NPS Form 10-900 (Oct. 1990)

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each field by marking the Information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented; enter "NA" for "not applieable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

| 1. Name of Property | |
|--|---|
| historic name | |
| other names/site numberN/A | |
| 2. Location | |
| street & number Northwest corner of North Columbia Avenue a | · |
| city or town Prentiss state Mississippi code MS county Jefferson Davis code | N |
| 3. State/Federal Agency Certification | |
| As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties. Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.) October 5, 1994 | in the National Register of my opinion, the property ed significant |
| Signature of commenting official/Title Date | |
| State or Federal agency and bureau | |
| 4. National Park Service Certification I hereby certify that the property is: Entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet. determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet. determined not eligible for the National Register. removed from the National Register. other, (explain:) | Date of Action |

| Jefferson | Davis | County | Courthouse |
|------------------|-------|--------|------------|
| Name of Property | | | |

<u>Jefferson Davis Coun</u>ty, Mississippi County and State

| 5. Classification | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|
| Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply) (Check only one box) | Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.) | | | |
| □ private □ building(s) □ public-local □ district □ public-State □ site □ public-Federal □ structure □ object | Contributing Noncontributing buildings sites structures | | | |
| | objects 1 Total | | | |
| Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.) | Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register | | | |
| N/A | 0 | | | |
| 6. Function or Use | | | | |
| Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions) | Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions) | | | |
| Government/courthouse | Government/courthouse | | | |
| 7. Description | | | | |
| Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions) | Materials (Enter categories from instructions) | | | |
| Classical Revival | foundation <u>brick</u> walls <u>brick</u> | | | |
| | roofasphalt shingles | | | |
| | other stone (columns and trim) | | | |

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Record #

County and State 8. Statement of Significance **Applicable National Register Criteria** Areas of Significance (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property (Enter categories from instructions) for National Register listing.) Architecture ☐ 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 Period of Significance distinguishable entity whose components lack 1907 individual distinction. □ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. Criteria Considerations Significant Dates (Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.) 1907 Property is: ☐ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes. Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) ☐ **B** removed from its original location. N/A ☐ **C** a birthplace or grave. **Cultural Affiliation** □ D a cemetery. N/A☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure. ☐ **F** a commemorative property. Architect/Builder ☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years. Architect: Hull, W.S. (of Jackson, MS) Builder: McGee, W.J. Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.) 9. Major Bibliographical References **Bibliography** (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.) Previous documentation on file (NPS): Primary location of additional data: preliminary determination of individual listing (36 State Historic Preservation Office CFR 67) has been requested ☐ Other State agency previously listed in the National Register ☐ Federal agency □ Local government previously determined eligible by the National Register ☐ University ☐ Other designated a National Historic Landmark ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey Name of repository: recorded by Historic American Engineering

| 10. Geographical Data | |
|---|--|
| Acreage of Property less than one acre | |
| UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.) | |
| 1 16 2 2 8 14 0 3 4 9 9 5 4 0 Zone Easting Northing 2 | 3 Zone Easting Northing 4 See continuation sheet |
| Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.) | |
| Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.) | |
| 11. Form Prepared By | |
| name/title <u>Todd Sanders, Architectural Hist</u> Mississippi Department of Archiv organization <u>and History</u> | es |
| street & number <u>P.O. Box 571</u> | telephone (601) 359-6940 |
| city or town <u>Jackson</u> s | tate MS zip code 39205 |
| Additional Documentation | |
| Submit the following items with the completed form: | |
| Continuation Sheets | |
| Maps | |
| A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the proper | ty's location. |
| A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having lar | ge acreage or numerous resources. |
| Photographs | |
| Representative black and white photographs of the proper | ty. |
| Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items) | |
| Property Owner | |
| (Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.) | |
| name <u>Jefferson Davis County Board of Super</u> | visors |
| street & number P.O. Box 1137 | telephone (601) 792-4204 |
| city or town <u>Prentiss</u> s | ate MS zip code 39474 |
| | |

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

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

NPS Form 10-900-a (8-86)

United States Department of the InteriorNational Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Occupying a location at the northeastern end of the downtown commercial district at the corner of Third Street and Columbia Avenue and facing southeast, the Jefferson Davis County Courthouse is a twoand-a-half-story, symmetrical Classical Revival building built of orange-colored brick with stone trim. The plan consists of an essentially rectangular front and a semicircular center with a smaller rectangular rear projection. The front facade has a Corinthian tetrastyle portico on the upper level carried by a three bay arcade at the lower level. A fine modillioned and denticulated cornice encircles the building. The roof is hipped but has a gable over the portico and gabled wall dormers on the sides and rear above the side and rear entrances. The side entrances are framed by slightly projecting arcaded and pedimented porticoes. immediately flanking the portico terminate in flat-topped square towers. To each side of these towers is a slightly recessed two-bay end block.

Within the loggia is the main entrance which consists of a doubleleaf, half-glass, paneled wood door flanked by sidelights consisting of a glass pane with panels below which echo the style of the doors. The sidelights are separated from the doors by brick piers. Flanking the entrance are two one-over-one, double-hung windows. The windows for the remainder of the first floor are one-over-one, double-hung windows while those on the second floor of the facade and side elevations have been altered from their original configuration. top sash of these windows has been replaced with a fixed white panel and the lower sash replaced with plate glass. From a distance, however, they still read as one-over-one, double-hung windows. windows on the rear maintain their original configuration. these windows have stone lintels. On the second story, the portico shelters two tall, thin, round-arched, one-over-one, double-hung windows in the outer bays which flank a rather curious arrangement of a square plate glass window surmounted by two round-arched, one-overone, double-hung windows. The columns of the portico are linked by a simple cast iron balustrade. A simple round window lights the pediment.

The side elevations of the front, rectangular part of the plan are identical and consist of five bays. The center bay of the first floor contains a door flanked by a slightly projecting arcaded and pedimented portico. A wall dormer composed of three round-arched single-pane fixed windows is located in the center of the roof of

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Jefferson Davis County Courthouse Jefferson Davis County, Mississippi

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each side elevation. The modillion cornice serves as the sill for the dormer windows. The semi-circular part of the plan contains the courtroom on the second floor. The original courtroom windows have been covered but still read as one-over-one, double-hung windows.

A smaller rectangular projection forms the rear of the building. Several early twentieth century additions have been constructed at first floor level that obscure the original configuration of this elevation. The second floor and roof have survived unchanged, however. The second floor rear facade contains five bays with a double window in the center bay. The roof has a central wall dormer consisting of two round-arched, fixed single-pane windows flanked by two square flat-topped towers.

Internally, the first story plan consists of a broad central corridor intersected by a slightly narrower cross hall. Offices fill the remainder of the first floor. The front door opens under the landing of the double staircase which leads to the upper floors. The stair is original and consists of paneled newel posts and turned balusters. The corridors have their original beaded-board wainscoting. Most of the offices have their original doors and transoms surrounded by original door casings. The corridor ceiling has been replaced with dropped acoustical tile but the original pressed metal ceiling remains over the staircase. Some of the offices retain their original metal ceilings as well.

The courtroom, located on the second floor in the semi-circular part of the plan, is the main interior space of the building. courtroom is entered from the stair hall through original half-glass, double-leaf, wood paneled doors. The courtroom is roughly fan-shaped and is two-stories high. The room has been altered by the addition of plywood paneling and a dropped acoustical tile ceiling. windows have been covered and the balcony removed. The original judge's bench remains and is located on a raised dais which is slightly recessed into the rear wall of the courtroom. This dais is framed by original Corinthian pilasters and a pediment. courtroom also retains its original pews and railing. The second floor of the rear rectangular part of the plan contains the judge's chambers and the law library. The front part of the second floor is arranged as offices. The third floor contains offices and is arranged similarly.

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Jefferson Davis County Courthouse Jefferson Davis County, Mississippi

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Overall, the Jefferson Davis County Courthouse retains a relatively high degree of architectural integrity and is an excellent example of the Classical Revival courthouses built in Mississippi in the first decade of the twentieth century.

Also located on the property is a two-story jail constructed about 1985. This structure is connected to the courthouse at its southwest corner and is set back further from the street than the courthouse. The detailing of the jail is reminiscent of that of the courthouse and helps it blend with the original building. Due to this thoughtful siting and detailing, the jail does not detract from the courthouse.

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Jefferson Davis County Courthouse Jefferson Davis County, Mississippi

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The Jefferson Davis County Courthouse, built in 1907, is a locally important work of early twentieth century Classical Revival architecture, and is a well-executed and well-maintained example of the Classical Revival county courthouses built in Mississippi between about 1901 and 1920. It is the only notable example of Classical Revival architecture in the town of Prentiss and is the principal architectural landmark of Jefferson Davis County.

The Classical Revival style, in several variations, was by far the dominant architectural fashion for public buildings in Mississippi during the first two decades of the twentieth century. Although some important public buildings were built in the Victorian Romanesque style as late as 1902, by the time the New State Capitol was built in 1903, the preference for classical public buildings had swept the state. Of 35 county courthouses built between 1903 and 1920, 30 were of Classical Revival design, with the remainder displaying a loosely classical eclecticism. About 20 Classical Revival courthouses of this period still stand and retain a relatively high degree of integrity, including the Jefferson Davis County Courthouse. 1920 and 1930, Mississippi county courthouse design became much more eclectic, but tended to retain a classical vocabulary. By the 1930s, however, the designers of the state's major civic buildings had largely turned away from the Classical Revival and embraced the Art Deco style.

The Jefferson Davis County Courthouse is a excellent example of the Classical Revival civic architecture of Mississippi during the first decade of the twentieth century and retains a relatively high degree of architectural integrity.

The building was designed by W.S. Hull of Jackson, Mississippi, who designed at least ten other courthouses in Mississippi, Louisiana and Alabama. His earlier courthouses, such as the Tallahatchie County Courthouse (1902) at Sumner, Mississippi, and the old Bolivar County Courthouse (built 1903 and demolished 1924) at Cleveland, Mississippi, were designed in the Richardsonian Romanesque style, but those built after 1903 had Classical Revival designs. A characteristic feature of his Classical courthouses was an arcaded entrance loggia surmounted by a colonnaded portico. Other surviving Classical Revival courthouses by Hull include:

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Jefferson Davis County Courthouse Jefferson Davis County, Mississippi

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Sharkey County Courthouse (1902), Rolling Fork, Mississippi (Old) Hinds County Courthouse (1902, demolished 1930), Jackson, Mississippi

Perry County Courthouse (1904), New Augusta, Mississippi Old Jefferson Parish Courthouse (1905-06), Gretna, Louisiana Choctaw County Courthouse (1906), Butler, Alabama Covington County Courthouse (1907, NR 1991), Collins, Mississippi

Of these buildings, the Perry County and Sharkey County, Mississippi courthouses are very similar to the Jefferson Davis County Courthouse.

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Jefferson Davis County Courthouse Jefferson Davis County, Mississippi

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9 - BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Historic Resources Inventory Files. Historic Preservation Division, Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Jackson.

Site visit, February 8, 1994, by Todd Sanders, Architectural Historian, Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Jackson.

10 - GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

Lots 7-10, block 12, Prentiss.

Boundary Justification

The nominated property includes the entire parcel historically associated with the courthouse.

Jefferson Davis County Courthouse

Prentiss, Jefferson Davis County, Mississippi

