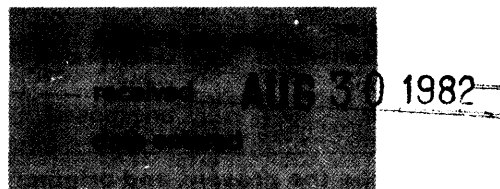


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic N/A

and/or common Woodville Historic District

2. Location *Roughly bounded by Prentiss, 2nd, College, Eagle, and
water st.*

street & number N/A N/A not for publication

city, town Woodville N/A vicinity of ~~Congressional District~~

state Mississippi code 28 county Wilkinson code 157

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> N/A in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Ownership

street & number

city, town _____ vicinity of _____ state _____

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Office of the Chancery Clerk

street & number Wilkinson County Courthouse

city, town Woodville state Mississippi

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title N/A has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date _____ federal state county local

depository for survey records

city, town _____ state _____

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date <u>N/A</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Located between the historic towns of Natchez, Mississippi, and St. Francisville, Louisiana, Woodville, Mississippi, is a small community (population 1,508) which is a classic portrait of a quiet southern town. The focal point of Woodville is the Courthouse Square where a tree-shaded green is tightly enclosed by dense rows of one- and two-story commercial buildings. Surrounding this "urban core" are residential streets lined with an excellent collection of nineteenth-century residential and ecclesiastical structures situated on spacious lots. The visual interaction between the Courthouse Square and the residential neighborhoods dovetail the two so successfully that Woodville appears as a single unit rather than a collection of distinct neighborhoods. The gently rolling terrain is sharply interrupted by deep bayous at the northern edge of Woodville. Here, development is much more erratic and vegetation appears more wild than in the cultivated areas south, east and west of the square.

The Woodville Historic District encompasses a sizeable portion of the present day town and most of the nineteenth-century village within its limits. District boundaries were drawn around a cohesive historic core leaving out as much recent development as possible. Within the district are approximately 140 buildings representing an architectural range from the Federal style through post World War II revivals. The majority of contributing resources, however, date from 1820 to 1930. Many structures are modest even by Woodville's standards while most are commodious one-and-one-half to two-and-one-half-story frame or brick structures. Only a handful could be considered monumental in scale or intent. The vast majority are occupied and reasonably well maintained.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1820-1930 **Builder/Architect** N/A

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Woodville Historic District is a distinctive collection of buildings representing a variety of historic architectural styles roughly dating from the period 1820-1930. While fifteen structures are considered of primary architectural significance in the local context, the majority of buildings may lack individual distinction but collectively contribute to the architectural qualities which make the district significant (Criterion C). Only a few intrusions mar the historic character of the district, usually in the guise of prefabricated buildings, while marginal buildings contribute to a sense of time and place, but are too recent to contribute to a sense of history. The Courthouse Square and the major streets which surround it (Main, Church, First South and Natchez) contain a preponderance of the architectural resources of Woodville and the boundaries of the historic district were drawn to distinguish the historic core of the town from the more recent development which has taken place around it. Within the district, the history of Woodville's architecture, complete and well preserved, illustrates the tastes, ambitions and pride of a remote Mississippi town.

The earliest settlement period in Woodville history dates to the early nineteenth century shortly after Wilkinson County was carved from Adams County in 1802. It was incorporated in 1811 and quickly made the county seat. No buildings within Woodville can be positively dated to this period. The earliest structures located in the Woodville Historic District represent the Federal or Neo-Classical style of architecture popular in the region from 1820-1840. Several examples of the vernacular Federal style remain (for example: numbers 52, 71, 107) as evidence that modest, indigenous house forms could be trimmed with excellent woodwork. Several academic Neo-Classical buildings standing by 1835 are examples of ambitious designs executed by talented local craftsmen who were attracted to Woodville by its early period of prosperity. The Lewis House (number 15), for example, is a highly significant Neo-Classical brick residence with a well designed Tuscan portico and an elegant fan lit entrance inspired by the works of Asher Benjamin. A similar design executed in wood was used for the Feltus-Catchings House (number 59). Front and rear porticoes were important architectural elements used at the Office and Banking House of the West Feliciana Railroad (number 46), a building noted for its excellent Federal trim in the upper residential floor. Three religious structures (numbers 21, 73, 109), although altered, are each examples of non-residential Federal architecture. The Baptist Church (number 109) is particularly noteworthy for its giant order Tuscan portico and fine belfry. For its collection of Federal style buildings alone, the Woodville Historic District is significant to the architectural history of Mississippi where the style is to be found only in this (southwest) corner of the state.

Throughout the nineteenth century, builders in Woodville relied on a regionally favored building form known today as the "undercut." It is characterized by a front gallery which is part of the volume of a building rather than an attachment to it. While trimmed in different architectural fashions, the "undercut" form remained common

9. Major Bibliographical References

Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Mississippi. 2 vols. Chicago: Goodspeed Publishing Co., 1891.

Cross, Ralph D. and Wales, Robert W., eds. Atlas of Mississippi. Jackson: University Press of Mississippi, 1974.

10. Geographical Data

Acree of nominated property approx. 85 acres

Quadrangle name Woodville, Miss.

Quadrangle scale 1:62500

UMT References

A

1	5	6	6	1	7	5	0	3	4	4	2	4	0	0
Zone			Easting				Northing							

B

1	5	6	6	2	7	0	0	3	4	4	2	4	0	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

C

1	5	6	6	2	7	2	5	3	4	4	1	5	0	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

D

1	5	6	6	1	7	5	0	3	4	4	1	5	0	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

E

Zone		Easting				Northing								

F

Zone		Easting				Northing								

G

Zone		Easting				Northing								

H

Zone		Easting				Northing								

Verbal boundary description and justification

See enclosed sketch map.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
N/A			

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

11. Form Prepared By

name/title William C. Allen, Chief Architectural Historian

organization Miss. Department of Archives & History date May 14, 1982

street & number Post Office Box 571 telephone 601/354-7326

city or town Jackson state Mississippi 39205

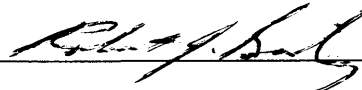
12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature



title Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

date August 24, 1982

For NPS use only

Attest:
Chief of Registration

**United States Department of the Interior
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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE-

in Woodville until the beginning of the twentieth century. The Van Eaton House (number 13) is an early example in the Federal and Greek Revival styles while the house at 148 Natchez Street (number 116) shows the influence of the Italianate taste. Other examples are quite simple and show very little architectural styling (numbers 77, 114). At some point it became the fashion to add a "braced-pent" to the galleries to help shelter the floors and columns from rain and to give the house further protection from the sun. While most are purely functional, the braced-pent added to the Magruder-Scott House in ca. 1876 was highly decorative.

A surprising aspect of Woodville's architectural history is the relative dearth of Greek Revival examples. During the lusty years 1840-1860 the entire state was in a building boom which produced the remarkable collection of Greek Revival structures for which the state is justifiably famous. In Woodville, however, only a handful of examples were ever built and fewer still have survived. During these decades Woodville and Wilkinson County experienced little growth in population and wealth which would have prompted new construction in the Greek Revival style. Only two houses in the Woodville Historic District are true Greek Revival examples (numbers 17, 115). The recently and sadly altered Carnot Posey House (number 17) is a classic undercut residence with Greek Revival frontispieces so typical of the hundreds of similar structures that were built throughout Mississippi in the 1840s and 1850s.

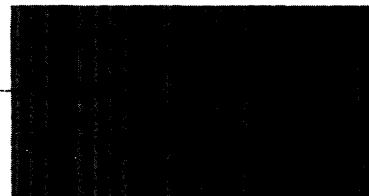
Conservative building trends continued in Woodville in the period following the Civil War. Romantic impulses were given few expressions in domestic architecture as buildings followed trusted forms dating from the antebellum period. The handful of Queen Anne dwellings constructed in the 1880s and 1890s (numbers 47, 50, 51, 113, 118) were generally one-story frame structures with irregular plans, bay windows and turned millwork on the ubiquitous galleries. The most interesting expression of the Queen Anne style occurred at the Steward House (number 25) in a ca. 1885 remodeling which updated a Federal style house with an octagonal bay and a bracketed gallery.

Three buildings (numbers 27, 112, 127) of varying sophistication make up a small Gothic Revival school characterized by high, steeply-pitched center gables, vergeboards and other picturesque millwork and attached galleries with shed roofs. This local interpretation, probably inspired by the writings of A. J. Downing, reached its height at the Habig House (number 127). There, a confection of crockets, pendants, sawn-and-turned woodwork illustrates the considerable charm of the picturesque Gothic Revival.

Dotted throughout the district but particularly concentrated on Main Street west of the business district, are examples of simple early-twentieth-century dwellings built for middle-class citizens. In this pre-Depression era, the influence of the Crastman Movement and contemporary Romantic revivals left faint, yet perceptible, marks on the architecture of Woodville. Bungalow features can be seen as additions to an earlier house at 902 Main Street (number 75). Knee braces and exposed rafter ends were often used as economical treatments for otherwise plain frame cottages (for example: numbers 76, 111). Pleasant

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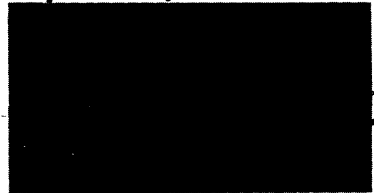
English cottages (number 74) and multi-gabled residences (numbers 68, 111) are the last remnants of the Romantic mood in Woodville's architectural history. While respectable, those twentieth-century dwellings do not represent the same degree of accomplishment in design or execution as do their nineteenth-century neighbors.

Commercial and public buildings in Woodville are concentrated in the Courthouse Square and along the adjacent stretches of Main Street. The Wilkinson County Courthouse (number 97) is an excellent example of the Beaux Arts style and is the only such example to have been built in southwest Mississippi. Enclosing the Courthouse Square is a significant collection of nineteenth- and twentieth-century commercial buildings representing the Federal through the Art Deco styles. Commercial Row is lined with simple frame structures dating from the pre-Civil War period (numbers 34, 40), one exceptionally well-preserved brick law office (number 36), and has two fine Federal buildings to close the east and west vistas (numbers 46, 119). Boston Row has a character more typical of the late nineteenth century with its continuous row of masonry storefronts with some highly decorative parapets (number 5). The 600 block of Main Street is lined with exceptional late-nineteenth-century storefronts. Labeled ironwork from Mississippi, Indiana and Tennessee (numbers 91, 92, 93), and pressed metal facades (number 92) are important features of late nineteenth century technology and aesthetics. The Art Deco Masonic Building (number 94) and the straightforward Treppendall's Department Store (number 95) are typical of the commercial architecture of Mississippi in the 1930s when ornamentation was considered an unnecessary luxury. But when compared to the Neo-Louisiana imitations (numbers 2, 100, 101) constructed east of the Square in the 1970s, these Great Depression commercial designs appear refreshingly honest and attractive.

The citizens of Woodville take a great deal of pride in the historic character of their community. Preservation has been accomplished through the simplest means possible--responsible maintenance. Two public buildings which were allowed to deteriorate--the Branch Bank (number 119) and the Office and Banking House of the West Feliciana Railroad (number 46) are now owned by the Woodville Civic Club and are undergoing a slow, thoughtful restoration. The tax incentives for historic preservation will undoubtedly spur private investment in the Courthouse Square area and assure the enhancement of one of Mississippi's most architecturally significant communities.

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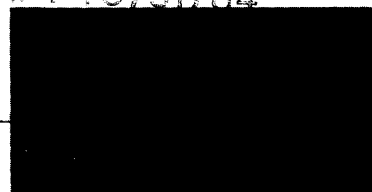
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9 - MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Jackson. Subject Files. Wilkinson County. Woodville.

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Inventory

The inventory of buildings included in the Woodville Historic District is arranged alphabetically according to street with buildings cited by street address (if known) in descending numerical order (west to east; south to north). Commonly used or historic names are given parenthetically. Individual resources are evaluated according to the following rating:

P - Pivotal buildings which appear to qualify for listing in the National Register of Historic Places by reasons of individual architectural or historical significance.

C - Contributing buildings which promote the architectural significance of the Woodville Historic District.

M - Marginal buildings which do not contribute to the architectural significance of the Woodville Historic District at this time but may gain significance at some point in the future. Marginal buildings by their scale, materials, or setting do not detract from the character of the district.

I - Intrusive buildings which detract from the architectural significance of the Woodville Historic District and interrupt the cohesion of the historic environment.

Bank Street

1. 720. One-story frame commercial building, gable front, box cornice, paneled central door flanked by four-over-four windows. Ca. 1880. C.
2. 451. One-story, seven-bay structure, hipped roof, undercut gallery, brick and clapboard veneers. Neo-Louisiana cottage form. Ca. 1975. M.
3. 450. One-story frame residence, board-and-batten siding, paired double-hung windows, gable roof. Ca. 1960. M.

Boston Row

4. 179. (Rexall). One-story brick structure with shed roof screened by low, undecorated parapet. Plate-glass display windows, splayed entrance, double-leaf, paneled and glazed door. 1887. C.
5. 169. (Ben Franklin). One-story stuccoed brick structure with curvilinear parapet decorated with cast-iron ventilators, corner acroterion, and recessed tablets. Mansard canopy shelters display windows and entrance. 1869. C.

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6. 161. (Board of Health Warehouse). One-story stuccoed brick, stepped parapet screens gabled roof. Altered fenestration. M.
7. 155. One-story brick structure with stamped metal facade. Prominent cornice with modillions. Display windows altered, double-leaf, paneled and glazed doors original. Wooden canopy supported by cast-iron Corinthian columns. Ca. 1910. C.
8. 127-149. Large, two-story brick commercial structure containing five stores defined by brick piers laid in Flemish bond. Late-nineteenth-century storefronts characterized by plate-glass display windows, splayed entrances, and double-leaf doors. Six-over-six windows with jack archs survive on rear (east) elevation. Ca. 1840. Second story added ca. 1920 to accommodate a hotel. Two-over-two segmentally-arched windows, shed roof, brick cornice. C.
9. 109. (Polk's Meat Market). One-story frame structure covered with ship-lap siding. Stepped-parapet screens gabled roof covered with tin over original wooden shingles. Center door, six-over-six windows. Ca. 1930. M.

Church Street

10. Northwest corner of Church and Depot. One-and-a-half-story frame residence with three-bay undercut gallery, flush-board facade, clapboard side and rear elevations. Six-over-nine floor-length windows. Large dormers and central fanlight entrance probably of a recent date. Nineteenth century. C.
11. 550-624. Grouping of three, one-story frame residences dating from the 1940s. M.
12. Northeast corner of Church and College. (Argue House). One-story frame residence with gable and hip roof. Central, three-bay Doric portico shelters elegant Federal doorway with sidelights and elliptical fan. Two-over-two windows are replacements. Portions of original Federal interior remain. Ca. 1825 with ca. 1900 alterations. P.
13. Southwest corner of Church and Third South. (Van Eaton House). Long, low one-and-a-half-story frame residence with a spacious six-bay undercut gallery. South half constructed in ca. 1825; northern three bays added ca. 1850. Six-over-six windows, flush siding cut to imitate ashlar, interior end chimneys. Semi-octagonal bay added ca. 1890 to northwest elevation. P.
- ✓ 14. 463. Brick split level with "colonial" portico. Paired windows, gabled roof, entrance with sidelights and elliptical fan. Ca. 1960. I.

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15. 458. (Lewis House). Two-and-a-half-story residence constructed of brick laid in Flemish bond on the facade and in common bond on the side and rear elevations. Formal five-bay facade dominated by three-bay portico of Tuscan columns, thin entablature, and steeply-raked cornice enriched with mutules. Blind, semi-elliptical window in tympanum. Twelve-over-twelve windows topped by decorated wooden lintels. Double-leaf entrance door surrounded by engaged columns, sidelights, elliptical fanlight and finely molded architraves. Large dining room and kitchen wing added to southeast corner, ca. 1900. Recessed rear galleries enclosed by rear addition, ca. 1950. Excellent Federal woodwork preserved on the interior. Most distinguished example of Neo-Classical residential architecture in Woodville. 1832. P.
16. 430. One-and-a-half-story frame structure, three-bay gallery with turned posts. Central chimney flanked by shed dormers. Ca. 1900. C.
17. 417. (Carnot Posey House). One-and-a-half-story frame residence with symmetrical five-bay facade. Central entrance with sidelights and transom surrounded by battered-and-eared architrave. Four-over-six floor-length windows. Undercut gallery subjected to an unsympathetic alteration in 1980 which lowered the floor to ground level and replaced the original rectangular wooden columns with round aluminum posts which detract significantly from the architectural interest of what was once Woodville's finest Greek Revival structure. Historically significant as the home of Carnot Posey, a prominent military figure in the Mexican and Civil wars. 1845. C.
18. 338. (St. Joseph's Rectory). One-story brick structure with hipped roof. Central portico of paired Doric columns. Neo-Greek Revival. Ca. 1960. M.
19. Southwest corner of Church and First South. (St. Joseph's Catholic Church). Frame one-story structure, gable-end facade, five-bay nave. Small entrance porch with decorative Stick Style elements. Tall casement windows with pointed transoms approximating Gothic lancet windows. Simple interior finish: flush-board wainscot, cast-iron gallery columns, chamfered cross-beam ceiling, stilted chancel arch. Ca. 1875. C.
20. 331. One-and-a-half-story frame residence, three-bay gallery with fluted Tuscan columns, dentiled cornice. Six-over-six windows, central entrance with fanlight. Pleasant "colonial" ranch house. Ca. 1955. M.
21. Southeast corner of Church and First South. (St. Paul's Episcopal Church). One-story frame structure with low central tower capped by octagonal belfry decorated with fine Federal pilasters and ogee roof. Small carpenter Gothic entrance porch with board-and-batten siding, sawn vergeboard, heavily paneled double-leaf door. East end of sanctuary lengthened one bay ca. 1840 and redesigned with Gothic arcade to accommodate organ, chancel, and robing room.

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1824. P.

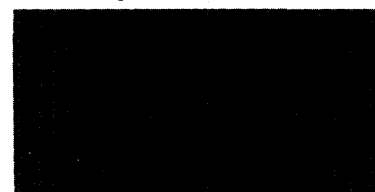
Property includes one-story frame parish hall near northeast corner of the church. Ca. 1910. C.

Episcopal Rectory. One-story, five-bay frame residence with undercut gallery. Central entrance with double-leaf door and semi-circular transom. Facade windows four-over-four altered from original twelve-over-twelve. Buttressed chimneys on gabled side elevations. Ca. 1830. Altered ca. 1940. C.

22. 248. One-and-a-half-story frame residence with gable roof and three-bay gallery. Paired two-over-two windows, central entrance door and transom. Sawn ballustrade between brick pedestals supporting simple square columns. Central dormer with diamond panes in upper sash. Minor Stick Style elements. Ca. 1900. C.
23. 218. (Hart-Henderson House). One-and-a-half-story frame residence with three-bay undercut gallery with square columns, molded capitals and bases, and paired bracketed cornice. Four-panel door surrounded by sidelights and transom framed by a battered-and-eared-architrave. Floor-length four-over-six windows surrounded by frontispieces with large cornices. Facade emphasized by rusticated wood siding. South bays enclosed and extended into a Queen Anne ell ca. 1880. Ca. 1840. C.
24. (Whetstone House). Two-story frame house with a double gallery along south elevation. Unequal gable roof and one-story gallery on west elevation. Irregular plan and fenestration. Vernacular Greek Revival interior trim. Ca. 1840. C.
25. (Stewart House). One-story, stuccoed brick Federal style house with central single-bay portico with thin entablature and steeply-raked pediment. Five-bay facade, nine-over-nine windows, central entrance with sidelights and elliptical fanlight. Pairs of end chimneys linked by parapets. Ca. 1830. Late-nineteenth-century additions include alterations to the galleries which flank the portico (turned, bracketed posts) and the addition of a semi-octagonal wing to the north elevation. P.
26. Southeast corner of Church and Main. One-story frame storage shed covered with asbestos siding. I.
27. 156. One-and-a-half-story frame structure with prominent central gable with sawn vergeboard. Front gallery with turned posts and sawn brackets. Floor-length windows with blinds. Central entrance framed by sidelights and transom. Ca. 1875. C.
28. 136. One-story bungalow with gable roof, asbestos siding. Ca. 1935. M.

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College Street

29. Southeast corner of College and Church. (Former Woodville Public School). Complex of one- and two-story masonry structures in deteriorated condition. Focal building is a single-story Art Modern structure designed by one of Mississippi's leading architects, N. W. Overstreet. 1947. C.
30. 320, 424, and unnumbered. Group of three, one-story frame residences constructed after World War II. M.
31. (Johnson-Catchings House). One-and-a-half-story frame residence with hip-on-gable roof, bell-cast eaves. Five-bay gallery with turned posts, elaborate open frieze with sawn and turned decoration, and turned ballustrade. Central dormer and one-bay upper gallery decorated with slightly simpler woodwork. Glazed and paneled double-leaf door, sidelights and transom set into a plain, massive frontispiece. Floor-length one-over-two windows. Spacious double-pile plan, corner fireplaces and simple trim. Upon completion in 1898, it was called "the most beautiful residence in the county." J. T. Smith, architect. P.
32. (McGehee House). One-story frame house with low-pitched gable roof, exposed rafter ends, irregular fenestration. Ca. 1942. M.
33. (Wallace House). Two-and-a-half-story frame residence with hip roof and three-bay double gallery. Six-over-six windows, paneled and glazed doors, one-story addition to west elevation. Ca. 1910 with recent repairs and cosmetic alterations. C.

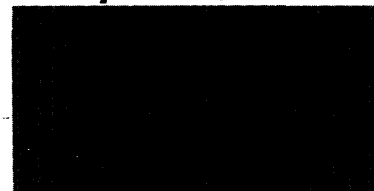
Commercial Row

34. 543-557. One-story, eleven-bay frame structure with gabled roof and box cornice. Mostly six-over-six windows, one twelve-over-twelve. Variety of paneled doors. Lean-to shed rear addition. Portion of west end removed in recent street widening project. Ca. 1830. C.
35. (The Commercial Bank). One-story masonry structure with flat roof. Occupies site of former landscaped park and the county's Confederate memorial. I.
36. 539. One-story law office constructed of five-course common-bond brick finished with an all stretcher veneer on the facade. Three-bay, segmental-arched fenestration closed by iron shutters. Corbeled cornice. Excellent interior and exterior integrity. Ca. 1880. P.
37. (Post Office). One-story masonry structure, gable roof, underscaled cupola. Unconvincingly "colonial." Ca. 1965. I.

EXP. 10/31/84

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38. 525. One-story frame structure with stamped metal facade decorated with a bracketed cornice and a paneled and embossed frieze. Display windows above paneled spandrels. Ca. 1900. C.
39. 513. Two-bay, two-story frame structure, gable roof, box cornice, six-over-six windows on second floor, plate-glass windows above paneled spandrels on street level. Ca. 1840. C.
40. Southwest corner of Commercial Row and Depot. Five-bay, two-story frame structure. Paneled piers and spandrels, paneled and glazed doors. Gable roof, box cornice, six-over-six sash on upper floor. Chamfered columns with molded caps support canopy. Ca. 1840. C.

Depot Street

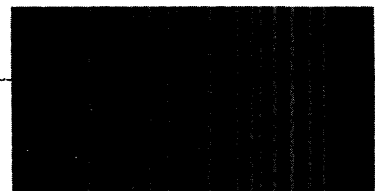
41. 258. One-story frame residence with symmetrical five-bay facade. Three-bay portico with chamfered columns, sawn brackets, bracketed entablature, and box cornice. Paneled front door with sidelights and transom. Ca. 1880. C.
42. 243. Two-story "Dutch colonial" residence. Coupled six-over-six windows, central stoop, steeply-raked roof, stuccoed shed dormer, all stretcher brick veneer. Ca. 1950. M.
43. Northwest corner of Depot and First South. One-story frame residence, central two bays sheltered by small portico with unmolded columns. Six-over-six windows, some with jibs. Pier foundation, hipped roof. Ca. 1855. C.
44. 223. One-story frame residence, multi-gabled roof, asbestos siding. Ca. 1935. M.
45. 213. Small, one-story stucco law office, gable to street. M.
46. Southeast corner of Depot and Bank. (Office and Banking House of the West Feliciana Railroad). Two-story stuccoed brick structure with monumental Tuscan porticoes on front and rear elevations. Important Federal woodwork survives in the upper residential level. 1834. Listed in National Register, 1977. P.

First South Street

47. 846. Three-bay, one-and-a-half-story residence with steep-central gable. Two-over-four floor-length windows. Queen Anne woodwork includes turned posts, sawn brackets and spindels. Front and side galleries. Ca. 1880. C.

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48. Southeast corner of First South and Natchez. One-story frame residence, gabled roof, exposed rafter ends, paired, two-over-two windows. Ca. 1940. M.
49. Two-story frame residence, three-bay gallery. Metal and asbestos roof. Deteriorated. Ca. 1900. M.
50. 723. One-story frame residence. Elaborate gallery with punched and sawn decoration and unusual column capitals. Irregular plan, bay window with decorative shingles. Two-over-four floor-length windows. Queen Anne. Ca. 1885. C.
51. Lot and house east of 723. Identical to 723 First South Street. Ca. 1885. C.
52. Northeast corner of First South and West. One-story frame residence, five bays wide, off center portico, late-nineteenth-century gallery alterations with stick-like posts, sawn brackets, and clapboard sun screen. Excellent Federal entrance with elliptical fanlight, sidelights, and molded architrave with keystone. Ca. 1830. C.
53. 708. One-story brick structure with all stretcher veneer. Jerkinhead roof, metal covering. Double-leaf door sheltered by three-bay gallery. High single-pane windows on side elevations. Originally a store. Ca. 1930. C.
54. 659. One-story frame residence, irregular plan and fenestration. Asbestos roof and siding. Ca. 1950. M.
55. Northeast corner of First South and Royal Oak. One-story frame storage building with vertical sheathing and metal roof. Deteriorated. I.
56. 640. One-story, three-bay residence with gable roof and central screened porch. Six-over-six windows, corbeled cornice, central door with sidelights and transom. Ca. 1840. C.
57. (South Central Bell Office). One-story gable-front frame structure covered with asbestos shingles. No windows. I.
58. (Catchings Clinic). One-story masonry structure, gabled end, five bays to the street. Brick wainscot, exposed rafter ends. M.
59. Southwest corner of First South and Depot. (Feltus-Catchings House). Monumental two-and-a-half-story frame residence, five-bays wide, four-bays deep with rear additions. Giant order Tuscan portico shelters center three bays. Elegant Federal entrance with an elliptical fanlight, paneled door,

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sidelights, molded trim and carved keystone. One-bay balcony above originally extended the full width of the portico. Twelve-over-twelve windows, blinds with original hardware. Fine interior woodwork. Ca. 1820. P.

- 60. 569. One-story frame residence, irregular plan and fenestration, central stoop, entrance door with sidelights and transom. Modern siding and roof. Broad bay window. Ca. 1900 with alterations. C.
- 61. 558. One-story frame cottage, paired six-over-six windows, exposed rafter ends, asbestos siding, gabled roof. Ca. 1940. M.

First West Street

- 62. Southwest corner of First West and First South. Symmetrical, three-bay, one-story frame residence with central portico. Glazed Eastlake door with sidelights and transom. Gable roof, exposed rafter ends. Ca. 1920. C.
- 63. 256. One-story frame residence, irregular plan, gabled roofs, paired four-over-one windows, exposed rafter ends. Curvilinear parapet above screened porch. Ca. 1925. C.
- 64. Southwest corner of First West and Bank. One-story masonry commercial building, plate-glass windows, flat roof. M.
- 65. Northwest corner of First West and Bank. Group of five, small, closely-spaced masonry and frame commercial buildings. M.
- 66. 230. One-story frame gable-front cottage with attached gallery and side passage screened by lattice. Six-over-six windows, paneled doors with transoms. Sawn vergeboard, brackets and ballustrade. Ca. 1875. C.
- 67. 151. One-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, five-bay undercut gallery with rectangular columns, molded caps, sawn brackets and ballustrade. Rusticated facade treatment, floor-length windows. Large shed dormer added in early twentieth century. Multiple rear additions. Ca. 1870. C.
- 68. 150. One-story frame dwelling, multi-gable roof, exposed rafter ends, irregular plan and fenestration. Ca. 1930. C.

Ford's Creek Road

- 69. 151. One-story frame cottage with asbestos roof and clapboard siding. Ca. 1940. M.
- 70. 213. One-story frame cottage with five-bay undercut gallery. Nine-over-six windows, front door is a replacement. Shouldered chimney in semi-collapsed condition. Ca. 1830. C.

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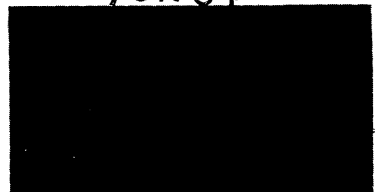
71. (Lazarus House). One-and-a-half-story frame cottage with irregular gable roof. Three-bay undercut gallery, chamfered columns. Flush-board facade, clapboard side and rear elevations. Fine Federal woodwork. Ca. 1820. C.

Main Street

72. 940. (Goddard-Ferguson House). One-and-a-half-story frame residence, three-bay undercut gallery with rectangular columns, molded caps and braced pent. Pair of large bay windows flank central entrance door, transom and side-lights. Paneled facade treatment considered unique. Ca. 1870. P.
73. Southwest corner of Main and Sligo. (Woodville Methodist Church). One-story frame, temple-form structure with Federal tower and octagonal belfry. One-story, one-bay porch with double-leaf paneled door, segmentally-arched transom and cornice. Five-bay nave lit by Gothic Revival windows glazed with late-nineteenth-century glass. Ca. 1824 with alterations. Property also includes a frame Fellowship Hall attached to the rear (south) and side (west) elevations. C.
74. 918. One-story brick residence, multi-gabled roof, prominent chimney. Irregular plan and fenestration. Tudor style. Ca. 1930. C.
75. 902. One-and-a-half story frame residence, gable roof, attached gallery with Bungalow-like details: square-tapered columns on high brick pedestals. Facade covered with narrow beaded boards, clapboard side and rear elevations. Two-over-four floor-length windows, original blinds. Late nineteenth century. C.
76. 880. One-story frame residence, gable front, facade and side gallery. Two-over-two windows. Knee-braced eaves. Ca. 1925. C.
77. 868. One-story frame residence with three-bay gallery, flush-board facade, six-over-six windows. Double-pen plan. Small side (west) addition. Ca. 1900. C.
78. 867. One-story frame residence, symmetrical composition, central portico with rectangular columns, molded caps and steep pediment. Six-over-nine windows, central door with sidelights and transom. Late nineteenth century. C.
79. 848. One-story frame residence, symmetrical composition, central portico with turned posts, sawn brackets, and open frieze. Four-over-four windows, simple entrance door with sidelights and transom. Ca. 1890. C.
80. 847. One-story frame cottage, paired four-over-four windows, double-leaf glazed and paneled entrance, gable roof, exposed rafter ends. Ca. 1920. C.

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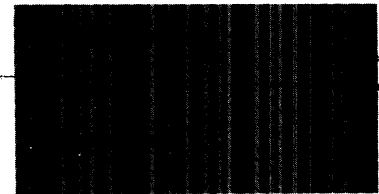
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81. 829. One-story frame cottage, gable to the street. Low, attached screened porch. Two-over-two windows, exposed rafter ends. Ca. 1920. C.
82. 824. One-story frame residence with five-bay undercut gallery, rectangular columns, molded caps. Four-over-six floor-length windows and entrance contained in pilastered frontispieces. Braced pent. Greek Revival. Ca. 1850 with alterations. C.
83. 812. One-story frame grocery store. Gable to the street, central entrance, large display windows. Ca. 1930. M.
84. 755. Brick, one-story gas station with half-timber decoration in gables. Covered service bay attached to side (east) elevation. Ca. 1920. C.
85. Northeast corner of Main and Natchez. Two-story masonry building covered with stucco. Tile, gable roof. Arcaded three-bay one-story gallery. Metal windows. Spanish Colonial Revival. Ca. 1930. C.
86. Property includes a three-bay Butler building used as a service garage. I.
87. 708. One-story, three-bay frame commercial building. Gable to street, exposed rafter ends. Six-over-six windows, central door. C.
88. Group of four frame and masonry commercial buildings. Gable roofs masked by parapets. Plate-glass windows. Altered. M.
89. Southwest corner of Main and First West. One-story brick commercial building. Corner entrance in segmental-arched opening. Display windows with transoms. Ca. 1910. C.
90. 632-658. Seven small one-story brick and frame commercial structures in sub-standard condition. M.
91. 651. (Planter's Hardware). Large, two-story ten-by-seven-bay brick structure. Cast-iron piers labeled "J. McConnel & Son, Jackson, Miss." Segmentally-arched fenestration on upper level, decorative brick cornice. Excellent architectural integrity. C.
92. 633-643. (Woodville Furniture and Electric Company). Tall, one-story masonry building containing three retail units. Pressed-metal cornice embossed with decorative motifs and pressed metal piers manufactured by C. K. Meske and Company of Evansville, Indiana. Plate-glass display windows above paneled spandrels. Eastlake details. Ca. 1900. C.
93. (TWL Store). One-story, five-course common-bond brick, decorative cornice with center tablet enscribed "Sam. Rosso." Cast-iron columns manufactured by the Chickasaw Iron Works of Memphis. Large glass display windows. Ca. 1900. C.

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94. 626-610. (Masonic Building). Two-story brick structure with cast-concrete trim. Fluted Art Deco panels define upper bays. Four retail spaces on street level characterized by glass display windows, splayed entrances, canopy and transoms. Shed roof screened by low parapet. 1933. C.
95. 613. (Treppendall's Department Store). Two-story, common-bond brick structure, plate-glass display windows with transoms and metal canopy on street level, paired six-over-six windows on upper floor. Attic story above three-course brick cornice. 1931. C.
96. (Woodville Presbyterian Church). One-story frame structure with side tower capped by a louvered belfry and cupola. Lancet windows, Gothic door panels, and sawn vergeboard are major decorative features. Late Gothic Revival. Ca. 1909. C.
97. 525. (Wilkinson County Courthouse). Two-story masonry structure, all stretcher brick veneer, Greek cross plan with corner entrances. Dome on octagonal drum topped by an open peristyle. Composite pilasters with limestone trim articulate pedimented pavilions. Interior rotunda with two balconies, tile floor inlaid with county seal. Two-story chancery and jail added 1973. Beaux Arts. 1903. J. R. Gordon, architect. P.
98. 510. (Woodville Town Hall). Two-story brick structure with shed roof. Windows with leaded-glass transoms, iron lentils and consoles. String course decorated with egg-and-dart moldings. 1903. C. Water tower located east of Town Hall.
99. (Woodville Christian Church). One-story frame structure, steeply-pitched gable roof, box cornice, double-leaf paneled door, lancet windows, louvered belfry. Original southwest tower with Gothic openings and bell-shaped finial no longer extant. Low, one-story frame addition made to east elevation. Small common-bond brick structure located east of church building. 1909. W. J. Smith, original contractor. C.
100. 498. (Wilkinson County Savings and Loan). One-story gable roof, undercut six-bay gallery, twelve-over-twelve windows. Brick veneer. Unconvincing interpretation of Mississippi-Louisiana nineteenth-century domestic architecture. Ca. 1970. M.
101. 488. (Watson, Wilkerson and Walsh Law Offices). One-story office building, hip roof, brick veneer, seven-bay gallery with Tuscan columns. Unconvincing interpretation of Mississippi-Louisiana nineteenth-century domestic architecture. Ca. 1975. M.

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- 102. 448. (Handgis and McGraw). One-story, three-bay office building, gable roof, brick veneer. Ca. 1975. M.
- 103. (Wilkinson County Library). One-story brick structure with contemporary, irregular fenestration. Large entrance contained in a segmental-arch opening. Decorative string course, stepped parapet. Charles Moroney, architect. 1978. M.
- 104. 457-439. Group of three small masonry commercial buildings. Plate-glass windows. M.
- 105. Southwest corner of Main and Church. (D'Aquila Auto Parts). One-story structure with flat roof. Ca. 1940. I.
- 106. 430. One-story frame cottage, three-bay gallery, flush siding, paired six-over-six windows on facade. Board-and-batten side elevations. Interior altered. Ca. 1840. C.
- 107. Northwest corner of Main and Church. Two-story, four-bay brick residence covered with scored stucco. Six-over-six windows fitted with jibs entering onto central, two-bay double gallery. One-story, two-bay wing with simple brick cornice attached to side (west) elevation. Large, two-story deteriorated kitchen located near northeast corner of the residence. Kitchen fronted by giant order brick columns and double gallery. Main house vacant, retains excellent original Federal woodwork. Ca. 1830. P.
- 108. Northeast corner of Main and Church. (Standard Gas Station). One-story brick structure, gable roof, stock pilastered frontispiece, rear shed addition. Ca. 1960. M.

Natchez Street

- 109. Northwest corner of Natchez and First South. (Woodville Baptist Church). Temple form, three-by-four-bay structure with monumental Tuscan portico, thin entablature, steep pediment and blind lunette in tympanum. Low clapboard tower topped by an octagonal belfry. Seven course common-bond brick, evidence of penciling. Twelve-over-sixteen windows with jack arches. Rear addition, 1950. Neo-Classical. Ca. 1830. P.
- 110. 254. One-story brick structure with hip and gable roof. Paired six-over-six windows, irregular plan. Ca. 1955. M.
- 111. Northeast corner of Natchez and First South. One-story frame structure, irregular plan and fenestration. Four-over-one windows. Multi-gable roof, exposed rafter ends. Ca. 1925. C.

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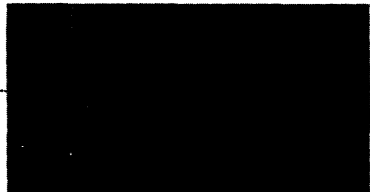
112. 238. One-and-a-half-story frame residence with steep center gable. Five-bay front gallery with chamfered columns and paired brackets. Six-over-nine floor-length windows. Paneled and glazed entrance with sidelights and transom. Late Gothic Revival. Ca. 1875. C.
113. 229. One-story, L-shaped frame structure with five-bay undercut gallery supported by square columns and decoratively sawn brackets and ballustrade. Narrow beaded-board facade, clapboard side and rear elevations. Six-over-six windows, glazed and panel door. Two-bay wing added to front ca. 1930. Gable roof. Queen Anne. Ca. 1880. C.
114. 218. One-story frame residence with five-bay undercut gallery, turned posts and braced pent. Beaded-board facade, clapboard sides and rear. Four-over-four windows, glazed and paneled door with transom. Mousetooth sawn verge-board. Ca. 1885. C.
115. One-story frame residence with prominent hip roof, four tall chimneys with terra-cotta pots. Five-bay shed gallery with turned ballustrade, rectangular columns and molded caps. Central door with sidelights and transom. Floor-length windows. Large rear ell. Greek Revival. Ca. 1860. C.
116. 148. One-and-a-half-story frame residence with five-bay undercut gallery, chamfered columns, scrolled brackets and braced pent. Flush-board facade, six-over-nine floor-length windows. Center door with arched glazing surrounded by sidelights and transom. Dormers possibly recent alteration. Italianate. Ca. 1875. C.
117. 131. One-story masonry commercial structure with flat roof. I.

Royal Oak

118. 222. (Foster Insurance Agency). One-story frame residential structure. Two-bay gallery, semi-octagonal ell, two-over-two windows. Queen Anne with Eastlake details. Ca. 1880-1900. C.
119. Southwest corner of Royal Oak and Bank. (Branch Banking House). Two-story stucco and brick structure with shed roof (replacement) and low parapet. Fine interior Federal woodwork. Listed in National Register, 1978. 1819. P.
120. 158. (Woodville Cleaners). One-story frame structure with shed roof screened by stepped parapet. Shed canopy, splayed entrance, plate-glass windows. Ca. 1930. M.
121. (Stag Shop). One-story structure with manufactured aluminum canopy. Brick and glass storefront. Ca. 1975. I.

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122. 142. (Former Ford Show Room). One-story masonry structure, five bays defined by brick piers and buttresses. Plate-glass windows, leaded glass transoms and decorative parapet. Ca. 1930. C.
123. 131. (Ace Hardware-Sears-Radio Shack). One-story metal prefabricated structure with brick and wood facade veneers. Ca. 1978. I.

Second South Street

124. Southwest corner of Second South and Natchez. (Magruder-Scott House). Two-and-a-half-story stuccoed brick structure. Formal five-bay facade, six-over-six windows, four panel door with sidelights and transom. Original giant order Tuscan columns removed 1876 at second-floor level and replaced by thin chamfered posts, brackets, and wide overhanging braced pent decorated with a sawn vergeboard. Rear gallery partially enclosed. Neo-Classical with historic alterations. Ca. 1830. P.

Water Street

125. 710. One-and-a-half-story frame cottage with five-bay undercut gallery, plain columns and braced pent. Six-over-six windows, center door with transom. Gable roof, exterior chimneys. Rear ell. Ca. 1830-1840. C.
126. 384. One-and-a-half-story frame residence with undercut gallery, braced pent, clapboard and flush siding. Nine-over-six windows, irregular fenestration. Ca. 1830. C.
127. Northwest corner of Water Street and Prentiss Drive. (Habig House). One-and-a-half-story frame residence with steeply-pitched gable roof, central gable and flanking dormers. Five-bay gallery, six-over-nine floor-length windows. Decorated with sawn vergeboards and crockets. Best example of the local interpretation of the Gothic Revival Cottage. Ca. 1860. P.

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WOODVILLE
HISTORIC DISTRICT

