

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For HCRS use only

received JUN 25 1980

date entered SEP 2 1980

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

1. Name

historic

and/or common Factory Hill-Frog Bottom-Burns Bottom Historic District

2. Location

*Roughly bounded by ... 2nd and 6th Aves.
2nd and 5th streets.*

street & number

___ not for publication

city, town Columbus

___ vicinity of

congressional district

Second

state Mississippi

code 28

county

Lowndes

code 087

3. Classification

Category

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

Ownership

___ public
___ private
 both
Public Acquisition
___ in process
___ being considered

Status

occupied
 unoccupied
 work in progress
Accessible
 yes: restricted
___ yes: unrestricted
___ no

Present Use

___ agriculture
 commercial
___ educational
___ entertainment
___ government
___ industrial
___ military
___ museum
___ park
 private residence
 religious
___ scientific
___ transportation
___ 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
Lowndes County Courthouse

street & number

Second Avenue North

city, town

Columbus

state

Mississippi

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Statewide Survey of Historic Sites has this property been determined eligible? ___ yes ___ no

date 1973-76

___ federal state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records

Mississippi Department of Archives and History

city, town

Jackson

state

Mississippi

7. Description

Condition excellent good fair deteriorated ruins unexposed**Check one** unaltered altered**Check one** original site moved

date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Situated along the western slopes and at the base of a geological formation known as Pleasant Ridge, Factory Hill-Frog Bottom-Burns Bottom Historic District lies primarily in the lowland area of west-central Columbus, Mississippi, along the Tombigbee River. The district comprises more than sixty architecturally and/or historically significant buildings dating from the mid-nineteenth through the early-twentieth centuries and is adjacent to the Columbus Central Commercial Historic District, nominated to the National Register in 1979.

Principally consisting of modest workers' cottages, the proposed district is the best preserved example of a turn-of-the-century mill village in Columbus and visually contributes much toward understanding lifestyles of the laboring classes of that period. The majority of the buildings are simple, one-story, frame dwellings of either the shotgun, saltbox, or multigable form (see Statement of Significance for more detailed description). Most are located on relatively narrow lots and situated close to the grid-plan streets. The Factory Hill areas along the east side of the district contain the heaviest concentration of buildings.

The mill village area stretches northward from the western-most-portion of Second Avenue North, along which many of Columbus' early industries were located, and was originally much larger than it is today. Most sections of the district's eastern and southern boundaries make a rather dramatic break in land use with the surrounding areas. The close proximity of Frog Bottom and Burns Bottom to the Tombigbee River and its tributary creeks subjects the area to flooding at times of unusually high water. A disastrous flood in 1973 severely damaged and destroyed several buildings adjoining the western half of the district, leaving numerous vacant lots in that portion. Therefore, boundaries of the proposed Factory Hill-Frog Bottom-Burns Bottom Historic District have been delineated to include the greatest density of buildings relating to the character of the district while excluding those areas most susceptible to flooding.

Located in the south-central portion of the district is an open space known locally as the "Hitch Lot." Set aside by the city for use by farmers as a hitching place for horses and market place for produce, the "Hitch Lot" has long been associated with this area of Columbus. Although predominately residential in character, the district contains as well two churches, six commercial structures, and one public building.

Inventory of Buildings in the District

The buildings within the historic district have been classified according to three categories contributing, marginal, and intrusion. Contributing buildings are those which possess architectural and/or historical qualities that add to the significance of the district. Marginal buildings are those which do not add architectural or historical significance but have been designed in such a way as to be compatible with the older buildings, therefore, not detracting from the district's architectural integrity. Intrusions are those buildings which do detract in varying degrees from the district's architectural integrity.

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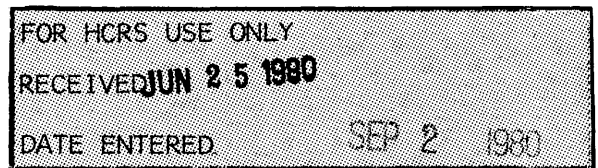
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7 - DESCRIPTION

Buildings Contributing to the Character of the District

1. 117 2nd Ave. N. One-story gable-roof frame residence: hip-roof porch supported by ornamental iron piers; transom-lighted entrance; projecting gable-roof side addition; rear additions. Ca. 1890, additions ca. 1930s.
2. Marginal (see below).
3. 120 2nd Ave. N. One-story gable-roof frame residence: shotgun style; gable facade; shake roof; clapboard siding; boxed cornice; gable returns. Ca. 1890.
4. 124 2nd Ave. N. One-and-a-half-story hip-roof frame residence: large gabled dormers; brick porch; exterior partially brick veneered; shed-roof rear addition. 1905-10.
5. Marginal (see below).
6. Intrusion (see below).
7. Intrusion (see below).
8. 315 2nd Ave. N. One-story gable-roof raised cottage: brick raised basement; frame main floor; two-tiered veranda supported by brick pillars on the lower level and bracketed chamfered posts on the upper level; jigsaw-cutout balustrade; exterior stairs located under veranda; ornamented vergeboard; paired cornice and gable brackets; bracketed window canopies. Ca. 1830s; additions ca. 1850s, 1880s.
9. Marginal (see below).
10. Marginal (see below).
11. Marginal (see below).
12. 321 3rd Ave. N. One-story multigable-roof frame residence: two small gable-roof buildings (former dependencies) joined together at right angles; gable returns and clapboard siding on both buildings; shed-roof addition on rear. 1895-1900.
13. 325 3rd Ave. N. One-story gable-roof frame residence: clapboard siding; side-lighted central entrance; gable roof, Bungalow-style portico; full-width shed-roof rear addition. Ca. 1840s, addition ca. 1895.



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14. 401 3rd Ave. N. One-story gable-roof raised cottage: stuccoed-masonry raised basement; frame main floor; two-tiered veranda supported by stuccoed-masonry pillars on the lower level and bracketed chamfered posts on the upper level; jigsaw-cutout balustrade; monumental stairway ascends to upper level of veranda; pilastered frontispiece entrance with dentiled entablature; shed- and gable-roof additions on rear. Ca. 1830s; additions 1880s, 1920s.
15. "Franklin Square," 423 3rd Ave. N. Federal/Greek Revival. Two-story gable-roof brick residence: ell plan; splayed lintels; central two-story pedimented portico supported by two pairs of continuous square columns on the east facade; full-width two-story portico supported by four pairs of continuous square columns on the south facade; transom- and side-lighted entrances and second-story balconies on both facades. Ca. 1835; additions 1870, 1918-20.
16. Marginal (see below).
17. 306 4th Ave. N. One-story gable-roof frame residence: two front entrances; hip-roof porch; shiplap siding. 1900-05.
18. 311 4th Ave. N. One-story gable-roof frame residence: Shotgun style; large, full-length shed-roof side addition; asbestos-shingle siding; porch supported by wooden lattice piers. 1900-05, addition ca. 1950.
19. Marginal (see below).
20. 301 5th Ave. N. One-story gable-roof frame residence: full-width porch supported on square posts; gable-roof and shed-roof rear additions. Ca. 1900.
21. 305 5th Ave. N. One-story saltbox-roof frame residence: asbestos-shingle siding; shed-roof porch supported by wooden lattice piers; two front entrances. Ca. 1900.
22. Marginal (see below).
23. 310 5th Ave. N. One-story multigable-roof frame residence: extended-gable front; porch with ornamental iron piers on brick plinths; two front entrances; asbestos-shingle siding. Ca. 1930.
24. 313 5th Ave. N. One-story gable-roof frame residence: two front entrances; full-width porch with ornamental iron piers. Ca. 1900.
25. 314 5th Ave. N. One-story gable-roof frame residence: two front entrances; full-width porch supported by square posts on brick plinths; shed-roof rear addition. Ca. 1900.

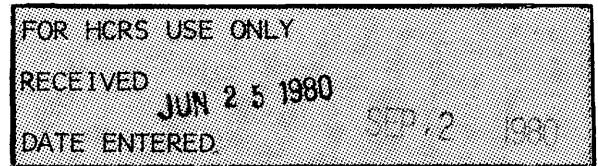
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26. 318 5th Ave. N. One-story multigable-roof frame residence: extended-gable front; shiplap siding; shed-roof porch with ornamental iron piers; shed-roof rear addition. Ca. 1900.
27. 319 5th Ave. N. One-story hip-roof frame residence: gable-roof side addition; shed-roof rear addition; shiplap siding; full-width porch. Ca. 1900.
28. 324 5th Ave. N. One-story gable-roof frame residence: extended shed-roof front addition; shed-roof rear additions; clapboard siding. Ca. 1900.
29. 403 5th Ave. N. One-story gable-roof frame residence: gable facade; two front entrances; building supported on tall brick piers; full-length shed-roof side addition; shed-roof porch; asphalt-shingle siding. Ca. 1910.
30. 403 5th Ave. N. One-story gable-roof frame residence: gable facade; two front entrances; building supported on tall brick piers; full-length shed-roof side addition; shed-roof porch; asphalt-shingle siding. Ca. 1910.
31. 310 6th Ave. N. One-story gable-roof frame apartments (four): two-by-ten-bay; supported on high concrete-block piers; shiplap siding; two gable-roof porticos. Ca. 1920.
32. 312 6th Ave. N. One-story gable-roof frame residence: gable facade; undercut corner porch; asphalt-shingle siding. Ca. 1915.
33. 201 2nd St. N. One-story saltbox-roof frame residence: two front entrances; gable-roof porch; aluminum siding; shed-roof and gable-roof rear additions. Ca. 1890; additions 1930s, 1940s.
34. Trade Center, 205 2nd St. N. One-story gable-roof frame structure, formerly a grocery: gable facade; square parapet on facade; cantilevered shed-roof awning sheltering storefront; shiplap siding; clerestory windows along sides; shed-roof addition on rear. Ca. 1927.
35. 207 2nd St. N. One-story saltbox-roof frame residence: shed-roof porch supported by wooden lattice piers; asbestos-shingle siding; full-width shed-roof rear addition; two front entrances. Ca. 1890.
36. 209 2nd St. N. One-story gable-roof frame residence: shotgun style; full-width undercut front porch; shiplap siding. 1905-10.
37. 207 3rd St. N. One-story multigable-roof frame residence: extended gable front; boxed cornice; gable returns; clapboard siding; shed-roof porch supported by square tapered posts on brick plinths. 1885-90.



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38. 208 3rd St. N. One-story gable-roof frame residence: shiplap siding; bracketed overdoor; shed-roof rear addition. 1905-10, addition ca. 1940.
39. 216 3rd St. N. One-story gable-roof frame residence: shiplap siding; shed-roof porch supported by chamfered posts; porch balustrade with turned balusters; monumental stairway ascends to porch. 1900-05.
40. 220 3rd St. N. One-story multigable-roof frame residence: clapboard siding; gable returns; extended-gable front; enclosed porch. 1895-1900.
41. Burdine and Austin, Attorneys, 224 3rd St. N. Two-story hip-roof: cinder-block first story; frame second story; full-width two-tiered veranda supported by masonry piers on lower level and square wooden columns on upper level. Ca. 1900, remodeled 1951.
42. 301 3rd St. N. One-story multigable-roof frame residence: gable returns; gable ornaments; bracketed window canopy with scalloped frieze; shaped rafter ends; floor-length windows; transom-lighted entrance; floor-width gable-roof porch supported by rusticated brick pillars; shed-roof and gable-roof rear additions. 1890-95; additions ca. 1910, 1920.
43. 302 3rd St. N. One-story multigable-roof frame residence: extended-gable front; asbestos-shingle siding; porch supported by ornamental iron piers; building partially dismantled. 1895-1900.
44. 305 3rd St. N. One-story multigable-roof frame residence: clapboard siding; two front entrances; shed-roof porch supported by tapered square posts on brick plinths. Ca. 1880.
45. 306 3rd St. N. One-story multigable-roof frame residence: extended-gable front; asbestos-shingle siding; porch supported by ornamental iron piers. 1895-1900.
46. 307 3rd St. N. One-story gable-roof frame residence: clapboard siding; shed-roof porch supported by Tuscan columns. Ca. 1880.
47. 309 3rd St. N. One-story gable-roof frame residence: clapboard siding; shed-roof porch supported by Tuscan columns. Ca. 1880.
48. 310 3rd St. N. One-story multigable-roof frame residence: extended-gable front; porch supported on ornamental iron piers; gable-roof rear addition. 1895-1900.
49. 313 3rd St. N. One-story gable-roof frame residence: shotgun style; shiplap siding; gable returns; full-width shed-roof porch. 1915.

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50. 317 3rd St. N. One-story hip-roof frame, formerly a sandwich stand: clapboard siding; undercut porch encircles front half of building. 1927.
51. 317 3rd St. N. One-story gable-roof frame residence: shotgun style; asbestos-shingle siding; gable returns; full-width shed-roof porch. 1915.
52. 320 3rd St. N. One-story gable-roof frame residence: clapboard siding; hip-roof porch supported by wooden lattice piers; side-lighted entrance; gable-roof rear addition. Ca. 1860.
53. 321 3rd St. N. Greek Revival. One-story gable-roof frame residence: ell plan; boxed cornice; asbestos-shingle siding; transom- and side-lighted entrance; shed-roof porch supported by square columns; shed-roof rear addition. 1850s.
54. 406 3rd St. N. Greek Revival. Two-story gable-roof frame residence: full-width undercut gallery with continuous two-story square columns; flush-board siding on facade, clapboard siding elsewhere; transom- and side-lighted entrance; second-floor balcony with side-lighted doorway; full-width one-story shed-roof rear addition. 1850s, addition ca. 1930.
55. Marginal (see below).
56. 414 3rd St. N. One-story gable-roof frame residence: shotgun style; clapboard siding; enclosed front porch; shed-roof side addition. Ca. 1915.
57. The Red Rose Lounge, 416 3rd St. N. One-story gable-roof frame structure; formerly a residence: shotgun style; full-length shed-roof side addition. Ca. 1915.
58. 510 3rd St. N. Bungalow. One-story multigable-roof frame residence: extended-gable front; projecting gable-roof porch; two front entrances; asbestos-shingle siding; gable-roof and shed-roof rear additions. Ca. 1920.
59. 518 3rd St. N. One-story gable-roof frame residence: two front entrances; stuccoed facade scored to resemble stone, asbestos-shingle siding elsewhere; gable-roof rear additions. Ca. 1890.
60. 520 3rd St. N. One-story gable-roof frame residence: shotgun style; shed-roof front porch; small shed-roof side addition. Ca. 1915.
61. 207 4th St. N. One-story multigable-roof frame residence: two front entrances; gable-roof porch supported by tapered square columns; boxed cornice; asbestos-shingle siding; gable-roof rear addition. 1885-90, addition ca. 1930.

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62. 209 4th St. N. One-story multigable-roof frame residence: two front entrances; gable-roof porch supported by tapered square columns; boxed cornice; clapboard siding; gable-roof rear addition. 1900-05, addition ca. 1930.
63. Marginal (see below).
64. 221 4th St. N. One-story multigable-roof frame residence: extended-gable front; gable-returns; aluminum siding; flat-roof porch with heavy ornamental iron piers and trim; shed-roof and gable-roof rear additions. 1885-90; additions ca. 1930s, 1940s.
65. 225 4th St. N. One-story multigable-roof frame residence: twin extended front gables with central recessed porch supported by ornamental iron piers; gable returns; aluminum siding; flat-roof rear addition. 1885-90, addition ca. 1930s.
66. 311 4th St. N. One-story multigable-roof frame residence: extended-gable front; clapboard siding; hip-roof porch supported by wooden lattice piers. Ca. 1890.
67. 313 4th St. N. One-story gable-roof frame residence: two front entrances; asbestos-shingle siding; full-width hip-roof porch supported by wooden lattice piers; gable-roof and shed-roof rear additions. Ca. 1890, additions ca. 1930.
68. 321 4th St. N. One-story saltbox-roof frame residence: two front entrances; shiplap siding; hip-roof porch. Ca. 1890.
69. 325 4th St. N. One-story gable-roof frame residence: two front entrances; clapboard siding; boxed cornice; hip-roof porch. 1900-05.
70. 402 4th St. N. One-story cross-gable-roof frame residence: twin extended gables on east and west elevations; clapboard siding; boxed cornices; boxed gable returns; shed-roof porch; shed-roof additions. Ca. 1890.
71. Marginal (see below).
72. Marginal (see below).
73. 508 4th St. N. One-story saltbox-roof frame residence: clapboard siding; shed-roof porch supported by square columns; porch ascended by monumental stairway; double front entrances. Ca. 1890.
74. 509 4th St. N. One-story multigable-roof frame residence: ell plan; two front entrances; clapboard siding; boxed cornice; shed-roof porch supported by ornamental iron piers; shed-roof rear addition. Ca. 1890.

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75. 511 4th St. N. One-story gable-roof frame residence: two front entrances; ship-lap siding; small shed-roof rear addition. Ca. 1900.
76. 512 4th St. N. One-story saltbox-roof frame residence: two front entrances; hip-roof porch supported by square posts; aluminum siding; small gable-roof rear addition. Ca. 1890.
77. 513 4th St. N. One-story gable-roof frame residence: shotgun style; clapboard siding; undercut front porch. Ca. 1915.
78. 515 4th St. N. One-story gable-roof frame residence: shotgun style; shiplap siding; undercut front porch. Ca. 1915.
79. 516 4th St. N. One-story gable-roof frame residence: shotgun style; shiplap siding; undercut front porch. Ca. 1915.
80. 517 4th St. N. One-story gable-roof frame residence: shiplap siding; hip-roof porch supported by ornamental iron piers; full-width shed-roof rear addition. Ca. 1890, addition ca. 1920.
81. 521 4th St. N. One-story gable-roof frame residence: extended hip-roof front; two front entrances; asphalt-shingle siding; shed-roof porch supported by tapered square columns; shed-roof and gable-roof rear additions. Ca. 1900; additions ca. 1920s, 1930s.
82. 524 4th St. N. One-story gable-roof frame residence: asbestos-shingle siding; gable-roof porch supported by square posts; shed-roof rear addition. Ca. 1850.
83. 526 4th St. N. One-and-a-half-story gable-roof frame residence, formerly hip-roofed: eaves of former hip-roof now form an encompassing pent roof; asbestos-shingle siding; undercut corner porch supported by battered stuccoed-masonry pillars. Ca. 1910.

Marginal Buildings

2. Shiloh Baptist Church, 118 2nd Ave. N. One-story gable-roof stuccoed masonry sanctuary: one-and-a-half-story square tower with bell-cast tent roof; gable-roof side extension. 1953, remodeled 1959.
5. Boy Scouts of America, Troop #3 Meetinghouse, 200 2nd Ave. N. One-story gable-roof cinder-block: gable-roof storage area with fiberglass siding. Ca. 1950.

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9. 306½ 3rd Ave. N. One-story gable-roof frame residence: ell plan; shiplap siding; gabled overdoor; large metal-roof carport attached to side. 1946.
10. 318 3rd Ave. N. One-story multigable-roof frame residence: shiplap siding; gable-roof porch. Ca. 1940.
11. 320 3rd Ave. N. One-story gable-roof frame residence: extended gable front; asbestos-shingle siding; shed-roof porch supported by ornamental iron piers. Ca. 1940.
16. 302 4th Ave. N. One-story gable-roof frame residence: shiplap siding; side carport; contemporary design. Ca. 1960.
19. 317 4th Ave. N. One-story gable-roof frame residence: clapboard siding; porch supported by ornamental iron piers; contemporary design. Ca. 1950.
22. Charity Missionary Baptist Church, 306 5th Ave. N. One-story gable-roof cinder-block sanctuary: square steeple with bell-cast mansard roof and finial; gable-roof side extension. 1959.
55. 410 3rd St. N. One-story gable-roof frame residence: contemporary design. 1972.
63. 215 4th St. N. One-story multigable-roof brick residence: central roof pediment; boxed cornice; shed-roof porch supported by square brick pillars; shed-roof frame rear addition. Ca. 1935.
71. 407 4th St. N. Bungalow. One-story multigable-roof frame residence: projecting-gable front; asbestos-shingle siding. Ca. 1940.
72. 503 4th St. N. One-story gable-roof brick residence: contemporary design; under-cut corner carport. 1974-75.

Intrusions

6. Comer's Dixie Food Service, 301 2nd Ave. N. One-story three-bay concrete block: flat-roof built onto side of gable-roof frame former residence. Frame section ca. 1930, masonry section 1958.
7. Easley Refrigeration and Electric Service, 307 2nd Ave. N. One-story prefabricated aluminum building. 1976.

8. Significance

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

Specific dates

Builder/Architect

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Factory Hill-Frog Bottom-Burns Bottom Historic District is comprised of three basically distinct neighborhoods which together represent a significant component of the historic and architectural development of Columbus. Primarily residential in character, the district is representative of the type neighborhoods inhabited by Columbus' early factory workers (an often-neglected part of local history) and is mainly composed of vernacular cottage dwellings dating from the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. Sanborn Insurance Maps for the years 1885, 1890, 1895, 1900, 1905, 1910, and 1926 show that many sections of the district have changed little since 1910, making the proposed district the best remaining and most complete example of a turn-of-the-century mill village in the Columbus area.

Owing to its proximity to downtown Columbus, the area contained within the district was among the earliest settled sections of the city, but because much of the area was prone to flood, most construction in the district was confined to the higher ground in the eastern portion of the district ("Keeler's Almanac Map of Columbus, Mississippi," Columbus Library, Columbus). In the 1870s and '80s, however, with construction of new industries along the western end of Second Avenue North, many new residences were built to house the factory workers. Notable among the business establishments were Columbus Woolen Mill, Union Cotton and Lumber Mill, Tombigbee Cotton Mill, Columbus Ice Company, the city gas works, blacksmith and wheelwright shops, and a grist mill (Sanborn Insurance Maps of Columbus, Mississippi, Mississippi State University Library, Starkville).

The name Factory Hill generally refers to the community occupying the slopes of Pleasant Ridge (along the 100-400 blocks of Second Avenue North and the 100-400 blocks of Fourth Street North), although no definite boundaries exist. Burns Bottom occupies the central and west-central section of the district, and Frog Bottom the northern section. Traditionally, Factory Hill and Burns Bottom were white neighborhoods, while Frog Bottom was a significant black community (Mrs. Cile Andrews, Mrs. C. W. Cain, Fant C. Fancher, Mrs. Georgia Hopkins, and Mrs. Russel Hudson, longtime residents of Columbus, interviewed by Kenneth P'Pool, architectural historian with the Mississippi Department of Archives and History, December, 1979).

Most of the houses in the district are of one-story frame construction and follow one of three basic plans. The first is the shotgun-style dwelling, one room wide and three or more rooms deep. The popularity of this form persisted from the mid-1880s through the mid-1900s with all remaining examples having gable roofs. Although traditionally associated with blacks, the shotgun dwelling was a commonly used residential mode for whites as well. The second basic plan is that of a conventional gable-roof dwelling with central chimneys, full-width or nearly full-width porches across the facade, and additions (usually lean-to or shed-roof) across the rear. An interesting variation of this plan is the use of the "saltbox" shape, formed by extending the rear roof slope. Most saltbox houses within the district were not formed by later additions but were originally constructed in the configuration. While there are a few additional examples of this building type scattered elsewhere in Columbus, surveys indicate that the Factory Hill-Frog Bottom-Burns Bottom area has the least altered examples and the only significant

9. Major Bibliographical References

Andrews, Cile, longtime resident of Columbus, Miss. Interviewed by Kenneth P'Pool, architectural historian with the Mississippi Department of Archives and History, at Columbus, Miss., Dec. 1979.

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of nominated property Approx. 32 **ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED**
 Quadrangle name Columbus & Caledonia **UTM NOT VERIFIED** Quadrangle scale 1:62500
 UTM References

A	<u>1</u> <u>6</u>	<u>3</u> <u>6</u> <u>7</u> <u>3</u> <u>2</u> <u>0</u>	<u>3</u> <u>7</u> <u>0</u> <u>7</u> <u>5</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u>	B	<u>1</u> <u>6</u>	<u>3</u> <u>6</u> <u>7</u> <u>3</u> <u>2</u> <u>0</u>	<u>3</u> <u>7</u> <u>0</u> <u>6</u> <u>9</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C	<u>1</u> <u>6</u>	<u>3</u> <u>6</u> <u>6</u> <u>8</u> <u>6</u> <u>0</u>	<u>3</u> <u>7</u> <u>0</u> <u>6</u> <u>9</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u>	D	<u>1</u> <u>6</u>	<u>3</u> <u>6</u> <u>6</u> <u>8</u> <u>6</u> <u>0</u>	<u>3</u> <u>7</u> <u>0</u> <u>7</u> <u>5</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u>
E	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	F	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
G	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	H	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Verbal boundary description and justification

The north boundary of Factory Hill-Frog Bottom-Burns Bottom Historic District starts at the point of intersection of the southern boundary of 6th Avenue North with the eastern property line of 526 4th Street North. From this point it runs west along 6th Avenue North to the

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

state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kenneth H. P'Pool, Architectural Historian

organization Mississippi Department of Archives and History

date April, 1980

street & number Box W-239, Mississippi University for Women telephone (601) 328-0104

city or town Columbus state Mississippi 39701

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 Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

Edward A. Hilliard

title State Historic Preservation Officer

date June 16, 1980

For HCRS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Carol O. Skell
 Keeper of the National Register

date 9-2-80

Attest: *Carol Dubie*
 Chief of Registration

date 8/26/80

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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8 - SIGNIFICANCE

concentration of them remaining. The third plan employs intersecting gable-roof sections of the house, with one gable extending forward from the facade to present a multigable appearance.

The fact that numerous houses have two front entrances substantiates that most of the buildings were constructed as duplex rental property, and the use of details such as gable returns, cornices, and the saltbox form indicates the influence of the Colonial Revival style on construction. The area's propensity for flooding also had its influence on the district's architecture. All of the older buildings are constructed on raised foundations, and many in the lower elevations have fully raised basements or very high foundation piers.

Although the preponderance of district structures date from the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries, there are eight residences which survive from the antebellum period, three of which are of primary importance. "Franklin Square" (ca. 1835; additions ca. 1870, 1918-20) is an excellent example of the vernacular tendency to combine a Federal-style building with Greek Revival porticoes; 401 Third Avenue North (ca. 1830s; additions 1880s, 1920s), with its heavy pilastered frontispiece entrance and two-tiered veranda, is typical of the mansion-sized raised cottages built in Columbus during the era; and 315 Second Avenue North (ca. 1830s; additions 1850s, 1880s) is significant to the black community in that its earliest section was constructed by Issac Williams, a free black and early settler in Columbus (Historic Columbus, Inc., "Star Homes Tour" [Columbus, Miss.: Columbus-Lowndes Chamber of Commerce, 1979]).

The "Hitch Lot," located in the 200 block of Second Avenue North, is an interesting open space within the district. In an effort to remove horse and wagon traffic from Main Street, the city designated this area as an official hitching place in 1936, and today it continues to be used by farmers as an informal marketplace during harvest months (City of Columbus, Miss., Minute Book IX, Mar. 6, 1936).

Relocation of Columbus' industrial community by the mid-1900s removed the factories from their close association with the area of the proposed Factory Hill-Frog Bottom-Burns Bottom Historic District. The district continues as a viable residential area today, however, and remains as a tangible link to an important part of the history of Columbus.

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9 - MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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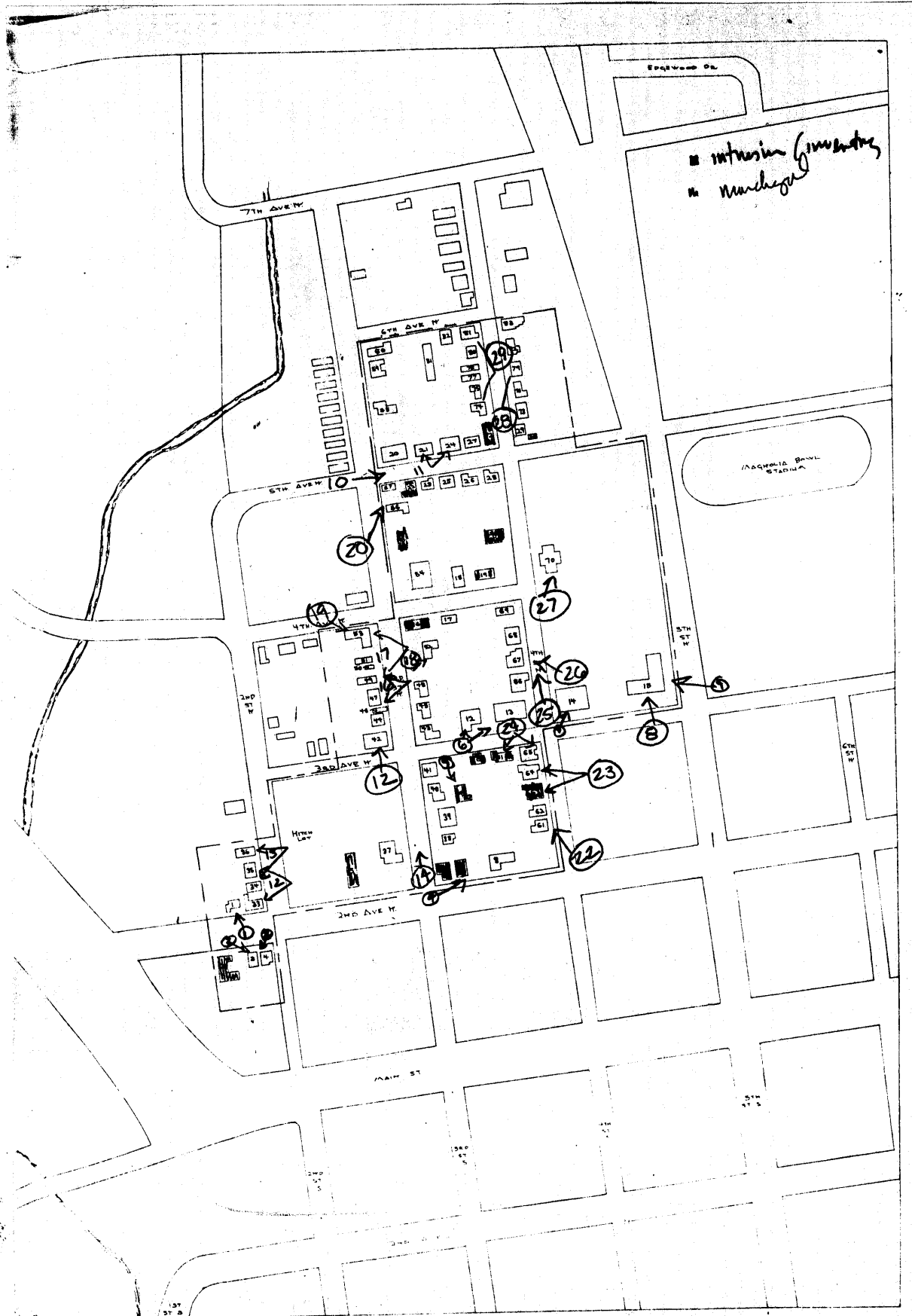
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10 - GEOGRAPHICAL DATA (Verbal Boundary Description and Justification)

eastern boundary of 3rd Street North. From there it proceeds due south until it meets the southern boundary of 4th Avenue North, turns westward and continues to the western property line of 321 3rd Street North. Following the western property lines of 321 3rd Street North and of all those properties fronting on 3rd Street North, the district boundary runs southward to the southern boundary of 3rd Avenue North, turns westward running to the eastern boundary of 2nd Street North and runs again southward to a point even with the northern property line of 209 2nd Street North. Proceeding westward approximately 200 feet along this property line, it again turns due south crossing 2nd Avenue North until it meets the southern property line of 118 2nd Avenue North. It then turns east following the southern property lines of 118, 120, and 124 2nd Avenue North to their point of intersection with the western boundary of 2nd Avenue North. From this point it runs north to the northern boundary of 2nd Avenue North, turns eastward following 2nd Avenue North to 4th Street North. Turning northward along the western boundary of 4th Street North, it proceeds one block to the northern boundary of 3rd Avenue North, turning again eastward one block until meeting the western boundary of 5th Street North. The district boundary then runs northward to the southern boundary of 5th Avenue North, turns westward along 5th Avenue North, and continues to a point even with the east property line of 403 5th Avenue North. From this point it runs northward along the east property lines of 403 5th Avenue North and of all those properties fronting on 4th Street North, continuing until meeting the point of origin at 6th Avenue North.



FACTORY HILL-FROG BOTTOM-BURNS BOTTOM HISTORIC DISTRICT DECEMBER, 1979