Family History and Genealogy*. (Washington, D.C.:1965), p.81-84.

² Louise Anderson, Stanley W. Arnold, Jr., Elaine Bullock. *Cemeteries of Jefferson Davis County, Mississippi*. (North Little Rock, AR: Stanley W. Arnold, Jr., 1989), p. xiii.

³ Jean Strickland and Patricia Edwards. *Covington County Mississippi Tax Rolls, 1819-1846*. (Moss Point, MS:, 1990), p. 141, 154.

⁴ Anderson, p. xiii.

⁵ Bass, p. 84. Although Bass states the addition consisted of five rooms to the first floor and two to the second floor, this is inconsistent with the physical examination of the building.

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addition to his milling and trading business, Wilkes also made hard currency loans to local settlers. In an era before the establishment of banks, hard currency was hard to find. Wilkes brought a box of gold and silver coins from Marion County when he moved to Covington County and stored them under the stairs until he acquired an iron safe.⁶

Wilkes was successful in his business enterprises. His success was reflected in his tax assessments. In 1843, Wilkes paid only \$5.25 in taxes and owned seven slaves. By 1846, Wilkes' assessment was \$19.05. He owned twenty-three slaves and forty cattle. He had merchandise sales of \$700.00 and loaned \$500.00 at interest. Wilkes enjoyed such luxuries as a clock, a "pleasure carriage," and a piano.⁷ His home was "especially well furnished, with rugs and a piano."⁸

In March 1850, the United States Post Office established a post office in Wilkes's store building, located near the Wilkes House. The Post Office designated the community "Wilkesburg."⁹ Wilkes was named as the first postmaster, a position he held until his death in 1859. The Wilkes House also served the community as a telegraph office. The holes where the telegraph wires entered the house can still be seen. In addition, the house hosted religious services for local Catholic, Methodist and Baptist congregations.¹⁰

When Wilkes died in 1859, he left the house to his wife, Mary McNeese Wilkes. He was buried in the family cemetery, which is located near the house.¹¹ Wilkes family descendants lived in the house continuously until 1960 and recently donated the house and its immediate surrounding acreage to the City of Bassfield.

Today, the Wilkes House and the nearby cemetery are all that remains of the thriving settlement. The store, outbuildings, slave quarters and milling complex have all been lost. The Wilkes House serves as a reminder of a lost community which contributed to the development of Jefferson Davis County.

Criterion C: Hall-and-Parlor Log House

The horizontal log building has a long history in the United States. The form was probably introduced by Swedish and Finnish settlers in Pennsylvania in 1638.¹² The form was adopted by Scotch-Irish settlers, who carried the form into settlements in the Carolinas. As settlers from the Carolinas moved into Mississippi they brought the

⁶ Bass, p. 86.

⁷ Strickland, p. 154, 162.

⁸ Bass, p. 84

⁹ Bass, p. 84.

¹⁰ *The Prentiss Headlight*, October 16, 1996.

¹¹ Bass, p.87.

¹² Bruce Bomberger. "The Preservation and Repair of Log Homes." Preservation Briefs 26. Washington, D.C.:United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, September 1981, p. 2.

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building style with them. The forests of Mississippi provided the necessary raw materials. Early structures were of rough log construction. In later years, mills were established and more finished lumber was available.¹³

The Wilkes House aptly reflects this tradition as it developed in Mississippi. The original one-and-one-half story, double-pen house is constructed of square hewn logs with square notches. Due to the application of clapboards, the log construction of the house is best viewed in the structure under the house. The sills and beams are squared hewn logs. This represents a significant investment of labor to harvest the logs, strip the bark and square off the logs. The sills rest on piers. Although some of the original piers have been lost, several of the original wood block piers remain. This again reflects a traditional building form and the lack of building stone in the area.

The frame addition and the exterior clapboards reflect the later era, when water-powered mills became more common and milled lumber was available. One of the operations Wilkes established on the property was a saw mill, so it is possible the finished lumber came from the mill on Holiday's Creek. The interior of the addition also contains milled lumber, with ceilings and walls finished with five-inch, single-beaded planks.

Other significant examples of double-pen log houses in Mississippi include a log house on the William Dunbar plantation, near Natchez, Adams County; the Cattling log house, Brownsville, Hinds County; the Fortenberry-Parkman House on the grounds of the Agriculture and Forestry Museum, Jackson, Hinds County; the C. W. McNeil House, Saitillo, Lee County; and the Williamson-Barnes log house near Shoccoe, Madison County. The Crane-Mason House (NR 1980), located near Monticello, Lawrence County, was built c. 1870 and the Thomas Fleming Tynes House (NR 1980) near Topeka, Lawrence County, was built c. 1876.

The Wilkes House is distinguished from these other log homes since it is largely intact. There have been few alterations or modifications to the interior or the exterior. Therefore the house largely reflects its 1842 form and remains one of the best and oldest examples of log houses in the state.

¹³ Jean Strickland and Patricia Edwards. *Jefferson Davis & Covington Counties, Mississippi W.P.A. Manuscripts, Newspaper Items*. (Moss Point, MS: Ben Strickland, 1997), p. 14.

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Bibliography

Anderson, Louise, Arnold, Stanely, Jr., and Bullock, Elaine. *Cemeteries of Jefferson Davis County, Mississippi*. North Little Rock, AR: Stanley W. Arnold, Jr., 1989.

Bass, Ivan Ernest. *Wilkes Family History and Genealogy*. Washington, D.C., 1965.

Bomberger, Bruce. "The Preservation and Repair of Log Homes." *Preservatuion Briefs 26*. Washington, D.C.: United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, September 1981.

The Prentiss Headlight, October 16, 1996.

Strickland, Jean and Edwards, Patricia. *Covington County, Mississippi Tax Rolls, 1819-1846*. Moss Point, MS: 1990.

Strickland, Jean and Edwards, Patricia. *Jefferson Davis & Covington Counties, Mississippi W.P.A. Manuscripts and Newspaper Items*. Moss Point, MS: Ben Strickland, 1997.

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Verbal Boundary Description:

A description for a partition from a parcel of land situated in the SE1/4 of the SW1/4 of Section 31, Township 6 North, Range 17 West as per book 136 page 599 recorded in the office of the Chancery Clerk Jefferson Davis County, Mississippi; said partition being referenced on a survey plat for the Town of Bassfield by Dungan Engineering dated 04-29-04 and being more particularly described by metes and bounds as follows:

Commencing at a metal pipe found at the northeast corner of the south 1/2 of the southeast 1/4 of the southwest 1/4 of said Section 31 and thence run S89°53'05" W 234.05' to an iron pin set; thence run S16°10'53" W 272.00' to an iron pin set; thence run S89°53'55"W 122.03' to an iron pin set for the Point of beginning; thence run S89°53'55" W 97.96' to a square bolt found in the centerline of Williamsburg Road, said Road having a 40' right-of-way as defined by the limits of maintenance, thence run along the centerline of said Road N16°10'53" E 86.70' to a pk nail & disk set; thence leaving said centerline run S73°54'20"E 93.98', to an iron pin set; thence run S15°32'56"W 59.38' back to the Point of Beginning; containing 0.16 acres more or less; all bearings herein described are referenced to the North Property Line and are derived from a Local Hour Angle Solar Observation; all distances herein described are in U. S. Survey Feet.

Boundary Justification

This boundary describes that portion of the historic property that was donated to the City of Bassfield. The cemetery is not located within this acreage.

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Photography Log

The following information is the same for all photographs:

1. Wilkes, Stephen H., House
2. Jefferson Davis County, Mississippi
5. Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Jackson, MS

- Photograph No. 1: 3. Jack Elliot
 4. January 29, 1997; field checked July 18, 2006
 6. Main (North) façade, View to the Southeast
- Photograph No. 2: 3. Jack Elliot
 4. January 29, 1997; field checked July 18, 2006
 6. Main (North) façade, View to the South
- Photograph No. 3: 3. Jennifer Baughn
 4. August 27, 2004; field checked July 18, 2006
 6. Window and shutters under porch, View to the South
- Photograph No. 4: 3. Jack Elliot
 4. January 29, 1997; field checked July 18, 2006
 6. Main (North) façade & East elevation, View to the Southwest
- Photograph No. 5: 3. Jack Elliot
 4. January 29, 1997; field checked July 18, 2006
 6. Rear (South) and West elevations, View to the Northeast
- Photograph No. 6: 3. Jack Elliot
 4. January 29, 1997; field checked July 18, 2006
 6. West elevation, View to the East
- Photograph No. 7: 3. Jennifer Baughn
 4. August 27, 2004; field checked July 18, 2006
 6. Mantle in East room, First floor, View to the East
- Photograph No. 8: 3. Jennifer Baughn
 4. August 27, 2004; field checked July 18, 2006
 6. East room (Hall), First Floor, View to the West

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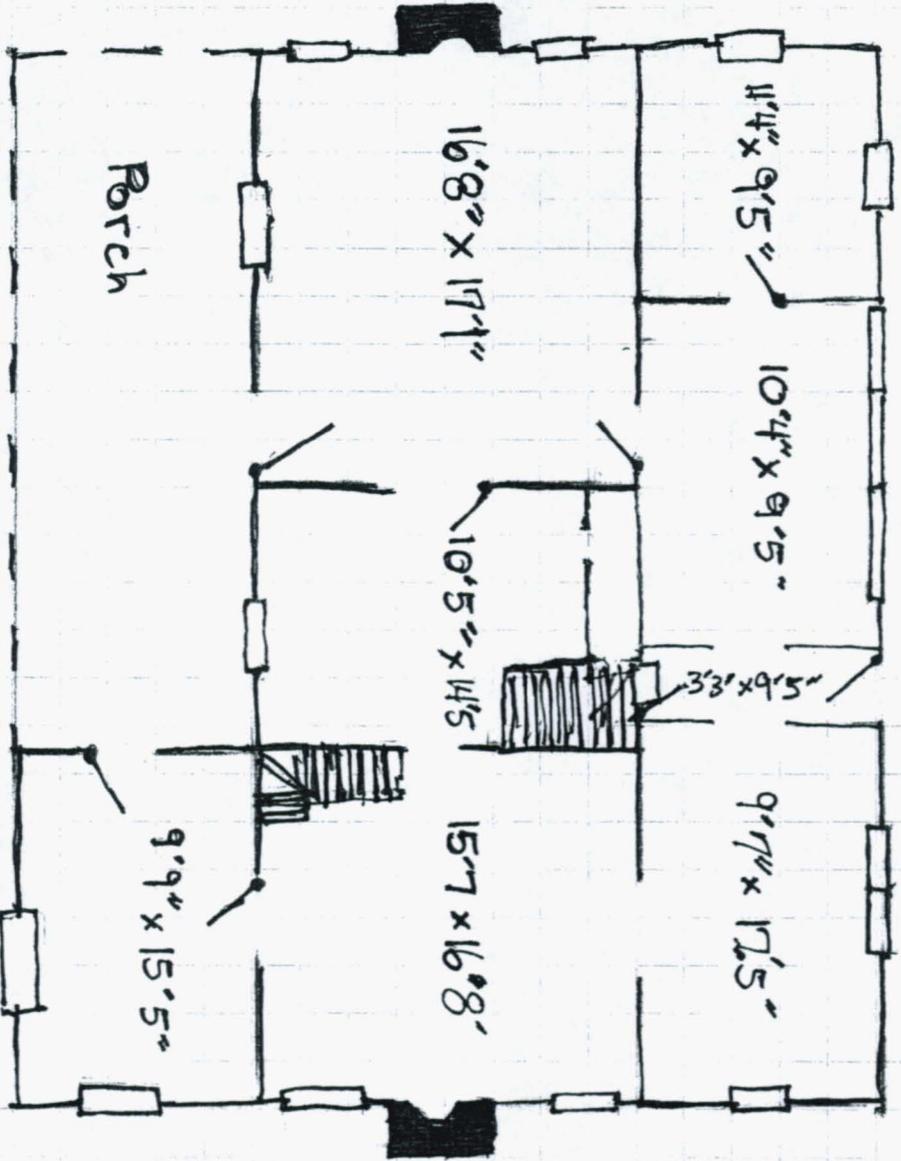
Section: Photo Log

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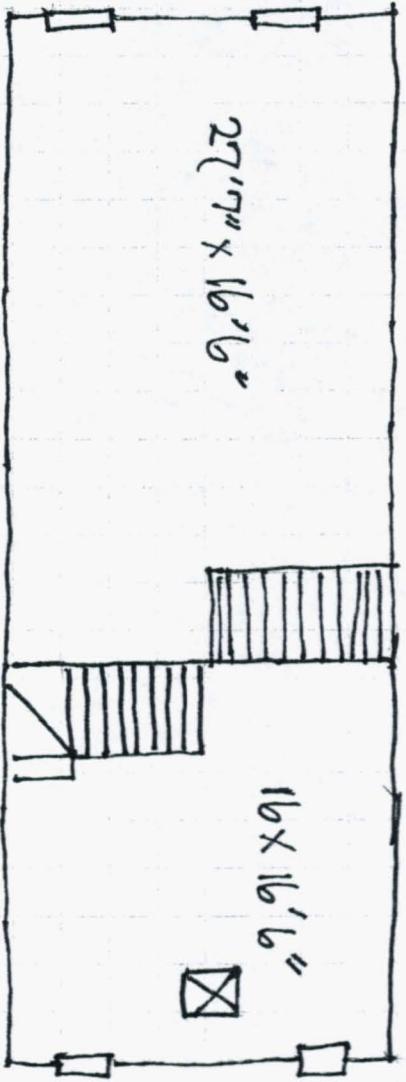
- Photograph No. 9: 3. Jennifer Baughn
4. August 27, 2004; field checked July 18, 2006
6. Parlor of original house, First Floor, View to the Southwest
- Photograph No. 10: 3. Jennifer Baughn
4. August 27, 2004; field checked July 18, 2006
6. First floor central room in west addition, View to the Southeast
- Photograph No. 11: 3. Jennifer Baughn
4. August 27, 2004; field checked July 18, 2006
6. Southwest room looking to enclosed rear loggia, View to the East
- Photograph No. 12 3. Jennifer Baughn
4. August 27, 2004; field checked July 18, 2006
6. West room, Second floor, View to the East

Dilkes, Stephen H., House
Jefferson Davis County, MS



First Floor

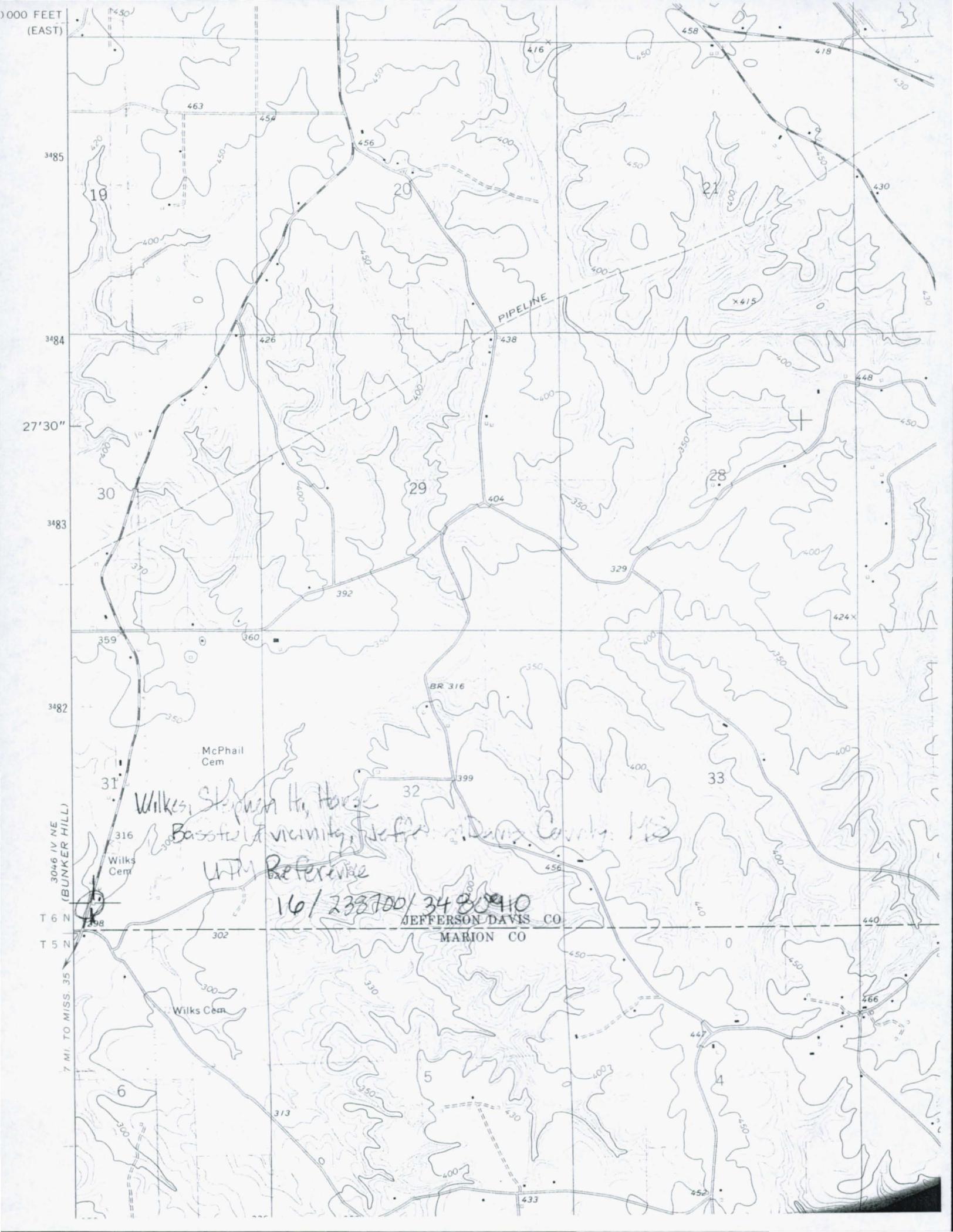
Wilkes, Stephen H., House
Jefferson Davis County, MS



Second Floor

$\frac{1}{4}'' = 2'$





000 FEET (EAST)

3485

3484

27'30"

3483

3482

T 6 N

T 5 N

3046 IV NE (BUNKER HILL)
7 MI. TO MISS. 35

Wilks, Stephen H., Horse Bassett vicinity, Jefferson Davis County, MS
UTM Reference

16/238700/3480910

JEFFERSON DAVIS CO
MARION CO



Stephen H. Wilkes House

Jefferson Davis County, Mississippi

Jack Elliot

Jan 29, 1997

MDAH, Jackson, MS

View to Southeast

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Stephen H. Wilcox
Jefferson Davis County, Mississippi

Jack Elliot

January 29, 1937
MATH. Jefferson County, MS

South

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Stephen H. Wilkes House

Jefferson Davis County, Mississippi

John S. Brough

August 27, 2004

MIDA#, Jackson, MS

South

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Jefferson Davis County, Mississippi

Jack Elliot

January 29, 2007

MDAH, Jackson MS

Item to Southwest

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Stephen H. Wilkes House
Jefferson Davis County, Mississippi
Jode E. St.

January 29, 1997

M044, Jackson, MS

View to Northeast

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Stephen H. Wilkes House

Jefferson Davis County, Mississippi

Jack Elliot

January 29, 1997

MDA14, Jackson, MS

72.1.5-344

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Stephen H. Wilkes House
Jefferson Davis County, Mississippi

Jennifer Baughn

August 27, 2004

MDALT, Jackson, MS

View to East

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Stephen H. Wilkes House
Jefferson Davis County, Mississippi

Jennifer Blomgren
Architectural

MDAH, Jackson, MS

View to West

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Stephen H. in his house
Jefferson Davis County, Mississippi

Jennifer Bowen
August 11, 2004

1101 1/2 Jackson, MS

View to Southwest

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Stephanie Williams House

Jefferson Davis County, Mississippi

Springer Building

August 27, 2007

MDA, Jackson MS

View to Southeast

11-0-12



Stephen H. Wilkes House

Jefferson Davis, Mississippi

Jack Elliott, Jennifer Brantley

Jan 29, 2007 August

MIDAH, Jackson, MS

View to South, EAST

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Stephen H. Wilkes House

Jefferson Davis County, Mississippi

~~Jack Elliott~~

Jennifer Rangel

~~Jan 29, 1997~~

August 27, 2004

MOAH, Jackson, MS

View to ~~Southwest~~ East

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