



OFFICIAL AGENDA
HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION
CITY OF STARKVILLE, MISSISSIPPI
MEETING OF TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 2022
2ND FLOOR CITY HALL – COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT,
110 WEST MAIN STREET, 5:30 PM

- I. CALL TO ORDER
- II. ROLL CALL
- III. CONSIDERATION OF THE OFFICIAL AGENDA
- IV. CONSIDERATION OF THE MINUTES
 - A. CONSIDERATION OF THE UNAPPROVED MINUTES FOR AUGUST 23, 2022
- V. NEW BUSINESS
 - A. DISCUSSION OF THE INTENT TO APPLY (ItA) FOR CLG FUNDS FOR 2023 FOR THE PUBLICATION OF THE STARKVILLE AFRICAN AMERICAN HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY.
- VI. ADJOURN

**MINUTES OF THE HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION
MEETING OF TUESDAY, AUGUST 23, 2022
THE CITY OF STARKVILLE, MISSISSIPPI**

Be it remembered that the members of the Historic Preservation Commission of the City of Starkville, Mississippi held their regularly scheduled meeting on August 23, 2022, in the Large Conference Room on the 2nd floor of City Hall, located at 110 West Main Street, Starkville MS.

There being physically present were Commissioners Cindi Sullivan, Robert McMillen, Emily Corban Camp, and Debbie Nettles. Attending the meeting on the google meets platform was Commissioners Ryan Ashford. Commissioner Christopher Hunter arrived at the start of New Business. Commissioners Shawn Lambert was absent. Physically present attending the Commissioners, and serving as procedural Chair, was City Planner Daniel Havelin.

III. CONSIDERATION OF THE OFFICIAL AGENDA

There came for consideration the matter of the approval of the Official Agenda of the Historic Preservation Commission on August 23, 2022.

**OFFICIAL AGENDA
HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION
CITY OF STARKVILLE, MISSISSIPPI
MEETING OF TUESDAY, AUGUST 23, 2022
2ND FLOOR CITY HALL – COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT,
110 WEST MAIN STREET, 5:30 PM**

- I. CALL TO ORDER
- II. ROLL CALL
- III. CONSIDERATION OF THE OFFICIAL AGENDA
- IV. CONSIDERATION OF THE MINUTES
 - A. CONSIDERATION OF THE UNAPPROVED MINUTES FOR APRIL 26, 2022
- V. OLD BUSINESS
 - A. DISCUSSION OF APPOINTING CHAIR AND VICE-CHAIR TO THE HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION.
- VI. NEW BUSINESS
 - A. DISCUSSION AND CONSIDERATION OF COA 22-03 A REQUEST FOR A CERTIFICATE OF APPROPRIATENESS AT 502 GREENSBORO STREET IN THE GREENSBORO HISTORIC DISTRICT.
- VII. ADJOURN

After a discussion and upon the motion of Commissioner camp, duly seconded by Commissioner McMillen, the motion to approve official agenda of the Historic Preservation Commission for August 23, 2022 received unanimously approval.

IV. CONSIDERATION OF THE MINUTES

A. CONSIDERATION OF THE UNAPPROVED MINUTES FOR APRIL 26, 2022

After discussion and upon the motion of Commissioner Camp, duly seconded by Commissioner Nettles, the motion to approve the minutes of the Historic Preservation Commission for March 30, 2022 received unanimous approval.

V. OLD BUSINESS

A. DISCUSSION OF APPOINTING CHAIR AND VICE-CHAIR TO THE HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION.

Daniel Havelin opened the discussion concerning the appointment of a new Chair and Vice-Chair of the HPC. Commissioner Camp nominated Commissioner Nettles as Chairman, duly seconded by Commissioner Sullivan. The motion to approve received unanimous approval. Commissioner Camp nominated Commissioner McMillen as Vice Chairman, duly seconded by Commissioner Sullivan. The motion to approve received unanimous approval.

VI. NEW BUSINESS

A. DISCUSSION AND CONSIDERATION OF COA 22-03 A REQUEST FOR A CERTIFICATE OF APPROPRIATENESS AT 502 GREENSBORO STREET IN THE GREENSBORO HISTORIC DISTRICT.

Commissioner Hunter joined the meeting at the start of the discussion. City Planner Daniel Havelin presented the request for Certificate of Appropriateness by Jeremy Murdoch. The request is to repair the existing porch floor and post. The same material as the original porch will be used in the repair. After discussion and upon the motion of Commissioner Nettles, duly seconded by Commissioner Sullivan, the motion to approve the request received unanimous approval.

At the conclusion of New Business, City Planner Daniel Havelin informed the Commission about the close out process for the 2021 CLG grant project. The final survey has been received and the closeout documents sent to Mississippi Department of Archives and History for processing. The recommendations in the survey could be used to determine future CLG grant request. Will discuss further at future meeting.

VI. ADJOURN

There came for consideration, the matter of the approval of the motion to adjourn until 5:30 p.m. on Tuesday, September 27, 2022 in the Courtroom of City Hall located at 110 West Main Street, Starkville MS if needed.

After discussion and upon the motion to adjourn by Commissioner Sullivan, duly seconded by Commissioner McMillen, the motion was unanimously approved.

Debbie Nettles, Chairman

Daniel Havelin, City Planner



THE CITY OF STARKVILLE
PLANNING DEPARTMENT
HISTORIC PERSERVATION COMMISSION
 CITY HALL, 110 WEST MAIN STREET
 STARKVILLE, MISSISSIPPI 39759

STAFF REPORT

To: Members of the Historic Preservation Commission
From: Daniel Havelin, City Planner (662-323-2525 ext. 3136)
Subject: Discussion of the Intent to Apply (ItA) for CLG funds for 2023 for the publication of the Starkville African American Historic Resources Survey.
Date: October 25, 2022

The Intent to Apply (ItA) is the first step in obtaining a CLG Grant for 2023. Attachment 1 is a draft ItA option for a project for next year. This proposed option is to create a publication based off last year's report titled *Historic African-American Resources in Starkville, Mississippi 2022* (see attachment 2). Attachment 3 is the 2023 CLG Grant Manual. Below are the important dates for the 2023 CLG Grant.

APPLICATION PERIOD	
Fall 2022	Announcement of CLG Grant availability, Grant Forms, and Grant Manual sent to CLG Coordinators
Monday, November 7, 2022	Intent to Apply for CLG Funds (ItAs) due to MDAH by 5 pm
Thursday, December 1, 2022	Annual Reports due to MDAH by 5pm
Thursday, December 1, 2022	MDAH will return comments on ItAs
Friday, February 24, 2023	CLG Grant Applications due to MDAH by 5 pm
Mid-April 2023	Board of Trustees awards CLG Grant, notification is sent to applicants
GRANT PERIOD	
Early May 2023	Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) sent to each grantee.
	PROJECTS CANNOT BEGIN UNTIL THE MOA HAS BEEN SIGNED BY THE CHIEF ELECTED OFFICIAL OF THE CLG & THE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER.
Friday, September 29, 2023	Deadline for contracts to be in place (for projects with consultants or design professionals.) Failure to have a signed contract in place by this date may result in the termination of the grant.
Friday, October 27, 2023	First Project Progress Report Due
Friday, January 26, 2024	Second Project Progress Report Due
Friday, April 26, 2024	Third Project Progress Report Due
Thursday, August 1, 2024	Project Completion Deadline; Final Project Completion Report Due
Saturday, August 31, 2024	Deadline for submitting all project materials and Final Financial Reporting Documents
September	Reimbursements made to grantees

**CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENT GRANT
INTENT TO APPLY FOR CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENT FUNDS
Must be RECEIVED by 5 pm November 7, 2022**

Please Type / Fill out Electronically

Certified Local Government
City of Starkville
CLG Coordinator

Name
Lyle McCaskey

Title
Assistant City Planner

Address
110 West Main Street, Starkville, MS 39759

Email
l.mecaskey@cityofstarkville.org

Telephone
662-323-2525 ext. 3130

Type of Project:

- ☐ Survey ☐ National Register Nomination ☐ Joint Survey / NR Nomination
- ☐ Rehabilitation / Stabilization of Historic Resource
- ☐ Professional assessment (ex. Historic Structure Report, Preservation Plan)
- ☒ Publications / Marketing (Design Guidelines, tour booklets, brochures, etc.)
- ☐ Education & Training ☐ Other

Brief Project Description: *Survey and National Register projects **MUST** attach a proposed boundary map.*

Pamphlet detailing important places and buildings in Starkville related to the civil rights movement. The pamphlet will be based on the information from the report titled "Architectural Survey of the Historic African-American Resources in Starkville, Mississippi 2022".

Estimated Project Cost

MDAH recommends that you contact the appropriate professionals for your project to help ensure that your estimated cost is realistic.

Grant Share \$10,000

Cannot be more than 50% of the Total Project Cost

Local Match

Cash \$5,000

Source(s)

In-Kind

Source(s)

Total Local Match \$5,000

Must be at least 50% of the Total Project Cost.



**JEFF R.
ROSENBERG,
CONSULTANT**



Architectural Survey of
the Historic
African-American
Resources in
Starkville, Mississippi
2022

Architectural Survey
For the City of Starkville, Oktibbeha County

Field Survey, Historic Resource Inventory

Prepared for:
The City of Starkville, Mississippi
and
The Mississippi Department of Archives and History

November 2021 – August 2022

Sponsoring Institution:
Mississippi Department of Archives and History
City of Starkville

Project Director:
Jeff Rosenberg, Consultant

Authors & Principal Investigators:
Matthew Himel, Consultant
Jeff Rosenberg, Consultant

Funding acknowledgements

This project was made possible by assistance of a preservation grant of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior administered by the Mississippi Department of Archives and History through the Certified Local Government (CLG) program to the City of Starkville.

The report authors and principal investigators would like to thank the State of Mississippi and the Mississippi Department of Archives and History for their support for this survey report.

Regulations of the U.S. Department of the Interior strictly prohibit unlawful discrimination in departmental federally assisted programs on the basis of race, color, national origin, age or disability. Any person who believes he or she has been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility operated by a recipient of Federal assistance should write to: Director, Equal Opportunity Program, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, PO Box 37127, Washington, D.C. 20013- 7127.

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Project Description

In FFY 2019, Starkville conducted a Reconnaissance Survey to identify areas of interest for future survey and National Register projects, and the survey report identified the need to conduct further research into African American neighborhoods and sites, especially those associated with the Civil Rights movement. The Reconnaissance Survey Report * identified the sites that have formed the initial list for this survey: “African American Churches in Starkville,” “Civil Rights Sites in Starkville,” and several historically African American neighborhoods.

In FFY 2021, the Historic Preservation Division, Mississippi Department of Archives and History (MDAH), in conjunction with the City of Starkville, Mississippi, requested proposals for an intensive-level survey for a number of African American resources within Starkville, Mississippi. The purpose of the survey is to evaluate the resources for National Register eligibility and provide documentation of the history of the African American community of Starkville. The resources that were ultimately surveyed are listed alphabetically by street in Appendix C. The specific districts delineated by the maps can also be found in Appendix C. The total number of resources came to 301 structures.

The consultant hired for this project identified additional sites to include in this survey report that have a historic association with African Americans in Starkville. While each resource identified derives significance for their association with the African American community of Starkville, additional areas of significance for individual resources include community development, education, social history, association with prominent local citizens, or people who figured prominently in the civil rights movement. Some of the structures also possess noteworthy architectural attributes. The resources that were surveyed consist of commercial, residential, religious, medical, educational, industrial, and municipal properties, and vary in age from the late nineteenth century to the late twentieth century.

While Starkville has several National Register nominations for both individual properties and historic districts, only one listed property, the Starkville Colored Cemetery, is listed in the area of Ethnic Heritage: Black. This comprehensive survey provides the level of documentation necessary for Starkville to pursue individual National Register or National Register District nominations in the future.

The City of Starkville is located in Oktibbeha County, Mississippi. Starkville received designation as a Certified Local Government (CLG) in 2011, and this project is being funded partially through a grant from this program. As such, the materials produced for this project meet guidelines established by the National Park Service as well as additional standards developed by MDAH.

Survey Background and Methodology

The City of Starkville and Oktibbeha County has many National Register of Historic Places listings, and Starkville itself has several individual structures listed on the National Register of Historic Places. However, the area has never had any significant level of comprehensive historic resource survey related to city's civil rights history.

Based on the FFY 2019 Reconnaissance Survey conducted by Jeff Rosenberg, Consultant, this project seeks to evaluate the relevant resources in the city of Starkville connected to the city's civil rights history. Using social history methodology, Dr. Matthew Himel, Consultant, researched the events of Starkville's civil rights movement as they related to the resources identified by Mr. Rosenberg. The resources were organized into five categories (education, commercial, municipal, religious, and residential). Dr. Himel's research involved a thorough analysis of relevant holdings of three archival repositories/resources: Mississippi State University's Special Collections, "'A Shaky Truce': Starkville Civil Rights Struggles, 1960-1980,"¹ Starkville City Directories, and newspapers.com.

The initial scope of work required that the fieldwork portion of the survey be completed prior to undertaking the drafting of the survey report. At this time research of primary resources was also carried out at the Starkville Branch of the Starkville-Oktibbeha County Public Library, and the MDAH - HPD survey files.

Once the field work was completed, the next several months were devoted to compiling survey information, field notes, and photographs into the MDAH 'Consultant Inventory' database. The finished database and associated materials were submitted to the MDAH Survey Manager on February 1, 2019. At the Consultant's discretion, buildings were categorized on the basis of their historic integrity. The majority of buildings fall into one of three categories: "Very Intact", "Some Changes", and "Extensive Changes." "Very Intact" was used to indicate a building which retains historic integrity and includes historically appropriate siding and windows. "Some Changes" indicates that synthetic siding and/or inappropriate replacement windows are present on the structure. "Extensive Changes" implies that a significant addition has been added to a primary façade or that synthetic siding has altered the historic fenestration of the structure, such that its original appearance is now unrecognizable. A minority of the buildings within the survey area fall into a fourth category, "Deteriorated." The classification of a building as "Deteriorated" indicates that the building has suffered from a significant loss of materials, usually one or more walls or the roof, compromising not only architectural but structural integrity.

Surveyed structures with a determined date of construction had such information derived from physical evidence such as cornerstones, or specific documents such as newspaper articles. The majority of construction dates for buildings in the survey area can only be estimated. Estimated

¹ "'A Shaky Truce': Starkville Civil Rights Struggles, 1960-1980," <https://starkvillecivilrights.msstate.edu/wordpress/>

dates of construction are based on architectural style, construction materials and/or methods, and are supported by documents such as Sanborn Fire Insurance Company maps,² and Starkville City Directories.³

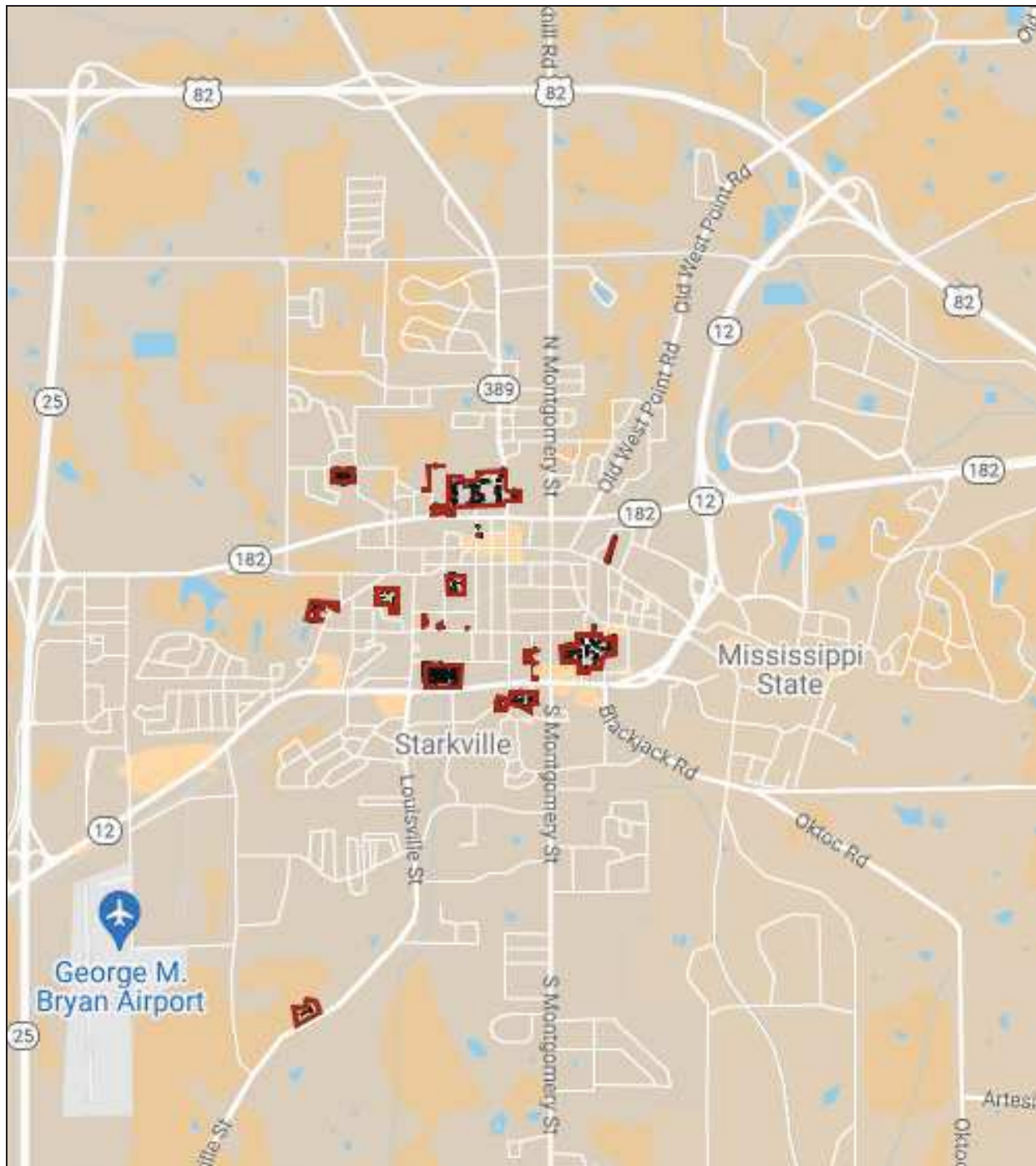
While Starkville was recorded by Sanborn surveyors as early as November 1885, significant portions of the survey area were never documented in the subsequent publication of the map. The entirety of Starkville was recorded by city maps in 1935, 1951, and 1974, providing excellent documentation of how the city evolved over a 40 year period.

Once properties have been correctly identified on a map, city directories are useful for narrowing down estimated dates of construction. City directories available in the collection of the Starkville City Library, only date as far back as 1961. However, these directories are particularly helpful in tracing development that occurred during the 1960s and 1970s.

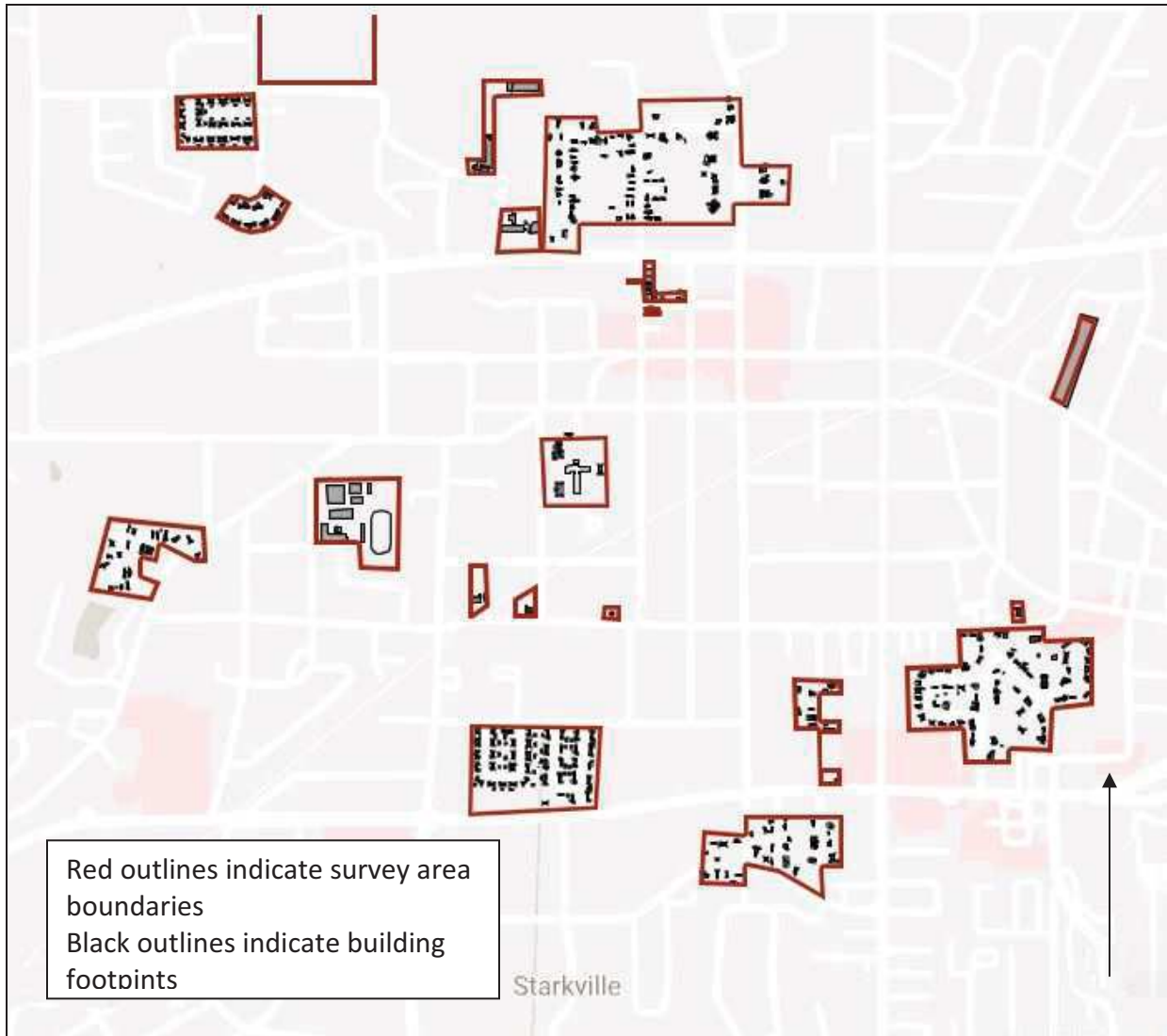
² Created by the Sanborn Map company, Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps were utilized to aid insurance underwriters to assess fire risk in urban areas. These maps show the size, shape and construction materials of dwellings, commercial buildings, factories and other structures. They indicate both the names and width of streets, show property boundaries and general indication as to how individual buildings were used. House and block numbers are identified. Maps were created and edited by the company as cities grew over time. Due to the detailed nature of these maps they are very useful for researching the built environment, and its evolution over time.

³ A city directory is a listing of residents, streets, businesses, organizations or institutions, giving their location in a city, often arranged alphabetically or geographically. These directories are of great aid when researching the development of an area.

Survey Boundary Maps



Map of Starkville with survey areas identified



Detail of survey area locations within Starkville.



Detail of Emerson Elementary School location.



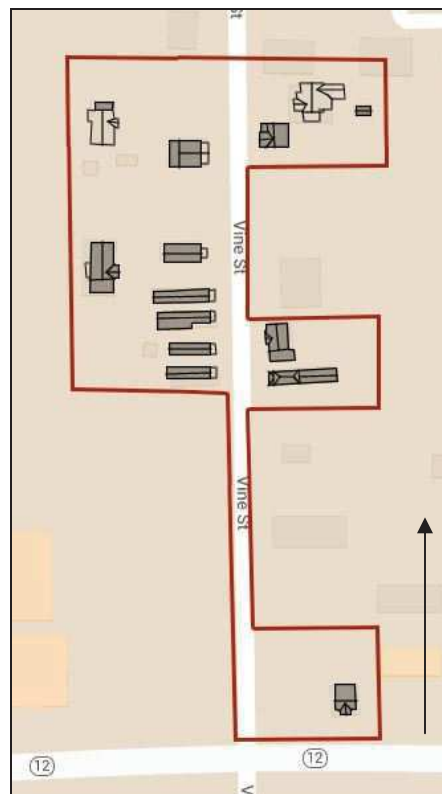
Curtis Quarters



Washington Street, North / Dr. Douglas L. Conner Drive



Needmore Community



Vine Street



Wellborn Subdivision



Pecan Acres Homes Public Housing Complex



Washington & Jefferson Business District



Zuber (top) & Alfred Perkins Homes(bottom) Public Housing Complexes

Historical Context: Starkville's African American Community

The City of Starkville is located in the Golden Triangle region of northeastern Mississippi and is the county seat of Oktibbeha County. In 1830, the Choctaw Nation signed the Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, surrendering claims to what is now Oktibbeha County, and 1834 American settlers established Boardtown and named it after the clapboard mill just south of town used for building construction. A year later, the residents renamed the town after General John Stark, a Revolutionary War hero. In 1847, the first newspaper was established. Infamously, Starkville had a jail without doors or windows, where a jailer would lower prisoners by a rope down through a trapdoor.

Between Starkville's founding and the mid-twentieth century, Mississippi A&M (now Mississippi State University, located partly in Starkville but mostly in an unincorporated area just east of town) was established, and Starkville was renowned as the "dairy capital of the South." The Cooperative Creamery and the Borden Milk Plant called Starkville home. Alongside dairy, agricultural science, and creamery production, textile production also became central to Starkville. In 1902, the John M. Stone Cotton Mill was built. By the mid-twentieth century, Starkville viewed itself and was viewed by Mississippi as a progressive, successful town.⁴

The population of Starkville rose through the nineteenth and into the twentieth century. In 1870, at the height of Reconstruction, 475 people resided in Starkville. By 1900, the population had grown to 1,986, and then grew to 7,107 residents within fifty years of the turn of the century. By 1970, Starkville topped 10,000 with a population of 11,369. According to the 2020 Census, the population of Starkville had doubled to 24,360.

While Starkville's growth and commercial success has been boasted in local histories, until recently the African American contribution to the town's growth remained obscured or ignored. However, between 1840 and 1950, African Americans made up a majority of Oktibbeha County's population. Enslaved labor helped settle, build, and develop the town. Enslaved African Americans sustained and cared for livestock and cultivated and harvested the acres of plantation cotton outside Starkville through the Civil War. Shortly after the war, dairy cows from the Isle of Jersey were imported, and a commercial dairy industry began to shift Starkville's agricultural emphasis from row crops to livestock through the middle of the twentieth century.⁵ While African Americans worked in the dairy barns, formerly enslaved Black Mississippians also purchased property, farmed their own land, and built homes in Oktibbeha County. While the exact number of Black property owners is obscured by faulty recordkeeping, in 1870 there were 9,304 "Free Colored" residents of Oktibbeha County and by best estimates a

⁴ "Starkville Has Always Been Ahead of the Times" *Clarion-Ledger* (Jackson, MS) 21 August 1955. Section 3 Page 15.

⁵ Carl W. "Bill" Herndon Jr., "Dairy Industry," *Mississippi Encyclopedia* (2018), <https://mississippiencyclopedia.org/entries/dairy-industry/>; "Starkville, Mississippi, United States," *Britannica*, <https://www.britannica.com/place/Starkville>.

small proportion owned property outside of Starkville city limits (by 1920 the Census reported that 986 “Free” and 54 “Unknown” owned property). Early Black Codes prohibited African Americans from owning property in city limits across the South.⁶ Nonetheless, they established schools, churches, and businesses in Starkville. The U.S. Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, commonly referred to as the Freedmen’s Bureau, also established a Black Methodist church and adjoining school in Starkville. The local head of the bureau, Mack McLacklin, instituted a cooperative store in his home on Main Street in the business district. After the end of Reconstruction, the city’s White Democrats, calling themselves “Redeemers,” seized power at the end of Reconstruction closed the school and store and ran McLacklin from town.⁷

The racial violence that supported Jim Crow culture across Mississippi also infected Starkville and Oktibbeha County from the beginning of the Reconstruction Era into the 1920s. This racial violence overshadowed the period from the end of the Civil War to the end of World War I. Lynching of Black men was said to be justified to protect White Southern life and property... Of the 656 recorded lynchings that took place in Mississippi, eight occurred in Oktibbeha County. In 1865, an unidentified Black man was accused of raping a White woman and run down by a pack of hounds, ending in his death. On May 5, 1879, White residents accused Nevlin Porter and Johnson Spencer of burning a barn. After being jailed, a mob hanged the two Black men across the railroad tracks. Nine years later, Eli Bryant was lynched for allegedly attacking a White woman. In 1912, April and February, two Black men were lynched, both for allegedly attacking White women. Gabe Coleman was shot to death by nine men and Mann Hamilton was hanged.⁸ The Ku Klux Klan also maintained a presence near Starkville. The terrorist organization attacked the Freedmen’s Bureau cooperative store during Reconstruction and in 1922 held a large rally in Starkville.⁹ The span of fifty years between the end of Reconstruction and the last recorded lynching demonstrates that for more than a generation of freed African Americans living in Starkville, racial violence was a constant threat.

Additionally, what access African Americans did have to public education in Starkville was severely limited and segregated under the state’s Jim Crow laws. The 1899 *Cumming V.*

⁶ US Census Bureau, 1870 (Washington, D.C.); After Reconstruction, White landowners began incorporating restricted covenants based on race to prevent African American or other historically marginalized groups from purchasing property across the South. Other strategies of restricting property rights and access included dispossession and closing of the commons in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. For reference on an erosion of property rights and access in the Jim Crow South see Steven Hahn, “Hunting, Fishing, and Horaging: Common Rights and Class Relations in the Postbellum South,” *Radical History Review*, 26, (Fall 1982); Mark D. Hersey, “Alabama’s 1907 Game Law: The Politics of Hunting,” *Alabama Heritage* (October 2015).

⁷ W. White, “Lost Mississippi: Griffin Chapel Methodist Church Starkville,” *Preservation in Mississippi*, January 8, 2014, <https://misspreservation.com/2014/01/08/lost-mississippi-griffin-chapel-methodist-church-starkville/>

⁸ F. Z. Browne, “Reconstruction in Oktibbeha County,” *Mississippi East Mississippi Times*, 9, February 1912; “Negroes Lynched,” *The Pascagoula Democrat-Star*, December 26, 1917; “Barn Burners Lynched,” *Daily Globe*, December 26, 1917; “A Chapter of Crime,” *Nebraska State Journal*, December 18, 1919.

⁹ “Reconstruction in Oktibbeha County”; “The Parade of the Ku Klux,” *East Mississippi Times*, 1, December 1922. Page 1.

Richmond County Board of Education United States Supreme Court case upheld the notion of “separate but equal” and stated that states were free to decide who could be educated in taxpayer public schools. In Mississippi and Starkville, “separate but equal quickly became a fiction” because federal rulings and support were in favor of segregated education and those most affected, the African American population, were unable to oppose such rulings due to the other prong of Jim Crow, disenfranchisement.¹⁰

Disenfranchisement of African Americans became formally established with the ratification of the 1890 Mississippi Constitution. The state’s new constitution influenced new state constitutions across the South and put an end to African American voting rights in the region. The new constitution included poll taxes and arbitrary literacy tests to prevent African Americans and some poor Whites from casting ballots. In 1898, the United States Supreme Court upheld these disenfranchisement tools in *Williams V. Mississippi*. By doing so, the court narrowly interpreted the three Reconstruction Amendments, specifically the Fifteenth Amendment, legalizing discriminatory voting practices across the United States.

In the same term that the Supreme Court heard *Williams v. Mississippi*, the court heard *Plessy v. Ferguson*. This landmark case established the standard of “Separate but Equal” in all public and publicly funded areas. This ruling codified the already separate public education system for Black and White families in Mississippi and Starkville. Coinciding with this decision, the Mississippi State School Superintendent proclaimed, “it will be readily admitted by every white man in Mississippi that our public school system is designed primarily for the welfare of the white children of the state, and incidentally, for the negro children.”¹¹

Segregation and Desegregation in Starkville

In the first half of the twentieth century, when public education first became mandatory in Mississippi, African American children were educated in a small wooden building near the current Henderson Complex. Little is known about the structure, but students were educated first through tenth grade. In 1926-27, the city built a new wooden building on the same site, replacing the previous building. The building was funded by the Rosenwald Fund, the city, and donations from local African Americans. The school was named Oktibbeha County Training School (OCTS). While the new building represented expanded African American access to secondary education in Starkville, the classification as a “training school” carried a societal stigma that White children could be educated, but Black children need not aspire to studies beyond technical training..

¹⁰ Charles Bolton, *The Hardest Deal of All: The Battle Over School Integration in Mississippi, 1870-1980* (Jackson: University Press of Mississippi, 2005.), Page 13.

¹¹ Southern Poverty Law Center (2017).

Starkville's dual system of public education remained largely unchanged until the 1954 *Brown v. Board of Education* U.S. Supreme Court decision. This ruling prompted Starkville public officials to begin improvements to African American schools in an attempt to make the quality of racially separate schools more equal. New programs such as French were added, new teachers were hired, and new buildings were constructed. Specifically, Ward Elementary School was completed in 1954 (Inv# 230) and Emerson Elementary School and Henderson High School were completed in 1959 (Inv# 4, 228).¹² However, the new hires, expanded curricula, and school building construction were not enough to satisfy equal educational quality between the races.

The fight against desegregation intensified in Mississippi in 1955 when the United States Supreme Court ruled in *Brown v. Board of Education II* that schools must desegregate "with all deliberate speed."¹³ The vague requirements mandated in 1954 had left a gray area as to when segregated schools must integrate. Without a specific timeline in place and direct federal oversight, school districts delayed educating Black and White students together. For Starkville, Mississippi, desegregation came through yet another court case.

In October 1969, *Alexander v. Holmes County Board of Education* ordered Mississippi schools to desegregate completely. The desegregation process took place over the 1970-71 school year, sixteen years after the first *Brown* decision. In the process, existing schools were consolidated. Henderson High School which served African American students became Henderson Middle School, and Henderson High School White students transferred to Starkville High School, Starkville public school students of this age onto one campus. During this turmoil of school desegregation, the Rosenwald School on the Henderson complex burned down due to unclear circumstances. By the fall of 1971, all Starkville students enrolled in public schools attended desegregated schools. Apart from the Rosenwald school, each of these school buildings remain standing in Starkville.

Shortly after Starkville's schools desegregated, the city built Paul D. Armstrong Junior High School.¹⁴ The school opened c.1974, and was named after the city's education superintendent from 1970-1977, the first superintendent to administer the new unitary system of education in the city. For many, the new construction and administration were signs of fundamental change. The fight for desegregation, however, did not end in 1971 when schools desegregated or 1974 when Armstrong Junior High School opened to the city's Black and White students.

While the City of Starkville viewed the dual system of education as a relic of the past, having replaced it with a unitary system of education, the process for desegregation reached beyond

¹² Henderson High School was named for Willie Chiles Henderson, an African American educator in Starkville in the 1910s who served as principal of OCTS/Henderson High from 1959 until 1964.

¹³ *Brown v. Board of Education II*

¹⁴ Paul Durward Armstrong b.1928 d.1977

students. African American teachers continued to experience discrimination based on race through the 1970s. As early as 1972, Black teachers were being fired by the school system in what the teachers viewed as discriminatory practices.¹⁵ This struggle continued until 1987, when *Montgomery v. Starkville Municipal Separate School District* found that teachers continued to be discriminated against on the basis of race in terms of compensation and were discharged or demoted based on race. However, the ruling did not only concern teachers. The court also ruled that Black students were discriminated against by the district by implementing separate remedial and gifted programs based on race and maintaining segregated classrooms within desegregated school buildings.¹⁶ By doing so, Starkville's segregated schools were only desegregated in name until 1987. The long fight to desegregate public schools in Starkville, beginning in 1954 with *Brown* and ending in 1987 with *Montgomery*, coincided with and was directly related to Starkville's entrance into the modern civil rights movement.

Prior to the period of formal civil rights organizing in Starkville, beginning 1969, African Americans across the county used personal homes and churches to meet and discuss the needs of the community. Churches in particular were common meeting places across the South and often served as training grounds and the institutional homes of civil rights leaders: Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. is the best known example. Before the civil rights movement swept Starkville, churches were predominately used as places of worship and gathering. While few records exist, for decades African Americans across the South and in Starkville used churches as relatively secure, safe, and private places to organize. The first African American congregation in Starkville was established in 1867 near the current African American cemetery a block off University Drive.¹⁷ However, within two years the congregation relocated to a building off Main Street. The church also housed a school, and its founder Mack McLacklin, who local Whites labeled a Northern "carpetbagger," hoped the school would develop into a college for African Americans. The church and school became a formal meeting place for African Americans to worship, learn, and organize to discuss possible solutions facing the community. However, with the end of federal jurisdiction in the region, those in the city opposed to gains African Americans had achieved closed the school and drove McLacklin from Starkville. While African American congregations continued to build and worship in Starkville after this, there are few records of any formal civil rights organizing for nearly 100 years.¹⁸

Three new church buildings were constructed in mid-twentieth century Starkville for historically Black congregations. In 1956, Second Baptist Church was built at 314 Yeates Street. Five years later, Antioch Church was built at 526 Gillespie St. The First Church of Christ (Holiness) U.A.S. was built in 1967 at 604 Gillespie St., East.

¹⁵ "Claim Discrimination" *Enterprise-Journal* (McComb, MS) 28 January 1972. Page 9.

¹⁶ *Montgomery v. Starkville Mun. Separate*

¹⁷ White, "Lost Mississippi."

¹⁸ White, "Lost Mississippi."

Starkville's Black Leaders

Reverend John Lucas King Sr. (1890-1966) was a Methodist minister and a leader in Starkville's African American community in the mid- twentieth century. King built a home (Inv.# 5) in 1949 on the corner of N. Washington (now . . .) and Curry Streets. His work as a community leader, led to the building of the library on Jefferson Street for Starkville's African American community.¹⁹ He also organized a community crime prevention task force and was instrumental in the city's hiring of its first African American policemen.²⁰ Rev. King also created a community radio hour, established a rest stop with restrooms for African American travelers, and established the West Side park and pool (Inv.# 301), which was renamed in his honor in 1995.²¹

Dr. Douglas Conner (1920-1998) was instrumental in establishing the NAACP in Oktibbeha County. A Mississippi native, born in Hattiesburg on October 25, 1920, Conner graduated from Eureka High School and won a scholarship to Alcorn A&M College, now Alcorn State College. In 1943, after graduating, he moved to Detroit and worked at a General Motors plant. He was drafted in 1944, married Juanita 'Nita' Macon shortly after, and was assigned to Okinawa, Japan. While serving in the Pacific a White physician encouraged Conner to attend medical school after the war. After discharge, the Conners moved to Chicago and saved to send Douglas to medical school. He attended Howard University Medical School then completed an internship at an all-Black hospital in St. Louis, Missouri. In 1951, the Conners returned to Mississippi and Dr. Conner began practicing as a primary care doctor. His office was located near downtown on what is now Dr. Douglas Conner Drive initially on the second floor of a building (Inv.# 280) owned by Fred Gandy (b.1890), a barber who maintained a shop on the first floor.²² Before 1961, as a way of showing support for Dr. Conner's work, Joe Lindsay, a Black farmer, sold him a building (Inv. 6) two doors north on favorable terms that he could use for his practice, which Conner did for the remainder of his practicing years.²³

Upon his arrival in Starkville, Dr. Conner was granted admitting privileges at Felix Long Memorial Hospital. This hospital was segregated, and his role was to treat only Black patients. While the White doctors were welcoming of Conner, the White hospital staff was less so. The

¹⁹ Per city directories, this library was located at 113 1/2 Jefferson in 1964, 115 Jefferson in 1967. Based on frequent address changes for the street, it is unclear if this building is among those still standing on Jefferson Street.

²⁰ Officers William Fields and Elmer Cooper. Starkville Police Department. Facebook 26 February 2019, <https://www.facebook.com/starkvillepd/posts/chief-r-frank-nichols-and-the-starkville-police-department-celebrate-black-histo/1966368850128649/>

²¹ "Starkville names park after local civil rights hero." *Hattiesburg American* (Hattiesburg, MS) 28 December 1996. Page 10. Memorials to J. L. King Sr. can be found at the park and the Starkville Public Library.

²² Douglas L. Conner: (1920-1998), *Mississippi Encyclopedia*. <https://mississippiencyclopedia.org/entries/douglas-l-conner/>; John Marszalek and Douglas Conner, *A Black Physician's Story: Bringing Hope to Mississippi* Jackson: University of Mississippi Press, 1985.

²³ Conner, Marszalek Ibid. Page 83.

east wing of the hospital was reserved for Black patients, and the west wing for White. Waiting rooms were segregated by race, and the wings were nearly identical, however the White side had semi-private rooms with baths as opposed to the open wards of the Black wing.

In 1953, the Conners purchased a lot and built a home at 104 W. Gillespie Street.²⁴ There, they raised their two oldest daughters, Sadye Yvonne (b.1950) and Eileen Yvette (b.1954). and they attended the Second Baptist Church.²⁵ It was at Dr. Conner's home that he and his family received threatening visits from representatives of the Mississippi State Sovereignty Commission, an agency established by the state legislature in response to the *Brown* decision. In 1965, the day after the Conners' adopted son, Richard Holmes (b.1944) registered at Mississippi State University, a crowd of approximately 200 people marched from campus to the house and surrounded it shouting slurs, but refrained from any further violence.²⁶

The medical practice was not his only community engagement. Along with the Starkville chapter of the NAACP, Dr. Conner organized the Oktibbeha County Black Caucus in February 1970. The goal of the caucus was to expand hiring practices in Starkville's White owned businesses to include African American salespeople. The caucus also strove to eliminate discriminatory purchasing practices such as not allowing Black patrons to try on or alter clothing, be served in restaurants with White patrons, or enter businesses through the main entrance.

In April 1970, through the help of the NAACP and the Oktibbeha County Black Caucus, Dr. Conner organized a boycott of businesses refusing to accept Black salespeople and drop discriminatory practices. The boycotts were announced at local Black churches across Starkville. Protests and picket lines quickly followed. The protests were partly successful, and some businesses downtown hired African Americans shortly after the end of the protests.

Starkville's Black Neighborhoods

Starkville's land use was historically segregated. While the majority of Starkville's Black residents lived northwest of downtown, north of Main Street, and west of Dr. Douglas L. Conner Drive, pockets of historically African American enclaves can be found throughout the city, on land that had been rejected as unbuildable for White homes.²⁷ The homes in these communities were typical of the working class: small wood frame cottages and shotgun houses.

²⁴ The house was built by contractor Rufus Nicks. Conner, Marszalek Ibid. Page 84.

²⁵ Conner would later remarry to Rhonda Juanice Gibson, adopting her daughter from a previous marriage, Divian LaTasha (born c.1980). The union produced two more daughters, Dorothy Lasier (born c.1982), and Elnora Constance 'Connie' (born c.1983). <https://www.mswritersandmusicians.com/mississippi-writers/douglas-l-conner> accessed 7-1-2022.

²⁶ Conner, Marszalek Ibid. Page 146.

²⁷ "Upper Washington Street, Curry Street, Long Street, and Henderson Street were the major Black streets in town." Conner, Marszalek ibid. Page 74.

While most were small residential areas, referred to as late as the 1960s, as "quarters,"²⁸ the Needmore Community consisted of commercial properties and churches as well. Needmore was historically laid out in a grid pattern, with commercial properties located along E. Gillespie, and Russell Streets, while other businesses existed scattered among the residential areas.²⁹ First settled with the construction of the Gulf, Mobile and Ohio Railroad, in the late 19th and early 20th century, Needmore was a thriving residential and business community with a number of homes, churches, and businesses. The area was annexed by the City of Starkville in 1872.³⁰ Despite the annexation, the community was frequently denied municipal amenities such as adequate fire protection. During the Jim Crow era, it is doubtful that the community received any outside assistance for upkeep or development.

In the postwar era, a small, Black owned and operated business district developed just north of Starkville's downtown, along what was then N. Washington Street (now Dr. Douglas L. Conner Drive) and Jefferson Street. Structures had been located in this area, but it was not until the mid-twentieth century that the ground was leveled and the existing buildings were constructed. Services and products provided by these businesses included medical, tonsorial, and funerary. It was on Jefferson Street that J.L. King Sr. established a public library for African Americans.

In the mid-20th century, the Starkville Housing Authority (SHA) was established, using funds from the Federal Public Housing Authority and bonds from the City of Starkville.³¹ In 1957 the SHA completed the racially segregated Zuber Homes for Black residents and Pecan Acres for Whites.³² The SHA must have viewed the housing projects as a success, as in 1958 they looked to expand the housing projects. When the application for federal funding was submitted in 1962, SHA was informed that their funding applications for the housing project could not be segregated by race.³³ With funds already invested in the project, the SHA decided to continue forward with the projects anyway, creating an addition to Pecan Acres and establishing the Alfred Perkins Homes.

The *Fair Housing Act of 1968* required that federally funded housing programs could no longer be segregated. This same year, Congress passed the *Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968*, providing hundreds of millions of dollars for the public housing and Urban Renewal

²⁸ The 1964 Starkville City Directory refers to Curtis Street as "Curtis Quarters." By the 1967 directory, the term is no longer used. The term is likely a holdover from the use of the term for enslaved housing.

²⁹ Businesses along E. Gillespie Street in Needmore that are identified in the 1961 city directory include: the Blue Goose cafe, the Mathew Dockins Grocery, Jim Hix Storage, the House of Beauty, and the Lewis Upholstery Shop. Businesses along Russell Street in Needmore that are identified in the 1964 city directory include: the Joe Hunter Grocery Store, the Henderson Grocery, Corhern's Big Star Cash Grocery, Estelle's Novelty Shop, the Dreamland Cafe, Jim's Upholstery Shop.

³⁰ "Needmore Community" State Historical Marker. Located near the intersection of Spring and Spruill Streets Starkville, MS. Viewed 26 October 2019.

³¹ The 1951 Official City Map of Starkville identifies the Zuber and Pecan Acres sites as owned by the "Public Housing Authority."

³² "Housing Project Bid Submitted" *Clarion Ledger* (Jackson, MS) 30 July 1957. Page 4.

³³ "Planning of Low Rent Units Is Continued" *Clarion Ledger* (Jackson, MS) 12 July 1962. Page 15.

programs. Shortly after, the City of Starkville applied for urban renewal funding for the Needmore Community. These plans called for the eminent domain of the land, total demolition of the buildings in the area, and reconfiguring the street layout in a manner consistent with suburban development typical of the late mid-century. The new development would be strictly residential, made up of Ranch Style housing. While the project left urban renewal officials "highly impressed," and the work of city urban renewal staff was praised by some city officials,³⁴ community members found it as destructive to the Black businesses and community, with the project receiving no input from the community residents. One community leader recently argued that city leaders "did not offer proposals or legislation aimed at providing economic stability [or] progression for the Needmore community."³⁵ Despite the mixed reception, the redevelopment was completed by c.1983.

Since the 1970s, Starkville has experienced significant growth and change. From 1970-2000, Starkville added 10,500 residents (11,369-21,869). From 2000-2020, Starkville added 2,491 residents (21,869-24,360). The United States Census Bureau estimates that of the current population, 33.3% are Black or African American.

³⁴ M.E. Dean "Urban Renewal Group Sees Starkville Project" *The Winston County Journal* [Louisville, MS] 1 October, 1970. Page 8.

³⁵ Brian Willaims, "Mr. Jerry Boyd Jones: "The Under Development of the Needmore Community"" YouTube, uploaded by Brian Williams, 23 February 2022, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=L5cDLHwVCIE>; Charles Evans; Cistrunk, Kenya M.; and Williams, Brian S., "Oral History with Mr. Charles Evans" (2021). *College of Arts and Sciences Publications and Scholarship*. 16. <https://scholarsjunction.msstate.edu/cas-publications/16>

Survey Findings

Overview

The survey area is made up of scattered pockets across Starkville. Primarily made up of residential neighborhoods, the survey area also included a limited amount of commercial, educational, religious, and institutional related locations. The areas create a loose oval around Starkville's historic 19th century core. Some of these enclaves appear in Starkville city directories as 'Quarters,' a term likely harkening to slave, or later servants, quarters.³⁶ Most residential buildings are one story, detached single-family and wood frame. Those constructed in the second half of the 20th century are predominantly brick clad. The non-residential buildings encountered in the survey area are between one and two stories in height, and are of masonry construction. All properties appear to be typical for a Mississippi town of Starkville's size.

1880-1909: 8	1910-1919: 4	1920-1929: 8	1930-1939: 56	1940-1949: 10
1950-1959: 75	1960-1969: 47	1970-1979: 60	1980-1989: 10	1990-2022: 24
Number of buildings built during allotted decades within the survey area. ³⁷				

In total, three hundred one (301) resources were surveyed within the boundaries of the survey area. As illustrated in the above table, the period from 1950-1960 was an era of considerable investment and construction in Starkville, reflected in the age of extant structures within the survey area. The year 1957 was an exceptionally active one because both the Pecan Acres and Zuber Public Housing Complexes made up of 51 buildings, were constructed by the Starkville Housing Authority that year. The 1970s are also prolific within the survey area with the urban renewal redevelopment of the Needmore Community. While commercial, religious, and institutional buildings serving Starkville's African American population have been a fixture in the survey area since the 19th century, the majority of currently extant, non-residential resources were constructed before 1960.

In the following section, several examples for each style or type have been selected for review and are identified by their resource number. For cross-reference, a detailed Resource Inventory begins on page 37 of this report.

³⁶ The 1961 & 1964 Starkville City Directory refers to Curtis Street, and Owen Street as Curtis Quarters, and Owen Quarters. This practice appears to have stopped by the time the 1967 city directory was published.

³⁷ Some structures have a determined date of construction derived from cornerstones or specific documents such as newspaper articles, the majority of construction dates for buildings in the survey area are estimated. These estimated dates of construction are based on architectural style, construction materials and/or methods, and are supported by documents such as dated Sanborn fire insurance maps, dated photographs, and city directories. Buildings that have construction periods that span more than one year are counted within the year they were completed. This table does not take into account properties that were significantly altered during a later period.

Residential

Housing in the survey area is representative of typical residential developmental patterns that appear in other early twentieth-century medium-size towns in Mississippi. The earliest standing structure in the survey area is 531 Whitfield Street (Inv. #32) [Figure 1] a one-story vernacular cottage dating from c.1890-1900. Typical of residential structures from this period in Mississippi, these side gable cottages appear to be two rooms wide. (Inv. #103, #146) [Figures 2, 3] This is the dominant form for workforce housing prior to the adoption of the shotgun form. It is unclear if these buildings represent a newly developed area at that time or are buildings that replaced older 19th century structures.

While it is documented that Starkville's Needmore Community was established in the late 1800s, no buildings from that period survive in the community. These older communities tend to have narrower roads, lacking curbs and sidewalks. Scattered single family homes, sometimes appearing to have been placed haphazardly on the landscape, speaks to the original informality of the areas development. (North Washington Street/ Dr. Douglas L. Conner Drive, Curtis Circle), while the developments from the late 1950s on have wide, curbed streets with uniform building setback (Zuber Homes, Needmore). The oldest significant grouping of extant residential development of the survey area appears to date in the 1930s, consisting of shotgun-form housing enclaves on Curtis and Vine Streets, such as 122 Curtis Street or 514 Vine Street. (Inv. #22, #215) [Figures 4, 5]. Homes for Starkville's Black middle class were built during that same era, primarily in the Minimal Traditional Style, culminating in residences such as the Dr. Douglas L. Conner House on 104 Gillespie Street, West (Inv. #3)[Figure 6]. Also during the 1930s, the Wellborn Subdivision was established for Starkville's Black middle class, featuring small homes with both Craftsman and Colonial Revival Style details. Examples of these can be found at 123 1/2 Yellow Jacket Drive and 724 Vine Street (Inv. #234, #252) [Figures 7, 8]). Many of the older residences within the survey area have been updated by their occupants. While these changes may have altered the original appearance of the houses, enough time has passed that these changes have achieved significance of their own. An example of this can be seen at 106 Curtis Circle (Inv. #13) [Figure 9], where the residence appears to have originally been constructed in the 1930s as a front gable, Craftsman Style bungalow. During the 1950s several stylistic updates were made including a picture window, Masonite siding, brick wainscot, and hurricane fencing. These materials can be found used on the post-war Ranch housing being built in Starkville and across the United States.

In the post war era, Starkville established a Housing Authority that began building segregated public housing. The White complex, Pecan Acres Homes, is located on a former pecan orchard south of downtown. [Figure 10] The Black complex, Zuber Homes, named for Starkville native Dr. Thomas L. Zuber (1888-1956), located north of downtown [Figure 11]. The housing complexes are similar, featuring red brick, one-story, Ranch Style duplexes with hipped roofs,

with several interior layouts based on family size. On average, the Pecan Acres homes appear slightly larger. Circa 1965, the Starkville Housing Authority expanded Pecan Acres to the east, adding 18 residences, and created the Alfred Perkins Homes, consisting of 10 buildings just south of the Zuber Homes development.³⁸ Still in the Ranch Style these gable roof duplexes use more modern detailing than that found on the previously built public housing [Figure 12].

By the 1960s, Starkville's Needmore Community was selected for urban renewal and appears to be the city's largest area to be redeveloped by the Starkville Urban Renewal Program.³⁹ The current street layout of the Urban Renewal Subdivision was underway by 1970, and by 1974 the street layout and several homes had been completed. This layout followed FHA subdivision guidelines, included amenities like a public park, a community center, and is restricted to residential, single family homes. By c.1983, the subdivision appears to have been built out.⁴⁰ Like the public housing, the homes are all in the Ranch Style and clad in brick. However, unlike the public housing, the plans of these new homes in the Needmore Community all appear to be unique, albeit likely by the same designer. [Figures 13, 14]

Despite the expansive infill growth Starkville has experienced in the past several decades, the survey areas all appear to currently retain their integrity, with little new infill construction. A few exceptions appear to be on Owens Street, where several Habitat For Humanity houses were built c. 2017 (Inv. #165, #167, #168, #169, #170) [Figure 15]

Educational

While significantly fewer than residential buildings, the next most frequently encountered structures within the survey area are educational related. Schools such as the former Henderson High, Paul D. Armstrong Junior High School (Inv. #228, #229) [Figures 17,18], and elementary schools like Ward or Emerson (Inv. #230, #4) [Figures 19, 20], but also support buildings such as the Oktibbeha County School Bus Shop (Inv. #7) [Figure 21]. Paul D. Armstrong Junior High School appears to be one of the first public school facilities constructed after desegregation. The schools, all initially constructed in the mid-twentieth century, are similar in their construction, being masonry constructed and brick clad with flat roofs.

Religious

Perhaps some of the most culturally important buildings encountered are the churches documented as part of this survey: Antioch M.B. Church, First Church of Christ (Holiness) U.S.A., and the Second Baptist church (Inv. #1, #227, #10) [Figures 22, 23, 24]. While all three churches are clad in red comb-face brick, they each chose a distinct architectural style. Antioch M.B.,

³⁸ "Planning Of Low Rent Units Is Continued" *Clarion-Ledger* (Jackson, MS) 12 July 1962. Page 15.

³⁹ Dean, M.E. "Urban Renewal Group Sees Starkville Project" *The Winston County Journal* [Louisville, MS] 1 October, 1970. Page 8.

⁴⁰ historicaerials.com 1980 Aerial Photograph of Starkville, MS. accessed 1, January 2020.

constructed in 1961, chose a restrained modern design. The First Church of Christ, built in 1967, chose a variation of the Romanesque Style. The Second Baptist Church, the oldest of the three, constructed in 1956, is in the Colonial Revival Style, and features a metal hand atop the steeple pointing to the heavens.

Starkville's Colored Cemetery (NR 2014) (Inv. #2) [Figure 25] was initially associated with Baptist and Methodist African American congregations. Unlike the previous mentioned churches the cemetery does not appear to be actively used, but is maintained by the City of Starkville.

Institutional

Several institutional properties, both governmental and fraternal, were identified within the survey area. Governmental or quasi-governmental properties include the Felix Long Memorial Hospital, the Oktibbeha County Jail, J.L. King Sr. Memorial Park, George Evans Park, and the Needmore Community Center (Inv #226 , #8, #, 301 , #81, #39) [Figures 26, 27, 28]. The former county hospital, completed in 1950 is a complex of brick clad buildings surrounding the hospital building with a T-shaped footprint. The brick clad jail, completed c.1968, is still used by the county for detention. The community center, a metal building completed c.1974, is the newest of the three,. Municipal construction of community centers in previously underserved Black communities in Mississippi became more frequent in the 1970s.

The Rising Star Masonic Lodge (Inv. #9) [Figure 29] appears to be the largest wood frame building within the survey area. Constructed in the 1930s the two-story lodge building is typical for Masonic lodges of the era. The siting of the lodge, back from the road and among scattered single family homes speaks to the original informality of the areas development.

Commercial

One commercial district, on Jefferson Street between Dr. Douglas L. Conner Drive, and N. Lafayette Street was surveyed as part of this project. This area was historically a Black business district directly adjacent to the White business district on Main Street. This area served the medical needs of the community with Leonard's Drug Store,(Inv. #128) [Figure 30], and the office of Dr. Douglas L. Conner. Dr. Conner was initially located on the second floor of Fred Gandy's barbershop (Inv. #280), but would later move to 123 Washington (Inv. 6), a building that he purchased and used for the rest of his career.⁴¹ There were also many barber shops and beauty parlors located at various addresses along this commercial strip.⁴²

⁴¹ Various city directories between 1961 and 1978 identify the building's address as 121, 123, 125 126, 228 Washington Street, North.

⁴² Buildings that currently or historically housing tonsorial services Inv. #280,# 281, #282, #283, #284, #285 #286.

Survey Products and Documentation

- Survey Report (dated November 2021 - June 2022)
- 301 Survey forms each with a photograph and a site plan. (A set of Survey forms will be provided to both the City and MDAH)
- A map of the survey area with resources keyed to survey forms
- 'Consultant Inventory' Microsoft Access database, with 301 entries.

Recommendations for Further Research, Documentation, and Registration

Buildings surveyed that are eligible for individual listing on the National Register of Historic Places. These buildings retain a high level of historic integrity and have significance to African American history in Starkville and Oktibbeha County:

- Dr. Douglas L. Conner House. 104 W. Gillespie Street (Inv.# 3)
- Second Baptist Church. 314 Yeates Street (Inv.# 10)
- Emerson Elementary School. 1504 Louisville Street (Inv.# 4)

Areas surveyed that are eligible for historic district listing on the National Register of Historic Places. These districts retain a significant level of historic integrity and have significance to African American history in Starkville:

- Needmore Community
- Curtis Street
- Dr. Douglas L. Conner Drive, former N. Washington Street area.
- Zuber Homes
- Alfred Perkins Homes
- Pecan Acres Homes

Buildings or districts surveyed that are eligible for inclusion in existing National Register of Historic Places districts. These retain a significant level of historic integrity and have significance to African American history in Starkville. They are adjacent to existing historic districts which should be amended to tell a more complete history of Starkville:

- Vine Street
- Downtown Black business district on Dr. Douglas L. Conner Drive, Jefferson Street, and N. Lafayette Street.

The following areas were not part of this survey project. However, they all include historic resources that relate to Starkville's African American community.

- Expand beyond the city limits. The connection between Starkville's civil rights organizations, such as the NAACP and the Oktibbeha County Black Caucus, and local residences, churches, and commercial buildings outside city limits should be explored more fully.

Recommendations for Resource Preservation

Redevelopment can destroy a significant number of historic resources as evident in the lack of 19th century buildings associated with Starkville's African American lifeways. As the Starkville area continues to develop, special considerations should be given to historic resources. Rather than hindrances, the contributing resources should be looked upon as irreplaceable assets that contribute to the unique and special place that is Starkville, and its rich history. The following recommendations are intended to serve as a general guide to facilitate resource conservation.

- It is recommended that future rehabilitations of NRHP-listed or eligible properties be based on the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation. The National Park Service (NPS) has several publications in print and online as to best practices for restoring historic properties. The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for the Treatment of Historic Properties provide nationally recognized guidance on how best to care for and preserve historic places. Also available from the NPS are Preservation Briefs and Preservation Tech Notes. NPS Preservation Briefs provide guidance on preserving, rehabilitating, and restoring historic buildings. These publications help historic building owners recognize and resolve common problems prior to undertaking work. NPS Preservation Tech Notes provide practical information on traditional practices and innovative techniques for successfully maintaining and preserving historic and cultural resources.
- Consistent with the above suggestions, the architectural character of Starkville's resources would be greatly enhanced through the removal of applied synthetic finishes to the exterior envelope of structures. Inappropriate replacement windows could be replaced with historically appropriate window sashes. The same holds true for doors and other assorted items of trim.
- A threat to historic resources that should be addressed immediately is the risk of damage or destruction due to vacancies or abandonment, the latter commonly referred to as "Demolition by Neglect." Structures vacant for a prolonged time are at high risk for damage or vandalism. Some structures under demolition by neglect were observed within the survey areas. This can be partially addressed through the proper mothballing of unoccupied buildings. Several buildings in the survey area were noted as already having been mothballed, primarily by placing plywood—often artistically painted—over vulnerable doors and windows. It is recommended that National Park Service Preservation Brief 31: Mothballing Historic Buildings be followed as a guide for mothballing buildings within the survey area. Proper care for unoccupied buildings will do a great service towards lessening both the threat of fire and demolition by neglect.
- Another action that would have the potential to slow the erosion of historic resources would be the creation of a local historic district(s) by the City of Starkville. Existing

ordinances allow the City to create such districts. The Starkville Historic Preservation Commission (HPC) can advise the governing authorities as to the designation of local historic districts, landmarks, and landmark sites. The Starkville HPC can also assist in providing direction on how to preserve, promote and develop the historical resources within a local historic district. During the creation of a local district, neighborhood stakeholders should be consulted for input regarding historic resources that are important to the community. Additionally, these groups should be notified about the benefits of creating a local historic district. Promotional materials, such as pamphlets, web pages, and walking tours, would be helpful in educating the public about the unique and historic nature of Starkville and its historic African American resources. The properties recommended for National Register listing should also be considered for the creation of a local landmark or district designation.

- For property owners interested in restoring historic buildings, several statewide organizations headquartered in Jackson can provide guidance. The Mississippi Department of Archives and History - Historic Preservation Division (MDAH - HPD) serves as Mississippi's State Historic Preservation Office. The Mississippi Heritage Trust is Mississippi's statewide preservation nonprofit. These organizations can provide information on technical guidance as well as funding opportunities for restoration projects.
- The City should also consider the creation of a historic preservation revolving loan fund that could be offered to property owners wishing to restore their homes. Loans offered at low or no interest could benefit endangered properties and be used for rehabilitation of historic exteriors. Additional information on historic preservation revolving fund programs can be found on the website of the National Trust for Historic Preservation.⁴³
- Publicly owned properties that are determined to be historically or architecturally significant may be considered eligible for designation as Mississippi Landmarks. This designation is the highest form of recognition bestowed on properties by the State of Mississippi and offers the fullest protection available against changes that might alter a property's historic character. Designated structures are eligible for the Mississippi Landmark Grant Program, which provides funding for brick and mortar restoration projects of Mississippi Landmarks. MDAH oversees the Mississippi Landmark program and the Mississippi Landmark Grants Program.

⁴³ "Preservation Basics: Preservation Revolving Funds," *Preservation Leadership Forum*, (2022).
<https://forum.savingplaces.org/viewdocument/preservationbasics-preservation-re#:~:text=A%20preservation%20revolving%20fund%20is,reused%20for%20similar%20preservation%20activities.>

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Appendices

Appendix A: -- Work Program

Scope of Work

This project consists of intensive-level, comprehensive survey of approximately 295 African American resources (see list in Attachment B). The current list identifies individual resources and seven small neighborhoods. This list may be added to from research, but will not exceed 310 structures. Upon completion of the survey, the Consultant will complete a survey report, following the format specified in the attached Survey Standards (Attachment D). In addition, the consultant is expected to attend a public meeting with the City of Starkville (this meeting can be scheduled to coincide with fieldwork).

Survey materials will be submitted to MDAH, and be copied to the City of Starkville according to the following schedule:

The Consultant shall submit all research materials, printed survey forms and digital photographs on portable media for review by the Historic Preservation Division, MDAH by **May 2, 2022**.

The Consultant shall submit a first draft of the Survey Report for review by **June 13, 2022**.

The Consultant shall submit a final draft of the Survey Report for review by **July 18, 2022**.

Materials from each review will be returned by MAH for revision in a timely manner, and this project will not be considered complete until changes requested by MDAH have been made and the finished product has been received by both MDAH and the City of Starkville.

A. Survey Inclusion Criteria

1. All properties within the proposed survey areas (**Attachment B and C**) shall be recorded on a Historic Resources Inventory form.
2. Subsidiary buildings such as garages and storage sheds will not normally be recorded on individual Historic Resources Inventory forms, but instead on the form for the building to which they are subsidiary. However, an individually notable subsidiary building, such as a carriage house or barn, should be recorded individually.

3. A vacant lot or a site where a building no longer stands will not normally be recorded on a Historic Resources Inventory form, except when the building previously there was of importance in understanding the historical or architectural development of the community and when sufficient information (such as photos or Sanborn maps) exist to justify the preparation of an inventory form.

B. Survey Documentation

The survey shall consist of at least three phases: archival research, fieldwork, and compilation onto Historic Resources Inventory forms. Archival research will primarily take place at the local library, and should include Sanborn map research, whether undertaken online or in a local collection. Fieldwork will take place principally on foot and includes a digital photograph of each major structure on a property and field notes about the building including a site plan drawn on the scene. Compilation of the archival research and field notes and photos will result in a completed survey form for each major building within the survey boundary.

The survey shall be recorded on Historic Resources Inventory forms which will be provided by the HPD, or a computer-based equivalent approved by HPD. The forms shall be completed according to the instructions provided by HPD and to the standards adopted by HPD in its "Survey Standards" (**Attachment D**). **Original survey forms with attached photo shall be provided to MDAH as part of the final project materials and a second set provided to the City of Starkville.**

C. Digital Photography

1. At least one, clear, sharp digital image must be taken for the main façade of every surveyed property.
2. Digital images must be six megapixels or greater (2000x3000 pixel image at 300 dpi), and be in compliance with PS Photo Policy standards for National Register properties and National Historic Landmarks. This information can be found at the following line.
<http://www.nps.gov/nR/publications/bulletins/photopolicy/index.htm>
3. Digital photographs are expected to be high-quality--not blurry, washed-out, or grainy--showing the complete facade of the building or the most significant part of a landscape, structure, or other resource. Digital photographs that do not provide adequate representations of resources will be sent back to the consultant and must be re-shot before the survey will be approved by MDAH.

4. While one photo is required for each structure, additional photos of significant buildings may be necessary as well.
5. Significant outbuildings, such as carriage houses, kitchen dependencies, etc. should be photographed and surveyed on a separate survey form.
6. Copies of digital images for each surveyed property must be submitted on a CD or other acceptable forms of portable media such as flash drives.
 - Each image must be labeled with the address of the property, number followed by street.
 - Digital images may be in .JPEG or .TIFF formats.
 - Images must be organized in folders according to street name.
 - CD or portable media must be labeled with the Consultant's name, project name, and date (month/year) of photos. When multiple CDs are needed, discs should be numbered sequentially.

D. Printing Digital Photographs

All digital photographs are to be printed out on professional quality photo paper in 4x6 format at 300 dpi and attached to the HR form using archival glue (see Attachment C for full printing standards). Photographs stapled to the HI form will not be accepted by MDAH.

E. Maps

1. The location of all surveyed properties shall be indicated on large-scale maps, keyed to the survey sequence number. Copies of city engineering maps or the county property ownership maps are normally sufficient for this purpose.
2. Originals of all maps will be given to MDAH. A second original or a high-quality copy of each map will be made and deposited with the City of Starkville.

F. Survey Report:

A survey report shall be prepared discussing the project objectives, historical research, methodology, and findings. A copy of the report will be submitted in draft form for review by MDAH. Historic Preservation Division (HPD).

Appendix B – List of surveyed properties that are already listed on the National Register

Colored Cemetery

Listing Date: 02 June 2014

Address: 500 block University Drive

City: Starkville

Properties part of the Downtown Starkville Historic District

Oktoberfest County Jail (Contributing Resource #21)

Felix Long Memorial Hospital (Contributing Resource #10)

Listing Date 25 July 2012

City: Starkville

Appendix C: -- Resource Inventory

Survey Sequence #:	Street #	Street Name:
1	526	Gillespie Street, East
2		University Drive
3	104	Gillespie Street, West
4	1504	Louisville Street
5	327	Dr. Douglas L. Conner Drive
6	123	Dr. Douglas L. Conner Drive
7	220	Gillespie Street, West
8	100	Jefferson Street
9	311	Dr. Douglas L. Conner Drive
10	314	Yeates Street
11	102	Curtis Circle
12	104	Curtis Circle
13	106	Curtis Circle
14	107	Curtis Circle
15	108	Curtis Circle
16	109	Curtis Circle
17	111	Curtis Circle
18	114	Curtis Circle
19	116	Curtis Circle
20	117	Curtis Circle
21	119	Curtis Circle
22	122	Curtis Circle
23	123	Curtis Circle
24	125	Curtis Circle
25	129	Curtis Circle
26	200	Curtis Circle
27	202	Curtis Circle
28	203	Curtis Circle
29	205	Curtis Circle
30	207	Curtis Circle
31	604	Whitfield Street
32	531	Whitfield Street
33	602	Davis Place
34	604	Davis Place

35	518	Gillespie Street, East
36	520	Gillespie Street, East
37	602	Gillespie Street, East
38	604	Gillespie Street, East
39	610	Gillespie Street, East
40	398	Hancock Circle
41	400	Hancock Circle
42	401	Hancock Circle
43	402	Hancock Circle
44	403	Hancock Circle
45	404	Hancock Circle
46	406	Hancock Circle
47	407	Hancock Circle
48	408 A	Hancock Circle
49	408 B	Hancock Circle
50	408 C	Hancock Circle
51	408 D	Hancock Circle
52	408 E	Hancock Circle
53	408 F	Hancock Circle
54	409	Hancock Circle
55	410	Hancock Circle
56	411	Hancock Circle
57	412	Hancock Circle
58	414	Hancock Circle
59	415	Hancock Circle
60	416	Hancock Circle
61	603	Hancock Circle
62	500	Hancock Street
63	502	Hancock Street
64	504	Hancock Street
65	600	Hancock Street
66	601	Hancock Street
67	602	Hancock Street
68	604	Hancock Street
69	605	Hancock Street
70	607	Hancock Street
71		Hancock Street
72	615	Hancock Street
73	617	Hancock Street

74	502	Spring Street
75	503	Spring Street
76	504	Spring Street
77	505	Spring Street
78	506	Spring Street
79	507	Spring Street
80	509	Spring Street
81	511	Spring Street
82	529	Spring Street
83	700	Spring Street
84	704	Spring Street
85	601	Spruell Place
86	603	Spruell Place
87	605	Spruell Place
88	609	Spruell Place
89	611	Spruell Place
90	613	Spruell Place
91	615	Spruell Place
92	617	Spruell Place
93	619	Spruell Place
94	621	Spruell Place
95	623	Spruell Place
96	625	Spruell Place
97	300	Apple Street
98	302	Apple Street
99	304	Apple Street
100	306	Apple Street
101	307	Apple Street
102	308	Apple Street
103	309	Apple Street
104	311	Apple Street
105	311 1/2	Apple Street
106	312	Apple Street
107	313	Apple Street
108	314	Apple Street
109	316	Apple Street
110	317	Apple Street
111	318	Apple Street
112	319	Apple Street
113	320	Apple Street
114	321	Apple Street

115	322	Apple Street
116	102	Curry Street
117	103	Curry Street
118	104	Curry Street
119	107	Curry Street
120	109	Curry Street
121	570	Curry Street
122	572	Curry Street
123	574	Curry Street
124	576	Curry Street
125	577	Curry Street
126	578	Curry Street
127	579	Curry Street
128	580	Curry Street
129	586	Curry Street
130	593	Curry Street
131	303 A	Dr. Douglas L. Conner Drive
132	303 B	Dr. Douglas L. Conner Drive
133	305 A	Dr. Douglas L. Conner Drive
134	305 B	Dr. Douglas L. Conner Drive
135	305	Dr. Douglas L. Conner Drive
136	306-1	Dr. Douglas L. Conner Drive
137	306-2	Dr. Douglas L. Conner Drive
138	308	Dr. Douglas L. Conner Drive
139	310	Dr. Douglas L. Conner Drive
140	311	Dr. Douglas L. Conner Drive
141	313	Dr. Douglas L. Conner Drive
142	315	Dr. Douglas L. Conner Drive
143	317	Dr. Douglas L. Conner Drive
144	318	Dr. Douglas L. Conner Drive
145	319	Dr. Douglas L. Conner Drive
146	320	Dr. Douglas L. Conner Drive
147	323 1/2	Dr. Douglas L. Conner Drive
148	323 A	Dr. Douglas L. Conner

		Drive
149	323 B	Dr. Douglas L. Conner Drive
150	325	Dr. Douglas L. Conner Drive
151	212	Jackson Street, North
152	214	Jackson Street, North
153	215	Jackson Street, North
154	216	Jackson Street, North
155	217	Jackson Street, North
156	219	Jackson Street, North
157	221	Jackson Street, North
158	235	Jackson Street, North
159	303	Jackson Street, North
160	305	Jackson Street, North
161	307	Jackson Street, North
162	204	Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Drive.
163	206	Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Drive.
164	100	Owen Street
165	101	Owen Street
166	102	Owen Street
167	103	Owen Street
168	104	Owen Street
169	105	Owen Street
170	107	Owen Street
171	151-153	Pecan Acres Exd
172	152-154	Pecan Acres Exd
173	155-157	Pecan Acres Exd
174	156-158	Pecan Acres Exd
175	159	Pecan Acres Exd
176	160-162	Pecan Acres Exd
177	161-163	Pecan Acres Exd
178	164-166	Pecan Acres Exd
179	165-167	Pecan Acres Exd
180	168-170	Pecan Acres Exd
181	181-183	Pecan Acres Exd
182	182-184	Pecan Acres Exd
183	185	Pecan Acres Exd
184	186-188	Pecan Acres Exd
185	187-189	Pecan Acres Exd
186	190-192	Pecan Acres Exd

187	194-196	Pecan Acres Exd
188	197	Pecan Acres Exd
189	100-102	Pecan Acres, West
190	103-105	Pecan Acres, West
191	104-106	Pecan Acres, West
192	107-109	Pecan Acres, West
193	112-114	Pecan Acres, West
194	111-113	Pecan Acres, West
195	116-118	Pecan Acres, West
196	120-122	Pecan Acres, West
197	124-126	Pecan Acres, West
198	128-130	Pecan Acres, West
199	132-134	Pecan Acres, West
200	135-137	Pecan Acres, West
201	136-138	Pecan Acres, West
202	139-141	Pecan Acres, West
203	140-142	Pecan Acres, West
204	143-145	Pecan Acres, West
205	144-146	Pecan Acres, West
206	147-149	Pecan Acres, West
207	148-150	Pecan Acres, West
208	101	Wood Street, West
209	506	Vine Street
210	508	Vine Street
211	510	Vine Street
212	510 A	Vine Street
213	512	Vine Street
214	513	Vine Street
215	514	Vine Street
216	516	Vine Street
217	517	Vine Street
218	518	Vine Street
219	523	Vine Street
220	527	Vine Street
221	635	Vine Street
222	712	Vine Street
223	713	Vine Street
224	716	Vine Street
225	717	Vine Street
226	106	Felix Long Street
227	604	Gillespie Street, East

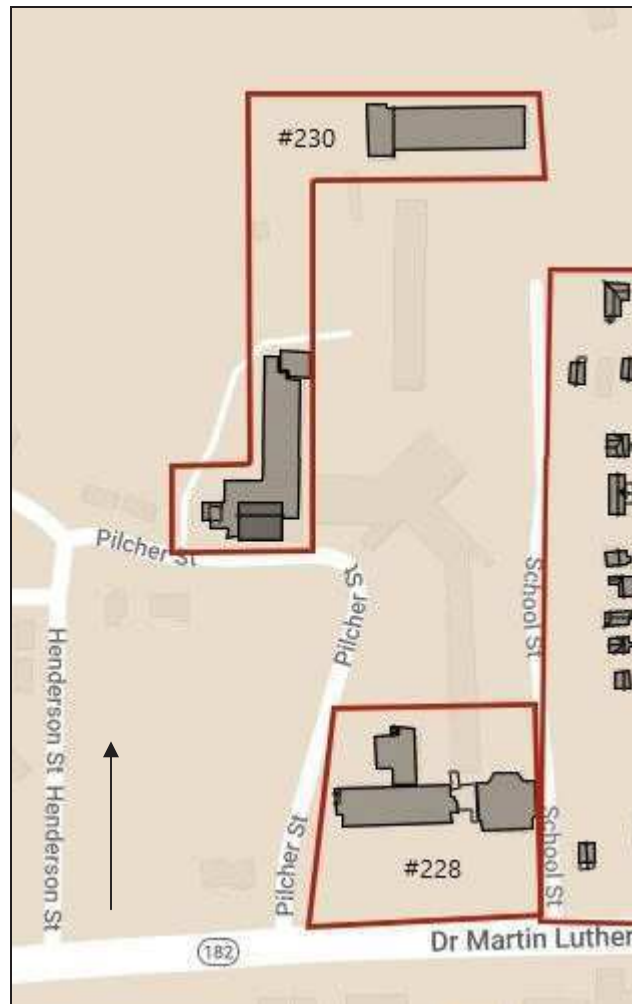
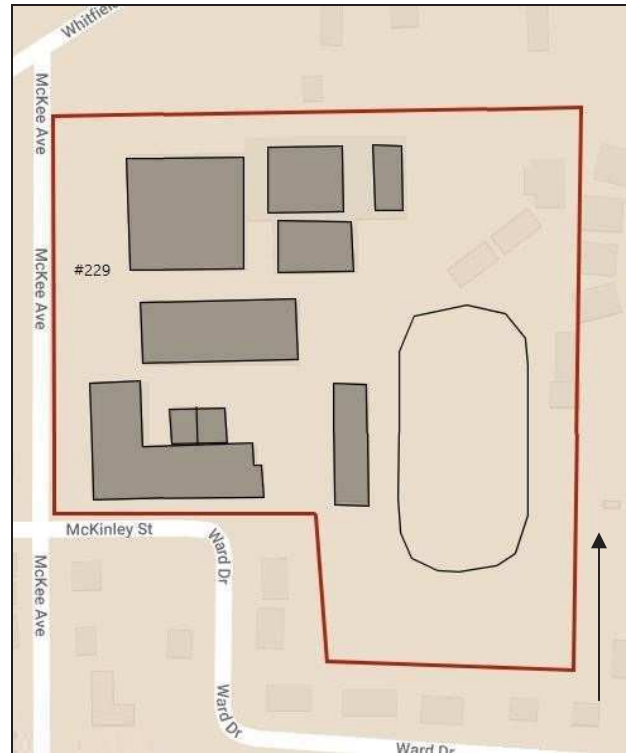
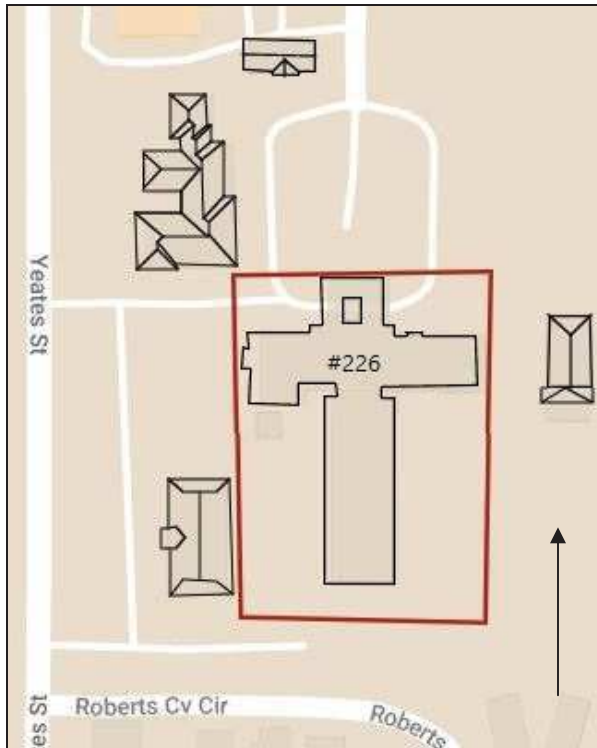
228	200	Highway 182, West
229	303	McKee Street
230	200	Pilcher Street
231	719	Vine Street
232	720	Vine Street
233	721	Vine Street
234	724	Vine Street
235	730 1/2	Vine Street
236	10	Canal Street
237	11	Canal Street
238	12	Canal Street
239	14	Canal Street
240	18	Canal Street
241	725	Jackson Street, South
242	801	Jackson Street, South
243	10	Nelson Street
244	12	Nelson Street
245	99	Nelson Street
246	101	Nelson Street
247	103	Nelson Street
248	107	Nelson Street
249	151	Nelson Street
250	100	Yellow Jacket Drive
251	106	Yellow Jacket Drive
252	123 1/2	Yellow Jacket Drive
253	126	Yellow Jacket Drive
254	130	Yellow Jacket Drive
255	134	Yellow Jacket Drive
256	150 A-B	Yellow Jacket Drive
257	102	Yellow Jacket Drive
258	152 A-B	Yellow Jacket Drive
259	100-102	Zuber Street
260	101-103	Zuber Street
261	104-106	Zuber Street
262	105-107	Zuber Street
263	108-110	Zuber Street
264	109-111	Zuber Street
265	112-114	Zuber Street

266	113-115	Zuber Street
267	116-118	Zuber Street
268	117-119	Zuber Street
269	120-122	Zuber Street
270	121-123	Zuber Street
271	124-126	Zuber Street
272	125-127	Zuber Street
273	128-130	Westside Drive
274	129-131	Zuber Street
275	132-134	Westside Drive
276	133-135	Zuber Street
277	136-138	Westside Drive
278	140-142	Westside Drive
279	113	Dr. Douglas L. Conner Drive
280	119	Dr. Douglas L. Conner Drive
281	121	Dr. Douglas L. Conner Drive
282	124 A-B	Dr. Douglas L. Conner Drive
283	103	Jefferson Street
284	133	Jefferson Street
285	203	Jefferson Street
286	201	Lafayette Street, North
287	203	Lafayette Street, North
288	151	Alfred Perkins Street
289	153-155	Alfred Perkins Street
290	154-156	Alfred Perkins Street
291	157-159	Alfred Perkins Street
292	158-160	Alfred Perkins Street
293	161-163	Alfred Perkins Street
294	165-167	Alfred Perkins Street
295	162	Alfred Perkins Street
296	164	Alfred Perkins Street
297	150-152	Long Street, North
301	400	Long Street, North
299		Pedestrian Bridge
300	191-193	Pecan Acres Exd
301	108-110	Pecan Acres, West

Appendix D: -- Survey Area Map with Survey Sequence Numbers

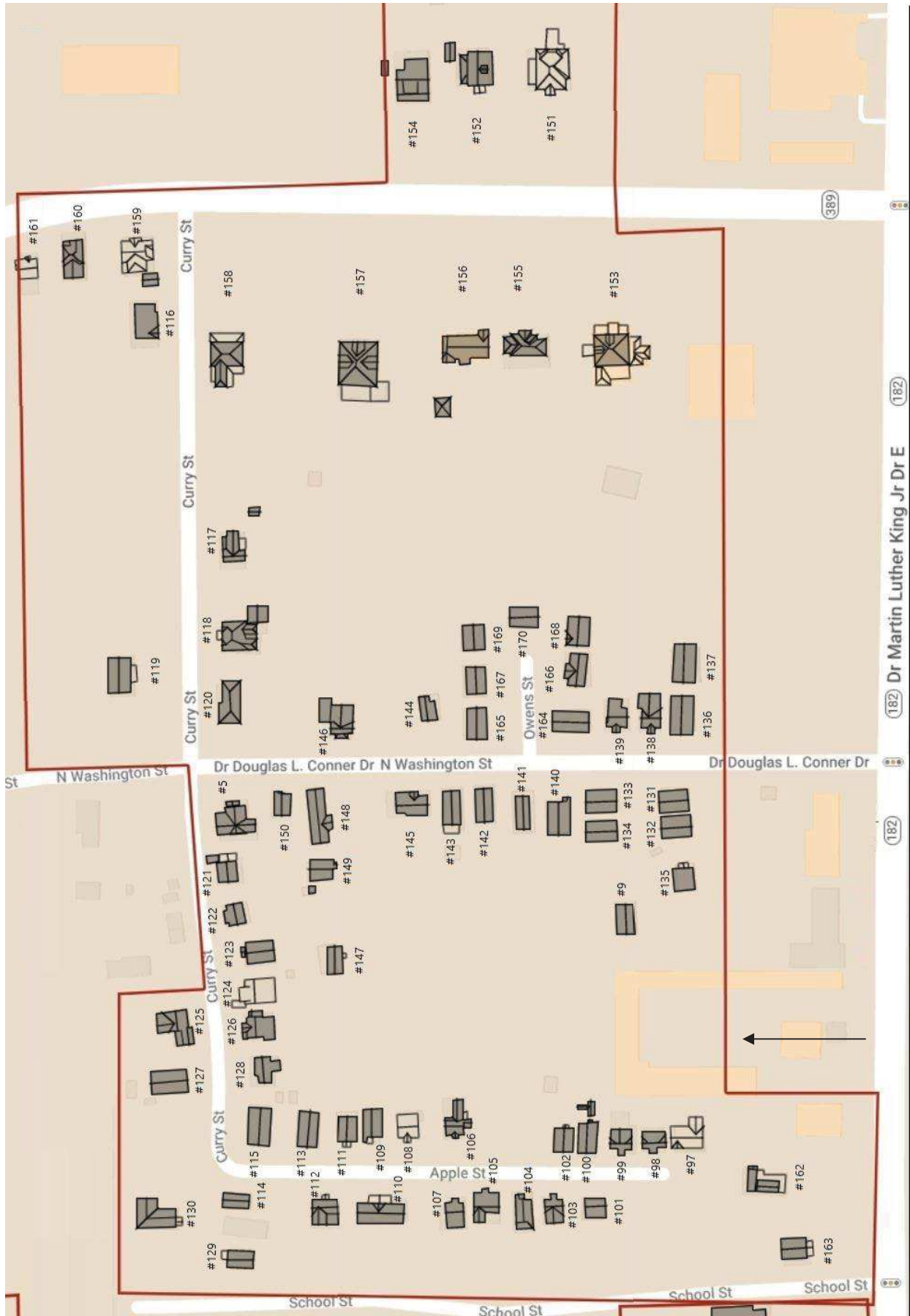


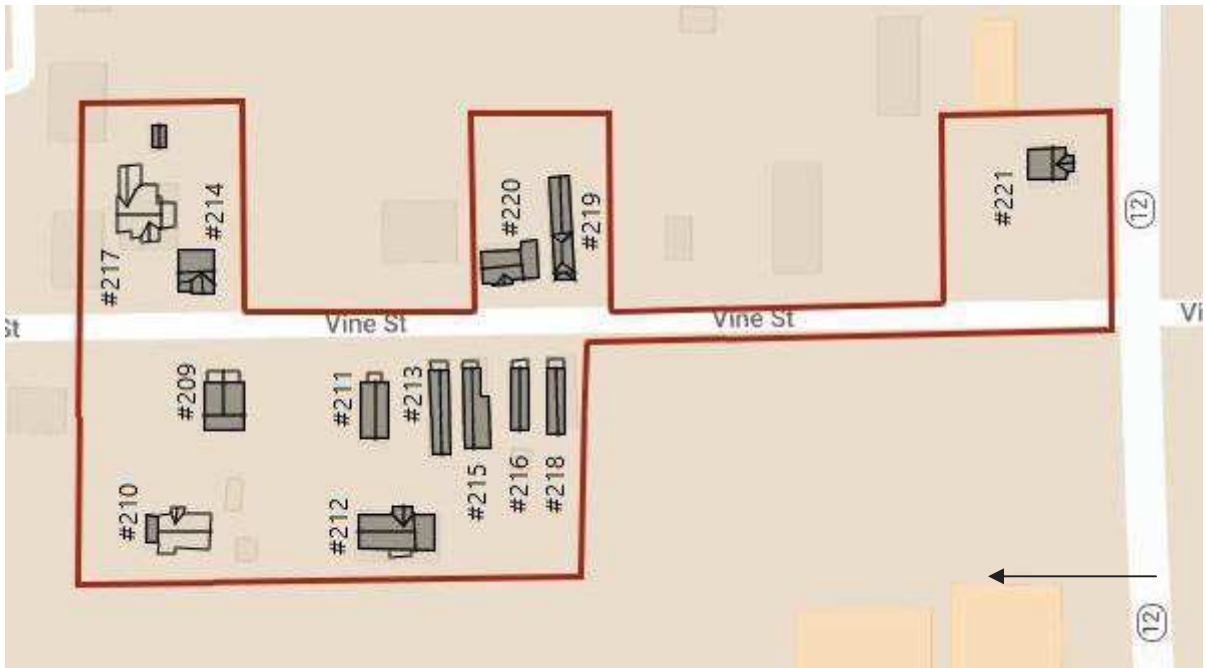














Appendix E: -- Photographs



Figure 1: 531 Whitfield Street. J Rosenberg, Feb. 4, 2022



Figure 2: 309 Apple Street. J Rosenberg, Feb. 4, 2022



Figure 3: 320 Dr. Douglas L. Conner Drive. J Rosenberg, Feb. 4, 2022

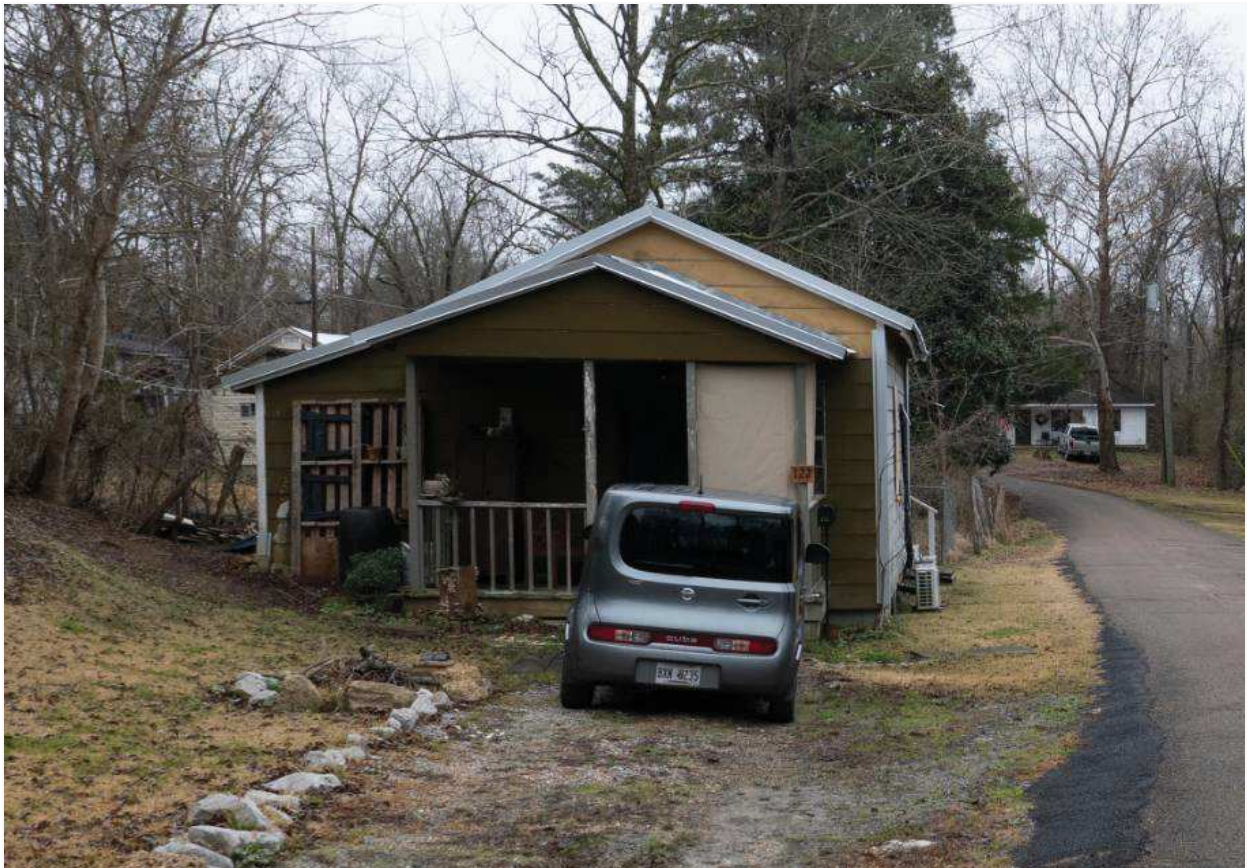


Figure 4: 122 Curtis Circle. J Rosenberg, Feb. 4, 2022



Figure 5: 514 (left) & 512 (right) Vine Street. J Rosenberg, Feb. 5, 2022



Figure 6: Dr. Douglas L. Conner House. 104 Gillespie Street, West. J Rosenberg, Feb. 5, 2022



Figure 7: 123 1/2 Yellow Jacket Drive. J Rosenberg, Feb. 4, 2022



Figure 8: 724 Vine Street. J Rosenberg, Feb. 4, 2022



Figure 9: 106 Curtis Circle. J Rosenberg, Feb. 4, 2022



Figure 10: Pecan Acres, East, looking north. J Rosenberg, Feb. 4, 2022



Figure 11: Intersection of Zuber Street & West Side Drive, looking southwest. J Rosenberg, Feb. 4, 2022



Figure 12: Pecan Acres, West, looking southwest. J Rosenberg, Feb. 4, 2022



Figure 13: 400 block Hancock Circle, looking southeast. J Rosenberg, Feb. 4, 2022



Figure 14: 500 block Hancock Street, looking north. J Rosenberg, Feb. 4, 2022



Figure 15: Owen Street, looking east. J Rosenberg, Feb. 4, 2022



Figure 16: Intersection of Owen Street & Dr. Douglas L. Conner Drive, looking south. J Rosenberg, Feb. 4, 2022



Figure 17: former Henderson High School. 200 block Highway 182, West. J Rosenberg, Feb. 4, 2022



Figure 18: former Starkville High School 303 McKee Street. J Rosenberg, Feb. 5, 2022



Figure 19: Ward Elementary School. 200 Pilcher Street. J Rosenberg, Feb. 5, 2022



Figure 20: Emerson Elementary School. 1504 Louisville Street. J Rosenberg, Feb. 6, 2022



Figure 21: Oktibbeha County School Bus Shop. 220 Gillespie Street, West. J Rosenberg, Feb. 4, 2022



Figure 22: Antioch M.B. Church. 526 Gillespie Street, East. J Rosenberg, Feb. 4, 2022



Figure 23: First Church of Christ. 604 Gillespie Street, East. J Rosenberg, Feb. 4, 2022



Figure 24: Second Baptist Church. 314 Yeates Street. J Rosenberg, Feb. 4, 2022



Figure 25: Colored Cemetery 500 block University Drive. J Rosenberg, Feb. 6,2022



Figure 26: Felix Long Memorial Hospital. 106 Felix Long Street. J Rosenberg, Feb. 4,2022



Figure 27: Oktibbeha County Jail. 100 Jefferson Street. J Rosenberg, Feb. 5, 2022



Figure 28: Needmore Community Center. 610 Gillespie Street East. J Rosenberg, Feb. 4, 2022



Figure 29: Rising Star Masonic Lodge #31. 311 Dr. Douglas L. Conner Drive. J Rosenberg, Feb. 4, 2022



Figure 30: Leonard's Drug Store. (121) and Dr. Conner Medical Office (123) Dr. Douglas L. Conner Drive. J Rosenberg, Feb. 6, 2022



Figure 31: 300 block Apple Street, looking northeast. J Rosenberg, Feb. 4, 2022



Figure 32: 100 block Curtis Circle, looking southwest. J Rosenberg, Feb. 4, 2022



Figure 33: 300 block Dr. Douglas L. Conner Drive, looking northwest. J Rosenberg, Feb. 4, 2022



Figure 34: 300 block Dr. Douglas L. Conner Drive, looking east. J Rosenberg, Feb. 4, 2022



Certified Local Government (CLG) Grant Manual and Application Forms

FFY 2023

The Certified Local Government Grant Program

Jointly administered by National Park Service (NPS) and the State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPOs), the Certified Local Government (CLG) Program is a local, state, and federal partnership that promotes historic preservation at the grassroots level. The CLG program seeks:

- 1) To develop and maintain local historic preservation programs that will influence local decisions critical to historic properties, and
- 2) To ensure the broadest possible participation of local governments in the national historic preservation program while maintaining preservation standards established by the Secretary of the Interior.

An incentive for participating in the CLG program is the annual availability of grant funds designated only for preservation projects in CLG communities. While administered by each SHPO, funding for CLG grants comes from the state's Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) grant allocation from the National Park Service – at least 10% of the state's HPF funding must be “passed-through” to CLG communities. The Mississippi Department of Archives and History (MDAH) serves as the SHPO for our state and administers the CLG Grant Program.

This grant manual should answer any questions applicants may have about CLG Grants, but please do not hesitate to contact CLG Grant Administrator, Lydia Charles, at 601.576.6903 or lcharles@mdah.ms.gov or CLG Coordinator, Meredith Massey, at 601.576.6538 or mmassey@mdah.ms.gov with any additional questions you may have.

Applicant Eligibility

Local Governments who have an established local historic preservation program, have applied for, and received, CLG status before the application deadline (February 24, 2023) may apply for CLG Grant funds. Community groups may partner with the Local Government on projects, even serving as the sole source of the local matching funds, however, the Local Governing body must support the application.

CLGs must also be in good standing to be eligible for grants. In order to be in good standing, a CLG must:

- 1) Submit the CLG Annual Report to MDAH for October 1, 2021 – September 30, 2022 due on **December 1, 2022**
- 2) Regularly submit minutes of Historic Preservation Commission meetings to MDAH as they are distributed to the Commission
- 3) Have had at least one member of the HPC attend an approved Historic Preservation training

See Appendix A for a current list of CLG Communities.

Amount of Available Funding

In recent years, MDAH has had \$65,000 - \$90,000 available for CLG Grants. We expect that the amount available for FY 2023 will be in that range again – likely around \$85,000.

MDAH does not have a set minimum or maximum grant amount set for CLG Grants; **however** we recommend that applicants keep grant requests between \$1,000 and \$10,000. CLG Grants typically cover up to 50% of project costs and require a *local match* of at least 50%. Because CLG Grants require a local match, the total project costs should range from \$2,000 to \$20,000.

The actual range and number of grant awards in a given year depends on the applications received. The suggested range noted above has meant that about 12–15 projects each year for the past several years have been funded. That means about 25% of our CLGs receive funding each year.

Types of Projects Eligible for Funding

Please consult your historic preservation commission, mayor, board of aldermen, and local interest groups (such as Main Street or historical society) for project suggestions and involve them in the project planning. Some of these are also potential sources for local matching funds. You should contact consultants, contractors, or other professionals as appropriate to get ideas on the cost of projects, so your estimated budgets will be realistic. See Appendix B for a listing of recent projects.

Types of projects which have received CLG Grant funds in the past:

Surveys*:

Survey projects identify and record information about properties and sites in a given area and must result in the completion of MDAH Historic Resources Inventory forms and a survey report. All survey activities must be conducted by individuals meeting appropriate professional qualifications.

National Register Nomination*:

National Register projects result in a completed nomination presented to the Mississippi Review Board for approval to be forwarded to the National Park Service. Typically, National Register projects are for District nominations rather than individual buildings. National Register nominations cannot be done without a Survey having been done previously unless the Survey and National Register Nomination are done as a joint project.

**Communities may combine a Survey and National Register District nomination for a given area into a single project.*

Rehabilitation / Stabilization of Historic Resource:

Projects related to rehabilitation and restoration work on **National Register-listed properties**. Work on a National Register eligible project *may* be considered if the project includes the nomination. All work to the property carried out during the grant period must be reviewed by MDAH and meet the Secretary of Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation Projects. Only structures owned by the public or a non-profit are eligible.

Types of Projects (continued)

Professional Assessment:

CLG Grants can be used to hire a professional to evaluate a **National Register-listed historic resource** and produce a report of their findings. Reports for National Register eligible properties may also be considered if the project includes a written nomination. These projects result in feasibility studies, structural assessments, historic structure reports, preservation master plans, and/or architectural drawings – all of which should help a community know what rehabilitation work should be done on the structure.

Publications / Marketing:

This category is for any publication or marketing project for a CLG's historic resources. Examples include publications such as Design Guidelines or walking tour brochures. **Unfortunately, the National Park Service has discontinued its support for signage as an allowable expense.**

Education and Training:

These projects instruct the public and community officials in different aspects of historic preservation in the CLG. Also included in this category are "projects" that involve Historic Preservation Commission members attending a non-MDAH preservation related conference, workshop, or training during the grant period.

Other:

Most projects should fit into one of the categories listed above, but some eligible project ideas might not be so easily classified. Applicants who think their project fits in the "other" category are encouraged to discuss their project with MDAH staff early in their planning to ensure that the project is eligible for CLG Funding.

The Application Process

Projects that receive CLG Grants must result in a completed, tangible product and/or measurable result, and adhere to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards. The application process established by MDAH is set up so that staff continually checks to make sure that these two basic requirements are met.

The first part of the application process is the *Intent to Apply for CLG Funds (ItA)*. This is a way for CLG Communities to submit potential grant project ideas to MDAH staff who will comment on the strength and viability of each project idea. The *ItA* is **not** an application for grant funds. The comments and suggestions made by MDAH on the *ItAs* should be taken into consideration when completing the final application. *ItAs* are sent to CLGs in August and are due to MDAH on **November 7, 2022**.

Only Communities who submit an *ItA* for a CLG Grant in a fiscal year can submit a *CLG Grant Application*. *ItAs* may be submitted as a hard copy or electronic copy (as long as the scan is legible). Grant applications are due **February 24, 2023**. These applications are reviewed and presented to the

Board of Trustees, which decides on the final grant awards in April. Grant applications require original signatures, so only hard copies will be accepted.

MDAH has established fixed dates that effect CLG Grants and/or different types of CLG Grant Projects. When planning your project, you **must** take these dates into consideration as they **cannot** be changed.

Important Dates

Application Period

Fall 2022	Announcement of CLG Grant availability, Grant Forms, and Grant Manual sent to CLG Coordinators
November 7, 2022	Intent to Apply for CLG Funds (ItAs) due to MDAH by 5 pm
December 1, 2022	Annual Reports due to MDAH by 5pm
December 2022	MDAH will return comments on ItAs
February 24, 2023	CLG Grant Applications due to MDAH by 5 pm
Mid-April 2023	Board of Trustees awards CLG Grant, notification is sent to applicants

Grant Period*

Early May 2023	Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) sent to each grantee. PROJECTS CANNOT BEGIN UNTIL THE MOA HAS BEEN SIGNED BY THE CHIEF ELECTED OFFICIAL OF THE CLG & THE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER.
September 29, 2023	Deadline for contracts to be in place (for projects with consultants or design professionals.) Failure to have a signed contract in place by this date may result in the termination of the grant.
October 27, 2023	First Project Progress Report Due
January 26, 2024	Second Project Progress Report Due
April 26, 2024	Third Project Progress Report Due
August 1, 2024	Project Completion Deadline; Final Project Completion Report Due
August 31, 2024	Deadline for submitting all project materials and Final Financial Reporting Documents
September	Reimbursements made to grantees**

*Note: These dates apply to **all** grant projects. Some projects may have additional due dates, such as when draft copies of materials are due for MDAH review, which will be outlined at the start of the Grant period by the CLG Grant Administrator.

**Note: Communities who complete their projects, including submission of all the required final reports and documentation, before August might receive their reimbursement before September.

Frequently Asked Questions

Can we submit more than one application in a given year?

Generally, MDAH does not accept or fund multiple projects in a community in a grant year. We recommend that communities apply for assistance for their priority project, and save other projects for future years. Also consider how a smaller project might be incorporated into a larger project. One example would be a National Register nomination and rehabilitation done as one larger project. MDAH staff can help you determine if it makes sense to combine project ideas for your community.

Are there parts of the application process that might take more time than expected?

YES! Getting approval and signatures from your governing body could take some time. Work with them early in the process. Likewise, getting the local match support could take more time than expected. Again, start early working with local officials and local community groups who might financially support the project.

Say we get a CLG Grant – what can we expect during the grant period?

There will be periods of time when the Project Coordinator will be dealing with a lot of paperwork – especially at the beginning of the project:

First is the *Memorandum of Agreement* (MOA), which is sent soon after the award letters. The MOA is the contract that outlines the scope of work for the project, how much funding is involved, details the regulations and responsibilities of both parties and essentially finalizes the partnership between State and Local governments. The chief elected official and the Project Coordinator must both read the MOA and make sure they understand it. If you have questions, please call and to discuss them.

All Contracts with third parties must be in place by the end of September. This includes consultants or design professionals. If there is a RFP or bidding process required by the City or County, this may take several weeks or months.

In October, January, and April, the Project Coordinator is required to submit Progress Reports to MDAH. While these forms are short, they are very important. These provide at least three opportunities for you to let MDAH know what is going on, if there is a problem or issue that we may be able to help you with. These forms will be included in a grant packet sent to the Project Coordinator with the signed MOA.

Like the start of the project, the paperwork at the end of the project will take some time as well. Each project must submit a Project Completion Report and Final Financial Documentation. These forms are also in the grant packet.

Do we have to do a Request for Proposals (RFPs) before selecting a consultant?

MDAH does require that RFPs be distributed for survey projects. For all other projects, MDAH only requires a RFP **if your local government does**. The RFP should be done either before submitting the application or very early in the grant period. MDAH can provide an RFP template that contains information specific to CLG Grants.

Even if you do not have to go through the RFP process, we HIGHLY recommend that you get quotes from multiple sources when planning your project!

When we receive our signed MOA, can we start our project?

That depends on the project. Some projects will require additional paperwork before work can begin:

Projects with Consultants will require contracts – often three-party contracts between MDAH, the CLG, and the Consultant. The CLG Grant Administrator will assist in drafting this contract. If a project does not require a three-party contract, MDAH should still review the contract between the CLG and Consultant, and receive a copy for the grant file.

Rehabilitation projects will require a Cultural Resources Assessment (CRA). Since the CLG grant funding originates with the Federal Government, all projects that involve any kind of alterations to historic buildings are subject to review and compliance. It is important that you initiate this process **before you start any work**, because failure to do so could result in the termination of your grant.

What else do we need to know or remember about CLG Grants?

First, **CLG Grants are reimbursement grants**. This means that the grantee must have available funds “up front” to meet expenses and complete the project. MDAH cannot distribute funds to a CLG until receiving the final close out materials for the project. Reimbursements are done in one lump sum at the end of the project. In most cases, CLGs receive their reimbursement no more than one month after submitting their final paperwork. For most grantees, this means they receive their award in September.

Second, work to be funded must be performed within the grant period. The grant period begins when both the grantee and MDAH have signed the MOA and **ends August 1, 2024**. Although you will devote time and possibly some resources to planning your project prior to submitting your application, you cannot be reimbursed for costs incurred before the MOA is signed.

Third, grant recipients are responsible for notifying federal legislators that they received a grant. Copies of these notification letters are to be provided to MDAH. We also recommend that you send them a copy of any product produced.

Finally, and most importantly, **keep in contact with the CLG Grant Administrator**. If you see a problem or delay, let MDAH know as soon as possible. You do not have to wait for a progress report to ask questions or get help.

What happens if we cannot finish our project?

If you communicate with MDAH early and often enough, we will work with you to determine what can be done to complete the project, completely or in part. Projects that have not made significant progress by Progress Report III in April will be terminated.

What happens if we spend less than the project budget proposes or cannot provide enough local match?

This is why it is important to make sure that your budgeted costs are realistic during the application phase. CLGs will be reimbursed their grant award or 50% of their final project costs – whichever is less. Any unspent grant funds will be redirected towards other CLGs grants.

Instructions for Completing the Intent to Apply for CLG Funds

Certified Local Government:

Name of the city, town or county.

CLG Coordinator:

Contact information for the CLG Coordinator for the community.

Type of Project:

Check the appropriate box for your project type.

Brief Project Description:

Provide a Brief Project Description. For projects that affect more than one structure, are publication projects, or will be educational workshops, please provide number estimates (e.g. 130 structures in Survey area; 1500 copies; etc.). *Please note that any Survey or National Register project **must** attach a map showing the proposed boundary.*

Estimated Project Cost, Grant Share and Local Match:

Provide amounts for each. The Grant Share **cannot** equal more than 50% of the project cost. For the Local Match, indicate how much will be a Cash Match and how much will be In-Kind and indicate the sources of each. Please check your math. Cash + In-Kind = Local Match. Local Match + Grant Share = Project Cost.

You may submit as many project ideas as you have—each on a separate form.

Please type or fill out the form electronically. Electronic versions of the form are available by contacting Lydia Charles by phone, 601.576.6903, or email, lcharles@mdah.ms.gov

Intent to Apply forms (ItAs) must be RECEIVED by 5 p.m., November 7, 2022.

Mail to: Lydia Charles
CLG Grant Administrator
P.O. Box 571
Jackson, MS 39205-0571

Deliver to: Lydia Charles
CLG Grant Administrator
100 S. State Street
Jackson, MS 39201

Email to lcharles@mdah.ms.gov

**CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENT GRANT
INTENT TO APPLY FOR CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENT FUNDS
Must be RECEIVED by 5 pm November 7, 2022**

Please Type / Fill out Electronically

Certified Local Government

CLG Coordinator

Name

Title

Address

Email

Telephone

Type of Project:

- ☐ Survey ☐ National Register Nomination ☐ Joint Survey / NR Nomination
- ☐ Rehabilitation / Stabilization of Historic Resource
- ☐ Professional assessment (ex. Historic Structure Report, Preservation Plan)
- ☐ Publications / Marketing (Design Guidelines, tour booklets, brochures, etc.)
- ☐ Education & Training ☐ Other

Brief Project Description: *Survey and National Register projects **MUST** attach a proposed boundary map.*

Estimated Project Cost

MDAH recommends that you contact the appropriate professionals for your project to help ensure that your estimated cost is realistic.

Grant Share

Cannot be more than 50% of the Total Project Cost

Local Match

Cash

Source(s)

In-Kind

Source(s)

Total Local Match

Must be at least 50% of the Total Project Cost.

Instructions for Completing the Application

CLG Community Name: Name of the city, town or county.

I. Summary

Project Title: Examples - *Survey of Hernando; Como City Hall Roof Rehabilitation, etc.*

Brief Project Description: No more than three (3) sentences that provide a short summary of the project, including the end result. A more detailed project description is required later in the application. Example: *Project will involve writing and designing a walking tour brochure for the Our Town Historic District as well as the initial printing run of 2,000 copies for distribution.*

Type of Project: Check the appropriate category for the proposed project.

Budget Summary: Provide the dollar amounts from the Project Cost, Grant Amount Requested and the Total Local Match. The % lines are for MDAH use only.

II. Local Government Information

Provide the *County* name and *U.S. Congressional District* where indicated.

Provide the name, title (if applicable) and contact information for the *Chief Elected Official* and *CLG Coordinator*.

Project Coordinator: The project coordinator is responsible for oversight of the project. This can (and usually is) the CLG Coordinator, but anyone involved in the project able to handle the required paperwork can fill this position. They are the primary contact for MDAH (and any consultants) regarding the project and responsible for submitting all reports and supporting documentation to MDAH.

III. Project Scope of Work

Use this section of your application to explain what will be done, why, how, and when. Consider the following questions when writing your Scope of Work:

What local historic preservation need(s) does the proposed project address? Why is the proposed project a priority? How does the proposed project remedy the identified preservation needs?

What activities will be necessary tasks to complete the proposed project? Who will be responsible for doing what?

What product(s) will be derived from the project? Will the product(s) be in draft or final adopted form by the end of the project? How will the product(s) be used by the local government?

How will the proposed project benefit the community? How will the public be involved in the project? How will any product(s) produced be made available to the public?

You should also be sure to address any specific questions or concerns made by MDAH during the *ItA* phase of the application process.

IV. Consultant

Check the appropriate box. If you have already selected a consultant, please provide the contact information for them and attach their written quote / bid to the application. **The grant applicant should make no commitments to project professionals prior to receiving notice of a grant award.** Additional information on contracting with consultants will be supplied to grant recipients.

V. Matching Share

Matching funds is the CLG's contributing share of the project cost. The CLG grant for Federal Fiscal Year 2023 is a 50:50 ratio – that is **up to** 50% of the total eligible costs up to the amount of the grant award can be funded by the CLG grant and **at least** a 50% local match is required.

Identify the source of funds and donations that will be used as the matching share of the project costs.

Indicate the donor, source, kind, amount, and status for each source of funds. Volunteer time must be treated as matching share only. For allowable volunteer rates for match, contact the CLG Grant Administrator.

What is "local match"? What counts? Where does it come from?

We use "local match" as the term for any project funds that are **not** from the CLG Grant. The local match can be CASH from any non-Federal source and IN-KIND.

Cash Sources include Local Government, Non-Federal Grants (State, Foundations, etc.), Local Community group funds (Main Street, Historical Society, Civic Club, etc.), and Private Donations.

In-Kind Sources include Volunteer labor, time/services of city staff, and donated materials.

VI. PROJECT BUDGET

DEVELOPING YOUR BUDGET

All costs for your project must conform to Federal guidelines. Detailed information is provided in Office of Management and Budget Circulars A-87 and A-122 and in the National Park Service, Historic Preservation Fund Grants Manual, 1997. These are summarized in the following discussion.

There will be a period of time when the CLG will have to cover the cost of the grant. That time is the period between submission of final products and Request for Reimbursement and the CLG's receipt of a reimbursement check from the State. Be sure that your elected officials, city/county financial officer, and/or partnering organizations all understand this.

BUDGET EXPLANATION:

All costs should be tracked and documented during the project and submitted with the final financial documentation.

The grant **cannot** be more than fifty percent (50%) of the total cost for the project.

You cannot include any planning or preparation costs that fall outside of the grant period.

Make sure that each cost in your budget represents an expense that is needed to support the proposed grant activity.

Costs of professional and consultant services rendered are allowed. A subcontract with consultant outlining responsibilities, standards, products and fees will be required. Consultants are reimbursed for all time spent on the project.

Volunteer personnel may contribute time to the grant project. If a volunteer is performing tasks within his/her normal trade or profession, eligible costs include the volunteer's normal rate of pay up to established maximums. If the volunteer is performing tasks outside of his/her normal trade or profession, eligible costs may include only Federal minimum wage. Volunteer labor counts towards the Local In-Kind match only. In the budget table, show the estimated number of volunteer hours X rate of pay value.

The salary of regular employees of the city or county who spend all or part of their time working on the grant project may be charged to the applicant match portion only. These are considered in-kind match. In Budget Table, show estimated (hours x hourly rate) for each employee and total salary cost. On budget page show as follows, Planning Director, hourly salary rate \$30.00 x 40 hrs.

The mileage of trips taken in performing grant activities costs may be charged to the grant budget. Mileage costs do not include costs of mileage from place of residence of project personnel to the project site (except consultants who live in one community and travel to job site in another community).

COMPLETING THE BUDGET PAGE

Use the information on allowable and unallowable expenses as well as the product lists for each activity as guides in identifying costs related to doing a particular activity. Remember some costs can be split between the grant and applicant match. Other costs can only be charged as applicant match. Try to put all costs that will entail cash payments in your grant request and all costs that can be

covered by donated services, equipment, room rental etc. in the Applicant In-Kind Match column to lessen local cash outlays.

The most important figure on the Budget Page and the one that cannot be changed once your grant is awarded is the amount of the CLG grant.

VII. SIGNATURES

The Chief Elected Official and the Project Coordinator should read the eight statements, sign and date the application.

VIII. ATTACHMENTS

Attach the appropriate attachments for the proposed grant project. Please note that Survey, National Register and Rehabilitation projects have attachments which are **required**. A list of *recommended* attachments for all types of projects is also included.

CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENT GRANT APPLICATION
Federal Fiscal Year 2023
Application and attachments must be RECEIVED by 5 pm February 24, 2023.

CLG Community Name

I. PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Title:

Brief Project Description:

Type of project: (Check appropriate category. See the instructions for category descriptions)

☐ Joint Survey / National Register Nomination

☐ Survey Only

☐ National Register Nomination Only

☐ Rehabilitation

☐ Professional assessment

☐ Publications / Marketing

☐ Education and Training

☐ Other

Budget Summary:

Total Project Cost:

Grant Amount Requested:

% of Project Cost

Total Local Match:

% of Project Cost

II. LOCAL GOVERNMENT INFORMATION

County U.S. Congressional District

Chief Elected Official:

Name:

Title:

Address:

Telephone (office):

Email Address:

CLG Coordinator: Same as Chief Elected Official

Name:

Title:

Address:

Telephone: Alt. Phone:

Email Address:

Project Coordinator: Same as CLG Coordinator

Name:

Title / Organization:

Address:

Telephone: Alt. Phone:

Email Address:

III. PROJECT SCOPE OF WORK

Clearly describe the proposed project. Refer to the grant manual for a sense of the questions you should address in this section. Be sure to also address any specific concerns, comments, or questions raised during the ItA phase of the application process.

IV. CONSULTANT/PROFESSIONAL

Project does not require a consultant/professional

Project requires a consultant/professional and:

___ Consultant/professional not yet selected

___ Consultant/professional already selected

Name:

Company / Organization:

Address:

Telephone:

Email Address:

If consultant/professional is already selected, include contract with the application.

V. MATCHING SHARE

Donor: Who or what is providing the matching funds - City, Foundation, Civic Group, etc.

Source: (Cash Match only) General operating funds, HPC budget, Grant, contributions, etc.

Kind: For non-cash contributions: labor (city staff or volunteer), donated materials/services, etc.

Amount: Dollar value of the contribution

Status: (Cash Match only) Indicate whether the match is firm/known or pending a decision

Cash Contributions

Donor:

Source:

Amount:

Status:

Donor:

Source:

Amount:

Status:

In-Kind Contributions

Donor:

Kind:

Amount:

Donor:

Kind:

Amount:

Donor:

Kind:

Amount:

VI. **PROJECT BUDGET**

<i>Cost Items (staff, consultant, supplies/materials, printing, etc.)</i>	<i>CLG Grant Share</i>	<i>Local Match</i>		<i>Row Totals</i>
		<i>Cash</i>	<i>In-Kind</i>	
<i>Subtotals</i>		Cash	In-Kind	
<i>Totals</i>	<i>Grant*</i>	<i>Local Match**</i>		<i>Project Cost</i>

**** Must not exceed 50% of Project Cost***

*****Cash + In-Kind must equal a minimum of 50% of Project Cost***

Please check your math

VII. SIGNATURES

The applicant indicates by their signature that they have read, understand, and agree that:

1. This is a request for consideration for a grant and does not constitute a commitment for funding from the Certified Local Government Grant Program, administered by the Department of Archives and History.
2. The applicant recognizes that this grant is administered as a **reimbursement** grant which shall not exceed 50% of the expended total cost of the project. If a grant is received, all cost obligations for work are to be paid by the applicant, who will then receive reimbursement based on prior agreement and approval by MDAH.
3. The applicant further understands that reimbursement will not be issued until all close-out material has been received by MDAH.
4. No work covered in this application is to begin until the applicant has been notified in writing that funds have been awarded and has accepted in writing the terms and conditions of the grant. The terms and conditions will be outlined in the Memorandum of Agreement sent to each grantee. Projects that require additional paperwork, such as Contracts and Cultural Resources Assessments must have these executed / approved by MDAH prior to work beginning on the project.
5. Adequate resources will be available for the completion of the proposed project.
6. The project, if funded, will be carried out in accordance with the guidelines set forth by the National Park Service Historic Preservation Fund as administered by Historic Preservation Division, Department of Archives and History.
7. Project Coordinator will be responsible for submitting required progress reports and final project documentation to MDAH and ensuring that the project will be completed within the allotted time.
8. The applicant will cooperate with the staff of the Department of Archives and History in meeting all the above requirements.

Chief Elected Official

Date

Project Coordinator

Date

VIII. ATTACHMENTS

Required Attachments (for certain types of projects)

Survey and/or National Register Projects: You are **REQUIRED** to attach a map marking the boundary of the Survey and/or proposed National Register District.

Rehabilitation of Historic Structures: You are **REQUIRED** to attach photos of the property in its current condition. At least one of the photos should be of front façade of the building. You should also include close up shots of problem areas to be addressed by the proposed project.

Recommended Attachments:

Written bids, proposals or quotes for professional services related to the project (consultants, contractors, printing services, graphic designers, etc.).

If local government requires a Request for Proposals (RFP) to be done before selecting a consultant, attach the RFP to the application.

Any Historic Structures Report or Preservation Plan done on the structure to be rehabilitated — at least the portion of the report or plan outlining the recommended work to be done.

Any preliminary design already being considered for marketing projects (brochures, etc.) are helpful, but not required.

If updating, redesigning or rewriting materials (such as Design Guidelines or Local Ordinance), include a copy of the previous version.

Application and attachments must be RECEIVED by 5 p.m., February 24, 2023.

Only original completed and signed applications will be considered.

Do NOT email or fax.

**Mail to: Lydia Charles
CLG Grant Administrator
P.O. Box 571
Jackson, MS 39205-0571**

**Deliver to: Lydia Charles
CLG Grant Administrator
100 S. State Street
Jackson, MS 39201**

Contact Lydia Charles by phone, 601.576.6903, or email, lcharles@mdah.ms.gov with any questions you have about CLG Grants.

Appendix A: List of Mississippi CLG Communities (as of August 2022)

Mississippi currently has fifty-five CLG Communities. These are communities that have received CLG Status through the National Park Service. Inclusion on this list does not automatically mean that the community is in good standing.

Aberdeen
Baldwyn
Bay St. Louis
Biloxi
Brandon
Canton
Carrollton
Carthage
Claiborne County
Clarksdale
Cleveland
Clinton
Columbia
Columbus
Como
Corinth
Durant
Gautier
Greenville

Greenwood
Hattiesburg
Hazlehurst
Hernando
Holly Springs
Indianola
Jackson
Kosciusko
Laurel
Leland
Lexington
Louisville
McComb
Meridian
Mound Bayou
Mount Olive
Natchez
New Albany
Ocean Springs

Oxford
Pascagoula
Philadelphia
Port Gibson
Quitman
Raymond
Senatobia
Sharkey County
Starkville
Tunica
Tupelo
Vicksburg
Water Valley
West
West Point
Woodville
Yazoo City

Appendix B: Most recent CLG Grant Projects (award for FFY 2022)

Aberdeen: Survey Phase/NR of Aberdeen's Northside/Baptist Ville Neighborhood

Project Cost: \$15,205

Grant Award: \$9,555

Canton: Phase II of History Downtown Survey

Project Cost: \$9,450

Grant Award: \$4,725

Claiborne County: Publication – U.S. Colored Troops brochure

Project Cost: \$5,200

Grant Award: \$1,600

Natchez: Rehabilitation – Streetcar Wait Station

Project Cost: \$4,000

Grant Award: \$2,000

Natchez: Rehabilitation – Memorial Park Fountain

Project Cost: \$4,000

Grant Award: \$2,000

New Albany: Survey Northside and Downtown Neighborhoods

Project Cost: \$15,000

Grant Award: \$8,875

Ocean Springs: Rehabilitation – L&O Depot

Project Cost: \$20,000

Grant Award: \$10,000

Quitman: Rehabilitation – McNair Gavin House

Project Cost: \$30,000

Grant Award: \$15,000

Raymond: Publication – Raymond, Then & Now

Project Cost: \$2,600

Grant Award: \$1,300

Starkville: Publication – African American Historic Resources

Project Cost: \$10,000

Grant Award: \$5,000

Tupelo: Rehabilitation – Spain House, Interiors

Project Cost: \$20,000

Grant Award: \$10,000

Woodville: Rehabilitaiton – Polk's Meat Market

Project Cost: \$24,820

Grant Award: \$12,410