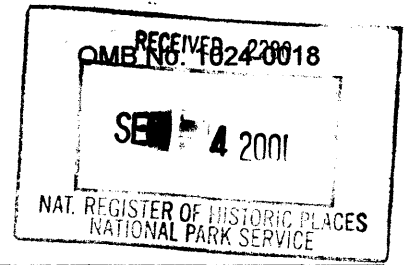


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1127



**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

1. Name of Property

historic name: Woodville Historic District (Boundary Increase III)
other names/site number:

2. Location

street & number: Beginning on & following Old Prentiss Hwy to U.S. Hwy 61 North to City limits
city or town: Woodville vicinity: _____
state: Mississippi code: MS county: Wilkinson code:157 zip code:39669

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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 _____ nationally _____ statewide X locally. (____ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Kenneth H. P. Paul _____ Aug. 30, 2001
Signature of certifying official Date

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer _____
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property _____ meets _____ does not meet the National Register criteria. (____ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register,
____ See continuation sheet.

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action
Entered in the 10-19-01
National Register

____ determined eligible for the
National Register

____ See continuation sheet.

____ determined not eligible for the
National Register

____ removed from the National Register

____ other (explain): _____

Woodville Historic District (Boundary Increase III), Woodville, Wilkinson County, Mississippi

5. Classification

| | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|--|------------------------|------------|
| Ownership of Property: | private public-local | Number of Resources within Property: (Do not include previously listed resources in the count) | | |
| Category of Property: | District | Contributing | Noncontributing | |
| | | 7 | 4 | buildings |
| | | 1 | | sites |
| | | | | structures |
| | | | | objects |
| | | 8 | 4 | Total |
| Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.) | | Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register | | |
| NA | | 342 | | |

6. Function or Use

| | |
|--|---|
| Historic Functions: Domestic: single dwelling Domestic: secondary structure Funerary: cemetery Commerce/Trade: rental space | Current Functions: Domestic: single dwelling Domestic: secondary structure Funerary: cemetery Commerce/Trade: rental space |
|--|---|

7. Description

| | |
|---|---|
| Architectural Classification(s): Classical Tudor Bungalow/Craftsman Other: Minimal Traditional Shotgun House Ranch | Materials: foundation: Brick, Concrete roof: Asphalt, Metal walls: Brick, Wood/Weatherboard, Asbestos |
|---|---|

Narrative Description:

See Continuation Sheets

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

- 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.

Areas of Significance

Architecture

Period of Significance

c.1816 - 1951

Significant Dates

c.1816
c.1928

Significant Person(s)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation(s)

Architect/Builder

Criteria Considerations:

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance: See continuation sheets.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography See continuation sheet.

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey

- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Primary Location of Additional Data

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Woodville Historic District (Boundary Increase III), Woodville, Wilkinson County, Mississippi

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: approximately 40 acres

| UTM References: | Zone | Easting | Northing | Zone | Easting | Northing |
|-----------------|------|---------|----------|------|---------|----------|
| A | 15 | 662430 | 3442840 | C | 15 | 662930 |
| B | 15 | 662930 | 3442840 | D | 15 | 662430 |

See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description See continuation sheet.

Boundary Justification: See continuation sheet.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: E. Pauline Barrow
organization: Private Consultant
street & number: 1313 Pickett Avenue
city or town: Baton Rouge

date: February 1, 2001
telephone: 225/344-6410
state: LA zip code: 70808

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner(s)

name: multiple
street & number:
city or town:

state: telephone:
zip code:

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section: 7 Page: 1 Woodville Historic District (Boundary Increase III)
Woodville, Wilkinson County, Mississippi

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The new boundaries for this amendment begin on the northeastern edge of the Woodville Historic District (listed on the National Register of Historic Places, 1982) on Old Prentiss Highway, then extending the current boundaries along the northwest side of Old Prentiss Highway to the city limits on either side of U. S. Highway 61 North. Two 19th century and six 20th century contributing properties exhibit architectural examples in the Bungalow/Craftsman, Tudor Revival, Minimal Traditional, Classical and Ranch styles, along with a 19th century carriage house/stable (c.1889) in the picturesque mode and a 19th century cemetery dating from c.1816.

Just across the 1982 National Register boundaries on the northwest side of Old Prentiss Highway (more of a lane), stands the picturesque 19th century carriage house/stable, surrounded by fencing and set in a small pasture. The stable is placed several hundred yards behind and contemporary with the Bramlett House (1889, house #127), a late rural Gothic Revival style.

Continuing on the northwest side of Prentiss Highway, two of the four noncontributing elements interrupt the continuity of this amendment. First, a small vacant shotgun, overgrown with vegetation, in a very deteriorated condition; next a brick commercial building, combined with several mobile homes parked to the rear. Both of these properties are located on the only available Sanborn Map of 1925 (updated in 1937, again in 1949).

Still on the northwest side, as Old Prentiss Highway curves from north to northeast toward U.S. Highway 61, there is no evidence of a cemetery. The Old Woodville Cemetery, approximately 1.6 acres, is a narrow strip of land along a high ridge with no fencing, no identification and no visible grave markers because of the dense forest and undergrowth (see photograph #6). Although many depressions are evident without markers, most of the less than 50 extant markers have been knocked over and broken, along with iron fencing, which surround some of the graves. There is no discernible pattern of burials or typical landscaping, and no structures. The earliest, legible stone was dated 1816, with many later 19th century dates. Photograph #4 represents the most outstanding markers, while most are very simple, such as Photograph #5.

A 1933 Woodville Republican article reported that "the cemetery has been given a thorough cleaning for the first time in years." Older local residents believe that this was last time it was cleaned. Today the cemetery is in deplorable condition, nearing extinction. It is hoped by local

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historians and preservationist that this nomination will promote awareness within the community to preserve this irreplaceable part of the history of Woodville.

Across from the cemetery, where the eastern tip meets U. S. Highway 61 North, a compact row of seven, one family, 20th century houses facing west, forms an early suburb, with an additional property across the highway facing east. Ending at the city limits, most are sited on higher ground above and several hundred yards away from the highway. The majority of the original owners and builders of these houses are now deceased, leaving the properties to descendants who occupy and maintain the integrity of these buildings, which have only minor alterations. House #346, however, has plans at this time to go commercial, as a bed and breakfast operation.

At the city limits, the expansion turns back south on Highway 61. The one house which faces east (house #349), known as "Elsinore," stands alone on property consisting of about 16 acres, situated in an impressive landscaped setting, practically hidden from passing cars by a mature oak tree lined drive. Built in 1951 in the Neo-classical style, and the only brick veneer house in the inventory, Elsinore is certainly worthy to be included as a contributing element of this amendment. Although this eclectic house was built in 1951, it presents a convincing image of a much older house, increasing the awareness of the historic area. The property around this house is convergent to Old Prentiss Highway, a narrow road, which turns southwest off U. S. Highway 61, running along the side of the adjoining cemetery property.

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Section: 7 Page: 3 Woodville Historic District (Boundary Increase III)
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Inventory of Buildings

C = Contributing element; NC = non-contributing element

The following is an addition to the inventory list of the Woodville Historic District (as amended in the 1999 Boundary Expansion II). After the 1982 National Register of Historic Places listing, there have been two amendments, with a total of 342 properties. From the original listing, two contributing buildings have been demolished: (#128) the Old Yazoo & Mississippi Valley Railroad Station, 546 Depot Street and (#123) the Ace Hardware Store, 131 Royal Oak Street. This amendment (boundary expansion III) will add eight contributing and four non-contributing properties, bringing the total number of resources to 352. However, please note in the 1982 nomination, house #127 is identified as the Habig House, when in fact, #127 is the Bramlett House, on the northeast corner of Water and Prentiss Highway (Drive). The Habig House is house #126 next door and to the west of the Bramlett House. With this corrected information, the first number listed in this inventory is 127A, as it is a secondary structure to the previously listed Bramlett House. After 127A, this inventory will continue in numerical sequence, beginning with #341 on Old Prentiss Highway where the existing northeast boundary ends.

- 127A. (Located behind #127) Old Prentiss Highway, c. 1889.** A picturesque carriage house/stable, located behind the Bramlett House (#127) constructed of board and batten, protected by a metal front facing gable roof, on a 1 1/2 story central portion and a metal lean-to roof carried by the higher wall on three elevations. The purpose of the central body or block is for a carriage or buggy on the first level and a hayloft on the second level, pierced by two 2/2 windows in the south gable end and one 2/2 in the north gable. A large wooden double leaf opening for the carriage on the front façade (S), also one single leaf wooden door allows easy access to the carriage room or stable. Located along the east elevation are three Dutch doors for stabling horses or ventilation by opening the top section only. The rear north and west elevations are enclosed for storage and half open for other domestic animals to feed and be protected from inclement weather. (C)
- 341. (No street number) Old Prentiss Highway, c. 1900.** Shotgun House. Facing southeast, a vacant two bay, two rooms deep shotgun under a corrugated-metal, hip roof having a recessed full width porch supported by plain square post. The flush horizontal boards on the front façade, may indicate an earlier date, as the remainder of

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the exterior siding is board and batten. A brick chimney stands on the northeast side elevation and an ell extension has been added on the southwest elevation. The four horizontal panel door is off center by one window with no glazing. One visible 6/6 window is to the rear on the northeast elevation. (NC)

- 342. 343 Old Prentiss Highway, c. 1946.** Vernacular commercial. Facing southeast, rectangular in shape, a brick veneer under a side/side gable, low pitched, asphalt roof. Four bays consist of a double leaf metal door flanked by metal frame plate glass windows with applied shutters and security bars. A free-standing carport with a flat metal roof supported by metal poles is located in front of the building, as it was a service station at one time. Parked to the side and rear are several mobile homes. (NC)
- 343. (No street number) Old Prentiss Highway, c. 1816.** The Old Woodville Cemetery is a narrow strip of land, approximately 1.6 acres, along a high ridge, with the eastern tip facing U. S. Highway 61 North. Locally, this cemetery is considered to be the oldest cemetery in Wilkinson County. Due to fallen large trees and the heavy undergrowth, less than 50 markers are visible and legible. Many are no longer standing and have been broken and scattered. There is no apparent pattern or typical landscaping, no structures or support buildings. Legible tombstones are dated from 1816 to 1949. A few family plots exist, surrounded by cast-iron fencing in various stages of decline. (C)
- 344. 408 U. S. Highway 61, North, c. 1939.** Minimal Traditional. One story white asbestos shingle exterior siding with Tudor influence reflected by the use of two front facing gables. A dominant gable is offset by a gablet extension over a centered front entrance stoop, supported by two groups of three unadorned colonnettes. All gables have boxed cornices and returns. The overall plan is in an H shape, with a front and rear side/side gabled roof connected in the center of the house with a front/back gable roof, all situated on a continuous brick foundation. Flanking the single leaf, six panel, wood, entrance door a triple band of 6/6 double-hung sash windows is to the left (N) shaded by a metal awning, and to the right (S), paired 6/6 windows, both decorated with applied shutters, and all set in wood frames. Located to the front of the house on the south elevation, a large exterior brick chimney is another prominent Tudor detail. (C)

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- 345. 416 U. S. Highway 61, North, c. 1941.** One story symmetrical duplex follows tradition but lacks a distinctive style influence. U shape in plan, with the major side/side gable asphalt roof having two front facing gabled projections, creating a recessed central front façade wall and a shallow undercut porch, an eight bay façade all together (w/w/paired w/d/d/paired w/w/w). Two secondary entrances open onto the porch from the side walls for both apartments. All fenestration is 6/6 set in wood frames and all single leaf doors are four paneled featuring a four light fanlight. The six decorative, turned wooden post supporting the roof over the porch appear to be recycled from the earlier Queen Anne period, as they are on a larger scale than modern ones. The face of the front gables exhibit one other decorative detail of applied wooden vertical boards, scalloped at the bottom. Exterior walls are covered with drop siding over an enclosed brick foundation across the front of the house but only brick piers with modern wood lattice between on the sides and rear. A brick exterior chimney is on the north side elevation. (C)
- 345A. (Behind #345) U. S. Highway 61, North, c. 1941.** Secondary structure. To the southeast rear of the house sits a small three bay, side/side gabled playhouse. A dropped exterior siding on the front façade and clapboard on the other three elevations, all in a deteriorated condition with the entrance door missing. Recycled 2/2 windows in wood frames remain intact. The building is protected from the elements with a standing seam metal roof. (NC)
- 346. 426 U. S. Highway 61, North, c. 1946.** Ranch. One story under a low-pitched complex hip roof with wide, boxed eave overhang and exterior walls covered in asbestos shingles, sitting on a concrete pier foundation with brick infill on the front façade (W) only. Lacking decorative details, this house is composed of a symmetrical five bay façade with a three bay attached hip roof porch, supported by simple square wood post. All fenestration is set in wood frames with horizontal 2/2 double hung sash, emphasizing the horizontal profile of the whole. The single leaf front entrance French door has 15 lights. (C)
- 347. 428 U. S. Highway 61, North, c. 1928.** Bungalow. A large one-and-one-half-story residence, resting on brick piers, has clapboard siding, topped by centered clipped gable dormers on hip for the front and rear facades, each dormer having a band of triple 2/2 double hung sash windows. On the south elevation to the rear, a side gable projection

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has only the clipped gable, no dormer, and a later addition side entrance. Located on the north elevation, a brick exterior chimney complimented by small casement windows to either side. In addition, piercing the roof, two centrally placed chimneys. The full width recessed porch has a partial wraparound to the south elevation, which has been enclosed within a few feet of the front façade wall. The double-leaf, fifteen light French entrance doors are set off center, flanked by paired 2/2 windows with applied shutters. Most details indicate an early approach to this popular 20th century style such as: massed plan, wide open eaves with rafter tails, triangular knee braces at roof-wall junctions and supporting the roof over the porch, slightly battered wood columns resting on brick piers topped with concrete caps. With the exception of a picture window to the rear on the north elevation and two small metal window additions, all fenestration is original, set in wood frames. With minor alterations, this house maintains its original appearance. (C)

- 348. 432 U. S. Highway 61, North, c. 1935.** Bungalow. Basically unadorned, however, the few obvious style elements and the form spell bungalow quite clearly. Three bay, one story, symmetrical rectangle shape, clapboard siding under a gable on hip roof of asphalt shingles on poured concrete piers with brick infill. The full width undercut porch has simple rectangular wood columns supporting the roof, which has open eaves and exposed rafter tails. The single leaf French door entrance has 15 lights and flanked by paired 4/1 windows with applied shutters. This fenestration pattern is the same all around. A shed roof addition to the rear side elevation (N) appears to be the only alteration on the exterior. (C)
- 349. 440 U. S. Highway 61, North, c. 1940.** Bungalow. The exterior of the original house has been obscured by alterations and the evidence concealed by shrubs; only the low pitched cross gable asphalt roof, a band of triple windows, some exposed rafter tails and altered knee braces remain the only recognizable, extant bungalow features. The front entrance has been placed under a side gabled roof addition to the side elevation (N), with the door protected by an awning and paired windows to the side, all facing west. Visible fenestration has been replaced with jalousied glazing and some covered with non-transparent screening. (NC)

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- 350. 429 U. S. Highway 61, North, 1951. Classical Revival.** A two story red brick residence, named "Elsinore," surrounded by a 16 acre landscaped setting about 200 yards off the highway, concealing its 20th century construction date. Elsinore is an adaptation of an 18th century style, utilizing the Palladian symmetrical three-part plan, with the two story central block and flanking one story wings, all in stretcher bond patterned brick resting on a concrete slab foundation. The main body of the house has five bays under a hip and valley roof featuring a plain entablature with a raked cornice embellished by mutules that are decorated with guttae. The central block is dominated by a four bay, full height, gable front Roman Doric portico, the tympanum pierced by a semicircular lunette. The classical entrance has an elliptical fanlight and sidelights highlighted with tracery, molded architrave and keystone over the six-paneled wooden door that is protected by a screen door also with six panels. Shutters are applied only to the first level of 6/9 fenestration, 6/6 windows on the second level and secondary wing facades have casement windows. A Baton Rouge, Louisiana architect, J. Gilbert Buvens, designed this house of pleasing scale and historic details but attuned to 20th century requirements. (C)

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Woodville Historic District (Boundary Increase III)
Woodville, Wilkinson County, Mississippi

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Woodville Historic District (Boundary Increase III) is locally significant under Criterion C because it is an important concentration of buildings of architectural distinction. The proposed additional buildings date from circa 1889 to 1951 and represent architectural styles and vernacular forms, such as, Craftsman/Bungalow, Tudor Revival, Minimal Traditional, Classical, Ranch and Shotgun House. In addition to the standing structures, under Criterion D, the Old Woodville Cemetery will be included, dating from circa 1816, and claimed to be the oldest cemetery in Wilkinson County, Mississippi. This boundary increase, beginning at the northeast boundary of the current boundary (Expansion II, 1999) on Old Prentiss Highway, and ending at the city limits of Woodville, Mississippi on U. S. Highway 61, North.

Documentation for the date of the Old Woodville Cemetery is illusive, but a hand drawn plat of the town, dated 1808, court records and old newspaper articles date this cemetery to before 1818. A *Woodville Republican* newspaper article, dated March 25, 1933, reported that the Mayor at that time, Mayor W.J. Stockett, became interested in the history of the "Old Cemetery". He discovered that on June 3, 1818, an appointed committee gave the following report: "*The committee appointed to contract with Mr. Rutledge for a burying ground report that one acre can be had in addition to the now used and adjoining it with a passage of thirty feet wide leading to the nearest point of the road to Natchez as now used or hereafter laid out*". This article dates the first cemetery to before 1818 and confirms the property was purchased from Mr. Rutledge. Court records found during this investigation verified that in deed, Mr. Dudley Rutledge owned property in 1809 where the cemetery is located today, and plated on the 1808 map of the town. However, only one deed for this site, dated 1888, has been found specifying approximately 1.6 acres "*for the purpose and use and none other of a public graveyard*". It is possible that deeds for the early 19th century purchases were never recorded.

Another *Woodville Republican* newspaper article dated August 19, 1905, stated that the cemetery was no longer open for burials, except in family enclosed lots. Apparently, the Old Woodville Cemetery was closed at that time.

Although the cemetery terminates at Highway 61, properties from a much later memorable period of Woodville history continues to either side of the highway. Here, a collection of early to mid 20th century one family houses, presents visible evidence of an innovative growth pattern in this rural southern town that was occurring all over the nation. Two evolutionary movements

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Woodville Historic District (Boundary Increase III)
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generated this development during the first four decades of the 20th century leaving a lasting impact: first, the New Industrial Revolution during the first two decades; second, the New Deal programs under President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The Industrial Revolution was greatly augmented by Henry Ford in 1907 when he began production of his Model T automobile. In the beginning, only the wealthy could afford this new invention, but later when the car became more efficient and reliable, along with Ford's innovative moving assemble line, the car became more affordable for the middle class.

Second, coming out from under the Great Depression in 1933, the New Deal Programs became a reality under President Roosevelt. Programs such as Federal Housing Administration (FHA) in 1934 and Works Progress Administration (WPA) in 1935 assisted the average working man and his family, who had suffered the most during the Depression. With the growing economy and America now on wheels on better roads, the poor and the middle class were on the move from farm to city to suburb. Consequently, there was a need for affordable new housing giving many architects and publications the opportunity to supply the answer.

The most popular and prolific domestic design was the bungalow, a vernacular version of the grander prototype Craftsman designs, originating on the West Coast. Other small house designs returned to the traditional styles, such as the Tudor Revival, and later, the Ranch style, all found in this inventory. The earliest bungalow (house #346, c.1928) stands out from the rest, not only for its age and classic Craftsman details but it exemplifies this historic period of growth in Woodville between 1925 and 1951. Built by G. E. Miller, this house appears to be the first house in the area and the first move toward a sub-division. In January 1928, Miller bought approximately 45 acres fronting on the east side of the old Woodville/Natchez Road, known today as U. S. Highway 61. A modern trend at this time was to move out of town to the suburbs where one could have the advantage of city services and the convenience of a commercial center, yet enough land and privacy to maintain individualism. The automobile, along with the "hard road", provided just that.

The earliest projects for Highway 61 north to the city limits of Woodville, were recorded by the Design Division of the Mississippi Highway Department in the late 1930s and early 1940s. Seemingly, this was the first paving. Therefore, taking advantage of this convenience, Miller began selling lots, known today as the G. E. Miller Subdivision. Although the plat is dated 1958, all the houses are earlier, dating from c. 1928 to 1946.

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Woodville Historic District (Boundary Increase III)
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On a return loop down Highway 61, the only building on the west side of the highway and not part of the Miller sub-division is Elsinore, built in 1951, but reminiscent of a much earlier period, the Classical style. This residence is a grand return to the classics, representing the affluence of the period after World War II, and the increasing suburban landscape.

Only a short distance from this property, again on Old Prentiss Highway, passing the cemetery, and approaching the existing boundaries of the district, stands a charming 19th century carriage house/stable, a symbol times past. This significant support building, contemporary with the Bramlett House (house #127), remains tangible evidence of life in an urban setting during the last quarter of the 19th century. When D. C. Bramlett, an ambitious attorney, built a house for his family and consequently the stable, it was a time when village lots were large and had their share of farm buildings. Horses were needed for travel, cows for milk and butter, chickens for eggs, shelter and food storage for these animals. Bramlett apparently decided to follow the fashionable designs of either A. J. Downing, found in Downing's readily available books, such as *The Architecture of Country Houses*, or similar designs found in many farm journals. These publications often encouraged readers to build their outbuildings as attractive as their homes. Unlike the main house, this stable has no Gothic details. Regardless, the form, covered with board and batten, very much resembles a Downing design or one represented in other publications of the period.

The property remains in the Bramlett family today, as well as, the noncontributing shotgun house (#341), a short distance behind the stable, built with the same materials. This simple building could easily have been another element of the Bramlett 19th century complex as housing for a servant. Although rated non-contributing because of its present condition, the shotgun house, if restored, could be elevated to contributing status.

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Woodville Historic District (Boundary Increase III)
Woodville, Wilkinson County, Mississippi

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Sandborn Insurance Map for Woodville, Mississippi: 1925. Copy at the Wilkinson County Museum (Office & Banking House of the West Feliciana Railroad), Woodville.

Wilkinson County, Mississippi. Office of the Chancery Clerk. Deed Books I, B-3, I-5, N-3, Z-3.

Woodville Republican, August 19, 1905; April 28, 1906; March 25, 1933.

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Section: 10, Photographs Page: 12 Woodville Historic District (Boundary Increase III)
Woodville, Wilkinson County, Mississippi

Verbal boundary description:

The boundaries of Boundary Increase III of the Woodville Historic District are shown by the heavy black line on the enclosed tax parcel photomap (Map 3). This increase begins at the northeast corner of the existing district boundaries on Old Prentiss Highway, continuing on the west side of the road to U. S. Highway 61 North then northward to the city limits on both the east and west sides of the highway.

Boundary justification:

Boundary Increase III expands the Woodville Historic District to include most of the remaining area historically associated with the town of Woodville from its initial settlement in 1811 to about 1951. This boundary increase adds to the district a small concentration of historic properties in the northeast corner of the community.

PHOTOGRAPHS

The following information is the same for all photographs.

- (1) Woodville Historic District (Expansion III)
- (2) Woodville, Wilkinson County, Mississippi
- (3) E. Pauline Barrow
- (4) August 2000
- (5) Mississippi Department of Archives and History

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|----------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|
| Photo 1 of 13 | inventory #127a | View of south façade facing north |
| Photo 2 of 13 | inventory #341 | View of SE façade facing west |
| Photo 3 of 13 | inventory #342 | View of SE façade facing NW |
| Photo 4 of 13 | inventory #343 | View to NW of grave marker |
| Photo 5 of 13 | inventory #343 | View to NW of grave marker |
| Photo 6 of 13 | inventory #343 | View to SE of cemetery |
| Photo 7 of 13 | inventory #344 | View of west façade facing east |
| Photo 8 of 13 | inventory #345 | View of west façade facing east |
| Photo 9 of 13 | inventory #346 | View of west façade facing east |
| Photo 10 of 13 | inventory #347 | View of west façade facing east |
| Photo 11 of 13 | inventory #348 | View of west façade facing east |
| Photo 12 of 13 | inventory #349 | View of west façade facing east |
| Photo 13 of 13 | inventory #350 | View of east façade facing west |