

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name Marks Downtown Historic District

other names/site number _____

Name of Multiple Property Listing N/A

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

2. Location

street & number Main, Chestnut, Peach, Maple, Poplar, Walnut, Third, First, and Lamar/Pecan Streets

not for publication

city or town Marks

vicinity

state Mississippi

county Quitman

zip code 38646


3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this x nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property x meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance: ___ national ___ statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria: X A ___ B ___ C ___ D



3-6-24

Signature of certifying official/Title: Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer: Katie Blount

Date

Mississippi Department of Archives and History

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting official

Date

Title

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

___ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

County, Mississippi

Name of Property

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
63	18	buildings
		site
2	2	structure
2	1	object
67	21	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling
- DOMESTIC/Hotel
- COMMERCE/TRADE/Financial Institution
- COMMERCE/TRADE/Specialty Store
- AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTANCE/Storage
- GOVERNMENT/Courthouse
- EDUCATIONAL/Library

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling
- VACANT/NOT IN USE
- COMMERCE/TRADE/Financial Institution
- COMMERCE/TRADE/Specialty Store
- VACANT
- GOVERNMENT/Courthouse
- EDUCATIONAL/Library

- TRANSPORTATION/Railway Station
- FUNERARY/Funeral Home

- COMMERCE/TRADE/Specialty Store
- FUNERARY/Funeral Home

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- EARLY 20th C. REVIVALS/ Neo-Colonial Revival/Colonial Revival/Tudor Revival
- EARLY 20th C. Commercial Style, Modern Commercial Style
- MODERN MOVEMENT/Art Moderne/Modernistic

Marks Downtown Historic District

Quitman County, Mississippi

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Materials:

Principal exterior materials of the property: Brick, Concrete, Wood, Brick, Stone, Stucco, Metal, Glass

Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph (Briefly describe the current, general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Marks Downtown Historic District (hereafter "District") is located in the town of Marks, which is situated in the center of Quitman County in the northern part of the Yazoo-Mississippi Delta region in northwest Mississippi. The district is a cohesive collection of early to mid-20th-century commercial, agricultural, transportation, and governmental buildings comprising the central business district in Marks, which is the county seat of Quitman County, Mississippi. The district is approximately 1 square mile and includes 88 buildings and structures in an area roughly bounded to the east by Peach Street, on the north by Chestnut Street, on the south by Humphreys Avenue, Walnut Street, Maple Street, and Main Street, and on the west by Third Street. There are 67 contributing resources and 21 non-contributing resources within the district. The Marks Downtown Historic District is a collection of largely intact buildings that illustrate the history of the development of the downtown area.

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable.)

Narrative Description

The city is bisected by the old Yazoo-Delta Railroad. Nicknamed "The Yellow Dog," the railroad was eventually absorbed by the Illinois Central Railroad in 1946, and is now owned by the Canadian Northern Railroad. Marks is serviced by Amtrak's City of New Orleans Passenger Train, which runs from New Orleans, Louisiana to Chicago, Illinois. Automobile access to and from the town is provided by State Highway 6/ US Highway 278, which connects Marks to Clarksdale in the west and Batesville in the east. State Highway 3 is the north-south highway connecting Marks to Tutwiler to the south and to Sledge to the north. These two highways intersect in Marks, just north of the District. The Coldwater River, which is a tributary of the Tallahatchie and Yazoo Rivers, forms the eastern boundary of the City of Marks. Marks serves as the county seat of government for Quitman County. The county is bordered by Tunica County to the north and northwest, Coahoma County to the west, Tallahatchie County to the south, and Panola County to the east. Both Panola and Tunica Counties determine Quitman County's northern border.

The Marks Downtown District consists of a concentration of locally significant buildings and structures, which are mostly attached and detached commercial, residential, industrial, transportation, and agricultural buildings that encompass interrelated activities during the years 1910-1975. The buildings are in good to poor condition and display a variety of roof types and materials, including brick, stone, weatherboard, cast concrete, metal, and synthetic siding. These are designed in a variety of local and national architectural styles ranging from Colonial Revival to Commercial Modern.

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The district consists of higher-density, mixed-use buildings that accommodate retail, offices, and upper-floor uses. A tight network of streets allows this district to be a highly walkable area. Commercial buildings are set very close to the street, defining the public realm and allowing for visible activity along the streetscape.

Like all of the Yazoo-Mississippi Delta, which is an alluvial flood plain, the town's topography is mostly flat. The District's blocks are laid out in a varying grid pattern, and the terrain in the District is level. The primary arterial street in the District is East and West Main Street, which extends across the Canadian National (Illinois Central) railroad tracks, which run north and south, bisecting the district. The southern center of the district contains abandoned agricultural buildings used to store and process cotton east of the railroad tracks. The western side contains various small businesses.

The District's government buildings include the Quitman County Courthouse (#6a, Photograph 2), Marks City Hall (#61, Photograph 1), and the United States Post Office (#68, Photograph 3). Commercial buildings include the Savoy Hotel (#63a, Photograph 9), the Big 3 Lumber Company, Quitman County Economic & Tourism Board (#3a, Photograph 10), and The Delta Burial Corporation (#15, Photograph 16).

Boundaries were selected to encompass the single area of land containing a significant concentration of buildings, sites, structures, and objects making up the district. Though the vast majority of resources in the Marks Downtown Historic District are commercial, government, or industrial/agricultural, a few residential buildings were selected because their location dictated they should stay within the district boundary. Resource #60A., as well as its garage #60B, is included in the district even though it is a residential building. It was decided these resources should stay in the district as this property faces the Courthouse and cutting it out would make the district boundary lines awkward, especially because it is directly across from the Courthouse's south side, which is the façade. Keeping #60A in the district will allow the building to benefit from NR status if it were to become a public property. Leaving in #60A and B allows the nomination to include #43, a contributing resource, the public library. #53 an apartment complex included in the district. It was decided to leave this building in the district as it is one of the only known examples of an early 20th-century wood frame apartment worker housing in Marks and does not fit in with the residential houses. Building number #53's proximity to the back of the commercial buildings facing Poplar Street gives the impression and feeling that it belongs in the setting of those commercial buildings.

Integrity

The Integrity of the Marks Downtown Historic District as a whole is intact. Although many of the buildings have been altered, the majority of these changes occurred within the district's Period of Significance 1907-1975. The District is significant in the area of Commerce and retains enough integrity for the public to recognize that the area was once a vibrant 20th-century Delta town supported by a strong commercial area that continued to evolve architecturally through the 1970s. The Marks Downtown District is also eligible on the local level for Government and Ethnic Heritage: Black/Social History for its collection of extant government buildings, many of which were the sites of civil rights activity. The majority of the buildings retain good integrity. Most of the building's original designs can still be observed from the street. Materials have stood the test of time mainly due to quality workmanship. Some integrity of association is lacking as many of these commercial buildings are now empty. Despite the vacancy of some buildings, the setting is intact and still conveys the feeling of a small Delta town's vibrant commercial district. While there are some vacant lots in the Marks Downtown Historic District, there is still a cohesive early 20th-century downtown with supporting agricultural and government buildings. Furthermore, Sanborn maps from 1925 reveal that during that decade,

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Marks had many vacant lots as it was still developing. Marks still retains a sense of place as a small to medium-sized Mississippi Delta town and the center of local government.

Inventory

In the following inventory, buildings in the historic district are listed as contributing if they were built within the period of significance, retain integrity, and add to the historic sense of time and place of the district. Some properties with storefronts that appear to have altered during the 1960s and 1970s (within the period of significance) but well after their original construction date still retain their original form and massing and can still be identified as early 20th-century commercial buildings are still considered contributing. Noncontributing buildings were built within the last 50 years or are historic buildings that have been altered outside the period of significance to the degree that has destroyed their historic integrity. The buildings in the following inventory are listed alphabetically by street name and numbered in ascending order.

Alley

1. Potato Warehouse 1, ca 1926. Contributing

Gable-fronted wood frame building clad in horizontal corrugated metal siding. Overhanging wood eaves under the metal roof are exposed. The south-facing facade features a single bay wood diagonal bead board and baton door set into a wood door frame accessed by a single wooden railroad tie above a concrete stoop. The west elevation has two small 4 light windows spaced evenly apart that are barely visible due to a full-length shed five-bay carport supported by a metal post. East elevation has two small 4-light windows evenly spaced apart in the center of the elevation.

2. Storage or Warehouse 2, ca 1925. Contributing

Gable-fronted wood frame building clad in horizontal corrugated metal siding. Overhanging wood eaves under the metal roof are exposed. The south-facing facade features a single wooden vent with wooden fixed louvers above a single bay wood board and baton door set into a wood door frame accessed by four simple new wooden steps. The east and west elevations have four small windows spaced evenly apart.

Cherry Street

3a. 300 Cherry Street, ca 1915. Contributing Quitman County Economic & Tourism Board, formerly Big Three Lumber Company

Rectangular, one-story, masonry commercial building with a flat built-up roof. Three-quarter length, flat, metal, cantilevered overhang porch. Two replacement single-light display windows and two off-

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center, single-light wood doors, all surrounded by beveled wood siding. Flat parapet wall with coping. The decorative brick wall on the right end of the facade. Storefront replaced c. 2010.

3b. Cotton Gin Engine, ca 1920

Contributing (Object)

Cast iron steam-powered engine made by Continental Gin Company Atlanta, Georgia. Most likely moved from its original location, also located in this district, Self Gin (Inventory #67c).

4. 304 Cherry Street, ca 2000. Noncontributing

Rectangular, one-story, gable fronted frame with board & batten commercial building with gable metal roof, incised facade under overhanging roof. Paired, double-hung, vinyl 6/6 windows with decorative shutters, and center, single-light glass door with rectangular transom and centered vent fan in parapet wall.

5. 405 Cherry Street, ca 1930. Contributing

Rectangular, one-story, frame with cast stone industrial railroad building with asphalt shingle, side gable roof, and parapet ends. Incised porch under the overhanging roof. Multiple windows with cast concrete sills and working wood shutters. The Center porch has a shed roof and wood pole supports, two off-set entrances with single and double leaf slab replacement doors.

Chestnut Street

**6a. 200 Chestnut Street, 1911
Quitman County Courthouse**

Contributing

**Neoclassical Revival
Chamberlin and Assoc., Architects.**

Two-story with left side one-story wing, nine bays, frame with brick veneer, Neoclassical Revival courthouse, roof is built-up flat with a shallow dome, stone balustrade on the parapet, stone cornice with dentelated frieze and belt course above top floor, inset blocks between 1st and 2nd floors, two interior other, stuccoed chimneys. Windows are 2/2 double-hung wood sash on the ground floor and 1/1 on the 2nd floor. The 2nd story porch is projecting and supported by eight Doric stone columns. The center entry has two glass and wood doors and a single-light rectangular transom. The 2nd floor has a wrought iron balconette railing above the door.

The 1911 Neoclassical style Quitman County Courthouse (119-MKS-0001.1-ML) was designed by Architect Walter W. Chamberlin's office of Birmingham, Alabama. The building features monumental Tuscan octastyle porticoes on both its north and south facades, a full entablature with medallion cornice which encircles the building and is surmounted by a parapet and is crowned low central dome on its roof. The building retains excellent integrity and is the best example of Neoclassical style in the County. The Courthouse was designated a Mississippi Landmark in 1990.

6b. 81. ca. 2010 Quitman County Courthouse Annex

Noncontributing

Rectangular frame with brick veneer, one-story government building with stand-up seam metal gable roof. Windows are 1/1 single-light, sliding metal, surrounded by wood paneling and separated by

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concrete piers. The end entry had a single-light with a metal surround door and full, single-light sidelight—rectangular metal attic vent in gable end.

- 6c. Quitman County Veterans Memorial, ca. 1990 Noncontributing (Object)**
Three stone slabs honoring veterans of all the wars in which Quitman County veterans served.
- 6d. Artillery Piece and Carriage, ca. 1917-1945 Contributing (Object)**
Canon de 155 Grande Puissance Filloux (GPF) modèle 1917. This French-designed artillery piece was used widely in the First and Second World Wars. It was manufactured in both France and the United States and used by both armies.

First Street

- 7.a 335 First Street, ca. 1950. Contributing**
Rectangular, one-story, metal Quonset hut with concrete façade with metal roof. Stepped parapet wall with concrete coping and wood vent. Off-center, overhead metal vehicular entry, and ghosted window and metal door on façade end.
- 7.b 335 First Street, ca. 1950. Contributing**
Rectangular plan, one-story addition on left elevation, frame with metal siding, two, double-leaf metal doors and asphalt flat roof, visibly deteriorated, unknown date.
- 8. 341 First Street, ca 2000. Noncontributing**
Rectangular, one-story, frame cottage with brick veneer, with metal roof. One bay facade on end, with single-light, metal frame door.
- 9. 345 First Street, ca. 1945. Contributing**
Bentwood Chateau Restaurant
Rectangular, one-story, frame with brick veneer commercial building with flat built up roof. Metal overhang awning supported by metal poles. Center metal and single-light entry, paired stationary windows with wood frames. Parapet with tile coping, and historic metal signage.
- 10. 401 First Street, ca 1924. Contributing**
Rectangular, one-story, masonry commercial building with flat built-up roof. Bay at end has two pairs of inset single-light, wood frame bays topped with metal awnings. Three bricked and one boarded bays to the right. Facade has two boarded windows and boarded canted entry with open brickwork on corners. Stepped parapet with coping.
- 11. 421 First Street, ca. 1915. Noncontributing**

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Rectangular plan, one-story, shotgun cottage with masonry and asphalt shingle gable roof. Two bays, with stationary display windows and single light metal frame end door. Masonry parapet wall with tile coping on façade. Two rectangular metal vents on parapet walls. Projecting hip roof porch supported by brick piers added c. 1980.

12. 431 First Street, ca. 1915. Contributing

Rectangular plan, one-story, stucco over frame commercial building with rolled asphalt roof, stucco is painted in stone pattern on facade and rolled asphalt roof. Two bays with stationary display metal frame windows and off-center wood door. A ca. 1955 projecting, asphalt shingle hip roof porch supported by wood piers.

13. 443 First Street, ca. 1915. Contributing

Rectangular plan, one-story, masonry and rolled asphalt roof commercial building. Two boarded windows and center boarded door. Right side addition is frame with brick veneer, rolled asphalt flat roof, boarded off-set door and two boarded windows, ca. 1970.

14. 475 First Street, ca unknown Noncontributing

Rectangular plan, one-story, frame building is badly deteriorated.

15. 491 First Street, ca. 1975. Contributing Delta Burial Corporation

Rectangular plan, one-story frame with brick veneer commercial building, gable front asphalt shingle roof with rectangular, flat roof addition on left elevation, c. 1975. Windows are stained glass, 2/2 double hung with fanlight transoms. The office door is off-center glass with a metal frame and a metal overhead vehicular door on the end. The chapel addition on the left elevation has a brick parapet wall, flat roof, and single-light wood door. Historic African-American business that began in 1924.

Locust Street

16. 213 Locust Street, ca. 1980. Noncontributing

Rectangular, frame with brick veneer, one-story commercial building with asphalt shingle side-gable roof, 1980. Façade has six bays with multi-light metal casement windows with decorative shutters, separated by off-center entries with multi-light wood doors. Two, single-bay added porches supported by unpainted wood posts, exterior end masonry chimney.

17. 301 Locust Street, ca. 1915. Contributing

Rectangular, frame with Masonite, one-story jerkin head Bungalow w/asphalt shingle hip roof. Two c. 1970 replacement windows are multi-light, 6/6 double-hung vinyl, and center entry is 6-panel wood door topped with gable roof portico supported by wood brackets.

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18. 315 Locust Street, ca. 1965. The Archeological Conservancy Contributing

Rectangular, frame with brick, one-story Modernist style commercial building with rolled asphalt flat roof. Incised porches on both ends of facade. Off-center picture window is single-light stationary and end entries with slab wood doors.

19. 317 Locust Street, ca 1985. Noncontributing

Rectangular, frame with brick veneer, one-story, Contemporary commercial building, with rolled asphalt flat roof. Porch is cantilevered with asphalt shingle hip roof. The windows are multi-light, 6/6 double-hung wood, center entry is two-light, two-panel wood door with multi-light side-lights. Cantilevered hipped full porch roof is asphalt shingled.

**20. 340 Locust Street, ca. 1945. Contributing
Former Quitman County Democrat**

Rectangular, one-story frame with brick veneer, two storefront commercial building, with rolled asphalt flat roof. Left storefront has triple windows with stationary lights in wood, end entry is replacement nine-light, two-panel, wood door. Right storefront has four-light, fixed light with wood frame, end entry is six-light, one-panel door. Left storefront has applied wood on parapet wall, concrete coping on across entire parapet wall, both storefronts have add-on metal awnings.

East Main Street

**21. 101 E. Main Street, ca 1915. Contributing
(Old) Passenger Depot, (Tio Pepe's) Gran Taco**

Irregular plan, one-story, frame with weatherboard former railway station with asphalt shingle hip roof. Incised under roof overhang are 1/1 double hung wood frame windows. End door is slab, off-center main entry has a single-light wood door with multi-light sidelights. Side addition on right elevation has shed roof.

22. 129 E. Main Street, ca 1915. Noncontributing

Rectangular plan, two-story, masonry commercial building with rolled asphalt flat roof. Boarded window on L, two part single light display window with metal surround on right side, center entry has nine-light/three-panel wood door with surround matching porch piers and ghosted transom. Facade parapet wall is asphalt shingle. Add-on Mansard roof porch has 2-story asphalt shingle hip roof, with engaged brick piers and posts on cast concrete piers, c. 2000.

**23. 200 E. Main Street. ca. 1920. Contributing
Masonic Lodge (The Village), Former: Citizens Bank and Trust Company**

Rectangular plan, two-story, frame with brick veneer commercial building with rolled asphalt flat roof. Full length, one story metal shed roof porch supported by metal poles added ca 1950. Left storefront has single-light metal windows with recessed entry with single-light wood door and wood bulkheads

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and rectangular single-light transom, center 1-light wood door. Right storefront has single-light metal windows with recessed entry with single-light wood door and wood bulkheads and rectangular, boarded transoms. Center entry to second floor has single-light wood door, arched transom, and arched lintel surround with three keystones radiating from top. Two second floor windows have been reopened after being bricked, center window is still bricked. Parapet wall has rectangular metal vent openings, lodge hall symbol in center of stepped parapet wall topped with cast concrete.

24. 201 E. Main Street, ca. 1910. Contributing
Quitman County Arts Council

Rectangular plan, two-story, frame with brick veneer commercial building with rolled asphalt flat roof. A ca. 1950 full length, one-story, metal shed roof porch is supported by overhead metal poles. The single-light windows are separated by cast iron poles and ghosted single-light transoms top them. The off-center, double leaf entry has two single-light glass doors. The second floor windows have been replaced with louvered metal vents. Parapet wall has recessed rectangular attic vent openings with arched metal vents. The cornice has a dentilated frieze.

25. 216 E. Main Street, ca. 1915. Contributing
(Old) Nobles Drug Store

Rectangular plan, two-story, masonry commercial building with rolled asphalt flat roof. Full length, one-story, metal shed roof porch is supported by metal poles. The recessed storefront windows are single-light metal with seven-part transom comprised of six-light stationary windows. The off-center double leaf entry has two, single-light and wood doors. The second entry on the right end has an arched opening and a recessed two-light, four-panel wood door. The second floor windows are boarded. Parapet wall has recessed rectangular attic vents with a dentilated frieze and round metal vents. The cornice is topped with ceramic tile.

26. 220 E. Main Street, ca. 1915 Noncontributing
Mississippi State University Extension (Formerly: Lipson's)

Rectangular plan, one-story, masonry commercial building with rolled asphalt flat roof. A c. 2000 full-length, one-story, metal shed roof porch is supported by metal poles. The parapet wall is covered with vinyl siding, date unknown. The fixed, full-length, multi-light windows are vinyl and the end entry has a c. 2000 6-panel wood door with half sidelights. The parapet wall is covered with vinyl siding and the cornice is topped with ceramic tile.

27. 225 E. Main Street, ca. 1915. Contributing

Rectangular plan, one-story, masonry commercial building with rolled asphalt flat roof. A ca. 1960 full length, one-story, metal awning shed roof serves as a porch. The fixed, single-light windows are metal and the center entry is double leaf with single-light glass and metal doors and single-light rectangular transom. The parapet wall is covered with vinyl siding at unknown time.

28. 227 E. Main Street, ca. 1925. Contributing

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Rectangular plan, one-story, frame with brick veneer commercial building with rolled asphalt flat roof. A ca. 1950, one-story, shed roof metal awning serves as a porch. The fixed, single-light windows are metal. The end entries on either side of facade have single-light glass and metal doors with single-light rectangular transoms over all. The parapet wall is covered with metal corrugated siding c. 1970.

**29. 228 E. Main Street, ca. 1915. Contributing
(Old) Nat Katz Store**

Rectangular plan, one-story, masonry and exposed sprayed aggregate veneer commercial building w/rolled asphalt flat roof. A c. late 1960s one-story, shed roof metal awning supported by overhead poles serves as a porch. The fixed, single-light windows are metal and the recessed center entry has a single-light glass and metal door.

**30. 231 E. Main Street, ca. 1925. Contributing
Marks Cleaners**

Rectangular plan, one-story, masonry commercial building w/rolled asphalt flat roof, 1925. A c. 1950, one-story shed roof metal awning serves as a porch. The fixed, single-light windows are wood, and the recessed center entry is a single-light glass and metal door. There are brick bulkheads, and the parapet wall has two recessed rectangles with a square attic vent and is punctuated by an engaged center pier.

31. 236 E. Main Street, ca. 1925. Contributing

Rectangular plan, one-story, masonry commercial building w/rolled asphalt flat roof. Canvas awning serves as roof. The fixed, single-light windows are wood, and the recessed center entry is a single-light glass and metal door.

**32. 239 E. Main Street, ca. 1930, 1970. Contributing
Neo-Colonial, Citizens Bank and Trust**

Architect: Earl Hart Miller

This building originally appears to have been a circa 1930s example of stripped classicism. Rectangular plan, one-story frame with brick veneer bank building w/rolled asphalt flat roof. The incised porch has brick ionic columns connected by arches and a matching brick sidewalk. Fixed, multi-light windows are vinyl, and the center double-leaf entry has paired wood doors, a semicircular fanlight window, and multi-light sidelights. A side addition is attached on the west elevation, has a brick veneer, arched multi-light French doors, and an arched entry with a recessed glass and wood door. A metal pent roof overhang the façade, and the roof is flat-rolled asphalt. A landscaped courtyard is located on the east side.

**33. 240 E. Main Street, ca 1915. Contributing
PIZZA PRO**

Rectangular plan, one-story, masonry and Masonite commercial building with rolled asphalt flat roof. Metal awning supported by overhead poles serves as porch. The fixed, single-light windows are metal and the recessed center double-leaf entry has single-light glass and metal doors and full single light

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sidelights. All bays are topped with rectangular, single-light transoms. Parapet wall has aluminum siding.

34. 244 E. Main Street, ca. 1915. Contributing

Rectangular plan, one-story, stuccoed brick commercial building with rolled asphalt flat roof. A ca. 1950s metal awning serves as porch. The fixed, single-light windows are metal and the recessed center entry has a six-panel wood door and full, single-light sidelights. All bays are topped with rectangular single-light transoms. Parapet wall has round metal vents.

**35. 250 E. Main Street, ca. 1915. Contributing
The Pocket Pleaser (Formerly: Pang Jong Sam's Store and Bakery)**

Rectangular plan, one-story, frame with brick veneer commercial building with rolled asphalt flat roof. A ca. 1950s metal awning serves as porch. The fixed, single-light windows are metal and the center entry has a single light glass and metal frame door and one, single-light sidelight. All bays are topped with rectangular single light transoms. Parapet wall has rectangular metal vents in two recessed rectangular areas and concrete coping on parapet wall.

36. 251 E. Main Street, ca. 1925. Noncontributing

Rectangular plan, one-story, masonry Colonial Revival style commercial building with rolled asphalt flat roof. The new ca. 2000 porch has two-story, hip roof with stone tiles also found on the parapet wall and is supported by cast iron decorative poles. The 9/9 double-hung wood windows have decorative shutters and the center entry has a wood door and wood filled sidelights.

37. 255 E. Main Street, ca. 1915. Contributing

Rectangular plan, one-story, masonry with Carrera glass commercial building with rolled asphalt flat roof. Metal awning supported by overhead poles serves as porch. The fixed, single-light windows are metal and the recessed center, double-leaf entry has single-light glass and metal doors. All bays are topped with rectangular single-light transoms. Parapet wall has aluminum siding. Facade changes are c. 1955 and historically intact.

38. 257 E, Main Street, ca. 1915. Contributing

Rectangular plan, one-story, frame with masonry commercial building with rolled asphalt flat roof. A ca. 1950s metal awning supported by overhead poles serves as porch. The fixed, single-light windows are metal and the center, double-leaf entry has single-light glass and metal doors, all bays are topped with c. 1960 rectangular, single-light transoms. Parapet wall has two recessed rectangular areas with empty rectangle openings.

39a. 268 "A" E. Main Street, ca. 1915. Contributing

Rectangular plan, one-story, frame with brick veneer commercial building with rolled asphalt flat roof. The ca. 1950s metal awning supported by overhead poles serves as porch. The fixed, single-light

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windows are metal and the off-center entry has single-light glass and metal door with full, single-light sidelights. Parapet wall has corrugated metal replacement siding. All renovations are from the 1950s.

39b. 268 "B" E. Main Street, ca 1915. Contributing

Rectangular plan, one-story, masonry commercial building with rolled asphalt flat roof. A metal awning supported by overhead poles serves as porch. The fixed, single-light windows are wood and the center, double-leaf entry has single-light glass and wood doors. Parapet wall has two rectangular recessed areas.

40. 275 E. Main Street, ca. 1925. Noncontributing

Irregular plan, one-story, masonry with stucco, government building with rolled asphalt flat roof, renovated c. 2000. The ca. 2000 fixed, multi-light windows are vinyl and there are two recessed entries with multi-light and wood doors. There is a single multi-light with wood canted door on open end of building. Parapet wall has dentilated frieze.

41. 286 E. Main Street, ca. 1920. Contributing

Rectangular plan, one-story, masonry commercial building with rolled asphalt flat roof. The fixed, single-light display windows are wood and the center entry has a single-light wood door and two-part sidelights. All have rectangular single-light transoms. The stepped parapet wall has inlaid cast stone blocks arranged in pairs.

42. 291 E. Main Street, ca 1929. Contributing

Rectangular plan, one-story, frame with brick veneer gas station with flat roof. Canopy has asphalt shingle hip roof, and supported by metal poles. The fixed, single-light paired windows are wood with rectangular paired transoms. The off-center entry has a single-light wood door, a center entry has a slab wood door, and the vehicular door at end is metal roll-up. Commercial bays on one side of building.

**43. 315 E. Main Street, ca. 1973. Contributing
Marks-Quitman County Library**

Rectangular plan, one-story, frame with brick veneer building with side-gable, stand-up seam metal roof. Porch is stand-up seam metal shed roof extending off main roof, and supported by wood poles. Along the façade, the fixed, single-light, paired windows are metal separated by brick piers. The off-center, double-leaf entry has single-light metal doors and paired, single-light sidelights on one side.

West Main Street

44. 100 W. Main Street, ca. 2010. Noncontributing (Structure)

Rectangular, one-story drive thru-teller structure with asphalt shingle hip roof. Supported by brick columns.

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**45. 118 W. Main Street, c. 1980. Noncontributing
Marks Dire Department. Station 2**

Rectangular, one-story, metal on metal frame municipal building with side gable metal roof. No porch. Three, overhead metal vehicular bays with three lights and side, metal with one-light pedestrian door.

**46a. 136 W. Main Street, c. 1915. Contributing.
Formerly: Pang's Grocery**

Rectangular, one-and-two stories, masonry commercial building with flat rolled roof. Windows are partially bricked-in with replacement, single-light display metal windows and multi-light paired and triple metal windows. Double leaf, single light wood end doors and an off-center boarded entry. Parapet walls are incised brick. C. 1950 metal awning across the entire façade.

**46b. 136 W. Main Street c. 1915. Contributing.
Bob Young's Café**

Far east bay of commercial building is purported to be the façade of Bob Youngs's Café which was the sight of two sit ins during the Civil Rights Movement in the 1960s.

**47. 137 W. Main Street, c. 1915. Contributing.
Alice's Restaurant**

Rectangular, two-stories, masonry commercial building with built-up asphalt roof. Window are single and paired single-light display, transoms are bricked-in and center bay is ghosted. Canted wood and glass entry.

**48. 200 W. Main Street, c. 1925. Contributing.
China Garden**

Rectangular, one-story, frame with brick veneer commercial building. Bays have been partially bricked and have paired one-light rectangular replacement metal windows. Center entry is glass and metal single light door. Partial overhang roof of metal.

49. 211 W. Main Street, c. 1925. Contributing.

Rectangular, one-story, masonry, commercial building with a built-up asphalt roof. Windows are continuous single-light display, canted entrance with single light and metal door. Coping on the parapet wall.

50. 215 W. Main Street, c. 1965. Contributing.

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Rectangular, one-story, frame with brick veneer, and gable roof with asphalt shingles. Triple single light windows and double leaf glass and metal door with rect. Transom. Porch and side porte-cochere have sheet metal roofs supported by metal poles.

Martin L. King, Jr. Boulevard

51. 329 Martin L. King, Jr. Boulevard, 1975. Noncontributing.

Rectangular, one-story, stucco gas station with flat built-up roof. Single light, fixed display windows with metal frames, off-center entry is single-light glass door with metal surround and rectangular transom. Attached gas pump canopy with flat metal roof and metal pole supports.

52. 403-06 Martin L. King, Jr. Boulevard, c. 1950. Contributing.

Irregular, one-story, concrete block and brick veneer commercial building with flat, build-up roof. Windows are single and double, single light display windows, off-center entries are single light glass with metal surrounds. Parapet wall has terra cotta coping.

Maple Street

53. Maple Street Duplex ca. 1910 Contributing

Side gabled wood frame cottage clad in board and baton siding under a metal roof. Two entrances on the façade are protected by small shed porch roofs.

Pecan Street

54. 217 Pecan Street, ca. 1960. Contributing

Rectangular, frame with brick veneer, one-story Ranch with asphalt shingle hip roof, 1960. Windows are single light picture, five-light fixed and multi-light wood casements, end entry has replacement 6-panel wood door. Exterior other than end masonry chimney.

55. 251 Pecan Street, ca. 1960. Contributing

Rectangular, frame with one-story Colonial Revival commercial building with asphalt shingle hip roof. Add-on, partial porch has asphalt shingle hip roof supported by Ionic columns. Windows are 6-light, double-hung wood and the two off-center entries have six-panel wood doors with Colonial Revival surrounds.

56a. 252 Pecan Street, ca. 1960. Contributing

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Graeber Brothers Inc

Rectangular, frame with brick veneer, one-story Modernist commercial building with rolled asphalt flat roof. Porch is cast concrete overhang supported by cast stone piers. Window is single-light, display with metal surround topped by three rectangular, single-light transoms. End entry has single-light metal surround door and two-light full side-lights and rectangular transom.

56b. Shop Building, ca 2000. Noncontributing

Modern steel beam construction covered in sheet metal. The low-pitched-side gable building has rolling garage doors on the north elevation and a square metal vent in the gable. The west elevation is divided into three bays, each featuring rolling garage doors. The south end of the west elevation is serviced by a single metal door.

56c. Propane Tank Storage ca. 1960. Contributing

Square one story masonry screen structure with a flat roof on concrete foundation. The façade features single open metal frame double doors with security bars at entrance. A. concrete overhang protects entrance and loading dock area.

57a. 320 Pecan Street, ca. 1915. Contributing

Irregular, frame with asbestos shingle, one-story Craftsman building with asphalt shingle hip roof and exposed end rafters, and side addition. Porch is one-bay, with asphalt shingle hip roof supported by wrought iron posts. C. 1945 metal windows are double and triple, 6/6 light, double hung metal. Both off-center entries have 6-panel wood door.

57b. Gazebo ca. 2010. (Structure) Noncontributing

Wood frame gazebo structure with shed metal roof.

58. 330 Pecan Street, ca. 1980 Noncontributing

Rectangular, frame with brick veneer, one-story Colonial Revival commercial building with asphalt shingle hip roof. Porch is incised and supported by single and paired box posts. Windows are 9/6 light, double hung, metal. Center entry had 6-panel wood door.

**59. 340 Pecan Street. 1948, 1976 Marks City Hall Contributing
Mid-Century Modern Contractor J.H. McCorkle**

Irregular, frame with brick veneer, one-story government building with stand-up seam metal gable roof with metal coping. Original porch was enclosed in 1976 and now features an off center hall entry composed of stationary single-light windows framing a single-light metal frame door, all are topped with rectangular transom.

60a. 350 Pecan Street, ca. 1920 Contributing

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Rectangular, frame with wood siding, one-story Craftsman Bungalow cottage with asphalt shingle jerkin head gable roof. Portico is clipped gable asphalt shingle roof supported by brackets. Windows are paired and single 6/6 double hung wood and center entry is nine-light, one-panel wood. Exterior other stucco fireplace located on façade.

60b. Parking Garage Noncontributing

Poplar Street

61a. 405 Poplar Avenue (Savoy Hotel), ca. 1924 Contributing

Rectangular, three-story, masonry hotel with flat built up roof. Full-length, flat metal overhang porch supported by metal lines. Two single-light, metal frame display windows on ground floor and two end and one center entries with single-light side lights, center entry topped by a brick arch. Second and third story floors have paired, 2/2 wood, double-hung windows. The center window on 3rd floor is paired with wood vents. Stepped parapet wall with coping, upper windows have more solid course lintels with limestone, rectangular block insets. Rectangular metal attic vents.

61b. A former service ca. 1924 service, altered ca. 1980 Noncontributing

is connected to the building. The one story addition on the north elevation was a brick building with service porte-cochere now infilled with vertical wood siding and asphalt shingle hipped roof.

62. 411 Poplar Street, ca. 1965 Contributing

Quitman County Health Center

Irregular, one-story, frame with brick veneer building with asphalt shingle gable roof. Windows are 4-part fixed metal and triple, sliding metal frame. Roof overhang runs across the facade. Entrance is off-set.

63. 418 Poplar Street, ca.1920 Noncontributing

Rectangular, two-story, frame with brick veneer building with built up roof. Enclosed porch with hip roof. Replacement c. 2000 windows are fixed, single-light metal and replacement center door is slab with one- light. The parapet wall is encased with stand-up seam metal.

**64. 420 Poplar Street, ca. 1945 Contributing
TRI-COUNTY INSURORS, LLC.**

Rectangular, one-story, frame with brick veneer building with built up roof. Replacement c. 1980 windows are frosted glass block and end entries have single-light glass and wood doors, one on right is frosted. The parapet wall has a soldier course belt course above entries interspersed with rectangular metal vents.

65a. 422 "A" Poplar Street, ca. 1945 Contributing

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NAPA AUTO PARTS

Rectangular, one-story, frame with brick veneer building with built up roof. Windows are single light center entry has double leaf, single-light glass and wood doors. The parapet wall is topped with brick.

65b. 422 "B" Poplar Street, ca. 1965 Contributing NAPA AUTO PARTS

Rectangular, one-story, frame with brick veneer residence with built-up roof. Porch is rectangular, flat overhang. Windows are fixed, single-light metal and center entry is single-light metal door with rectangular transom.

66. 423 Poplar Street, ca. 1965. Contributing United States Post Office (Leased Space)

Rectangular, one-story, frame with brick veneer government building with built up roof, 1965. Multiple single light windows topped with thin rectangular colored transoms. The porch is partially incised and supported on the left end by a thin wall of ornamental brick. Windows are fixed, single-light metal and off-center entry is double leaf, single-light with metal door and rectangular transom.

67a. 515 Poplar Street, ca. 1915 Contributing Quitman County Ambulance Services

Rectangular, two-story frame with brick veneer, Hardi-plank and weatherboard former gas station with stand up seam metal roof and sawn rafter tails. Two sets of triple-light fixed metal windows and entries are single light with metal doors under hip overhang roof. Ghosted automobile bay on north elevation. Single-leaf glass door on the north side of the façade behind a gable roof canopy supported by brick piers. Frame with brick veneer, flat roof garage on left elevation with one bay. Mechanic Shop

67b. Mechanic Shop, ca. 1910 Contributing

One-story rectangular rusticated rectangular concrete block building under a truncated hipped roof with exposed overhanging eaves. The entrance is accessed by a large wood board and metal baton door from the northeast corner door, cut horizontally into the east and north elevations. North elevation features paired 25-light fixed metal window. The west and east elevation is solid rusticated concrete black wall except for a brick chimney on the east elevation. The south elevation has 25 light tripartite windows.

67c. Self Gin Press Foundation Block, ca. 1925 (Structure) Contributing

Concrete block gin press foundation
Large concrete masonry cube structure supported heavy gin equipment.

67d. Marks City Water Tower, 1955 (Structure) Contributing

This water tower is an elliptical bottom elevated tank constructed out of metal, and supported by five main legs that are welded onto to the decking running the diameter of the tank. The central riser tube,

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acting as a secondary support, is riveted to the bottom of the tank. In addition to the support legs, metal or steel wire is attached to the support legs at various intervals, with further metal support brackets

Walnut Street

**68. 101 E. Walnut Street, ca. 1925 Contributing
Self Gin Company (Seed House)**

Rectangular, metal frame with galvanized tin panel agricultural storage building with galvanized tin roof. One- bay center entry is tin door. Foundation is concrete blocks.

69. 102 E. Walnut Street, ca. 1945 Contributing

Rectangular, one-story, metal frame with galvanized tin panels Quonset hut with rounded galvanized tin roof. Foundation is poured concrete blocks. Windows are fixed metal with 6 lights, vehicular bay has a roll-up metal door. Paired metal vent centered on the parapet.

70. 108 E. Walnut, ca. 1960 Contributing

Rectangular, one-story, wood frame with weatherboard, asphalt shingle hip roof. One-bay overhang portico with wood braces. Windows are 1/1 and 2/2 metal replacement, c. 1970. Center entry has 6-panel replacement vinyl door.

71. 120 E. Walnut Street, ca. 1915 Contributing

Rectangular, one-story, wood frame Bungalow with weatherboard, asphalt shingle hip roof. Windows are 1/1 and 2/2 metal replacement, c. 1970, entry is off-set on side.

72. 188 E. Walnut Street, ca. 1930 Contributing Self Company, Cotton Compress

Rectangular, wood frame compress building with galvanized tin siding with tin gable roof. One bay, sliding metal door. Badly Deteriorated.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.) N/A

Property is:

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

Commerce

Government

Ethnic Heritage: Black/Social History

Period of Significance

1910-1974 Commerce and Government

1964-1974 Ethnic Heritage: Black/Social History

Civil Rights

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation (if applicable)

Architect/Builder

N/A

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

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Statement of Significance

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

Summary Paragraph

Downtown Marks, Mississippi, is locally significant as a district under Criterion A in the areas of Commerce and Government. Throughout the 20th century, Marks developed as the Quitman County financial, civic, cultural, and social center. The district is an intact example of a Delta agricultural community and county seat founded in the early 20th century. Modern Marks began when the railroad came through Quitman County in 1901; the town was incorporated in 1907 and became the county seat of government for Quitman County in 1911. Like most communities in the Mississippi Delta, Marks was focused on an agricultural, primarily cotton-based economy, and like most Delta towns, Marks has always been predominately African American and was therefore shaped by Jim Crow laws and associated cultural norms. Marks is also significant under Criterion A: Ethnic Heritage” Black Social History for activity related to the Civil Rights Movement, which mostly occurred during the 1960s, including several sit-ins and marches that occurred in the downtown district.

The Mark Downtown’s Historic Districts, period of significance under Criterion A: Ethnic Heritage Black: Social History for Civil Rights begins in 1964 when Civil Rights workers and local ministers began organizing in what became known as Freedom Summer and ends in 1974, roughly around the time the Civil Rights Movement had come to an end.

The period of significance for Commerce and Government in the Downtown Marks District begins in 1910, soon after the town was incorporated, reflects the date of the oldest extant buildings, and ends in 1974, 50 years from the time this nomination was completed. The year 1974 is also a safe date representing a time after Delta society and culture in Marks had just been changed dramatically during the mid-20th century. The enforcement of desegregation and social and civil rights changes coincided with the final mechanization of agriculture, which came with the gradual adaptation of the mechanical cotton picker beginning in the late 1940s. By the late 1960s, the mechanical cotton picker had totally replaced handpicking, nearly eliminating the need for manual farm labor and consequently increasing unemployment in an already impoverished region, fueling further out-migration.

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

Statement of Significance

Marks is located in the northwestern part of the state in the fertile crescent-shaped area known as the Yazoo-Mississippi Delta or simply the Delta and is the county seat of Quitman County. The Delta is the alluvial floodplain of the Yazoo and Mississippi rivers, comprising 6,250 square miles (16,200 square km) of alluvial soil several feet deep. The Coldwater is the primary river in Quitman County, draining the many muddy creeks and bayous into the Tallahatchie River, which in turn drains into the Yazoo River, which finally spills into the Mississippi River at Vicksburg 135 miles southwest of Marks. Once subject to disastrous floods, the land is now protected by levee and reservoir systems.¹ Prior to the turn of the 20th century, the Delta region was accessed almost exclusively by steamboats. Much of the Delta remained a wilderness until the end of the 19th

¹ “Mississippi Territory.” *Historica Fandom*. Accessed September 26, 2022.

https://historica.fandom.com/wiki/Mississippi_Territory#:~:text=The%20Mississippi%20Territory%20was%20an,states%20of%20Alabam%20and%20Mississippi.

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century when railroads began to provide easier access to the region. As soon as Anglo-American settlers and enslaved African people came to the region in the mid-19th century, the production of cotton shaped the area's development and continued to do so through the 20th century. Almost all local citizens participated in either the growing and harvesting of or supported the economy of cotton production.

For thousands of years, the Yazoo-Mississippi Delta was inhabited by the Mound Building cultures. However, by the time Europeans (French, Spanish, and British) began colonizing the southeast region through the first quarter of the 18th century, the Delta primarily belonged to the Choctaw people. White American settlers and enslaved African Americans first came to this region legally after the Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek in 1830, which secured much of central and north Mississippi for the United States, allowing settlement and displacing native peoples to the Oklahoma Territory.

With the high profitability of cotton during the antebellum period came enormous population growth in Mississippi. In 1800, the white population of the Mississippi Territory (the modern states of both Mississippi and Alabama) numbered just over 5,000; sixty years later, Mississippi alone had more than 350,000 white residents. The slave population increased even more—from 3,500 at the turn of the 19th century to 440,000 on the eve of the Civil War. The state reached an important benchmark in 1830 when the number of slaves first surpassed the number of whites. South Carolina is the only other state that ever had a similar demographic.²

The first known American settler on the site, which evolved into Marks, Mississippi, was a woodsman and trapper named Moore, who built a small cabin on the banks of the Coldwater River in the mid-nineteenth century. In 1852, Thomas B. Hill bought a large tract of land from the state, including Moore's site, and cleared a large plantation of over 5,000 acres. He built a fine brick home overlooking the Coldwater River. At this time, steamboats traveled up the Yazoo, the Tallahatchie, and the Coldwater Rivers, as well as smaller tributaries like Moore Bayou. The Hill plantation became known as "Hill's Landing." In the late 1860s, a Jewish immigrant named Leopold Marks migrated from Germany to New York and then down to Mississippi, working as a dry goods foot peddler in the thinly settled area between Marks and Friars Point. Friars Point is a community on the Mississippi River, 26 miles west of Marks. Not long after moving to the area, Leopold Marks was financially successful enough to purchase the 5,000-acre Hill's Landing property.³

In 1877, a bill supported by prominent citizens of the area, including Leopold Marks, was introduced to the Mississippi Legislature, carving out Quitman County from portions of Tunica, Coahoma, Panola, and Tallahatchie Counties. Leopold Marks served as Quitman County's first representative to the Mississippi House of Representatives from 1884 to 1888.⁴ The name Quitman was given in honor of General John A. Quitman, of Mexican War fame, who served in state legislature and briefly served as governor of Mississippi from 1850-1851. The area of Hill's Landing was selected to be the county seat and was renamed "Belen" in commemoration of the battle in Mexico. In that battle, General Quitman climbed the fortifications and replaced the United States flag over the Belen Gates.

In the 1880 census, Quitman County was home to 815 African Americans and 592 whites. Quitman County farmers grew cotton and grain and raised livestock. The county had 62 farms and plantations with an average size of 417 acres, a figure far higher than the Mississippi average of 156 acres.⁵

² *The American YAWP-The Cotton Revolution*. Accessed September 24, 2022, <https://www.americanyawp.com/text/11-the-cotton-revolution/>

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ *Mississippi Census Records, 1880-1930*. Retrieved September 28, 2022. <https://mississippigenealogy.com/census2>.

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During the post-war Reconstruction era, many former slaves became landowners, but by the turn of the century, blacks had been systematically disfranchised across the South, and African-American land ownership declined. By 1900, Quitman County's population had reached 5,435 and was 77 percent African American. Only nine percent of the 812 African-American farmers in Quitman County owned their land, while about one-third of white farmers did so. Quitman had the fewest industrial workers of any Mississippi county.⁶

The Belen site was near the geographical center of the county, but in 1880, because of a land dispute, the supervisors moved the county seat nine miles west to become the present-day Belen. The old site at Hill's Landing was then called "Riverside," and in 1896, Leopold Marks established a small mercantile business and a post office here, which he named Marks.⁷

The Marks settlement grew with the help of the Lake Cormorant-Tutwiler branch of the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley Railroad or YM&V (affectionately known as the *Yellow Dog*), a branch line that began construction in 1901 and opened in 1904.⁸ Leopold Marks encouraged the YM&V Railroad to come to the area by giving the railroad company, without cost, the right-of-way through his plantation plus ten acres of land.⁹ The town was officially incorporated in 1907. The Illinois Central Rail Road would absorb the Yellow Dog line in 1945.

Because the town was founded during Jim Crow when racial segregation had changed from mere custom to law, racial segregation heavily influenced community planning in Marks. The north-south Yellow Dog RR line was used as the dividing strip between the black and white sections of town, with the African-American area to the west and the white area to the east. The street now known as East and West Main Street predates the founding of Marks and was incorporated as the primary commercial artery, changing the directional prefix when it crosses the railroad.¹⁰ The town is situated east of the Coldwater River, which passes through Quitman County to its confluence with the Tallahatchie River south of the town of Marks. Cassidy Bayou lies directly north of Marks as well. State Highway 6, (US Highway 278) and State Highway 3 (M.L.K Jr. Drive and Charley Pride Highway) intersect the center of the county in Marks.¹¹

By the time it was incorporated in 1907, Marks had a population of 350. Fire destroyed the courthouse in Belen in 1908, and in 1910, the voters of Quitman County voted to move the county seat to Marks. Mr. Leopold Marks donated ten acres for the construction of a new courthouse, which was placed north of downtown at 200 Chestnut Street and was completed in 1911.¹²

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Marks, Mississippi. Accessed February 14, 2023. <https://quitmancountymississippi.files.wordpress.com/cities-towns-and-communities/marks-mississippi/>

⁸ "Illinois Central Railroad." *Britannica*. Accessed October 2, 2022. <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Illinois-Central-Railroad>.

⁹ "Geography." *Quitman County, MS—"It's all here"*. Accessed October 1, 2022.

<https://quitmancountymississippi.org/files/QuitmanCounty%20is%20about%20400,Tallahatchie%20and%20the%20Little%20Tallahatchie>.

¹⁰ Mr. Butch Sipper, Quitman County Circuit Court trustee. Oral interview, February 14, 2023.

¹¹ Sanborn Map Company. Marks, Quitman, MS, May, 1925. New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1925. "Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps". Retrieved 2/11/202. <https://www.lightboxre.com/product/edr-certified-sanborn-map-report/>

¹² "Geography." *Quitman County, MS—"It's all here"*. Accessed October 1, 2022.

<https://quitmancountymississippi.org/geography/#:~:text=Quitman%20County%20is%20about%20400,Tallahatchie%20and%20the%20Little%20Tallahatchie>.

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It is fitting that the town was founded and named after a German Jewish immigrant because the Marks's story is also to some extent the story of immigrants successfully finding a place in rural America largely through commerce.¹³ Many other Jewish families would move to Marks and towns like it across the Delta. Chinese, Lebanese, and Italians would also immigrate to the Delta, opening businesses that catered primarily to African American customers. The Chinese generally operated grocery stores, and Jewish families operated retail stores.¹⁴ At one time Marks had at least three Chinese owned grocery stores and three Jewish owned retail stores.

The town of Marks also boasted two local banks, the Riverside Bank and the Citizens Bank and Trust Company the later of which is still in operation. The town was serviced by one of the first hospitals in the north Delta.¹⁵ Marks also had two cotton gins and an ice plant.

Early development in Marks clustered near the railroad. Tio Pepe's restaurant at 101 E. Main Street (#29) was formerly the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley Depot, ca. 1915. The "Yellow Dog" strictly carried slow freights until 1905 when it began operating passenger trains. Directly to the southeast of the depot is the former c.1924 Savoy Hotel (later named the Marks Hotel) at 405 Poplar (#61a). The 1924 building is an iteration of the first Savoy Hotel building, the first being built circa 1915. The impressive three-



Above is the seed house associated with the Self Gin, which is non-extant.



Image of a service station in front of the Savoy Hotel (#84). The service station is still there and has been altered. It has always been connected to the Savoy Hotel building.

story brick edifice reflects the heyday of train traffic in Marks. Expertly managed by J. M. Caruthers, it served approximately 100 meals a day, often to parties of forty or more. Caruthers had formerly managed the Memphis Country Club and bought the building outright when he relocated here. When his son, J. M. Jr., returned from World War I, they opened a grocery and meat market in an adjoining building.¹⁶ A service station annex was added to the Savoy hotel as automobiles became common on the streets of Marks. There was also a Ford automobile dealership named the Cox Motor Company located at the corner of East Main and Locust. Today, the altered Cox Motor Company building at 275 E. Main (#49) is reused as a local judicial building.

¹³ Rabbi Leo and Evelyn Turitz, *Jews in Early Mississippi*, University Press of Mississippi, Jackson 1983. p. 77-78.

¹⁴ Lee Thompson, *Marks Mississippi Centennial Celebration 1907-2007*. Lee Thompson Production DVD. May 12, 2007.

¹⁵ -ibid

¹⁶ "Savoy Hotel." *Quitman County Ms*. Accessed October 1, 2022. <https://quitmancountywordpress.com/cities-towns-and-communities/marks-mississippi/>.

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Self & Co. Gin Circa 1935

One very influential family in Marks was the Self family. In 1904, a young man named Peyton Marion Buford (PMB) Self moved from Tunica to Marks with \$800. He originally partnered with another man to build a department store on Main Street at an unknown address. It later became Self & Company and appears to have become a farming equipment and storage operation. Self also owned four thousand acres of rich land where he grew high-grade staple cotton.¹⁷

The remaining buildings from the Self agricultural operations are located at 101 Walnut (#68) and 188 Walnut (#72). In 1917 PMB Self and a group of local investors started Citizens Bank & Trust Co. as a small community bank located at 200 E. Main Street. The original Citizens Bank & Trust Company, which was also the Marks Masonic Lodge, is still extant (#31). The bank was moved to a new location on 239 Main Street in the 1930s and was heavily renovated in the Greek Revival Style in the 1960s; it is still the headquarters for Citizens Bank & Trust Company (#40).¹⁸

¹⁷ "Self & Company." *Quitman County Ms.* Accessed October 1, 2022. <https://quitmancountywordpress.com/cities-towns-and-communities/marks-mississippi/>.

¹⁸ Citizens Bank & Trust Company. Accessed 10/19/2022, <https://www.cbt-co.com/about-us/why-cbandt>.

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Across the railroad tracks to the west was the African-American-dominated commercial district. This commercial area catering to blacks included three Chinese-owned grocery stores that we know of. These included Jimmy Wong's store (nonextant) on the corner of Cotton Street and Highway 3, Pang's Store at 136 W Main Street (#46), and another Chinese grocery store at 137 W Main Street, which most recently was Alice's Restaurant (#47). The Pang family is perhaps the most well-known Chinese family of Marks. According to Mr. Andrew Pang, who was interviewed in a local oral history in 2007, his grandfather, Pang Jong Sam, left southern China in the late 1800s and immigrated to San Francisco. From California, Pang Jong Sam traveled to Illinois and then Virginia before traveling back west to sell peanuts on riverboats up and down the river. Pang Jung Sam finally stopped in Friar's Point, Mississippi, and made his



Image of the Pang family in Pang's grocery store.



Main Street, Marks, Ms 1927

Above left is one of the Jewish owned stores in Marks, Lipson's, 220 E Main (#34). Above center is now the Mississippi State University Extension Center. At right is Nobles Drug store 216 E Main.

way overland to Marks, where he opened a grocery store and bakery.¹⁹ Pang's Grocery/bakery (#43) 250 E. Main Street is now a store called the Pocket Pleaser; it was located in the traditionally white section of downtown.

Marks was home to several prominent Jewish Delta Merchant families who owned retail stores in Marks. Including the Rosenblooms, Katz, Kasens and the Lipsons and of course the Marks family. Nat Katz had the Nat Katz clothing store (#37) at 228 East Main Street. For three generations the Lipsons owned and operated several stores. "Papa" Lipson came to America after deserting Kzars Army during or right before World War I. He made his way to Marks from New York City and started Lipson Mercantile where local farmers could trade furs from animals they had trapped for clothing.²⁰ When the town's founder Leopold Marks died in 1910, he left

¹⁹ Lee Thompson, Marks Mississippi Centennial Celebration 1907-2007. Lee Thompson Production DVD. May 12, 2007.

²⁰ Lee Thompson, Marks Mississippi Centennial Celebration 1907-2007. Lee Thompson Production DVD. May 12, 2007.

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his estate to his five sons. The eldest, Samuel, inherited his father's mercantile business, L. Marks & Sons (no longer extant) and a thousand acres of land. The Marks family sold most of their land in around Marks in the late 1920s.

Nobles Drugs Store (#33) at 216 E Main Street is which still extant although vacant, was according to local history owned and operated by the first female pharmacist in in Mississippi.²¹

There were several notable black-owned businesses, Nelson's Store (non-extant) on Catching Avenue and Delta Burial (#15) on Humphreys Avenue and 1st Street. Delta Burial Corporation (#15) in Marks was first organized in 1927. It took on new life in 1928, when two men got together and incorporated it. The founders of Delta Burial were Silas Kelly, I.W. Lou Andrew, and Rueben Price. Delta Burial Corporation was begun by all African-American stockholders, and remains so today. The company started out with one building in Marks, MS, and later added four more locations to serve the areas. The branches are: Belzoni Branch, Clarksdale Branch, Lexington Branch, and Mound Bayou Branch, The Delta Burial Corp provides burial, life insurance, and pre-arrangements services for the deceased and their families. The current building dates to 1975.

Marks' population grew steadily in the early twentieth century, with a 1920 population of 2,866 growing to 4,260 by 1930. The population was split almost 50% Caucasian and 50% African American.²² During World War I, Mississippi cotton growers experienced a boom in international demand as well as prices. Farmers sought to grow as much cotton as possible. With the end of the war, however, cotton prices dropped precipitously and did not increase significantly until 1933. In spite of the poor market and mounting debts, Mississippi farmers continued to focus on growing cotton. By the end of the 1920s, the state's cotton economy was on the brink of collapse. Nevertheless, the highest recorded acreage planted in Mississippi was in 1930, at 4.163 million acres of cotton were planted.²³

Pres. Franklin Roosevelt took office in 1933 and immediately acted to remedy the agricultural crisis. His most significant move was the creation of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, which stabilized prices by paying farmers not to grow cotton. However, the program also resulted in the eviction of thousands of sharecroppers because landowners had no need for laborers to work fields that were not planted. The Second World War brought an end to the Great Depression and like most communities in the United States, many young men from Quitman County, including African Americans, served in World War II in 1945. Downtown Marks continued to thrive through the 1950s, 60s, and early 1970s, as can be seen in the mid-century style architecture and alterations to buildings within the Marks Downton District. Marks Downtown began to decline during the 1970s and 1980s. Unlike some American cities, downtown marks did not decline because of malls on the highway or suburban developments outside of town. Marks's decline can be attributed to population loss not only due to the Great Migration north to cities like Chicago and Detroit by African Americans but also by white citizens leaving the Delta for better opportunities and as a form of (white flight). This migration away from the Delta was in part due to the extreme change caused by the desegregating of a race-based society but was, to a larger degree, related to the economy. As agriculture became more mechanized and global, farms got larger. Fewer farms meant fewer farmers were necessary. The fewer farmers and farm workers in a community, the fewer businesses are necessary to support that community. This trend across the United States really began to be evident during the 1970s and 1980s and continues today.

²¹ Lee Thompson, Marks Mississippi Centennial Celebration 1907-2007. Lee Thompson Production DVD. May 12, 2007.

²² *Mississippi Census Records, 1880-1930*. Retrieved September 28, 2022. <https://mississippigenealogy.com/census2>.

²³ J. Toby Graves. "Cotton." *Mississippi Encyclopedia*. Retrieved September 10, 2022.

<https://mississippiencyclopedia.org/entries/cotton/#:~:text=In%20spite%20of%20the%20poor,1930%2C%20at%204.163%20million%20acres.>

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Ethnic Heritage Black: Social History, Civil Rights

The Mark Downtown's Historic Districts, period of significance under Criterion A: Ethnic Heritage Black: Social History for Civil Rights begins in 1964 when Civil Rights workers and local ministers began organizing in what became known as Freedom Summer and ends in 1974, roughly around the time the Civil Rights Movement had come to an end. The second half of the 20th century brought rapid and tremendous changes to the Delta. Changes in cotton production that developed out of the Great Depression and New Deal accelerated during World War II. Many former sharecroppers and agricultural laborers left Mississippi, either entering the military or seeking employment in northern factories. At the same time, cotton was in high demand. This dichotomy resulted in perhaps the greatest advancement in cotton agricultural technology since Whitney's cotton gin: the first effective mechanical cotton picker, developed by International Harvester in 1947. Within two decades, Mississippi's sharecropping system had ended, and almost all cotton sharecroppers had moved off the farms.²⁴ The transition from picking cotton by hand to a mechanical picker coincided with African Americans demand for equal rights and added fuel to the Great Migration of black families moving north, which had already been underway for several decades. Timing was unfortunate for African Americans demanding better treatment as their labor was no longer essential and therefore planters were less likely to try to appease demands.

The Supreme Court's 1954 the *Brown vs Board of Education* decision legally ended segregation in public Schools but on the ground in Mississippi it did nothing except heighten racial tension. In the Delta the White Citizens Council was created in response to the Supreme Court's ruling and the State Legislature created the State Sovereignty Commission. Both the Sovereignty Commission and the Citizens Council worked hand in hand to combat segregation and the broader Civil Rights Movement. Elsewhere in the state and across the South the Ku Klux Klan saw a rise in membership. Although the majority of white citizens in Marks did not support violence and groups like the Klan, many whites in Delta towns like Marks fiercely resisted social change and embraced the White Citizens Council as a means of non-violently disenfranchising, punishing and intimidating black citizen and activists through economic retaliation. Still there were instances of Klan related or Klan like violence in the Delta despite the Citizen Council's supposed efforts to prevent it. Indeed in some communities there was overlap between the KKK and the Citizens Council.

In August 1955 a young boy named Emmett Till was murdered by two white men in Tallahatchie County in the community of Money 54.5 miles due south of Marks. According to Joe Bateman a Civil Rights worker who lived in Marks, church members from Marks congregations traveled to Sumner the county seat of Tallahatchie County, to see the murders put on trial. Despite the fact that the men were not found guilty the trial actually gave many black people in the Delta a sense of hope as it was the first time any of them had seen white men go on trial for murdering an African American.²⁵ The murder caused local and national outrage and brought attention to injustice in Mississippi ultimately giving momentum to the struggle for equal rights.

²⁴ J. Toby Graves. "Cotton." *Mississippi Encyclopedia*. Retrieved September 10, 2022.

<https://mississippiencyclopedia.org/entries/cotton/#:~:text=In%20spite%20of%20the%20poor,1930%2C%20at%204.163%20million%20acres>.

²⁵ Bateman, *A Day I Ain't Never Seen Before*, 51-52.

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Poor Peoples Campaign Mule Train in Marks, 1968.

By 1960, following the Great Migration from the Mississippi Delta, the African-American population of Quitman County had dropped 15.1% from the 1950 Census, according to a report issued by the U.S. Department of Congress.²⁶

During the 1960s, Quitman County was a noted site of both rural poverty and organized efforts to fight that poverty, as well as white supremacist resistance to the movement. One notable source states that in 1964 a Freedom Democratic Party campaign organizer was beaten near Marks

by four white men.²⁷ According to the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, Martin Luther King wept upon witnessing the extreme poverty he saw in Marks when he first visited in 1966.²⁸

The Civil Rights history of Marks was recorded and published 2023, by former Marks Civil Rights Worker Joe Bateman in his book *A Day I Ain't Never Seen Before*. Joe Bateman details how Civil Rights workers and young local activists conducted a sit-in at a local café in Marks and demanded service. Once in 1965 and once in 1966, in both instances, the participants were arrested and taken to the Quitman County Jail (nonextant) and appeared before a judge across the street in the Quitman County Courthouse.²⁹ In 1967, Marian Wright Edelman, a lawyer and civil rights activist who would go on to found the Children's Defense Fund, arranged for Sen. Robert Kennedy to tour Quitman County to see the seriousness of poverty in the Delta.³⁰ Martin Luther King Jr.'s final civil rights initiative, which he did not live to witness, the Poor People's Campaign, in which activists formed a mule train to travel to Washington, D.C., to demand better jobs and wages, began in Marks in 1968. On April 4th, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. was assassinated in Memphis, only 70 miles north of Marks. In response to the assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr., local citizen Willie Bolden was arrested for disturbing the peace on May 1, 1968, by trying to recruit high school students from a local industrial school to leave school to join a protest. Once Willie was placed in the Quitman County Jail, the youth and some organizers marched downtown to the courthouse to protest the arrest. The young protesters were attacked and repulsed by non-lethal but brutal tactics enacted by the Highway Patrol troopers. Willie was released on May 2, 1968, and led another demonstration to the courthouse, demanding that African Americans have equal employment in the city. Some of their specific demands were that the Quitman County sheriff hire a full-time black deputy and for more blacks to be hired in retail, grocery, and municipal positions.³¹

²⁶US Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. "Negro Population by County-1960-1950". Retrieved 02/11/2023/. [Pc-s1-52](#).

²⁷ Cobb, *Most Southern Place on Earth*. 238.

²⁸ Cobb, *Most Southern Place on Earth*. 324.

²⁹ Bateman, *A Day I Ain't Never Seen Before*.

³⁰ "Quitman County." *Mississippi Encyclopedia*. Retrieved September 10, 2022.

<https://mississippiencyclopedia.org/entries/cotton/#:~:text=In%20spite%20of%20the%20poor,1930%2C%20at%204.163%20million%20Acres>.

³¹ Bateman, *A Day I Ain't Never Seen Before*.

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Government

Downtown Marks, Mississippi, is locally significant as a district under Criterion A: Government. Throughout the 20th century downtown Marks developed as the Quitman County and local center of government. The district is an intact example of a Delta County seat founded in the early 20th century. The town was incorporated in 1907 and became the county seat of government for Quitman County in 1911. Like most communities in the Mississippi Delta, Marks was focused on an agricultural, primarily cotton-based economy, and like most Delta towns, Marks has always been predominately African American and was therefore shaped by Jim Crow laws, which were enforced at the local level. Marks is also significant for events related to the Civil Rights Movement during the 1960s, including several sit-ins and marches that occurred in the downtown district and were directed toward local government institutions.

Extant buildings that were historically government buildings in the Marks Downtown Historic District include the Marks City Hall element #59. Located 340 Pecan Street. Originally built in 1948, this building was renovated in 1976, giving it an Art Moderne appearance. The United States Post Office rents the space at 423 Poplar Street, element #66, was built circa 1965. The 1973 slightly Modernist in style Marks-Quitman County Library, with its heavy brick and low appearance, is contributing element #33, located at 315 E. Main Street. The Quitman County Courthouse, built in 1911 element #6a., is likely individually eligible for Architecture.

The 1911 Neoclassical style Quitman County Courthouse #6a. (119-MKS-0001.1-ML) was designed by Architect Walter W. Chamberlin's office of Birmingham, Alabama.³² The steel concrete and brick building was constructed by Falls City Construction of Louisville, Kentucky at cost of \$3,970.00. The building features monumental Tuscan octastyle porticoes on both its north and south facades, a full entablature with medallion cornice which encircles the building and is surmounted by a parapet and is crowned low central dome on its roof. The building retains excellent integrity and is the best example of the Neoclassical style in Quitman County. The courthouse was designated a Mississippi Landmark in 1990. Mississippi Department of Archives and history believes this building to be individually eligible for Architecture.

The Mississippi State Extension Center located in 220 E. Main Street, was built circa 1915 but the building is noncontributing to the district due to loss of its architectural integrity and. The Quitman County Economic & Tourism Board, formerly Big Three Lumber Company, is a contributing (#3a.) 300 Cherry Street this building was built circa 1915. The Quitman County Ambulance Services (#67a.) at 515 Poplar Street, ca. 1915 is a contributing building as is the circa 1911 the county maintenance shed (#67b).

According to the 2010 census, Marks had just 1,444 residents, a decrease of more than 60 percent over the preceding half century.³³ However, signs of revitalization are appearing. Amtrak built a new passenger platform in 2018, and a ribbon cutting ceremony was held on May 4, 2018. In 2020 the Quitman County Tourism and Economic Development Bureau under the leadership of Velma Wilson was established to promote the area and its economic and tourism growth. Interest in the rehabilitation of properties in the district is rising. Listing on the National Register will provide status and the opportunity to use historic tax credits to further the revitalization.

³² Christie McLaren "Chamberlain., Walter" Texas Historical Commission, 2000, MDAH Historic Resources Inventory, Jackson MS, Quitman County. Quitman County Courthouse 119-MKS-0001.1ML

³³ "Marks, Mississippi." *Mississippi Encyclopedia*. Retrieved 10/19/2022. <https://mississippiencyclopedia.org/entries/quitman-county/>.

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Name of Property

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

_____ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested

_____ previously listed in the National Register

_____ previously determined eligible by the National Register

_____ designated a National Historic Landmark

_____ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey

_____ # _____

_____ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

_____ # _____

_____ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey

_____ # _____

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office

_____ Other State Agency

_____ Federal Agency

_____ Local Government

_____ University

_____ Other

_____ Name of repository: _____

Marks Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Quitman County, Mississippi
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Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 34.7 acres

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage; enter "Less than one" if the acreage is .99 or less)

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1	<u>34.257285</u> Latitude	<u>-90.275219</u> Longitude	3	<u>34.256509</u> Latitude	<u>-90.270384</u> Longitude
2	<u>34.259217</u> Latitude	<u>-90.269647</u> Longitude	4	<u>34.253922</u> Latitude	<u>-90.273054</u> Longitude

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

District lines are roughly bound by the block on either side of the Canadian National RR or the west side of 1st Street and the east side of Cherry Street, with the northern end boundary of the district being Cherry Street and the southern boundary line being Humphreys and Walnut Street. The district includes the blocks north and south of Main Street, with 3rd Street being the western boundary and Peach Street being the eastern boundary. See attached district map.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The Marks Downtown Historic District boundaries were chosen to include historically white and historically African American businesses which maintain integrity and a significant concentration of buildings which present a distinguishable entity and form a unified, cohesive whole. Resources in the district are linked historically to cotton commerce by physical development and functional interrelationships, and which exhibit distinctive characteristics of a clearly definable geographic area, readily distinguishable from surrounding properties.

11. Form Prepared By

Marks Downtown Historic District

Quitman County, Mississippi

Name of Property

County and State

name/title James Bridgforth(final draft), Judith Johnson(first draft) date January 22, 2024

organization MDAH(final), J. Johnson & Associates (first draft) telephone 601-576-6578

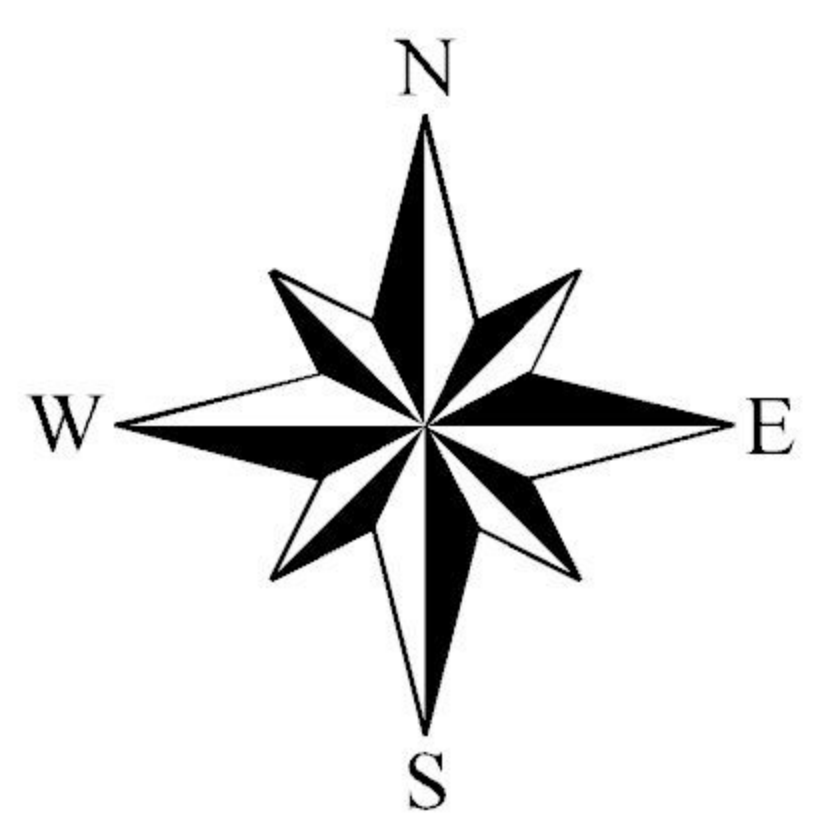
street & number MDAH 200 North State Street email jbridgforth@mdah.ms.gov

city or town Jackson, MS state MS zip code 39201

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **GIS Location Map (Google Earth or BING)**
- **Local Location Map**
- **Site Plan**
- **Floor Plans (As Applicable)**
- **Photo Location Map** (Key all photographs to this map and insert immediately after the photo log and before the list of figures).

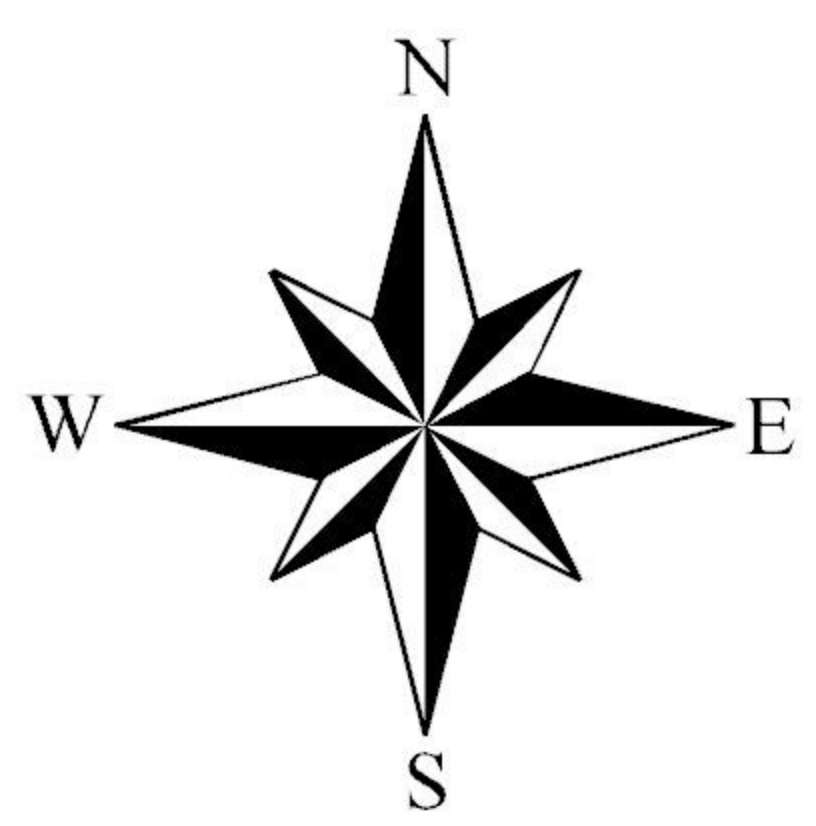
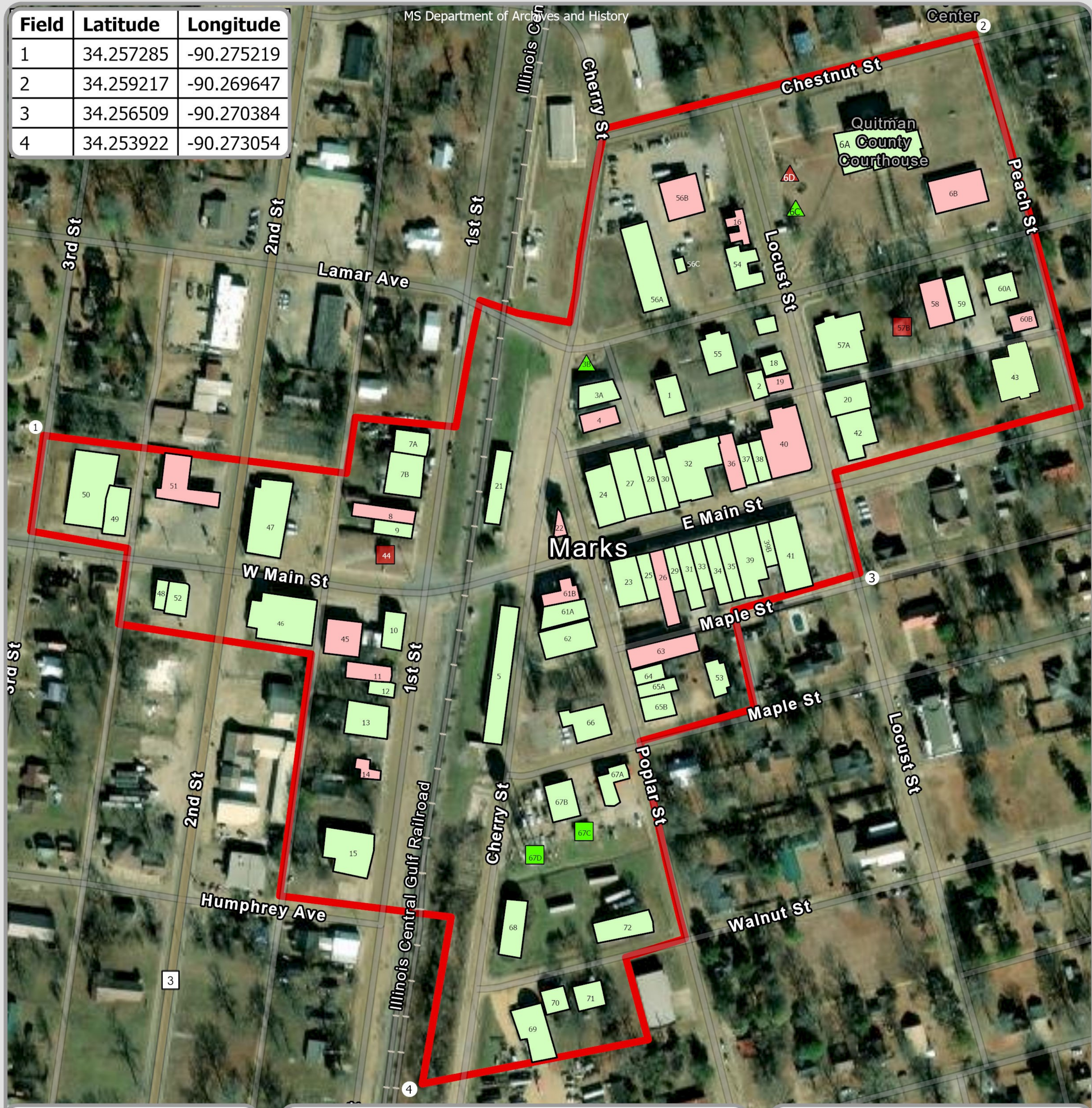


Marks Historic District Map (Photo Map)

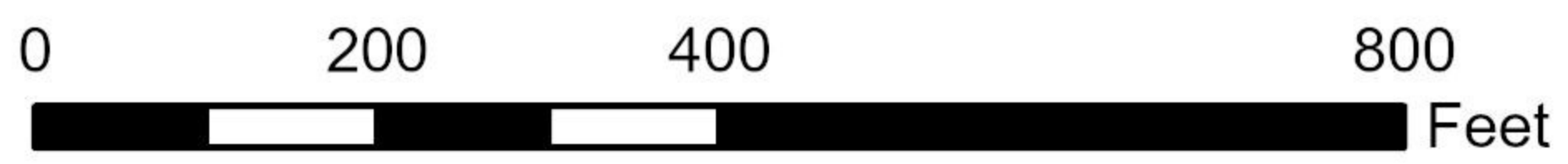


- Non-contributing Structure
- Contributing Structure
- ▲ Non-contributing Object
- ▲ Contributing Object
- Non-contributing
- Contributing
- Marks Historic Boundary

Field	Latitude	Longitude
1	34.257285	-90.275219
2	34.259217	-90.269647
3	34.256509	-90.270384
4	34.253922	-90.273054



Marks Historic District Map (C/NC & element numbers)



- Non-contributing Structure
- Contributing Structure
- ▲ Non-contributing Object
- ▲ Contributing Object
- Non-contributing
- Contributing
- Marks Historic Boundary

Name of Property _____
County, Mississippi
County and State _____

Photographs:

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

Photo Log

Name of Property: Marks Downtown Historic District
City or Vicinity: Marks
County: Quitman **State:** _____
Photographer: B. Yerian (001-016) James Bridgforth(017-027)
Date Photographed: August, 2022 October, 2023

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

Photo 001 of 027 MS_Quitman County_Marks HD View of Marks City Hall_340 Pecan St. Inventory#59
Photographer facing SE.

Photo 002 of 027 MS_Quitman County_Marks HD View of Quitman County Courthouse_200 Chestnut St.
Inventory# 6a. Photographer facing SE.

Photo 003 of 027 MS_Quitman County_Marks HD View of US Post Office_423 Poplar St. Inventory# 66
Photographer facing SW.

Photo 004 of 027 MS_Quitman County_Marks HD View of Quitman County Health Center_411 Poplar St.
Inventory#62 Photographer facing SW.

Photo 005 of 027 MS_Quitman County_Marks HD View of 200 E Main St. Inventory #23
Photographer facing SE.

Photo 006 of 027 MS_Quitman County_Marks HD View of 231 E Main St. Inventory #30
Photographer facing NW.

Photo 007 of 027 MS_Quitman County_Marks HD View of 240 E Main St. Inventory#33
Photographer facing SE.

Photo 008 of 027 MS_Quitman County_Marks HD View of 405 Poplar St. Inventory#61
Photographer facing SW.

Photo 009 of 027 MS_Quitman County_Marks HD View of 300 Cherry St. Inventory#3
Photographer facing E.

Photo 010 of 027 MS_Quitman County_Marks HD View of 315 Locust St. Inventory#18
Photographer facing SW.

County, Mississippi

Name of Property

County and State

Photo 011 of 027 MS_Quitman County_Marks HD View of 405 Cherry St. Inventory#5
Photographer facing SW.

Photo 012 of 027 MS_Quitman County_Marks HD View of 101 Walnut St. Inventory#68
Photographer facing N.

Photo 013 of 027 MS Quitman County_Marks HD View of 102 Walnut St. Inventory#69
Photographer facing SE.

Photo 014 of 027 MS_Quitman County_Marks HD View of 335 1st St. Inventory #7a. and 7b.
Photographer facing W.

Photo 015 of 027 MS Quitman County_Marks HD View of 136 W. Main St. Inventory #46
Photographer facing SW.

Photo 016 of 027 MS Quitman County_Marks HD View of 403-06 Martin L. King Jr. Boulevard.
Inventory# 52
Photographer facing NW.

Photo 017 of 027 MS Quitman County_Marks HD 300 Cherry Street (Cotton Gin Engine) Inventory #3b.

Photo 018 of 027 MS Quitman County_Marks HD Alley Warehouse 1, Inventory #1

Photo 019 of 027 MS Quitman County_Marks HD Alley Warehouse 2, Inventory #2

Photo 020 of 027 MS Quitman County_Marks HD 200 Chestnut St. Inventory# 6d

Photo 021 of 027 MS Quitman County_Marks HD 200 Chestnut St. Inventory #6c

Photo 022 of 027 MS Quitman County_Marks HD Streetscape looking east on Main Street

Photo 023 of 027 MS Quitman County_Marks Streetscape looking east on Main Street

Photo 024 of 027 MS Quitman County_Marks HD Streetscape looking south on Poplar Street

Photo 025 of 027 MS Quitman County_Marks HD Self Gin Press Foundation Block. Inventory# 67c.

Photo 026 of 027 MS Quitman County_Marks HD Marks City Water Tower. Inventory #67d.

Photo 027 of 027 MS Quitman County_Marks HD View of 291 E. Main Street. Inventory #42

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.