

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



473

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name _____
other names/site number Downtown Louisville Historic District

2. Location

street & number An area bounded by Church Street, W. Park Street, Columbus Avenue and Mill Street not for publication
city or town _____ vicinity
state Louisville code MS county Winston code 159 zip code 39339

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

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

___ national ___ statewide X local

H. T. Holmes 06.04.2011
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government _____

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

Signature of commenting official _____ Date _____

Title _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain) _____

for Gibson H. Beall 7.20.11
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Downtown Louisville Historic District
 Name of Property

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property
 (Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property
 (Check only one box.)

Number of Resources within Property
 (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
54	28	buildings
		district
		site
		structure
1		object
55	28	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

n/a

None

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Current Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

- COMMERCE: business
- COMMERCE: financial institution
- COMMERCE: warehouse
- GOVERNMENT: post office
- GOVERNMENT: court house
- GOVERNMENT: city hall
- RECREATION and CULTURE: theater
- RECREATION and Culture: monument
- RELIGION: religious facility

- COMMERCE: business
- COMMERCE: financial institution
- GOVERNMENT: post office
- GOVERNMENT: court house
- RECREATION and CULTURE: theater
- RECREATION and CULTURE: monument
- RELIGION: Religious facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Materials
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

- MID-19th CENTURY/Greek Revival
- LATE 19th CENTURY and 20th CENTURY REVIVAL/Colonial Revival
- OTHER/traditional commercial

- foundation: Brick, concrete
- walls: Brick, vinyl, stucco, concrete
- roof: Asphalt, tar, metal

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other: Glass, cast iron

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Downtown Louisville Historic District is composed of 82 buildings and one monument within a four-block area of downtown Louisville, Mississippi. The district is roughly bounded by Church Street on the west, W. Park Street on the south, Columbus Avenue on the east and Mill Street on the north. The district's character was historically and remains the commercial and governmental seat of the county. The district also includes two churches and the Confederate monument. The district encompasses about six acres and its terrain is flat and enhanced with some landscaping along the sidewalks. The majority of the buildings are in good condition and retain their integrity of design, materials, and location.

Narrative Description

The Downtown Louisville Historic District is located in the center of the city of Louisville in Winston County, Mississippi. Highway 14 (Main Street) runs east-west through the middle of the district and the rest of the streets in the district are laid out in a grid pattern. The district encompasses about six acres and its terrain is flat. Main Street has two driving lanes with angled parking on either side. Columbus Avenue is a broad street with parking in the center section, two lanes of traffic and angled parking at the sidewalk. Church Street is narrow with two lanes of traffic and Court Street is two lanes of traffic and parallel parking on both sides of the street. The district includes all of the historic commercial buildings remaining in Louisville, with the majority being traditional commercial in design. To the east and west of the district are a few modern commercial buildings, to the north is a public school and residential neighborhood, and to the south of the district boundary are residences, the public library and churches.

The district includes eighty-three (83) resources with the majority of the buildings in the district constructed between 1900 and 1950 with only eight built after 1961, the end of the period of significance. There are seventy-one (71) commercial buildings in the district which are broken down into sixty-three (63) traditional commercial in design and eight (8) other commercial buildings. The traditional commercial buildings are one or two-story brick buildings, with common walls or free-standing, sitting at the edge of the sidewalk. They have low gable or flat roofs behind parapets. The storefronts consist of traditional display plate-glass windows set over brick or wood bulkheads with wood or aluminum full-light single-leaf or double-leaf doors. These characteristics reflect a time when large storefront windows and double-leaf, full-light glass doors were used to entice the walking traffic to enter. Storefronts are, in many cases, enhanced by cast iron columns or pilasters. The non-traditional commercial buildings are other designs of building built for commercial purposes. They are mostly brick and one-story with varying fenestration, roof shapes, and distance from the sidewalk.

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Traditional buildings within the district are in good condition for the most part and retain their architectural integrity. Alterations to commercial buildings are generally storefront changes such as changing the recess of the windows and doors, adding new siding, or blocking down windows. A number of the traditional commercial buildings were renovated to a "modern" look and have been returned to their original design, and the majority of the remaining renovated buildings have not been so changed as to not be readily restored. There are a number of buildings that have been covered with a metal slipcover, which could also be easily removed.

There are two churches in the district, First Presbyterian Church (#31) [Photo 9] and First United Methodist Church (#78) [Photo 7]. First Presbyterian Church is the oldest building in the district constructed in 1845 as a plain, square clapboard Greek Revival building with a square steeple. In 1920, one of Mississippi's most notable and prolific architects, Noah Webster Overstreet (1888-1973) designed the plans to remodel and the church building. First United Methodist Church was built in the Colonial Revival style in 1917 with its very impressive cross gabled porch supported with two-story Ionic columns. In 1961, a three-story square tower was added to the west side of the building.

In addition to the traditional commercial buildings, there are a few buildings designed for more than retail purposes. These include the Masonic Lodge, built in 1922 (#49) [Photo 5], the Strand Theater, built in c. 1930 (#15) [Photo 13] and two service stations dating c. 1920 and c. 1940 (#16 and #23). This district was, and continues to be, the governmental center of Louisville and Winston County. The post office building (#101) [Photo 11], built in 1935 and the Winston County Courthouse (#58) [Photo 15], built in 1964 replacing an earlier courthouse, are contributing building within the area. While the courthouse lacks three years of being 50 years old, it is categorized as contributing to the district because it is the only existing courthouse for Winston County and its design is sensitive to the historic streetscape.

Of the eighty-three (83) resources within the district, fifty-five (55) are contributing and twenty-eight (28) are non-contributing, with twenty-one (21) of the non-contributing being buildings constructed within the period of significance, but lacking significance because the design of the building was completely altered.

Inventory of Resources

C= Contributing resource

NC= Noncontributing resource

PL= Previously listed in the National Register of Historic Places

The inventory is arranged alphabetically by street name in ascending numerical order. Buildings are classified as contributing (C), noncontributing (NC), or previously listed in the National Register (PL).

1. NC 110 N. Church Avenue c. 1930 Traditional Commercial
A one-story brick and stucco (top) commercial building, facing west, with a flat roof and a flat parapet. There are plate glass windows over brick bulkheads and a new door. A metal suspended awning stretches across the façade.
2. C 112 N. Church Avenue c. 1930 Traditional Commercial
A one-story brick commercial building, facing west, with a flat roof and a flat parapet. There are double-leaf plate glass doors flanked by plate glass windows over brick bulkheads. No transom panel.
3. C 114 N. Church Avenue c. 1930 Traditional Commercial
A one-story brick commercial building, facing west, with a flat roof and a flat parapet. There are plate glass windows over brick bulkheads and a single-leaf plate glass door with transom and one sidelight. A metal awning stretches across the façade.
4. C 118 N. Church Avenue c. 1930 Traditional Commercial
A one-story brick commercial building, facing west, with a flat roof and a flat parapet. There are four storefronts: plate glass over brick bulkhead, three three-light, three panel doors, two plate glass windows, double-leaf full-light wood doors, two plate glass windows, double-leaf full-light wood doors, plate glass windows and a filled-in store front with double-leaf full-light doors. There is a transom panel across the façade. A metal awning stretches across the right half of the façade.
5. C 122 N. Church Avenue c. 1926 Traditional Commercial
A one-story brick commercial building, facing west, with a flat roof and a flat parapet. There are plate glass windows over brick bulkheads, double-leaf full-light doors, and plate glass windows. There is a transom panel across the façade.

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6. NC 102 S. Church Avenue c. 1900 Traditional Commercial
A one-story brick commercial building, facing east, with a flat roof and stepped parapet. The corner has been encased in metal. The entry is recessed and is double-leaf glass aluminum windows. There are plate glass windows as well.
7. C 106 S. Church Avenue c. 1900 Traditional Commercial
A one-story brick commercial building, facing east, with a flat roof and a flat corbelled parapet. The storefront is slanted to the entrance on the right façade, which is a single-leaf plate glass door. The rest of the storefront is plate glass windows over brick bulkheads. The transom panel above the awning is covered. A metal awning stretches across the façade. All bays set in plain openings.
8. C 108 S. Church Avenue c. 1900 Traditional Commercial
A one-story brick commercial building, facing east, with a flat roof and a flat parapet. The storefront is filled with center double-leaf full-light wood doors with two-light transom flanked by plate glass over wood paneled bulkheads. Cast iron pilasters flank the entry. The transom panel is covered. A metal awning stretches across the façade. All bays set in plain openings.
9. NC 109 S. Church Avenue c. 1900 Traditional Commercial
A two-story brick commercial building, facing west, with a flat roof and a flat parapet, corbelled cornice. There are four bays in the storefront: a full-light wood door, a pair of plate glass windows, a boarded-up door with a new sash installed, and a one-light three-panel door. All bays are set in plain openings.
10. C 111 S. Church Avenue c. 1930 Traditional Commercial
A one-story brick commercial building, facing west, with a flat roof and a flat parapet. The storefront is filled with center double-leaf full-light wood doors with a two-light transom, flanked by plate glass windows. There is a six-light transom panel across the façade. The bulkhead is brick. All bays are set in plain openings.
11. C 112-114 S. Church Avenue c. 1900 Traditional Commercial
A one-story brick commercial building, facing east, with a flat roof and a flat corbelled parapet. There are three storefronts: center double-leaf one-light, one-panel wood windows flanked by plate glass over wood paneled bulkheads; a storefront with center entrance (that has been changed to plate glass) flanked by plate glass windows with wood paneled bulkhead; and a storefront with stepped recessed entrance (center) with double-leaf one-light, one-panel doors flanked by plate glass over brick bulkheads. The transom panel is covered and is set above a suspended metal awning that stretches across the façade. All of the bays are set in plain openings.
12. C 113 S. Church Avenue c. 1930 Traditional Commercial
A one-story brick commercial building, facing west, with a flat roof and a flat parapet. The center entrance is recessed and is double-leaf full-light wood doors with a transom. Plate glass windows over brick bulkheads flank the entrance. The transom panel is filled in. All of the bays are set in plain openings.
13. NC 115 S. Church Avenue c. 1930 Traditional Commercial
A one-story brick commercial building, facing west, with a flat roof and a flat parapet. The storefront has been infilled with vinyl, a plate glass window and a single-leaf plate glass door with transom. A transom panel extends across the façade.
14. NC 117 S. Church Avenue c. 1950
A one-story brick commercial building, facing west, with a one-story ell attached to a two-story on the right end. The roof is flat. The storefront windows have been infilled with board and batten and plywood. There are double-leaf nine-light two-panel doors in the two-story section covered by a hipped one-story porch supported with decorative wood posts. All of the bays are set in plain openings.
15. C 118 S. Church Avenue c. 1930
Strand Theater. A three-story brick theater, facing east, with a flat roof with an arched parapet. There is a swastika in the arch at the top. The façade is divided into five vertical recessed arches which are narrower on the ends and the center is the widest of the five arched sections. The first floor has a center ticket booth flanked by two full-light wood windows, a marquee set within glass blocks, and a full-light wood door. The bays are separated by brick pilasters with concrete caps and bases. New windows fill the three bays on the second floor and five bays on the third. There is a large projecting marquee separating the first and second floors with "STRAND" on the flat roof. [Photo 13]

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16. C 119 S. Church Avenue c. 1920
A one-story brick stucco gas station, facing west, with a flat roof. There is a flat canopy over what were the gas pumps. There are two garage doors, plate glass windows and a plate glass door.
17. NC 124 S. Church Avenue c. 1930
A one-story brick commercial building, facing east, with a flat roof and a flat parapet. There are corbelled quoins on the façade ends. There are three new bays: center entrance of oval light wood door flanked by four-over-four double-hung vinyl windows. The storefront has been altered with new brick, windows and door.
18. NC 126 S. Church Avenue c. 1930
A one-story painted brick commercial building, facing east, with a flat roof. The storefront has been infilled with brick and there is one six-over-six double-hung aluminum window. Vertical plywood has been added to the upper wall.
19. NC 128 S. Church Avenue c. 1980
A one-story brick commercial building, facing east, with a flat roof with an asphalt shingle mansard. There are two bays: a six-over-six double-hung aluminum window and a six-panel wood door.
20. C 111-113 N. Columbus Avenue c. 1900 Traditional Commercial
A one-story brick commercial building, facing east, with a flat roof and corbelled flat parapet. There are two storefronts: the left is filled with a recessed nine-light, one-panel door flanked by plate glass over stuccoed bulkhead and a six-panel door. The right is a large plate glass window with brick bulkhead and a recessed oval light (leaded) wood door with fanlight (new). The right side of the building was previously painted and the paint has been removed.
21. C 117 N. Columbus Avenue c. 1920 Traditional Commercial
A one-story brick commercial building, facing east, with a flat roof and a flat parapet. There are four bays: a French door, plate glass window, plate glass door and plate glass window over wood panels.
22. C 123 N. Columbus Avenue c. 1920 Traditional Commercial
A one-story brick and stucco commercial building, facing east, with a flat roof and a flat parapet. The top section of the wall is covered with metal. The storefront is filled with plate glass and double-leaf plate glass doors.
23. C 203 N. Columbus Avenue c. 1940 Service Station
A one-story brick gas station, facing east, with a flat roof and a flat parapet. There are three bays: a boarded up plate glass window, double-leaf nine-light two-panel wood doors with transom, and a plate glass window. There is a metal and wood canopy extending from the façade, supported with a single metal pole with large curved metal brackets. There is a gabled (metal) brick wing on the rear with three one-over-one double-hung wood windows.
24. C 108 S. Columbus Ave. c. 1920 Traditional Commercial
A one-story painted brick commercial building, facing east, with a flat roof and a flat parapet. The center entrance is a pair of one-light, one-panel wood doors and is flanked by plate glass windows over brick bulkheads. A transom panel stretches across the storefront. The façade was rebuilt in 2008 to resemble the original design.
25. NC 110 S. Columbus Avenue c. 1920 Traditional Commercial
A one-story brick commercial building, facing east, with a flat roof. The storefront has been infilled with clapboard, new windows and doors. There is a full façade suspended metal awning. The cornice is flat and corbelled and there is a recessed sign area above the awning.
26. NC 112 S. Columbus Avenue c. 1950 Traditional Commercial
A one-story stucco commercial building, facing east, with a flat roof and plain flat parapet. A wood shake mansard roof (non-historic) is set over the storefront. The storefront is recessed and is infilled with new windows (full-length multi-light fixed) and a single-leaf paneled (non-historic) door with sidelights.
27. C 116 S. Columbus Avenue c. 1950 Traditional Commercial
A one-story painted brick commercial building, facing east, with a flat roof and plain flat parapet. The storefront is slanted to the right and is filled with plate glass windows and door.

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28. C 116a S. Columbus Avenue c. 1940 Traditional Commercial
A one-story brick commercial building, facing east, with a flat roof and flat plain parapet. There is a full façade metal suspended awning. There are two storefronts across the flat façade: the left storefront is filled with a three-panel wood door with four-light transom and a twelve-over-twelve double-hung wood window with four-light transom; and the right storefront is filled with a twelve-over-twelve double-hung wood window with a transom and a single-leaf wood French door with transom.
29. NC 116b S. Columbus Avenue c. 1950 Traditional Commercial
A one-story painted brick commercial building, facing east, with a flat roof and plain flat parapet. A canvas awning stretches across the façade. There are four bays: two center single-leaf nine-light doors with transom flanked by rectangular plate glass windows which are set high up at the transom level.
30. NC 118 S. Columbus Avenue c. 1970
A modern one-story brick commercial building, facing east, with a flat roof. The storefront is on the left half and is framed in concrete. The storefront is recessed and has two plate glass windows and double-leaf half-glazed doors.
31. C 121 S. Columbus Avenue 1845 Greek Revival
First Presbyterian Church. A one-story brick church, facing west, with an asphalt gable roof topped with a square steeple with arched wood vents and a pyramidal metal roof topped with a ball and cross. The full-façade porch is recessed under the main roof and is supported with tall fluted Ionic columns. Ionic pilasters complement the façade. There are three bays: center double-leaf three panel wood doors with pedimented surround flanked by six-over-six double-hung windows with shutters. There is a cross gabled wing on either side toward the rear. Each has a twelve-over-twelve double-hung vinyl window. The soffits and frieze are vinyl. When this church was constructed in 1845, it was a plain, square clapboard building with a square steeple. It was substantially remodeled in 1920, with alterations including the removal of the steeple, the addition of a portico, and the addition of brick veneer. Noah Webster Overstreet (1888-1973) was the architect for the remodeling project. Overstreet was one of Mississippi's most notable and prolific architects. [Photo 9]
32. C 107 N. Court Street c. 1950 Traditional Commercial
A narrow one-story brick commercial building, facing west, with a flat roof and a plain flat parapet. There is a flat metal awning suspended across the façade. The storefront is filled with a full-light wood door and plate glass window over a brick bulkhead. The transom panel is covered.
33. C 109 N. Court Street c. 1950 Traditional Commercial
A one-story stuccoed-brick commercial building, facing east, with a flat roof and a flat parapet. The flat metal awning stretches across the façade. The wall above the awning is covered with metal. The storefront is filled with center recessed non-historic double-leaf doors flanked by plate glass windows over stuccoed bulkheads.
34. C 113 N. Court Street c. 1930 Traditional Commercial
A one-story stuccoed brick commercial building, facing east, with a flat roof and a plain flat parapet. There is a center single-leaf plate glass door with sidelights and transom filled with two air conditioners, flanked by plate glass windows over stuccoed bulkheads.
35. C 115 N. Court Street c. 1950 Traditional Commercial
A one-story brick commercial building, facing east, with a flat roof and a flat parapet. The flat metal awning stretches across the façade. The facade is filled with two storefronts which are configured the same: center recessed single-leaf full-light wood door flanked by plate glass over brick bulkheads.
36. NC 119 N. Court Street c. 1930 Traditional Commercial
A two-story painted brick commercial building, facing east, with a flat roof and a plain flat parapet. The storefront is slanted on the first floor to the entry which is a nine-light, one panel door on the left and the rest is altered with one plate glass window and board and batten siding. The second floor has two one-over-one double-hung wood windows.
37. C 121 N. Court Street c. 1950 Traditional Commercial
A two-story brick (faced with small square tiles on the first floor) commercial building, facing east, with a flat roof with a tall flat parapet. A suspended metal awning stretches across the façade. A metal slipcover has been placed over the façade above the storefront. The storefront is filled with plate glass windows over tiled bulkheads and plate glass double-leaf doors.

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38. C 123 N. Court Street c. 1940 Traditional Commercial
A one-story brick commercial building, facing east, with a flat roof and a flat plain parapet. The storefront is filled with recessed center double-leaf plate glass doors with transom, flanked by plate glass windows over brick bulkheads. The right corner of the storefront is filled with glass blocks. A flat suspended metal awning stretches across the façade.
39. NC 110 S. Court Street c. 1950 Traditional Commercial
A one-story brick (left 2/3) and vinyl (right 1/3) commercial building, facing east, with a flat roof and a flat parapet which has a molded and denticulated wood cornice. There are three bays: a six-panel door, multi-light fixed wood window set in an arched opening in the brick section and a large plate glass window in the right façade.
40. NC 112 S. Court Street c. 1980
A one-story brick commercial building, facing east, with an asphalt gable roof with a gable projecting section on the right façade. There are five bays: two six-over-six double-hung wood windows, and a six-panel door flanked by long vertical bays filled with glass blocks.
41. NC 117 S. Court Street c. 1970
Winston County Annex. A one-story l-shaped brick office building, facing west, with a flat roof. There are four bays: a pair of wood casement windows and three wood casement windows. There is a flat roof over a small porch supported with metal poles. The entry is into the side under the porch.
42. C 122 S. Court Street c. 1950 Traditional Commercial
A one-story brick commercial building, facing east, with a flat roof. The storefront is slanted to the entrance on the right facade. There is a large plate glass window and a non-historic single-leaf door.
43. C 124 S. Court Street c. 1945 Traditional Commercial
A one-story brick commercial building, facing east, with a flat roof and a tall stepped parapet. The storefront is filled with center double-leaf plate glass doors flanked by plate glass windows over brick bulkheads.
44. C 126 S. Court Street c. 1950 Traditional Commercial
A one-story brick commercial building, facing east, with a flat roof and a flat parapet. The storefront is filled with a plate glass window over brick bulkhead, double-leaf one-light one-panel wood doors and a plate glass window. A transom panel completes the storefront. A metal awning extends across the façade.
45. C 128 S. Court Street c. 1950 Traditional Commercial
A one-story brick commercial building, facing east, with a flat roof and a flat parapet. The storefront is filled with a center recessed single-leaf plate glass door flanked with plate glass windows over brick bulkheads. A transom panel completes the storefront. A metal awning extends across the façade.
46. NC 130 S. Court Street c. 1950 Traditional Commercial
A one-story stuccoed brick commercial building, facing east, with a flat roof and a flat parapet. There are two bays: a non-historic door and a non-historic bay window. There is an addition on the left end covered by a shed roof.
47. NC 100 E. Main Street c. 1970
Citizen Bank and Trust. A two-story modern concrete commercial building, facing north, with a flat roof.
48. C 101 E. Main Street 1935
Louisville Post Office. A one-story brick post office building, facing south, with a flat roof and flat parapet. There is a beltcourse which is a wide plain concrete band capped with a molded cornice. "United States Post Office" is incised in the beltcourse above the entrance. There are five bays: a center entrance filled with a pair of plate glass doors with a single-light transom set in a surround composed of concrete pilasters supporting a plain entablature with "Louisville, Mississippi" incised in it. To either side of the entrance are two eight-over-eight double-hung wood windows with four-light transoms. There are corbelled brick quoins on the corners of the façade and a concrete cap on the parapet.
49. C 101 W. Main Street 1922
Masonic Temple, Louisville Lodge No. 75, F & AM. A two-story brick Masonic Lodge, facing north, with a flat roof with a peaked parapet. The facade is divided into two storefronts with plate glass windows and double-leaf plate glass doors with sidelights.

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The transom panel is covered and there is a metal suspended awning that stretches across the façade. The bulkhead is stuccoed. There are five bays on the second floor: five pair of one-over-one double-hung wood windows. Centered above the second floor windows is "MASONIC TEMPLE." The cornerstone reads: "P.H. Murphy G.M. A. L. 5922 Louisville Lodge No. 75, F & AM 1922." [Photo 5]

50. NC 104 W. Main Street c. 1900 Traditional Commercial

A one-story brick commercial building, facing south, with a flat roof with a plain flat parapet. The building has been covered with aluminum. The offset entry is recessed and is double-leaf plate glass aluminum doors. The rest of the storefront is filled with plate glass windows.

51. NC 106 W. Main Street c. 1920 Traditional Commercial

A one-story brick commercial building, facing south, with a flat roof and a flat parapet. The building is covered with an aluminum slip cover. The center double-leaf plate glass aluminum doors are flanked by plate glass windows over metal bulkheads.

52. NC 108 W. Main Street c. 1920 Traditional Commercial

A one-story painted brick commercial building, facing south, with a flat roof and a flat parapet. There is a suspended metal awning across the façade and the transom panel above it is covered with metal. The storefront is recessed in the center and is filled with a single-leaf, full-light wood door. The recess is supported with two narrow cast iron columns. To either side of the entrance are plate glass windows over board and batten bulkheads.

53. NC 109 W. Main Street c. 1920 Traditional Commercial

A one-story brick commercial building, facing north, with a flat roof with a flat parapet. The building is covered with an aluminum slip cover. The facade is filled with two storefronts which each have double-leaf plate glass doors flanked by plate glass windows over aluminum bulkheads.

54. C 110 W. Main Street c. 1900 Traditional Commercial

A one-story brick commercial building, facing south, with a flat roof and a corbelled flat parapet. The storefront is filled with a new oval light wood door flanked by plate glass windows over brick bulkheads. The transom panel is covered. A canvas awning stretches across the façade.

55. NC 111 W. Main Street c. 1970

A one-story brick commercial building, facing north, with a flat roof and no parapet. The entrance is canted on the right façade and recessed and is double-leaf wood two-light doors with mirror plate glass windows on each side. The recess is supported with decorative metal columns.

56. C 112 W. Main Street c. 1900 Traditional Commercial

A one-story brick commercial building, facing south, with a flat roof and a flat parapet. The entry in the center is recessed and are double-leaf plate glass doors. The recess is supported with cast iron columns. The entrance is flanked by plate glass windows. The transom panel is covered.

57. NC 114 W. Main Street c. 1920 Traditional Commercial

A two-story brick commercial building, facing south, with a flat roof and a stepped parapet. The first floor is covered with metal and new brick. The off-center entry is filled with double-leaf plate glass aluminum doors and is recessed. There are plate glass windows with brick bulkheads and on the right façade an eight-light, one-panel door in a tiled opening. The second floor has two pair of one-over-one double-hung wood windows. The interior wall separating this building from 116 was removed and the two buildings were joined.

58. C 115 W. Main Street 1964

Winston County Courthouse. A two-story brick and stucco courthouse, facing north, with a flat roof and a flat parapet with a wide molded cornice. There is a two-story center porch with a flat roof supported with two-story Doric columns. The wall of the porch is stuccoed. There are eight bays: a center entrance with double-leaf six-panel wood doors with six light transom flanked by ten-light fixed window and two nine-over-nine double-hung aluminum windows. The entry is enhanced with a heavy entablature. The porch frieze is incised with "WINSTON COUNTY." While the building lacks three years before it is 50 years old, it is contributing because it is the only existing courthouse for Winston County. It retains its integrity with respect to its original design and materials. [Photo 15]

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59. NC 116 W. Main Street c. 1900 Traditional Commercial
A one-story brick commercial building, facing south, with a flat roof and a flat parapet. Part of the upper façade is covered with metal and a large sign. The off-center entry is recessed and has double-leaf plate glass doors flanked by plate glass windows over brick bulkheads.
60. C 118 W. Main Street c. 1910 Traditional Commercial
A one-story brick commercial building, facing south, with a flat roof and a flat corbelled parapet. A metal suspended awning stretches across the façade. The storefront is divided by cast iron pilasters. The center double-leaf full-length wood doors with sidelights and transom are flanked by wood framed plate glass with brick bulkheads. There is a transom panel.
61. C 120 W. Main Street c. 1890 Traditional Commercial
A one-story brick commercial building, facing south, with a flat roof and a flat corbelled parapet. The center entrance is recessed and has a pair of one-light one-panel wood doors flanked by plate glass windows over wood paneled bulkheads. There is a tall multi-light transom panel. The entry recess is flanked by cast iron pilasters.
62. C 201 W. Main Street c. 1910 Traditional Commercial
A one-story brick commercial building, facing north, with a flat roof and a stepped parapet. The center entrance is recessed and is filled with double-leaf three-panel wood doors with sidelights and transom. The entrance is flanked with plate glass windows over wood paneled bulkheads.
63. C 205 W. Main Street c. 1890 Traditional Commercial
A two-story brick commercial building, facing north, with a flat roof and flat parapet with a corbelled cornice. The storefront has been changed and is filled with a nine-light two-panel wood door (recessed) and a multi-light bow window. The second floor has three bays: the center is covered with shutters. The flanking bays are filled with six-over-six double-hung wood sash. The transom panel is covered.
64. C 206 W. Main Street c. 1950 Traditional Commercial
A two-story brick commercial building, facing south, with a flat roof. The first floor has double-leaf plate glass aluminum doors in the center flanked by plate glass windows with brick bulkheads. A metal suspended awning stretches across the façade. The center section of the second floor is a decorative pattern of tiles flanked by a pair of large plate glass windows.
65. NC 209 W. Main Street c. 1970
A one-story brick commercial building, facing north, with a flat roof and a flat parapet. The storefront is filled with plate glass windows and doors.
66. C 210 W. Main Street c. 1900 Traditional Commercial
A one-story brick commercial building, facing south, with a flat roof and flat corbelled parapet. The recessed entry is a three-light panel door flanked by plate glass windows over stuccoed bulkheads on the left façade and a floor-length one-light wood door and plate glass window over stucco bulkhead on the right.
67. C 212 W. Main Street c. 1930 Traditional Commercial
A one-story brick commercial building, facing south, with a flat roof with a stepped parapet. The metal awning is suspended and stretches across the façade. The transom panel is covered. The offset entry is recessed and is a single-leaf plate glass aluminum door with plate glass windows over brick bulkheads.
68. C 214 W. Main Street c. 1900 Traditional Commercial
A one-story brick commercial building, facing south, with a flat roof and flat corbelled parapet. There is a metal shed awning over the façade. The recessed entry is filled with double-leaf plate glass doors and is flanked by plate glass windows with brick bulkheads. Cast iron pilasters divide the façade.
69. C 215 W. Main Street c. 1900 Traditional Commercial
A one-story brick commercial building, facing north, with a flat roof and flat parapet. The upper wall is covered with metal and a large sign. The storefront is filled with center recessed double-leaf one-light, one-panel wood doors flanked by plate glass windows over paneled wood bulkheads. The transom panel is covered.

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70. C 217 W. Main Street c. 1910 Traditional Commercial
A one-story brick commercial building, facing north, with a flat roof and flat parapet. A cloth awning stretches across the façade. The center entry is recessed and is filled with double-leaf one-light, one-panel wood doors. They are flanked by plate glass windows over stuccoed bulkheads.
71. C 218 W. Main Street c. 1930 Traditional Commercial
A narrow blue-tiled commercial building, facing south, with a flat roof and stepped parapet. A shed metal awning covers the storefront. The entry is recessed with a pressed metal ceiling in the recess. There are two bays: a plate glass window and a full-light plate glass wood door. There is no transom panel.
72. C 220 W. Main Street c. 1890 Traditional Commercial
A two-story stucco commercial building, facing south, with a flat roof and a flat corbelled parapet. A metal shed awning stretches across the façade. The center recessed main entrance is filled with double-leaf full-light wood doors. There is a three panel wood door with transom on the left façade and the rest of the storefront has plate glass windows over brick bulkheads. Cast iron pilasters divide the storefront. There is a three-part transom panel with three lights in each part. The second floor has three bays set in arched opening filled with twelve-over-twelve, nine-over-nine, and twelve-over-twelve double-hung wood windows.
73. NC 221 W. Main Street c. 1950 Traditional Commercial
A two-story brick commercial building, facing north, with a flat roof with a flat parapet. There are three new six-over-six double-hung windows cut into the upper floor façade. Metal covers the façade between the area under the windows to the top of the storefront. A flat aluminum awning stretches across the façade. A stone veneer had been added to the storefront. The center recessed entry is filled with a pair of plate glass aluminum doors. The plate glass windows are set over stone bulkheads.
74. C 222 W. Main Street c. 1900 Traditional Commercial
A one-story brick commercial building, facing south, with a flat roof and a flat parapet. The entry is recessed and the single-leaf plate glass door is on a slant. The plate glass windows are set over a narrow brick bulkhead. There is no transom panel. A canvas awning stretches across the façade.
75. NC 224 W. Main Street c. 1900 Traditional Commercial
A one-story stucco commercial building, facing south, with a flat roof and flat parapet. The storefront has been changed. The center entrance is recessed with a full-light wood door with sidelights. The door is flanked by projecting one-light fixed windows.
76. C 226 W. Main Street c. 1930 Traditional Commercial
A one-story brick commercial building, facing south, with a flat roof and stepped parapet. The storefront is filled with plate glass windows and a center plate glass door.
77. C 228 W. Main Street c. 1900
A two-story stuccoed commercial building, facing south, with a flat roof and a tall flat parapet. The area above the second floor windows has a sign set between two crests that reads "The Fair Company." The first floor has double-leaf, one-light, one-panel wood doors in the center flanked by four-part windows (six-over-six double-hung wood windows flanked by eight-light fixed windows, all topped with a twelve-light transom) above the door is a decorative painted terra cotta panel. Three bays are set in three recessed two-story arches supported with two-story twisted round columns which has faces and sheep in the capitals. The second story bays are filled with three of the same sashes as the first floor windows except with five-part arched lights over each.
78. C 300 W. Main Street 1917 Colonial Revival
First United Methodist Church. A two-story brick church, facing south, with an asphalt gable roof with a front cross gable and a gable over a center porch supported with two-story Ionic columns. There are six large two-story bays in the main block set in arched openings filled with stained glass windows. The entrances are into the side of the porch. A three-story square tower was added in 1961 and later modifications and additions to the large property were added in 1996. [Photo 7]
79. C 303 W. Main Street 1920 Traditional Commercial
A one-story brick commercial building, facing north, with a flat roof and a flat parapet. There are two bays: a one-light two-panel door and a plate glass window.

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80. C 111 Mill Street c. 1950 Traditional Commercial
A one-story brick commercial building, facing north, with a flat roof. There are two bays: a center single-leaf plate glass door with sidelights flanked by a plate glass window with a brick bulkhead.
81. C 206 W. Park Street c. 1950 Traditional Commercial
A one-story painted concrete block commercial building, facing south, with an asphalt gable roof hidden behind a stepped parapet. There are three bays: a center single-leaf full-light wood d bulkheads. There is an recessed addition on the right end that has a plate glass window and a full-light wood door.
82. C 208 W. Park Street c. 1940 Traditional Commercial
A one-story painted brick commercial building, facing south, with a flat roof with a flat parapet. There is a metal suspended awning across the façade. There are two bays: plate glass window and then a single-leaf plate glass door.
83. C At the intersection of Main Street and Columbus Avenue in middle of the street
War Memorial Monument. A granite column on which a World War I soldier stands. The front of the monument reads "In memory of the brave sons of Winston County who so bravely were willing to make the supreme sacrifice for the great principles for which the U.S. entered the great World War in 1917. May the memory of their chivalry and patriotism handed down from father to son, be perpetuated for generations yet unborn." The south side of the monument reads "A tribute to the Spanish-American Heroes 1838." The north side of the monument reads "A tribute to Winston County's sons who fought in the Confederate War 1861-1865oor flanked by plate glass windows over concrete block. [Photo 8]

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Community Planning and Development

Commerce

Period of Significance

1845-1961

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Noah Webster Overstreet, Jr.

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance extends from 1845, the date of construction for the oldest building in the district, to 1961, fifty years from the date of this nomination.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

Downtown Louisville Historic District

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Downtown Louisville Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Preservation under Criterion A within the themes of Community Planning and Development and Commerce. The district is locally significant as the historic downtown area, the center of commerce and government of the city of Louisville. While this area has experienced some losses through fire, tornadoes, and urban renewal, it retains its integrity of location, feeling and association through the wealth of intact historic resources. The district remains the heart of the city of Louisville.

Community Planning and Development

The Downtown Louisville Historic District is eligible for National Register listing under Criteria A, within the theme of Community Planning and Development. This area is the historic and current downtown area of the city of Louisville. The town was established in 1833 and settlers arrived in 1836. The district grew from a few frame businesses and a courthouse to the center of commerce and government for the city of Louisville and Winston County. The period of significance extends from 1845, with the construction of the oldest building, to 1961, fifty years before this nomination (see historic context information below).

Commerce

The Downtown Louisville Historic District is also eligible for National Register listing under Criteria A, within the theme of Commerce. The district is locally significant as the commercial center for Louisville. The district retains the only historic commercial buildings remaining in the city. These commercial buildings date from 1890 to the 1950s. The district has historically been the commercial center of Louisville and continues to be so today (see historic context information below).

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

Louisville is the county seat for Winston County and is located eighty-nine miles northeast of Jackson, Mississippi, just off Highway 25. The land on which Winston County was settled was originally part of the Choctaw Indian land which stretched across Mississippi and Alabama. As white settlement increased in Mississippi in the early 1800s, the Choctaws ceded or sold large tracts of their territory. They first ceded the central and southern areas of the state, and by 1830 there were 19,000 Choctaw Indians concentrated in the north central section of Mississippi. The Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek was negotiated in 1830, by which the Choctaw Nation ceded its land in Mississippi. Winston County was one of seventeen counties organized in 1833 as part of the Choctaw Cession of the Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek during a convention held at Washington, Mississippi. The secretary of this convention, a young

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lawyer from Virginia, Col. Louis Winston, had the honor of having county, Winston County, and a county seat, Louisville, named for him. Winston lived in Madison County, Mississippi and was the state's attorney general from 1809 to 1817.¹

Louisville was settled in 1836 and by 1837 had a population of 126 people. The land in the region was particularly appealing to farmers because it offered new fertile soil to meet the insatiable demand for cotton. Settlers came in large numbers from Alabama, the Carolinas, Georgia, Tennessee, and Virginia.² Later descriptions of the area explained that "bountiful timber resources and the expanse of farm lands enabled the village of Louisville to develop, but growth was slow."³ Louisville was favorably situated for growth because Robinson Road, one of the oldest roads in Mississippi passed through Winston County and diagonally through the northern part of Louisville. When the streets were laid out, they were joined to this road. The first roads that were laid out in the town were Columbus Avenue (then called Cross Street) and Main Street⁴ By 1840, Louisville was an important town in the state with two hotels and a number of prosperous merchants, as well as being located at the junction of several stage lines and on the route of a telegraph line from Columbus to Jackson.⁵

The population of Louisville and Winston County continued to grow until the Civil War. Winston County sent several units totaling 1,620 soldiers to fight for the Confederacy. Of this number 465 lost their lives. During the war, Union troops briefly occupied Louisville during Col. Benjamin H. Grierson's cavalry raid, part of the Vicksburg campaign. On the night of April 22, 1863, Grierson's 1,700 troopers moved quietly through town without halting. As many citizens had been alerted to the Union cavalry's approach, the town was largely deserted. Grierson reported that "those who remained home acknowledged that they were surprised. They had been expected to be robbed, outraged, and have their house burned. On the contrary, they were protected in their persons and property." After leaving Louisville, Grierson's men camped ten miles south of the town. During the Meridian Expedition in February 1864, Union cavalry under Col. Edward F. Winslow approached within a few miles of Louisville from Philadelphia. The column turned west toward Kosciusko en route to Canton, however, and did not enter Louisville. Thus, unlike many Mississippi communities, Louisville did not suffer any destruction from Federal forces during the war.⁶

Having been spared from significant destruction of property, Louisville and Winston County recovered earlier than some other places in Mississippi. However, returning veterans were met with roads and bridges which had not been maintained and building which were deteriorated. The city and county were in economic turmoil.⁷ By 1889, however, economic strides had been made and the county was able to build a brick courthouse, replacing the frame building constructed in 1843.⁸ By 1892 downtown Louisville boasted a general merchandise establishment, a drug store, jewelry store, photographer, hotel, liquor store, and stables.⁹ Five years later, however, on January 6, 1897, a fire destroyed everything in two blocks along Main Street. According to published reports, nearly all of these building were rebuilt during 1897.¹⁰

The construction of a brick store in 1904 by Lee and Oscar Bennett on the southeast corner of Main and Columbus (not extant) was a rare occurrence as nearly all of the commercial buildings were frame.¹¹ This is evidenced by a 1902 photograph of Main Street depicting twelve one-story frame commercial buildings with full-façade awnings supported with square or turned posts, some highlighted with jigsaw brackets. This would soon change, however, with the completion of the Mobile, Jackson and Kansas City

¹ Newsome Hoffman. *A History of Winston County*. (Federal Writer's Project, Works Progress Administration, 1938, reprinted 2004).

² Thomas D. Cockrell. "County Established 150 Years Ago." (Winston County Journal: December 13, 1983)p. 1.

³ Winston County Journal, 1956, clipped article, no day or page.

⁴ Jessie Graham Mitchell. "Subject is Limitless, Native Countian Says." (Winston County Journal: December 29, 1968) p.3.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ *War of the Rebellion: Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*, Series I, Volume 24, Pt. 1, p.254; O.R., Series 1, Volume 32, Pt. 1, p. 250; D. Alexander Brown, *Grierson's Raid: A Cavalry Adventure of the Civil War*, p. 88.

⁷ Hoffman.p. 151-162.

⁸ Marie Musslewhite. "Two Cemeteries Served County." (Winston County Journal: March 29, 1968) p.4.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Forrest Cagle. "Whole Community Once Made Up Fire Brigade." (Winston County Journal: March 29, 1968) p. 3.

¹¹ Ibid.

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Railroad (later the Gulf, Mobile and Northern Railroad) line to town in 1905. Although the railroad itself is outside the boundaries of the district, the railroad provided opportunities for jobs at its relay shops and round house (not extant), and the availability of easy transportation of goods out of the county was a boost to the agricultural and commercial economy. The population of Louisville more than doubled from 505 in 1900 to 1181 in 1910. One of the companies that would benefit from the railroad's location in Louisville was the D. L. Fair Lumber Company. Established in 1904, the Fair Company would eventually become one of the largest lumber mills in Mississippi.¹² They were also involved in the cotton trade and opened a mercantile store in a building on Main Street. The company exists today and is housed in an old bank building on Main Street.

A photograph of Main Street taken in 1913 is evidence that the population boom translated to better economic times as, while the street is unpaved, the frame buildings have been replaced with one and two story brick buildings.¹³ In 1913, fire again destroyed the stretch of buildings on Main Street that was the target of the 1897 fire. In the same year a tornado destroyed houses and churches outside of the central business district and caused some damage within the area as well. The buildings destroyed by the 1913 fire were rebuilt soon after and probably with electric lights this time as this is the year that electric power came to Louisville. Also in 1913, the town board let a contract for water and sewage systems to Baskerville and Company. In addition, an ordinance adopted by the town board required property owners to provide a concrete sidewalk in front of their property in most sections.¹⁴

A booklet published in 1915 by the New Orleans, Mobile and Chicago Railroad, which later merged with the Gulf, Mobile and Northern Railroad, boasted that "Louisville, Mississippi is division headquarters for the New Orleans, Mobile and Chicago Railroad and is a large shipping point, handling an average of 3,000 bales of cotton, 40 cars of cotton seed, huge shipments of lumber, creosoted lumber, brick spokes, cross ties, staves, cattle, poultry, eggs, hay and county produce."¹⁵ Louisville was described in the booklet as having a bank, forty business houses, an ice factory, sewerage system, county fair and livestock association, brick works, two gins, modern hotel, newspaper, wholesale grocery, high school, five churches, electric lights, concrete walks, and a "splendid system of streets and highways."¹⁶

By 1925, as is evidenced by the Sanborn Insurance Map of Louisville printed for that year, most of the downtown two-block area of Main Street was filled with commercial buildings. In fact there were only two empty lots. Other downtown blocks lined with commercial buildings were the west side of the 100 block of North Columbus and most of the west side of the 100 block of South Church. Also in 1925, Main Street was paved, the first street in the city. The city's economy was further enhanced by the establishment of a growing number of industries outside the boundaries of the district. In 1926 the Louisville Brick Company began operation, followed by a natural gas distributor and the location of a National Guard Unit, the 155th Infantry, both in 1929. A boost to the county's economy during the Depression came with the location of Civilian Conservation Corps Camp 480 which built Legion State Park from 1934 to 1937. The fourth of ten state parks built in Mississippi by the CCC, Legion occupies 420 acres and retains eleven of its original structures.¹⁷ The growing importance of Louisville can also be seen with the completion of "Louisville's first and only federal building,"¹⁸ the post office, dedicated on September 28, 1935. Built on the northeast corner of Main and Columbus, the one-story brick building cost \$50,000 and was heralded as "beautiful in construction and comfort."¹⁹

The economy remained strong into the 1940s. The 1942 Sanborn Insurance Map reveals that there are no empty lots on Main Street and that buildings line the east sides of the 100 blocks of North Church, South Court, and North Court, and the west side of the 100

¹² Winston County Journal, 1956, clipped article, no day or page. (Winston County Library, Louisville Branch, Vertical Files)

¹³ Winston County Journal, March 29, 1968, no page number. (Winston County Library, Louisville Branch, Vertical Files)

¹⁴ Musslewhite.

¹⁵ "Along the Line of the New Orleans, Mobile and Chicago Railroad." 1915. As reprinted in the Winston County Journal on March 29, 1968. (Winston County Library, Louisville Branch, Vertical Files)

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ Deborah Wise Oakley. Legion State Park Historic District National Register of Historic Places nomination. August 5, 1998.

¹⁸ Winston County Journal. September 27, 1935. p. 1. (Winston County Library, Louisville Branch, Vertical files)

¹⁹ Ibid.

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blocks of North Court and South Church. Industries continued to locate in Louisville and included the Louisville Pants Corporation (1955), Spartus Corporation (1963) and a glove factory in 1972.

Today Louisville has a population of 6,600 and its economy remains supported by agriculture and light industries. Despite a number of fires, a tornado, and an Urban Renewal project in the 1970s, downtown Louisville retains its integrity. The commercial buildings that make up the downtown area retain their integrity of design, materials, and setting. This district remains the commercial and governmental heart of the city of Louisville.

The development of Louisville is similar to the nearby, and larger, city of Starkville in Oktibbeha County. The two cities have a similar streetscape with a single main street where most businesses were established. Another important similarity is that neither city grew up around a courthouse square, a feature they share with the nearby town of Macon. This distinguishes Louisville from neighboring county seats in Attala and Neshoba Counties, Kosciusko and Philadelphia. Commercial development in Kosciusko and Philadelphia grew up in buildings placed around a courthouse square.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Downtown Louisville Historic District
Name of Property

Winston County, MS
County and State

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

- "Along the Line of the New Orleans, Mobile and Chicago Railroad." 1915. As reprinted in the Winston County Journal on March 29, 1968.
- Brown, D. Alexander. *Grierson's Raid: A Cavalry Adventure of the Civil War*. Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1954.
- Cagle, Forrest. "Whole Community Once Made Up Fire Brigade." Winston County Journal, March 29, 1968.
- Cockrell, Thomas D. "County Established 150 Years Ago." Winston County Journal, December 13, 1983.
- Hoffman, Jennie Newsome. A History of Winston County. Federal Writers Project, Works Progress Administration, 1938.
- Hull, Frances Gage. This is a History of Winston County from the Year 1934 to the Bicentennial Year 1976. Nanih Waiya Chapter DAR, 1976.
- Lewis, William T. The Centennial History of Winston County. Pasadena, Texas: Globe Publishers International, 1970.
- Mitchell, Jessie Granham. "Subject is Limitless, Native Countian Says." Winston County Journal, December 29, 1968.
- Musslewhite, Marie. "Two Cemeteries Served County." Winston County Journal, March 29, 1968.
- Oakley, Deborah Wise. Legion State Park Historic District National Register of Historic Places nomination form. August 5, 1998.
- Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps for Louisville, Mississippi: 1925, 1942.

War of the Rebellion: Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 6 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

A 16 308515 3666770 C 16 308505 3666520

Downtown Louisville Historic District
Name of Property

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Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
B 16	308515	3666520	4 16	308505	3666770
Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing

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

The boundaries of the Downtown Louisville Historic District are Church Street on the west, W. Park Street on the south, Columbus Avenue on the east and Mill Street on the north.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries of the Downtown Louisville Historic District reflect a thorough survey of the historic resources of downtown Louisville. Boundaries were drawn to include streets which have large numbers of historic commercial resources that retain their integrity and which, when viewed together, retain architectural cohesiveness through design, setting, materials, and feeling of time and place.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Nancy H. Bell
organization The Heritage Group, Inc. date February 4, 2011
street & number 1107 Washington Street telephone 601.636.5010
city or town Vicksburg state MS zip code 39183
e-mail vburgfoundation@aol.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Downtown Louisville Historic District
Name of Property

Winston County, MS
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Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Downtown Louisville Historic District

City or Vicinity: Louisville

County: Winston **State:** Mississippi

Photographer: Nancy Bell

Date Photographed: January 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

1. 100 block of N. Court Street, west side, facing northwest
2. 100 block of W. Main Street, north side, looking northeast
3. 100 block of W. Main Street, north side, looking northwest
4. 100 block of S. Columbus, west side, facing northwest
5. 101 W. Main Street, facing south
6. 200 block of W. Main, north side, facing northwest
7. First United Methodist Church, 300 W. Main Street
8. War Memorial
9. First Presbyterian Church, 121 S. Columbus Avenue
10. 100 block N. Columbus, west side, facing northwest
11. U. S. Post Office, 101E. Main Street
12. 100 block S. Church Street, east side, facing southeast
13. 100 block S. Church Street, west side, facing northwest
14. Main Street, 200 block, both sides, facing east
15. Winston County Courthouse, 115 W. Main Street

Property Owner:

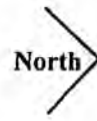
(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name _____
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

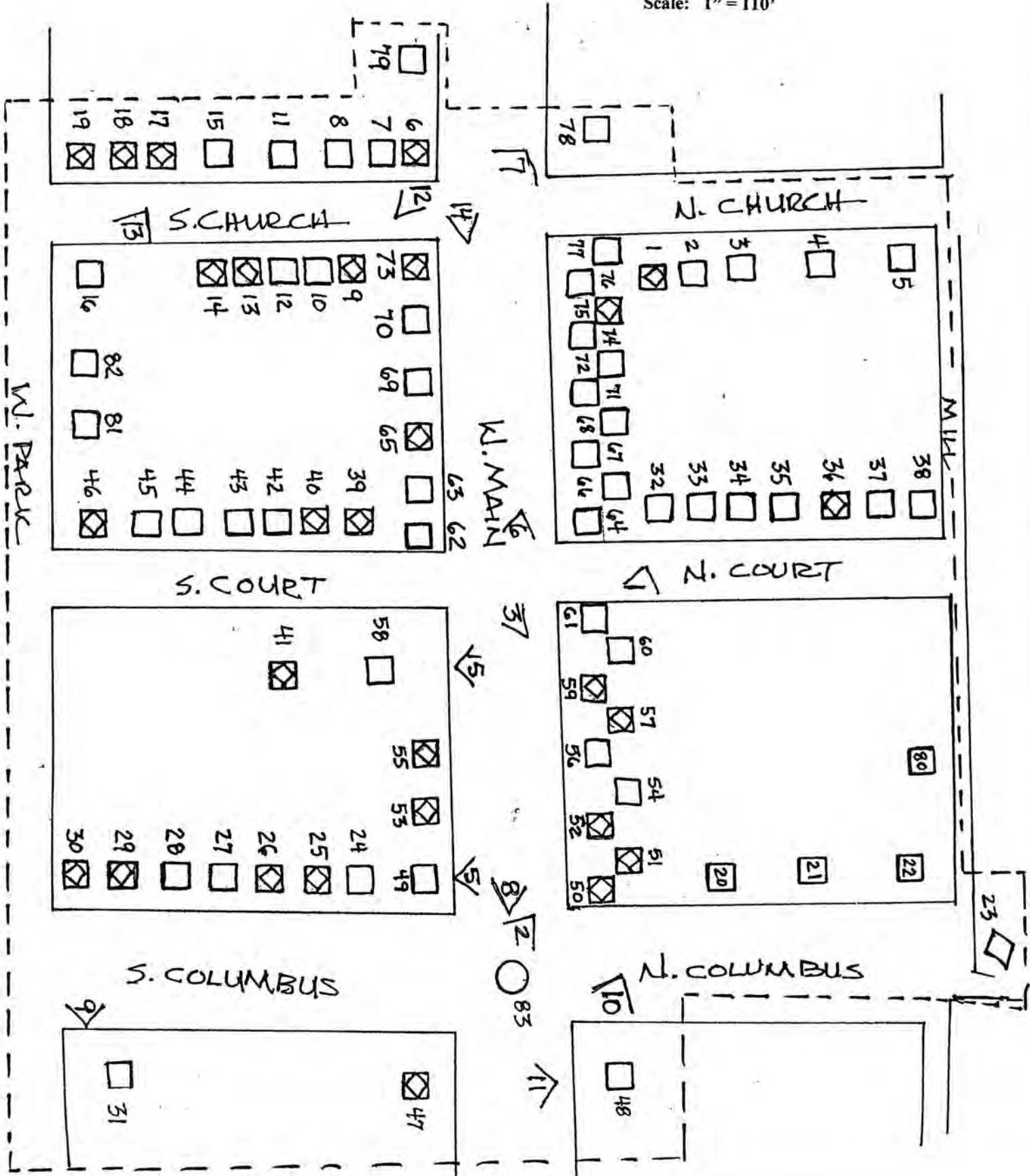
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Downtown Louisville Historic District Louisville, Winston County, Mississippi

Contributing Resource □ #
 Non-contributing Resource ⊠ #
 Photo number and direction ↖



Scale: 1" = 110'



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Downtown Louisville Historic District

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MISSISSIPPI, Winston

DATE RECEIVED: 6/10/11 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 6/29/11
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 7/14/11 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 7/26/11
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 11000473

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 7.20.11 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

**Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places**

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



Downtown Louisville, #D
Louisville, Winston Cty, MS
1 of 15



Downtown Louisville (HD)
Louisville, Winston Cty. MS
2 of 15



FACTORY STORE

MONEY MADE

Trazier's
Shoe Store & Repair Shop
Established 1897

Trazier's
Shoes

Downtown Louisville HD
Louisville, Winston City MS

3 of 15



Mediacom

U
University of Tennessee

LAWRENCE

STANLEY

Downtown Louisville HD
Louisville, Winston Cty, MS
4 of 15

MASONIC TEMPLE

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Downtown Louisville (t)
Louisville, Winston Cty, MS
5 of 15



Downtown Louisville 4D
Louisville, Winston Cty, MS

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Downtown Louisville #D
Louisville, Winston Cty, MS
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Downtown Louisville, ~~the~~
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Downtown Louisville #D
Louisville, Winston City, MS
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LOUISVILLE WITING CO.

LOUISVILLE WITING CO.



Downtown Louisville HD
Louisville, Winston Cty, MS

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UNITED STATES POST OFFICE

MISSOURI MISSOURI
38379

ALL-ROCK OFFICE
101 EAST MARK ST.
LOUISVILLE, MO. 64502

Insurance, Loans & Services
Member of the
met Group
Member of the
MetLife Group
Member of the
MetLife Group
407 WEST MONROE, LOUISVILLE, MO. 64502

Downtown Louisville tD
Louisville, Winston Cty, MS
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Downtown Louisville ttd
Louisville, Winston City, MS
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Downtown Louisville HD
Louisville, Winston Cty, ms
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Downtown Louisville HD
Louisville, Winston Cty. MS
14 of 15



WINSTON COUNTY

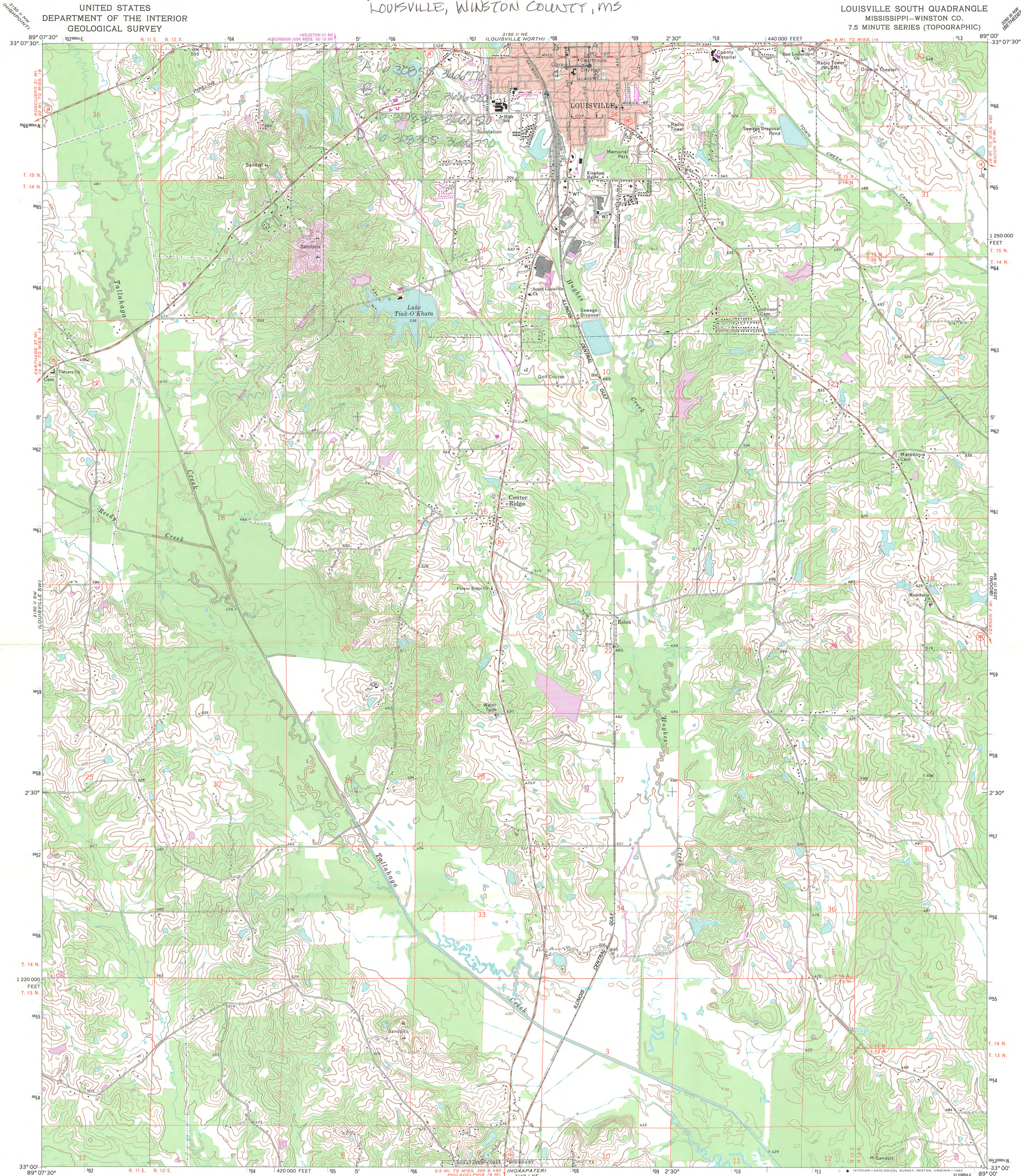
MS Winston County
Downtown Louisville #1

0015

DOWNTOWN LOUISVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT LOUISVILLE, WINSTON COUNTY, MS

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

LOUISVILLE SOUTH QUADRANGLE
MISSISSIPPI—WINSTON CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS and USC&GS

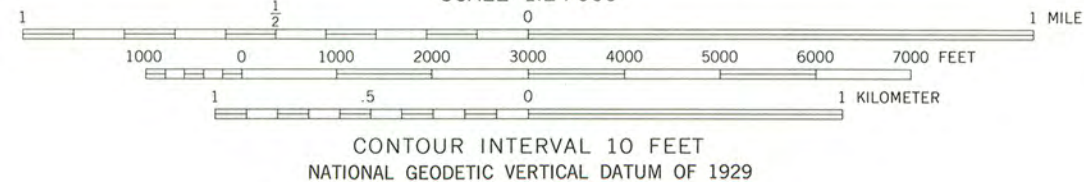
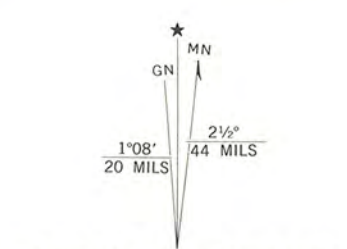
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1970. Field checked 1972

Polycyclic projection. 1927 North American datum 10,000-foot grid based on Mississippi coordinate system, east zone 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 16, shown in blue

Red tint indicates area in which only landmark buildings are shown
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is un-checked

To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 11 meters south and 5 meters east as shown by dashed corner ticks

Revisions shown in purple compiled from aerial photographs taken 1981 and other sources. This information not field checked. Map edited 1982



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, hard surface	Light duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway, hard surface	Unimproved road

 Interstate Route
 U. S. Route
 State Route



LOUISVILLE SOUTH, MISS.
N3300—W8900/7.5

1972
PHOTOREVISED 1982
DMA 3150 II SE—SERIES V843



PO Box 571, Jackson, MS 39205-0571
601-576-6850 • Fax 601-576-6975
mdah.state.ms.us
H. T. Holmes, Director

April 11, 2011

Mr. Dallan C. Wordkemper
FPO, USPS
475 L'Enfant Plaza SW, Room 6670
Washington, D. C. 20260-1862

Re: Downtown Louisville Historic District, Louisville, Winston County

Dear Mr. Wordkemper:

We are pleased to inform you that the Downtown Louisville Historic District, Louisville, Winston County will be considered for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places by the Mississippi Historic Preservation Professional Review Board at its meeting on Thursday, May 19, 2011. The meeting will be held at 1:00 p.m. in Jackson, Mississippi, on the second floor of the Charlotte Capers Building, 100 South State, and you are invited to attend.

The United States Post Office at 101 E. Main Street is a contributing resource in the Downtown Louisville Historic District. We welcome any comments you may have on the nomination.

Should you have any questions about this nomination before the Mississippi Historic Preservation Professional Review Board meeting, please do not hesitate to contact our National Register program coordinator, William M. Gatlin, at the above address or phone number.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Ken P'Pool", written over the word "Sincerely".

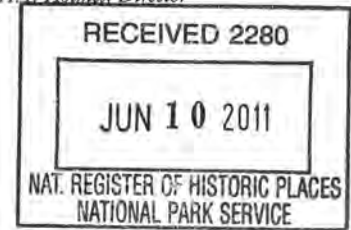
Kenneth H. P'Pool
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

By: William M. Gatlin
National Register Coordinator



PO Box 571, Jackson, MS 39205-0571
601-576-6850 • Fax 601-576-6975
mdah.state.ms.us

H. T. Holmes, Director



June 4, 2011

Dr. Janet Snyder Matthews
Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places and Associate Director for Cultural Resources
National Park Service
1201 Eye Street, NW (2280)
Washington, D.C. 2005

Dear Dr. Matthews:

We are pleased to enclose the nomination form and supporting documents to nominate the following property to the National Register of Historic Places:

Downtown Louisville Historic District, Louisville, Winston County

The properties were approved for nomination by the Mississippi Historic Preservation Professional Review Board at its meeting on May 19, 2011.

We trust you will find the enclosed materials in order and will let us hear from you at your convenience.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Kenneth H. P'Pool".

Kenneth H. P'Pool

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

By: William M. Gatlin

National Register Coordinator