

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property

County and State

Section number _____ Page _____

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 100004507

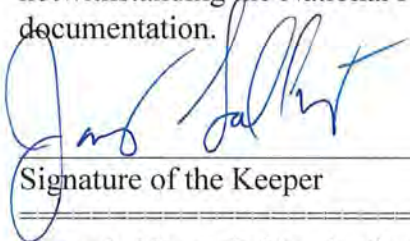
Date Listed: 10/8/2019

Property Name: Mount Olive Historic District

County: Covington

State: MS

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.



Signature of the Keeper

10.8.2019

Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

Section 2: Location

Street & number: Roughly bounded by the north and south sides of Main Street, extending from the junction of Jaynesville Road on the western boundary and Old Highway 49 on the eastern boundary.

The Mississippi State Historic Preservation Office was notified of this amendment.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file**
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)**

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

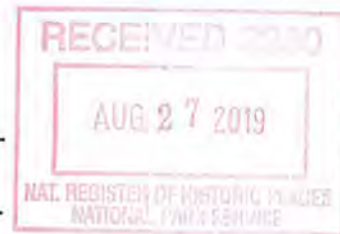
1. Name of Property

Historic name: Mount Olive Historic District

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing: _____

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)



2. Location

Street & number: _____

City or town: Mount Olive State: Mississippi County: Covington

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

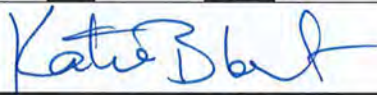

I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

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

___ national ___ statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A ___ B X C ___ D

	
Signature of certifying official/Title: SHPO 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

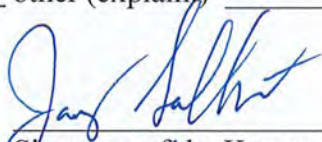
Mount Olive Historic District
Name of Property

Covington County Mississippi
County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

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


Signature of the Keeper

10.8.2019
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

Mount Olive Historic District
Name of Property

Covington County Mississippi
County and State

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>72</u>	<u>30</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>73</u>	<u>30</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- COMMERCE/TRADE/ department store
- COMMERCE/TRADE/ financial institution
- COMMERCE/TRADE/ professional
- COMMERCE/TRADE/ specialty store
- DOMESTIC/ single dwelling
- DOMESTIC/ secondary structure
- GOVERNMENT/ city hall
- RELIGION/ religious facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- COMMERCE/TRADE/ financial institution
- COMMERCE/TRADE/ professional
- COMMERCE/TRADE/ specialty store
- DOMESTIC/ single dwelling
- DOMESTIC/ secondary structure
- GOVERNMENT/ city hall
- RELIGION/ religious facility
- VACANT/ NOT IN USE

Mount Olive Historic District
Name of Property

Covington County Mississippi
County and State

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN/ Queen Anne

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS Neo-Classical Revival

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/ Bungalow/Craftsman

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/Tudor Revival

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/ Commercial Style

MODERN MOVEMENT/ Ranch Style

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Principal exterior materials of the property:

foundations: BRICK, CONCRETE; walls: WOOD Weatherboard, OTHER-BRICK,

METAL, steel, CONCRETE BLOCK; roofs: ASPHALT, METAL _____

Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

The Mount Olive Historic District consists of two connected areas: a “downtown” commercial area along South Main Street and South Sixth Street, and a residential area consisting of single family homes along Main Street and Dr. Joe Johnston Street. Of the 101 buildings in the boundary, 30 were built during and after World War II. Between 1920 and 1939 approximately 30 buildings were constructed. Twenty-three (23) were built between 1900 and 1909. Only 7 buildings constructed between 1910 and 1920 remain. There are only 5 buildings constructed after the period of significance. The remaining buildings are outbuildings the exact dates of which could not be ascertained.

The Mount Olive Historic District centers on the tree lined boulevard which is Main Street and which served as U.S. Highway 49 from the 1930s through 1974. This landscaped boulevard parallels the railroad and has been the signature element of the town since its incorporation, with the majority of homes and businesses located on this drive. Commercial buildings within the survey area are masonry, between one and two stories in height, feature flat roofs, and have zero lot lines. Residential neighborhood structures are generally one-story, wood frame, feature pitched roofs, have broad lot lines, and are set back from the roadway. The clearest delineation of the commercial and residential spaces is the planting of trees along the divided median in the residential area, while the median becomes treeless and gives way in the commercial area to vehicle parking .

The architectural styles represented in the district are typical of early twentieth century development in small town Mississippi. Mount Olive's residences are a reflection of American buildings styles since the turn of the century including the modification of the Queen Anne style with Craftsman styles becoming more common in the pre-WWII era. Post-WWII styles are typically Minimal Traditional and Ranch. The commercial buildings in Mount Olive reflect early 20th century and mid-century commercial styles.

Narrative Description

Commercial

Historically, small-scale commercial enterprises served the needs of the greater Mount Olive area. Banking, medical, and farm supply services helped meet the needs of local farmers. Banking examples exist in the former Mount Olive Bank, which is now Regions, (Inv. # 63) and the drive-in branch of the former Peoples Bank (Inv. #48). The lack of numerous banks indicates the relative stability of Mount Olive's financial institutions. Medical needs of the community were sufficiently accommodated through a variety of drug stores and physicians' offices. The most prominent resource of this type is the former Calhoun Drug Company at 519 S. Main Street (Inv. #66). Farm supply businesses are represented by the former Calhoun's Farm Implement Store at 508-510 Main Street as well as the former Chain Implement Company at 109 Sixth Street (Inv. #61, #80). The former Calhoun Company General Store at 504-506 Main Street (Inv. #58) represents mid-twentieth century development within the survey area. Commercial development in Mount Olive also extends to South Sixth Street, which possesses an excellent cross-section of early twentieth-century commercial structures.

A notable historic resource that was once common but has now become rare is the metal slipcover sheltering the second story of the City Drug Store at 102 South Sixth Street (Inv.#74). Behind this slipcover, the original façade is well preserved. The cover consists of an iron pipe frame with wood purlins, supporting a double curved corrugated sheet metal covering. Another historic resource of note is the former Calhoun Co. Inc. furniture store at 502 South Main Street (Inv. #56), which features both black and orange pigmented structural glass decorations, and a black structural glass signboard with the company name "Calhoun Co. Inc. Furniture", in an Art Deco font, etched into the glass. Several service stations were erected to cater to the needs of Mount Olive residents as well as travelers passing through on Highway 49/Main Street.

Residential

The district saw its most prolific residential construction completed between c.1900-c.1959.¹ Residential buildings within the district are reflective of general architectural trends that were taking place throughout Mississippi in the early twentieth-century. The earliest structures date from c.1900 to 1910, and are mainly vernacular residential structures with Queen Anne detailing. These structures occur in two variants. The first plan is an L-front, while the second form that

² More than 65% of the extant buildings in the survey area were completed by 1940. More than 94% of the extant buildings were completed by 1970.

predominates is the side-gabled cottage, which usually has a broken-slope roof projection at the rear. Befitting of Mount Olive's railroad roots, both types are vernacular housing forms that were widespread throughout the nation with the development of railroads. Railroads, particularly in Mississippi, were responsible for transporting vast amounts of timber to mills, which processed this lumber before it was shipped to consumer centers. Though vernacular in style, the houses along Main Street were significantly larger in scale, befitting the thoroughfare's central status within the community. One of the most prominent houses erected during this period is the Rawls-Herrington-Crawford House at 208 South Main Street (Inv. #42a.). Although much larger than the other houses from this period, it still shares the commonly used L-front form, albeit in a two-story plan.

While a significant amount of construction continued to occur within the district until the 1950s, the majority of residences were constructed prior to 1930. The Craftsman Style (Inv. #3, #12, #14, #15a, #16, #20a, #21, #24 a. #28, #34a. #36a, #49) is the dominant form of residential architecture within the district. While most of the homes lining Main Street are vernacular and feature only specific elements from this style, there are several examples illustrative of high-style Craftsman architecture. Of particular note is the G.W. Dossett House at 105 South Main Street (Inv. #28), which features interlocking porch columns, a design detail that is reminiscent of high style interpretations.

The pace of residential construction within the district began to slow in the early 1930s. This was likely a residual effect of the economic hardships caused by the Great Depression. As a result, later architectural styles feature less prominently in the district.² The Minimal Traditional style spans both pre and post-war development (Inv. #6, #19a, #46). Following World War II, the pace of development rose somewhat, and as a result, there is a greater representation of Ranch houses within the district (Inv. #11, #13, #18 a, #29, #30, #41, #44, #45a). One of the finest is the Methodist Parsonage at 107 South Main Street (Inv. #30), which features a wide, inset porch, decorative shutters, and decorative brick quoins. Most of the Ranch houses are clad in brick. Another prominent house styled in the Ranch idiom is the Gatewood-Bridges House at 108 North Main Street (Inv. #13). Unlike the other Ranch houses, this was originally a c.1925 Craftsman that was significantly remodeled c.1950 into the then fashionable Ranch Style. The residence received brick cladding as part of the remodel.

Governmental

The earliest extant governmental building within the district is the (Old) Mount Olive City Hall and Fire Station (Inv. #52) at 410 South Main Street, built c.1935. Fire equipment and vehicles utilized the first floor, while Town offices occupied the second. The old City Hall was noted in the description of the town written by the Works Progress Administration around 1936-1937. This building was later superseded by the present Mount Olive City Hall (Inv. #55) at 501 South Main Street, which was built in 1975 to contain Town offices and the fire department. In 1981 an addition behind City Hall was added to house the Jane Blain Brewer Memorial Library.

² More than 65% of the extant buildings in the survey area were completed by 1940. More than 94% of the extant buildings were completed by 1970.

Ecclesiastical

Two churches are located in district. The oldest, built 1926-1927, is the First Baptist Church (Inv. #47) at 305 South Main Street, designed in the Neoclassical idiom by the prominent Mississippi architect N.W. Overstreet. The second church, First United Methodist (Inv. #43) was constructed in 1954.

Three residential structures within the district were built for use as parsonages. The original First Baptist Parsonage (Inv. #35) at 305 South Main Street, was built around 1900, shortly after the founding of the town. This house represents the oldest surviving structure with a religious affiliation within the district. The second First Baptist Parsonage at 303 South Main Street, was built 1960-1961 (Inv. #45a) in the contemporary Ranch style. The Methodist Parsonage at 107 South Main Street was built c.1969 (Inv. #30), and is also a Ranch house.

A commercial building at 502 Cotton Street (Inv. #4) formerly housed the Mount Olive Tape Library, a borrowing institution that offered audio tapes of religious conferences of constituents of the Reformed Faith.

Transportation

Touching the eastern boundary of the district is the Gulf & Ship Island Rail Line. Mount Olive owes its existence to this rail line. However, no resources directly related to the railroad are within the boundary of the district.

The former Boxx and Roberts Standard Service Station (Inv. #67) at 601 South Main Street was built c.1940. At the time, its location was the junction of a major automotive thoroughfare, as Main Street served as Highway 49 before the construction of the bypass to the north. Although this building no longer sells gasoline, its former function remains visually evident. The building follows a plan prescribed by the Standard Oil Company.

The Dickson Motor Company along with its adjacent Body Shop (Inv. # 50, #51) at 407 South Main Street were both constructed c.1940. This service station, which features overhead garage doors, at one time had gas pumps in front of its Main Street elevation. However as early as 1969 the building was being used for other non-vehicular commercial purposes.

Several of the residences within the district have single or two car garages. The McCollum (Johnson) House at 211 North Main Street has a single story garage (Inv. #20a, #20b). The houses at 110 North Main Street, and 208 South Main Street both have detached two-story two vehicle garages (Inv. #15c, #42b). It is believed that both of these structures have been at least partially repurposed for residential use.

Landscape

The central median lining the residential section of Main Street (Inv. #83) plays a significant role in defining the character of the district. Two asphalt drives, approximately fourteen feet wide, are divided by a median approximately twenty-five feet wide. The median is grass and planted with mature trees. The divided roadway begins from where Jaynesville Road and Old Highway 49 meet and runs south, before ending at Fourth Street. At the Fourth Street terminus, a large metal flag pole decorates the median.

This central median is one of the most prominent features within Mt. Olive, and serves to visually portray the prestige associated with Main Street. Its design was included as part of the original 1899 town plat. The inclusion of this median in the town plan reflects the ideals of the City Beautiful movement that was coming into vogue at the time, and which had a profound influence on the design of towns, neighborhoods, and subdivisions in the early 20th century.

After its initial construction 100 oak trees were planted. Most of these trees survived until April 12, 1969, when a devastating tornado struck Mt. Olive on April 12, 1969. The median was subsequently restored and most of the present fauna dates from this time.

Resource Inventory

Bluff Street, South

1. NC. 110 Bluff Street, South c. 1905 Queen Anne
One-story, wood frame, L-front, Queen Anne Style house. Brick pier foundation, asphalt shingle clad, hipped roof with boxed eaves. House is clad in vinyl siding. The porch wraps to the right of the front elevation. The hipped roof porch is supported by turned wood posts. Wood porch deck has a dimensional lumber handrail on the porch. The brick front steps are flanked by stepped brick wing walls with brick caps. The porch shelters an arched six-light-over-one panel wood double replacement doors and two vinyl nine-over-six windows on the front facing elevation. Above the porch is a front-facing gable. To the left of the porch is a front-facing projecting bayed wing. Two vinyl nine-over-six windows, flank either side Palladian-style wood replacement window. House is adorned with modern, Queen Anne Style decorative trim.

2. NC 111 Bluff Street, South c. 1925/1955 Queen Anne
One-story, wood frame, L-front, Queen Anne Style house. Masonry pier foundation, asphalt shingle clad hipped roof with boxed eaves. House is clad in vinyl siding. The shed roof porch is supported by 6"x6" lumber posts with 2"x4" oversized brackets. Wood porch deck with a dimensional lumber rail. Wood steps are flanked by wood handrails. The porch shelters two replacement doors with oval lights, one door enters the side of the projecting wing, and two wood six-over-six windows flanked by decorative shutters. To the left of the porch is a projecting bayed wing with a front-facing gable. The two flanking bays each contain a wood six-over-six window

that has decorative shutters, while the center bay has no fenestration. The wood six-over-six windows are possible replacements for larger original windows.

3. NC 200 Bluff Street, South c. 1930 Craftsman
One-story, wood frame, symmetrical, Craftsman Style cottage. Brick pier foundation, R-panel metal clad side gable roof with closed eaves. House is clad in hardi-plank siding that replaced wood drop siding. A six-over-six vinyl window flanks either side of a projecting front gable porch. The porch is supported by two metal posts with a vine motif. Porch shelters two wood four-vertical-lights-over three-panel doors. Concrete porch deck sits atop a brick lattice chain wall. Broad brick steps reach the porch.

Cotton Street

4. C 502 Cotton Street c. 1948
One-story, masonry, commercial building. Slab foundation, flat roof pitched to rear with a stepped parapet on the sides. Parapet topped by double slant, glazed terracotta wall coping. Building is constructed of Concrete Masonry Units laid in running bond and painted yellow. West elevation is slanted to run parallel with Cotton Street, with acute angle pigeonhole corners. A flat aluminum awning is across the front elevation, suspended from the wall by four rods. The awning shelters an aluminum frame glass door, with a single light transom, centered between two single-light storefront windows. Windows are flanked with louvered decorative shutters. The door is flanked on either side by carriage lanterns.

Dr. Joe Johnston Street, North (Second Street, North)

5. C 104 Dr. Joe Johnston Street, North c. 1925
One-story wood frame, house. Masonry pier foundation, R-panel metal clad side gable roof with boxed eaves. House is clad in aluminum siding. A projecting shed roof porch is supported by metal posts with a vine motif. The concrete porch deck is reached by concrete steps. Sheltered fenestration is W-D-D-W. The windows are wood two-over-two DHS flanked by decorative shutters. One door is a five-panel door, the other is protected by a vinyl storm door. To the left of the front elevation is an attached side gable carport. The carport is supported by wood posts on brick piers. The rear of the carport is closed in. A rear projecting wing has nine-over-six aluminum windows on side elevations.

Dr. Joe Johnston Street, South (Second Street, South)

6. C 101 Dr. Joe Johnston Street, South c. 1935/1960 Minimal Traditional
One-story, asymmetrical, brick clad, Minimal Traditional Style house. Brick chain wall foundation with square metal vents. The side gable roof is clad in asphalt shingles and has boxed eaves. There is one, exterior brick chimney. House is clad in tan and brown brick laid up in running bond. An off-centered projecting gable contains a slab door with three angled lights. The door is reached by broad brick steps with dimensional lumber handrails. To the right of the projecting

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entryway are two paired eight-over-eight wood DHS windows and a single six-over-six wood DHS window. To the left of the projecting entryway is a single a six-over-six wood DHS window. To the left of this window is a projecting side wing that contains a single six-panel door. All windows are flanked by decorative louvered shutters.

Main Street, North

7. C 100 Main Street, North c. 1907 Queen Anne
McGuillery-Brigance House

One-story, wood frame, L-front, Queen Anne Style house. Brick pier foundation with brick lattice infill. Asphalt shingle clad side gable roof with projecting gable wings and boxed eaves. House is clad in Transite shingle siding with staggered butt shingles in the gable ends. The porch is offset to the right of the front elevation. Clad in R-panel metal roofing, the shed roof porch with exposed rafter tails is supported by four metal posts atop brick piers with concrete caps. Posts and post corner brackets have a vine motif. There is a metal hand rail on the porch and left side of the brick front steps. Wood porch deck. The porch shelters a wood one-light-over-four panel door to the left and two paired six-over-six wood DHS windows flanked by louvered decorative shutters to the right. Above the door is a boarded over transom. Walls protected by the porch are clad in wood double drop siding. A ramp extends north off the porch. To the left of the porch is a front facing bay contains two, two-over-two wood DHS windows flanked by decorative paneled shutters.

To the north of the house is a metal prefabricated carport. Two prefabricated sheds in the back yard. Both gable front and clad in metal. The larger of the two sheds has a gambrel roof.

8a. C 101 Main Street, North c. 1910 Queen Anne
Dr. A.S. Calhoun House

One-story, wood frame, L-front, Queen Anne Style house. Brick pier foundation, asphalt shingle clad, hipped roof with boxed eaves. Two brick interior chimneys, one has its top removed and capped with metal, the other has a stepped top. House is clad in vinyl siding with vinyl siding oriented vertically in the gable ends. The porch wraps to the right of the front elevation. Clad in r-panel metal roofing, the hipped roof porch is supported by turned wood posts. Wood porch deck. There is a dimensional lumber hand rail on the porch. The brick front steps are flanked by stepped brick wing walls with brick caps. The porch shelters a wood thirteen-marginal-glazed-light-over-one panel door flanked on either side by three-light-over-one-panel sidelights and topped with a transom, and two one-over-one wood DHS windows on the front facing elevation. Above the porch is a front facing gable. To the left of the porch is a front facing bay contains two paired one-over-one, wood DHS windows. To the left of this bay is a shed roof addition that contains three square one-light windows. The house sits on a slight rise and is accessed by brick steps with arched wing walls.

To the north of the house are three out buildings.

8b. C shed

One-story, wood frame, two bay, front gable structure, with a metal roof and clad in wood siding. The right bay is enclosed with wood siding and has a centered board-and-batten man door. The left bay has been boarded over with large panels.

8c. C shed

One-story, wood frame, two bay, front gable structure, with a metal roof and clad in corrugated metal siding. The right bay has a hinged double door. The left bay is open.

8d. C shed

One-story, wood frame, two bay, side gable building, with a metal roof and sided in corrugated metal. The south elevation is open and contains four bays.

9. NC 102 Main Street, North c. 1920

One-story, wood-frame house clad in board and batten siding. Continuous brick foundation. Cross-gable roof covered in asphalt shingles. Front-gable section has low-pitched projecting front-gable porch supported by wood posts on brick decking. Behind this section, there is a central door behind storm door flanked by two paired 4/1 DHS windows. The wing to the west has a similar arrangement, but only a small projecting entry portico over the secondary door. This is supported by wood posts on brick stoop. Further west, there is a recessed side-gable wing with a two car garage. There are two exterior brick chimneys. Due to extensive modifications and additions, this house lacks sufficient integrity to be a contributing element within the district.

**10. NC 105 Main Street, North c. 1946
Hopkins House**

Two-story, three bay house. Slab foundation, with asphalt shingle roof. One brick exterior chimney. One story portion of the house is variegated red brick laid in running bond and has a hipped roof, while the two story portion is clad in rough-cut shake siding and has a front facing gable. Both roof types have boxed eaves. The right bay is one story and contains two paired sixteen-light vinyl picture windows. The center bay is two stories. The first floor has a projecting, front gable porch. Gable is clad in rough-cut shake siding, and the porch is supported by four wood posts. The porch shelters a centered six panel metal door, with a metal security door. On either side of the door are six-over-six windows flanked by board-and-batten shutters. The second floor contains two one-over-one replacement windows that are slightly smaller than their openings. A square vent clad in vinyl siding is centered under the gable. The left bay contains an off centered one-light picture window that is flanked on either side by a four-over-four window. House sits further back from the road than most residences along Main Street.

11. NC 106 Main Street, North c. 1957 Ranch

One-story, wood-frame Ranch house clad in brick veneer. Continuous brick foundation. Side-gable roof with asphalt shingles. Main façade faces north. The main body of the house is three-bay asymmetrical. Off-center six-panel door has paneled surround, and is beneath small gablet

portico supported by slender columns on elevated brick stoop. On either side of the entry is a picture window with 40 lights arranged in an 8x5 pattern. To the east, there is a side-gable wing with three pairs of casement windows in vinyl frames. Exterior brick chimney. Further east, there is another gabled extension with a covered carport with rectangular cupola with louvered vents and pyramidal roof.

**12. C 107 Main Street North c. 1930 Craftsman
Rodgers-Miller House**

One-story, wood frame, Craftsman Style bungalow. Possibly a former duplex. Brick pier foundation with brick lattice infill. Asphalt shingle clad side gable roof, with exposed rafter tails, and knee braces supporting the eaves. House is clad in wood double drop siding. Two identical front gable roof porches project from the house with lattice vents in the gable. The porches are supported by three ganged square posts at each corner, two-by-four porch rails have been added. The porches each shelter a built-in slatted benched and a wood four-light-over-three-panel door with a screen door. Porch decks are wood and accessed by concrete steps with brick wing walls with concrete caps. Between the porches are two, seven-over-one wood DHS windows with screens. Projecting from each side of the house are identical wings each containing paired four-over-one wood DHS windows. Attached to the east of the house is a carport with a small storage closet accessed by a door at the rear of the carport

**13. C 108 Main Street, North c. 1925 Ranch
Gatewood-Bridges House**

One-story, brick clad, two bay, Ranch Style house. House sits on a chain wall foundation and has an asphalt shingle clad cross gable roof with boxed eaves. Yellow/beige brick is laid up in running bond. The right bay has a forward facing gable clad in vertically oriented vinyl siding, with an attic vent at the gable peak. Bay contains two nine-over-nine vinyl DHS windows, with decorative paneled shutters. The left bay contains a shallow shed roof porch that protects a four panel door with a five light transom. The porch is supported by two metal posts with corner brackets and low hand rails on either side of the steps, all with a vine motif. The porch floor is clad in yellow tiles. To the left of porch is a large bay window the center of which contains a forty light vinyl window flanked on either side by nine-over-six vinyl DHS windows. A residential lamp post sits near the intersection of the sidewalk and the entry walk.

**14. C 109 Main Street, North c. 1927 Craftsman
Byrd House**

One-story, wood frame, Craftsman Style bungalow. Brick pier foundation. Asphalt shingle clad front gable roof with exposed rafter tails and knee braces supporting the eaves. Lattice vents in eaves. The structure is clad in wood drop siding. A brick exterior chimney is on the east elevation. A front gable projecting porch offset to the right is supported by two metal posts with vine motifs. The porch architrave has large dentils. Wood porch deck, and a single metal step handrail with S-motif. Porch shelters a wood six-light-over-three-panel door and two paired four-over-one wood DHS windows. To the left of the porch are two paired four-over-one wood DHS windows.

15a. C 110 Main Street, North c. 1930 Craftsman
Russell-Gatewood House

One-story, brick clad, Craftsman Style house. Chain wall foundation, asphalt clad cross gable roof with boxed eaves. One interior, and one exterior brick chimney. Front facing gable is clad in stucco, and contains a louvered vent, with an arched top. An offset front porch wraps around to the side of the east side of the building. The shallow pitch porch roof is supported by battered wood columns, that sit atop brick piers with concrete caps. The porch shelters a louvered door and two paired four-over-one wood DHS windows. Wood porch deck. A pier without a column sits to the left of the front steps. Brick wing walls with concrete caps flank either side of the steps.

15b. C. greenhouse/shed c.1930

Small, one-story, brick structure. Slab foundation, red brick laid in running bond, soldier course lintels. Asphalt clad front gable roof with exposed rafters. Wood clad gable ends. Windows are three light awning casement.

15c. C. Garage Apartment c.1930

Two-Story, wood frame, garage apartment. Grade beam foundation, asphalt shingle clad, front gable roof with exposed rafter tails. The first floor is a two-vehicle garage, with a shed roof carport on the south elevation. One vehicle bay and the carport has been enclosed with T1-11 siding. The enclosed bay has a one-over-one metal window. The second story is clad in wood drop siding and two four-over-four wood DHS windows are on the street side elevation. All windows have board-and-batten shutters. There is a square, louvered vent in the gable end.

16.C 111 Main Street, North c. 1929 Craftsman
Carl Calhoun House

One-story, wood frame, three bay, Craftsman Style house. The house has a brick pier foundation with brick lattice infill, and an asphalt shingle clad front facing gable roof, with smaller projecting gables and exposed rafter tails. There is one, exterior, brick chimney. House is clad in wood, drop siding. The right bay has a front facing gable, with a lattice vent in the peak. There are four ganged one-over-one replacement windows. The center bay contains a small, flat roof, projecting porch, supported by two metal posts with corner brackets in a vine-motif. Porch shelters a wood four-light-over-three-vertical-panel door. The door is sheltered by a one-panel screen door with a full height decorative metal grill. Porch deck and steps are concrete with brick wing walls. Above the porch roof is a front facing gable that contains a wood lattice attic vent at the gable peak. The left bay contains three ganged four-over-one wood DHS windows. The west side elevation contains an inset porch supported by paired square posts. The porch has a concrete deck and a low, wooden, astral balustrade. Brick steps and a pipe handrail lead to the porch. The house sits slightly below the grade of Main Street and is accessed by concrete steps with sloped wing walls.

17. C 200 Main Street, North c. 1910 Queen Anne
Laske-Adams-Hinton House

One-story, wood frame, Queen Anne Style house. Brick pier foundation, asphalt shingle clad pyramidal roof with projecting gables and boxed eaves. A projecting hipped roof porch is offset to the left side of the front elevation. It is supported by one curved bracket and three battered wood columns that sit atop a brick knee wall with a concrete cap. The concrete porch is accessed by a set of concrete steps shelters a single-light-over-three-panel door. To the right of the porch is a front facing bay that contains a tripartite window consisting of a wood six-over-six DHS window flanked on either side by wood four-over-four DHS windows. In the gable end above the windows are two paired one-over-one vinyl windows that are topped by a four light vinyl fanlight. In the gable peak is an attic vent covered over with vinyl siding.

18a. C 202 Main Street, North c. 1951 Ranch
Livingston House

One-story, brick clad, four bay, Ranch Style house. Raised slab foundation, asphalt shingle clad, side gable roof with boxed eaves. Deep red brick is laid up in running bond. The right bay contains two windows: a wood, four-over-four DHS window flanked by two-panel shutters, and a one-over-one window with a decorative screen of a grid pattern. The right-center bay contains a small projecting porch (added post-2014) and a recessed entryway. The porch has a front gable roof that contains a sunburst motif. The porch is supported by two, wood posts and decorative corner brackets. Tile clad porch floor. The porch shelters the recessed entryway which contains an eight panel door flanked on either side by four-light sidelights. The left-center bay contains a slightly projecting bay window and a wood four-over-four DHS window flanked by two-panel shutters. The bay window contains a wood twelve-light picture window flanked on either side by horizontal two-over-two wood DHS windows. The left bay is recessed and clad in vinyl siding. It contains a single offset picture window. The picture window is flanked by a one-light side light on either side and six-light transom windows.

18b. NC. garage

Behind the house is a large one-story, metal clad, garage. Concrete slab foundation, front gable roof, clad in metal. The front elevation contains a centered single vehicle roll up door, and a slab man door to the left of the garage door.

19a. C 204 Main Street, North c. 1948 Minimal Traditional
Knight House

One-story, four bay, brick clad, Minimal Traditional Style house. Chain wall foundation, asphalt shingle clad side gable roof with boxed eaves. One interior brick chimney. Red brick with white and black accents is laid up in running bond. The left-bay contains two paired six-over-six vinyl windows. The left-center bay features a front facing gable, clad in board-and-batten siding, with a metal louvered vent in the gable peak. Offset to the right of the bay is a smaller projecting gable with board-and-batten siding and a starburst pattern. This gable shelters a fourteen-panel door with a centered four light window. Door is flanked by metal, fluted column shafts. Door is reached by brick steps flanked by hand rails. To the left of the door are two paired six-over-six

vinyl windows. The right-center bay contains two paired six-over-six vinyl windows. The right bay is recessed from the main facade, it contains two paired six-over-six vinyl windows.

19b. NC. garage

A one-story, wood frame garage. Slab foundation. Metal clad front gable roof with exposed rafters. Clad in T1-11 siding. The front elevation contains a centered single vehicle roll up door.

**20a C. 211 Main Street, North c. 1922 Craftsman
McCollum-Johnson House**

One-story, wood frame, Craftsman Style house. Brick pier foundation, asphalt shingle clad cross gable roof with boxed eaves. Front facing gable contains two paired four-light wood windows. One exterior brick chimney. Exterior is clad in wood drop siding. A projecting porch, offset to the right, is supported by four wood battered columns sitting atop brick piers with concrete caps. Wood porch deck accessed by concrete steps with stepped brick wing walls with concrete caps. The porch shelters two four-over-one wood DHS windows and a metal fan-light-over-four panels door. To the right of the porch is a projecting, front gable bay that contains two paired four-over-one wood DHS windows. This bay projects further out than the front porch. This house is possibly an earlier building that received a Craftsman Style remodeling to the front elevation.

20b. C. garage

A one-story, wood frame garage. Slab foundation. Metal clad, front gable roof with exposed rafters. Clad in wood drop siding. The front elevation contains a centered, single vehicle board-and-batten hinged double door.

**21.C 213 Main Street, North c. 1935 Craftsman
Herrington House**

One-story, four bay, wood frame, Craftsman Style house. Brick chain wall foundation, asphalt shingle clad front gable roof with exposed rafter tails and tang knee braces. The front facing gable contains a rectangular wood louvered attic vent. One exterior brick chimney. House is clad in wood drop siding. The left bay is a side gable porte-cochere supported by two thin metal poles. The left-center bay is a front gable projecting wing that contains three ganged four-over-one wood DHS windows. The right-center bay contains a side gable porch that wraps the corner of the house. It is supported by metal posts with a repeated S-motif. Concrete steps lead to a concrete slab porch deck. The porch shelters two paired four-over-one wood DHS windows and a four-vertical-light wood door. The right bay is a recessed, small addition with a front facing gable. Centered in the bay is a slab door with a single diamond light, protected by a two-light-over-one-panel metal storm door.

**22a. C. 215 Main Street, North c. 1902-1903
Sartin House**

One-story, three bay, wood frame house. Pier foundation, asphalt shingle clad cross gable roof with boxed eaves. Two brick chimneys, one interior, one exterior. House is clad in wood double drop siding. Projecting from the side of the left bay is a metal shed roof carport supported by three metal poles. The left bay contains a projecting shed roof porch supported by two metal posts with

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a vine motif. The porch has a brick base with a concrete deck accessed by concrete steps, with a pipe handrail. The porch shelters a single four-over-four wood DHS window, and a wood six panel door protected by a two-light-over-one-panel metal storm door. Center bay is a front facing gable wing with eave returns and contains two paired four-over-four wood DHS windows. The right bay contains a projecting shed roof porch with exposed rafter tails, and is supported by two metal posts with a vine motif. The porch is screened and the screen frame contains a solid bottom panel. The porch has a brick base with a concrete deck accessed by concrete steps. The porch shelters two four-over-four wood DHS windows one of which is in the side of the right-center bay, and a wood thirteen-marginal-light-over-one-panel door. House may have been built as a duplex.

22b. NC. shed

Small, one-story, wood frame outbuilding. Metal clad, front gable roof has exposed rafter tails. Building is clad in Masonite siding. Offset to the right is a slab man door. Offset to the left is a small one-over-one metal window.

**23. NC 217 Main Street, North c. 1902-1903 L-front
Kendrick-Calhoun House**

One-story, three bay, wood frame house. Pier foundation, asphalt shingle clad cross gable roof with boxed eaves. House is clad in vinyl siding. The left bay contains two one-over-one replacement windows. The center bay is a front facing gable and contains two paired one-over-one replacement windows. The right bay contains a projecting shed roof and is supported by two vinyl clad square posts atop brick piers with concrete caps. The porch has a wood deck accessed by concrete steps with a pipe handrail. The porch shelters two three-light-over-three panel doors protected by twelve-light-over-one-panel storm doors, one of these doors enters the side of the center bay. The porch also shelters a one-over-one replacement window. House may have been built as a duplex.

Main Street South

**24a. C 100 Main Street, South 1917 Craftsman
Currie-Holloway House**

One-story, four bay, wood frame house. Brick pier foundation with brick lattice infill, asphalt shingle clad hipped roof with boxed eaves. One exterior brick chimney. House clad in double drop wood siding. Left bay contains two paired four-over-one wood DHS windows. The left-center bay is a projecting hipped roof porch supported by four partially paneled columns. Porch deck is wood dimensional lumber balustrade. Concrete steps with brick wing walls with concrete caps. Porch shelters a single-fan-light over six panels door flanked on both sides by one-light-over-one-panel sidelights. Right-center bay contains two paired four-over-one wood DHS windows. Right bay contains three ganged four-over-one wood DHS windows, over a knee wall clad in wood drop siding. To the right of this bay is a dimensional lumber deck.

24b. C. shed

Behind the house is a front gabled shed. Shed is clad in Masonite siding, the roof is clad in asphalt shingles and has boxed eaves. Three panel double doors are centered under the gable.

**25a. C. 101 Main Street, South 1900 Queen Anne
Evans-Woods House**

One-story, L-front, three bay, wood frame, Queen Anne Style house. Pier foundation, asphalt shingle clad hipped roof with boxed eaves. House is clad in vinyl siding. One interior brick chimney. On the roof is a front facing gable dormer, with a one-over-one DHS window. The right bay has a hipped roof bay window, with two paired one-over-one windows on the front and a one-over-one window on each side. The bay is clad with board-and-batten siding. The left bay features a shed roof porch running the width of the bay that wraps the corner of the house. Porch is supported by five fluted columns atop wood piers. Google Street View shows the columns as turned wood in 2014. Wood porch deck is reached by a set of brick steps. The porch shelters a thirteen-light-over-three-panel door topped with a two-light transom and flanked by three-light-over-one-panel sidelights, and two paired one-over-one wood DHS windows that are flanked by decorative louvered shutters. The side of the porch has been enclosed and has ten-light double doors.

25b. C. shed

Behind the house is a small, wood frame outbuilding. Chain wall foundation, asphalt shingle clad front gable roof with boxed eaves. Clad in wood drop siding. A doorway is centered under the gable.

26. NC 102 Main Street, South c. 1910 bungalow

One-story, wood-frame bungalow clad in vinyl siding. Continuous brick foundation. Front-gable roof with exposed rafter tails. Partial-width front-gable porch projects from the right half of the façade. It is supported by decorative iron stanchions on concrete porch deck on brick foundation. Porch is accessed from the side via a set of shallow brick steps flanked by brick wing walls. Façade fenestration has been heavily altered and now consists of a wood door with oval light flanked by tripartite vinyl windows. The left set include 6/6 vinyl DHS flanking a fixed light, while the right set is considerably narrower, and has a fixed light flanked by 4/4 DHS. Extending along the length of the left (west) elevation is a shed-roofed wing. The front portion of this section has a carport that is supported by decorative iron stanchions on a brick curtain wall. Behind this, there is a wood door with single diamond light and a 1/1 DHS window. Brick chimney.

27. NC 104 Main Street, South c. 1929 bungalow

One-story, wood-frame bungalow clad in brick veneer siding. Continuous brick foundation. Multi-hipped-roof covered with asphalt shingles. Full-width recessed porch beneath the body of the hipped-roof is supported by slender columns on concrete porch deck on elevated brick foundation. Central brick steps. It appears that the porch at one time wrapped around towards the side elevation, but it appears certain portions of the house were enclosed for more living space. Fenestration is all replacement, and consists of a central entry of paired three-panel wood doors.

On either side there are tripartite vinyl windows, consisting of a central fixed light with 3/1 faux muntins, flanked by narrow casements in thick frames. Windows are adorned with decorative shutters with faux louvers.

**28. C 105 Main Street, South c. 1925 Craftsman
G.W. Dossett House**

One-story, five bay, wood frame, Craftsman Style house. Brick chain wall foundation, asphalt shingle clad gable-on-hip roof with exposed rafter tails and decorative rectangular brackets. House is clad in wood drop siding. The right bay contains two paired four-over-one wood DHS windows flanked by louvered shutters. The right-center bay contains a projecting front gable porch supported by two supports consisting each of two layers of cross brace blocking that rest on three square columns atop brick piers with concrete caps. Concrete porch deck with concrete steps with a brick wing wall topped with a concrete cap. The porch shelters a metal door with a five-light fan light above four-panels. The left-center bay contains two paired four-over-one wood DHS windows flanked by louvered shutters. The left bay is a side gable porch, screened in and supported by three supports consisting each of two layers of cross brace blocking that rest on three square columns(the center support only has two columns) atop brick piers with concrete caps. The porch deck is wood accessed by concrete steps with brick wing walls with concrete caps.

29. C 106 Main Street, South c. 1950 Ranch

One-story, wood-frame Ranch house clad in blonde brick veneer. Continuous brick foundation. Hipped-roof covered with asphalt shingles. Exterior brick chimney on east elevation. Main façade faces south and is five-bay (W-W-W-D-WWW). Off-centered entry is slightly recessed, and consists of six-panel wood door flanked by four-light sidelights with paneled bulkheads below. Single windows are 8/8 vinyl DHS with decorative shutters. The tripartite Chicago window to the right consists of a central fixed section with 24-lights arranged in a 6x4 pattern, flanked by narrow 4/4 SHS.

**30. C 107 Main Street, South 1969 Ranch
Methodist Parsonage**

One-story, brick clad, five bay, symmetrical Ranch Style house. Slab foundation, asphalt shingle clad hipped roof with boxed eaves. Various shades of brown brick are laid up in running bond, brick quoins at corners. Centered on the front elevation is a three bay, inset porch, supported by two brick piers. The center bay contains a two panel double doors. The bays on either side of the doors contain paired twelve-over-six metal windows flanked by decorative paneled shutters. On the right and left most bays are single twelve-over-six metal windows flanked by decorative paneled shutters.

**31a. C 108 Main Street, South c 1905 Free Classical
Johnny Calhoun House**

One-story, three bay, L-front, wood frame house. Brick pier foundation with brick lattice infill. Asphalt shingle clad hipped roof with projecting jerkinhead gable wing and boxed eaves. Single interior brick chimney. House clad in wood drop siding. The left bay contains a flat roof sunroom with eighteen-light casement windows. The center bay is a projecting wing, with a jerkinhead

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gable roof. A saw tooth detail tops the projecting bay gable end. The wing contains two paired one-over-one wood DHS windows. The right bay is a hipped roof wrap-around porch supported by square columns. Most columns have a brick base with a concrete cap. Ends and corners have paired or ganged posts with a lattice detail between posts. Wood balustrade and porch deck concrete steps between brick wing walls with concrete caps. Porch shelters a one-light-over-two-panel door with a one-light transom and two-light-over-one-panel sidelights and several one-over-one wood DHS windows.

31b. C garage c.1950

Behind the house is a single vehicle garage. Garage is wood frame, board-and-batten on a brick chain wall base. Front facing gable roof is clad in metal and has exposed rafters. Slab, hinged double vehicle doors.

**32. NC 109 Main Street, South 1936 L-front
Hall-Johnston House**

One-story, three bay, wood frame house. Chain wall foundation, asphalt shingle clad side gable roof with boxed eaves. House is clad in EIFS stucco. The right most bay contains a one-over-one window and a front facing gable that contains a bay with a hipped metal roof and three one-over-one windows. The center bay is a hipped roof porch supported by four metal poles. Porch shelters a one-leaded-light-over-one panel double door and a fifteen-light picture window. Wood porch deck with brick steps. The right bay is a glass clad hipped roof pavilion with exposed rafter tails. Brick walls 2/3 of the way up, single-light transom windows span the remaining portion of the wall. Behind the pavilion is a side gable wing.

**33a. NC 111 Main Street, South 1905
Martin-Johnston House**

One-story, L-front, three bay, wood frame house. Fire ruins. Fire damage occurred within the past year. Pier foundation, metal clad cross gable roof with boxed eaves. House is clad in brick veneer. One interior brick chimney. The right bay has two original window openings and then continues as a brick windowless addition. The center bay contains a projecting bayed wing the gable of which was clad in staggered butt wood shingles. Bay contains two window openings flanked by decorative shutters. The left bay features a shed roof porch running the width of the bay that wraps the corner of the house becoming a porte-cochere. Porch and porte-cochere are supported by seven battered wood columns atop brick piers with concrete caps. Brick porch deck is reached by a set of brick steps with brick wing walls. The porch shelters door and two window openings flanked by decorative louvered shutters.

33b. C outbuilding

Two-story, wood frame, outbuilding with a wild western theme. The rambling structure is designed to look like an old west streetscape containing multiple buildings. Clad in board-and-batten siding.

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**34a. C 200 Main Street, South 1938-1940 Craftsman
Dickson House**

One-story, wood frame, house. Brick chain wall foundation, asphalt shingle clad side gable roof with exposed rafter tails and knee braces supporting eaves. Clad in vinyl siding. A small gable roof porch is centered on the front facade. It has an arched architrave and is supported by two metal posts with a diamond-and-scroll motif, atop brick piers with concrete caps. The porch deck is concrete and has concrete steps with brick wing walls topped with concrete caps. On either side of the porch are two paired six-over-six wood DHS windows.

34b. C shed c.1950

Behind the house is a front gabled shed. Shed is clad in Masonite siding, the roof is clad in asphalt shingles and has exposed rafter tails.

**35. NC 201 Main Street, South c. 1900 Queen Anne
(Old) Baptist Parsonage**

One-story, two bay, L-front, wood frame, Queen Anne Style house. Pier foundation, asphalt shingle clad side gable roof with boxed eaves. House is clad in wood drop siding. One interior brick chimney. The right bay contains a projecting bayed wing. Gable has a full width pent roof return and a centered louvered vent. Bay contains two, paired, two-over-two vinyl clad windows, flanked on either side by a two-over-two vinyl clad window. The left bay features an asphalt shingle clad shed roof porch running the width of the bay. Porch is supported by four battered wood columns atop brick piers with concrete caps. Brick porch deck is reached by a set of concrete steps with stepped brick wing walls with concrete caps. The porch shelters a wood one-light-over-one-panel door with a two-light transom and flanked on both sides by three-light-over-one-panel side lights. The porch also shelters two, two-over-two vinyl clad windows flanked by decorative louvered shutters. Above the porch roof is a gable with a full width pent roof return and a centered louvered vent.

**36a. C 202 Main Street, South c. 1930 Craftsman
W.L. & Beulah Kelley House**

One-story, two bay, wood frame, Craftsman Style house. Brick chain wall foundation, asphalt shingle clad front gable roof with exposed rafter tails. One exterior brick chimney. The right bay contains a projecting gable wing that contains three, ganged nine-over-one wood DHS windows. The left bay is a hipped roof porch the wraps the corner of the house, supported by six square columns atop brick piers with concrete caps. Porch has a wood deck and steps. The porch shelters a fifteen-light front door, and paired nine-over-one, wood DHS windows.

36b. NC carport

Behind the house is a metal frame prefabricated carport. Building sits on a slight rise and is accessed by a set of concrete steps with concrete wing walls and a pipe handrail.

**37. C 203 Main Street, South c. 1900
J.R. Albritton House**

One-story, wood frame house. Pier foundation, asphalt shingle clad side gable roof with boxed eaves. Centered on the front elevation is a decorative gable. House clad in double drop wood siding. Hipped roof porch spans the front elevation and turns the corner of the building to the east. Porch roof is supported by five turned columns with corner brackets and two square posts. Concrete porch deck and brick steps. Protected by the porch is a centered entrance one-light-over-three-panel door with a single-light transom and one-light-over-one-panel sidelights. The side porch has been enclosed, the front elevations has two paired four-light sashes.

**38a. C 204 Main Street, South c. 1903 Queen Anne
Edwin Calhoun House**

One-story, two bay, L-front, wood frame Queen Anne Style house. Pier foundation, asphalt shingle clad side gable roof with boxed eaves. House is clad in vinyl siding. One interior brick chimney. The left bay contains a projecting wing. Gable has a full width pent roof return. Bay contains two paired four-over-four vinyl windows. The right bay features an asphalt shingle clad shed roof porch running the width of the bay. Porch is supported by four battered wood columns atop brick piers with concrete caps. Wood porch deck is reached by a set of concrete steps with stepped brick wing walls with concrete caps. The porch shelters a wood thirteen--marginal-glazing-light-over-one-panel door with a two-light transom and flanked on both sides by three-light-over-one-panel side lights. The porch also shelters two, four-over-four vinyl windows flanked by decorative louvered shutters. Above the porch roof is a decorative gable with a centered louvered vent.

38b. C garage

One-story, wood frame, one-vehicle garage. Concrete chain wall foundation, asphalt shingle clad front gable roof. Building clad in Masonite siding. Garage door boarded over. Building sits on a slight rise and is accessed by two set of concrete steps with concrete wing walls. The second flight has a pipe handrail.

**39. NC 205 Main Street, South 2006-2007 Eclectic
Kelly House**

One-story, three bay, wood frame, house. Pier foundation, asphalt shingle clad hipped roof with projecting gables and boxed eaves. House is clad in fiber cement clapboards. Left bay is a front facing gable wing, with two two-over-two vinyl windows flanked by louvered decorative shutters. Center bay is a metal clad hipped roof porch supported by square wood posts. Wood balustrade and porch deck, brick steps. Porch shelters six two-over-two vinyl windows. Five of these windows have a two-light transom. Porch also shelters a four-light-over-one-panel door with a one-light transom. Right bay contains a projecting bay window with a shed roof. Bay contains a three ganged two-over-two vinyl windows, over three panels. The center window is larger than the flanking windows.

**40. C 206 Main Street, South c. 1910 L-front
Graham Calhoun House**

One-story, wood-frame, three bay, L-front house with later Craftsman style modifications. Brick pier foundation with brick lattice infill. Asphalt shingle clad cross gable roof with exposed rafter tails. House is clad in wood clapboard siding. Left bay consists of a projecting front gable wing, containing two one-over-one wood DHS windows. The gable is clad in board-and-batten siding. Center bay contains an undercut porch, supported by brick piers with concrete caps. Wood balustrade and porch deck. Brick steps and wing walls with concrete caps. Porch shelters two one-over-one wood DHS windows and a one-light-over-four-panel door with one-light transom and two-light-over-one-panel side lights. Above the porch is a decorative front facing gable clad in board-and-batten siding. Gable has three small corbels. Right bay contains a hipped roof porch enclosed with one-over-one windows above a clapboard knee wall. This house appears to have been altered in phases with the addition of the Craftsman detailed porch, and the enclosure of the side porch.

**41. C 207 Main Street, South 1972 Ranch
Murphy House**

One-story, brick clad, Ranch Style house. Slab foundation, asphalt shingle clad side gable roof with boxed eaves. Various shades of tan/brown brick are laid up in running bond. The front one-light-over-one-panel door is centered on the front facade. On either side of the door are three evenly spaced nine-over-six windows flanked on each side by decorative louvered shutters.

**42a . C 208 Main Street, South 1900 Queen Anne
Rawls-Herrington-Crawford House**

Two-story, L-front, three bay, wood frame, Queen Anne Style house. Brick pier foundation with brick lattice infill. Asphalt shingle clad hipped roof with projecting gables and boxed eaves. One interior brick chimney. House is clad in vinyl siding, gable ends are clad in a variety of cut wood shingles. Gable peaks are decorated with fret work. The left bay is a projecting wing with a one story bay window on its right corner. Bay has a hipped roof and wood shingles clad the upper portion of the bay. First floor windows are one-over-one wood DHS. Second story window is a two-over-two wood DHS. The center bay contains a two-story hipped roof porch that wraps the corner of the building. The porch is supported by three octagonal columns. Concrete porch deck is reached by tiled steps with stepped brick wing walls. First floor windows are one-over-one and two-over-two wood DHS. Second story windows are three-over-three and two-over-two wood DHS. Windows on front facade are flanked by louvered decorative shutters. Front door is a thirteen-marginal-glazed-light-over-one-panel door with an oval-light transom and three-light-over-one-panel sidelights. The right bay contains a one-story side porch supported by five octagonal columns. Porch roof has a metal balustrade.

42b. C Garage Apartment 1930

Two-story, wood frame, two-vehicle garage apartment. Asphalt shingle clad side gable roof with exposed rafter tails. One-story shed additions on the north and west elevations. Exterior wooden stair case on the east elevation. Second story has four-over-four wood DHS windows. Building is clad in wood drop siding.

42c. C Playhouse

Small, one-story, wood frame, Craftsman Style playhouse. Front gable roof with side gable porch. Both clad with asphalt shingles and have exposed rafter tails. Clad in double drop wood siding.

**43. C 211 Main Street, South 1954 Tudor
First United Methodist Church**

Two-story, T-plan, masonry, church. Slab foundation, asphalt shingle clad front gable roof. Blond comb face brick is laid up in running bond. Front elevation is three bays wide divided by stepped buttresses. In the center bay is a recessed entrance with double three-panel doors. Above the door is a five-panel cast stone accent topped by a round two-light window of leaded glass. The side bays, divided by the faux buttresses, contain a one-over-one leaded glass window on the first floor and a small single-light leaded glass window on the second floor. A cast stone capped parapet hides the roof line. Above the center bay is a steeple consisting of a tower, belfry with louvered vents, and spire. The rear wings contain educational spaces and have three-light metal windows. Behind the building is a metal frame pavilion with a front gable metal clad roof. Roof trusses are open while the triangular support columns are sheathed in metal.

**44. C 302 Main Street, South 1969 Ranch
McRaney House**

One-story, three bay, L-front, brick clad, Ranch Style house. Chain wall foundation, asphalt shingle clad side gable roof with boxed eaves. Various shades of tan/brown brick are laid up in running bond. The right bay is a projecting wing with a front gable containing a single offset six-over-six window flanked by decorative louvered shutters. The center bay has a two-light-over-four panel door protected by an aluminum screen door flanked on each side by one-light-over-three panel sidelights. The door way is slightly recessed and reached by brick steps to a concrete landing. The center bay also has two paired six-over-six windows flanked on each side by decorative louvered shutters. The left bay contains a one-vehicle carport.

**45a. C 303 Main Street, South 1960-1961 Ranch
First Baptist Parsonage**

One-story, three bay, L-front, brick clad, Ranch Style house. Slab foundation, asphalt shingle clad side gable roof with boxed eaves. Various shades of red roman brick are laid up in running bond. The left bay is a projecting wing with a front gable clad in vinyl siding with a centered octagonal, louvered vent. The bay has two horizontal-two-over-two windows. The center bay has a one-light-over-two panel door, and a one-light picture window flanked on each side by horizontal-two-over-two windows. The right bay contains a two horizontal-two-over-two, windows. The right most of these windows is much smaller.

45b. C. shed

Behind the house is a vinyl siding clad shed with side gable, metal clad roof.

**46. NC 304 Main Street, South c. 1940 Minimal Traditional
Pittman House**

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One-story, three bay, wood frame, Minimal Traditional house. Brick chain wall foundation, asphalt shingle clad, side gable roof with boxed eaves. One interior brick chimney. Right bay has three ganged vinyl picture windows. The center window contains twenty-lights, with the side windows containing sixteen-lights. The center bay has a shed roof porch supported by a single fluted column. Porch has brick steps and a concrete deck. It shelters a single-light-over-one panel metal double doors. Left bay has a denticulated cornice, and an off-centered bay window with a metal hipped roof and paired, four-over-four vinyl windows with four-light vinyl side lights.

**47. C 305 Main Street, South 1926-1927 Neoclassical
First Baptist Church N.W. Overstreet**

Large, three-story, brick masonry, Baptist church. A low-pitch roof is hidden behind a brick parapet wall with a case stone cornice. Tan brick is laid-up in common bond tuck pointed with silver roofing mastic. A broad set of concrete steps with pipe rails flanked by wide brick wing walls with concrete caps lead up to a piano-nobile. Cast concrete belt course marks the floor level of the piano-nobile. A projecting two-story tall temple front portico is supported by four Tuscan columns. Gable is clad in vinyl siding and contains a vent. Protected by the portico are three sets of wood double doors, each feature an eight-light astral window above eight square panels. Double doors are topped with fourteen-light wood transom windows. Above each double door is a brick panel and two, paired eight-light astral windows. On either side of the portico are two tall rectangular brick panels.

**48. NC 401 Main Street, South c. 1978
(Old) Peoples Bank**

One story, masonry, commercial building. Slab foundation, faux mansard roof clad in R-panel metal. Rough face roman brick laid up in running bond. A low knee wall protects the entryway; a centered metal single-light door. On either side of the door are a rectangular single-light window flanked by louvered decorative shutters. Drive through windows exist on both sides. Building is surrounded by asphalt parking. In front of the building is a brick base for a commercial sign.

49. NC 405 Main Street, South c. 1935 Craftsman

One-story, wood frame, commercial building. Slab foundation, asphalt shingle clad front gable roof with open eaves and knee braces. Front gable has a centered octagonal, louvered vent. Building is clad in vinyl siding. A storefront has three picture windows and a centered horizontal-two-over-two order window. To the left of the storefront is an undercut porch supported by metal poles and a screen framework above a masonry knee wall. The porch shelters a second order window paired with two four-over-four vinyl windows and a one-light over two panel door.

50. NC 407 Main Street, South 1940

Dickson Appliance & Furniture Company

One-story, brick masonry, commercial building. Slab foundation. Previously a parapet hid a flat roof sloping to the rear, however, a front gable roof has been installed over the flat roof, with vinyl siding in the gable front. Red comb face bricks are laid up in running bond. A flat metal awning shelters the storefront. The storefront consists of a centered single-light double doors topped with a two-light transom. On either side of the door are four light picture windows. Storefront windows previously wrapped the corners of the building but the corner windows currently are covered over with vinyl siding. The signboard contains a bound, brick panel that is painted with the text "Dickson Appliance & Furniture Co." Recessed on the east elevation is a former garage bay that has been bricked in and an offset slab man door has been installed. Windows on side and rear elevations are steel windows with awning casements. On the rear elevation along Cotton Street, centered between two paired nine-light steel windows, is a lager, eighty-four panel garage door.

51. C 407 Main Street, South c. 1940

Dickson Motor Company

One-story, brick clad garage facing Cotton Street. Slab foundation, hipped asphalt shingle roof with exposed rafter tails. Walls are red brick laid up in running bond. Windows are steel eight-light windows with the middle four lights operating as an awning casement. On the north elevation are two windows. On the west and south elevation, two windows are paired. On the west elevation are two wooden rollup garage doors. The left door is a single vehicle door and has 30 panels. The right door is a two vehicle door and has 60 panels. On the south elevation is a hand painted on the brick is: "Body Shop Ph 3242"

52. C 410 Main Street, South c. 1935

Mount Olive Fire Station No. 1 and City Hall

Two-story, brick masonry, Fire Station building. Slab foundation, a stepped parapet hides a flat roof sloping to the rear. Parapet topped by concrete wall coping. Red bricks are laid up in common bond. The first floor consists of to the left; a hinged plywood double door for a single vehicle and to the right a nine-light-over-two-panel metal door. Above the doors is a painted sign spanning the facade "Mt. Olive Fire Station No. 1." Centered in the sign is a small recessed panel of soldier course bricks. The second story contains two sets of paired six-over-six vinyl windows, with soldier course brick lintels. The signboard contains a soldier course bricks panel alternating red and tan brick. Directly under the center stepped up parapet is a basket weave brick pattern.

53. C 411 Main Street, South c. 1940

One-story, brick masonry, commercial building. Slab foundation, a parapet hides a flat roof sloping to the rear. Painted bricks are laid up in running bond. The aluminum storefront consists of a centered single-light door topped with a single-light transom. On either side of the door are three light picture windows. The signboard contains bound brick panel. A flat metal awning shelters the front door. To the left of the building is a small fenced courtyard. The fence is metal pickets with brick corner posts topped with lanterns.

54. C 500 Main Street, South c. 1938

(former) Post Office

One-story, brick masonry, commercial building. Slab foundation, a stepped parapet hides a flat roof sloping to the rear. Parapet topped by double slant terracotta wall coping. Painted comb face bricks are laid in running bond. A shed awning of corrugated metal spans the front facade. Sheltered by the awning is a centered single light transom. On either side of the door are rectangular single light windows. Historic photos shows windows were wood twelve—over one DHS and a six light transom.

**55. NC 501 Main Street, South 1975/1981
Mount Olive City Hall & Library**

One-story, three-bay, masonry City Hall building. Slab foundation, flat roof hidden behind a decorative pitched roof that has boxed eaves and is clad in asphalt shingles. Front facade is clad in red brick with mottled black and white accents. Brick is laid up in running bond. The outer two walls of the building curve away forward beyond the front facade. The left and right bay each contain two narrow rectangular single-light windows set in arched openings. The center bay contains metal single-light metal frame double doors set in arched openings. The west elevation contains four large single-vehicle roll up garage doors. This building once also housed the Mount Olive Fire Department.

To the rear, there is a slightly later addition completed in 1981 that serves as the Mt. Olive library. This is one story, brick clad, slab foundation, side-gable-on-hip roof clad in asphalt shingles. Boxed eaves. Light red brick with brown accents is laid up in running bond. Metal frame, glass, double doors are centered between two, two-light picture windows. The roof on the north elevation has been slightly extended to shelter the front entrance and the left window. A metal book drop is just to the left of the left window.

**56. C 502 Main Street, South 1939
Calhoun Co. Inc.**

One-story, brick masonry, commercial building. Slab foundation, parapet hides a flat roof sloping to the rear. Parapet topped by double slant glazed terracotta wall coping. Painted comb face bricks are laid up in running bond. A pan-and-cover metal awning spans the front. Sheltered by the awning is a three part picture window storefront. The center of which is recessed to wood single-light double doors topped with a narrow single-light casement. Above the storefront, under the awning is a narrow transom window of opaque glass. On either side of the storefront are structural glass accents, in black orange stripes. On the signboard is a structural glass sign reading "CALHOUN CO. INC. FURNITURE" in an Art Deco Style typeface. This sign is flanked on either side by diamond accents of structural glass.

57. C 503 Main Street, South c. 1938
McAlpin's Store

One-story, brick masonry, commercial building. Slab foundation, parapet hides a flat roof sloping to the rear. Parapet topped by double slant glazed terracotta wall coping. Red comb face bricks are laid up in running bond. A flat metal awning spans the front. Sheltered by the awning is a centered square single-light picture window with a two, single-light transoms (boarded over). On either side of the picture window, are slab doors with single-light transoms (boarded over). The signboard contains a brick panel in staggered bond.

58. C 504-506 Main Street, South c. 1955
Calhoun Company General Store

One-story, masonry, commercial building. Slab foundation, flat roof. Long building with two storefronts. Each storefront has aluminum frame picture windows on either side of a single-light double entry door that is topped with single-light transoms. The ends of the storefronts are red comb-face brick laid up in stacked bond. Flat roof projects over sidewalk creating a colonnade supported by round metal poles. Projecting roof has Masonite panel fascia and aluminum trim.

59. C 505 Main Street, South 1938
Masonic Hall

Two-story, brick masonry, Masonic Lodge Hall. Slab foundation, parapet hides a flat roof sloping to the rear. Parapet topped by double slant glazed terracotta wall coping. Red comb face bricks are laid up in running bond. On the first floor, a flat metal awning spans the front. Above the awning are transom windows covered over with R-panel metal. Sheltered by the awning is a centered a slab door with a single light transom. On either side of the door are square single-light picture windows atop a stucco panel. The picture windows are flanked by decorative board-and-batten shutters. The second story is windowless with three decorative brick panels; the center panel contains a polished granite square with a Masonic symbol above the date "1938". A backlit blade sign with Masonic symbols is hanging from the right corner of the facade.

60. C 507 Main Street, South c. 1930
C&C Discount Drugs (Dickson's Grocery)

One-story, brick masonry, commercial building. Slab foundation, parapet hides a flat roof sloping to the rear. Painted bricks are laid up in running bond. The frame of a backlit blade sign is hanging from the left corner of the facade. An aluminum slip cover has been placed over the upper portion of the building. A flat metal awning shelters a metal, three-light picture window. To the right of the windows is are metal one-light double doors topped with a single-light transom.

61. C 508-510 Main Street, South c. 1937
NAPA Auto Parts/Calhoun Farm Implement

One-story, brick masonry, commercial building. Slab foundation, parapet hides a flat roof sloping to the rear. Painted bricks are laid up in running bond. Centered on the signboard is a recessed panel. A flat metal awning shelters the facade. Above the awning are boarded over transom windows above each door and window opening. The left store front has a wood one-light door topped with a four-light transom. On either side of the door are four-light storefront windows.

The right storefront has a paired window and door. The window is single-light picture window and the door is a single-light wood door topped with a single-light transom.

62. NC 509 Main Street, South 1968

One-story, brick masonry, commercial building. Slab foundation, parapet hides a flat roof sloping to the rear. Painted bricks are laid up in running bond. A flat metal awning shelters a nine-light-over-two panel door and a fifteen-light picture window flanked by decorative louvered shutters. The door surround is fluted. There is a back-lit blade sign directly above the door. To the left of the building is a small fenced courtyard. The fence is metal pickets with brick corner posts topped with lanterns. In the court yard is a dedication plaque for the "Mount Olive Bank" dated c.1966.

**63. NC 515 Main Street, South 1901
former Mount Olive Bank (Regions)**

Two-story, three bay, stucco masonry, commercial building. Slab foundation, parapet hides a flat roof sloping to the rear. A flat metal awning spans the entire width of the facade. Left bay is one-story and features a right of center vertical one-light smoked glass window. Cladding is scored concrete squares. The center bay is one-story and contains four equal smoked glass storefronts divided by concrete mullions. The left and center bays share a signboard. The right bay is two-stories. The first floor contains a storefront to the left and a single glass door with transom to the right; the second story is one large signboard. To the left of the building is a side gable drive through supported by two masonry columns. Likely a combination of two or more historic buildings that were remodeled to the current appearance.

**64. NC 512-516 Main Street, South c. 1930
Dickson Appliance Co.**

One-story, three bay, stucco masonry, commercial building. Slab foundation, parapet hides a flat roof sloping to the rear. A flat metal awning spans the entire width of the facade. Left bay contains a paired one-light square picture window and a one-light wood door. The center bay contains two one-light square picture windows on either side of a one-light wood door. The right bay contains two one-light picture windows, one square the other a rectangle, on either side of a one-light wood door.

65. C 518 Main Street, South 1958

One-story, masonry, commercial building. Slab foundation, side gable roof with closed eaves and clad in asphalt shingles. The side gables are currently clad in board siding and contain a centered metal vent. The roof has been extended further on the west side to shelter the Main Street elevation. This porch shelters a single two-panel metal door to the left. To the right is a two light window and a signboard all contained within the window trim.

66. C 519 Main Street, South 1901-1903
Calhoun Drug Company

Two-story, brick masonry, flat iron plan, commercial building. Slab foundation, brick parapet hides a flat roof sloping to the rear. Reddish-tan bricks are laid up in a running bond. A three course belt course defines the ceiling height of each floor. The first floor has three iron storefronts, each on a different elevation. All storefronts feature a centered one-light-over-one-panel double door flanked with a one-light-over-one-panel side light. There is a single light transom over each door opening and sidelights. The storefronts are sheltered by metal pan-and-cover awning. Awnings are supported by square wood posts. Second story has one-over-one replacement windows. Windows openings arched at the top, with a two course rowlock brick lintel. Between each window opening is a three course tall, brick panel that is slightly recessed into the wall. Brick parapet has a stepped brick cornice. Centered at the front corner of the building is a triangular, sheet metal capstone with raised text that reads "Calhoun Drug Co."

67. C 601 Main Street, South c. 1940
Boxx and Roberts Standard Service Station

One-story, masonry, service station. Slab foundation, flat roof pitched to rear, with parapet, capped by metal flashing. Building is constructed of Concrete Masonry Units laid in running bond and painted white. Oriented to the corner, the building has a canted corner that contains a wooden, single-light door that leads to the sales area. The door is flanked to either side by plate glass storefront windows. The left storefront contains a small, horizontal-two-over-two metal double hung window. The door and windows are sheltered by a ribbed metal awning. To the right of the sales area, facing Sixth Street, South are two overhead garage doors. The doors are fifteen panels, the bottom three of each are solid, painted blue, the other twelve panels are glass. To the left of the sales area are two slab doors topped with single light transoms, each sheltered by separate ribbed metal awnings, that leading to bathrooms. Between the doors are two small jalousie windows. Bathroom doors are sheltered by a small privacy fence. Two pole lights from the building's operation as a service station, along with the sign post, sans sign, remain on site. The pump island has been removed.

68. NC 603 Main Street, South c. 1984

One-story, masonry, commercial building. Concrete slab foundation, flat roof hidden behind a faux mansard roof, clad in red metal shingles that run across the front and both ends of the structure. Roof is supported in front by five brick columns covering a narrow walkway. The building is faced with brick and has six narrow rectangular floor to ceiling windows, three on each side of double glass doors. Parking is designated on the front and south ends, with the south end having a centered door with a concrete ramp and metal rail for handicapped entrance. Door on north end is a staff entrance. Building was built as a medical office to replace the Green Tree Hotel that stood on this location from c. 1907.

69. NC 605 Main Street, South c. 1940

One-story, masonry, former service station. Concrete slab foundation. A flat roof is hidden behind a faux mansard roof, clad in pressed red metal shingles that run across the front and sides of the structure. The building is faced with brick, with concrete block enclosing former window and door

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openings, both are laid up in running bond. To the left side of the structure is the former sales office featuring a large three light aluminum picture window above a brick planter, flanked to the right by an aluminum and glass door, and to the left by an aluminum single light window. To the right side of the front elevation are two former vehicle service bays. They have been infilled with a concrete block knee wall and a large three light aluminum picture window a brick planter. The original curb and sidewalk configuration up against the building remains, delineating between areas meant for pedestrian and vehicular traffic. On either side of the rightmost service bay are two empty wall-mounted payphone boxes. The building was originally built following a standard Minimal Traditional Style Pure Oil Station designed by Pure Oil company architect Carl August Petersen. The building was remodeled to its current appearance c.1970.

70. C 607 Main Street, South c. 1940

One-story, sheet metal clad, commercial garage. Slab foundation. A front gable roof with exposed rafter tails is clad in five v-crimp panels. Building is clad in five v-crimp metal. Centered in the gable is a louvered rectangular vent. The gable also has a hand painted sign reading "Allen's Tires" Below the gable is a wood frame, clad in five v-crimp metal, shed awning that is suspended from the building by four metal rods. The awning shelters two garage doors. The left vehicle bay door consists of twelve small ribbed panels, with the right vehicle bay door consist of five panels with three panels each. To the right side of the front elevation is a shed addition, containing a six-panel metal door and a small six-over-six aluminum window. To the left of the building is a metal pole with three numbers that are adjustable, used to advertise the price of gasoline.

Seventh Street, South

71. C 104 Seventh Street, South c. 1930

One-story, masonry, commercial building. Slab foundation, front gable roof hidden behind stepped false-front parapet is clad in R-panel metal roofing and has exposed rafter tails. Brick facade, concrete block parapet and sidewalls. Single cast concrete lintel is above the centered double doors and flanking two-light picture windows. The doors are one light over one panel wood doors. The windows are boarded over and are flanked by decorative louvered shutters. Originally built as a car dealership, most of its use was as a blacksmith shop.

**72a. C 105 Seventh Street, South c. 1930
Polk & Duckworth Feed Mill**

One-story, metal clad, commercial building. Concrete block chain wall foundation, side gable roof clad in rolled asphalt roofing has exposed rafter tails. A large industrial dust collector is centered on the roof. The structure is clad in corrugated sheet metal. Centered across the front facade is painted "Polk & Duckworth Feed Mill" underneath this it reads "Feed Seed Fertilizer" flanked on either side of this are painted chevrons with the text "Master Mix." On the right side of the front elevation is a projecting office space with a single aluminum horizontal two-over-two window and two paired vinyl six-over-six metal windows. To the left of the projecting bay is a metal six panel man door. To the left of the man door are two large track sliding doors, clad in corrugated metal. The rear of the building has a drive through running the length of the building. The rear slope of the roof is broken, supported on the far side of the drive through is a slab on

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grade, metal clad enclosure. Behind the building are four round metal hopper bottom feed bins in a single file line. Raise on legs, the hopper is a center draw. The sidewalls are made of corrugated metal and the top is conical.

72b. NC barn

To the rear of the property is a one-story, wood frame, bulk storage building. Grade foundation, asymmetrical side gable roof with R-panel roofing has exposed rafter tails. The building has five separate commodity bins with post and plywood dividers.

Sixth Street, South

73. C 100 Sixth Street, South c. 1905

One-story, masonry commercial building. Slab foundation, flat roof pitched to rear with parapet on the front and sides that are topped by brick coping. The front elevation parapet contains a course of saw tooth brick. The buildings has recently been topped with a tall sheet metal parapet and roof. Painted brick is laid up in common bond. Centered on the signboard is a decorative brick circle. Four courses below this oval is a soldier course of brick. Centered on the front elevation is a wood four-light-over-one-panel replacement door. Original opening is arched at the top with a three course rowlock brick lintel and is wide enough that it likely contained a double door originally. On either side of the door are vinyl nine-over-six replacement windows. The original window are arched at the top, with a two course rowlock brick lintel. The window sills are parged brick. Per Google Street View the original windows were likely wood one-over-one. A pan-and-cover awning shelters the front entrance and flanking windows. The east elevation shows evidence of two arched brick window openings that were replaced mid-twentieth century with a single thirty-light steel picture window with casements.

**74. C 102 Sixth Street, South c. 1900
City Drug Store**

Two-story, masonry commercial building. Slab foundation, flat roof pitched to rear with a parapet on the front and sides that are topped by brick coping. The front elevation parapet rises in the middle. Red brick is laid up in common bond. The first floor was originally supported by a metal decorative columns, which have been replaced by square metal tubing, and one length of metal pipe. The first floor has four bays, sheltered by a curved awing of corrugated metal, braced by metal rods. The right most bay contains a single wood one-large-light-over-four-square-panels door. Set in a CMU wall that is stacked in cold bond. The remaining three bays are a well intact wooden storefront. Centered are recessed one-large-light-over-four-square-panels double door. Flanking the doors are angled walls that contain one-light windows above a paneled wooden knee wall. On either side of the doorway bay are single-light storefront windows above paneled wooden knee walls. Storefront windows and doors are topped with single light transoms. The second floor contains two arched, double width openings that have been infilled with brick and smaller five light metal windows. Centered above these windows are square metal attic vents.

75. C 101-103 Sixth Street, South c. 1925

One-story, two asymmetrical bay, brick commercial building. Slab foundation, flat roof pitched to rear with a stepped parapet on the side. The parapet is topped by double slant glazed terracotta wall coping. The sides walls are tan brick laid in common bond. The front wall is painted brick laid in running bond. There is a recessed panel five courses tall centered in the signboard of each bay. Above the storefronts is a soldier course of brick. The left bay is the larger of the two bays. It contains a centered wood one-light door topped with a single light transom that is recessed. One either side of the door are large three-light storefront windows above a low brick knee wall. Above this storefront are transoms spanning the width of the storefront. These transoms are currently boarded over. The right bay is the smaller of the two. It contains a centered wood one-light door topped with a transom that boarded over. One either side of the door is a large, single-light window above a low brick knee wall. The upper portion of these windows are boarded over.

**76. NC 105 Sixth Street, South c. 1905
Chain Implement Co.**

One-story, three bay, masonry commercial building. Slab foundation, flat roof pitched to rear with a stepped parapet on the side that is topped by brick coping. Front wall brick is laid up in running bond, the upper portion of the wall has been replaced with comb face brick laid up in running bond. A portion of a sign frame remains in the signboard. Facade bricks are painted. This is a newer facade on an older building. The side wall is laid up in common bond with arched brick lintels over window openings. Centered on the front elevation is a nine-light door topped with a single light transom. On either side of the garage door are two paired two-horizontal-light storefront windows each above a knee wall panel. The facade is sheltered by a pan-and-cover shed awning it shares with 107 Sixth Street, South

**77. C 106 Sixth Street, South c. 1905
G.W. Dossett Store**

One-story, masonry commercial building. Slab foundation, flat roof pitched to rear with a stepped parapet on the front and sides that are topped by stepped brick coping. Painted brick is laid up in common bond. Centered on the front elevation is a wood two-light-over-one-panel door. On either side of the door are two horizontal single-light windows above a brick knee wall. Above these windows is plywood paneling that infills the original storefront opening. A wood frame awning clad in R-panel metal shelters the store front. In the signboard are three star shaped tie rods with hooks for supporting an awning.

**78. NC 107 Sixth Street, South c. 1905
Chain Implement Co.**

One-story, three bay, masonry commercial building. Slab foundation, flat roof pitched to the rear. Front wall brick is laid up in running bond. On facade are three narrow inset signboards. The left and center bay have been altered to accept a metal three-light storefront. The rightmost light of this storefront is a door topped with a single light transom. The right bay contains a picture window above brick infill. The facade is sheltered by a pan-and-cover shed awning it shares with 105 Sixth Street, South. Under the awning, evidence remains in each bay of stuccoed flat lintels each with a centered keystone.

79. C 108 Sixth Street, South c. 1950

One-story, CMU commercial building. Slab foundation, flat roof pitched to the rear. CMU laid up in running bond, and stuccoed over. Centered on the facade is a metal nine-light-over-two-panel door protected by a pan-and-cover metal awning. On either side of the door are single light picture windows flanked by decorative louvered shutters.

**80. C 109 Sixth Street, South c. 1905
Chain Implement Co.**

One-story, three bay, masonry commercial building. Slab foundation, flat roof pitched to rear, with a stepped parapet on the sides that are topped by concrete wall coping. Front wall brick is laid up in running bond. The side wall is laid up in common bond. Bricks are painted. Possibly a newer facade on an older building. Centered on the front elevation is a roll up garage door. On either side of the garage door are two paired eighteen-light steel windows that each contains a nine-light awning casement. Left of the western window is a wood three panel door, with its upper lights boarded over. Above the door is a single square transom light.

**81. C 110 Sixth Street, South c. 1905
Byrd's Market**

One-story, brick masonry commercial building. Slab foundation, flat roof pitched to rear with a parapet on the front and sides that are topped by brick coping. The front elevation parapet contains a centered, peaked parapet with flanking piers all constructed of brick. Painted with a mastic, the brick is laid up in common bond. Centered on the signboard is a board. Centered on the front elevation is a wooden, one-light double door. Both doors are topped with the same three light transoms. Original opening is arched at the top, with a three course rowlock brick lintel. On either side of the door are metal horizontal-two-over-two replacement windows. The original window is arched at the top with a two course rowlock brick lintel. The window sills are parged brick. A pan-and-cover awning shelters the front entrance and flanking windows.

South Street

82. C 110 South Street c. 1905 Queen Anne

One-story, two bay, L-front, wood frame Queen Anne Style house. CMU pier foundation, asphalt shingle clad side gable roof with boxed eaves, and projecting gable wings. House is clad in wood double drop siding. The left bay contains a projecting bayed wing. Each of the three bays contains a single, two-over-two wood DHS window. Gable is clad in staggered butt wood shingles and has a wood shingle clad pent roof return. The right bay features an asphalt shingle clad shed roof porch running the width of the right bay. The porch is supported by three chamfered wood 6"x4" posts. Wood porch deck is reached by a set of wooden steps. The porch shelters a wood single-light door with a single-light transom flanked on either side by three-light-over-one-panel sidelights. The front door is protected by a single-light-over-one-rectangular-panel wood storm door. To the right of the door are two wood two-over-two DHS windows.

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Landscape Feature

83. C Main Street Boulevard c. 1900 City Beautiful

Two asphalt drives, approximately fourteen feet wide, separated by a grassy median approximately twenty-five feet wide. The median is planted with mature trees. The divided roadway begins from at the intersection of Jaynesville Road and Old Highway 49, and runs south, to the intersection with Fourth Street. At the Fourth Street terminus, a large metal flag pole is present in the median.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

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

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Exploration and Settlement
Community Planning and Development
Architecture

Period of Significance

1899-1969

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Malvaney, E. L and Assoc.
Overstreet, N. W.
Posey, C. E.

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

The Mount Olive Historic District in Mount Olive, Covington County, Mississippi, is significant at the local level under Criterion C for Architecture as an impressive collection of early twentieth century houses, churches, and commercial buildings. The Mount Olive Historic District is also significant under Criterion A in the area of Exploration and Settlement, specifically in the establishment and early development of a new community. The district is also significant under Criterion A in the area of Community Planning and Development for its locally unique orientation along a central boulevard with a prominent landscape feature. The emphasis on a designed landscape in the center of town is indicative of the City Beautiful movement which rose to prominence nationally at the dawn of the 20th century. The period of significance for the Mount Olive Historic District is 1899-1969. The beginning date represents the year Mount Olive was platted. The period of significance ends in 1969 when Mount Olive was devastated by two natural disasters. On Sunday, April 13, a tornado struck the town center, heavily damaging many buildings. Only a few months later, on August 18, 1969, Hurricane Camille struck the Mississippi Gulf Coast, causing widespread damage in southern Mississippi. Although much of the damage caused by these joint catastrophes was later repaired, the Mount Olive community never fully recovered from these storms. The construction of the Highway 49 bypass in 1974 stifled any further potential for economic growth. As Mount Olive has not grown significantly since the 1960s, the town's buildings have not changed drastically and taken as a whole, continue to possess good integrity. No other town in Covington County conveys the charming feeling produced by the cohesive, early 20th century building stock that is found in Mount Olive. The fact that the district is situated along a wide, well landscaped boulevard makes the district all the more distinctive in the context of southern Mississippi.

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

EXPLORATION AND SETTLEMENT

The Town of Mount Olive is located in Covington County, sixty miles southeast of the state capital of Jackson. Prior to European contact, Covington County was a part of the Choctaw Territory. Following the Treaty of Mount Dexter in 1805, the area was opened to white settlement. Covington County was created in 1819. Despite Covington County's early beginnings, it remained sparsely populated until the railroad arrived at the turn of the 20th century. The area where the town of Mount Olive developed was known by that name as early as 1858, when a post office was established and operated by Reuben McNair. This was probably located at McNair's store or mill, which was 1.5 miles northwest of the current town. The post office continued in operation until 1867, when it suspended operations before being reestablished in 1874 under the same name with the same postmaster.³ Also in this area was a Presbyterian church named "Olivet," established in

³ Gallagher, John S. and Alan H. Patera, Mississippi Post Offices. The Depot: Lake Grove, OR, 1996, p. 44.

1854.⁴ Both of these institutions likely contributed to the area becoming known as “Mount Olive.” They are both shown on maps of the area as late as 1917.⁵

Small and medium sized farms populated the area surrounding Mount Olive in the years before and after the Civil War. In both the 1870 and 1880 censuses the area was listed as part of the Mount Carmel Beat of Covington County. With fertile farmland available for cultivation, families began moving into the area from other Mississippi counties and states further east.

One of the very first families to settle in the area was the Fairly Family. According to census records, the Fairlys moved to the area from Greene County sometime between 1850 and 1860. They settled in northwest Covington County, near the area that would later be a part of Mount Olive.⁶ Three members of this family made significant contributions to the development of Mount Olive. Peter and Alexander Fairly became doctors after serving in the Civil War. Peter graduated from Tulane University in New Orleans in 1868, and practiced medicine for eleven years in Covington County.⁷ Although Peter moved to Rankin County in 1879 and later to Jackson where he became superintendent of the School for the Blind in the 1890s,⁸ he maintained an active interest in the Mount Olive area. His name appears on a number of deeds for family and town property. Alexander Fairly taught school for several years after the Civil War, before graduating from the University of Louisiana at New Orleans (now Tulane University) in 1877. After graduation Alexander located in the “embryonic village of Mount Olive” and practiced medicine there until about 1905.⁹ He also served two terms in the Mississippi State Senate (1888-1892). *Mississippi Biography* states that Alexander built a “finely equipped drug store in Mount Olive in 1900.” Based on deed records, it has been determined that this building is still standing at 102 Sixth Street and was known for many years as the City Drug Store (Inv # 74). The youngest Fairly son, Franklin, served as mayor of Mount Olive from the time it was incorporated in 1900 until 1902. After leaving office, he then served as postmaster for the town from 1902 to 1919.¹⁰ Both Alexander and Franklin signed the Charter of Incorporation when Mount Olive was established in 1899.¹¹

Another prominent family in the area before the town was established was the Daniel Calhoun family who had migrated from Clarke County, Alabama, sometime after 1860. According to the

⁴ Johnson, Harold R. Minutes of Session, Olivet Presbyterian Church October 1854-August 13, 1936, Covington County Mississippi and Dry Creek Presbyterian Church, March 1852-November 15, 1891. Privately published, 1996.

⁵ Mississippi Geological Survey. Soil Map of Covington County, Mississippi. 1917.

⁶ United States. Census Bureau. “Seventh U. S. Census.” Greene County, Mississippi, and “Eighth U. S. Census.” Covington County, Mississippi. <http://Ancestry.com>.

⁷ United States. Census Bureau. “Ninth U.S. Census.” Covington County, Mississippi. <http://Ancestry.com>.

⁸ Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Mississippi, Vol. . Chicago: The Goodspeed Publishing Company, 1891, pp. 710-711.

⁹ Rowland, Dunbar. Mississippi Biography, Vol. III. Spartanburg, S.C.: The Reprint Company, 1907. pp. 258-259

¹⁰ Boyd, Sandra E. Memories of Mount Olive. The Print Shop, 2010, pp. 68, 101.

¹¹ Boyd, p. 4.

1880 census, the Fairlys and Calhouns were neighbors.¹² Among Daniel Calhoun's sons, four made significant contributions to the development of the town: Edwin L. was a lawyer, Daniel Graham a pharmacist, John C. a merchant, and Archie S. a physician. All four practiced their professions in Mount Olive for their entire careers. They also built homes along the wide boulevard called Main Street.

With the increase in population in the Mount Olive area in the 1870s and 1880s, the need for a nearby cemetery became evident. Older cemeteries (Old McNair and McNair) existed outside the town proper, but members of the Calhoun family were probably responsible for the development of the Mount Olive Cemetery, which lies just north of the historic district on Jaynesville Road. The first marked burial in the cemetery is that of a daughter of John G. Calhoun who died in 1890.

Covington County is situated in the yellow pine belt that stretches from the Carolinas through Louisiana, and small sawmills were in operation before 1900, cutting cross ties for railroad track construction. In the first two decades of the town, as many as five lumber mills were operating in the area of Mount Olive at various times, including J. L. Cooley & Co., Bentley & Ward, Mount Olive Lumber, Mount Olive Planing Mill, and the M. D. Shepherd companies. One of the largest mills then in operation was the Lumber Mineral Company at Arbo, approximately a mile south of Mount Olive. This mill remained in operation until it was destroyed by fire in 1916.¹³

On May 18, 1900, Mississippi Governor Andrew Longino signed a Proclamation of Incorporation for the town,¹⁴ and less than two months later the Gulf & Ship Island Railroad was completed from Hattiesburg to Jackson, opening on July 4, 1900.¹⁵ At the time of incorporation, there were 230 residents of Mount Olive. When the census was taken less than a month later, in June 1900, the population had nearly doubled to 440. In 1910, at what was probably the height of the lumber industry for the town, the population stood at 1077 residents.¹⁶ Since that time, the population has remained at just under one thousand (1000).

Settlers in the Mount Olive area before the existence of the town were concerned about the education of their children. An early biography of Rev. Claiborne McDonald mentions his teaching at Pleasant Grove School at Mount Olive in 1857¹⁷. That was the name of the Methodist Church just north of the town in the late 19th century, making it likely that the school met in the church. However, on August 5, 1889, Alexander Fairly and W. T. Day deeded a half-acre to Mount Olive School (non-extant). The deed indicates that the school was already located on the property, and the land was to be for school use as long as the school operated.¹⁸

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

¹² United States. Census Bureau. "Tenth U.S. Census." Covington County, Mississippi. <http://Ancestry.com>.

¹³ http://msrailroads.com/Lumber_Mineral.htm. Searched 12/29/2018.

¹⁴ Boyd, S. p. 3.

¹⁵ <http://www.msrailroads.com/G&SI.htm>. Searched 12/2/2018.

¹⁶ United States. Census Bureau, "Thirteenth U.S. Census." Washington, GPO, 1910.

¹⁷ Biography of Rev. Claiborne McDonald, obtained from Minnie McDonald, June 1985.

¹⁸ Deed Book H, Chancery Clerk's Office, Covington County, Mississippi. p. 315.

Mount Olive Historic District
Name of Property

Covington County Mississippi
County and State

Although Mount Olive would not be incorporated until 1900, early settlers in the area began planning a town in the late 19th century. In the 1880 census, when the land for the future town of Mount Olive was in the Mt. Carmel District, the Fairly, Calhoun and Day families were nearly side by side on the listing.¹⁹ Alexander Fairley had bought five shares of Gulf & Ship Island Railroad stock in 1859,²⁰ and other nearby settlers may have been invested in the development of the railroad. These families and others in the area began to think about a town to be laid out near a depot for the Gulf & Ship Island Railroad.

Several landowners from the Fairly, Calhoun and Day families laid out a plat for a community that would follow the curve of the railroad as it ran along the west bank of the Okatoma River. This plat was filed with the Chancery Clerk on December 15 1899.²¹ The original 1899 plat for the town included a wide, four-lane boulevard running roughly north-south about one mile in length from the north end of the town to just below the depot where the road narrowed to two-lanes. The plat did not center on the railroad depot but on a wide boulevard that would take travelers through town. It is believed that this boulevard follows a portion of an older public road known as the "Monticello to Ellisville Road." The four-lane boulevard was labeled "Main Street," on the plat. The street has continued to retain this name, save for the fact that "north" and "south" designations were later added as more land was platted and annexed by the town.

¹⁹ United States. Census Bureau, "Tenth U.S. Census." Washington, GPO, 1880.

²⁰ Alexander Fairly, 1859, Fairly-Ford Family Papers (Z/2242.000/S/Box 1). Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Jackson, Mississippi.

²¹ Plat of Mount Olive dated December 15, 1899. On file in the Chancery Clerk's office, Collins, Mississippi.



Main Street was designed to be 100 feet wide and include a median through the residential and commercial areas. Although there was debate at the time about the need for such a wide street, the planners won the argument and the street was built as designed. This wide central street gave Mount Olive the distinction of being the only town between Jackson and the Gulf Coast with a divided road (or grand boulevard) prior to the era of four-lane highways. According to oral history, soon after the town was incorporated in 1900, 100 oak trees were planted along Main Street, accentuating and beautifying the divided drive.²² Despite serving as U.S. Highway 49 from the 1930s through 1974 when the bypass opened, the boulevard remains intact as a distinctive and beautiful landscape element.

This example of a purposely designed landscape feature that only serves aesthetic functions likely indicates that the town founders were aware of the City Beautiful Movement. This was a beautification philosophy that came to prominence in the early 20th Century, and was intended to bring order and beauty to American communities. By encouraging civic pride, it was hoped that

²² Boyd, S. *Memories of Mount Olive*. p. 148.

City Beautiful plans would address a host of civic issues, such as sanitation, transportation, and social dysfunction. The popularity of the City Beautiful Movement began with the success of Daniel Burnham's classical plan for the 1893 World's Columbian Exhibition held in Chicago, IL. Harrisburg, PA, Washington D.C.'s "McMillan Plan," and Cleveland, OH were some of the earliest city plans directly influenced by the exhibition. Between 1900 and 1930, many towns and cities throughout the United States adopted plans inspired by the City Beautiful Movement.

While examples of the City Beautiful Movement can readily be found in larger communities in America, the influence of the movement in small towns is less frequently seen. As the precepts of the City Beautiful Movement rely heavily on monumental grandeur and scale, small towns and communities typically only implemented select elements of this style. While no documentation has been found to tie the founders' plan directly to the City Beautiful Movement, its precepts likely had some bearing on their plan for Mount Olive, as the town was founded at a time when the City Beautiful ideal was coming into vogue. Adopting elements commonly found in City Beautiful plans was an effective means of conveying to potential residents that the town was new and modern.

Viewed in this context, the town plan for Mount Olive is significant at the local level for being one of the earliest vernacular adaptations of the City Beautiful Movement in Mississippi. No other divided thoroughfare exists anywhere in Covington or the surrounding counties. Although other Mississippi communities were inspired by the City Beautiful Movement, all of these developed at later dates. Two of the more prominent vernacular developments include Fruitland Park, a planned community founded just north of Wiggins, MS in Stone County, and Bay Terrace, a subdivision in Biloxi, MS, in Harrison County. Established in 1914, Fruitland Park was targeted towards northerners looking to relocate to a climate that allowed for longer planting cycles. Though the community was not a success due to the sandy soil in the region, the initial plan had several roundabouts and divided thoroughfares. All that currently remains is a small section of divided Boulevard along Fruitland Park Road just east of Old Highway 49 South. Bay Terrace was established in 1925 in Biloxi, Mississippi as a planned community with a divided boulevard at its main entrance.

Other larger communities in Mississippi directly inspired by the City Beautiful Movement include the Grand Boulevard neighborhood in Greenwood, MS, in Leflore County, and the town of Laurel, in Jones County. Laurel, MS was founded in 1882, but only rose to prominence in the early 20th Century with the rise of the lumber industry in this region. Most of Laurel's residential growth took place north of the city center between 1900 and 1935, and reflected the ideals of the City Beautiful movement. This was noted as early as 1987, for the National Register Nomination for the Laurel Central National Register Historic District notes "the abundance of trees shading its residential streets, make it (Laurel) the State's best example of the town planning ideals of the City Beautiful Movement".²³ Like Mount Olive, Laurel also features a scenic thoroughfare, dividing Euclid and 5th avenues from 10th to 13th Streets. Although the exact date of its construction is unknown, Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps indicate that it was built between 1915 and 1926. The

²³ Laurel Central Historic District National Register Nomination

May 1926 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map clearly shows the presence of the divided median, which is referred to as “Parkway.”²⁴ The residential construction adjacent to the Parkway on Euclid Avenue consists mainly of Craftsman and Colonial Revival style houses, and would seem to support a c.1920 construction date.

Grand Boulevard in Greenwood, MS is arguably the grandest of all designed thoroughfares in the state of Mississippi. Originally platted in 1910 as the Boulevard Subdivision, construction of the central street, Grand Boulevard, began a short time later. Extending over a mile from Claiborne Avenue all the way to Riverside Drive, Grand Boulevard consists of a grassy central median dividing north and south-bound lanes. Oak trees planted at set intervals line the eastern and western borders of the street. Much like Main Street in Mount Olive, Grand Boulevard was laid out and executed to convey grandeur and prestige as both the central road within the subdivision and as a conduit leading in and out of downtown Greenwood. The grandest architecture in the neighborhood is to be found lining the thoroughfare, just like in Mount Olive.

While all of the above are examples of communities both directly and indirectly inspired by City Beautiful principles, all were developed at a later date than Mount Olive. It remains the one community in Covington County that was directly inspired by the City Beautiful movement, and one of only a handful of similar developments spread throughout southern Mississippi.

Once the town of Mount Olive was established it grew rapidly. Businesses were developed on the boulevard within two blocks north and south of the railroad depot. *The Clarion Ledger* listed fifteen general merchandise stores in town in 1900, as well as two drug stores operated by two of the four doctors in town (Dr. Alex Fairly and Dr. D. J. Carraway).²⁵ The Mount Olive Hotel was built on the divided boulevard across from the depot. Although it was not the first or only boarding location in town, it was in operation by 1905 and advertised “new building and furniture.” It also provided porter service from the depot to the hotel.²⁶

The blocks north of the depot were sold for houses along the boulevard. Many of the most prominent residents of Mount Olive built their residences here. John G. Calhoun’s four sons, all of whom were local businessmen, bought lots and built homes along Main Street. Archie Calhoun, a physician, lived at 101 North Main Street (Inv # 8a.). John Calhoun, a merchant, lived at 108 South Main Street (Inv # 31a.). Edwin Calhoun, a lawyer, lived at 204 South Main (Inv # 38a), and Daniel Graham Calhoun, a pharmacist, lived at 206 South Main Street (Inv. # 40). All of the Calhoun brothers became leading citizens during the town’s development. Other homes along Main Street were built by prominent businessmen who moved to the area as it developed. Jabus Rawls, who came from Columbia, MS with his son Lucius both built houses on Main Street. (208 South Main Street, #42a.; and 104 S. Main Street, #27). The Rawls owned and operated Lampton-Rawls general store from 1900 to 1951. J. R. Albritton, a blacksmith who relocated from Smith County, lived at 203 S. Main (Inv. # 37).

²⁴ May 1926 Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps for Laurel, MS. Sheet 19 & 23.

²⁵ *Clarion Ledger*, September 4, 1900.

²⁶ “Mount Olive Hotel.” *Jackson Daily News*, April 26, 1905.

Marion McKay Evans, who served as lieutenant governor of Mississippi from 1890-1896, moved to Mount Olive no later than the middle of 1900, for he is listed in the 1900 U.S. Census.²⁷ Evans was active in the mercantile business in his hometown of Moss Point. He was also a Freemason, and he rose to the position of grand master of the state in 1889. That same year he was a candidate for Secretary of State, and despite being the youngest and least known, was only defeated on the thirteenth ballot.²⁸ Evans became the second mayor of Mount Olive, serving four terms from 1902-1908. He built a large Queen Anne style home at 101 S. Main (Inv # 25a.) shortly after moving to Mount Olive.

Religious institutions that figure prominently within the district boundaries are the First Baptist Church (Inv. #47) and the First United Methodist Church (Inv. #43). These structures and their affiliated parsonages are all located on Main Street. The Methodist parsonage is at 107 South Main Street (Inv. #30). This is a modern Ranch-style home constructed in 1969. The original Baptist parsonage located at 201 S. Main (Inv # 35) was built sometime before 1907, probably as a private home, before being sold to the Baptist Church in 1907. The current Baptist parsonage is located at 303 South Main Street (Inv. #45a.) and dates to 1960.

A newspaper article from September 1900 lists the town administration as “Mayor, Franklin Fairley, Aldermen E. L. Calhoun, W. E. Day, and W. T. Day,” all names whose families were involved in planning the town. Even at that early date in the town’s development, the *Clarion Ledger* said, “Mt. Olive is acknowledged by all to be the best town between Jackson and Gulfport, with the exception of Hattiesburg.”²⁹ Early citizens recalled that electricity and running water were brought in before 1908. The old brick power plant building still stands just east of the railroad near the site of the depot. Gas was brought in about 1930, and Main Street was paved in 1931 as a part of the development of Highway 49 as a transportation corridor.³⁰

Mount Olive continued to grow in the next few decades. Vacant lots along Main Street continued to be developed, both for commercial and residential purposes. Mr. G. W. Dossett owned a grocery store on Sixth Street and lived at 105 South Main Street (Inv. # 28) in a Craftsman house that was erected c.1925. The Milling family owned several businesses in town and lived at 111 South Main Street (Inv. # 33a). Paul and Christine Dickson ran a grocery store on Main Street and built their home at 200 South Main (Inv. # 34a) in the late 1930s.

Like other communities, periodic fires have had a deleterious effect on the development of Mount Olive. A hotel on the street behind the depot burned in 1903; a photograph shows the remains of the wooden hotel with firefighters in the foreground posing with their equipment. In 1938, during intensive storms in the area, fire destroyed a two-story brick building on Sixth Street that had housed the Masonic hall, along with a grocery store, beauty shop, and the Nehi bottling plant.³¹

²⁷ United States. Census Bureau. “Twelfth U.S. Census.” Covington County, Mississippi. <http://Ancestry.com>.

²⁸ *Memoirs*, p. 706.

²⁹ “Mt. Olive,” *The Clarion Ledger*, September 4, 1900. Newspapers.com/image/248857989.

³⁰ Boyd, p. 168.

³¹ “\$10,000 Loss in Mt. Olive Fire Monday.” *Enterprise Journal*, January 25, 1938, p. 1.

Mount Olive Historic District
Name of Property

Covington County Mississippi
County and State

Calhoun Company, one of the longest operating general merchandise stores, lost the central portion of its building on Main Street to fire in 1954. The store was rebuilt as a single story building that stands today (Inv # 58). Although the residential architecture within the district has fared better, one house has recently suffered a fire (Inv # 38).

ARCHITCTURE

The Mount Olive Historic District is also eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. The structures represent vernacular forms and styles that were popular in Mount Olive during the period of significance, 1900 – 1969. While textbook executions of architectural styles are rare within the district, there are excellent regional interpretations of nationally popular architectural styles. All contributing structures have forms that are characteristic of their respective period and context.

Commercial

The majority of vernacular commercial structures in Mt. Olive were built between 1900 and 1930. Mount Olive's commercial buildings were constructed around the consumer needs of local farmers who travelled into town to conduct business. Almost all commercial buildings in Mount Olive are defined by masonry walls often decorated with brick laid in patterns and sparingly used accents of concrete, limestone, pressed metal, tile, or terra cotta. Signboards and raised parapets are also common, as well as rooflines uninterrupted by a projecting cornice. These buildings also generally feature large rectangular windows arranged in groupings to highlight commercial wares or activity. Large picture windows were considered desirable to showcase merchandise, while inset signboard accents in parapets helped display business names.

The largest commercial building within the district is the two-story Calhoun Drug Company at 519 South Main Street (Inv. #66), constructed between 1900-1903. Another similar but smaller building is the former Byrd's Market at 110 South Sixth Street (Inv. #81). Both of these buildings have brick parapets and large display windows sheltered by awnings. Most of the commercial structures house single businesses, but several of the larger structures accommodate multiple businesses. 101-103 South Sixth Street (Inv. #75), built c.1925, is an excellent example of a multi-purpose retail structure. Multiple bays with shop windows and separate entrances allowed several retailers to occupy one structure.

Residential

L-Front Form

The *L-front* housing form, also sometimes referred to as the *Gable-Front-and-Wing*, is prevalent throughout the district. More than thirty percent of the residences are of the L-front form, making it by far the most common housing stock within the district. In her book, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, Virginia McAlister states that this form as it exists in the Southern United States is an evolution of the older Hall-and-Parlor plan with the addition of a front-gabled wing.³² This allowed for more flexible use of interior space. L-front housing was further popularized by the proliferation of balloon framing techniques that spread rapidly with the development of railroads. The L-front form in Mount Olive is associated mainly with Queen Anne and Folk Victorian Style houses (Inv. #23, #40).

Queen Anne Style

The Queen Anne style was nationally popular from 1880 to 1910. It is characterized by the use of ornate and eclectic detailing on asymmetrical forms. Complex rooflines, turned mill work, and expansive porches are all common elements of this style. Queen Anne was first introduced to America by the architect Sidney V. Stratton in 1878, with his design for the New York House and School of Industry in New York City.³³ The proliferation of the style can be in part credited to the manufacturing prowess of the second industrial revolution that allowed intricate woodwork to be easily manufactured by machine. This led to a greater abundance of scroll cut exterior decor, such as bargeboards and turned spindles and posts. The Queen Anne structures that exist in the district tend to be more vernacular interpretations of the style, and date from c.1900 to 1915. The Evans-Woods House, built 1900, at 101 South Main Street (Inv. #25a.), is an asymmetrical L-front house with a prominent projecting bay that features a square oriel window. Another example of this is the Johnny Calhoun House, built 1900, at 108 South Main Street (Inv. #31a.), which utilized jerkinhead gables festooned with a saw-tooth scrollwork on the eaves. Both of these examples exhibit the complex roof lines associated with the Queen-Anne style. Decorative dormers also add to the complexity of roof lines.

Craftsman Style

³² The Hall-and-Parlor plan is a traditional British folk residential form that is two rooms wide and one room deep. This was a dominant folk housing form in the United States until the end of the 19th century, when it was supplanted by the L-front plan. Nationally the L-front plan faded out of popularity about 1910, as the form was not as frequently adapted to the newly popular Craftsman and Colonial Revival Styles.

³³ Sidney Vanuxem Stratton (1846-1921), born in Natchez, MS, was educated at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris, France. Living in New York City during most of his professional career, he worked with two of the most prominent architecture firms in the United States during the last quarter of the 19th century: that of Richard Morris Hunt, and McKim, Mead, and White. In the latter of these firms he was a silent partner. Stratton returned to Natchez in the early 1900s, ceasing to practice architecture around the same period the Queen Anne Style he introduced was falling out of favor. He is buried in Natchez City Cemetery.

The Craftsman style originated in California before rapidly spreading throughout the United States thanks to the widespread popularity of magazines such as *Ladies Home Journal*, and Gustav Stickley's *The Craftsman*.³⁴ The Craftsman Style was the most popular style for small houses constructed in America between 1905 through the 1930s. As a reaction to the industrialized production and the often ornate aesthetic of the Queen Anne Style, the Craftsman movement placed emphasis on design elements in which a builder's hand could be readily seen. This favored more simplistic (albeit still machine-made) detailing versus the elaborate carvings that came to define Queen Anne. The popularity of the Craftsman Style also coincided with the rise in popularity of the bungalow form.³⁵ Defined as a one-story house with a low-pitch roof, a bungalow is usually a modest and inexpensive home. Fueling this development was the rise of the middle class, which as a demographic, could not afford larger homes. Nor did the middle class require additional space to employ and house domestic help. Craftsman houses are well represented in the Mount Olive Historic District, with examples dating from 1917 to 1940. The Byrd House at 109 N. Main Street (Inv. #14) is a simple example of the style, and features a shallow-pitch roof with deep eaves supported by knee brackets, and four-over-one wood double hung sash. Other Craftsman houses in the district include the c.1925 G. W. Dossett House at 105 S. Main Street (Inv. #28) and the c.1930 Russell Gatewood House at 110 N. Main Street (Inv. #15a.) which employs the typical Craftsman form of a deep porch with short brick piers supporting ganged porch posts.

Minimal Traditional

The development of this style can be directly traced to the need for more affordable housing that arose in the wake of the Great Depression. The Federal Housing Administration offered insured loans in the 1930s that were focused on supporting the building of small houses that would meet the basic needs of the average family. Generally, these are modest one-story structures with low or intermediate-pitched roofs. The roof is typically gabled with eaves having little or no overhang. Windows are double hung sash in singles and pairs. When architectural embellishments do appear on Minimal Traditional buildings, they are reduced down to the bare essence of the original stylistic feature. The few if any embellishments employed were often derived from the Neoclassical and Colonial Revival Styles. The popularity of Minimal Traditional housing was further propagated by the acute demand for housing that arose following World War II.³⁶ Minimal Traditional homes continued to be built into the early 1950s. Two examples of Minimal Traditional style houses in the district are the c.1948 Knight House at 204 North Main Street and the c.1940 Pittman House at 304 South Main Street (Inv. #19a., #46).

Ranch

³⁴ Gustav Stickley (1856-1942), a New York furniture manufacturer, was an ardent promoter of the English Arts and Crafts Style of architecture and decoration. Stickley published the periodical *The Craftsman* (1901-1916) which is said to be the origin for the naming of the Craftsman Style of architectural and decorative design.

³⁵ The word itself derived from the Hindi *bangla* or house in Bengali. Poppers, John C., and Chambers Jr., S. Allen *What Style Is It: A Guide to American Architecture* Revised ed. Hoboken, New Jersey: John Wiley & Sons, 2003. p. 106.

³⁶ McAlester, Virginia. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. Revised and Expanded ed. New York: Knopf, 2015. p. 588

A post war architectural phenomenon, Ranch houses emphasize horizontal lines and long façades. This style would come to dominate residential growth in the United States during the post war period through the middle-1970s. The housing form was simple to build, compared to previous styles, and housing demand following World War II favored the proliferation of a style that could be easily and quickly constructed.³⁷ The style was derived from one-story, close to the ground, rambling ranch houses of the southwest. Ranch Style houses often take an asymmetrical form and employ an eclectic mix of fenestration, with large windows to emphasize indoor/outdoor living; but windows were also used as accent ornament, or in the case of clerestory ribbon windows simply for the admission of light.³⁸ Windows are often ganged or include picture windows. Decorative, non-functioning shutters are an original detail on many of the Ranch Style houses. An off-centered entrance was usually protected by an undercut recess, eliminating the need for a front porch, which was often supplanted by a more private rear patio. The Mount Olive Historic District has both asymmetrical and symmetrical examples of Ranch houses with hipped and gable roofs. The majority are masonry-clad. Examples of Ranch houses within the district include the 1960-1961 Baptist Parsonage at 303 South Main Street (Inv. #45a.), the 1969 Methodist Parsonage at 107 South Main Street (Inv. #30), and the 1951 Livingston House at 202 North Main Street (Inv. #18a). While nationally, garages and carports became a prominent aspect of the Ranch Style façades, there are few examples of this in the Ranch houses found in Mount Olive. Most Ranch houses in the district feature garages on a secondary elevation. The one exception to this is the 1969 McRaney House at 302 S. Main Street (Inv. # 44), which has a front facing carport.

Comparable Properties

Only two properties in Covington County are listed on the National Register: Covington County Courthouse (listed Dec 1991), and Carver Middle School (listed Jan 2019). Both are listed as individual resources, and there are no historic districts currently listed on the National Register. The county seat at Collins dates to the early 20th century, contemporary with the establishment and growth of Mt. Olive, and Collins has the best potential for a future historic district composed of a one-street historic downtown and several residential blocks, but there the town has yet to be surveyed. Towns outside of Covington County that share Mt. Olive's relative size and location along the Gulf & Ship Island Railroad include Mendenhall, Magee (both in Simpson County) and Wiggins (in Stone County), but none of these towns has ever been surveyed for historic district potential, and those counties also have only a small number of National Register listings (two listings in Simpson County and one in Stone County).

³⁷ Sullivan, Patrick; Reed, Mary Beth; Fedor, Tracey The Ranch House in Georgia: Guidelines for Evaluation Stone Mountain, GA New South Associates, 2010. p. 14

³⁸ McAlester, Virginia. *ibid.* p. 598

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

-Boyd, Sandra. *Memories of Mount Olive -- In Documents, Histories & Photographs*. Laurel, MS: The Print Shop, Inc., Aug. 2010.

-“Historical Newspapers from 1700s-2000s.” Newspapers.com, *Clarion-Ledger* (Jackson, MS) *Magee Courier* (Magee, MS), *Scott County Times* (Forest, MS) www.newspapers.com/

-“HistoricAerials.com” 1997, 2004, Aerial Photographs of Mount Olive. www.historicaerials.com

- McAlester, Virginia. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. Revised and Expanded ed. New York: Knopf, 2015.

- *Mississippi; a guide to the Magnolia state, compiled and written by the Federal writers' project of the Works progress administration*. New York: Viking Press, 1938.

-“MDAH Historic Resource Inventory Database,” Mississippi Department of Archives and History. www.apps.mdah.ms.gov/Public/search.aspx

-“State Highway Maps Archive”, Mississippi Department of Transportation. "State Highway Maps Archive"
<http://sp.mdot.ms.gov/Office%20of%20Highways/Planning/Maps/State%20Highway%20Maps%20Archive/Forms/AllItems.aspx>

-Poppers, John C., and Chambers Jr., S. Allen *What Style Is It: A Guide to American Architecture* Revised ed. Hoboken, New Jersey: John Wiley & Sons, 2003.

- Sullivan, Patrick; Reed, Mary Beth; Fedor, Tracey *The Ranch House in Georgia: Guidelines for Evaluation* Stone Mountain, GA: New South Associates, 2010.

-United States Census Bureau. "Census of Population and Housing" from
<https://www.census.gov/prod/www/decennial.html>

Mount Olive Historic District
Name of Property

Covington County Mississippi
County and State

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: Sandra Boyd

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 39.8 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 31.764399 | Longitude: -89.666047 |
| 2. Latitude: 31.765035 | Longitude: -89.665791 |
| 3. Latitude: 31.764512 | Longitude: -89.663990 |
| 4. Latitude: 31.763759 | Longitude: -89.664242 |
| 5. Latitude: 31.763527 | Longitude: -89.663445 |
| 6. Latitude: 31.764259 | Longitude: -89.663144 |

Mount Olive Historic District
Name of Property

Covington County Mississippi
County and State

-
- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 7. Latitude: 31.763228 | Longitude: -89.659555 |
| 8. Latitude: 31.764393 | Longitude: -89.658965 |
| 9. Latitude: 31.764045 | Longitude: -89.658133 |
| 10. Latitude: 31.763557 | Longitude: -89.658315 |
| 11. Latitude: 31.763649 | Longitude: -89.658798 |
| 12. Latitude: 31.763083 | Longitude: -89.659034 |
| 13. Latitude: 31.762518 | Longitude: -89.657135 |
| 14. Latitude: 31.761938 | Longitude: -89.657351 |
| 15. Latitude: 31.761801 | Longitude: -89.656857 |
| 16. Latitude: 31.762385 | Longitude: -89.656600 |
| 17. Latitude: 31.762221 | Longitude: -89.655977 |
| 18. Latitude: 31.761619 | Longitude: -89.656181 |
| 19. Latitude: 31.761299 | Longitude: -89.655222 |
| 20. Latitude: 31.761786 | Longitude: -89.654888 |
| 21. Latitude: 31.761195 | Longitude: -89.653805 |
| 22. Latitude: 31.760803 | Longitude: -89.653843 |
| 23. Latitude: 31.759925 | Longitude: -89.652989 |
| 24. Latitude: 31.759473 | Longitude: -89.653438 |
| 25. Latitude: 31.759078 | Longitude: -89.653126 |
| 26. Latitude: 31.758856 | Longitude: -89.653523 |
| 27. Latitude: 31.760064 | Longitude: -89.654620 |
| 28. Latitude: 31.760509 | Longitude: -89.655310 |

Mount Olive Historic District
Name of Property

Covington County Mississippi
County and State

-
- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 29. Latitude: 31.761330 | Longitude: -89.658039 |
| 30. Latitude: 31.761837 | Longitude: -89.657762 |
| 31. Latitude: 31.761874 | Longitude: -89.658097 |
| 32. Latitude: 31.761357 | Longitude: -89.658346 |
| 33. Latitude: 31.761690 | Longitude: -89.659622 |
| 34. Latitude: 31.761077 | Longitude: -89.659989 |
| 35. Latitude: 31.761241 | Longitude: -89.660395 |
| 36. Latitude: 31.761825 | Longitude: -89.660082 |
| 37. Latitude: 31.763314 | Longitude: -89.664722 |
| 38. Latitude: 31.763811 | Longitude: -89.664516 |

Mount Olive Historic District
Name of Property

Covington County Mississippi
County and State

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

The Mount Olive Historic District boundaries are defined by the properties facing Main Street from the east of the intersection of Old Highway 49 and Jaynesville Road and to the west of the south side of Seventh Street. The rear of the property lines facing Main Street from the north and south formulate the north south boundary lines.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The Mount Olive Historic District boundaries focus on Main Street and its boulevard, and contain the majority of Mount Olive's historic resources.

11. Form Prepared By

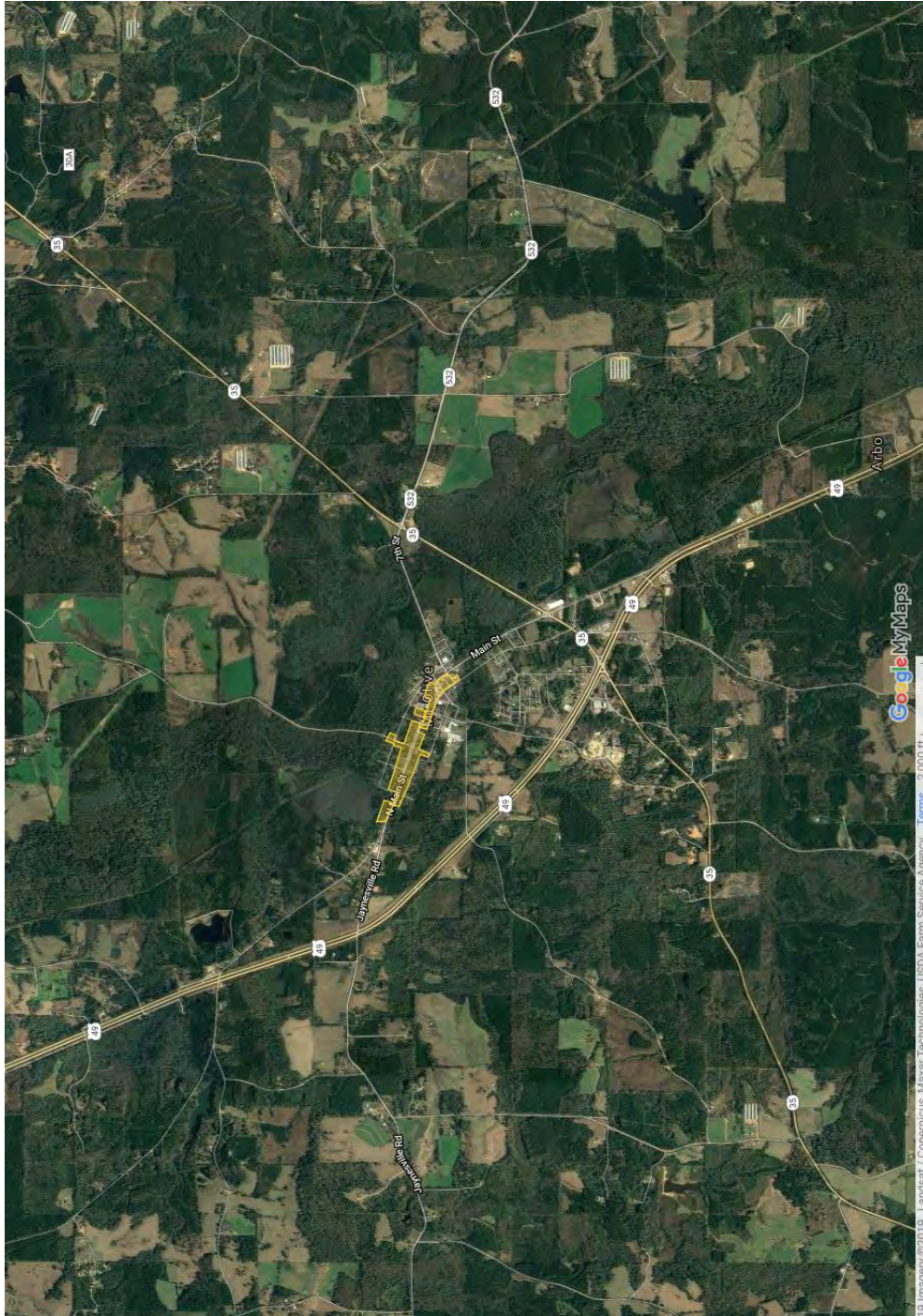
name/title: Sandra Boyd
organization: Mount Olive Historic Preservation Commission
street & number: 501 Main Street
city or town: Mount Olive state: Mississippi zip code: 39119
e-mail sandra112@bellsouth.net
telephone: 601-797-3496
date: July 1, 2019

Additional Documentation

- **Maps:** A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's

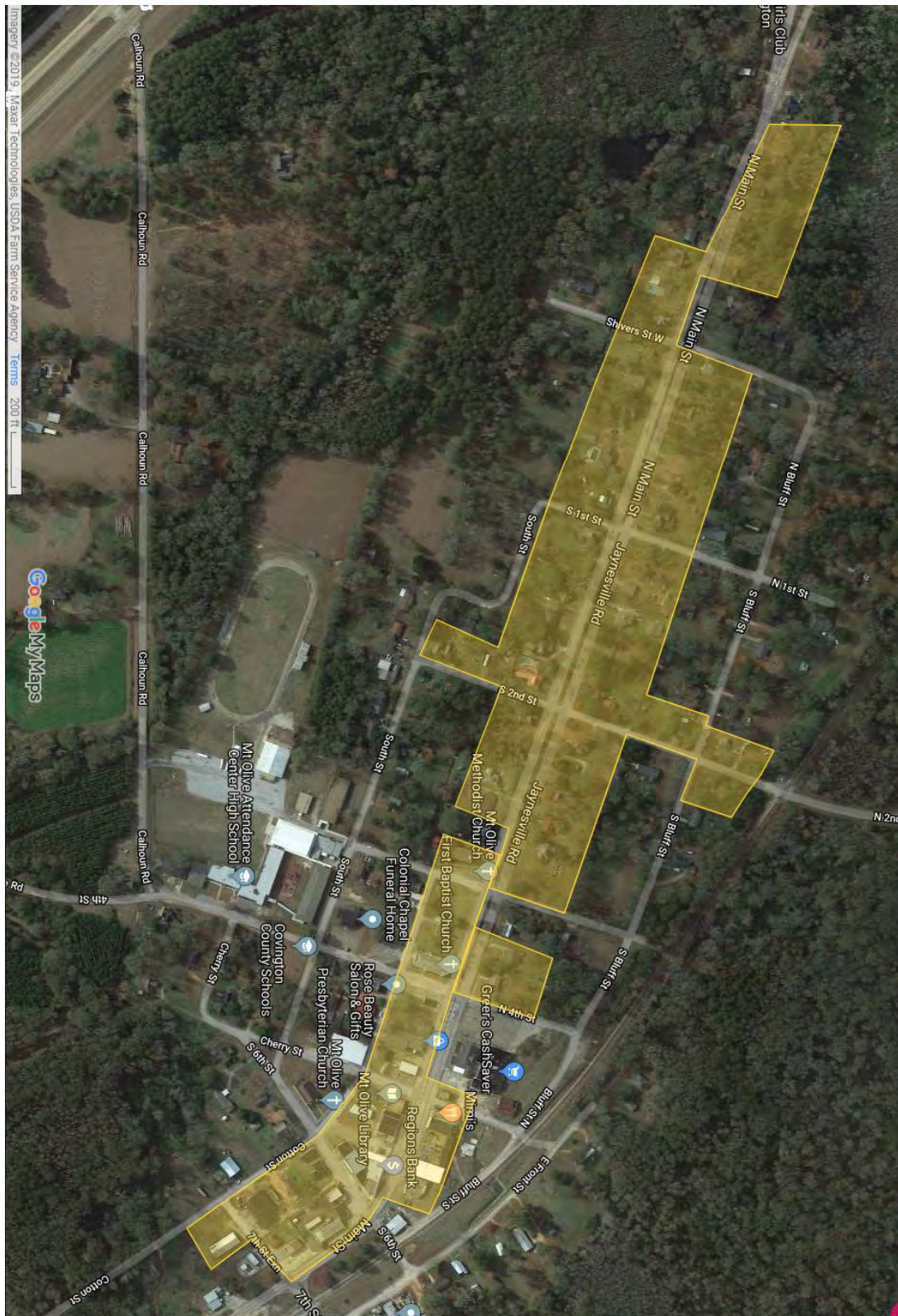


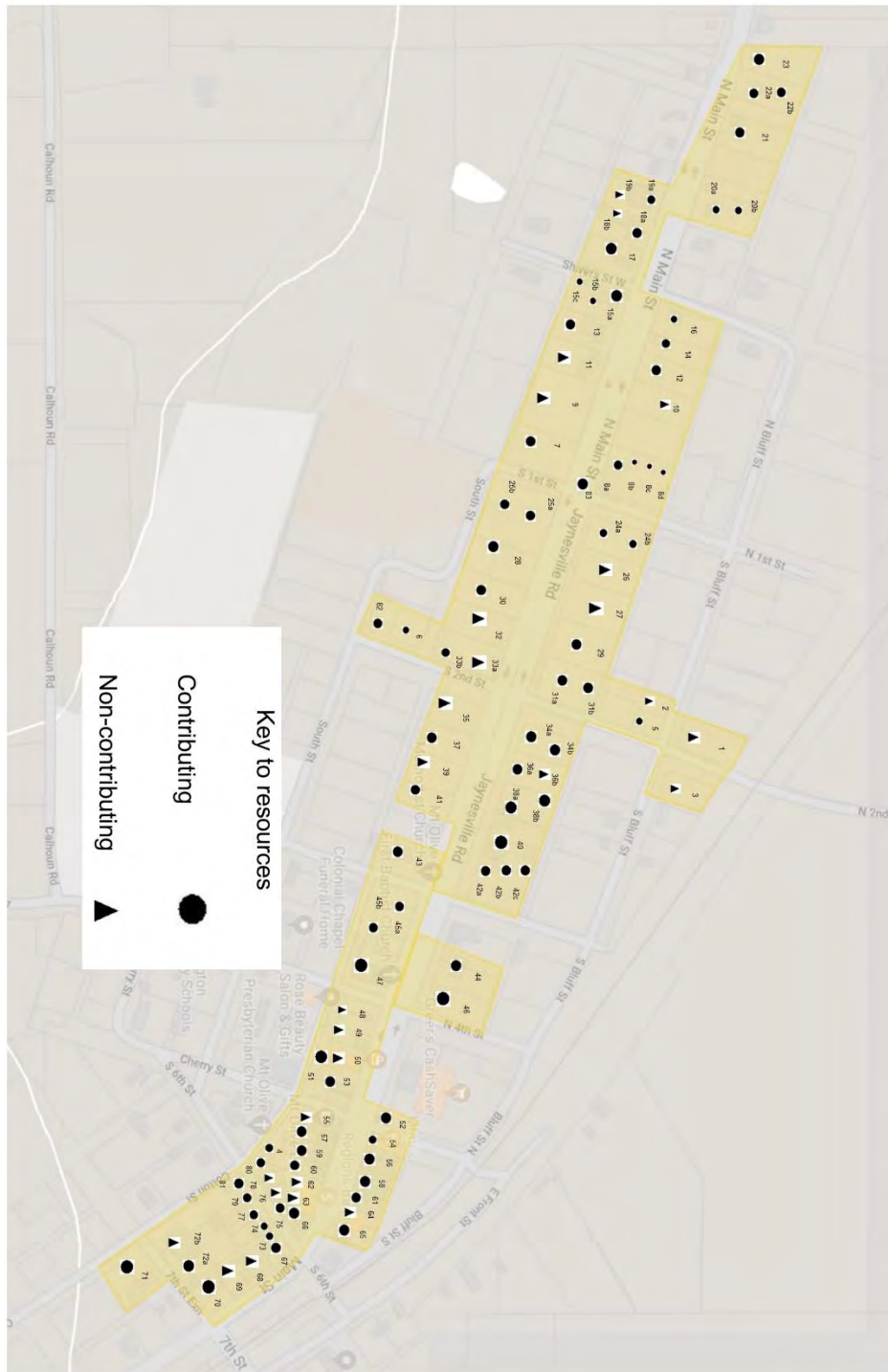
Numbers correspond with Latitude Longitude table on page 51-53



Mount Olive Historic District
Name of Property

Covington County Mississippi
County and State





Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.
Key all photographs to this map.



Mount Olive Historic District
Name of Property

Covington County Mississippi
County and State

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log Inset Photo Log

Name of Property: Mount Olive Historic District

City or Vicinity: Mount Olive

County: Covington

State: Mississippi

Photographer: Jeff Rosenberg and James Bridgforth

Date Photographed: September 13, 2018 and July 14, 2019

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| 1 of __ 17 | View of boulevard, facing southeast from the corner of 3 rd and Main |
| 2 of __ 17 | View of boulevard, facing northwest from the corner of 3 rd and Main |
| 3 of __ 17 | View of boulevard, facing southeast from the corner of Shivers and Main |
| 4 of __ 17 | 201 Main Street, South (Resource # 35) camera facing south |
| 5 of __ 17 | 211 Main Street, South (Resource #43) camera facing south |
| 6 of __ 17 | 305 Main Street, South (Resource #47) camera facing south |
| 7 of __ 17 | 202 Main Street, South (Resource # 36a) camera facing north |
| 8 of __ 17 | 109 Main Street, North (Resource #14) camera facing north |
| 9 of __ 17 | 211 Main Street, North (Resource #20a) camera facing north |
| 10 of __ 17 | 200 Main Street, North (Resource #17) camera facing south |
| 11 of __ 17 | 208 Main Street, South (Resource # 42 a) camera facing north |
| 12 of __ 17 | 107 Main Street, North (Resource #12) camera facing east |
| 13 of __ 17 | 108 Main Street, South (Resource #31a) camera facing south |
| 14 of __ 17 | 519 Main Street, South (Resource #66) camera facing west |
| 15 of __ 17 | 508-510 Main Street, South (Resource #61) camera facing north |
| 16 of __ 17 | 505 Main Street, South (Resource #59) camera facing south |
| 17 of __ 17 | 410 Main Street, South (Resource #52) camera facing north |

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.).

Mount Olive Historic District
Name of Property

Covington County Mississippi
County and State

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 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.











First
United
Methodist
Church
Est. 1866





The house is a single-story structure with a gabled roof. The main body of the house is finished with light-colored horizontal siding, while the chimney and the base of the porch are made of brick. The porch has a low brick wall and is supported by white columns. There are several windows with white frames, and a satellite dish is mounted on the roof. The house is set on a green lawn with some bushes in front.

A wide, paved asphalt driveway runs from the foreground towards the house. The driveway is mostly clear but has some scattered leaves and shadows cast by the surrounding trees. The pavement shows some signs of wear and cracking, particularly towards the bottom right corner.

The property is heavily shaded by mature trees. A large, leafy tree dominates the right side of the image, its branches extending over the house. Other trees are visible in the background, creating a dense canopy. The sunlight creates a dappled pattern of light and shadow across the lawn and driveway.





211





HAPPY
Fall
Fall







POWELL
DRUG CO.

Powell Drugs
Health Mart
PHARMACY

Powell
DRUG STORE

Powell
DRUG STORE



Just CRIP
SHILOH BAPTIST CHURCH
GIFT STORE



C
DRUGS

EBT
C & R
TAX SERVICES

503

503

503



MOUNT OLIVE FIRE STATION No. 1

410



National Register of Historic Places
Memo to File

Correspondence

The Correspondence consists of communications from (and possibly to) the nominating authority, notes from the staff of the National Register of Historic Places, and/or other material the National Register of Historic Places received associated with the property.

Correspondence may also include information from other sources, drafts of the nomination, letters of support or objection, memorandums, and ephemera which document the efforts to recognize the property.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 8/27/2019 Date of Pending List: 9/18/2019 Date of 16th Day: 10/3/2019 Date of 45th Day: 10/11/2019 Date of Weekly List:

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Appeal | <input type="checkbox"/> PDIL | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Text/Data Issue |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SHPO Request | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Photo |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Waiver | <input type="checkbox"/> National | <input type="checkbox"/> Map/Boundary |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Resubmission | <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Resource | <input type="checkbox"/> Period |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other | <input type="checkbox"/> TCP | <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 50 years |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> CLG | |

Accept Return Reject 10/8/2019 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria:

Reviewer Jim Gabbert Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2275 Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : **Yes**

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.

June 19, 2019

Mr. Walter William Blain
Covington County Insurance Agency
P.O. Box 176
Mount Olive, MS 39119

Mr. Jim Woodrick
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
P.O. Box 571
Jackson, MS 39205

Dear Mr. Woodrick,

I am writing to request that my property at 509 Main street south be removed from the Mount Olive Historic District Registry. I do not wish to participate in any City, State or National Historic Register of Historic Places. Please remove/delete all photos whether digital or otherwise that were taken of my property, also any reports that were prepared related to my property.

I am enclosing my tax receipt as proof of ownership, with a notarized signature page attached. If this is not acceptable or does not meet with your approval, please let me know as soon as possible. If my property is not removed from the Registry, then I vote as a property owner against the formation of the Mt Olive Historic District being placed on the State or National Registry of Historic Places.

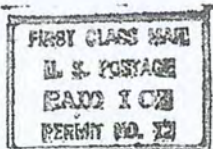
Thank you for your time and consideration in this matter.

Sincerely,



Walter William Blain

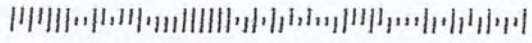
RECEIPT NUMBER	
104	
YEAR	PPIN
2018	10774-
DELINQUENT AT 1% PER MONTH AFTER FEB. 1, 2019	
NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR PAYMENTS LOST IN MAIL	



DESCRIPTION 18' STRIP OFF N END OF S2 LOT 3 BLK 9. IN MT OLIVE ORIGINAL SURVEY B008140 S/T/R 12-09N-17W BLOCK 08

IMPROVED	TOTAL TRUE	ASSESSED
14460	15460	2317
COUNTY	SCHOOL	CITY
		79.31
		TOTAL TAXES DUE
		79.31

COVINGTON CO INS AGENCY
P O BOX 176
MT OLIVE MS 39119



PRINTED NAME : Mr. Walter William Blain

DATE: June 19, 2019

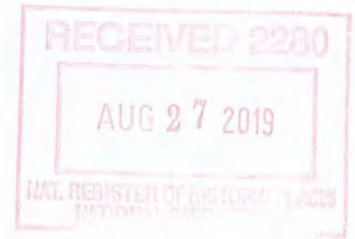
SIGNATURE: *Walter William Blain*

SWORN TO AND SUBSCRIBED before me on this the 19 day of June, 2019



NOTARY PUBLIC: *Randy Lynn Williams*

My Commission Expires: October 19, 2019



July 1, 2019

Word M. Johnston, MD
Robin L. Johnston
109 S Main St
PO Box 1107
Mount Olive, MS 39119

Jim Woodrick
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
PO Box 571
Jackson, MS 39205

Dear Mr. Woodrick:

As owners of the property at 109 South Main Street in Mount Olive, Mississippi, we are OPTING OUT of listing our property in the National Register.

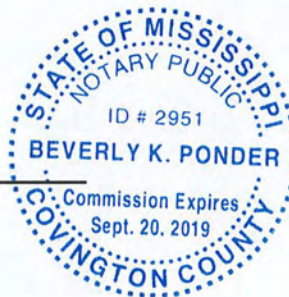
Enclosed are copies of our county and city tax statement as proof of ownership.

Word M. Johnston, MD

Robin L. Johnston

Signed before me on 07/01/2019

Notary Public Signature and Seal:



RECEIVED 2280
 AUG 27 2019
 MAIL ROOM

RECEIPT NUMBER
 288
 YEAR 2018 PPIN 10802-
 DELINQUENT AT 1% PER MONTH AFTER FEB. 1, 2019
 NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR PAYMENTS LOST IN MAIL

FIRST CLASS MAIL
 U. S. POSTAGE
 PAID 1.02
 PERMIT NO. 12

RECEIPT

OF MT OLIVE
 BOX 510
 MT OLIVE MS 39119

Landroll
 REC. NO. 288
 PPIN 10802
 MCO

4200 DISTRICT 4 INSIDE MT OLIVE
 TAXING DISTRICT Roll Page 2824 Line 5

DESCRIPTION
 LOTS 3 & 4 BLK 12 IN MT OLIVE
 ORIGINAL SURVEY
 8012030
 S/T/R 12-09N-17W
 DB 250 DP 229
 BLOCK 12

PAID
 DEC 12 2018

LUE	TAX RATE	TOTAL AD. VAL. TAX
77	34 2000	553.25

SPECIAL HOMESTEAD		
VALUE	RATE	AMOUNT
	34 200	
HOMESTEAD CREDIT		
NET AD VAL TAX 553.25		
FOREST PROT. TAX		
TOTAL TAXES DUE 553.25		

IMPROVED	TOTAL TRUE	ASSESSED
156450	161450	16177
COUNTY	SCHOOL	CITY
		553.25
TOTAL TAXES DUE		553.25

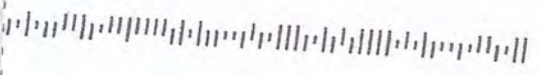
ad Book 250 Page 229

ET UX ROBIN L 12 09N 17W MCO
 JOHNSTON WORD M (MD) ET UX ROBIN L
 P O BOX 1107
 MT OLIVE MS 39119

- CASH MT OLIV
- CHECK 4369 553.25
- MAIL

PAID BY Robin Johnston
 RECEIVED BY D. Campher DATE 12/12/18

DATE	RECT NO.	AMOUNT	BALANCE
1			
2		553.25	
INTEREST			
PENALTY			
PRINTER FEE			
TOTAL			
PRIOR PAYMENT			
GRAND TOTAL PAID			553.25



445 Calhoun Rd
Mount Olive, MS 39119

Mr. Jim Woodrick
Deputy State Historic Preservation Office
P. O. Box 517
Jackson, MS 39205-0571

Dear Mr. Woodrick:

Mount Olive, MS has been our family's home for decades, and this letter in support of the Historic District is written with much concern and love for our little town. We have enjoyed and benefited from living in Mount Olive, and appreciate the value of small town living. We presently own a home on South Main which is within the proposed district.

For decades upon decades, people of all ages have uttered the words "Let's drag the boulevard!" Our boulevard is known across Mississippi as well as outside of our state boundaries. As we have traveled through the years, our paths have crossed people from all over who know of the beautiful tree lined boulevard. It is amazing!


Mount Olive has lovely homes that line the boulevard in which people of days gone by have been instrumental in the lives of many. We would love to preserve the history of these homes and the occupants to share with future generations and people passing through Mount Olive. Being designated as a Historical District would allow us a greater avenue to make this possible.

A Historical District would give us the opportunity to develop tourism which would be an economic benefit for all of Mount Olive, particularly for those with commercial properties in the district. No doubt, the district would encourage new business ventures.

Our little town is full of citizens who are working hard to improve the quality of life to the citizens of Mount Olive and preserve our history. We are sure that being bestowed the honor of a Historical District would help reach this goal.

For these reasons, we support the designation of a National Register District for the town of Mount Olive.

Sincerely,


Mr. and Mrs. Ramon Johnston



July 1, 2019

Jim Woodrick
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
P. O. Box 571
Jackson, MS 39205-0571

Dear Mr. Woodrick:

I understand that part of Mount Olive is being considered as a historic district on the National Register and I would like to state my support of this action.

I have a business located in the proposed historic district and live just one block off of it.

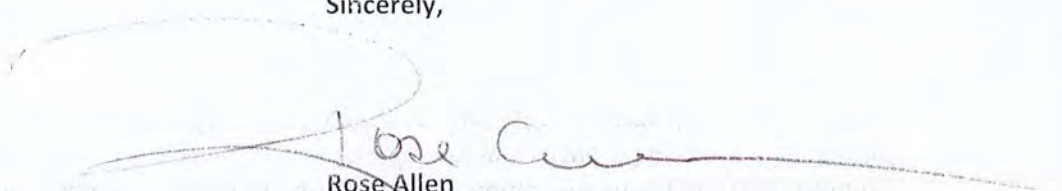
I feel that the National Register Historic District designation would benefit both my town and me in several ways:

1. This designation would promote tourism in our town and encourage travelers to detour off Highway 49 and into our town resulting in more business revenue and more sales tax income for our town.
2. The designation would spark interest in the history of our town among both residents and visitors. This renewed interest in our town and its history would foster a new sense of pride in our heritage and interest in preserving our historic assets.
- 3, This designation would bring exposure to our historic tree lined boulevard which has been Mount Olives's iconic feature for over a hundred years. Our beautiful boulevard would become a lifeline for Mount Olive as residents and visitors travel down its length and enjoy the century old homes lining it as they head to the downtown area to shop and dine and enjoy our town
4. Finally, this designation would attract new businesses to Mount Olive as its perception of a vital part of Mississippi's past, present and future is re-enforced and promoted

Won't you please partner with us to honor Mount Olive with this designation? Her past will be recognized and remembered and her future will be enhanced because of your support

Thank you.

Sincerely,



Rose Allen
Residence: Cotton Street
Business: 6th Street



First United Methodist Church
 Post Office Box 904
 Mount Olive MS 39119



July 1, 2019

Mr. Jim Woodrick
 Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
 P.O. Box 571
 Jackson, MS 39205

Dear Mr. Woodrick:

We request that Mount Olive First United Church building property located at South Main Street at Third Street (211 South Main) and the church parsonage located at 107 South Main Street be excluded from the Mount Olive Historic Register of Historic Places. Please remove/delete all photos whether digital or otherwise that were taken of these properties, and also any reports prepared related to this.

Enclosed please find notarized minutes of meeting of our Board of Trustees in regard to this matter. If this is not acceptable or does not meet with your approval, please let us know as soon as possible. If the property is not removed from the Registry, then we vote as a property owner against the formation of the Mount Olive Historic District being placed on the State or National Registry of Historic Places.

Thank you for your time and consideration in this matter.

Sincerely,

Billy Blain

Billy Blain, Chairman
 Board of Trustees

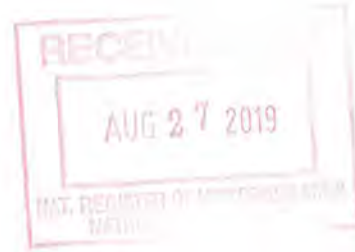
*MR. BILLY BLAIN, CHAIR
 SWORN TO AND SUBSCRIBED BEFORE ME ON THIS THE 1 DAY
 OF JULY, 2019*



*Randy Lynn Williams
 NOTARY PUBLIC*

*MY COMMISSION EXPIRES:
 OCT. 19, 2019*

MOUNT OLIVE FIRST UNITED METHODIST CHURCH
P. O. Box 904
Mount Olive, MS 39119



An officially called Board of Trustees Meeting of the Mount Olive First United Methodist Church was held on 24 June, 2014, at 6:30 PM in the Parlor of the Church.

Members / Trustees Present:

- Billy Blain, Chair
- Roy Terrell
- Mike Thornton, Secretary
- Henry Leonard
- Rev. Jerry Beam, Pastor

Motion was made by Henry Leonard and seconded by Roy Terrell that Mount Olive First United Methodist Church building property located at South Main Street at Third Street and the parsonage located at 107 South Main Street be excluded from the pending Mount Olive Historical District.

After extensive discussion on the matter, the motion carried by a unanimous vote.

Mike Thornton

Mike Thornton, Secretary

Billy Blain

Chair
MR. BILLY BLAIN, CHAIR
SWORN TO AND SUBSCRIBED BEFORE ME ON THIS THE 1 DAY
OF JULY, 2019

Randy Lynn Williams
NOTARY PUBLIC

MY COMMISSION EXPIRES:
OCT 19, 2019



202 North Main Street

Mount Olive, MS 39119

July 9, 2019



Mr. Jim Woodrick

Deputy State Historic Preservation Office

P.O. Box 571

Jackson, MS 39205-0571

Dear Mr. Woodrick,

I am a resident and home-owner in Mount Olive, and am writing in support of the Historic District designation for our town. My family is composed of life-long residents of our town; both sets of my grandparents began their married lives here, my parents grew up here, my sister and I grew up here, my sister's children and their children have grown up in Mount Olive. That's over a century of our entire family living in the same town. There must be something very special about this little town! For over half of those years, Highway 49 went through the center of our town, and travelers going south of Jackson went down the beautiful, oak-lined boulevard with the stately homes on either side. However, when Highway 49 bypassed our town, many people forgot about our quaint little town. Our residents have worked hard over the years to maintain their homes and businesses in the same manner as they were in that earlier time. We feel that the designation as a historic district would remind (or introduce) travelers to this quaint area. The economic growth from travelers stopping for lunch at the old post office, or enjoying a hand-dipped ice cream cone at the drug store, or just browsing in the new antique shop (in the old-doctor's office) would increase civic pride and encourage new business ventures.

We already know that our town is a unique and historic place. Please help us share our town with new friends by designating Mount Olive a Historic District.

Sincerely,

Janice M. Duckworth Daniel

First Baptist Church

P.O. Box 143 • Mount Olive, Mississippi 39119 • 601-797-3973

July 12, 2019

Mr. Jim Woodrick
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
P.O. Box 571
Jackson, MS 39205-0571



Dear Mr. Woodrick:

As pastor of First Baptist Church of Mount Olive I am writing you in support of Mount Olive's application to establish a Historic District in our community. Mount Olive was incorporated in 1900, the same year our church was organized. While I have been pastor here for only six years, my wife and I have come to enjoy living in Mount Olive very much. The heart of our community is what is commonly referred to as "the boulevard." I recall when Susan and I first visited Mount Olive that we simply fell in love with it largely after driving down Main Street. It just felt like home. I later learned that part of the uniqueness of Mount Olive lies in the fact that it was a planned development from the beginning.

Our church has a number of older members who recall when our small town was once quite the center of economic and social activity in our area. Sadly, as times changed and highways were re-routed, Mount Olive fell victim to decline, as so many small towns do. A historic district could help stem that decline and foster a renewed sense of pride and interest in the history of our community. Even further, the protection and preservation of Mount Olive's past could have a positive impact on our local economy through the benefits of tax credits for local businesses as they are assisted in renovating and maintaining historic buildings. As time passes Mount Olive may be able to develop new businesses and even increase tourism to the area. For all these reasons I urge approval of the designation of a National Register District for the town of Mount Olive. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Bob Phillips, D.Min.
Pastor



HISTORIC PRESERVATION
Marlin King Jr., director
PO Box 571, Jackson, MS 39205-0571
601-576-6850 • Fax 601-576-6955
mdah.ms.gov

August 15, 2019

Joy Beasley
Keeper of the National Register
National Park Service
Mail Stop 7228
1849 C St, NW
Washington, D.C. 20240



Dear Keeper Beasley:

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

Mount Olive Historic District, Mount Olive, Covington County,

The property was approved for nomination by the Mississippi National Register Review Board at its meeting on July 18, 2019

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 that reads "Katie Blount".

Katie Blount
State Historic Preservation Officer

By: James Bridgforth
Architectural Historian