NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

13001081

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

RECEIVED
JUN 20 2014
NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

1. Name of Property

Historic name:
Other names/site number: Smith Park Architectural District Additional Documentation and Boundary Increase No. 3
Name of related multiple property listing:

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing

2. Location

Street & number: The south side of East Capitol Street between North West Street and North Lamar Street, including 200 East Capitol Street on the north side; parts of the north side of the 200 block of East Pearl Street between North West Street and North Lamar Street
City or town: Jackson State: Mississippi County: Hinds
Not For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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 at the following level(s) of significance:

___national ___statewide _X_local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

_X_A ___B _X_C ___D

Kenneth H. P'Pool JUNE 19, 2014

Signature of certifying official/Title: **Date**

DEPUTY SHPO

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official: **Date**

Title : **State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government**

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

✓ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:) ___

Signature of the Keeper

7-25-2014
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private: [x]

Public – Local [ ]

Public – State [ ]

Public – Federal [ ]

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s) [ ]

District [x]

[ ]

Site

Structure ☐

Object ☐

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
4	3	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
4	3	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use
Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
Domestic/Hotel
Commerce/Financial Institution
Commerce/Business
Industry/Telephone Company Facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
Domestic/Hotel
Commerce/Financial Institution
Commerce/Business
Industry/Telephone Company Facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)
20th-Century Revivals/Byzantine
20th-Century Revivals/Georgian Revival
Sullivanesque
International style

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property: brick, concrete, stone, terra cotta, metal, wood, stucco

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Smith Park Architectural District Additional Documentation and Boundary Increase No. 3 includes five properties in the 200 block of East Capitol Street and two properties in the same block on East Pearl Street, between West and Lamar streets. This block in Jackson's central downtown built up dramatically from the 1920s through the 1960s, and has historically been connected with the dense high-rise development in the existing Smith Park district. This nomination also includes an extension of the period of significance for the existing district from 1940 to 1964, which changes the status of some late-traditional and Modernist buildings from non-contributing to contributing. The contributing resources in the boundary increase are consistent with those in the listed Smith Park Architectural District (including its two previous boundary increases) in age (including the extended period of significance), design, setting, and materials. The third boundary increase more fully illustrates the architectural significance of the district, addresses its commercial significance, and extends it to its western limits, where it is bounded by late-

twentieth- and early-twenty-first-century buildings built after Urban Renewal, beyond which begins the West Capitol Historic District.

Administrative Matters

The Smith Park Architectural District was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1976 and was one of the first historic districts listed in the state. The nomination has been amended twice, in 1993 and in 2004, each time adding one additional resource, primarily to allow the buildings to be renovated using historic-preservation tax credits: the Ridgway-McGehee Building, (#9, 233 ½-235 East Capitol Street) and the Lampton or Electric Building (#8, 308 East Pearl Street), respectively. This third amendment extends the period of significance to 1964, making three previously non-contributing resources within the original district now eligible because of their architectural quality to be contributing resources, adds one non-contributing resource built in 1989 inside the original district but not accounted for in either of the previous boundary increases, (32) Keller Hall at 305B East Capitol Street, and adds seven new resources, four contributing and three non-contributing. This boundary increase carries the district west on East Capitol Street to its natural limit at Lamar Street, where urban renewal in the late 1970s created a sudden break in architectural development. It retains the district's eastern boundary on East Capitol Street slightly east of Congress Street, as the historic buildings beyond this line all the way to President Street have been much altered and the construction date of the modern parking deck at the southwest corner of Capitol and President lies outside the district's period of significance. The original nomination's inventory narratively described the buildings rather than listing them in what has become the standard inventory format; that narrative format is maintained here, but this nomination also lists in inventory form and with inventory numbers all the buildings in the newly expanded district.

Narrative Description

Introduction to Boundary Increase No. 3

The resources in Boundary Increase No. 3 lie on the south side of East Capitol Street, between West and Lamar streets, on the north side of East Capitol Street at its intersection with Lamar Street, and on the north side of East Pearl Street between West and Lamar in blocks that are part of the downtown grid. Capitol Street is a principal thoroughfare long carrying traffic one-way to the east but now being converted back to two-way traffic. It rises in elevation as it moves east and is terminated in that direction by the crossing of north-south State Street and by the Old Capitol Building, a National Historic Landmark. Properties in the boundary increase typically hold the street-edge along the sidewalk. There is currently on-street parking all along Capitol Street, parallel on the north side and diagonal on the south. Work is on-going to revitalize it by making it a two-way thoroughfare and by providing it with roundabouts, revised landscaping and lighting, bike paths, and modified parking. Pearl Street to the south is a one-way thoroughfare running west, with parallel parking on its north side. The nominated properties along it hold the street front, and there are sporadic street trees in the area. The highly decorated style of the former Edison-Walthall Hotel, built in 1929, changed dramatically in a Modernist 1964-67

remodeling, but in its present form it is a candidate for rehabilitation as an informed work of mid-twentieth-century Modernism.

Buildings in Boundary Increase No. 3

The resources in Boundary Increase No. 3 begin numerically with the structure at 200 Capitol Street, which was originally the Merchants Bank and Trust Company building and more recently was called the **Deposit Guaranty Building** (1) (photo 1). This eighteen-story tower is one of Jackson's finest tall buildings. While its middle stories are unadorned in the manner of some Chicago School skyscrapers, its lower and upper levels are embellished with eclectic ornamentation, some of it obviously based on Byzantine models and some of it similar to that used by Chicago architect Louis Sullivan. The original portion to the west is six-window-bays wide along Capitol Street. The eastern portion was added in 1957-58 in a compatible form. Across the street at **209A East Capitol Street** (2) (photos 4 and 5) stands a handsomely proportioned structure housing A T & T switching equipment, a function that has caused its windows to be made blind. Above its simple limestone-veneer base there are three stories and a tall attic all in brick, with quoins both at the corners and between the windows. A variation on the Chicago window, these have central six-over-six sash with narrower one-over-one sash astride them. The windows in the first floor are similar but have one-over-one sash throughout and a full-width transom. Until fairly recently, this structure was clad in a featureless armature, which has been removed. The companion **A T & T building** next door to the east (3) (photo 3) could hardly be more different, as it has no conventional bay spacing or fenestration. Rather, above the marble-veneer first floor there are tall planes of metal grills, canted planes of tinted glass in metal frames, and planes of reflective metal. The building at 225 East Capitol Street that most recently housed the **Edison-Walthall Hotel** (4) (photo 2) is a 1964-67 remodeling of a structure erected in 1929. Now largely covered with metal panels, it is similar to the front portion of the Methodist Building built in 1957, which is part of the original district and is discussed below, and so it mimics that most iconic of mid-twentieth-century commercial-building construction methods, the curtain wall. It is also comparable to the Trustmark National Bank built in 1956, which is a part of the original district, is discussed below, and is a Modernist structure reflecting the influence of the International style. Likewise, the Edison-Walthall is comparable to the A T & T Building built in 1957, which is a part of boundary increase no. 3 and is an example of the International style. Collectively, this group of mid-twentieth-century buildings documents the influence of European Modernism in the downtown historic core. The one-story, now-vacant structure at **233 East Capitol Street** (5) (photo 2) has Georgian pretentions, but with a 1980s interpretation. The principal features are three arched openings and a separate entrance bay with a fabric canopy.

The final two resources in the boundary increase stand on East Pearl Street. The 1980s brick building at **number 216** (6) (photo 6) is modeled on structures in the New Orleans French Quarter and so includes such features as cast-iron balconies. And next door to it the **A T & T building** at number 222 (7) (photos 6 and 7) is one of the finer examples of International-style influence in the city. Nine-stories tall and built of tan brick, it has iconic horizontal bands of windows on its principal façade.

Introduction to the Original District

The original Smith Park Architectural District has at its core Smith Park and directly south of the park a landscaped block with the Governor's Mansion at its center, the two blocks together making for a large area of grass, landscape plantings, and mature trees in the center of the city. The former Central High School northwest of Smith Park also has a large green space in front of it. And there are other patches of grass and isolated trees elsewhere. The streets within the district follow a rigorous grid. Yazoo Street and Mississippi Street, the latter bounding the district to the north, carry two-way traffic, as will East Capitol Street in the near future. Amite and Pearl streets are one-way going west, Lamar and Congress one-way going south, and West and President one-way going north. The north-south streets rise as they move north until they reach east-west State Street, which runs along a ridge. In general, buildings in the original district define the street edge, but there are several sizeable street-front parking lots along West and Congress streets. Architectural styles present here include the Greek, Gothic, Jacobean, and Colonial revivals, various forms of Neo-Classicism, the Italianate, Queen Anne, and French Second Empire styles (all in one building), the Moderne style, and various expressions of Modernism, particularly the International style. Large commercial, religious, and governmental buildings are prominent by virtue of their scale and design excellence.

Smith Park

Smith Park (33) is a valuable and much appreciated open space some 320 feet on a side. A pavilion with stone-pier roof supports along with several commemorative monuments dating from the early twentieth-century stand within its boundaries. The W. D. Davis Memorial, consisting of four Tuscan columns supporting an open trellis that shelters a stone urn is the most notable among these.

The Governor's Mansion

The block south of the park contains the **Mississippi Governor's Mansion** (11), which faces East Capitol Street and was designed by architect William Nichols (1780?-1853). Built in 1841 in the Greek Revival style, it is a substantial five-bay, two-story brick building dominated by a semi-circular Corinthian portico placed on the center axis. The building was substantially enlarged during 1908 and 1971-75 renovations. With the completion of the latter project in April, 1975, the property was designated a National Historic Landmark.

Buildings West of the Governor's Mansion

On the north side of East Capitol Street and facing both the Governor's Mansion to the east and the former Eastland Federal Courthouse to the south is the **Trustmark Bank Building** (12), a fourteen-story reinforced concrete International-style composition completed in 1956 to the designs of Overstreet, Ware, and Ware and Jackson architect James T. Canizaro (1905-1984). Previously listed as a non-contributing building, it can now be listed as contributing within the extended period of significance. West of the mansion at the southwest corner of East Amite and North West streets and built in 1921, the **Cathedral of St. Peter's Office and Rectory** (13) is a two-story, Colonial Revival-style, brick structure with a full-height, full-width Tower of the Winds portico. West of the rectory stands the headquarters of the **Mississippi Catholic Diocese** (14), a three-story, Georgian Revival-style structure built to the designs of James T. Canizaro in 1946. Its brick façade is divided into five bays, the center three projecting slightly and capped

by a low pediment. Windows have flat, brick arches with limestone keystones; the corners are marked by quoins; and a segmental-arch frontispiece marks the entry. The most extravagant feature of the design is the double flight of stairs that meet at the entrance landing. Previously listed as a non-contributing building, it can now be listed as a contributing building within the district's extended period of significance.

Buildings West of Smith Park

At the northwest corner of North West Street and East Amite Street, the **Cathedral of St. Peter the Apostle** (15) is a late-Gothic Revival-style, brick building built in 1897 to the designs of Jackson architect Patrick Henry Weathers (1870-?). A buttressed entry tower with pinnacles and a prominent broach spire is partially let into the body of the church, which has files of pointed-arch windows set between repetitive buttresses along its flanks. To the northwest and erected in 1925, the former **Central High School** (16) is a splendid Jacobean Revival-style structure designed by Jackson architect Claude H. Lindsley (1894-1969). Attenuated crenelated towers flank the entrance and frame the central, Tudor-arched doorway, with a massive bay window projecting above it.

Buildings North of Smith Park

On the northeast corner of North West and Yazoo streets stands the Greek Revival-style structure built in 1844 as the **First Baptist Church** (17). Temple-like, it has an in-antis portico with antae and has pilasters subdividing its sidewalls. While it has lost its original octagonal cupola, the building's exterior is otherwise largely intact. It long housed insurance-company offices and other secular functions and so has been internally remodeled. It is now owned by the congregation of the Galloway Memorial Methodist Church, whose sanctuary building stands directly east of it and faces North Congress Street. Also temple-like, but enormous in size, the Neo-Classical Revival-style **Galloway Memorial Methodist Church** (18) was begun in 1913 using plans prepared by Chattanooga architect Reuben H. Hunt (1862-1937). For the portico, Hunt employed an idiosyncratic variation on the Tuscan order and placed prominent mutules at the soffits of both the cornice and raking cornice. The same brick and sandstone used here as wall material by Hunt were continued in an addition by N. W. Overstreet (1888-1973) made to the north in 1953. North of the addition, the **Methodist Building** (19) is a two-story work of twentieth-century Modernism that went up in 1957 to the designs of Jones and Haas. Ransom Cary Jones (1908-1986) and Harry J. Haas Jr. (1914-?) began their practice in Jackson in 1947 and became two of the state's most important Modernists. The rear portion of their building is largely closed and covered with a brick veneer, while the front is curtain-wall construction, with a skin of glass and metal panels. The Methodist Building was previously listed as non-contributing, but is now eligible for listing as a contributing resource within the district's extended period of significance. North across Mississippi Street and outside the district stands the New Capitol (1902-03), which is individually listed on the National Register.

Buildings North of Yazoo Street and East of North Congress Street

At the southeast corner of North Congress and Mississippi streets, the former State Executive Office Building, now the **Heber Ladner Building** (20) was constructed in 1924. Faced with buff-colored brick, it was designed by Jackson architect N. W. Overstreet to have a

Mediterranean quality created by repetitive round-arch windows between in-antis columns with Tower of the Winds capitals, projecting end bays, and a green-tile hipped roof. To the south, the **Galloway House** (21) at 304 North Congress Street is an eclectic pile, with features drawn from the Italianate, Queen Anne, and French Second Empire styles. Local builder-architect W. J. McGee constructed this frame dwelling in 1889. Prominent features include two steep gables with jig-sawn bargeboards separated by a three-and-one-half-story tower with a Mansard roof.

Buildings East of Smith Park

South across Yazoo Street, only the rear wing remains of the former **J. V. Hough House** (22). Farther south, near the northeast corner of East Amite and North Congress street, the **Spencer-Murphree Building** (23) went up in c. 1950. Adjacent to it, the building now housing **Catholic Charities** (24) is a six-story commercial structure built in 1963. It displays horizontal bands of glazing below with three capping floors punctured by unarticulated window openings above.

Buildings East of the Governor's Mansion

South across Amite Street, the thirteen-story **Plaza Building** (25) was constructed in 1929 to the designs of the prolific N. W. Overstreet. Abstract motifs and geometric forms typical of the Moderne style are found on the ground floor and at the crest of the building. The intervening wall surfaces, which continue the articulation of the ground floor, are faced with yellow-orange brick. South of it stands the **Thompson Building** (26), a two-story, early-twentieth-century, Neo-Classical Revival-style brick structure built in 1907. It retains its original pilasters and window lintels on the second floor but has been modified on the first. At the southwest corner of the block, The **Emporium Building** (27) is a well-proportioned former mercantile structure that dates to 1906 and was externally rehabilitated in 1990 at which time its entire interior was replaced.

Buildings Facing North onto East Capitol Street

The former Kennington's Department Store, later McRae's Department Store, and now called the **Heritage Building** (28), located south of The Emporium Building across East Capitol Street, is a six-story structure built about 1905 and designed by R. H. Hunt and remodeled in 1925 by the Texas firm of Sanguinet, Staats, and Hedrick. While the ground floor has been remodeled to accommodate large display windows, the second floor retains its terra-cotta skin, including freely designed Composite pilasters and foliated motifs reminiscent of the work of Louis Sullivan. Along North Capitol Street, its upper floors are grouped together compositionally into a six-bay glazed arcade, which visually supports a projecting string-course, a final upper range of windows, and an elaborate cornice with cresting.

Across South Congress Street to the west, what was originally the **Mississippi Bank and Trust Building** (29) is an imposing Neo-Classical Revival-style structure built in 1924 to the designs of Atlanta architect Philip S. Mayre (1872-1935). A richly detailed colonnade of engaged Ionic columns supporting a deep entablature creates the north and east elevations. On the adjacent property to the west stand the Lamar Life Building Annex (1928) and Lamar Life Building (1924-25). The **Lamar Life Building** (30) was the work of Sanguinet, Staats, and Hedrick. The **Lamar Life Building Annex** (30) was the work of an unidentified designer and is consistent in style and detailing with the tower to which it is connected. Both display a host of

Gothic motifs. At the tower, which rises to a crenellated clock tower, slender ribs divide each elevation into a system of bays and rise to terminate at a blind arcade, which is capped by an upper balustrade detailed with stone tracery and prominent pinnacles. Storefront remodeling was carried out in the mid twentieth-century. **St. Andrew's Episcopal Cathedral** (32), located at the northwest corner of the block, is a locally important example of the Late Gothic Revival style popular among ecclesiastical designers during the early twentieth-century. It was built to the designs of P. H. Weathers in 1903. The building was restored in 1930 after a fire gutted the interior. Flanking the gable-end nave and behind a three-bay open porch rise two towers, all forming the principal elevation. The western tower, which accommodates a belfry, is much higher than its counterpart, an asymmetrical condition that gives a picturesque quality to the composition. East of and slightly in front of the cathedral, **Keller Hall** (31) built in 1989 is a very successful interpretation of Gothic revivalism in the twentieth century by the Jackson firm of Eley Associates.

West of the cathedral and across South West Street, the now-largely-vacant former **James O. Eastland Federal Courthouse** (10) is a five-story, thirteen-bay PWA-Moderne-style structure built of concrete and steel with a granite base below and sandstone veneer above. Designed by the Jackson firm of Hull and Malvaney, it is a fine example of Great Depression-era government architecture dating to 1933. Its Spartan design is relieved by bas-relief ornament in the belt and string courses and in many spandrels. Notable are the freestanding aluminum light fixtures supported by tapering legs.

Building in Boundary Increase No. 1

Next door to the west and added to the district in Boundary Increase No. 1, the **Ridgway-McGehee Building** (9) is yet another C. H. Lindsley building. A two-story commercial structure built in an eclectic Mediterranean style in1928, it has been modified at the first-floor level but retains its wooden piers here. The second floor is largely faced with terra-cotta and includes gabled outboard bays with twisted columns astride round-arched windows, all capped by a section of blue-tile roof.

Building in Boundary Increase No. 2

South of the Episcopal Cathedral and added to the district in Boundary Increase No. 2, the Electric Building, or **Lampton Building** (8), is another C. H. Lindsley design, this one built in 1927-28. It is a ten-story brick structure with Jacobean ornament in terra cotta at the lower three and topmost floors and at the parapet. The original windows were replaced with one-over-one sash in 1968 and metal storefront sections were inserted on the ground floor at this time.

Inventory of Buildings in Boundary Increase No. 3

C = Contributing element NC = Non-contributing element

The inventory is arranged alphabetically by street name with buildings listed in ascending street-number order.

1. C (former Deposit Guaranty Building) 200 East Capitol Street 1929, 1957-58 Sullivanesque/Byzantine
Eighteen-story former bank and office building with Byzantine and Sullivanesque ornamental features. Marble base and columns with Byzantine foliated capitals at the first-floor/mezzanine level. Windows here have decorative iron grills. Marble entry surround. Carved limestone ornament at the frieze above. Floors two-through-twelve have no articulation. Top four floors and parapet unified by carved limestone ornament similar to that at the base of the building. Some original sash remain. The building was essentially doubled in size with an addition to the east in 1957-58.

2. C (A T & T) 209A East Capitol Street 1927 Georgian Revival
Four-story utility building with seven bays along East Capitol Street and nine bays along South Lamar Street. Bays separated by quoins. Limestone veneer on the first floor with brick above. Limestone frieze between the fourth-floor windows and the attic level, which is articulated by plain, brick pilasters with brick panels between them. Wooden windows with six-over-six sash flanked by two-over-two sash. Ground-floor windows have transoms.

3. NC (A T & T) 209B East Capitol Street c. 2005 Modern
Flat-roofed utility building with floor levels unarticulated on the exterior. Marble veneer at the first floor and aluminum entry doors. At the building's flanks three-bay banks of louvers rise to the summit. Between them rises a full-height canted bay of tinted glass set in aluminum frame. To the left of it there are three bays of horizontally proportioned metal panels, also rising to the building's summit.

4. C (former Edison-Walthall Hotel) 225 East Capitol Street 1928-1929, 1964-67 Modern
Eight-story hotel building covered with metal panels (originally brightly colored) erected in 1928-29 and renovated in c. 1963 to include the panels. Ten bays across the front façade. Bays contain one-over-one aluminum sash. At the first-floor and mezzanine level of the front façade, stucco units are subdivided to mimic cyclopean masonry. Limestone base beneath. Wooden entry doors. Brass light fixtures with globes mounted on the façade astride the entry. Arched fabric entry canopy. Arched wooden windows covered by arched fabric awnings. At the east side of the building, exterior corridors are lit by horizontal openings. A large courtyard with swimming pools was created at the rear of the T-shaped plan during the c. 1963 remodeling.

5. NC 233 East Capitol Street 1980s neo-Georgian
One-story, four-bay brick structure with recessed panels between the bays. Entry with fabric awning in the left-hand bay. Tall, round-arched wooden windows in the other three. Stuccoed archivolts at arches and stucco panels beneath the windows.

6. NC 216 East Pearl Street 1980s neo-New Orleans French Quarter
Two-story, brick professional offices built in imitation of buildings found in the New Orleans French Quarter. On the first floor wooden door and window trim is based on Neo-classical models. French doors with shutters on second floor lead to cantilevered balconies with cast-iron railings. False chimney at endwall gable with semi-circular ventilation grill on one portion, plain frieze with overhanging cornice on the other. Similar articulation along South Lamar Street.

7. C (A T & T) 222 East Pearl Street 1957 International style

Nine-story, tan-brick utility building with horizontal bands of tinted glass in metal frames in the International-style manner. Tower at the left side has vertical strip of same tinted glass in metal frames almost its full height. First-floor level slightly recessed, faced with marble veneer, and has individual windows in metal frames. Building has plain sidewalls with subtle brick banding.

Inventory of Buildings in Boundary Increase No. 2

C = Contributing element

8.	C	308 East Pearl Street	Electric Building; currently occupied by Coffee roasters, Downtown Jackson Partners, and various other tenants

Inventory of Buildings in Boundary Increase No. 1

C = Contributing element

Note: former address shown in parentheses

9.	C	(235) 233 ½-235 East Capitol St.	Ridgway-McGehee Building; currently occupied by Ridgway Management and the law offices of King and Spencer

Inventory of Buildings in the Original Nomination

C = Contributing element NC = Non-contributing element

Note: former addresses shown in parentheses

10.	C	245 East Capitol Street	Originally the U. S. Courthouse and Federal Building; later the James O. Eastland Federal Courthouse; now largely vacant
11.	C	300 East Capitol Street	Mississippi Governor's Mansion
12.	C	248 East Capitol Street	Currently Trustmark National Bank
13.	C	123 North West Street	Cathedral of St. Peter the Apostle Office and Rectory
14.	C	237 East Amite Street	Catholic Diocese Office
15.	C	203 North West Street	Cathedral of St. Peter the Apostle
16.	C	259 North West Street	Originally Central High School;

			now headquarters of the Mississippi Department of Education
17.	C	304 North West Street	(actually faces Yazoo Street) Originally the First Baptist Church;later offices for the Consolidated American Life Insurance Company; now owned by Galloway Memorial Methodist Church
18.	C	305 North Congress Street	Galloway Memorial Methodist Church
19.	C	321 Mississippi Street	Methodist Building
20.	C	401 Mississippi Street	Originally offices for the Mississippi Fire Insurance Company; later acquired by the State of Mississippi and used as the State Executive Building. Now called the Heber Ladner Building and housing state-government offices
21.	C	304 North Congress Street	Bishop Charles B. Galloway House; currently law offices
22.	NC	228 North Congress Street	Originally site of the J. V. Hough House, which was demolished in 1988; site now mostly a parking lot. Rear wing addition to the house remains but does not contribute to the district
23.	NC	(210) 212 North Congress St.	Spencer-Murphee Building; currently occupied by Therapeutic Foster Care
24.	NC	200 North Congress Street	Formerly Magnolia Federal Bank; currently occupied by Catholic Charities
25.	C	120 North Congress Street	Originally the Plaza Building; currently occupied by Keifer's Restaurant, Basil's Restaurant, the Congress Street Bar and Grill, and various other tenants
26.	C	(116) 118 North Congress St.	Formerly the Thompson Building; currently John Maury Allin Episcopal Diocesan House
27.	C	400 East Capitol Street	The Emporium Building
28.	C	401 East Capitol Street	Originally Kennington's Department Store; later McRae's Department Store; later still called the Heritage Building; currently occupied by Burr and Forman LLP
29.	C	329 East Capitol Street	Originally Mississippi Bank and Trust Building; then Sunburst Bank; currently Eley Guild Hardy, Architects
30.	C	(315) 317-319 East Capitol	Former Lamar Life Building and Annex
31.	NC	305 East Capitol Street	Keller Hall (administrative offices and choir functions)
32.	C	305 East Capitol Street	St. Andrew's Episcopal Cathedral
33.	C	Smith Park	

Final Tabulation of Resources

All but the rear wing of the Hough House at 228 North Congress Street, which was a contributing property in the original district, was demolished in 1988, and what remains is now non-contributing. Keller Hall in front of the Episcopal Cathedral was built in 1989 and so has been added as a non-contributing building. The Catholic Diocese Office at 237 North Amite Street, the Methodist Building at 321 Mississippi Street, and the Trustmark National Bank were originally non-contributing buildings because they were not yet 50 years old, but are now listed as contributing buildings within the extended period of significance because of their architectural quality. With boundary increases 1, 2, and 3 and as a consequence of the changes described above, the now-L-shaped Smith Park Architectural District as extended contains 24 contributing resources, 1 previously listed resource (Governor's Mansion), 1 contributing site (Smith Park), and 7 non-contributing resources.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

[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
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

[ ] A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes

[ ] B. Removed from its original location

[ ] C. A birthplace or grave

[ ] D. A cemetery

[ ] E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure

[ ] F. A commemorative property

[ ] G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)
Commerce
Architecture

Period of Significance
1840-1964

Significant Dates
N/A

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
Various architects

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The buildings within the Smith Park Architectural District Additional Documentation and Boundary Increase No. 3 are significant under Criterion A for Commerce and Criterion C for Architecture. The district encompasses the densest commercial development in Mississippi. Three of the four contributing buildings located within the third boundary increase are high-rise structures, one built as a bank and office building, one as office space for a utility company, and one as a motor inn, and the latter two of them are Modernist works. Because much of the district is commercial and because the district contains the

state's largest collection of tall buildings and works by most of the state's important Modernists, these three buildings demonstrate a strong continuity with those in the district as a whole.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Significance of Buildings in the District, including those in Boundary Increase No. 3: Commerce

Jackson began as a trading post, called Lefleur's Bluff, overlooking the Pearl River. As the state capital, the city has a full complement of government buildings. Among these, The Governor's Mansion and the repurposed Heber Ladner Building are located in the Smith Park Architectural District. The district does have a diverse collection of churches, including the seats of the Catholic and Episcopal dioceses in Mississippi. But the bulk of the district, in its original area and in its boundary increases, is commercial, with buildings here, many of them high-rise structures, representing the banking, utility, insurance, retail, and hospitality sectors.

When it was laid out as the capital in 1821, Jackson occupied almost completely undeveloped land. The town did not grow rapidly at first. The first railroad, the New Orleans, Jackson, and Great Northern, did not arrive until 1858. The place was much damaged by the army of William Tecumseh Sherman during the lead-up to the siege of Vicksburg in 1863. And after the Civil War and Reconstruction, it was Vicksburg that thrived, becoming the largest city in the state from 1820 to 1910, a title that was passed on to Meridian, which had the largest population until 1930, when Jackson took its place. Jackson prospered economically throughout the 1920s, and the effects of the Great Depression were mitigated by the local discovery of natural gas in 1930, which provided a cheap source of energy for new industry. With the completion of the east-west U.S. Highway 80 and the north-south U. S. Highway 49 Jackson benefited from regional and national automobile mobility, and more highways followed.

Jackson has long been the center of the Mississippi banking industry, and the Mississippi Bankers Association was founded here in 1889. The Trustmark National Bank, represented in the original Smith Park district by the fourteen-story Trustmark National Bank Building, was chartered as the Jackson Bank in 1899. The Mississippi Bank and Trust Company built the structure at 329 East Capitol Street in the original district. The Merchants Bank and Trust Company was organized in 1896 and failed in 1933. During its thirty-seven-year history, the company built three headquarters buildings in Jackson, culminating with the eighteen-story tower at 200 East Capitol Street, which is located in Boundary Increase No. 3. The building at 200 North Congress Street and in the original district was built in 1963 as the Magnolia Federal Bank.

Today, the Mississippi Power and Light Company is part of New Orleans-based Entergy, which is listed among the Fortune 500 companies. MP&L was incorporated in 1923, and four years later Thad B. Lampton, state treasurer and president of the Capital National Bank, developed the Lampton Building (added to the Smith Park district in Boundary Increase No. 1) to serve as the headquarters for his First Capital Realty Company. In 1930, MP&L moved into the building, then leased the entire structure in 1948, which subsequently became known as the Electric Building. Boundary Increase No. 3 includes three buildings owned by A T & T.

Alexander Graham Bell formed the Bell Telephone Company in 1879 and the American Telephone and Telegraph Company in 1885. Bell Telephone was eventually deemed a monopoly and broken up, and one of the so-called "Baby Bells," Southwestern Bell, purchased A T & T in 2005. The combined companies retained the A T & T name. The three contiguous structures at the western end of Boundary Increase No. 3, including the nine-story South Central Bell Annex, serve as A T & T's main facility in the state.

The Lamar Life Insurance Company was chartered in Jackson in 1906. During the 1920s, the company expanded its business throughout the southern states. Its general manager during this time was Christian W. Welty, father of celebrated fiction writer Eudora Welty. Lamar Life's success resulted in the construction in 1924-25 of the ten-story Lamar Life Building, which is located in the original Smith Park district. In 1929, a consortium, including the building's architect, N. W. Overstreet, developed the 12-story structure in the original district now known as the Plaza Building, which served for a time as the headquarters of the Standard Life Insurance Company and which is also located in the original district, as is the present Heber Ladner Building, which was built as its headquarters by the Mississippi Fire Insurance Company.

The district has long been the location of Mississippi's largest collection of retail stores, including local and regional department stores. Kennington's Department Store, located in the original Smith Park district, opened up in the six-story Jones-Kennington Building in 1905. Samuel P. McRae founded a dry-goods store in Jackson in 1902. In about 1925, the entity that had by then become McRae's Department Store bought the Jones-Kennington Building and made it their downtown store. Across East Capitol Street and also in the original district, the Emporium Building dates to 1906 and long operated as a department store.

These department stores were served by streetcars until 1935, when the personal automobile became a primary transportation and the stores depended on street-side parking and ground-level parking lots for their customers' cars. The same was true for those Jacksonians visiting the many offices, such as those of doctors and lawyers, in the high-rise Plaza, Lamar Life, and Lampton buildings.

By the 1960s, there were substantial street-level lots in the block north of Smith Park, which contains the Galloway Methodist Church, and an even larger expanse of surface parking in the block to the east across Congress Street. The same was true for the block east of Smith Park. And though the block east of the Governor's Mansion contained the high-rise Plaza Building, it still had room for a street-level parking lot along Amite Street.

In contrast, the block south of the Governor's Mansion, which contains the tall Lamar Life Building and the Episcopal Cathedral, was entirely covered in the early 1960s with substantial structures and their grounds, and this increase in density explains decisions that were made by those occupying the blocks to the west. Across West Street from the Episcopal Cathedral, the former Eastland Courthouse has a large parking lot south of it. But, in the early 1960s this lot was only available to those involved with courthouse functions. At this time, the Walthall Hotel had ground-level parking south of it along Pearl Street. The remainder of the block was built upon.

The Walthall was remodeled to produce the Downtowner Motor Inn. When it first opened in 1929, it was a place where guests arrived primarily by cab from the train station farther west. When it was transformed into a motor hotel (1964-67), a rear parking deck was

built on the former site of the ground-level parking. This deck supported new blocks of rooms arranged around an interior court with central swimming pool.

Related adaptations to automobile convenience and density also shaped development in the block to the north across Capitol Street. The Trustmark Bank (1956) at the northwest corner of Capitol and West streets received the first downtown automobile-accessible teller-stations and was accompanied by a five-level parking deck west of it.

This construction makes it clear that in the 1950s and early 60s the area within Boundary Increase No. 3 experienced a type of commercial expansion that required both increased convenience for those in automobiles and accompanying increased density of automobile parking. In aggregate, the tall Trustmark National Bank, with its related street-side teller stations and multi-level parking deck, and the Downtowner Motor Hotel, with its additional rooms built atop a parking deck, represent the final phase of urbanization in the Smith Park area before urban renewal led in the next two decades to more tall-building and parking-deck construction farther west.

Significance of Buildings in the Third Boundary Increase and of Buildings in the Original District that have been elevated from Non-Contributing to Contributing Status: Architecture

Mississippi's landscape is dominated by small towns and rural areas. Jackson is the state's only large metropolitan area and the capital city has the only skyline in the state displaying multiple tall buildings. Mississippi is most often associated with traditional architectural styles, but Modernism has also been prominent, and the center of Modernist production has been Jackson.

While the majority of the contributing buildings in the original Smith Park district display traditional styles, two Modernist buildings, the Trustmark National Bank and Methodist Building, are now eligible for listing as contributing resources within the district's extended period of significance. Most of the buildings in boundary increase no. 3 came along between 1920 and 1970 and so reflect locally the national change in taste from traditional styles to works of Modernism.

Today the original Smith Park Architectural District is a well-defined entity. The New Capitol defines its northern boundary. Low-rise buildings, all of them much altered are predominant immediately to the east of the district. Local institutional buildings such as Jackson City Hall (1854), Hinds County Courthouse (1930), a modern planetarium, art museum, and performance hall line the south side of Pearl and Pascagoula streets to the south. Boundary Increase No. 3 extends the district west to land that was cleared by urban renewal in the 1970s; this land is now occupied by late-twentieth- and early-twenty-first-century buildings, and so the boundary increase extends the district to its logical western limit.

Three of the city's most significant tall buildings are found within Boundary Increase No. 3, and two of them are works of Modernism. The traditionalist former Merchants Bank and Trust building at 200 East Capitol Street (1929) is the tallest downtown structure at eighteen stories. The eight-story former Edison-Walthall Hotel (1929) was remodeled from a traditional style to a Modernist one. Drawings for the remodeling and the rear addition of rooms atop a parking deck were done in 1964-65, and the facility reopened in 1967. The nine-story A T & T annex at 222 East Pearl Street (1957) has always had a classic International-style form; its designer is unknown.

The Fort Worth, Texas firm of Wyatt C. Hedrick (1888-1964) Architects and Engineers designed the former Merchants Bank and Trust Company building (1929). Jackson architect R. W. Naef (1900-1974) added what is now the eastern half of the building in 1957-58. With orders and ornamental features drawn from sources as varied as Louis Sullivan and ancient Byzantium, the 200 East Capitol Street building is comparable to the nearby Lamar Life Building as an example of sophisticated early-twentieth-century tall-building design executed in an eclectic manner.

While the former Edison-Walthall was an early-twentieth-century commission by N. W. Overstreet, it was reopened and remodeling and rear addition in 1967 as the Downtowner Hotel based on 1964-65 drawings by the descendent firm of Overstreet, Ware, Ware, and Lewis. Its applied enameled metal panels make it a vintage example of mid-twentieth-century Modernist façade esthetics. The rear court with swimming pool and surrounding rooms added during the remodeling illustrates planning preferences in the hospitality industry during the same period. The rear parking deck with internal automobile arrival court added during the remodeling makes it a classic example of the adaptation of an early-twentieth-century hotel, whose patrons would have arrived by car or by train, to the expectations of late-twentieth-century travelers arriving primarily by automobile.

While the Edison-Walthall reopened with its current form in 1967, after the close of the extended period of significance, it has retained its prominent place in the city's skyline. Its scale and massing have been maintained, as has its relationship to the street. While the introduction of new exterior cladding has concealed the building's original exterior, this change documents the on-going popularity of Modernist design in Jackson, a popularity evidenced in both the existing district and boundary increase no. 3.

Finally, the A T & T Building at 222 East Pearl Street has horizontal strip windows and an apparently thin building skin, flat roof, and no ornamentation. It is the city's most overt example of a tall building built in the International style.

Also to be re-evaluated within this context is the aforementioned Trustmark National Bank (1956), which lies in the original Smith Park district and at 14 stories is the tallest Modernist building downtown. Because of its architectural quality within the extended period of significance, it can now be listed as a contributing building. Its drive-in teller lanes illustrate mid-twentieth-century efforts by bank officials to accommodate the ubiquitous automobile in a downtown circumstance.

Related Modernist Designers

The Trustmark National Bank was designed by Overstreet, Ware, and Ware in collaboration with James T. Canizaro. Overstreet, Ware, and Ware was the next-to-last of the many partnerships formed by N. W. Overstreet, Mississippi's most prominent 20th-century architect. As far back as the 1930s, he and A. Hays Town had carried out work that combined features of European Modernism and the Moderne style. After James T. Canizaro (1905-1984) was trained at Notre Dame in the early 1930s and worked for Graham, Anderson, Probst, and White in Chicago, he became so enamored with Modernism that he set off to Europe to study the modern monuments and even made plans to write a monograph on modern architecture. He set up a Jackson office in 1937 and carried out both traditional and Modernist work as exhibited respectively in the Smith Park district by the Catholic Diocese Building (1946), elevated to contributing status because of

its architectural quality within the extended period of significance, and the Trustmark National Bank.

Another Modernist structure found in the original Smith Park district, which was formerly listed as non-contributing but can now be listed as contributing because of its architectural quality within the extended period of significance, is the Methodist Building (1957) by the firm of Jones and Haas. In 1947, Tulane-trained Ransom Jones (1908-1986) and Harry Haas Jr. (b. 1914) opened their Jackson office and carried out what was perhaps the most progressive Modernist work in the state.

The mid-twentieth-century Modernism produced by these and other Jackson firms became so highly regarded nationally that *Architectural Record* magazine sent a contingent to the city to do background research, interview architects, and look at the latest Modernist work, which resulted in the September, 1954 publication of an article titled "Architectural Practice in Jackson, Miss." The buildings they published reflected the influence of the International style, which had first been brought to the attention of the American public with an exhibition at the Museum of Modern Art in New York City in 1932 organized by Henry Russell Hitchcock and Philip Johnson. Hitchcock and Johnson identified such characteristics as flat roofs, horizontal bands of windows, apparently thin building skins, and an absence of ornament as emblematic of the new style. *Architectural Record*'s editors observed that " architecturally [Jackson] is an exciting place today, with over 40 licensed architects in more than 20 busy firms. For a city of about 100,000 people this is unusual; nor is it usual to find, in a place where tradition is so strong, as uniform a desire for contemporary expression among architects themselves." (p. 141)

Significance of Buildings in the Existing Smith Park Architectural District: Architecture

The Smith Park Architectural District contains a concentration of significant buildings representing a wide variety of architectural styles, from the Greek Revival, which was the earliest style available to local builders, through the Gothic, Jacobean, and Neo-Classical revivals to the Moderne and various manifestations of Modernism. The variety and high degree of design quality of the buildings in the district make them the most important ensemble in the city. The original district contains two of the downtown's tallest structures, the ten-story Lamar Life Building and the twelve-story Plaza Building. Boundary Increase No. 2 took in the twelve-story Electric, or Lampton, Building.

After the construction of the Old Capitol (1836-40) at the head (east end) of East Capitol Street and the Governor's Mansion (c. 1840) facing south onto East Capitol Street two blocks to the west, Jackson's urban development first took place in the space between them and in the form of one- and two-story buildings. The first railroad arrived in town in 1840—its tracks and station located several blocks to the west of the Governor's Mansion—and, following the depredations of the Civil War, lines converged on the city until the no-longer-extant Illinois Central Depot (its site now in the West Capitol Street Historic District) went up in 1890 on West Capitol Street. The depot caused Capitol Street development to extend farther west. The area north of the district was long the site of the state penitentiary, which came down in 1901 in preparation for the construction of the New Capitol, completed in 1903, and this new seat of state government encouraged development to move north from Capitol Street.

The conditions were then in place for the area around Smith Park to become the commercial core of Jackson, the densest such commercial core in the state, and, accordingly, the

location of most of the city's and the state's tall buildings. Jackson's development proceeded apace throughout the first two decades of the twentieth century, boomed in the 1920s, and did not fall off drastically with the Great Depression because of the discovery of natural gas in the surrounding area.

Architects Who Worked in the Original Smith Park Architectural District

An impressive number of locally, regionally, and nationally significant architects were responsible for the original Smith Park district's buildings. Nationally significant Greek Revivalist William Nichols (1780-1853) designed the Mississippi Governor's Mansion. Chattanooga architect Reuben H. Hunt (1862-1937), who designed the Galloway Methodist Church, did work throughout the South. He designed many other important buildings in Mississippi, including the first structures of quality at Mississippi State University and the University of Southern Mississippi, where he developed the initial campus plan. Locally significant architect Patrick Henry Weathers (1870-?) made the designs for the Cathedral of St. Peter the Apostle and St. Andrew's Episcopal Cathedral. Regionally significant architect Philip T. Mayre (1872-1935) of Atlanta designed the former Mississippi Bank and Trust Building, a fine Neoclassical structure by any measure. Mayre's important works in the South include the Virginia State Penitentiary in Richmond, the Florida Supreme Court Building in Tallahassee, Florida, the Civil Court Building in New Orleans, and the lost Terminal Station in Birmingham, Alabama. Emmett J. Hull (1882-1957) and Edgar Lucian Malvaney (1896-1970), who practiced in Jackson, designed the former James O. Eastland Federal Courthouse. Among the other Jackson architects represented in the district, Noah Webster Overstreet (1888-1973) is preeminent. During the course of his fifty-seven-year practice, he completed some 650 projects, including in this district the Heber Ladner Building, the Plaza Building, the north wing of the Galloway Methodist Church, and the previously discussed original design, remodeling of, and addition to the Edison-Walthall Hotel; he was also the associated architect for the Lamar Life Building and the former Mississippi Bank and Trust Company. Jackson architect Claude H. Lindsley (1894-1969) practiced statewide, as well as in Texas, and was responsible in this district for the former Central High School building, as well as the Ridgway-McGehee Building and Electric Building which were added in boundary increases 1 and 2 respectively. The Houston, Texas firm of Sanguinet, Staats, and Hedrick—known for its skyscraper designs—was chosen to design the Lamar Life Building, with N. W. Overstreet as local associate.

The Development of Smith Park

At the center of the district is Smith Park, the only "public square" to be established in accordance with the original checkerboard plan drawn in 1822 by Peter A. Van Dorn, who was one of the commissioners charged with selecting a site for and laying out a new state capital. Thomas Jefferson had first suggested to W. C. C. Claiborne, governor of the Mississippi Territory, a pattern of alternating open and built-on blocks as a convenient and salubrious design proposal for the town. Although Van Dorn's plan shows a large number of such greens, only Smith Park remains. The block long served as little more than a grazing area for animals that wandered freely through the city. Then in 1884 a fence was erected to protect the space from such depredations. James Smith, a Scottish industrialist who had operated furniture and hardware stores in Jackson from 1834 to 1850, donated the funds needed for the fence, and his

name has been associated with the park ever since (Jackson, Mississippi *Daily News*, February 26, 1950). Today the park continues to be an important part of local urban life.

The Mississippi Governor's Mansion

The oldest and most significant structure standing in the Smith Park area is the Mississippi Governor's Mansion, a National Historic Landmark. Since its completion in 1841, it has been occupied by every first family and is the second-oldest executive residence in the United States erected for a state governor. In addition to having its associations with Mississippi governors, the mansion has hosted many notable persons including Henry Clay, Vice-President Richard M. Johnson, William Jennings Bryan, Will Rogers, General Douglas MacArthur, and Presidents Taft, Theodore Roosevelt, and John F. Kennedy. Beyond its historical associations, the mansion is one of the finest domestic designs by Greek Revivalist William Nichols (1780-1850), a native of Bath, England, who designed prominent public and private buildings in North Carolina, Alabama, and Mississippi, including the Old Capitol, a National Historic Landmark, at the head of East Capitol Street.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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Jackson, Mississippi. *Daily Clarion-Ledger*, 4 October 1925.

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 # _____
____ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

X___ State Historic Preservation Office
____ Other State agency
____ Federal agency
____ Local government
____ University
____ Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approx 5 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
Datum if other than WGS84:_____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: Longitude:
2. Latitude: Longitude:
3. Latitude: Longitude:
4. Latitude: Longitude:

See Continuation sheet

Or
UTM References
Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☐ NAD 1983

1. Zone: Easting: Northing:
2. Zone: Easting: Northing:
3. Zone: Easting: Northing:
4. Zone: Easting : Northing:

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The Smith Park Architectural District Boundary Increase No. 3 begins on East Capitol Street at the southwest corner of the property occupied by the Trustmark National Bank. The district boundary then travels southwest across East Capitol Street to the northeast corner of the property occupied by the Ridgewood-McGehee Building, then west 25.0 feet along the northern boundary of this property, then turns south and continues for 311.56 feet to the southeast corner of the Edison-Walthall Hotel property. From this point, the boundary travels west 317.4 feet to the southwest corner of the block, then north 310 feet to the northwest corner of the block. At this point, the boundary crosses East Capitol Street to the southwest corner of the Hertz

Jackson LLC property at 200 East Capitol Street. The boundary then continues north 108 feet, then east 99.6 feet, then south 106.8 feet, then east 322.98 feet to the southwest corner of the Trustmark National Bank property, which is the point of origin.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary was chosen to include those previously unlisted properties in the block south of East Capitol Street between West and South Lamar streets and those previously unlisted properties on the south side of the block north of East Capitol Street between West and South Lamar streets and so extend the district to its logical western boundary.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title:
Michael Fazio
organization:
independent consultant
street & number:
521 Greensboro Street
city or town: Starkville state: MS
zip code: 39759
e-mail mfazio@caad.msstate.edu
telephone: 662-312-3039
date:

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Smith Park Architectural District Additional Documentation and Boundary Increase No. 3
City or Vicinity: Jackson
County: Hinds State: Mississippi
Photographer: Michael Fazio
Date Photographed: August, 2013

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1 of ___.

MS_Hinds County_Deposit Guaranty Building/200 East Capitol Street_0001
West façade (left) and south façade (right), camera facing northeast

MS_Hinds County_Ridgeway-McGehee Building and 233 East Capitol Street and Edison-Walthall Hotel/225 East Capitol Street et al_0002
North facades and east façade of Edison-Walthall, camera facing southwest

MS_Hinds County_A T & T Building/209B East Capitol Street_0003
North façade, camera facing southeast

MS_Hinds County_A T & T Building/209B East Capitol Street et al_0004
North façade, camera facing southeast

MS_Hinds County_A T & T Building/209A East Capitol Street_0005
North façade (left) and west façade (right), camera facing southeast

MS_Hinds County_216 and 222 East Pearl Street (A T & T Building)_0006
West facades (left) and south façade (right), camera facing northeast

MS_Hinds County_Rear of Edison-Walthall and 222 (A T & T Building) and 216 East Pearl Street_0007

South facades, camera facing northwest

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.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

(Follow similar guidelines for entering these coordinates as for entering UTM references described on page 55, *How to Complete the National Register Registration Form*. For properties less than 10 acres, enter the lat/long coordinates for a point corresponding to the center of the property. For properties of 10 or more acres, enter three or more points that correspond to the vertices of a polygon drawn on the map. The polygon should approximately encompass the area to be registered. Add additional points below, if necessary.)

Datum: WG 84

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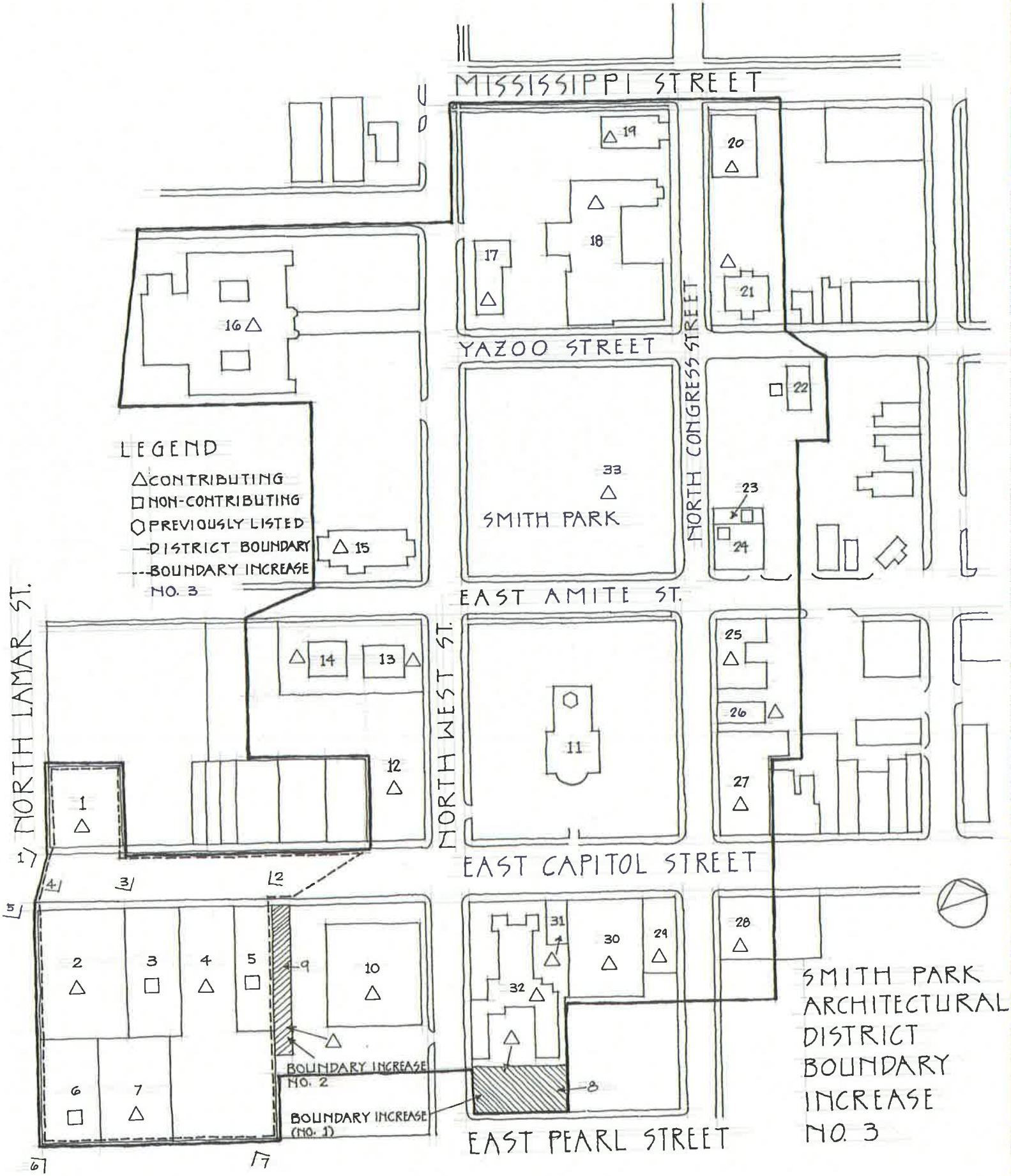
2. Latitude:	32.310833	Longitude:	-90.191667
3. Latitude:	32.309444	Longitude:	-90.203611
4. Latitude:	32.301111	Longitude:	-90.193889
5. Latitude:	32.292222	Longitude:	-90.192778

Point 1
Point 2
Point 3
Point 4
Point 5
Google earth


MISSISSIPPI STREET
YAZOO STREET
NORTH CONGRESS STREET
SMITH PARK
EAST AMITE ST.
NORTH WEST ST.
NORTH LAMAR ST.
EAST CAPITOL STREET
EAST PEARL STREET
LEGEND
CONTRIBUTING
NON-CONTRIBUTING
PREVIOUSLY LISTED
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
BOUNDARY INCREASE NO. 3
BOUNDARY INCREASE NO. 2
BOUNDARY INCREASE (NO. 1)
SMITH PARK ARCHITECTURAL DISTRICT BOUNDARY INCREASE NO. 3

REGIONS

at&t

mar St
Capitol St.
YIELD TO PEDESTRIAN WHEN TURNING
NO TURN ON RED
LANE CLOSED

amar St
Capitol St.
NO TURN ON RED
YIELD TO PEDESTRIAN WHEN TURNING
LANE CLOSED

at&t

HOTEL
KING
EDWARD