United States Department of the InteriorNational Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

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

Type all entries	-complete applie	cable sections			
1. Nam	е				
and positive	deen City Hall				
and or common	Aberdeen Cit	y Hall			
2. Loca	ation				
street & number	125 W. Comme	erce St.		N/A	not for publication
city, town Abe	rdeen	N,	/Avicinity of		
state Missis	sippi	code 28	8 county	Monroe	code 095
3. Clas	sificatio	n			ν."
Category district X_ building(s) structure site object	Ownership X public private both Public Acquisiti N/Ain process being conside	ur w on Acces	ccupied noccupied ork in progress ssible es: restricted es: unrestricted	Present Use agriculture commercial educational entertainment government industrial military	museum park private residence religious scientific transportation other:
4. Own	er of Pro	perty			
-					
	of Aberdeen	Ct			*
street & number	125 W. Com				
	Aberdeen		A vicinity of	state MS	39730
5. Loca	ation of L	egal De	escriptio	n	
courthouse, regis	stry of deeds, etc.	Chancery	Clerk Building	3	
street & number	201 W. Comm	erce St.			
city, town Al	perdeen			state M	S 39730
6. Repi	esentati	on in E	xisting S	urveys	
title Miss. His	storic Resourc	es Inventory	has this prop	erty been determined elig	ible?yes _X_no
date 1986		-		federalX_ state	county local
depository for su	rvey records M	ississippi D	epartment of	Archives and Histor	у
city, town	J	ackson		state M	s 39205

7. Description

Condition X excellent good	deteriorated	Check one unaltered X altered	Check one X_ original site moved date	e	
fair	unexposed				

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Aberdeen City Hall is an impressive Neo-Classical/Beaux Arts Classical building dominated by a projecting Ionic tetrastyle portico. The street (north and west) elevations of the building are sheathed in buff brick and marked by wide but shallow piers interspaced with recessed areas containing windows. These facades are crowned by a full entablature with a parapet above it. This irregularly-massed, two story, five-by-five-bay building rests on a high, smooth dressed stone foundation. The foundation windows are protected by metal clathri.

The portico on the front (north) elevation features four massive, fluted Ionic columns whose treatment is echoed by the four pilasters positioned behind them. Above each of the three entrances within the portico area is a semicircular stuccoed area accented by a wreath-like garland. The entrances contained in the outer bays of the portico are comprised of multi-light French doors, while the wooden double doors of the central entrance have horizontal panes of glass in their upper sections. Originally, these central doors were simply panelled with no lights. The bottom panels, which display an X motif, remain while the upper panels have been replaced by glass. On the second story within the portico area, each of the three large, round-arched, multi-light windows is guarded by a decorative metal balustrade. The parapet above the portico has a slightly projecting central panel accented by a cartouche.

The outer bays of the front facade contain casement windows on the first floor and multi-light round-arched windows on the second story. Panelling accents the space between the windows.

This same window treatment is repeated in the three northernmost bays of the west elevation. Each of the two rear bays of this facade contains a modern entrance comprised of a glass and anodized metal door capped by a massive overdoor. While these are unsympathetic alterations, they do not greatly compromise the integrity of the building. Above each of these rear entrances, separated by horizontal panelling, is a second story, multi-light, tripartite window.

Extending back a short distance from the front facade the same buff brick, second story round-arched window, entablature and parapet as on the street elevations wraps around the east facade. Otherwise, the east and also the south (rear) facade have a red brick wall treatment. The majority of the windows on the east facade are two-over-two, double hung sash with plain wooden surrounds.

There was no formal landscaping around City Hall. In an early photograph dated c. 1918-1919, no plantings are visible, except for two potted plants - one at each corner of the front facade. Today, shrubbery is planted close to the foundation along the street elevations.

Nominated Properties

Contributing Elements

l individual property

1 building

8. Significance

Period prehistoric 1400–1499 1500–1599 1600–1699 1700–1799 1800–1899 1900–	Areas of Significance—C archeology-prehistoric agriculture architecture art commerce communications		ing landscape architecture law literature military music ment philosophy politics/government	religion science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater transportation other (specify)
Specific dates	1912	Builder/Architect V	Villiam Drago (from New)	Orleans)

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Aberdeen's City Hall ranks as one of the finest early twentieth century city halls in Mississippi. William Drago, the architect, masterfully combined Neo-Classical and Beaux-Arts classical elements into a sophisticated example of early twentieth century governmental architecture. The building is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C.

Aberdeen's City Hall is one of eight Neo-Classical or Neo-Classical/Beaux-Arts city halls built between 1902 and 1923 in Mississippi that have been identified in our office's inventory files. These eight buildings are located in Aberdeen (constructed 1912), Brookhaven (1910), Clarksdale (1916), Greenville (1920), Gulfport (1906), Hattiesburg (1923), Meridian (1914-1915) and Vicksburg (1902). All of them are Neo-Classical in character, with Aberdeen's, Greenville's, and Vicksburg's also displaying Beaux-Art influence. Two other classical city halls constructed during this period are Bay St. Louis', a Colonial Revival Building from 1905, and Columbus', a Georgian Revival structure dated 1903. However, these latter two city halls do not possess the monumentality inherent in the designs of the other eight.

Four of these city halls - Aberdeen, Greenville, Gulfport and Hattiesburg - have two story, projecting tetrastyle porticoes gracing their front elevations. Three of these four have Ionic columns. The fourth, Gulfport, had Corinthian columns, but the capitals have been removed. The Gulfport and Hattiesburg City Halls feature pedimented gables, while Aberdeen's and Greenville's have an entablature and a parapet concealing either a flat roof or low-pitched hip roof. Brookhaven's slightly projecting, one story portico is more like a stoop in scale and massing. Its two Doric columns, though, support an entablature and a decorative balustrade. Clarksdale's and Meridian's City Halls have no porticoes. The slightly projecting, central front bay of Clarksdale's City Hall contains a single entrance with an eared surround. An entablature serving as a beltcourse between the first and second stories has panelling and an engaged balustrade above it in this bay. The builing's main entablature is accented in this bay by a panelled parapet above it and below it, another panelled area displaying swags. Meridian's City Hall has front steps leading up to three main entrances interspaced between engaged Ionic columns. portico of Vicksburg's City Hall is set in antis between the end bays of the front elevation. Its ground level parapet and its entablature have convex curves. The columns which rest on the parapet support the entablature.

All of the city halls are crowned by an entablature and a

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet

10. Geogi	raphical Data	а		
Acreage of nominated Quadrangle name Ab	property <u>less than 1</u> erdeen, MS	acre_	Quadrangle s	scale _1:24000
A 1 6 3 5 7 0 7 Zone Easting C	5 5 3 7 4 3 6 2 0 Northing	Zone D F	Easting N	orthing
Verbal boundary des	scription and justification	n		*
Parcel Number 108 Chancery Clerk's	3-J-34-001-007-00 as Office.	recorded in the	Numerical Index 1	ocated in the
List all states and c	ounties for properties ov	erlapping state or	county boundaries	91 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
state N/A	code	county		code
state	code	county		code
name/utie	Enzweiler - Archite	II.	date September	1987
street & number	. O. Box 571		telephone (601) 3	54-7326
city or town	ckson		state MS 39205	
12. State	Historic Pre	servation	Officer Ce	rtification
	nce of this property within the	he state is:		
665). I hereby nominate	e Historic Preservation Office this property for inclusion i a and procedures set forth b	n the National Registery the National Park S	er and certify that it has ervice.	f 1966 (Public Law 89– been evaluated
State Historic Preserva	tion Officer signature	Lumeth H. a	Pool	
title Deputy State	Historic Preservatio	n Officer	date Jai	nuary 6, 1988
For NPS use only I hereby certify th	nat this property is included i	in the National Registe	er	
Manner of the Notice	and Posister		date	
Keeper of the Natio	nai negister			
Attest:	<u> </u>		date	
Chief of Registration	on			

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

Aberdeen City Hall, Aberdeen Continuation sheet MRA, Monroe Co., Miss.

Item number 8, 9

For 1976 was early responsed Jeta entered

Page 1

#8 - SIGNIFICANCE

parapet, except for Gulfport's which has a hip roof pierced by gables above its entablature. Visible above the parapet of Vicksburg's City Hall are three domes and at least two gable-roofed structures. Originally, atop each dome stood a trumpeting angel. These have since been removed. At Greenville, urns accent the panels of the parapet that are above the entrances.

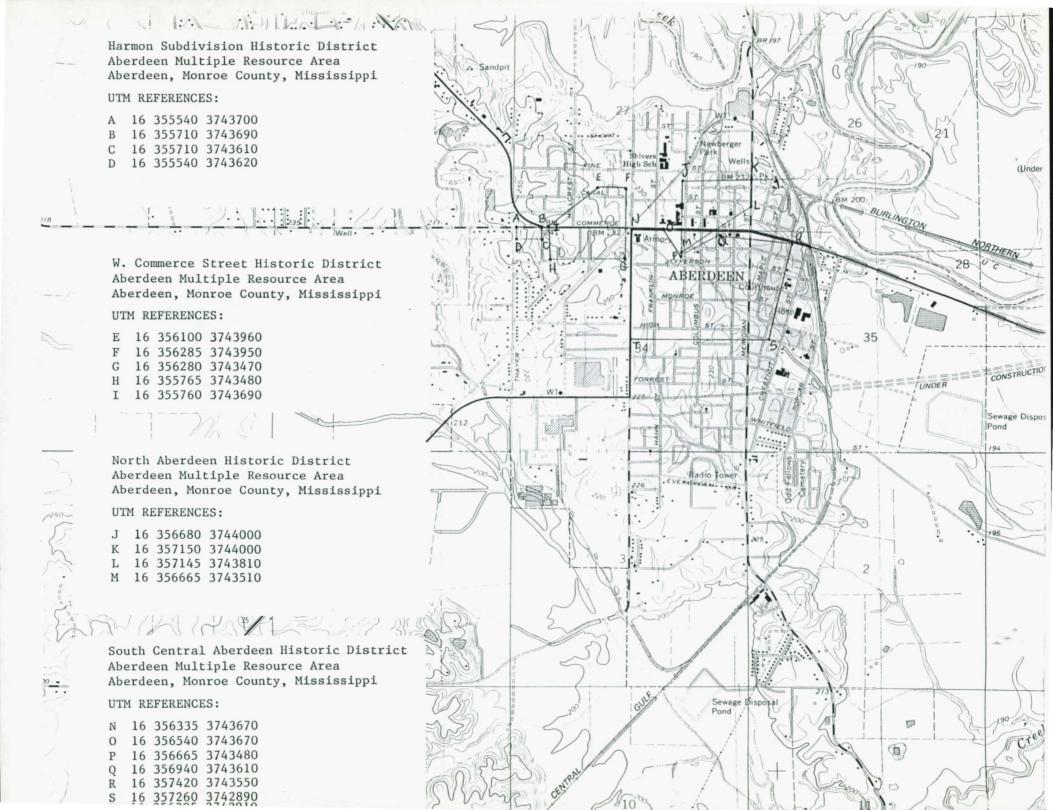
Of the three city halls which display a Beaux-Arts influence - Aberdeen's, Greenville's and Vicksburg's - the latter is the most exuberant example of the style. The stately proportions of Aberdeen's City Hall, however, combine such Beaux-Arts details as round-arched windows with linteled openings and elevations divided into advancing and receding planes with Neo-Classical features like single columns and garland motifs. The City Hall, taken as a whole, is an understated expression of early twentieth century classicism. It ranks as one of the finest early twentieth century city halls in the state because of its design and its architectural integrity.

#9 - MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Jackson. Statewide Survey of Historic Sites Files.

Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Jackson. Mississippi Landmark Files.

	*



			-



Aberdeen City Hall, 125 W. Commerce Street Aberdeen, Mississippi Susan Enzweiler July 1986 Mississippi Dept. of Archives & History

View to South

Photo / of 207



Aberdeen City Hall, 125 W. Commerce Street Aberdeen, Mississippi Susan Enzweiler July 1986 Mississippi Dept. of Archives & History View to Southeast Photo 2 of 207



Aberdeen City Hall, 125 W. Commerce St. Aberdeen, Mississippi Photographer Unknown Early 20th Century Mississippi Dept. of Archives & History View to Southeast Photo 3 of 207