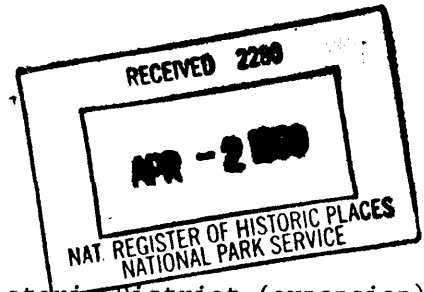


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Woodville Historic District (expansion)
Woodville, Wilkinson County, Mississippi

AMENDMENT

Woodville Historic District
(Boundary Expansion)
Woodville, Wilkinson County, Mississippi

The purpose of this amendment is to increase the boundaries of the Woodville Historic District National Register nomination (listed 8/24/82) to include the residential and commercial buildings on Depot, First West Street, Main Street, Second South Street, Sligo Street, Third Street South, and Water Street. This area is contiguous to the original Woodville Historic District.

Item 5: Classification

Original nomination: 1 district with 127 resources. The original inventory of buildings in the Woodville Historic District evaluated resources as pivotal, contributing, marginal, and intrusive. The inventory has been re-classified and presently contains 86 contributing and 41 non-contributing resources.

Amendment: Add 66 contributing and 19 non-contributing resources for a total of 152 contributing and 60 non-contributing resources.

Historic Functions:

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
DOMESTIC/secondary structure
TRANSPORTATION/rail-related
EDUCATION/school
INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION/manufacturing facility

Current Functions:

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
VACANT/NOT IN USE

Item 7: Description

Architectural Classification

Greek Revival
Tudor Revival
Bungalow/Craftsman
Colonial Revival
Other: Folk Victorian
T- and L-shaped cottage
Side gable roof cottage
Minimal Traditional

Materials:

Foundation: Brick
Concrete
Walls: Weatherboard
Brick
Stucco
Roof: Asphalt
Asbestos
Metal

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Woodville Historic District (expansion)
Woodville, Wilkinson County, Mississippi

Item 7: Description (cont'd)

Architectural Classification (cont'd)

Shotgun

Commercial Vernacular

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Woodville, Wilkinson County, MississippiWoodville Historic District (expansion)
Wilkinson County, Mississippi

Description:

The Woodville Historic District was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1982 and included 127 resources on Bank, Boston Row, Church, College, Commercial Row, Depot, First West, First South, Main, Natchez, Royal Oak, and Water Streets. The original district nomination focused primarily on the commercial, governmental, financial, religious, and residential buildings which lie within close proximity to the courthouse square, the heart of Woodville. While the original nomination included resources dating from 1820 to 1930, the primary focus of the initial nomination was to include the earliest and more architecturally significant resources extant in the city. The proposed amendment area would include the residential area along Depot, First West, Main, Second South, Sligo, and Third South Streets. In addition, the proposed amendment would include the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley River Railroad depot, c. 1910; the Woodville Public School, c. 1924, and the Home Ice Company, c. 1940. Also included in the proposed amendment area is the office (c. 1952) of the Woodville Republican, the state's oldest newspaper which has been in continuous publication since 1824.

Located within the boundaries of the Woodville Historic District (expansion) are examples of Greek Revival, Tudor Revival, Bungalow/Craftsman, and Colonial Revival styled dwellings. Vernacular architectural forms represented include shotgun, wing and gable, side gable and spraddle roof cottages, and folk Victorian dwellings. Of the seventy resources, sixty-four are considered single-family residences while the remaining six resources include a former school, an ice manufacturing/processing plant, a railroad depot, an office, a clinic, and a governmental office building.

The resources are classified as:

Hall and Parlor Plan	1	
Single Pen with Shed Extension	1	
Greek Revival	3	
Miscellaneous/Folk Victorian	4	
Shotgun	4	
Side-Gable Cottage	4	1 dependency, 1 apartment building
Spraddle	1	
Bungalow	12	
Bungalow with Colonial Revival details	2	
Tudor Revival	3	
Colonial Revival	1	
Gable and Wing (2 story)	2	
Gable and Wing (1 story)	3	
L-shaped cottage	3	

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Woodville, Wilkinson County, Mississippi

Double Pen	2
Minimal Traditional	10
Ranch	1
Modern	5

Non-Residential Resources are classified as the following:

Colonial Revival	1	Woodville Public School
Modern	3	Woodville Rep. Office/Health Clinic/Extension Service
Commercial Vern	1	Ice House
Early 20th cent.	1	Depot

The earliest resources in the district expansion area date from the 1830s and 1840s. Resource #131, at 260 First West Street, is certainly the oldest building in the district and perhaps, one of the earliest in Woodville. The one story frame house features what appears to be a hall and parlor plan, side gable roof, exterior end chimneys, "cross and bible" doors, and rear shed rooms. Additional research and documentation should be conducted on this dwelling, particularly on the interior to determine if there is any Federal style woodwork remaining. Another dwelling, the Gail Webster House at 1237 Main Street (#157), has what appears to be an early section, c. 1835-1840 with a later side wing attached to the western elevation. This early single pen has a broken gable or "spraddle" roof and an exterior side chimney.

The most imposing Greek Revival dwelling in the expanded district area is the Sessions house (#188) at 540 Sligo Street. According to the owner, the house was built in 1846. The Sessions house is a typical Greek Revival planter's cottage with a full undercut or recessed gallery with two rear ells which face each other and form a courtyard. The facade features a single leaf entrance and flanking 6/6 windows set in elaborate surrounds with full entablatures. An interesting feature of this house is the two late 19th century brick pavilions which have been attached to each side of the front gallery. Another dwelling with features some minimal Greek Revival detailing is the Inman House (#160) at 1267 Main Street on the western edge of the city limits. Here one finds a pile and a half plan planter's cottage with full undercut gallery supported by posts with molded caps and connected by pierced woodwork balustrades. The Inman house has a rear side ell. This house shares many characteristics with houses constructed in Woodville in the mid to late 19th century. The Pitts House (#167) at 747 Second South Street is a double pile plan Greek Revival cottage with interior chimneys, a small gable roof portico, and a rear ell. Also, the Pitts house is one of the few resources in the expanded district which has a dependency which is contemporary to the main house. This one story frame dependency has a side gable roof, three bay facade, and rear shed rooms.

One structure which may be pre-1860 is the "spraddle roof cottage" (#134) at 311 First West Street. Unfortunately, this house has suffered a great loss of architectural integrity and retains little of its original fabric. It does, however, retain its vernacular form, with a spraddle or broken gable roof extending out over a full width undercut gallery.

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Woodville, Wilkinson County, Mississippi

Most of the late Victorian-era houses located within the expanded area of the Woodville Historic District (expansion) were constructed between 1890 and 1915. There are no true examples of Queen Anne or Eastlake cottages. Most of the resources are modest vernacular interpretations of prevailing late 19th American architectural styles, forms, and trends. Many of these houses were constructed around the turn of the century by members of the German, Italian, and Danish immigrant families which moved into Woodville in the late 19th century. Perhaps the best example of a late Victorian cottage is the Russo house (#165) on 709 Second South Street and the Flaccomio House (#173) on Sligo Street. Both of these houses feature irregular rooflines, projecting wings, porches, gable dormers, and bay windows. The Flaccomio house is embellished with some Eastlake style detailing while the Russo house has a clipped gable roof and clipped gable roof dormer. The Bertha Flaccomio House (#142) at 442 First West Street and the Rowland-Wheeler House (#184) at 436 Sligo are two-storied examples of the gable and wing family, with T-shaped plans, front projecting gable over bay windows, and partial width porches. Other examples of one story gable and wing cottages are the Thornburn House (#150) at 1143 Main Street, 525 Second South Street (#162), and the Wax-Gross House (#172) at 214 Sligo Street.

Many of the 12 bungalows found in the district, particularly those along west Main Street, were constructed in the late 1930s and mid-1940s and watered down versions of Bungalow/Craftsman style. Again, some of these bungalows were built by members of Woodville's immigrant population such as the Flaccomios, Feduccias, and Treppendahls. One fine example of a Bungalow is the Bertha Johnston House (#155) at 1183 Main Street, with its irregular roofline, tapered posts, wideoverhanging eaves, brackets, and exposed rafter ends.

Three houses in the expanded district can be classified as Tudor Revival. The Larrieu-Carter House (#174) 239 Sligo is a good Tudor Revival dwelling although it exhibits some Colonial Revival features such as the fanlights over the windows. The Leslie-Delaney House (#164) 706 Second South has only a few characteristics which place it in the Tudor Revival category: the curved wooden brackets, clipped gable porch, and roof pitch.

The four shotgun houses (#'s 132, 133, 135, and 136) are all located on First West Street, an historically African-American neighborhood. These four houses are good examples of this distinctive folk form, exhibiting few changes to their overall form.

The Tolliver-Sessions House (#191), 841 Third South Street, is one of the more interesting houses located within the district's boundaries. Originally a pyramidal roof or Queen Anne cottage, this house was totally remodeled in the 1960s into a spraddle roofed dwelling, thereby giving the impression of being an older house. The only true Colonial Revival building in the expanded district is the Woodville Public School (#177) which was constructed in 1925 at 273 Sligo Street.

Ten residences in the expanded district are in the Minimal Traditional style, houses which reflect the form of earlier Tudor and Colonial styles but which lacks the decorative detailing. The

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Charles Plitt House (#190) at 525 Third Street South, and 141 and 153 Sligo Street (#s 169 and 170, respectively), built as rental units by Mrs. Suzy Marten, are perhaps the areas best examples of the minimal traditional style.

The Home Ice Company (#194) at 702 Water Street, is a good example of a mid-20th century vernacular commercial building which is very utilitarian and devoid of any architectural detailing. The Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Rivers Railroad Depot (#130) at 501 Depot Street, c. 1910, with its wide overhanging eaves and knee braces, reflects the early 20th century commercial architecture which borrowed decorative detailing from the Bungalow/Craftsman style.

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Woodville Historic District (expansion)
Woodville, Wilkinson County, Mississippi

**Woodville Historic District (expansion)
Woodville, Wilkinson County, Mississippi**

Inventory of Buildings

Note: Inventory Nos. 1- 127 are in the original nomination. Letters C or NC at the end of each entry denote whether that particular resource is considered to be a contributing or non-contributing resource.

Depot Street

128. **425 Depot Street, Woodville Republican Office, c. 1952.** This building houses Mississippi's oldest newspaper which has been published continuously since 1824. Basically rectangular in shape, this one-story concrete block building has a cross-gable roof, concrete foundation, four-bay facade, two single-leaf entrances and metal windows. Located in front of the building is an historical marker relating the history of the Woodville Republican. (NC)
129. **455 Depot Street, Arthur Best House, c. 1948.** This one-story house has a two-story wing on the north. The house has a concrete and brick foundation, a brick veneer exterior, a cross-gable and hipped roof. The house is of frame construction and has paired 6/2 double-hung-sash windows topped by fanlights. The two-storied wing contains a garage on the first floor and a paired 6/2 double hung sash window. The partial-width porch has triple arches which are supported by wooden posts with molded caps. The single leaf entrance is flanked by sidelights. (C)
130. **501 Depot Street, Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Rivers Railroad Depot, 1910.** A one-story, frame railroad depot, basically rectangular in shape, gable roof, brick pier foundation, small chimney located at juncture of express room and passenger waiting room, eastern and western elevations are almost identical with three large sliding doors, wooden platform wraps around eastern, western, and southern elevations, small gable roof wing on northerwest corner, northern elevation features three 1/1 double-hung-sash windows, entrance at northern end of eastern elevation, flanked by two windows. Abandoned and deteriorating. (C)

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Woodville, Wilkinson County, Mississippi**First West Street**

131. **260 First West Street, c. 1830-1835.** This small one-story frame dwelling appears to be one of the earliest extant houses in the district expansion, and perhaps, in the town of Woodville. It features a hall-and-parlor plan, flush boarding exterior on the facade, "cross and bible" doors, a brick pier foundation, and a brick cellar. The house has a side gable roof with rear extension, creating a half "spraddle" roofline. The two exterior-end chimneys are not original, nor is the front shed roof porch which is supported by four plain posts. The remaining original windows are 9/6 double-hung-sash. (C)
132. **261 First West Street, c. 1940.** One of a pair of shotgun houses which, according to Sanborn Fire Insurance Co. maps, were both constructed between 1937 and 1949. Frame construction, front-facing gable roof with full-width recessed porch supported by simple posts, two bay facade, single-leaf entrance, board-and-batten exterior wall material in porch gable. (C)
133. **265 First West Street, c. 1940.** The other shotgun, also built between 1937 and 1949. Frame construction, front-facing gable roof with full-width recessed porch supported by simple posts, two bay facade, single leaf entrance, board-and-batten exterior wall material in porch gable. (C)
134. **311 First West Street, constructed c. 1880, remodeled c. 1970.** This house may be earlier, possibly antebellum. It has a distinctive form, a broken side-gable or "spraddle" roof which is a form often found on early houses. Unfortunately, this house has been altered extensively and no longer has any integrity. One-and-a-half-pile plan with a central hall, full-width porch supported by mixture of simple and turned posts, aluminum siding exterior wall material, standing seam metal roof, aluminum windows, three bay facade, central single leaf entrance. (NC)
135. **317 First West Street, c. 1925.** Shotgun house, front-facing gable roof extending out over full porch supported by three simple posts, two-bay facade, concrete block and brick pier foundation, 6/6 double-hung-sash window, side (north) shed roof addition. (C)
136. **323 First West Street, c. 1925.** Shotgun house, front-facing gable roof, extending out over full porch supported by three simple posts, two-bay facade, concrete block and brick pier foundation, 6/6 double-hung-sash window, tar paper exterior wall material. (C)

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137. **346 First West Street, Willis Sweeney House, c. 1920.** Side-gable roofed cottage with rear ell, L-shaped, one-story frame dwelling, brick pier foundation, three-bay facade, central single leaf entrance flanked by paired 6/6 double-hung-sash windows, full width recessed or undercut porch supported by turned posts, exposed rafter ends. (C)
138. **361 First West Street, Prentiss-Ferguson House, c. 1930.** Bungalow with Colonial Revival details. One-story frame dwelling, basically square in shape, brick pier foundation, clipped gable roof of standing seam metal, weatherboard exterior wall material, five-bay facade, central single-leaf entrance with two-light transom, 6/6 double-hung-sash windows, three-quarter width half-hipped roof porch supported by two classical colonettes. (C)
139. **362 First West Street, Gladys Miller House, c. 1925.** Vernacular side gable house which, due to later additions, became an L-shaped dwelling. House appears to have been a simple, side-gable dwelling which, prior to 1937, had a wing placed on the south elevation. The house probably originally faced south but with the new wing, the entrance was re-oriented to face east. One-story frame, brick pier and concrete block foundation, weatherboard exterior wall material, cross-gable roof, three-bay facade, single leaf entrance, paired and single 2/2 double-hung-sash windows, partial-width shed roof porch supported by two classical colonettes, rectangular vent in gable. (C)
140. **426 First West Street, Flacomio House, c. 1930.** Bungalow with Colonial Revival details. One-and-a-half story frame bungalow with some Colonial Revival details such as the clipped-gable front roof. Brick pier foundation, asphalt shingled roof, three bay facade, single-leaf entrance, paired 2/2 double-hung-sash windows, band of three 4/1 double-hung-sash windows beneath clipped gable, exposed rafter ends and decorative brackets. Sanborn maps indicate that the partial width porch once wrapped around the north and eastern elevations, the north portion has been enclosed, the remaining partial width front porch is supported by tapered posts on low brick piers. (C)
141. **442 First West Street, Flacomio Apartments, c. 1900.** This two-story frame apartment house originally served as a dependency to a larger house which sat immediately in front of this structure. The main house burned between 1937 and 1945. This dependency has an I-house form, i. e. two stories in height, one room deep but basically the apartment building is a two-over-two room dwelling with a brick pier foundation, two-over-three bay facade, 6/6 and 2/2 double-hung-sash windows, and a single-leaf entrance. The house is attached to a garage which may also date from the time of construction of the main house but the garage has been radically altered. (C)

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Woodville Historic District (expansion)
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142. **458 First West Street, Bertha Flacomio House, c. 1900-1910.** folk Victorian, gable and wing family. Two-story frame dwelling, basically L-shaped, cross-gable roof, full two storied, front-facing gable wing over bay window, brick pier foundation, three-bay facade, single-leaf entrance with multi-light transom and sidelights, partial-width shed roof porch supported by tapered wooden posts and braced porch roof pent supported by knee braces, 2/2 double-hung-sash windows throughout, central chimney, rear shed rooms across the rear. (C)

Main Street

143. **1002 Main Street, Tilton-Steeger-Flacomio House, c. 1955.** Ranch style. One-story brick veneered ranch house, moderately pitched hipped roof with wide overhanging eaves, five-bay facade, single-leaf entrance with three small lights, concrete foundation, aluminum windows. (NC)
144. **1005 Main Street, c. 1970. Modern.** One-story brick veneered dwelling, side gable roof, four-bay facade, aluminum paired 1/1 sash windows, small entrance stoop with ironwork balustrade. (NC)
145. **1014 Main Street, Sessions-Brannon House, c. 1940.** One-story frame dwelling, basically rectangular in shape, brick pier foundation, hipped roof with exposed rafter ends, former full-width porch has been partially enclosed, three-bay facade, single-leaf entrance in first bay (left) position, paired 6/6 double-hung-sash windows, slender wooden posts for porch supports connected by wooden balustrade, side rear entrance with shed roof porch. (C)
146. **1030 Main Street, Spillman House, c. 1910.** T-cottage, gable-and-wing family. One story frame, T-shaped cottage, brick pier foundation, cross-gable roof, front facing gable wing, partial-width shed roof porch supported by wooden posts connected by wooden balustrades, single leaf entrance with transom and sidelights, 1/1 and 6/6 paired double-hung-sash windows. (C)
147. **1050 Main Street, Lusk House, c. 1900.** Side-gable roof cottage. One-story frame dwelling, basically rectangular in shape, side-oriented gable roof, brick pier foundation, three-bay facade, 4/4 double-hung-sash windows, single-leaf entrance with transom and sidelights, small shed roof overhang above full porch roof supported by wooden posts, braced pent supported by brackets. (C)

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Woodville Historic District (expansion)
Woodville, Wilkinson County, Mississippi

148. **1105 Main Street, Moore-Whitehead House, c. 1920.** Side-oriented gable roof, L-shaped cottage. One-story frame dwelling which appears to have numerous additions, dominant side-gable roof with rear wing and rear cross-gable roof, brick pier foundation, weatherboard exterior wall material, four-bay facade with two single-leaf entrances, 6/6 double-hung-sash windows, full-width shed roof porch supported by decorative ironwork posts, side shed addition. (C)
149. **1124 Main Street, Thomas House, c. 1935.** Bungalow. One-story frame bungalow, brick pier foundation, basically rectangular in shape, front-facing gable roof with exposed rafter ends and decorative brackets, three-bay facade, single-leaf entrance, single and paired double-hung-sash windows, full-width recessed porch with braced pent, tapered wooden posts on low wooden balustrade. (C)
150. **1143 Main Street, Thorburn House, c. 1910.** L-cottage, gable-and-wing family. One-story frame, L-shaped cottage, cross-gable roof, front-facing gable wing over bay window, interior chimney, brick pier foundation, three-bay facade, single-leaf entrance, aluminum 9/6 double-hung-sash windows, partial-width shed roof porch supported by turned posts and connected by band of spindlework, small circular vent located in front facing gable wing. (C)
151. **1145 Main Street, D'Aquila House, c. 1940.** Minimal Traditional. One-story frame dwelling, side-gable roof, concrete foundation, central interior chimney, four-bay facade, single-leaf entrance, single and paired 3/1 double-hung-sash windows, small gable roof porch supported by decorative ironwork supports, asbestos shingle exterior wall material. (C)
152. **1146 Main Street, Treppendahl House, c. 1940.** Bungalow. One-story frame dwelling, concrete foundation, cross-gable roof, weatherboarding exterior wall material, dominant front-facing gable roof wing with three bays including single-leaf entrance flanked by triple 4/4 double-hung-sash windows, to the right of the front gable and slightly recessed is another band of triple windows and further to the right, again slightly recessed, is a single 1/1 double-hung-sash window, large rectangular vent in gable. (C)
153. **1163 Main Street, Plitt House, c. 1925.** Probably bungalow at one time with original porch, now front-oriented gabled roof house. One-story frame dwelling, brick pier foundation, front-oriented gable roof of standing seam metal, interior chimney, two-bay facade, single-leaf entrance, 4/4 double-hung-sash windows, large vent located in front gable, small brick stoop located in front of entrance, rear shed roof addition. (C)

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154. **1166 Main Street, c. 1940.** Late bungalow. One story frame dwelling, brick pier foundation, weatherboard exterior wall material, cross gable roof with dominant front facing gable wing containing a 2/2 double hung sash window and a partial width recessed porch, four bay facade, single leaf entrance, decorative ironwork posts supporting porch. (C)
155. **1183 Main Street, Johnston House, c. 1925.** Bungalow. One-story frame bungalow, brick pier foundation, weatherboarding exterior wall material, cross-gable roof with central gable resting on ridge of principal side-oriented gable, exposed rafter ends, two-bay facade, single-leaf entrance flanked by multi-pane sidelights, triple band of 4/1 double-hung-sash windows, partial-width porch supported by tapered posts on low brick piers, exterior-end chimney, rectangular vent in gable. (C)
156. **1224 Main Street, Joe Plitt House, c. 1900.** folk Victorian, L-shaped dwelling. Large one-and-a-half story frame dwelling, side-gable roof with central gable roof dormer and front-facing gable wing with bay window, brick pier foundation, weatherboard exterior wall material, three-bay facade, single leaf entrance, paired 9/6 double-hung-sash windows, paneled single-leaf entrance, partial-width shed roof porch supported by turned posts and connected by wooden balustrade, interior chimney, side bay window on western elevation, rear shed roof addition. (C)
157. **1237 Main Street, Gail Webster House, c. 1840 with later (1880) side wing.** Single pen cottage with side-gable roof with extension. House appears to have been constructed in two parts, earlier c. 1840 sections with broken side-gable or "spraddle" roof, one- and-a-half pile plan, one large room with shed room, interior end chimney, two-bay facade with undercut or recessed gallery supported by four wooden squared posts, later (mid to late 19th century) wing, one room deep but two rooms wide with full width undercut or recessed gallery, four bays wide with two single-leaf entrances, two 6/6 double-hung-sash windows, wing has three wooden squared supports, brick porch floor on both sections, later wing rests slightly below grade of earlier section, while both have side-oriented roofs, the later wing has a lower pitched roof than the earlier section. (C)
158. **1238 Main Street, Walker-Brag House, c. 1925.** Double pen/side-gable roof cottage. One-story frame dwelling, brick pier foundation, four-bay facade, two single-leaf entrances, two 6/6 double-hung-sash windows, full-width shed roof porch supported by wooden posts, small rear side gable roof addition. (C)

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159. **1257 Main Street, c. 1975. Modern.** One-story dwelling, frame construction, brick veneer and wood siding exterior wall material, side-gable roof, two front-facing gables with bay windows, recessed entrance, aluminum windows, four-bay facade including garage opening. (NC)
160. **1267 Main Street, Dickey-Inman House, c. 1880.** Planter's cottage with Greek Revival and Victorian-era stylistic detailing. House may possibly be older but is similar in form and detail of other houses in Woodville built in the 1870s and 1880s. One-and-a-half storied, one-and-a-half pile plan house with central hall, side gable roof with two gable roof dormers which were probably added later, brick pier foundation, full width undercut or recessed gallery across north elevation, porch roof supported by wooden posts with molded caps and connected by wooden balustrade of pierced woodwork, porch also has braced pent extending out over porch which is braced with bracets, five bay facade, double leaf entrance doors, 6/6 double-hung-sash windows with eared moldings around entrance and windows, multi-light transom over entrance, side (eastern) rear ell connected to house and carport (southwestern corner) which is presently being removed. (C)
161. **1295 Main Street, Thorburn-Burks House, c. 1940.** Late bungalow. One-story frame dwelling, brick pier and concrete block foundation, hipped roof with wide overhanging eaves and exposed rafter ends, four-bay facade, single-leaf entrance, 4/1 double-hung-sash windows, partial-width gable roof porch supported by four plain wooden posts connected by wooden balustrade, weatherboard exterior wall material. (C)

Second South Street

162. **525 Second South Street, c. 1890-1900.** T-cottage, gable-and-wing family. This house was moved in the 1980s from the intersection of Highways 61 and 24 to insure its preservation. One-story frame dwelling, T-shaped, cross-gable roof, interior chimney, continuous brick foundation, three-bay facade, central single-leaf entrance, front-facing gable wing over bay window, 2/2 double-hung-sash windows, partial-width shed roof porch supported by turned posts connected by wooden balustrade, small circular vent with pierced "Star of David" medallion. (C)
163. **634 Second South Street, c. 1950.** Modern/Minimal Traditional. One-story frame dwelling, side-gable roof of standing seam metal, concrete block foundation, four-bay facade, 3/1 double-hung-sash windows, single-leaf entrance, carport attached to western side, asbestos shingle exterior wall material. (NC)

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164. **706 Second South Street, Leslie-Delaney House, c. 1940.** Tudor Revival. One-story frame, Tudor Revival style dwelling, continuous brick foundation, cross-gable roof, irregular plan and massing, double-front gable roof with rear side-gable wing and front side hipped roof wing extending out into shed porch, two-bay facade, tripartite window with central 24 pane window flanked by 6/6 double-hung-sash windows, small gabled roof projection with slightly recessed entrance, porch has wooden posts, curved brackets, wooden balustrades. (C)
165. **709 Second South Street, Rosso House, c. 1890-1900.** folk Victorian. One-and-a-half story frame cottage, brick pier foundation, clipped side-oriented gable roof with centrally placed clipped-gable roof dormer over bay window with 1/1 double-hung-sash windows, roof has exposed rafter ends, front-facing clipped-gable roof wing over bay window, three-bay facade, central single-leaf entrance with full three-light transom and two sidelights, first bay contains paired 1/1 double-hung-sash windows, partial-width shed roof porch supported by four plain square wooden posts connected by wooden balustrade, side (western elevation) bay window. (C)
166. **712 Second South Street, D'Aquila House, c. 1949.** Modern/Minimal Traditional. One-story frame dwelling, side gable roof, concrete block foundation with brick infill, exposed rafter ends, four-bay facade, single, paired and triple 3/1 double-hung-sash windows, central single-leaf entrance, gable roof entrance-width porch supported by two simple posts, asbestos shingle exterior wall material. (C)
167. **747 Second South Street, Pitts House, c. 1850.** Greek Revival. One-and-a-half story, central hall double-pile plan cottage, side-gable roof, two interior chimneys, brick pier foundation, weatherboard exterior wall material, three-bay facade, central single-leaf entrance flanked by four light sidelights over wooden panels, gable roof entrance portico supported by two wooden boxed columns with molded caps (now resting on low brick piers) 6/6 double-hung-sash windows, rear ell which was once semi-detached from main house, now attached and incorporated into main structure. (C)
- Pitts Servants' House, circa mid to late 19th century, possibly contemporary with main house. One-story dwelling, side-gable roof with rear extension, three-bay facade, central single-leaf entrance flanked by 6/6 double-hung-sash windows, full-width recessed porch supported by simple wooden posts. (C)

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168. **844 Second South Street, Feduccia-Crumbaugh House, constructed c. 1925, radically altered c. 1980.** Original house which appears on the 1925 Sanborn map has been obscured by modern construction. One-and-a half storied dwelling, side-gable roof with central front-facing gable in upper floor, concrete foundation, aluminum windows, exposed rafter ends, six bay facade, bay window, recessed entrance, aluminum siding. (NC)

Sligo Street

169. **141 Sligo Street, Marten Rental House, c. 1940.** Minimal Traditional. One-story frame dwelling, L-shaped, cross-gable roof, three-bay facade, concrete block foundation, single-leaf entrance door with three panes, single and paired 6/6 double-hung-sash windows, small rear porch, weatherboard exterior wall material. (C)
170. **153 Sligo Street, Marten Rental House, c. 1940.** Minimal Traditional. One-story frame dwelling, concrete block foundation, cross-gable roof, small gable roof dormer with four narrow panes, front facing decorative gable with circular vent, small gable roof overhang over single-leaf entrance in first bay position, three-bay facade, paired 6/6 double-hung-sash windows. (C)
171. **162 Sligo Street, Methodist Parsonage, c. 1972.** Modern. One-story dwelling, frame construction, concrete slab foundation, brick veneer and wooden siding exterior wall material, cross-gable roof, front-facing gable wing, six-bay facade, single leaf entrance, aluminum windows, three-quarter width shed roof porch supported by wooden turned posts and balustrades, side carport/garage. (NC)
172. **214 Sligo Street, Wax-Gross House, c. 1900.** T-cottage, gable-and-wing family. One-story frame, brick pier foundation, cross-gable roof with front-facing gable wing over bay window, weatherboard exterior wall material, exposed rafter ends, three-bay facade, central single-leaf entrance with transom and sidelights, secondary entrance located in first bay position, 4/4 double-hung-sash windows, partial-width shed roof porch supported by five wooden posts with molded caps connected by wooden balustrade, decorative spindlework on eaves of bay window, number of rear additions. (C)

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173. **234 Sligo Street, Carter-Flacomio House, c. 1890-1900.** Folk Victorian/ Miscellaneous Victorian with some Eastlake detailing. One-and-a-half story frame dwelling, side- gable roof with large centrally placed gable roof dormer with two 1/1 double-hung-sash windows, brick pier foundation, two-bay principal facade, bay window on side (north) elevation, primary entrance is to side of front wing which projects onto the semi-circular wraparound porch which curves along the facade and the southern elevation, porch is supported by wooden posts with molded caps, Eastlake detailing is evident in the window moldings and in the scalloped wooden fringe running beneath the cornice of the porch, windows which open onto the porch are large floor to ceiling 2/4 double-hung-sash, other windows are 2/2 double-hung-sash, side (north) addition. (C)
174. **239 Sligo Street, Calvert-Larrieu House, c. 1948.** Tudor Revival with some Colonial Revival details. One-story frame dwelling, basically H-shaped, partial brick veneer exterior wall material while the rear wing is covered in weatherboarding, continuous brick foundation, cross-gable roof with front-facing gable with elongated eaves, front-facing chimney, four-bay facade consisting of a single-leaf entrance set in arched opening with gable roof overhang, paired 6/6 double-hung-sash windows, a band of three small 6-light casement windows, and a tripartite window with 6/6 double-hung-sash windows flanked by four lights and surmounted by arched fanlight, three-quarter width terrance with cast ironwork balustrade. (C)
175. **262 Sligo Street, Wood-Stricker-Brag House, c. 1930.** minimal Tudor Revival. One-story frame dwelling, stucco exterior wall material, cross-gable roof with double-front facing gable wing containing a large gable and a smaller gable roof entrance porch, continuous brick foundation, four-bay facade, first bay is former open porch, second bay is band of three 1/1 double-hung-sash windows, partial-width terrance extends from entrance porch across second bay. (C)
176. **271 Sligo Street, Wilkinson County Health Center, c. 1975.** Modern. One-story frame building, concrete slab foundation, hipped roof, rectangular in shape, brick veneered exterior wall material, aluminum windows and doors. (NC)
177. **273 Sligo Street, Woodville Public School, c. 1924.** Colonial Revival. One-story brick building, three-part plan with central three-bay block flanked by outriding two-bay wings, each component has a hipped roof, central block has a centrally placed recessed double-leaf entrance capped with a fanlight transom, flanking the arched entrance opening are two 6/6 double- hung-sash windows set beneath blind brick arches, the flanking pavilions have 9/9 double-hung-sash windows, at the rear of the building small triple arched porches connect the flanking wings with the central block. (C)

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178. **275 Sligo Street, Wilkinson County Extension Service, c. 1975.** Modern. One-story building, concrete slab foundation, flat roof, brick veneer exterior wall material, aluminum windows, four-bay facade. (NC)
179. **312 Sligo Street, c. 1970.** Modern. One-story frame dwelling, concrete slab foundation, brick veneer exterior wall material, side-gable roof, seven-bay facade, aluminum windows, central single-leaf entrance flanked by sidelights, partial-width gable roof porch supported by classical colonettes. (NC)
180. **342 Sligo Street, Bickham House, c. 1948.** One-story frame dwelling, rectangular in shape, side-gable roof, concrete block foundation, weatherboard exterior wall material, four-bay facade, single-leaf entrance, small shed roof porch supported by simple posts. (C)
181. **404 Sligo Street, Bigfoot-Bickham House, c. 1900.** One-story frame dwelling, basically L-shaped, brick pier foundation, side-gable roof with rear ell, interior chimney, exposed rafter ends, four-bay facade, two 2/2 double-hung-sash windows, two single-leaf entrances with large single window panes, three-quarter width porch supported by turned posts embellished with spandrels. (C)
182. **409 Sligo Street, Berry Hill Funeral Home, constructed c. 1940, remodeled c. 1980.** One-story frame building, formerly a residence which has been converted into a business, total remodelling which has left the original structure barely discernible. Three-bay facade, central single-leaf entrance, front-oriented gable roof with small cupola, full-width porch which now serves as a covered driveway or porte cochere, four wooden supports, partial brick veneer exterior and siding, replacement windows, number of rear additions. (NC)
183. **422 Sligo Street, constructed c. 1880, remodeled c. 1960.** Side-gable cottage, double-pile plan. One-story frame dwelling, basically rectangular in shape, brick pier foundation with concrete block in some places, three-bay facade, central single-leaf paneled door, 6/6 double-hung-sash windows, full-width undercut or recessed porch supported by slender posts, roof seems to have been altered, the chimneys have been removed, house is covered in asbestos shingles and suffers from a loss of integrity. (NC)

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184. **436 Sligo Street, Rowland-Wheeler House, c. 1890-1900.** folk Victorian, gable-and-wing family. Two-story frame dwelling, T-shaped plan, cross-gable roof, brick pier foundation, interior end chimney, front-facing gable wing over two-storied bay window, three-over-three bay facade, central single-leaf entrance with full transom and sidelights, most windows are 1/1 double-hung-sash, delicate trim work is found on the eaves of the front facing gable, partial width shed roof porch extending out into a braced pent, classical colonettes support shed roof porch. (C)

185. **460 Sligo Street, Sessions House, c. 1930.** Bungalow. One-story frame dwelling, brick pier foundation, hipped-with-cross-gable roof of asphalt shingles, one exterior-side chimney, exposed rafter ends and decorative braces, two-bay facade, single-leaf entrance is to side of front-facing gable wing which contains ten light casement windows, wraparound recessed porch supported by three tall brick piers, concrete steps flanked by short brick pier to left. (C)

186. **512 Sligo Street, Rowland House, c. 1949.** Minimal Traditional. One-story frame dwelling, concrete foundation, hipped roof with wide overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends, weatherboard exterior wall material, three-bay facade, double-hung-sash windows, single-leaf entrance, small gable roof overhang. (C)

187. **512 Sligo Street, John King Sessions House, c. 1930.** Bungalow. One-story frame dwelling, brick pier foundation, gable-on-hip roof, small window flanked by rectangular vents located in gable, exposed rafter ends, wraparound recessed porch supported by tapered posts on low brick piers, side porte cochere, partially recessed facade, three-bay facade, single-leaf entrance, 1/1 double-hung-sash windows. (C)

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188. **540 Sligo Street, Sessions House, c. 1846 with subsequent additions c. 1900.** Greek Revival. Significant structure in the district expansion. Originally the house was U-shaped with a central block and rear wings facing each other and forming a courtyard. These rear wings were at one time semi-detached from the main house by breezeways which have now been enclosed. The original house features a side gable roof (as do the two ells) and a full-width undercut or recessed gallery supported by six stuccoed Doric columns. A central single-leaf entrance with six-light transom and flanking three-light sidelights over panels, is set in an elaborate surround with full entablature. The flanking windows are set in similar surrounds with entablatures and are 6/6 double-hung-sash windows over jib panels. The facade is flush boarding. In the late 19th century, brick pavilions were added to each side of the front gallery. These pavilions have shed roofs hidden behind low brick parapets with stepped parapets on each side of the pavilion. The brickwork on the pavilions is particularly interesting with brick piers at each end embracing large recessed panels embellished with four rows of bricks graduating toward the cornice. The facade of the each pavilion has a paired 6/6 double-hung-sash window and side doors of each pavilion open onto the full gallery. (C)
189. **622 Sligo Street, Tolbert House, c. 1925.** Bungalow. One-story frame bungalow, brick pier foundation, weatherboard exterior wall material, cross-gable roof with front-facing gable wing and gable of rear wing resting on ridge of principal side gable roof, exposed rafter ends, exterior-side chimney, triangular vent located in gable of wing, three-bay facade, partial-width recessed porch supported by tapered posts on low brick piers, paired 3/1 double-hung-sash windows, single-leaf entrance is French door, decorative braces. (C)

Third South Street

190. **525 Third South Street, Charles Plitt House, c. 1940.** Minimal Traditional. One-story frame, continuous brick foundation, cross-gable roof with front-facing gable embracing subordinate gable containing single leaf entrance in arched recess, exposed rafter ends, four-bay facade, first bay contains six-light casement windows opening onto former porch/sunroom, second bay is secondary entrance onto former porch/sunroom, fourth bay is paired 6/6 double-hung-sash window. (C)

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191. **841 Third South Street, Toliver-Sessions House, constructed c. 1890, remodeled c. 1960.** Colonial Revival. Sanborn Maps indicate that this house was once a Victorian cottage with bay windows and a wraparound porch. In the 1960s, the house was totally remodeled and today, bears little resemblance to the original structure. A one-and-a-half story frame dwelling, broken side gable or "spraddle" roof with interior end chimneys, centrally-placed gable roof dormer with three 6-light windows, full-width gallery supported by six turned posts, five-bay facade, central single-leaf entrance set in surround with broken pediment, 12/12 double-hung-sash windows, side (east) bay window and shed rooms. (NC)
192. **842 Third South Street, Fugler-Rowe House, c. 1880-1890.** miscellaneous Victorian/folk Victorian. One-and-a-half story frame dwelling, brick pier foundation, cross-gable roof with dominant front-facing gable containing two 2/2 double-hung-sash windows, weatherboarding exterior wall material, five-bay facade, central single-leaf entrance with large pane of glass, entrance is surmounted by full transom and flanked by sidelights over panels, full-width porch formerly wrapped around facade and partially around eastern and western elevations, now partially enclosed on western elevation, bay window located on eastern elevation and contains stained glass, porch supports are turned posts with decorative brackets, porch roof extends into braced pent. (C)
193. **843 Third South Street, McCowan House, c. 1950.** Minimal Traditional. One-story frame dwelling, basically rectangular with side (later) addition, side-gable roof, concrete foundation, exposed rafter ends, four-bay facade, paired 6/6 double-hung-sash windows, single-leaf entrance, gable roof porch supported by classical colonettes. (NC)

Water Street

194. **702 Water Street, Home Ice Company, c. 1940.** Commercial. One-story brick and concrete building, basically rectangular in shape, flat roof hidden behind low parapet, facade features two entrances with remnants of sliding doors, concrete loading deck along most of southern elevation, drops down to low rise concrete walk which encircles the building along the southern and western elevations. (C)
195. **720 Water Street, c. 1940.** Double Pen. One-story double pen structure, side-gable roof, one-room deep with later rear addition to one side, four-bay facade, two single-leaf entrances, two 6/6 double-hung-sash windows, concrete block foundation, three-quarter width shed roof porch supported by slender wooden posts, board and batten exterior wall material. (C)

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196. **724 Water Street, c. 1940.** Bungalow. One-story frame bungalow, front-oriented gable roof with front-facing gable wing and half-hipped porch roof extending out into braced pent, brick pier foundation, exterior covered in aluminum siding, three-bay facade, single-leaf entrance door, paired 1/1 double hung sash windows, two tapered posts resting on brick piers, rectangular vent located in gable of roof. (C)
197. **412 Water Street, c. 1951.** Bungalow. One-story, frame, front-gabled bungalow. Roof is covered with asphalt shingle roof, and the exterior is covered with clapboard siding. The foundation is concrete piers, infilled with brick. The windows are paired, 2/2 horizontal with wood frames. The porch has a front-facing gable, with the right side of the front partially undercut. (NC)
198. **419 Water Street, c. 1980.** One-story, cross-gable house with a brick and board & batten veneer. A porch is undercut on front gable, and carport is under cross gable. The windows are modern in metal frames. (NC)
199. **424 Water Street, c. 1890.** Office. One-story, frame, front gable building on a brick pier foundation. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles, and the exterior is covered with clapboard siding. The windows are 6/6, double-hung sash with wood frames. There is a small gable addition on the right side. (C)
200. **429 Water Street, c. 1965.** Ranch. One-story, side-gabled house with aluminum siding and brick veneer. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. Foundation is a concrete slab. The windows are all modern set in metal frames. The entrance is located under a front-gabled stoop, and a carport is located on the left end. (NC)
201. **447 Water Street, c. 1925.** Bungalow. One-story, frame, front-gabled bungalow. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and the exterior is covered with vinyl siding, on a brick pier foundation with brick lattice infill. The windows are 6/6, double-hung sash with wood frames. There is a side-gabled addition on the right side, and a carport addition on the left side. (C)
202. **451 Water Street, c. 1925.** Bungalow. One-story, frame bungalow with a front-gabled roof covered in asphalt shingles all on a brick pier foundation, infilled with brick. The exterior is covered with vinyl siding. The windows are replacement in metal frames. There is a carport addition at right rear. (C)
203. **471 Water Street, c. 1870.** One-story, frame side-gabled house on a brick pier foundation. There is a porch undercut across the facade with beaded board walls. The other elevations are covered in clapboard. The windows are 4/4, double-hung sash with wood frames. There are two entrances under the porch, both four-panel doors. There is a shed-roof addition on the rear of the house, and replacement turned posts on the facade. (C)

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Ford's Creek Road

204. **200 Ford's Creek Road, c. 1930.** Water works. Frame, rectangular building set on a poured concrete foundation. The walls are covered with wire and screen. The tank is ground-level, with small concrete buttresses. The tank is attached to a 2-story tower with battered walls covered with corrugated metal. The walls were originally sheathed with clapboard, that is still visible inside the building. There are two 6/6, double-hung-sash windows set in wood frames. The tower is topped with a pyramidal roof. (C)
205. **298 Ford's Creek Road, c. 1960.** Ranch. One-story, frame L-shaped house with a gable roof covered in asphalt shingles. Exterior covered in vinyl siding. Shed addition on the right elevation and rear addition with a gabled roof. The house has a continuous brick foundation wall. (NC)
206. **314 Ford's Creek Road, c. 1910.** One-story, frame, cross-gable cottage in the Greek Cross form with an asphalt shingle roof and vinyl siding. The windows are 6/6, double-hung sash with wood frames. The undercut corner porch has been screened and infilled. The house rests on a brick foundation, infilled with brick. (C)
207. **326 Ford's Creek Road, c. 1925.** One-story, frame house, basically L-shaped, with a cross gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles. The exterior is covered in vinyl siding. The windows are 6/6, double-hung, sash with wood frames. The front entrance has a small, gabled stoop, with roof supported by knee braces. There is a rear shed roof addition, and a continuous brick foundation wall. (C)
208. **330 Ford's Creek Road, c. 1925.** One-story, frame house, basically L-shaped, with a cross gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. The exterior is covered with wood clapboard. The windows are 6/6, double-hung sash with wood frames. The entrance is a half-glazed, 6-light door. There is a small stoop sheltered by curving continuation of front ell roof. (C)
209. **334 Ford's Creek Road, c. 1920.** Bungalow. One-story, frame bungalow with a gable-on-hip roof covered in asphalt shingles on a brick foundation. The roof is a gable-on-hip, with a side hipped ell on the right side, and a small front gable extension on the left front side. the windows are 4/1, double-hung sash with wood frames. The entrance is a half-glazed door with 3 cross panels below, a transom above and sidelights. There is a two-story, front gable addition attached to left rear corner. (C)

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210. 338 Ford's Creek Road, c. 1910. Double shotgun. One-story, frame house with front-facing gable and exposed rafters. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles, and the exterior is covered in clapboard siding, all on a brick foundation. The porch is undercut across the facade with box columns, and the entrances are three-vertical light, half-glazed doors. The windows are 6/6 double-hung sash with wood frames. There is a side-gable ell on the left elevation. (C)
211. 340 Ford's Creek Road, c. 1915. Double shotgun. One-story, frame house with front-facing gable and exposed rafters. The roof is covered in standing-seam metal, and the exterior is covered in narrow, clapboard siding, all on a brick foundation. The porch is undercut across the facade with square posts. There is a shed addition across the rear. (C)

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Woodville, Wilkinson County, MississippiWoodville Historic District (expansion)
Woodville, Wilkinson County, MississippiItem 8: Statement of Significance

Areas of Significance (Original Nomination): Architecture
Areas of Significance (Expansion): Architecture, Transportation, Education
Period of Significance (Expansion): 1835-1949

The Woodville Historic District (expansion) is significant for its collection of mid-19th through mid-20th century architecture reflecting the growth and development of the town of Woodville during the period of significance, 1835-1949. Included within the boundaries of the expansion area are examples of Greek Revival, Tudor Revival, Colonial Revival, Minimal Traditional and Bungalow/Craftsman styled residential architecture as well as vernacular forms such as shotgun houses, T- and L-shaped cottages, and side-gable roofed dwellings. While some residential resources were constructed prior to 1860, the majority of the dwellings date from the late-19th and early-20th centuries, reflecting the growth of Woodville during this era. Additionally, many of the houses were constructed by members of the Jewish, German, Danish, and Italian immigrants who moved into the area and played an important part in the growth and development of the town. The district is also significant in the areas of transportation and education. Located within the district expansion boundaries are the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Rivers Railroad Depot, c. 1910, and the Woodville Public School, c. 1924. The depot reflects the continued importance of the railroad on the economy of Woodville, allowing it to serve as a regional shipping and distribution center. The Woodville Public School served as the city's primary educational center until the 1940s.

Historical Summary

Note: The following historical summary of the Woodville Historic District (expansion) is taken from *The Journal of Wilkinson County History: The Woodville Historic District* compiled by Stella Pitts and published by the Woodville Civic Club, Inc., Woodville, Mississippi, 1992. Excerpts from the journal article are found in quotations. Additional sources are cited in footnotes.

"Located between the historic towns of Natchez, Mississippi, and St. Francisville, Louisiana, Woodville, Mississippi is a small community (population 1,500) which is a classic portrait of a small, southern town. The focal point of Woodville is the Courthouse square where a tree-shaded grove of live oak trees is tightly enclosed by dense rows of one- and two-story commercial buildings. Surrounding this commercial core are residential streets lined with an excellent collection of nineteenth and early-twentieth century residential and ecclesiastical structures

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on spacious lots. The visual interaction between the Courthouse Square and the residential neighborhoods dovetail so successfully that Woodville appears as a single unit rather than a collection of distinct neighborhoods. The gently rolling terrain is sharply interrupted by deep bayous at the northern edge of Woodville. Here to the north, development is much more erratic and the vegetation appears more wild than in the cultivated areas south, east, and west of the square. The area to the north, particularly along First West Street and Ford's Creek Road has historically contained an African-American neighborhood and a number of resources included in the expanded historic district are located on these streets."

"The earliest settlement period in Woodville history dates to the early nineteenth century shortly after Wilkinson County was carved from Adams County in 1802. Wilkinson County is located at the extreme southwest corner of the State of Mississippi and the original Natchez Trace may have had its points of origin at Fort Adams on the Mississippi River near Woodville. The Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army, General James Wilkinson, for whom the county was named, completed a treaty with the Choctaw Indians to open a thoroughfare from Fort Adams northeast, in order that supplies and soldiers could safely be moved to the fort located there. Wilkinsburgh which adjoined the Mississippi River fortification, was for years the only village in the county and it is believed that the county's first courthouse, a small log structure, was located in that small village. In addition to the courthouse, Wilkinsburgh contained a saw mill, a few stores, and several homes. In 1809, however, Woodville came into existence when an election was held to determine the location of a county seat - the three proposed sites were Woodville, Wilkinsburgh, and a place in the county known for years as Nash's store, located on what is today, the road to Centreville at the fork with Whitestown Road. Supposedly, Woodville won by one vote and in 1809, a legislative act, calling for the purchase of five acres, designated that the town square should be laid out. In 1811, Woodville was incorporated and quickly became the county seat of Wilkinson County. With this designation, Woodville became the political nucleus of a county comprised of plantation owners who conducted their business in the small log courthouse erected on the tree shaded green. As one would expect, businesses quickly arose on the streets surrounding the courthouse and the population of the small hamlet began to grow quickly. Indeed, by 1819, Woodville was Mississippi's third largest city."

"Because of its location in the lower Mississippi River delta plain, Woodville was a local political center and trading town for a burgeoning group of wealthy planters who were migrating from older established communities in states such as Virginia and South Carolina. By 1819, imposing and palatial homes were beginning to be erected on the streets north and south of the courthouse square. In 1819, Abram M. Scott, a native of South Carolina who settled in Mississippi at an early date, was a member of Gen. F. L. Claiborne's celebrated expedition against the Creek Indians at Holy Ground, located on the Alabama River in 1813. Scott later represented Wilkinson County in the Constitutional Convention in 1817 and served two terms as lieutenant-governor (1828-1832) before being elected governor in 1831. In 1830, Wilkinson County had the unusual distinction of having at the same time, a United States Senator, Governor, and Lt. Governor. In 1820, Scott erected a palatial Federal style mansion on the southwest corner of First South and Depot Streets, setting the standard for the wealthy planters which followed."

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"In addition to the imposing residences of its citizens, Woodville also boasted new businesses and financial institutions. No building reflected the town's importance more so than the branch banking house of the Bank of the State of Mississippi, at the corner of Royal Oak and Bank Streets. Completed in 1819, the bank was an integral part of the state's economic activity during Mississippi's formative period. The previous year, the bank had been converted into a state financial institution from the old Territorial Bank of Mississippi. The two-story brick building, erected by Natchez contractors, contained a vault forged by Natchez blacksmiths. The branch bank enjoyed a decade of prosperity until political conflicts gave rise to the chartering of a rival state bank, the Planter's Bank, in 1830. In 1822, plans were being made for a new and larger courthouse to be "not less than 44 by 60 feet, made of the best hard brick, covered with slate, and the woodwork of heart pine." The cost of the courthouse was to be not more than \$10,000. By 1829, this courthouse had been replaced by larger and more impressive two story Federal style building capped with an imposing cupola."

"In the 1820s, local planters began to seek a more efficient means to transport their cotton to the river. Initiated in 1828 and constructed from 1836 to 1842, the West Feliciana Railroad was the first interstate line in the South and is considered to be the oldest railroad in the Mississippi Valley. The railroad's Office and Banking House, c. 1834, is the third oldest extant railroad building in the United States. In October of 1842, the railroad was completed and "planters and their families came from miles around to witness the thrilling spectacle of a puffing iron horse drawing a train of cars." With a new courthouse, banking house, and a railroad to ship their cotton, the residents of Woodville and the local plantation owners had a thriving community. Congregations of various churches had been organized soon after the town was founded and they began to erect houses for worship: the Episcopalians (1824), the Methodist (1824), and the Baptists (1830). Additionally, the residents of Woodville and Wilkinson County had a vital interest in the education of their youth. A wealth of schools flourished in the early days of the area. As early as 1815 Pinckneyville Academy was incorporated, and a short time later Wilkinson Academy near Woodville came into being. The Woodville Female Academy was organized in 1819, to be followed by Sligo Academy in 1821, and the Marion Academy in 1830. The Woodville Classical School for Boys was founded in 1839 and later, the Edward McGehee College for girls in 1861."

"By 1860, the lots surrounding the courthouse square contained a variety of businesses, professional offices, and commercial enterprises. The streets immediately to the east, south, and west (Church, Main, Natchez, Depot, First West and Second South) contained a variety of residences, ranging from two storied classical double pile mansions with imposing porticoes to simple one story frame cottages. Indeed, most of the earlier structures extant in Woodville today are located within three blocks of the courthouse square. Within the boundaries of the expansion of the Woodville historic district, only a handful of structures date from the antebellum period. Resource #131, however, may well be one of the earliest extant structures in Woodville and certainly reflects the earliest settlement period of Woodville's history. Resource #187, the Sessions House, is a notable Greek Revival planters' cottage, reflecting the popularity of that particular style among Woodville's antebellum population."

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"In the 1870s, Jewish immigrants began to enter Woodville and this group of prominent businessmen virtually controlled the area's economy and made important contributions to its growth and history. The Cohens, Harts, Metzgers, Wettlins, Dampfs, Schlosses, and Rothchilds ran many of Woodville's largest mercantile establishments. The small Jewish cemetery on Sligo Street, had been consecrated as early as 1848 but it was in 1876 that the growing Jewish congregation formed the Woodville Hebrew Educational Association. In 1896, the association erected a large synagogue on Natchez street. It was also in the late 19th century that Woodville witnessed the arrival of many Italian immigrants such as the Rossos, D'Aquillas, and the Flacomios. Danish immigrant Carl M. Treppendahl arrived in Woodville in 1912 and quickly became one of the area's most prosperous businessmen, establishing a successful mercantile store and a wholesale distribution business. With the influx of the Jewish, Italian, German, and Danish immigrants, Woodville assumed a prosperous and cosmopolitan air. These immigrants were also responsible for constructing a number of houses along Main, Sligo, Second South, and Third South Streets, areas which heretofore, had not been settled. Three houses on First West Street (#140, 426 First West Street; #141, 442 First West Street; and #142, 458 First West Street) are associated with the Flacomio family while members of the D'Aquilla, Treppendahl, and Flacomio families constructed houses on Main Street (#151, 1145 Main Street; #152, 1146 Main Street; and #143, Main Street, respectively). The D'Aquillas and the Feduccia families constructed houses on Second South Street (#164, 712 Second South Street; #168, 844 Second South Street) while the Falccomios also built a house on Sligo Street (#173, 234 Sligo Street).

"In the early part of the twentieth century, Woodville began to attract local planters who moved into the city limits to take advantage of such city services as electricity, water and sewer systems, and telephones. In 1901, telephone service began in Woodville and soon, the small town had 63 phones. In 1903, the cornerstone for a new Neo-classical Revival style courthouse (#97) was laid amidst elaborate ceremonies. The railroad continued to be an important element in the history of Woodville. It not only shipped local cotton but it also brought in merchandise for the local mercantiles and "furnish merchants." The West Feliciana railroad was in ruins after the Civil War but was repaired by 1875. The West Feliciana folded into the Louisville, New Orleans, and Texas Railroad. In 1910, the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Rivers Railroad, a subsidiary of the Illinois Central, erected a new depot at the corner of Depot and Third South Streets (#130), 501 Depot Street across the street from the Treppendahl wholesale distribution center. Around the courthouse square, new stores were constructed and buildings were expanded. A second story was added to the 1840 building at 127-129 Boston Row (#8a) to accommodate a hotel. During the 1920s, the first floor commercial spaces of the Woodville Hotel contained three of the town's fourteen grocery stores. At 179 Boston Row, George Martens built Marten's Drug Store (#4) and Jewish immigrant August Metzger erected his brick grocery store (#53) at 708 First South Street in 1930."

"With the consolidation of the school systems, planters also moved into the city to be closer to educational opportunities for their children. In 1924, the city constructed the Woodville Public School (#177) at 273 Sligo Street; it would serve as the city's primary educational center until the erection of the Woodville Agricultural High School in the 1940s. The High School complex, which became known as the Woodville Attendance Center, eventually included nine buildings,

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most of which were built in the early 1940s. Of particular importance is the single story Art Modern structure designed by one of Mississippi's leading architects, Noah Webster Overstreet."

"By the 1920s, Woodville's influential Jewish community had dwindled and Israel Synagogue burned in the late 1930s. The effects of the boll weevil had taken its toll on local area planters and Woodville, along with the rest of the nation, slid into the Great Depression of the 1930s. Nevertheless, in 1930, Wilkinson County was able to erect a new jail (#85), a two story Spanish Reival style building at the corner of Main and Natchez Streets. Three years later, Carl Treppendahl, Sr. erected an imposing two-story commercial block (#94) at 626 Main Street, replacing the building he had purchased from Abe Cohen, Woodville's most prosperous Jewish merchant. Very little residential construction took place, however, in Woodville until the late 1930s, when a number of small frame, Minimal Traditional cottages were built along Main and North Sligo Streets. In 1939, the small, Colonial Revival, Three Oaks Service Station (#108) was built at the corner of Main and Church and that same year, the Tudor Revival, Gulf Service Station (#84) was constructed at 755 Main Street. In 1938, on the courthouse square, the Fern Theatre opened. Of particular importance to all of Woodville, was the construction in 1940 at 702 Water Street of the Home Ice Company (#195)."

"By the end of the 1930s, the Italian and Danish immigrant families were contributing heavily to Woodville's economic stability. The Flacomios, Cumbos, and Treppendahls continued to operate large mercantile establishments. In 1940, Dick Flacomio built and opened his dry cleaning establishment at 158 Royal Oak (#120). In the late 1940s, Svend Treppendahl, nephew of Carl Treppendahl and himself a Danish immigrant, established the Woodville Furniture Company in the former Gustav Wettlin Building (#92) at 633 Main Street. By 1950, Milton A'Quilla had founded a Wholesale Oil Company in conjunction with the service station (#105) he had built in 1946 at the corner of Main and Church Streets. In the late 1940s, a handful of local residents constructed new residences, primarily in the Minimal Traditional style, and in 1952, the Lewis family built new offices at 425 Depot Street for the Woodville Republican (#128), the state's oldest continuously published newspaper, having been founded in 1824."

Today, Woodville, Mississippi (population 1,500) is a small community containing a wealth of historic resources reflecting the town's growth and progress from 1830 to the present. The focal point of the town is, of course, the courthouse square, where the imposing Neo-classical courthouse is surrounded by one- and two-story commercial buildings. The residential streets are lined with an outstanding collection of early nineteenth through mid-twentieth century residential, religious, educational, and commercial buildings which reflect a variety of architectural styles, forms, and trends. The majority of the resources in the expanded Historic District are well maintained and retain their architectural integrity. Most are modest one- and one-half to two-story frame and brick buildings situated on spacious lots. Of particular note are two public buildings, the Branch Bank (#119) and the Office and Banking House of the West Feliciana Railroad (#46) which are undergoing a slow, thoughtful restoration. Additionally, the Woodville Civic Club is presently exploring the feasibility of restoring the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Rivers Railroad (#130). The citizens of Woodville take a great deal of pride in the historic character of their community and are working hard to ensure its preservation.

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Woodville Historic District (expansion)
Woodville, Wilkinson County, Mississippi

Item 9: Major Bibliographical References

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

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

Map of Woodville, Mississippi 1925 with revisions in 1937 and 1949. Sanborn Fire Insurance Company Map: Sanborn-Perris Map Co., Limited. New York: 1925.

Pitts, Stella, ed. "Woodville: Yesterday, Today, and Tomorrow." The Journal of Wilkinson County History, Vol. III, November 1992. Woodville, Mississippi: The Woodville Civic Club.

Item 10: Geographical Data

Acreage of original nomination: approx: 85 acres

Acreage of expansion area: approx 45 acrea

Total acreage of comprehensive nomination: 130 acres

UTM References for original nomination

A 15/661750/3442400

B 16/662700/3442400

C 15/662725/3441500

D 15/661750/3441500

UTM Refernces for comprehensive nomination

A 661530/3442250

G 662300/3441620

B 662000/3442260

H 662100/3441680

C 662040/3442480

I 661800/3441610

D 662100/3442480

J 661800/3442080

E 662570/3442350

K 661530/3441080

F 662620/3441550

Verbal Boundary Description

For boundaries of original and expanded areas of the Woodville Historic District, please refer to accompanying tax maps.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the expansion of the Woodville Historic District were drawn to include the early to mid-19th century through the mid-20th century residential and commercial resources

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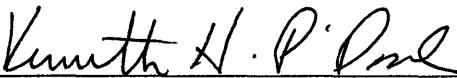
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Woodville Historic District (expansion)
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lying immediately to the north, west, and south of the original Woodville Historic District. The amendment area includes a cohesive concentration of historic resources which reflect the history and evolution of the town of Woodville from 1835 through 1949.

Item 11: Form prepared by

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Kenneth H. P'Pool
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

MARCH 31, 1999

WOODVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
WOODVILLE, WILKINSON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI

SKETCH MAP

- ☐ CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES
- ☒ NON-CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES
- ORIGINAL BOUNDARY LINES
- DISTRICT EXPANSION BOUNDARY LINES

