

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.

NRHP
2025
LISTED

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Mitchell & McLendon General Merchants
Other names/site number: Kuykendall & Co.; The Enid Depot
Name of related multiple property listing: N/A
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: 1027 Jackson Ave.
City or town: Enid State: MS County: Tallahatchie
Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets
the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic
Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.
In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria.
I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following
level(s) of significance:

 national statewide X local
Applicable National Register Criteria:
 X A B X C D

Peter Blount *July 22, 2025*
Signature of certifying official/Title: _____ Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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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

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private:

Public – Local

Public – State

Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s)

District

Site

Structure

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Object



Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u> </u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u> </u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE: General Store

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE: Restaurant

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EARLY 20th CENTURY/ Commercial Style

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property:

Foundation: Pier and beam, Walls: Brick, Other: Cast Iron, Roof: Tar (not visible from exterior)

Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

Constructed in 1907, Mitchell & McLendon General Merchants is a one and a half story commercial building with the original Common Bond brick masonry walls intact, and laid out in a simple rectangular form. The commercial building is located on a hill overlooking the Illinois Central railroad bed, and in the bend of Jackson Avenue. The roof is flat with a brick parapet. The west façade is mainly sheltered under a modern metal awning with four rectangular windows above the storefront entry way. There is a protruding wall on the façade, giving the facade a slight L-shape, with a replacement, single pane window facing west. The storefront entrance is framed with cast iron, the windows are fixed single-pane set in wood frame, and the doors are double-leaf with 1-light over 1-panel. The doors are further protected by screen doors. A tripartite window, featuring fixed single-pane set in wood frame, is to the south of the main entrance. The building is in overall good condition and retains integrity.

Narrative Description

Front Façade (West)

The front (west) façade is five bay, and is sheltered under a modern metal awning. The northernmost bay is a single pane replacement window, framed in replacement wood, and rests

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on a concrete windowsill. The next bay is a tripartite storefront, with single-pane display windows flanking a double-leaf, recessed 1-light, 1-panel wooden doors. On the interior of the storefront display windows are 1-over-1, double-hung wood sash windows. The doors are further protected by screen doors. Further south of the storefront, separated by a cast iron support pillar, is another tripartite window, with central rectangular single panes topped with square, single pane windows, and displaying horizontal wooden panels on the bottom row. The storefront and additional tripartite windows are set in a cast iron frame. The parapet brick wall along the roof is visible, as are the four single pane lights above the awning.

South Elevation

The south elevation displays the parapet wall along the roof, which steps downward as it extends to the east elevation, the rear of the building. The brick course is the same as the front façade. The elevation is two bay. There is a single window on the east elevation, which is a 2(vertical)-over-2(vertical), wooden window flanked with replacement metal shutters, and further protected by a screen framed in replacement wood. There is a replacement metal door with 9-lights above two panels on this elevation. This entrance is protected by an aluminum storm door, and set in replacement wooden boards. There are two vents, covered by replacement metal vent covers, along the elevation.

East Elevation

The east elevation follows the same brick course as the rest of the building, has a parapet wall along the roof, and is four bay, all windows. The first story window is a 6-over-6 wood sash. The three second story windows are 2(vertical)-over-2(vertical) double-hung wood sash, with two of the windows being flanked with metal shutters.

North Elevation

The north elevation follows the same brick course as the rest of the building, and much like the south elevation, the parapet wall along the roof steps down as it extends to the east elevation. There is a modern, standing seam metal roofed lean-to attached to the brick wall. There are two vents on this elevation, with metal vent covers, along with a 6-over-6 wood sash window.

Interior

Upon entering through the double-leaf wooden doors, the building features an open floor plan flanked by a mezzanine level that wraps around the north, east, and south interior walls. The first floor, which leads to the mezzanine, includes two wooden staircases in the northwest and southwest corners. The lower level is lined with casework shelves, a restroom along the north wall, and a storage area along the south wall. A kitchen serves the restaurant on the east side, and two additional staircases on the northeast and southeast walls also provide access to the mezzanine. The mezzanine stretches along the north and south walls, bordered by a railing that overlooks the first level. Above the kitchen, the eastern wall accommodates two office-like rooms with storefront glazing that offer views of the mezzanine and the lower floor.

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Additionally, the northwest corner of the building contains a small front room called the “barbershop.” The interior of the building features pressed tin ceiling tiles, which are predominantly still intact except for a couple of tiles that were replaced and a few more which are in need of replacing. Furthermore, pressed tin metal molding is visible, and is in fairly good condition. Incorporated into the ceiling are two sky lights, one over the main open floor area, and another over the back section close to the kitchen entrance.

Integrity

Location: The building has not been moved, and has remained in its same location since construction. Therefore, it retains integrity of location.

Design: The building is an intact example of an early 20th century rural commercial store. The characteristics which define it as a commercial building are intact. Therefore, it retains integrity of design.

Setting: The building still retains integrity of setting in that it rests on a lot by itself on a hill overlooking a still extant railroad.

Materials: The building’s original materials have, for the most part, been kept intact. While certain elements have been added or replaced, such as the “barbershop” window, the door on the southern elevation, the kitchen area, and a bathroom, the building still retains sufficient integrity of materials.

Workmanship: The workmanship of the building is still intact, in that the building still reads as an early 20th century rural commercial building. Therefore, it retains integrity of workmanship.

Feeling: The building has kept its character defining features of an early 20th century rural commercial building, and the setting and location still remain intact. Therefore, it retains integrity of feeling.

Association: The building’s materials, design, and workmanship are intact, which defines the building as an early 20th century rural commercial building. The building still displays its purpose as a commercial building. Therefore, it retains integrity of association.

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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.)

- 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

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Commerce

Architectural.

Period of Significance

c.1910 - c.1975

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

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

The Mitchell & McLendon General Merchants building, now operating as The Enid Depot restaurant, is locally significant under Criterion A, with area of significance in Commerce and Criterion C: Architecture. The Period of Significance extends from c. 1910 when the building was built to c. 1975 when retail operations ceased. Under Criterion A, the building represents the commercial and social center of Enid during the early 20th century, serving as the rural community's primary source for goods and a gathering place for surrounding farmers. Its prominent location and multi-use layout, including retail space, funeral parlor, butcher, and barbershop, show its role in the community's development and daily life. Under Criterion C, the building embodies the distinctive characteristics of early 20th-century commercial architecture in

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rural Mississippi, with elements such as large display windows, a parapet wall along the roof, minimal ornamentation with brick, and a mezzanine interior plan. Buildings such as this, which at one time were prevalent in rural Mississippi, have since been disappearing from the state's architectural landscape.

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

Mitchell & McClendon General Merchants is located in Enid, a small unincorporated community in the northwest corner of Tallahatchie County, Mississippi. Tallahatchie County was created by the Mississippi Legislature on December 23, 1833. It was one of several counties created from Choctaw land ceded by the 1830 Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek. The first survey of the area now that is Enid Township was in 1836. The sale of government land began in 1838.¹

The first railroad station in the county, named Talliaferro's Crossing, was established in the 1850s two miles north of the township when the Mississippi & Tennessee railroad connected Memphis to Grenada. Prior to 1875, the town of Harrison Station was established at the present site of Enid, being named for a prominent family of the community who were extensive landowners. Not too long after the establishment of Harrison Station, the Illinois Central Railroad purchased the assets of the New Orleans, Jackson, & Grand Northern in 1877, merging that line with the Mississippi Central to form the Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans Railroad, which was controlled by the Illinois Central and subsequently consolidated into that system in 1882. From roughly 1888-1972, the rail line that ran through Harrison Station, now known as Enid, was operated by Illinois Central.² Figure 1 displays Harrison Station's location on the Illinois Central rail line on the Railroad Commissioner's Map of Mississippi from 1888.

As railroad traffic increased, the town of Harrison Station began to grow as a voting precinct and a post office were established prior to 1891, and the population rose to about 300. Furthermore, the railroad station from Talliaferro's Crossing was moved to Harrison Station during this period.³ By 1900, the name of the post office was changed to Enid, and by 1903 the railway station and the voting precinct also became known as Enid instead of Harrison Station to avoid confusion with Harriston in south Mississippi.⁴ Figure 2 displays Enid as a rail line stop on an Illinois Central Rail Road schedule from 1905.

¹ D. Tracy Ward, *Historic Courthouse Architecture of Mississippi* (self-published by the author, 2025), pgs. 10 and 108; Mavis H. Newton, *A Glimpse Into the Enid Emporium History* (unpublished document, October 1993), pg. 1.

² "Mississippi Railroad Stations and Structures – Page 1," *Illinois Central Railroad*, accessed December 2, 2024, <https://icrr.net/station1/>; Newton, *A Glimpse Into the Enid Emporium History*, 1993, pg. 1.

³ Newton, *A Glimpse Into the Enid Emporium History*, 1993, pg. 1-2.

⁴ Steve Burt, "The Trains Don't Stop Here Anymore," *Sun-Sentinel*, April 16, 1981.

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Commerce

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The Enid Depot, originally Mitchell & McLendon General Merchants, reflects the story of a rural Mississippi community shaped by the railroad, family enterprise, and shifting patterns of commerce. The land was first sold to the Mitchell family in 1892 and continued under their ownership for several decades, with deeds from 1892 and 1901 documenting this early history of the property.⁵ Paul L. Mitchell constructed the current brick building c. 1910 to replace an earlier frame store building.⁶ In keeping with the siting of the original frame building, the current brick building was positioned next to the post office (demolished by 1996), and this was a solid anchor for the community's commercial core. Figure 3 is a photograph from 1973, which shows the store's position next to the post office building. The building's location on a hill overlooking the railroad and depot reflects the deliberate placement of the store in order to attract customers from both the railroad and ease of access for locals.

For nearly 75 years, the store served as the primary commercial hub for Enid. Residents depended on it for essentials like flour, coffee, horse collars, and home goods to name a few examples. The store even offered specialized services over the years, including a barbershop, WPA library, meat counter, and funeral parlor with a casket display.⁷ It was a place to shop, gather, and catch up on news. In addition, the store served the needs of the community beyond retail, and the funeral parlor is an example. Not only did it help with the crafting of caskets, but it also assisted in burial arrangements as recorded in county proceedings.⁸ According to a 1915 article in the *Tallahatchie Herald*, Enid had become a bustling center with two churches, a bank, and the first consolidated school in the county.⁹

C. L. Sigler bought the building in 1915 from Paul L. Mitchell and operated the business for two years. He then sold it to Jacob Kuykendall for \$5,000 (according to the deed). Kuykendall operated the store until 1929. In 1929, courthouse records list Maggie Harvey Kuykendall Mitchell as the owner. She had married Walter Mitchell, and they had two sons: Jake B. Mitchell and Walter K. Mitchell. For two decades during the Great Depression and WWII, store operator Mr. Shelly Gaines, who most likely leased the building from the Mitchells, extended loans to farmers, helped families through lean years, and supported locals headed to war, further evidence of the store being used to aid the community. However, Mr. Gaines went out of business, and Walter K. Mitchell became the proprietor of the building. The property records are unclear, but deeds show that Walter K. Mitchell bought the building from Jake B. Mitchell in 1951, becoming both owner and operator.¹⁰

However, it was between the late 1940s to around 1975 when Enid, and the store, began to experience a downward trend. Perhaps the beginning of economic troubles for Enid was the

⁵ Original deeds, J. C. Pickle to Mitchell & Son, November 4, 1892, and January 4, 1901. In possession of current property owner.

⁶ Burt, "The Trains Don't Stop Here Anymore," *Sun-Sentinel*, April 16, 1981.

⁷ Newton, *A Glimpse Into the Enid Emporium History*, 1993, pg. 2.

⁸ *The Progress-Itemizer* (Water Valley, MS), "Proceedings of the Board of Supervisors of Yalobusha County," January 15, 1914.

⁹ "Editor Visits Enid," *The Tallahatchie Herald*, October 7, 1915.

¹⁰ Newton, *A Glimpse Into the Enid Emporium History*, 1993, pg. 4.

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construction of the Enid Dam, which was in the planning stages in the 1940s. In order for the dam to be built, families were forced to leave their farms and homes located in the Yocona River Bottom before construction of the dam began in 1947. The dislocation of these families resulted in a lack of customers to the store, along with a dwindling of goods to sell from local farmers.¹¹ Between 1957 and 1978, the train depot was demolished, thus ending Enid's time as a railroad stop. In conjunction with the diminishing railroad activity, Interstate 55 was being constructed in Mississippi during the 1960s, which would further draw people away from Enid. In 1975, the Baptist church down the road from the general merchants building closed its doors, and the joint Methodist-Presbyterian church was still clinging to a very small congregation. In 1977, the post office was moved from Enid to the Enid Dam, further reducing what civic functions Enid had left. All of these are indications that people were leaving the Enid area, and there was not enough population or railroad activity to keep these various businesses or churches afloat. Mitchell & McLendon no doubt suffered greatly due to lack of business during this period. By 1981, the store was operating on reduced work hours, as the owner at the time was not opening the store until late in the afternoon in an attempt to get rid of stock they had left. By the early 1980s, the only local business which was still in operation was a gin, as Mitchell & McLendon was no longer operating as a retail store.¹²

Architecture

The Enid Depot, originally Mitchell & McLendon General Merchants, is a classic example of early 20th-century rural commercial architecture. The structure has 18-inch thick brick masonry walls, heavy wooden joists spanning 50 feet, and a parapet roofline that makes the building appear taller. The cast iron posts between the display windows support a recessed storefront that includes a double-door entrance and flanking glass windows, features common to commercial buildings of the period.¹³

Inside, the store has a three-sided mezzanine with iron and wood railings, staircases in all corners, and original display cases and shelving built into the walls. The store was heated by a pot-bellied stove and ventilated with a wood heater and brick flue, and it still contains the coal chute doors on the eastern wall. Embossed metal ceiling tiles, sky lights, interior windows, and transoms above interior doors show how the building used natural light and ventilation before electricity.

The building's thoughtful design and multipurpose layout made it useful for more than just dry goods. It housed a barbershop, library, seed and feed area, and places for casket display and meat cutting and storage.¹⁴ Despite now being called "The Enid Depot," the structure was never a train depot—it took on the name after the original depot was removed.

¹¹ U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Vicksburg District, "History and Mission," *Enid Lake*, Missions > Recreation, accessed June 23, 2025, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Vicksburg District, <https://www.mvk.usace.army.mil/Missions/Recreation/Enid-Lake/History-and-Mission/>.

¹² Burr, "The Trains Don't Stop Here Anymore," *Sun-Sentinel*, April 16, 1981.

¹³ Field Survey, 2024; Newton, *A Glimpse Into the Enid Emporium History*, pgs. 2-3.

¹⁴ Newton, *A Glimpse Into the Enid Emporium History*, pg. 2.

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This type of building, which used to be prevalent throughout Mississippi, has been slowly disappearing from the state's architectural landscape. A similar building, though built a few years after Mitchell & McLendon, is the J. W. Crawford General Store in Hickory Flat, Benton County, which is four counties northeast of Enid. Recently listed in the National Register, the J. W. Crawford General Store shares many elements in common with Mitchell & McLendon General Merchants. The rectangular plan with an open floor interior including a wraparound mezzanine, a vernacular ornamentation with common bond brick courses, brick masonry construction, and use of the tripartite storefront entry are shared characteristics of the early 20th century commercial building. In addition, the Crawford General Store and Mitchell & McLendon General Merchants share a common story of being attached to the growth which comes with railroad activity. Both Hickory Flat and Enid have their beginnings with the coming of the railroad, and grew around the railroad stop, which further displays the economic growth that the railroad brought to rural communities during the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Burt, Steve. "The Trains Don't Stop Here Anymore." *Sun-Sentinel* (Charleston, MS), April 16, 1981.

Field Survey. Conducted by Mississippi State University, 2024.

Aerial Maps of Enid, MS, Historic Aerials, www.historicaerials.com/viewer, accessed August 11, 2025.

"Mississippi Railroad Stations and Structures – Page 1." *Illinois Central Railroad*. Accessed December 2, 2024. <https://icrr.net/station1/>.

Newton, Mavis H. "A Glimpse Into the Enid Emporium History." October 1993. Private collection.

Original deeds, 1892 and 1901. In possession of the current property owner.

The Progress-Itemizer (Water Valley, MS). "Proceedings of the Board of Supervisors of Yalobusha County." January 15, 1914.

The Tallahatchie Herald. "Editor Visits Enid." October 7, 1915.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Vicksburg District. "Enid Lake." *Missions > Recreation*. Accessed June 23, 2025. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Vicksburg District. <https://www.mvk.usace.army.mil/Missions/Recreation/Enid-Lake/>.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Vicksburg District, "History and Mission," *Enid Lake, Missions > Recreation*, accessed June 23, 2025, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Vicksburg District, <https://www.mvk.usace.army.mil/Missions/Recreation/Enid-Lake/History-and-Mission/>.

Ward, D. Tracy. *Historic Courthouse Architecture of Mississippi*. Self-published by the author, 2017.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
 previously listed in the National Register

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- 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: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 135-ENI-0001

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.485

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

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

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 34.117405 N | Longitude: -89.939480 W |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

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

COMMENCING AT A FOUND BRASS DISK AT THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF THE SOUTHWEST QUARTER OF SAID SECTION 13; THENCE NORTH 68 DEGREES 43 MINUTES 17 SECONDS WEST A DISTANCE OF 1,500.77 FEET TO A FOUND 1/2" BOLT AT THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF LOT 12 (N: 1,679,955.309, E: 2,415,821.900),

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Figure 1 of 3 – Section of the 1888 Railroad Commissioner’s Map of Mississippi displaying Harrison Station along the Illinois Central rail line. (Source: Library of Congress, <https://www.loc.gov/resource/g3981p.rr002430/?r=-0.168,0.04,0.943,0.563,0>)



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Figure 2 of 3 – Illinois Central Rail Road schedule from 1905, displaying a rail stop at Enid.
 (Source: Section of illinoiscentral.net’s list of schedules from 1905-1906, <https://www.illinoiscentral.net/06guide/06GUID26.JPG>)

Illinois Central R.R.
 American Express.

CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, MEMPHIS AND NEW ORLEANS.

Dec. 26, 1905. Pop.

101	151	133	131	9	1	6	23	203	3	M	4	10	204	24	2	6	132	162	134	102
				P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.		P.M.		Lve	Arr	A.M.	P.M.		A.M.	P.M.	A.M.		
				7 00	10 00	*250	*620		*6 20		CHICAGO	1873880	11 30	2 00		11 30	9 30	9 30		
				P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.				Lve	Arr	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.			
				7 15	*2 45	*7 45	*3 40	*9 40			ST. LOUIS	612279	11 24	7 20	7 20	5 00	8 05			
				P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.		Lve	Arr	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.			
				10 55	*6 50	*1 41	*3 40	*3 05	*3 40	365	CAIRO	13238	2 06	5 47	2 11	2 06	11 57	2 24		
				11 20	7 10	2 05	4 05	3 18	4 05	368	Cairo Jc.		1 54	5 35	C	1 54	11 45			
					7 42	2 25				378	Bardwell	1512			C		10 58	1 36		
					7 51	2 36				384	Arlington	584			C		10 50	1 25		
					8 06	2 51				392	Clinton	1462			C		10 38	1 10		
				P.M.	A.M.			5 20	4 30	5 10	FULTON	2860	12 40	4 20	12 50	*12 40	10 15	12 45		P.M.
				*7 25				5 00	5 20	406	FULTON	2860	12 25	4 20	12 35	NHT	10 10	12 30		9 40
				8 01	5 51	7 1	3 48			416	Gibbs						12 10			9 15
				8 24	6 01	7 1	3 55			420	Rives	377					12 01			9 03
				8 38	6 08					424	MOFATT									8 45
				9 15	6 50	9 39	4 41			442	Newbern	1433					9 12	11 15		8 05
				9 39	7 08	9 53	5 00	6 06	6 35	451	DYERSBURG	3047	11 03		11 18		8 59	10 57		7 48
				9 48	7 32		5 24			462	Halls	395					12 35			7 27
				9 59	7 38		5 29			464	Gates	107					10 30			7 21
				10 45	7 46		5 37			469	Curve	293					10 22			7 13
					8 00	Special	10 28	5 50	6 43	475	Ripley	1640					8 21	10 10		7 00
					8 13		10 01			481	Henning	438					9 57			6 45
					8 32		10 54	6 17	7 07	489	Covington	2787	10 00		10 10		7 59	9 39		6 27
					8 49			6 35		496	Brighton	266					9 22			6 10
					8 58			6 44		501	Atoka	176					9 14			6 00
					9 25			7 05		510	Millington	850					8 54			6 39
					9 42			7 20		517	Woodstock	81					8 40			5 25
				10 45	A.M.	10 10	P.M.	3 40	11 59	7 45	8 20	8 45	527	MEMPHIS	113609	8 50	1 10			6 00
					*7 00	A.M.	*5 00	3 46	12 15	P.M.	A.M.	9 05	527	MEMPHIS		8 30	1 04	P.M.		*6 45
					8 07		5 45			541	Horn Lake						8 07			6 40
					8 21		5 55			546	Nesbitt	192					8 07			5 43
					8 30		6 05			551	Hernando	593	7 42				7 46			5 25
					8 48		6 25			559	Coldwater	557					7 46			5 13
					9 17		7 03			573	Como	475					7 47			4 50
					9 30		7 16			578	Sardis	1002	6 55				7 55			4 15
					9 48		7 39		10 41	587	Batesville	556	6 38			5 04	6 47			4 02
					10 02		7 54			593	Courland	280					6 30			3 38
					10 25		8 17			602	Enid	180					6 48			2 52
					10 50		8 42			612	Tipton	115					6 00			2 32
					11 11		9 02			620	Hardy	145					5 26			2 10
					11 30		9 20			627	GREENADA	2508	*8 25	6 55		*3 40				1 50
					A.M.		6 44	3 15		NON	JACKSON, MISS.	7816	2 30	7 00	2 30	1 10	12 20	10 55		
					3 10		5 00	11 30		8 15	8 15	9 12	NEW ORLEANS	300625	*9 15	6 00	*9 15	*6 30	*7 10	*5 15
					8 15								Arr	Lve	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.

Mitchell & McLendon General Merchants
Name of Property

Enid, Tallahatchie County
County and State

Figure 3 of 3 – Photograph of Enid, 1973. (Source: provided by the owner)



*The
Enid Depot*

*The
Enid Depot*
Antiques • Pottery • Decor

RESTAURANT





The
Enid Depot