

APPENDIX E

Cultural Resources Inventory

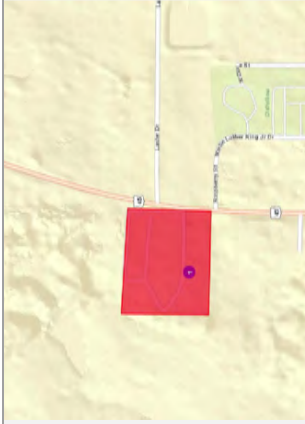
THEME: AFRICAN-AMERICAN HERITAGE

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RESOURCE NUMBER & NAME	PHOTOGRAPH (if available)	LOCATION (county & additional info.)	OWNER	REMARKS (history, condition, status, historic designation, etc.)
AA-A-1 Black History Museum of Corinth / Webb Home		Alcorn County Corinth 1109 Meigg St.	City of Corinth	The museum features a collection of pieces documenting Corinth and Alcorn County's black history. Collections include: tributes to Corinth's first black Mayor, Mayor E.S. Bishop; entertainers such as opera singer, Ruby Elzy; local and nationally known sports figures; African art and artifacts; and artifacts from local historically black churches and former black schools.
AA-A-2 Corinth Contraband Camp		Alcorn County Corinth 902 North Parkway	US National Park Service	Under the supervision of Chaplain James M. Alexander of the 66th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, this camp resembled a small town, complete with a church, commissary, hospital, and a street grid with named streets and numbered houses. An American Missionary Association School operated where eager students of all ages sought knowledge day and night.
AA-A-3 Forest Hill Cemetery (aka – "Corinth Colored City Cemetery" and "Bunch Street Cemetery")		Alcorn County Corinth Just off Bunch Street	Forest Hill Cemetery	This historical site predates the Civil War. Tombstone markings identify graves as far back as the mid-1860s. Slaves and a few Confederate soldiers are buried here. The cemetery is the resting place of many prominent black families of the Corinth area including the city's only black mayor, E.S. Bishop. The cemetery is still in use today.

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RESOURCE NUMBER & NAME	PHOTOGRAPH (if available)	LOCATION (county & additional info.)	OWNER	REMARKS (history, condition, status, historic designation, etc.)
AA-Ch-1 Okolona College National Register Historic District		Chickasaw County Okolona (purple area on map at left) West side of U.S. Hwy. 245, 1.1 miles north of its intersection with Mississippi Hwys. 41 & 32	National Council Of Negro Women	This historically African-American college campus consists of four extant buildings: Abbott Hall, McDougall Hall, Vocational Agriculture Building, and the T. D. Bratton Memorial Dormitory; one gazebo; and the ruins of a boy's dormitory. Entrance to the campus is through one of three sets of decorative brick piers flanking the drives. A historic neon sign on a brick pier is located at the north entrance to the campus. Abbott Hall and the gazebo are located on the interior of a horseshoe-shaped drive that connects the two interior entrances, forming a large green-space. All other buildings are to the exterior of the drive, face the green-space, and are connected by concrete sidewalks. The architecture of the buildings is vernacular and/or modest. The district contains four contributing buildings, one contributing structure, three contributing objects, and one non-contributing site. There are a total of 6 resources in the district and it was designated on the National Register in 2002.

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RESOURCE NUMBER & NAME	PHOTOGRAPH (if available)	LOCATION (county & additional info.)	OWNER	REMARKS (history, condition, status, historic designation, etc.)
ARC-C-1 Mary Holmes Junior College National Register Historic District (formerly the Mary Holmes Seminary)		Clay County West Point (red area on map at left) West Main Street (Hwy. 50)	Private	It is significant as the major institution for the education of African-Americans in the Clay County area since 1897. This district includes all of the buildings north of Hwy. 50, which serves as the campus' center. At the top of a curving drive is the raised, two-story, L-shaped Main Hall. To the west is the Farm-house, a two-story, frame house (former residence of college presidents). Other elements include: a small, brick building which served as the laundry; the two-story North Hall; and the vernacular Craftsman Barr Library. Though Mary Holmes opened with the aim of educating only girls, primarily in those domestic duties they could expect to do for their families or for others, its aims changed to include boys and to offer training in a greatly increased number of vocational areas as the 20th century began to require more highly trained individual. By the late-1930s, they were still one of the few sources for African-Americans attempting to educate themselves out of an agricultural dependence. There are 8 resources and it was designated on the N.R. in 1991.

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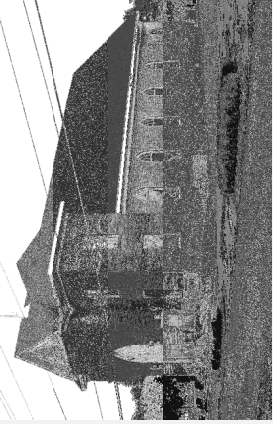
RESOURCE NUMBER & NAME	PHOTOGRAPH (if available)	LOCATION (county & additional info.)	OWNER	REMARKS (history, condition, status, historic designation, etc.)
AA-G-1 Belle Flower Missionary Baptist Church		Grenada County Grenada Corner of Pearl Street and Water Street	Bell Flowers Baptist Church	Built circa 1868, this is the oldest African- American church in Grenada. It was also the site of numerous Civil Rights meetings. James Meredith's murder in 1966 sparked a five-month period of marches, demon- strations, boycotts, and protests, and the church served as the Civil Rights activities headquarters where activists gathered each night for meetings and marches.
AA-H-1 Saints Academy ("Saints Literary and Industrial School" before 1954)		Holmes County Lexington 16979 Hwy.17 (Carrollton Street)	Church of God in Christ	Located on a former plantation, this school contains archives on African-American history and education. Arenia Mallory was president of the school from 1926 to 1983. She was a nationally-recognized educator and advocate for civil rights and the poor.
AA-L-1 The Lyceum		Lafayette County Oxford University of Mississippi campus	University of Mississippi	The University's first structure, the Greek Revival building was begun in 1846 and completed in 1848 of bricks reportedly made at the site. It was originally the campus' sole academic structure (lecture hall, classrooms, geological museum, and library). The north and south wings were added in 1903. It still has bullet holes from the turmoil surrounding it in 1962 when integration was initiated.

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AA-L-2 Civil Rights Monument		Lafayette County Oxford University of Mississippi campus	University of Mississippi	In the fall of 1962, James Meredith became the first African-American to enroll at the University of Mississippi. Exactly 44 years after Meredith attended his first class, this monument was dedicated (Oct. 1, 2006). It is located just west of the Lyceum.
AA-Lo-1 Catfish Alley		Lowndes County Columbus Downtown between Main and College Streets	Public right- of-way	Catfish Alley was a central meeting and business district for the Columbus African-American Community in the late-19th and early-20th centuries. Boats would come off the river and bring various items into the city. People would bring horse-drawn wagons full of vegetables and ice tubs full of large catfish into the alley. The Alley held numerous businesses on both sides of the street, including barber shops and cafes.
AA-Lo-2 The Haven		Lowndes County Columbus 315 3rd Avenue North	Private	This house was built circa 1843 by Isaac Williams and his brother, Thomas, who were "free men of color" from South Carolina. Isaac as a laborer and Thomas was a blacksmith; both were considered prosperous and had their own blacksmith shop on the corner of the property. The broad, low-gable roof is typical of South Carolina low-country architecture. It is designated on the National Register.

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AA-Lo-3 Missionary Union Baptist Church		Lowndes County Columbus 1207 5th Avenue North	Missionary Union Baptist Church, Inc.	Organized in 1833, this church is the oldest African-American church in Northeast Mississippi. During the slavery era, services were held in the basement of the white First Baptist Church. In 1871, the church purchased their current site, which had an existing building that was added to become the current church.
AA-Lo-4 Concord CME Church		Lowndes County Columbus 113 Concord Rd.	Concord CME Church	Organized circa 1867, this was the first African-American church established in Lowndes County following the Civil War. The congregation met beneath a large tree prior to the first wooden structure being built in 1908. It was replaced by the current stone structure.

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AA-Lo-5 Union Academy		Lowndes County Columbus 1425 N. Tenth Avenue	Columbus Municipal School District	Established in 1877, the original school was located at the site of a former Confederate Arsenal just south of the railroad tracks. In 1865, the Freedmen's Bureau opened a school for freed slaves at what was known as the Wayside Hospital building. The warehouse-type structure on the south side had been used as a hospital during the Civil War. The Freedman's Bureau school, which precedes the establishment of Union Academy, was probably at the south side site as well.
AA-Lo-6 Penny-Savings Bank		Lowndes County Columbus Corner of 2nd Avenue North and 5th Street North	Private	Founded in the early-1900s, this was Columbus' first African-American bank. W.I. Mitchell served as the president from 1907 to 1913. During the 1870s the site was Robert Gleed's grocery store. Gleed was Columbus' first African-American City Councilman, and Lowndes County's first African-American state senator.
AA-Lo-7 Sandfield Cemetery		Lowndes County Columbus Martin Luther Drive South and College Street	Sandfield Cemetery	This cemetery is the burial site of well-known African-Americans: Robert Gleed (State Senator); Richard Littlejohn (publisher/businessman); W.I. Mitchell (1st black principal of Union Academy and president of Penny-Savings Bank); Jack Rabb (businessman); Simon Mitchell (Justice of the Peace during Reconstruction).

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AA-M-1 Ida B. Wells- Barnett Museum		Marshall County Holly Springs 220 N. Randolph Street	Ida B. Wells Memorial Foundation	Located in the 1858 Spires Bolling / Gatewood House, the stated purpose of the museum is to highlight “the contributions of Africans and African Americans in the fields of history, art and culture...” A variety of family heirlooms and artifacts of African American historic value comprise the museum collection.

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AA-M-2 Hill Crest Cemetery		Marshall County Holly Springs Located three blocks south of the Courthouse on E. Elder Avenue	Hill Crest Cemetery	Established during the 1830s, there are numerous politicians, judges, statesmen and senators buried here, including Hiram Rhodes Revels. Born in 1827 and living until 1901, he was the first African American Senator of Mississippi.
AA-M-3 Mississippi Industrial College		Marshall County Holly Springs Hwy. 7 (west side)	Rust College	In 1905, The Mississippi Conference of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church founded the college to educate black young men and women. The school closed in 1982 and the 120-acre campus now lies in disrepair, with some buildings collapsing. This site consists of 5 structures and was designated on the National Register in 1980.
AA-M-4 Rust College		Marshall County Holly Springs 150 Rust Avenue	Rust College	Established in 1866 on the former site of slave auctions and where U.S. Grant once camped his troops, Rust College was the second college for African Americans in the nation. Famed writer and editor Ida B. Wells attended Rust, and the Rust College Center houses more than 400 pieces of African art, sculptures and masks in the Ronald Trojcek African Art Collection of tribal arts and fabrics.

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AA-M-5 Roy Wilkins Collection		Marshall County Holly Springs Rust College 150 E. Rust Avenue	Rust College	Born in Marshall County on August 30, 1901, he was a prominent civil rights activist from the 1930s to the 1970s. Wilkins' most notable role was in his leadership of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). He died on September 8, 1981. The collection includes his papers, awards, memorabilia, civil rights material and other items of belonging to Wilkins.
AA-M-6 Cottrell Cemetery		Marshall County Holly Springs W. Boundary Street	Cottrell Cemetery	This cemetery was the final resting place for many noted African-Americans who played important roles in Holly Springs and the South.
AA-Mo-1 First Missionary Baptist Church		Monroe County Aberdeen 513 North Matubba Street	First Missionary Baptist Church	This is one of the oldest historically African-American churches in the area. Although it was rebuilt in 1921, church records precede the 20th century.

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AA-P-1 Pontotoc Cemetery		Pontotoc County Pontotoc 116 N. Main Street	Pontotoc Cemetery	In addition to being a burial site of Civil War soldiers, it is the final resting place of Ruby Elzy, an African-American opera singer who appeared on stage, radio and film.

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RESOURCE NUMBER & NAME	PHOTOGRAPH (if available)	LOCATION (county & additional info.)	OWNER	REMARKS (history, condition, status, historic designation, etc.)
CW-A-1 Corinth Civil War Interpretive Center		Alcorn County Corinth 501 W. Linden Street	US National Park Service	The Center features videos concerning the Battles of Shiloh and Corinth, as well as numerous high-quality interpretive exhibits on the Civil War and the siege and battle of Corinth. There is an auditorium for various educational events, and the property includes preserved earthworks.
CW-A-2 Verandah / Curlee House		Alcorn County Corinth 301 Childs Street	City of Corinth	Completed in 1857, it was built for one of the two founders of Corinth, Hamilton Mask, and it is a significant example of Greek Revival architecture. On April 2, 1862, CS Generals Albert Sidney Johnston and Braxton Bragg met here to sign Order No. 8 to launch the CS counter offensive against the federals that ended in the Battle of Shiloh. Throughout the war, generals from both sides stayed here.
CW-A-3 Corinth National Civil War Cemetery		Alcorn County Corinth 1551 Horton Street	US Dept. of Veteran Affairs	The Corinth National Cemetery, established in 1866, is located 3/4 of a mile SE of the Alcorn County Courthouse. It is the final resting place for 1,793 known and 3,895 unknown soldiers representing 273 regiments from 15 states.

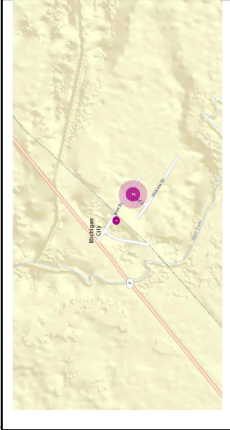
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CW-A-4 The Crossroads Museum / Historic Depot		Alcorn County Corinth 221 N. Fillmore Street	Crossroads Museum	The Crossroads Museum features permanent exhibits dealing with Civil War, Railroad, Aviation, Business/Industry and Pre-History/Archeology, as well as the Margaret Greene Rogers Research Library. It is located at the famous crossroads of the Memphis & Charleston and the Mobile & Ohio railroads that gave Corinth strategic significance during the Civil War.
CW-A-5 Corinth Earthworks		Alcorn County Corinth	US National Park Service and private owners	In 1862, US forces constructed two arcs of batteries surrounding Corinth from the SE to the NW. Six forts comprised the "Halleck Line." Battery F is well-preserved and saw heavy fighting on October 3, 1862, during the Battle of Corinth. The 7-mile CS "Beauregard Line" was constructed prior to the siege and spanned the E., N., and W. perimeters of Corinth.
CW-A-6 Corinth Contraband Camp		Alcorn County Corinth 902 North Parkway	US National Park Service	Under the supervision of Chaplain James M. Alexander of the 66th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, this camp resembled a small town, complete with a church, commissary, hospital, and a street grid with named streets and numbered houses. An American Missionary Association School operated where eager students of all ages sought knowledge day and night.

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CW-B-1 Davis' Mill Battle Site	 	Benton County Michigan City	Private (Mrs. Robert Horton – 1973)	When C.S. Gen. Earl Van Dorn attacked the small Federal garrison on December 21, 1862, the settlement of Davis' Mills consisted of a few houses, a saw mill and a flour mill. The mills were located on the north bank of the Wolf River. The Mississippi Central Railroad crossed the river over a three-hundred yard long wooden trestle, which was the center of action during the fighting. The Wolf River was a narrow but deep stream bounded on either side by wide cypress swamps into which the elevated land extended to the main stream, thus affording natural advantages for roads, bridges and mill sites. An Indian mound, which served as one of the Federal fortifications, still retains the depression along the base where the Federal soldiers placed entrenchments. Other evidence of occupation by soldiers exists on the bark of a beech tree where some of the men carved their names', initials, regiments and dates (see photo at left). This site was designated on the National Register in 1973.

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CW-C-1 Okolona Battlefield		Chickasaw County Okolona Hwy 41 North	270 acres are owned by Okolona Develop- ment Foundation Charities, Inc., but most is private	The battle occurred on Feb. 22, 1864, between 2,500 C.S. cavalymen under Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest and 7,000 U.S. cavalymen under Gen. William Smith. The Confederates, with 50 casualties, defeated the Union, with 100 casualties. The Civil War Sites Advisory Commission gave it the highest ranking among the state's Priority II sites with 82% of the site retaining integrity (31,451 acres are National Register eligible)
CW-C-2 Okolona Confederate Cemetery		Chickasaw County Okolona Church Street (SW Okolona)	Maintained by the Okolona Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy	A hospital was established at Rose Gate College in Okolona and wounded from the Battle of Shiloh, Corinth and Brice's Cross Roads were brought here. Those who died in the hospital, as well as other Confederates, rest in this cemetery, which adjoins the city cemetery. There were 800 men buried here (many are unknown).
CW-C-3 Elliot-Donaldson House		Chickasaw County Okolona 109 Church Street (Route 245)	Okolona Develop- ment Foundation Charities, Inc.	This 1857 Greek Revival house is known as the place where Confederate Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest was brought to recover from a wound sustained in a Union raid on Okolona in January 1865. It is listed on the National Register.

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CW-C1-1 Ellis Bridge Battlefield (aka “West Point Battlefield”)		Clay County Hwy. 50 West 3 miles west of West Point at Chuquatonchee Creek (historically called Sakatonchee Creek)	Private (except small site W. of the battlefield – 1 mile W. of West Point - where the monument was placed)	Fought along Sakatonchee Creek on Feb. 21, 1864 between C.S. Gen. Nathan B. Forrest and U.S. Gen. William Smith, the battle started with Federals of the 2nd Iowa Cavalry advancing on Confederates with four dismounted companies and two cannons. The firing was brisk for nearly three hours until 10 AM when the Federals ended their assault and retreated to West Point. The bridge no longer exists.
CW-D-1 DeSoto County Confederate Monument		DeSoto County Hernando Hernando Memorial Cemetery 2846 Magnolia Drive	Old Hernando Memorial Cemetery	Erected in 1875, it is reportedly the state’s second oldest monument dedicated to the Confederate dead. Hernando Memorial Cemetery has the largest number of Confederate graves in DeSoto County with 100 marked graves and a mass grave for 60 soldiers.
CW-D-2 The John Moore House		DeSoto County Hernando 201 Margin Street	Private	Built circa 1856, this home was built by architect John Moore as his home. The columns were imported from England. The balcony was used by General Sterling Price, Commander of the Confederate Army of the West, to view his troops.

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CW-D-3 The Golladay House		DeSoto County Hernando 501 Margin Street	Private	Architect John Moore built this house circa 1850 for George Golladay whose wife died suddenly the night before their daughter's wedding in the house. From 1850 to 1854, Golladay was a Senator in the Miss. State legislature. In 1861, C.S. President Jefferson Davis who used the house as his headquarters. A 12-year old Golladay daughter "accidentally" shot and killed a Union officer on the front steps of the house.

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CW-G-1 Confederate Forts at Grenada Lake: Granada-Graysport Road		Grenada County Grenada 2151 Scenic Loop	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	During the Civil War, Grenada served as the center of the Yalabousha Line - the defensive position on the Yalobusha River held by C.S. Gen. Pemberton in the fall of 1862 to repel U.S. Gen. Grant's army moving on Vicksburg. This defensive line reached from Greenwood (west) to Columbus (east), and Granada was an important rail and supply center. Eight forts were constructed around Grenada. Two are interpreted by the Corps' visitor's center.
CW-G-2 Granada Confederate Cemetery		Grenada County Grenada Hwy. 51 and Cemetery Street (N of Wood- lawn & W of Odd Fellows Cemeteries)	Maintained by the Grenada Garden Club	This cemetery contains 180 graves of unknown Confederate soldiers. In June 1984, the Grenada Garden Club and others began restoration of the cemetery. In 1985 it was recognized by the Mississippi Department of Archives and History as a place of historical significance.
CW-G-3 The Walthall House		Grenada County Grenada 73 College Blvd.	Private	Edward C. Walthall, a noted Confederate General and U.S. Senator, bought this circa 1860 Greek Revival cottage in 1871. He then remodeled it to resemble his childhood home in Richmond, Virginia.

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CW-L-1 The Lyceum		Lafayette County Oxford University of Mississippi campus	University of Mississippi	The University's first structure, the Greek Revival building was completed in 1848 of bricks reportedly made at the site. It was originally the campus' sole academic structure (lecture hall, classrooms, geological museum, and library). The Lyceum was used as a hospital during the Civil War, and one soldier treated there wrote to his wife, "This is a beautiful place, and the Sick Souldiers [sic] have enjoyed themselves very Well."
CW-L-2 Ventress Hall		Lafayette County Oxford University of Mississippi campus	University of Mississippi	Built in 1889, this building was the first major building added to the campus after the Civil War. It features Tiffany's stained glass windows depicting the University Grays, a company of Ole Miss students who perished in Pickett's Charge at Gettysburg.
CW-L-3 College Hill Presbyterian Church		Lafayette County Oxford 339 College Hill Road (County Road 102)	College Hill Presbyterian Church	Built with slave labor in the 1840s, this brick Greek Revival church served as U.S. Gen. Sherman's headquarters during the Union occupation that began in 1862. Famed writer William Faulkner and Estelle were also married here.

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CW-L-4 Civil War Cemetery ("Confederate Cemetery")		Lafayette County Oxford University of Mississippi campus Hill Drive (behind Tad Smith Coliseum)	University of Mississippi	While its simplicity is reputedly accidental (a groundskeeper removed the headstones for maintenance and then did not know where they belonged), this cemetery's single monument at the center marks the final resting place for 700 soldiers, both Union and Confederate. The United Daughters of the Confederacy is responsible for placement of both the stone monument and the cemetery's surrounding brick wall.
CW-L-5 Cedar Oaks		Lafayette County Oxford 601 Murray Drive	Oxford- Lafayette Historic Homes, Inc.	This Greek Revival home, designed by William Turner, was used as headquarters for U.S. Gen. McPherson during Grant's 1862 occupation of Oxford. Molly Turner Orr gathered a fire brigade to save the home in 1864 after being set aflame by Union troops. Nearly a century later, it was moved 2.2 miles from its original location when it was threatened with demolition.
CW-Le-1 Unknown Confederate Graves		Lee County Natchez Trace Parkway milepost 269.4 (just north of Tupelo)	Natchez Trace Parkway	Little is known of these 13 unmarked graves. Some theorize they may have been Southern soldiers that died following the Confederate evacuation of Corinth. Others believe they were wounded soldiers that died following the nearby Battle of Brice's Roads.

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CW-Le-2 Brice's Crossroads National Battlefield		Lee County Baldwyn	US National Park Service	Fought on June 10, 1864, CS Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest led his cavalry in a battle against a larger US force under Gen. Samuel D. Sturgis. Forrest used his knowledge of the enemy, aggressive tactics and favorable terrain to win one of the most decisive victories of the war, routing Sturgis' expeditionary force and capturing most of their weapons and supplies. The site includes a CS cemetery.
CW-Le-3 Mississippi's Final Stands Interpretive Center		Lee County Baldwyn Near junction of MS Highway 370 and US Highway 45	Brice's Crossroads National Battlefield Commission , Inc.	This interpretive center was recently expanded and renamed to its current name. It includes a variety of exhibits and artifacts related to the battle, as well as a retail shop selling related books and similar items.
CW-Le-4 Tupelo National Battlefield (aka - Harrisburg Battlefield)		Lee County Tupelo Main Street (Hwy. 6/278)	US National Park Service / Managed by the Natchez Trace Parkway	Fought July 14-15, 1864, C.S. Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest tried to cut the railroad supplying the Union's march on Atlanta. The park was established in 1929 and listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1966. Although the original battlefield was much larger, this site consists of only a one-acre area. The area was once called Harrisburg during the war.

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CW-Lo-1 First Baptist Church		Lowndes County Columbus 202 7th Street North	First Baptist Church	The largest church building in the state when it was constructed in 1839, the building was converted to a hospital after the Battle of Shiloh. Soldiers were treated and kept warm with blankets made from the church's carpet.
CW-Lo-2 Friendship Cemetery		Lowndes County Columbus 4th St. South	Friendship Cemetery	Established in 1849 on a bluff overlooking the Tombigbee River, this cemetery is the final resting place for many fallen Civil War soldiers, both North and South. It was reportedly the post-war decoration of their graves by Columbus women that eventually gave rise to the nation's Memorial Day holiday. In addition to graves such as C.S. Gen. Stephen D. Lee, the "Sleeping Angel" honors Mrs. Canant - a Confederate nurse.
CW-Lo-3 Stephen D. Lee Home & Museum ("Blewett- Harrison-Lee Home")		Lowndes County Columbus 316 Seventh Street North	Stephen D. Lee Home & Museum (private non-profit)	Listed on the National Register in 1971, this restored Italianate mansion, built in 1847 and the post-war home of Confederate General Stephen D. Lee, today houses a treasure trove of Civil War artifacts and collections.

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CW-M-1 Holly Springs Van Dorn Raid Railroad Area		Marshall County East of Downtown Holly Springs E. Van Dorn	Multiple owners	On December 20, 1862, Confederate cavalry under Gen. Earl Van Dorn raided Holly Springs, destroying millions of dollars in Union supplies. The raid forced Grant, who by that time was approached Grenada, to abandon this route to Vicksburg.
CW-M-2 Marshall County Historical Museum		Marshall County Holly Springs 220 E. College Avenue	Marshall County Historical Society	In addition to a wide variety of exhibits associated with various facets of local history, this recently renovated museum includes local Civil War artifacts and stories.
CW-M-3 Airliewood		Marshall County Holly Springs Near Courthouse Square (a few blocks away)	Private	Built in 1858, this Gothic Revival dwelling served as the headquarters for General U.S. Grant during the winter of 1862. He hosted an 1862 Christmas eve dinner party for his family and officers on his staff.

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CW-M-4 Walter Place Estate & Gardens		Marshall County Holly Springs 300 W. Chulahoma Ave.	Private (Jorja & Mike Lynn)	Constructed in 1859 for Col. Harvey Walter by architect Spires Boling, this Greek Revival home features Gothic towers with castellated battlements. In 1862, Holly Springs was captured by Union forces and Gen. U.S. Grant used Walter Place as a residence for his wife, Julia, and her slave. In 1878, it was turned into a hospital because of the Yellow Fever Epidemic, and Col. Walter and three of his sons died within days of each other from the disease.
CW-M-5 Nathan Bedford Forrest Home / Galena Plantation		Marshall County Holly Springs 955 Thomas Rd.	Private (Fitch Farms / Galena Plantation)	In addition to including renovated slave quarters of the Milan Plantation and other antebellum cabins, the C.S. Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest home was moved here from Hernando and restored. Forrest purchased the home in 1845 for \$300 and lived there for 12 years. It was the site of his wedding and the birthplace of two of his children.
CW-M-6 Hill Crest Cemetery		Marshall County Holly Springs Located three blocks south of the Courthouse on E. Elder Avenue	Hill Crest Cemetery	Established during the 1830s, 10 of the 12 Confederate generals from Holly Springs are buried here, including Edward Walthall, Samuel Benton, Winfield Featherston, Daniel Govan, and Absalom West. The cemetery also includes two Confederate memorial statues.

THEME: CIVIL WAR
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RESOURCE NUMBER & NAME	PHOTOGRAPH (if available)	LOCATION (county & additional info.)	OWNER	REMARKS (history, condition, status, historic designation, etc.)
CW-M-7 Davis House		Marshall County North of Holly Springs 285 Plains Road	The National Audubon Society	Ebenezer Davis constructed this Greek Revival house in 1851 of clay bricks fired on the property. It was raided repeatedly during the Civil War and ultimately burned. Margaret Finley Shackleford and her husband John Shackleford restored the home to its former grandeur in the 1960s. It is now part of a 2,500-acre property.
CW-Mo-1 Old Aberdeen and Odd Fellows Rest Cemetery		Monroe County Aberdeen Off Hwy. 45 at South Poplar & Whitfield Streets	Old Aberdeen and Odd Fellows Rest Cemetery	This circa 1845 cemetery is the final resting place for many Civil War veterans, including Colonel Jeffery Forrest, brother of C.S. Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest. He was killed at the Battle of Okolona.
CW-P-1 Cunningham House		Prentiss County Booneville 100 W. Church Street	Prentiss County Geneo- logical and Historical Society?	C.S. Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest planned the victorious Battle of Brice's Crossroads in this house. This is not the original site for the house and this is not the complete house, but it is the oldest section of the house. The original site for the house was near the First Baptist Church in Booneville.

THEME: CIVIL WAR

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RESOURCE NUMBER & NAME	PHOTOGRAPH (if available)	LOCATION (county & additional info.)	OWNER	REMARKS (history, condition, status, historic designation, etc.)
CW-P-2 Booneville Battlefield		Prentiss County An extensive area S.W. of Booneville.	Numerous privately- owned properties	Fought July 1, 1862, it was prompted by C.S. Gen. Bragg's attempt to recapture Corinth. U.S. Col. Sheridan took a position at Booneville on June 28. Troops among 4,700 under C.S. Gen. Chalmers encountered Sheridan on July 1, 3.5 miles S.W. of town. They fell back to a defensive line at the Tupelo and Saltillo Roads intersection. They withstood the C.S. assault and withdrew 2 miles toward town. After heavy fighting, Chalmers was forced to retreat. It was estimated that there were 65 C.S. casualties and 41 U.S. casualties.
CW-T-1 Iuka Battlefield		Tishomingo County Iuka (SW corner) NW of the intersection of Hwy. 72 and Hwy. 25	Numerous privately- owned parcels	After Confederates under Sterling Price occupied Iuka, Union Gen. U.S. Grant attacked on Sept. 19, 1862. After a 3-hour battle, Grant brought up reinforcements and Price withdrew the next day. The intersection of Routes 72 and 25 is located in the battlefield's core and is facing severe development pressures. It was placed on the National Register in 2007, and the Iuka Battlefield Commission has saved 57 acres.
CW-T-2 Shady Grove Cemetery - Iuka C.S. Mass Burial		Tishomingo County Iuka Spring Street (1,330 acres are considered NR eligible)	Shady Grove Cemetery	A historic marker indicates that 263 unknown Confederate soldiers were buried here. According to accounts, U.S. Capt. William Wiles was in charge of the burial and he reported the burial of "265 Southerners" [Cozzens, pg 133] ... two more than the marker's stated total.

THEME: CIVIL WAR

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RESOURCE NUMBER & NAME	PHOTOGRAPH (if available)	LOCATION (county & additional info.)	OWNER	REMARKS (history, condition, status, historic designation, etc.)
CW-T-3 Twin Magnolias		Tishomingo County Iuka E. Quitman Street (242?)	Private	Built circa 1860 in Bridgeport and moved here prior to the war, this house was C.S. Gen. Little's HQs before the battle. After being shot above the right eye, his body was brought back to this house and buried in the backyard that night (moved to Baltimore). His division passed by the grave paying their respects as they retreated. The house was home to C.S. Col. John Stone, who became the longest-serving Gov. of Miss.
CW-T-4 R.C. Brinkley House (Dunrobin House)		Tishomingo County Iuka 605 Eastport Street	Private	This two-story frame Greek Revival residence was constructed on an Indian mound in the 1850s for R.C. Brinkley, owner of the Memphis & Charleston Railway. Designated on the National Register, this home was used as a headquarters by both Union Generals Grant and Rosecrans at various periods of the war.
CW-T-5 Iuka Methodist Church		Tishomingo County Iuka E. Eastport Street	Iuka United Methodist Church	This simple Gothic church constructed of brick in 1859 was used as a hospital both during and after the Battle of Iuka. The church was formally dedicated in 1898 by Bishop Hoss.

THEME: MUSIC & LITERATURE
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RESOURCE NUMBER & NAME	PHOTOGRAPH (if available)	LOCATION (county & additional info.)	OWNER	REMARKS (history, condition, status, historic designation, etc.)
M&L-C-1 Howlin' Wolf Blues Museum		Clay County West Point 307 West Westbrook Street	Howlin' Wolf Blues Museum	The museum features historic interpretation and artifacts of Howlin' Wolf and the Black Prairie Region, Big Joe Williams, and Bukka White. It also includes a granite statue of Howlin' Wolf and an interpretive garden.
M&L-D-1 Elvis Presley's Honeymoon Cottage		DeSoto County Horn Lake 5921 Goodman Rd. West at Hwy. 301 South	Private	This site is where Elvis and Priscilla stayed during their honeymoon in 1967. In the early years of their marriage, the brick ranch house provided a private getaway for the couple as part of their 155-acre Circle G Ranch. The home is privately-owned and not open for tours.
M&L-D-2 Gus Cannon Gravesite		DeSoto County Nesbit (near Hernando) Woodview Lane (off Hwy. 51) Oak Grove Missionary Baptist Church Cemetery	Oak Grove Missionary Baptist Church	Born in 1874, Gus Cannon was a banjo player who also "played the jug." He wrote and first recorded the song, "Walk Right In," which became a number one hit for the Greenwich Village folk group, the Rooftop Singers in 1963.

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RESOURCE NUMBER & NAME	PHOTOGRAPH (if available)	LOCATION (county & additional info.)	OWNER	REMARKS (history, condition, status, historic designation, etc.)
M&L-D-3 Jerry Lee Lewis Home		DeSoto County Nesbit 1595 Malone Road	Private (JKL Enterprises Inc.)	The "Killer's" home is referred to as "The Lewis Ranch." The home is a red brick ranch house surrounded by a large brick and board fence. While the home is not open for tours, it is still a popular draw for visitors.
M&L-D-4 Memphis Minnie's Gravesite		DeSoto County Walls New Hope M.B. Church Cemetery 7564 Norfolk Road	New Hope M.B. Church	Memphis Minnie, born Lizzie "Kid" Douglas in 1897, is considered by many to be the best female blues singer of all time. She received her first guitar in 1905 as a Christmas present and was among the first 20 performers inducted to the Hall of Fame at the inaugural W.C. Handy Awards in 1980. Her headstone was purchased and placed by blues legend Bonnie Raitt.

THEME: MUSIC & LITERATURE
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RESOURCE NUMBER & NAME	PHOTOGRAPH (if available)	LOCATION (county & additional info.)	OWNER	REMARKS (history, condition, status, historic designation, etc.)
M&L-L-1 Rowan Oak (William Faulkner Home)		Lafayette County Oxford Old Taylor Road	University of Mississippi	The 1844 clapboard house on 29 acres had no electricity or plumbing when Faulkner bought it in 1930, so the writer did much of the renovation himself, even designing the study where the grease pencil outline for A Fable survives scrawled on the walls. This property, available for tours, is a National Literary Landmark.
M&L-L-2 Saint Peter's Cemetery (William Faulkner's grave)		Lafayette County Oxford Jefferson at N. 16th Street	Saint Peter's Cemetery	Established in 1871, Saint Peter's is the final resting place for many in the Faulkner family, including William and his wife Estelle. L.Q.C. Lamar (former U.S. Congressman, Secretary of the Interior, and U.S. Supreme Court Justice) is also buried here, as is a Revolutionary War veteran and a Confederate general.
M&L-L-3 Faulkner Collections		Lafayette County Oxford University of Mississippi campus	University of Mississippi J.D. Williams Library	Faulkner's Nobel, along with paintings and photographs of the writer are displayed in the library's upper floor archives, which also house the Faulkner manuscript collection.

THEME: MUSIC & LITERATURE

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RESOURCE NUMBER & NAME	PHOTOGRAPH (if available)	LOCATION (county & additional info.)	OWNER	REMARKS (history, condition, status, historic designation, etc.)
M&L-L-4 College Hill Presbyterian Church		Lafayette County Oxford 339 College Hill Road (County Road 102)	College Hill Presbyterian Church	Built with slave labor in the 1840s, this brick Greek Revival church is where famed writer William Faulkner and Estelle were married. The church also served as U.S. Gen. Sherman's headquarters during the Union occupation that began in 1862.
M&L-L-5 Center for the Study of Southern Culture		Lafayette County Oxford University of Mississippi campus	University of Mississippi	This research center takes a broad and deep approach to its study of Southern music, history, folklore, literature and culture, all of it housed and headquartered in a restored antebellum observatory.
M&L-L-6 Blues Archives		Lafayette County Oxford University of Mississippi campus	University of Mississippi J.D. Williams Library	It houses the world's most extensive collection of blues recordings and material. Three major collections include: 1) The B.B. King Collection - 7,000 recordings ranging from classic blues to big-band jazz, films, photographs, and other materials; 2) The Kenneth Goldstein Folklore Collection - books, periodicals, and records with a strong emphasis on African-American folklore and music; 3) The Living Blues Archive Collection - extensive files, books, photographs, posters, periodicals, and tapes.

THEME: MUSIC & LITERATURE
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RESOURCE NUMBER & NAME	PHOTOGRAPH (if available)	LOCATION (county & additional info.)	OWNER	REMARKS (history, condition, status, historic designation, etc.)
M&L-Le-1 Elvis Presley Birthplace		Lee County Tupelo 306 Elvis Presley Drive	Elvis Presley Memorial Foundation of Tupelo	This site is anchored by a two-room shotgun house that Vernon Presley – Elvis’ father - built himself. Today, the birthplace complex also features a park, museum, statue, memorial chapel, “walk of life,” and story wall. The Assembly of God church where Elvis and his mother – Gladys - worshipped was also relocated to the complex.
M&L-Le-2 Tupelo Hardware		Lee County Tupelo 114 W. Main Street	Tupelo Hardware Company, Inc.	This hardware store is where Elvis Presley bought his first guitar at the encouragement of his mother Gladys (he reportedly wanted a gun. The display case that housed the guitar is still in the store.
M&L-Le-3 Johnnie’s Drive-In		Lee County Tupelo 908 E. Main Street	Johnnie’s Drive-In	Reportedly one of Elvis Presley’s favorite restaurants as a child. He regularly ordered a cheeseburger and RC Cola. The interior features walls lined with Elvis memorabilia.

THEME: MUSIC & LITERATURE

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RESOURCE NUMBER & NAME	PHOTOGRAPH (if available)	LOCATION (county & additional info.)	OWNER	REMARKS (history, condition, status, historic designation, etc.)
M&L-Lo-1 Tennessee Williams Home		Lowndes County Columbus 300 Main Street	Columbus / Lowndes County Convention and Visitors Bureau	This gingerbread-clad Victorian rectory is where the Reverend Walker Dakin lived with his daughter. It was also the first home of Dakin's grandson, Thomas Lanier Williams (born March 26, 1911), who was born in the house. He later earned the Pulitzer Prize for "Streetcar Named Desire" and "Cat on a Hot Tin Roof." Relocated from its original site, today the building serves as the city's welcome center.
M&L-Lo-2 St. Paul's Episcopal Church		Lowndes County Columbus 318 College Street	St. Paul's Episcopal Church	This large brick Gothic revival church where Walker Dakin served as minister and where he baptized his grandson – Thomas Lanier Williams ("Tennessee Williams") was built in 1859.
M&L-Lo-3 Mississippi University for Women		Lowndes County Columbus 1100 College Street	Mississippi University for Women	This historic campus features roughly two dozen buildings listed on the National Register. "The W" was America's very first state-supported college for women, the school attended by Tennessee Williams' mother, William Faulkner's mother, and famed writer Eudora Welty.

THEME: MUSIC & LITERATURE

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RESOURCE NUMBER & NAME	PHOTOGRAPH (if available)	LOCATION (county & additional info.)	OWNER	REMARKS (history, condition, status, historic designation, etc.)
M&L-M-1 Graceland Too		Marshall County Holly Springs 200 E. Gholson Avenue	Private (Paul MacLeod)	This old house near the center of town is owned by a private individual who has turned it into a shrine to Elvis Presley. It is open for tours and full of Elvis memorabilia.
M&L-M-2 Ida B. Wells- Barnett Museum		Marshall County Holly Springs 220 N. Randolph Street	Ida B. Wells Memorial Foundation	Located in the 1858 Spires Bolling / Gatewood House, this museum interprets the story of the famed African-American writer and newspaper editor. A variety of family heirlooms and artifacts of African American historic value comprise the museum collection.

THEME: MUSIC & LITERATURE

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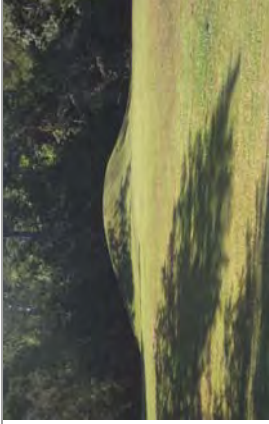
RESOURCE NUMBER & NAME	PHOTOGRAPH (if available)	LOCATION (county & additional info.)	OWNER	REMARKS (history, condition, status, historic designation, etc.)
M&L-O-1 John Grisham Room Mississippi State University Mitchell Memorial Library		Oktribbeha County Starkville Mississippi State University	Mississippi State University	Famed author John Grisham is a Mississippi State University alum and former Mississippi legislator. The John Grisham Room displays all of his original manuscripts, fan mail, movie memorabilia and legislative papers.
M&L-O-2 Charles H. Templeton, Sr. Music Museum Mississippi State University Mitchell Memorial Library		Oktribbeha County Starkville Mississippi State University	Mississippi State University	This music business museum showcases over 22,000 pieces of sheet music, records, and musical instruments from the late-1890s and early-1900s. The collection was amassed over four decades and donated in 1987 by Starkville businessman Charles H. Templeton, Sr. The mission of the Museum is to tell a story about the "business of music," the moods music generates, and the influence of music on today's society.
M&L-O-3 Starkville City Jail		Oktribbeha County Starkville 101 East Lampkin Street	City of Starkville	Johnny Cash was arrested in Starkville on May 11, 1965, for what he described as "pickin' flowers." To remember the experience, Cash wrote the song "Starkville City Jail" and performed it at San Quentin State Prison on Feb. 24, 1969. This story prompted the annual Johnny Cash Flower Pickin' Festival, a weekend-long music festival in the spirit of The Man in Black.

THEME: MUSIC & LITERATURE

RESOURCE NUMBER & NAME	PHOTOGRAPH (if available)	LOCATION (county & additional info.)	OWNER	REMARKS (history, condition, status, historic designation, etc.)
M&L-P-1 Pontotoc Cemetery		Pontotoc County Pontotoc 116 N. Main Street	Pontotoc Cemetery	In addition to being a burial site of Civil War soldiers, it is the final resting place of Ruby Elzy, an African-American opera singer who appeared on stage, radio and film.

THEME: NATIVE AMERICAN & OTHER KEY HISTORIC SITES

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RESOURCE NUMBER & NAME	PHOTOGRAPH (if available)	LOCATION (county & additional info.)	OWNER	REMARKS (history, condition, status, historic designation, etc.)
O-C-1 Owl Creek Mounds		Chickasaw County Tombigbee National Forest 2.5 miles W. of Natchez Trace (milepost 243.1) on Davis Lake Rd. about 18 miles S.W. of Tupelo	U.S. Forest Service owns 2 mounds (including Mound I), which are open to public. The other 3 are privately owned	The five Mississippian period platform mounds were built between 1100 and 1200 A.D. Archeological excavations conducted in 1991-1992 by Mississippi State Univer- sity revealed the foundation remains of a ceremonial temple or elite residence that once stood atop Mound I. Structural remains were found on two other mounds as well. The scant presence of habitation debris suggests that the site may have been occupied on a long-term basis by only a few people, probably those of high social rank.
O-C-2 Bynum Mounds		Chickasaw County Natchez Trace Parkway (milepost 232.4) 28 miles S.W. of Tupelo	Natchez Trace Parkway (NPS)	The six burial mounds and associated habitation area were built during the Middle Woodland period, between 100 B.C. and 100 A.D. The mounds range in height from 5 to 14 feet. Five of them were excavated by the NPS in the late-1940s. The two largest mounds have been restored for public viewing.
O-Ch-1 French Camp Historic Area		Choctaw County French Camp Natchez Trace Parkway at Route 413 1 Fine Place	Natchez Trace Parkway (NPS)	Established in 1812, it was used as a recruitment camp by Gen. Andrew Jackson. It includes an 1846 log cabin, visitors center, crafts and a sorghum mill. It also includes the antebellum home of Col. James Drane (circa 1846-48). The Council House of Greenwood LeFlore, a Choctaw Indian Chief and Mississippi Senator, is now home to a cafe', and a log house serves as a B&B.

THEME: NATIVE AMERICAN & OTHER KEY HISTORIC SITES

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RESOURCE NUMBER & NAME	PHOTOGRAPH (if available)	LOCATION (county & additional info.)	OWNER	REMARKS (history, condition, status, historic designation, etc.)
O-CL-1 Payne Field World War I Training Site		Clay County West Point Payne Field Road		Payne Field was used during World War I to train pilots. It is the first airport built in Mississippi. Payne Field pilots would frequently fly to area farms and communities, landing in pastures, to go hunting or attend barbecues.
O-D-1 Walls Indian Mounds		DeSoto County Walls / Hwy. 161 & 1 st Street GPS Coordinates: Lat. 34.957873 / Long. -90.15176		There are two ancient burial mounds dating from the Late Mississippian culture. They are part of the Chucalissa Indian Village, which is from the "Walls Phase." They are open to the public year round.

THEME: NATIVE AMERICAN & OTHER KEY HISTORIC SITES
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RESOURCE NUMBER & NAME	PHOTOGRAPH (if available)	LOCATION (county & additional info.)	OWNER	REMARKS (history, condition, status, historic designation, etc.)
O-Lo-1 Plymouth Townsite		Lowndes County Columbus vicinity		Known as the oldest settlement in N.E. Mississippi, Plymouth is significant because of its importance to the state's early economy and because of the evidence of in- ground remains associate with three cultures--Anglo-American, Indian, and French. Plymouth was established in 1817, but was abandoned after flooding. It was designated to the N.R. in 1980.
O-P-1 Pharr Mounds		Prentiss County Natchez Trace Parkway (milepost 286.7) 23 miles N.E. of Tupelo	Natchez Trace Parkway (NPS)	This site consists of eight burial mounds built during the Middle Woodland period, between 1 and 200 A.D. Ranging in height from 2 to 18 ft., the mounds are distributed over an area of about 85 acres. They comprise one of the largest Middle Woodland ceremonial sites in the south- eastern United States. Four of the mounds were excavated in 1966 by the NPS.
O-T-1 Bear Creek Mounds & Village Site		Tishomingo County Natchez Trace Parkway (milepost 308.8) 45 miles N.E. of Tupelo at the Alabama state line	Natchez Trace Parkway (NPS)	This square, flat-topped mound was built in several stages for ceremonial or elite residential use between 1100 and 1300 A.D. (Mississippian period). Burned daub (mud plaster used in construction) found on the mound during excavation indicates the former presence of a temple or chief's house. A small, contemporaneous habitation area is located to the south and east of the mound. Following excavation in 1965, it was restored to its estimated original shape.

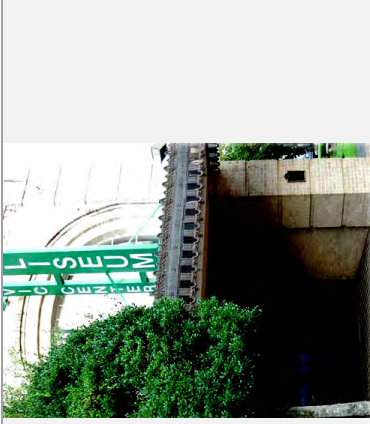
THEME: NATIVE AMERICAN & OTHER KEY HISTORIC SITES

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RESOURCE NUMBER & NAME	PHOTOGRAPH (if available)	LOCATION (county & additional info.)	OWNER	REMARKS (history, condition, status, historic designation, etc.)
O-U-1 Ingomar Mounds		Union County New Albany Hwy. 15 South	Archaeo- logical Conser- vancy	Built over 2,000 years ago during the Middle Woodland Period, this site was researched by the Smithsonian in the late-1890s and later in the 1980s by Cobb Institute of Mississippi State. The Union County Heritage Museum has exhibits related to both excavations. Each October the Museum and Cobb Institute opens the site for tours and other activities.
O-1 Natchez Trace Parkway		Traverses the entire NHA along a NE to SW axis	Natchez Trace Parkway (NPS)	This historic route was traveled by early Indian tribes, pioneer settlers, colonial troops, and traders. Today's scenic highway totals 444 miles and stretches from Natchez to Nashville, Tennessee.

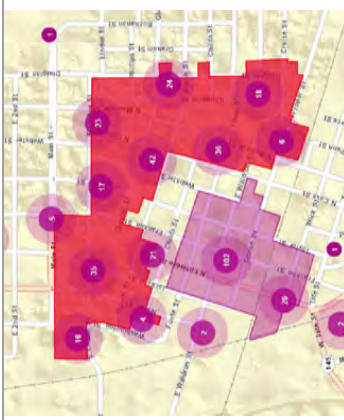
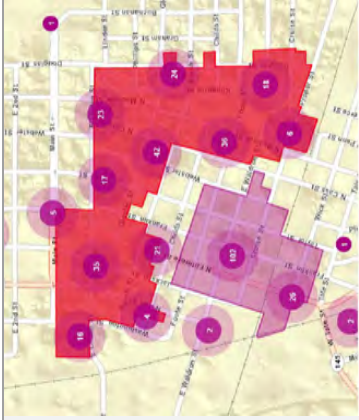
THEME: ARCHITECTURE

Page 1

RESOURCE NUMBER & NAME	PHOTOGRAPH (if available)	LOCATION (county & additional info.)	OWNER	REMARKS (history, condition, status, historic designation, etc.)
ARC-A-1 Verandah / Curlee House		Alcorn County Corinth 301 Childs Street	City of Corinth	Completed in 1857, it was built for one of the two founders of Corinth, Hamilton Mask, and it is a significant example of Greek Revival architecture. Throughout the war, generals from both sides stayed here.
ARC-A-2 Jacinto Courthouse		Alcorn County Off Hwy. 356 on County Road 367 (approximately 8 miles east of Rienzi)	Jacinto Historic Foundation, Inc.	Jacinto Courthouse, established in 1836, served as the populous county seat of Tishomingo County. Commissioned in 1852 and completed in 1854, the courthouse emerged as an impressive example of Federal Style architecture. The courthouse includes a park area, walking rails, and RV hook-ups.
ARC-A-3 The Coliseum Theatre		Alcorn County Corinth 404 Taylor Street	Alcorn County / managed by the Corinth Area Arts Council	Benjamin Franklin Liddon, a local banker and civic leader, designed and constructed the Art Deco Coliseum Theater in 1924 with a capacity of 999 seats. Such elements as black and white tile, ornamental plaster on the ceilings, imported white marble wainscoting and a grand staircase warranted its inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. It is also a Mississippi Landmark.

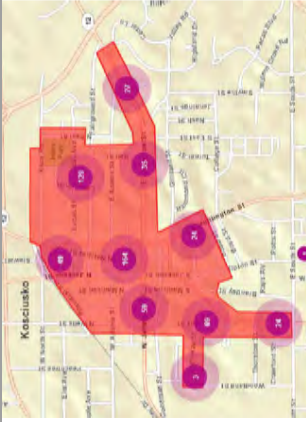
THEME: ARCHITECTURE

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RESOURCE NUMBER & NAME	PHOTOGRAPH (if available)	LOCATION (county & additional info.)	OWNER	REMARKS (history, condition, status, historic designation, etc.)
ARC-A-4 Corinth Machinery Company Building		Alcorn County Corinth South Tate Street	Private	Constructed in 1869, the Corinth Machinery Company Building is believed to be the oldest industrial building in Mississippi, certainly the largest remaining industrial building from that time period, and the only Italianate industrial structure in the state. A large portion collapsed from storms in Jan. 2012.
ARC-A-5 Downtown Corinth National Register Historic District		Alcorn County Corinth (purple area on map at left)	Multiple owners (public and private)	Designated to the NR in 1993. There are 125 individual resources. It contains the majority of properties within the historic central commercial business area. The district occupies a simple gridded street plan west of the intersection of the Illinois Central and Norfolk Southern Railroads. It contains sixteen full blocks and eight partial blocks.
ARC-A-6 Midtown Corinth National Register Historic District		Alcorn County Corinth (red area on map at left)	Multiple owners (public and private)	Designated to the NR in 1993. There are 223 individual resources. It is an L-shaped, predominately residential area abutting the central business district on the south and west. The district occupies a portion of the original 1855 Mitchell and Mask Survey not platted or developed for commercial uses, along with three other subdivision additions made ca. 1855-1860. There are 33 full blocks and 13 partial blocks in the district

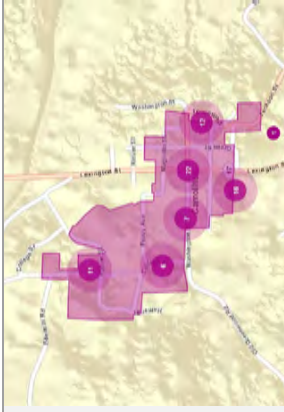
THEME: ARCHITECTURE

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RESOURCE NUMBER & NAME	PHOTOGRAPH (if available)	LOCATION (county & additional info.)	OWNER	REMARKS (history, condition, status, historic designation, etc.)
ARC-At-1 Mary Ricks Thornton Cultural Center (formerly the First Presbyterian Church)		Attala County Kosciusko Washington Street and Huntington Street	Attala Historical Society	Built in 1899 as a Romanesque Revival style church with stunning stained glassed windows, this two-story brick building incorporates a Delta Gamma room with portraits of the founders.
ARC-At-2 Kosciusko National Register Historic District		Attala County Kosciusko (red area on map at left)	Multiple owners (public and private)	Designated to the NR in 2009. There are 564 individual resources, including 381 contributing buildings (residences, commercial buildings, public buildings, churches and schools). The district is significant for its association with community development, planning and architecture. The district contains the greatest concentration of architecturally significant public and private buildings in the city, including examples of popular styles over a 100 year period.
ARC-Ca-1 Shongalo Presbyterian Church		Carroll County Vaiden Court Street	Shongalo Presbyterian Church	This church was organized at Old Shongalo by Clinton Presbytery on August 29, 1835. Reverend A.C. Dickerson was the first minister. The present structure was completed in 1875. The upper story was built by Masons and it formerly housed Masonic Lodge chapter.

THEME: ARCHITECTURE

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RESOURCE NUMBER & NAME	PHOTOGRAPH (if available)	LOCATION (county & additional info.)	OWNER	REMARKS (history, condition, status, historic designation, etc.)
ARC-Ca-2 Carrollton National Register Historic District		Carroll County Carrollton (purple area on map at left)	Multiple owners (public and private)	This district consists of 71 commercial and residential buildings on and adjacent to the original 40-acre site of the town that was laid out in a grid around a central court square. The district includes 52 structures built before 1905 and 10 built between 1905 and 1945. Located on a gently sloping hill which forms the southern visual boundary for the district, the eastern edge is defined by the deep ravine of Tan Yard Branch, while the boundaries to the west and northwest are visually defined by bluffs and woods. Modern residential development marks the northern and southwestern limits of the district. The residential development along the main access roads to the district from the south is interspersed with older structures, but this area does not exhibit the integrity of the town proper. Architecturally, the district reflects a late-nineteenth-century community and the majority of structures are well-preserved. There are a total of 68 resources in the district and it was designated on the National Register in 1978.

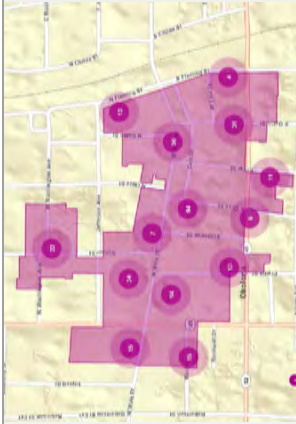
THEME: ARCHITECTURE

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RESOURCE NUMBER & NAME	PHOTOGRAPH (if available)	LOCATION (county & additional info.)	OWNER	REMARKS (history, condition, status, historic designation, etc.)
ARC-Ch-1 Chandler House		Chickasaw County Okolona	Okolona Develop- ment Foundation Charities, Inc.	Built in the 1850s as a log cabin, it was extensively enlarged in the 1860s by owner Col. James "Bob" McIntosh and is a rare example of a residence that combines Greek Revival and Italianate features. It has a colonnade of six octagonal columns, a rare feature. In 1896, Mr. and Mrs. R.W. Chandler purchased the house. It was listed on Mississippi Heritage Trust's "2007 Ten Most Endangered Historic Places."
ARC-Ch-2 Okolona Carnegie Library		Chickasaw County Okolona 321 West Main Street	Dixie Regional System	In Feb. 1914, local attorney Mr. A.T. Stovall wrote to the Carnegie Corporation requesting funds to build a library in Okolona. The City purchased the lot on Main Street for \$4,000 and the Carnegie Corporation agreed to provide \$7,500 to construct the building. The architect was John Gaisford of Memphis. When completed in 1915, the library consisted of one large room and a full basement.
ARC-Ch-3 Elliot-Donaldson House		Chickasaw County Okolona 109 Church Street (Route 245)	Okolona Develop- ment Foundation Charities, Inc.	This 1857 Greek Revival house is known as the place where Confederate Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest was brought to recover from a wound sustained in a Union raid on Okolona in January 1865. It is listed on the National Register.

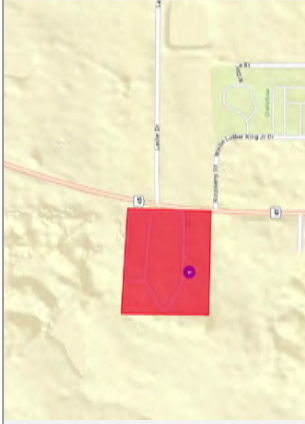
THEME: ARCHITECTURE

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RESOURCE NUMBER & NAME	PHOTOGRAPH (if available)	LOCATION (county & additional info.)	OWNER	REMARKS (history, condition, status, historic designation, etc.)
ARC-Ch-4 Okolona National Register Historic District		Chickasaw County Okolona (purple area on map at left)	Multiple owners (public and private)	This district includes 292 buildings and one object that comprise the historic downtown and historic middle and upper class residential area of the city. The district's character is that of a small Southern town in the decades between Early Settlement and the end of World War II. Many of Okolona's industrial and railroad resources have been demolished, and much of the housing has suffered significant deterioration. Therefore, the district focuses on those commercial, institutional, and residential elements that retain significant integrity. The commercial core is positioned in the central portion of the district and is surrounded by residential development to the north, south and west. To the east there is the railroad related to its historic industrial buildings. The earliest portion of the commercial core lies on an axis along Main Street between Silver and Olive Streets. The area developed circa 1888 to circa 1900 and is characterized by attached commercial row buildings. There are a total of 294 resources in the district and it was designated on the National Register in 2002.

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RESOURCE NUMBER & NAME	PHOTOGRAPH (if available)	LOCATION (county & additional info.)	OWNER	REMARKS (history, condition, status, historic designation, etc.)
ARC-Ch-5 Okolona College National Register Historic District		Chickasaw County Okolona (red area on map at left) West side of U.S. Hwy. 245, 1.1 miles north of its intersection with Mississippi Hwys. 41 & 32	National Council Of Negro Women	The campus consists of four extant buildings: Abbott Hall, McDougall Hall, Vocational Agriculture Building, and the T. D. Bratton Memorial Dormitory; one gazebo; and the ruins of a boy's dormitory. Entrance to the campus is through one of three sets of decorative brick piers flanking the drives. A historic neon sign on a brick pier is located at the north entrance to the campus. Abbott Hall and the gazebo are located on the interior of a horseshoe- shaped drive that connects the two interior entrances, forming a large green-space. All other buildings are to the exterior of the drive, face the green-space, and are connected by concrete sidewalks. The architecture of the buildings is vernacular and/or modern. The district contains four contributing buildings, one contributing structure, three contributing objects, and one non-contributing site. There are a total of 6 resources in the district and it was designated on the National Register in 2002.

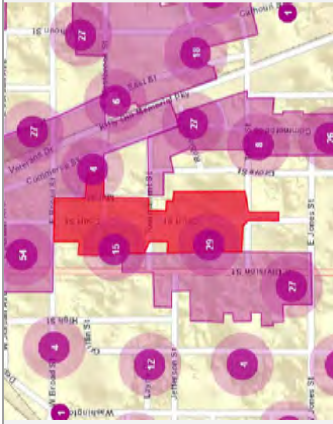
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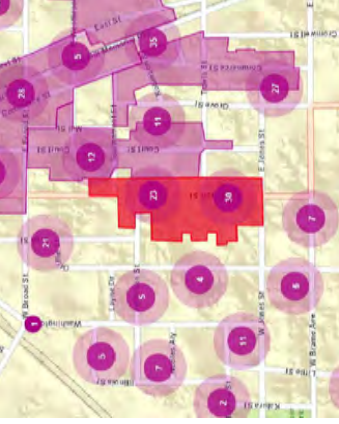
RESOURCE NUMBER & NAME	PHOTOGRAPH (if available)	LOCATION (county & additional info.)	OWNER	REMARKS (history, condition, status, historic designation, etc.)
ARC-Cho-1 Drane House		Choctaw County French Camp Natchez Trace Parkway at Route 413 1 Fine Place Mile marker 180.7	Natchez Trace Parkway	Located in a small community established in 1812 as a recruitment camp by Gen. Andrew Jackson, this vernacular frame antebellum home of Col. James Drane (circa 1846-48) features two stories and clapboard siding. Drane moved to Choctaw County in 1837 and served as state representative, senator, and president of the Mississippi State Senate (1851-1865). It was listed on the National Register in 1983.
ARC-C-1 Waverley Mansion		Clay County West Point 1852 Waverley Mansion Rd. (off Hwy. 50)	Private	Built by Col. George Hampton Young circa 1852, Waverley's most distinguishing feature is an octagonal cupola centered above the second floor. The plantation was historically a self-sustaining community complete with gardens, orchards, a brick kiln, cotton gin, and ice house.
ARC-C-2 Ritz Theater		Clay County West Point 125 Commerce Street	Private (Milton Sundbeck)	Built in 1931 as a movie theater, this Mission Revival style building features a stucco façade, terracotta trim, and stepped parapet façade at the roof level. It was renovated in 2009.

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RESOURCE NUMBER & NAME	PHOTOGRAPH (if available)	LOCATION (county & additional info.)	OWNER	REMARKS (history, condition, status, historic designation, etc.)
ARC-C-3 Court Street National Register Historic District		Clay County West Point (red area on map at left)	Private (multiple owners – residences and religious)	The Court Street Historic District is a well-preserved and architecturally significant residential neighborhood which contains excellent examples of vernacular architecture dating from the mid-nineteenth to the early-twentieth centuries. The district contains some 30 buildings, 28 of which are architecturally significant within the community. The district consists mainly of three blocks of dense residential construction which dates primarily from the 1860s to the early-1900s. There are 16 resources and it was designated on the N.R. in 1982.
ARC-C-4 Mary Holmes Junior College National Register Historic District (formerly the Mary Holmes Seminary)		Clay County West Point (red area on map at left) West Main Street (Hwy. 50)	Private	It is significant as the major institution for the education of African-Americans in the Clay County area since 1897. This district includes all of the buildings north of Hwy. 50, which serves as the campus' center. At the top of a curving drive is the raised, two-story, L-shaped Main Hall. To the west is the Farm-house, a two-story, frame house (former residence of college presidents). Other elements include: a small, brick building which served as the laundry; the two-story North Hall; and the vernacular Craftsman Barr Library. There are 8 resources and it was designated on the N.R. in 1991.

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RESOURCE NUMBER & NAME	PHOTOGRAPH (if available)	LOCATION (county & additional info.)	OWNER	REMARKS (history, condition, status, historic designation, etc.)
ARC-C-5 Montpelier National Register Historic District		Clay County West Point (red area on map at left) Intersection of Hwys. 389 & 46	Private	Three buildings located near the main intersection in Montpelier represent the late-19th century origins of this crossroads town. The relevant buildings are the U.S. Post Office, the Cross-Brock House, and the Cross-Sparks store. All three are one-story, frame buildings on brick piers. The Post Office and the Cross Store have typical gable front, rectangular-massed rural store plans. There are 3 resources in the district and it was designated on the N.R. in 1991.
ARC-C-6 South Division Street National Register Historic District		Clay County West Point (red area on map at left) West Main Street (Hwy. 50)	Private (multiple owners)	This district runs north and south, taking in a group of houses of diverse style and age. Eligible buildings in the first and second blocks south of Main were included in the Central City District. The third block south of Main has several mid-20th century and later infill buildings. The south end of the district is established by the scale, quality, and age of the houses above and below Jones Street. The district thus begins on a rise at Tournament Street and ends before a gentle depression of land just north of Brame Avenue. There are 25 resources in the district and it was designated on the National Register in 1990.