

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. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name Downtown Starkville Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number The Downtown Starkville Historic District contains the commercial core of Starkville and is roughly bounded by Jefferson Street on the north, the railroad right of way on the south, North Montgomery Street on the east and Yeates Street on the west. ☐ not for publication

city or town Starkville ☐ vicinity

state Mississippi code MS county Oktibbeha code 105 zip code 39759

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

Signature of certifying official

Date

Title

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting official

Date

Title

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

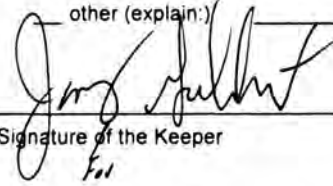
☒ entered in the National Register

☐ determined eligible for the National Register

☐ determined not eligible for the National Register

☐ removed from the National Register

other (explain):


Signature of the Keeper

7/25/2012
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | private |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | public - Local |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | public - State |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | public - Federal |

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | building(s) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | district |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | site |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | structure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | object |

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
101	35	buildings
		district
		site
1		structure
		object
102	35	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

1

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Commerce/Trade: business

Commerce/Trade: financial institution

Commerce/Trade: professional

Commerce/Trade: specialty store

Commerce/Trade: restaurant

Domestic: single dwelling

Domestic: multiple dwelling

Domestic: hotel

Government: city hall

Government: correctional facility

Government: courthouse

Government: Post Office

Religion: religious facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Commerce/Trade: business

Commerce/Trade: financial institution

Commerce/Trade: professional

Commerce/Trade: specialty store

Commerce/Trade: restaurant

Domestic: single dwelling

Domestic: multiple dwelling

Domestic: hotel

Government: city hall

Government: correctional facility

Government: courthouse

Education: library

Religion: religious facility

Recreation and Culture: theater

Transportation: rail related

Healthcare: hospital

7. Description**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian: Gothic

Late 19th & 20th Century Revivals: Colonial RevivalLate 19th & 20th Century Revivals: Classical RevivalLate 19th & 20th Century Revivals: Beaux ArtsLate 19th & 20th Century Revivals: Tudor RevivalLate 19th & Early 20th Century American

Movements: Bungalow/Craftsman

Modern Movement

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: brick, concrete

walls: brick, stucco, metal, concrete, wood,

synthetics, glass

roof: asphalt, asbestos, metal, synthetics

other: cloth/canvas

Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

The Downtown Starkville Historic District is composed of 139 buildings and 1 structure located in Starkville, Mississippi. Starkville is the county seat for Oktibbeha County, which is in the northeastern portion of the state. The district encompasses the historic commercial area of Starkville laid out when it was selected as the county seat in 1835. With the selection of Starkville as the county seat, a small settlement grew into a small city in response to serving as a center for the county for government, agriculture, industry and then home to Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College which grew into Mississippi State University. The development of the railroad in the 1870s and 1880s through Starkville helped with the export of agricultural goods which brought the wealth to help build the structures in the downtown commercial area of Starkville. The majority of the commercial structures remaining to this day were constructed in the late 1880s to the early 1900s. The building stock includes a mix of one to three-story masonry structures, most with simple vernacular facades. The district includes commercial, governmental, religious, public, and residential structures from 1874, when the earliest remaining structures in the district were built, to 1962. Architectural styles found in the district include: Gothic Revival, Tudor Revival, Colonial Revival, Neoclassical Revival, Beaux Arts, Bungalow/Craftsman, Art Moderne, Modern, Minimal Traditional, New Formalism, and Brutalist. There is one resource in the district previously listed individually on the National Register of Historic Places.

Narrative Description

The Downtown Starkville Historic District contains the commercial core of Starkville along East and West Main Street, roughly from Montgomery Street on the east end to Yeates Street on the west end. The district covers the north and south sides of Main Street along with several streets that intersect with Main Street including: North Douglas Conner Street and North Lafayette Street, both north to Jefferson Street; South Lafayette Street to just north of the railroad right-of-way; and South Jackson Street to just south of the railroad right-of-way. Also included are East and West Lampkin Street, which runs parallel to Main Street, from South Jackson Street on the east to Felix Long Street on the west. Felix Long Street is included in the district and is a one block long dead-end street. Meigs Street is also one block long between West Main Street and West Lampkin Street.

Starkville is located in roughly the center of Oktibbeha County in northeast Mississippi where the topography is made up of rolling hills. The character of the district, which includes the railroad line completed in 1874 along with commercial, governmental, religious, public, and a few residential structures dating from circa 1885 to 1962, is that of a small city that developed over time in response to Starkville being the county seat along with the railroad, agriculture and industry which helped sustain the community. The development and expansion of Mississippi State University (formerly Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College) also has helped Starkville grow, making it the largest city in the county. The Downtown Starkville Historic District contains the original commercial section of Starkville that developed around Main Street, with the majority of the buildings dating from the late 1880s to the early 1900s. The majority of those buildings have remained relatively intact to this day.

The major street running through downtown Starkville is Main Street, which runs in an east-west direction, and is the primary commercial area of the historic commercial core. Other streets in the district that run in an east-west direction are Lampkin Street, Hogan Street, and Jefferson Street. Streets running in a north-south direction in the district include Lafayette Street, Jackson Street, Montgomery Street, Washington Street, Felix Long Street, Douglas Conner Street and Meigs Street. The majority of the streets in the district are designated with a direction of East and West, or North and South. The intersection of Main Street and Washington Street is where the street designations change, with addresses starting at 100 at the intersection and increasing in order from there north, south, east and west.

Main Street is the major commercial thoroughfare through the downtown core and sits on a ridge with a downward slope of the land to the north and to the south; although in the southerly direction the slope is not as severe. Main Street is also the widest street in the downtown core at 100 feet with two way traffic and angle parking on both sides of the street. The width of the street adds to the prominence of Main Street in downtown Starkville. Main Street is designated as East or West with the division of the direction indicator at the intersection with Washington Street. The Oktibbeha County Courthouse (#71, Photo 12) is located at that intersection, so it was a logical place for separating east from west and north from south. The blocks along Main Street with the densest development are the 100 and 200 blocks of East Main Street with a mix of one and two-story masonry buildings with parapets that hide flat or rear sloping roofs. There is one, three-story building in the 200 block of East Main Street, the Hotel Chester at 223 East Main Street (#105). The 100 block of West Main Street has a small number of commercial buildings on the south side, also one and two-story. The 300 block of East Main Street also has commercial buildings; however, they are spread out and most are individual buildings that do not share partition walls like the structures on the other blocks of Main Street.

North and South Lafayette Streets also have commercial buildings with a denser pattern of development, especially along South Lafayette Street with a mix of one and two-story buildings which share partition walls. There is some commercial development along East and West Lampkin Street, mostly with small commercial buildings and houses that have been converted into office space. South Jackson Street has some commercial development, mostly in buildings that were associated with the railroad as it crosses South Jackson Street in the 200 block.

North of the district along Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Street, or Highway 182, there is more commercial development which was built later than the development along Main Street. North of Highway 182, and south, east, and west of the commercial core, the area transitions into residential development. The campus of Mississippi State University is located a few miles east of the commercial core.

The downtown commercial core of Starkville is arranged in a grid pattern with streets that run east to west and north to south. The four center blocks of downtown Starkville are square between Washington and Jackson Streets, and Lampkin and Jefferson Streets. From there the blocks grow to larger rectangular shapes as they spread out from the four square center blocks. Many of the blocks have alleyways that bisect the blocks. Lot sizes are pretty typical of commercial areas with long narrow lots. For the most part, the lots in the four center blocks have a regular width, with a few lots that have been combined to form larger lots. One exception is the lot for the courthouse which is more prominent than the others as it is wider and a full block deep. The courthouse also sits further back on the lot than the surrounding commercial structures, which all sit right at the sidewalk.

Further out from the center four square blocks, the lots become more irregular in width and depth. The 300 block of East Main Street has some very large lots for two banks and the Presbyterian Church, along with smaller, but still large, lots for free standing commercial development, the old post office, a few residential structures and the library. The buildings in that block tend to have pretty regular setbacks, except for the Presbyterian Church which sits much further back on its lot. The 200 block of South Lafayette Street has relatively similar width lots on the east side for freestanding commercial buildings and residential structures. On the west side of the street is a large lot for the Baptist Church complex which faces East Lampkin Street and an accompanying parking lot for the church. The lots along East Lampkin Street are irregular in width with some larger lots for City Hall and the First Baptist Church complex in the 100 block. The 100 block of West Lampkin Street has some wider lots for commercial and residential development with a large lot for the Methodist Church complex at the western end of the district. At the end of Felix Long Street is a large block that contains several buildings on one lot

which used to be a part of a hospital and medical complex. Those buildings now serve as offices and court space for the county. The southern end of South Jackson Street in the district has larger lots for warehouses and buildings that were associated with the railroad. The railroad tracks cross South Jackson Street in the 200 block with the former passenger depot located on the east side of South Jackson Street and the freight depot on the west side.

Starkville has several transportation routes that run through the city including three highways and a railroad line. U.S. Highway 82 used to run just north of the district along Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Street, which is two streets north of Main Street, and when the new highway was built further north, the old U.S. Highway 82 became State Highway 182. West of the district is State Highway 25 which intersects with Highway 82. Highway 82 runs in a roughly east to west direction connecting Starkville to Columbus going east and smaller communities on the west including Mathiston and Eupora. Highway 25 runs roughly southwest to northeast connecting Starkville to Louisville on the southwest and then to the state capital of Jackson. Running roughly parallel to Highway 82, and south of the commercial core, is state Highway 12 which also intersects with Highway 25 and Highway 82. The Illinois Central Railroad line runs through Starkville south of the commercial core in a southwest to northeast direction with a small section of the line intersecting the district at the southern end.

Commercial

Most of the commercial buildings in the Downtown Starkville Historic District are simple and vernacular in nature constructed from the late 1800s into the early 1900s. However, there are several buildings with notable architectural features and styles spread throughout the district. Brick is the most prevalent building material in the district. Over the years some of the brick structures have been painted. There is also some use of cast iron detailing on buildings for storefront columns, grates for vents, and window hoods. Several commercial buildings have stucco surfaces over original masonry walls. Most of the original storefronts have been altered; however, within the period of significance. The smaller singular openings were modified to accommodate large plate glass windows in metal or wood frames with some having recessed entries added, typical of the 1920s and 1930s. Some of the later commercial buildings constructed in the district retain their original configuration. Canopies on many of the buildings have been replaced over the years, some with pent canvas awnings or shed roofs. Less than ten percent of the buildings in the district were constructed before 1900, and just over forty percent were constructed between 1900 and 1929.

There are a few buildings that were constructed sometime before 1885 which appear on the first Sanborn Map for the city in 1885 which still survive. They are the earliest buildings in the Downtown Starkville Historic District. One of these buildings is located at 110 Court Square (#3). It is a one-story brick building with decorative brick detailing and a projecting parapet. It retains its original façade openings with the replacement of the original windows and door. The other two buildings constructed around 1885 are located at 100 (#67) and 102 (#69) East Main Street; however, both have been significantly altered.

There are several commercial buildings which were constructed in the district before the turn of the nineteenth century which have survived, all on East Main Street and east of the courthouse within two blocks. The courthouse has always been in the same location at the intersection of East Main Street and Washington Street. Buildings constructed around 1890 include 115 (#76), 117 (#78), 119 (#79), and 127 (#84) East Main Street. All are one-story brick structures with parapets hiding the roofs. The storefronts have been altered over time, but within the period of significance. Around 1894 there were three buildings constructed at 104 (#70), 106 (#71), and 108 (#72) East Main Street which share partition walls and are similar in size and detailing. All are two-story brick buildings with roofs behind a parapet. The second floor of all three buildings have the same 2/2 wood double hung sash windows. The buildings at 104 and 106 both have the same broken pediment window hoods. All of the original storefronts have been altered, but within the period of significance.

The turn of the century brought the construction of several buildings which still remain on the south side of East Main Street in the 100 and 200 blocks. They are a mix of one and two-story brick buildings. There are two significant brick buildings at 212 (#94, Photo 18) and 214 (#96) East Main Street which are twin buildings that both retain original storefronts. Each has three segmental arch openings and windows in wood frames with transoms above. The building at 212 has its original double-leaf wood door, but 214 has a new door. They both have decorative brick work in the parapet. The two-story building constructed at 218 East Main Street (#99) around 1900 has retained a good deal of integrity as well with decorative brickwork in the parapet, 4/4 wood double hung sash windows on the second floor and a storefront with an angled recessed entry which was probably modified in the 1920s. The plate glass storefront is framed in wood and has double-leaf entry door with wood doors that have single lights.

A group of one-story buildings was constructed on South Lafayette Street around 1915 with similar size and detailing. They are 111 (#37), 113 (#39), and 115A (#42). All have decorative brickwork at the tops of the parapets, large recessed brick panels in the parapets with cast iron vents, and simple store fronts with plate glass in wood frames with panels below.

Around 1920, several buildings were constructed in the 200 block of East Main Street on both the north and south sides. Unfortunately several of these buildings have been altered to the point that they no longer retain historic integrity. However, two of the most architecturally significant commercial buildings constructed in the district were built in the 200 block as banks in the Beaux Arts style with engaged columns, pilasters, entablatures, cornices, and adornments like panels with swag bas-relief. One is located at 200 East Main Street (#85) and the other at 203 East Main Street (#88). The building at 200 East Main Street was the People's Savings Bank constructed in 1921, and the one at 203 East Main Street was the Security State Bank constructed around 1920. Both buildings are inscribed with the names of the original banks in the entablatures supported by two-story engaged columns. Both have been converted into office space when new larger banks were built. Another very significant commercial building is located in the 200 block of East Main Street at 223 (#102). The three-story brick Hotel Chester building was constructed in the Spanish Colonial Revival Style in 1926. It is the tallest of the historic commercial buildings in Starkville and features a clay tile parapet; symmetrical façade; applied cast stone detailing, including a medallion; original windows and storefront. The Hotel Chester was individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1985.

Several one-story, brick buildings were constructed in the 100 block of North Lafayette Street around 1930. They are very simple vernacular brick commercial buildings with little detail to the façades. In 1931 a two-story brick building was constructed at 101 West Main Street (#123, Photo 24). It was originally built as a theater and lodge hall. It retains good integrity with decorative brick work, pilasters, and original windows on the second floor. The portion of the front façade that was used for the recessed entrance to the theater has been enclosed to accommodate additional commercial space after the theatre closed.

There were several buildings constructed around 1940 throughout the district which retain good integrity. In particular, the one-story brick buildings located on South Jackson Street at 214 (#16) and 229 (#19) retain a good deal of integrity. They both have brick facades with large plate glass windows. The entry doors on both have been modified. The one at 214 has a stepped parapet and the one at 229 has a flat parapet and a set of pilasters with cast stone caps across the front.

The 1950s saw the construction of only a few commercial buildings in the district as there was very little space for new construction in the commercial blocks of downtown Starkville at the time. Two buildings built around 1950 retain a high degree of integrity. One is the building at 303 Hogan Street (#11) constructed as a laboratory space. It sits on a ridge above the railroad tracks to the north. The building has a hip roof and simple façade with its original doors and windows. The other building with high integrity is located at 110-112 North Lafayette Street. It is a very simple one-story, brick double commercial building with a storefront of plate glass windows and doors, with a cantilevered canopy above.

Into the 1960s and beyond the commercial development in the district took place mostly in the 300 block of East Main Street. Several free standing commercial structures were constructed in the block. However, there were a couple of structures built on South Lafayette Street at 207 (#45) and 209 (#46) around 1960 which both retain good integrity and fall within the period of significance. They are both simple one-story masonry structures with little detailing. Two excellent examples of the Modern style of buildings are found in the 300 block of East Main Street at 308 (#110) and 314 (113). The one at 308 was built as a Western Auto store around 1965 and features a front facing gable with a wide overhanging eave, colored metal panels, and a storefront with large plate glass windows. The building at 314 was constructed as an office for Bell South around 1960 and features a flat roof, small slit windows with panels below and above, along with a cantilevered entry roof. There were two stylistically important structures constructed in the 1970s outside of the period of significance; however, they still should be noted as they are excellent examples of their construction styles. Both were built as bank buildings in the 300 block of East Main Street and remain so to this day. The bank located at 301 East Main Street (#104) was constructed in the New Formalism style in 1972 with three-story concrete columns supporting an overhanging roof shielding a three story wall of glass behind the columns which gives the bank a very transparent feel. The other bank located across the street at 300 East Main Street (#105) was built in the Brutalist style in 1977, featuring a large imposing façade of concrete panels with little punctuation for openings. The few openings that the bank building does have are set deep into the façade.

There are two historic service stations that are located in the district, both constructed in the Craftsman style. One is located at 304 East Lampkin Street (#58, Photo 8) and was constructed around 1920. It is covered in stucco with large columns supporting a hip roof with exposed rafter tips. The building is currently vacant. The other historic service station is located at 111 West Main Street (#127). It was constructed around 1930 and has craftsman style brick columns holding up a flat roof structure with a parapet. The building has been converted into office space.

Governmental/Public

There are several governmental buildings located in the district. One of the most prominent buildings in the district is the Oktibbeha County Courthouse located at 101 East Main Street (#68, Photo 12). The two-story brick Neoclassical structure was completed in 1964. Directly behind the courthouse is the old Oktibbeha County Jail (#21) which faces Jefferson Street. It is one-story brick and was constructed at the same time as the courthouse although it has a much more modern style. A new jail was recently completed across the street so the old jail has been converted into office space for the County Sheriff. The two-story Starkville City Hall is located at 101 East Lampkin Street (#54, Photo 7) and was constructed in the Art Moderne style around 1930 to serve as an armory and city hall. It has a stucco façade and a barrel vault roof behind the central two-story section of the façade. The Starkville Public Library is located at 326 East Main Street (#122) and was built in 1967 with a later addition. A former U.S. Post Office constructed in the Colonial Revival style in 1935 is located at 302 East Main Street (#106, Photo 21). The brick structure on a raised basement was converted into a retail space when the Post Office moved.

Residential

There are several residential structures located in the Downtown Starkville Historic District at the eastern, western, and southern ends where the district transitions from commercial to residential with residential development outside of the district boundaries. Some of the structures built as houses have been converted into office space. The houses in the district are a mix of styles including: Bungalow/Craftsman, Minimal Traditional, and those in a more vernacular style.

There are a few examples of the early twentieth-century Bungalow/Craftsman style found in the district. Two excellent examples of Bungalow/Craftsman style residential structures sided in brick are located at 319 (#117, Photo 23) and 321 (#119, Photo 23) East Main Street. Both were constructed around 1930 and are now used as office space. They both exhibit typical Bungalow/Craftsman features such as a full-width entry porch supported by brick columns and windows with multi-pane upper sash and single pane lower sash. The house at 319 has an integral porte-cochere supported by brick columns which match those used for the porch. There is a wood frame example of a Bungalow/Craftsman house at 104 West Lampkin Street (#62) built around 1920 with a double front facing gable roof with the lower gable a projecting entry porch supported by wood box columns. The house has also been converted into an office.

There are several examples of houses built in the mid-twentieth century style known as Minimal Traditional. Just before World War II a new style called Minimal Traditional emerged combining elements of earlier styles and favored smaller type cottages embellished with Colonial Revival details. They used simple side gable, cross gable or hip roofs. Also incorporated were multi-paned windows with applied shutters. There is a collection of Minimal Traditional houses located in the 200 block of South Lafayette Street. The houses at 227 (#49), 229 (#50), and 231 (#51) are all Minimal Traditional in style and have similar floor plans with similar Minimal Traditional detailing such as undercut entry porches, side facing gable roofs, and multi-pane windows. They were constructed around 1945 on the site of the former Oktibbeha County Cotton Warehouse. They remain residential in use.

Also on South Lafayette Street are two, two-story houses that are more vernacular in nature, but exhibit detailing characteristic of their period of construction. The one at 220 South Lafayette Street (#48a) constructed around 1940, has a cross-gable roof, projecting one-story entry porch supported by decorative metal posts which were popular at the time, asbestos shingle siding, and multi-pane windows. The other two-story house at 233 South Lafayette Street (#52) was constructed around 1945 and is very simple in design with a side facing gable roof, horizontal wood lap siding, multi-pane windows, and a small cantilevered projecting entry porch supported by knee braces.

The 100 block of West Lampkin Street also has several vernacular houses of note. There is a house at 101 West Lampkin (#59) constructed around 1910 on a small hill that still remains residential in use. It has a side facing gable roof with a full-width undercut entry porch supported by box columns, multi-pane windows, and a wood entry door with sidelights and a transom. The house at 102 West Lampkin Street (#61) was constructed around 1940 and uses a brick veneer with a projecting entry porch supported by a brick arch, a bay window, and windows that are steel casements. It has been converted into an office space.

There are two apartment buildings located in the district. One is located at 109 West Lampkin Street (#63). Originally the one-and-a-half story buildings were a large house and clinic, both constructed around 1940. They both have been subdivided and connected together with covered breezeways to form an apartment complex. The other apartment building is located at 112 Court Square (#4) and was constructed in 1905. The two-story building is sided in stucco with a flat roof behind a parapet and has multi-pane windows in segmental arched openings with cast stone sills.

Religious

Several religious complexes and structures are located in the district. The First Baptist Church at 106 East Lampkin Street (#55a and #55b, Photo 6) is a complex of brick buildings including the historic church built in 1889 (#55a) in the Gothic Revival style, and the new sanctuary (#55b) built in 1962 in the Colonial Revival style with an educational complex attached to the rear. The First Methodist Church complex at 200 West Lampkin Street (#65a and #65b) has a historic brick church building (#65a) constructed in 1925 in the Neoclassical style with an educational complex attached to the back, and a new brick church building (#65b) constructed around 1980 to the west side of the original church. The First Presbyterian Church at 307 East Main Street (#108, Photo 22) has a historic brick church building constructed in 1924 in the Neoclassical style with an educational complex attached to the rear. The Church of the Resurrection (Episcopal) at 105 North Montgomery Street (#129, Photo 25) has a historic brick church building built around 1913 in the Gothic Revival style with an educational complex attached to the rear. The Starkville Korean Church is located in a converted commercial space at 115 South Lafayette Street (#41).

Educational

There are no educational buildings located in the district boundary.

Medical

There is a complex of former medical related buildings in the district located on Felix Long Street. Those buildings were built around the former Oktibbeha County Hospital at 106 Felix Long Street (#10, Photo 1), which now houses Extension Service offices for Mississippi State University. The hospital was constructed around 1950 in an inverted T shape with a modern design featuring a flat roof, steel casement windows, and a U-shaped porte-cochere supported by cast stone blocks. Two of the three other buildings at 100 (#7) and 104 (#8) have been converted to county court buildings, and the third one at 105 Felix Long Street (#9) remains health related, serving as a doctor's office.

Railroad

Several buildings associated with the railroad remain in the district along with the two railroad lines. One line was completed for the Mobile & Ohio Railroad in 1874 and the other was completed for the Illinois Central Railroad in 1883. Both a historic passenger depot and a historic freight depot survive along the railroad tracks (# 134) which cross South Jackson Street. The former Illinois Central Railroad passenger depot is located at 223 South Jackson Street (#18, Photo 2) and was constructed in the Craftsman style around 1915. Across the street from the passenger depot is the freight depot at 300 South Jackson Street (#20), also constructed around 1915. Both depots are south of the railroad tracks. North of the railroad tracks across from the passenger depot is a wood frame warehouse building at 221 South Jackson Street (#17) that was most likely constructed around 1940 for use in conjunction with the railroad.

African American Resources

There are two buildings in the district associated with a prominent African American businessman. Both of these buildings are located on East Main Street at 212 (#94) and 214 (#96). Robert Wier an African American businessman opened a barbershop for white patrons in 1911 at 212 East Main Street renting the building from his previous white employer who retired. In 1920 Wier and his business partner Charley Alexander purchased the building at 214 East Main Street (#96) and moved the barbershop. It operated there until 1966 when Wier retired and later sold the building.

Non-Contributing Elements

The vast majority of the non-contributing elements in the district were either constructed after the period of significance or built during the period of significance and have been heavily altered and no longer retain their historic integrity.

Buildings constructed within the period of significance and listed as non-contributing have received significant alterations to their storefronts or façades with the replacement of doors, windows, and façade materials, erasing the historic integrity of the buildings. Some of the historic buildings that have been altered to the extent that they are now non-contributing include: 107 South Lafayette Street (#34), 109 South Lafayette Street (#36), 100 East Main Street (#67), 102 East Main Street

(#69), 110 East Main Street (#74), 120 East Main Street (#80), 204 East Main Street (#89), 207-209 East Main Street (#91), 220 East Main Street (#100), 222 East Main Street (#101), and 224 East Main Street (#103).

There are also buildings that have been constructed after the period of significance filling vacant lots or replacing earlier buildings. Most of the buildings constructed after the period of significance are located in the 300 block of East Main Street and include: 300 East Main Street (#104), 301 East Main Street (#105), 306 East Main Street (#107), 307B East Main Street (#109), 309 East Main Street (#111), 310 East Main Street (#112), 316 East Main Street (#115), 318 (#116), 320 East Main Street (#118), 322 East Main Street (#121), and the Starkville Public Library located at 326 East Main Street (#122). Buildings constructed after the period of significance not on East Main Street include: 114 Court Square (#5), 210 South Jackson Street (#15), 235 A&B South Lafayette Street (#53), 202 East Lampkin Street (#56), the new sanctuary for the United Methodist Church at 200 West Lampkin Street (#65b), and 106 South Washington Street (#132).

Inventory of Resources

C = Contributing element
NC = Non-contributing element
PL = Previously Listed

The inventory is arranged numerically by street name in ascending numerical order by street address. Buildings are classified as "contributing" C or "non-contributing" NC to the historic character of the district. For those buildings previously listed on the National Register they have a PL designation.

Court Square

1. (C) 106 Court Square c. 1885

One-story, painted brick commercial building with a flat roof behind a projecting parapet with a cornice and dentil molding below. The façade is three bays (W-Paired, D, W-Paired). The windows are 9/6 metal single hung sash with a panel above the windows and below a segmental arch opening with soldier course brick lintel. The windows rest on angled brick sills. The entry door is wood with six recessed panels and is in an opening that is larger than the door so paneling surrounds the door below the two-light transom which has an arched panel above it and below the segmental arched opening with soldier course brick. Above the entry door is a recessed sign board.

2. (C) 108 Court Square c. 1915

One-story, brick commercial building with a flat roof behind a parapet with a tiled cap. The storefront is three bays (W-Paired, D, W-Tripled) with individual pent canvas awnings over the doors and windows. The windows are 2/2 metal single hung sash horizontally divided. The entry door is metal clad wood with eighteen raised panels.

3. (C) 110 Court Square c. 1895

One-story, stucco covered commercial building with a flat roof behind a parapet with tiled cap. There are two metal vents in the parapet. The façade is four bays (W, D, D, W) with a cantilevered flat canopy over the doors. The windows are 1/1 wood double hung sash that rest on cast stone sills. The door on the left is a metal clad wood with fifteen lights and the other door on the right is wood with a single light, both doors have transoms above.

4. (C) 112 Court Square 1905

Two-story, stucco covered apartment building with a flat roof behind a projecting parapet. The façade on the first floor is ten bays (W, W, W, W, D, W, W, W, W, D). The windows are 9/6 metal single hung sash in segmental arched openings and rest on cast stone sills. The doors are metal clad wood with six raised panels and have pent canvas awnings above. The second floor is ten bays (W, W, W, W, W, W, W, W, W, W-blind) with 9/6 metal single hung sash windows, except for the one on the far right which is a stucco panel. The windows rest on cast stone sills and are in segmental arched openings.

5. (NC) 114 Court Square c. 1990

One-story, office building with a hip roof of composition shingles on a concrete block foundation. The façade is two bays (W-Paired, D) with composition shingle siding with corner boards. The windows are 6/6 metal single hung sash and the entry door is metal clad wood with a fan light over four raised panels. Eaves are boxed and extend from the building.

Douglas Conner Street, North

6. (C) 101 Douglas Conner Street, North c. 1915

Two-story, brick commercial building with a flat roof behind a parapet that has seven recessed panels covered in stucco. There is a two-story gallery that has been added to the building with a metal panel shed roof that wraps the corner of the façade. The gallery is supported by metal poles and on the second floor there is metal railing between the poles. The façade on the first floor is seven bays (W, W, D, D, D, W, W). The second floor is also seven bays (D, W, W, D, W, W, D). The windows are 1/1 wood double hung sash with cast stone sills and lintels. The doors are metal clad wood with fifteen lights and have transoms above.

Felix Long Street

7. (C) 100 Felix Long Street c. 1950

One-story, brick office building with a side facing gable roof of composition shingles on a brick foundation. The entrance is located in a front facing gable roof projection that is sided in aluminum suggesting that it was added on or may have been an open porch that was enclosed. The façade is eight bays (W, W, W, W, D, D, W, W). The windows are all steel frame double casement windows with ten lights except for the second one from the right which is a single casement window in a steel frame with four lights. Eaves are boxed and there is a wide frieze board.

8. (C) 104 Felix Long Street c. 1950

One-story, brick former office building that has been converted into a Justice Court, with multiple hip roofs of composition shingles on a concrete foundation. An addition has been made to the left side of the original building. The façade is twelve bays (W, W, W, D, W-Paired, W-Triples, W-Paired, D, W, W, W, W). The three windows on the left are in the new addition and are 1/1 plate glass in aluminum frames, the next three windows are 2/2 metal single hung sash horizontally divided with awning windows below resting on cast stone sills. The remaining four windows on the right are 2/2 metal single hung sash horizontally divided. The doors are wood with a single light and transom above. Eaves are boxed and there is wide frieze board.

9. (C) 105 Felix Long Street c. 1960

One-story, medical clinic with a hip roof of composition shingles on a brick foundation. The façade is eleven bays (W, D, W, D, D, W-Quadrupled, W-Quadrupled, W-Quadrupled, W-Paired, D, W-Paired) with a combination of brick and vinyl siding. The windows on the left are plate glass in wood frames with sliding windows below. The remaining windows are metal frame siding windows. The main entry door is on the far left and is plate glass in an aluminum frame with a small transom above. The other two doors are wood with jalousie lights behind a metal storm door. Eaves are boxed.

10. (C) 106 Felix Long Street 1950 (old) Oktibbeha County Hospital

One-story, former hospital in an inverted T shape which has been converted to office space, with a very low sloping roof on a brick foundation with metal vents. There is a large U shaped porte-cochere in the center of the front façade supported by large cast stone block columns with floating benches between. The façade is eighteen bays (W-Paired, W, W, D, W, W-Paired, W, D, W, W, W, D, W, W-Paired, W, W, W, W). The windows are steel frame single light double casements with an awning window below resting on a cast stone sill. Those flanking the entry doors in the center projecting section of the façade are steel frame with fifteen lights with a center section that opens as an awning window. Those windows also rest on cast stone sills. The door on the left is a metal clad wood door with six raised panels and a sidelight. The other doors are the main entry doors under the porte-cochere and in recesses with cast stone panel side walls. The doors are wood with twelve lights that have a center row of small square lights flanked by rows of larger rectangular lights. There is a matching four light transom above and three-light sidelights to each side. [Photo 1]

Hogan Street

11. (C) 303 Hogan Street c. 1950

One-story, brick laboratory building with a hip roof of asphalt shingles on a concrete foundation. The façade is three bays (D, D, W-Paired). The windows are 2/2 wood double hung sash horizontally divided. The doors are wood slabs with nine upper lights and a three light transom above. There is a front facing gable dormer with a triangular louvered vent. Eaves are boxed.

Jackson Street, South

12. (NC) 102 Jackson Street, South c. 1925

One-story, stucco covered commercial building with a flat roof behind a parapet with a projecting cornice. The façade is five bays (W, W, D, W, W) with sixteen-light wood windows resting on cast stone sills and with window hoods above. The entry door is wood with six lights. Surrounding the entry door are wood Tuscan pilasters supporting a projecting entablature. The alterations to the windows, door, and application of widow hoods and entry door surround have made the building non-contributing.

13. (C) 128 Jackson Street, South c. 1910

One-story, painted brick commercial building with a flat roof behind a stepped parapet with a tiled cap. Beneath the highest parapet there is a recessed sign board. The façade is six bays (W-Paired, W-Paired, W, D, W, W-Paired). The paired window on the far left is plate glass in a metal frame, the next two windows are plate glass in wood frames, and the last two windows on the right are plate glass in metal frames. All of the windows rest on cast stone sills. The entry door is wood with twelve lights. The two windows on the ends of the façade and the door have pent canvas awnings over them.

14. (C) 206 Jackson Street, South c. 1950

One-story, painted brick commercial building with a flat roof behind a parapet with a cast stone cap. There is a pent metal awning over a portion of the storefront. The façade is four bays (W, W, W, W) and all of the windows have been boarded over. The entry door is to the side and is double-leaf with plate glass doors in aluminum frames. The right corner of the building is recessed and is supported by a metal column.

15. (NC) 210 Jackson Street, South c. 2010

One-story, family life center for the First Baptist Church with a front facing gable roof of metal panels. There is a suspended metal roof partial-width projecting entry porch supported by metal rods. The façade is seven bays (W, W, D, W, W, W, W) with vertical metal panels. The two windows on the left are four-light plate glass in aluminum frames. The two in the middle are eight-light plate glass windows in aluminum frames. The two windows on the right are six-light plate glass windows in aluminum frames. The door is a metal slab with a single light. There is slight recess that contains the door, two windows to the right of the door, and the suspended canopy.

16. (C) 214 Jackson Street, South c. 1940

One-story, brick and concrete block commercial building with a barrel vault roof behind a stepped parapet with a metal cap. There is a suspended flat roof metal canopy over the storefront supported by metal rods. The façade is three bays (W-Triplicated, D, W-Triplicated) separated by brick pilasters. The windows are plate glass in metal frames. The entry door is plate glass in an aluminum frame with a transom above. The front of the building is sided in brick and the sides are sided in painted concrete blocks. There is a front facing gable roof shed addition to the right of the building supported by metal columns.

17. (C) 221 Jackson Street, South c. 1940

One-story, wood frame warehouse building with a front facing gable roof of metal v-crimp panels on a concrete block foundation. There is a partial-width shed roof entry porch supported by knee braces over a concrete deck with concrete steps to each side. The façade only has a single large sliding metal door and is covered in horizontal metal v-crimp panels. There is an opening in the gable that has been covered over with a wood panel. Exposed rafter tips are visible.

**18. (C) 223 Jackson Street, South c. 1915 Craftsman
(old) I.C.C.R. Passenger Depot**

One-story, former brick and stucco Craftsman style railroad depot that has been converted into an office, on a concrete foundation with a hip roof of composition shingles that has a wide overhang. The façade is two bays (W-Paired, D) with brick columns at the corners of the buildings which have a projecting brick design at the top and an outward sloping base at the bottom. Walls between the columns are rough stucco over a brick water table. The windows are 4/1 wood double hung sash and the entry door is plate glass in an aluminum frame with sidelights, each with a transom above. [Photo 2]

19. (C) 229 Jackson Street, South c. 1940

One-story, brick commercial building with a flat roof behind a projecting parapet. The façade is five bays (D - Bricked Over, W-Paired, D & D, W-Paired, D - Bricked Over) separated by brick pilasters with cast stone caps. The bricked in doors have stacked brick in the former opening and have a cantilevered concrete canopy with a stucco panel above. The windows are plate glass in metal frames. The two doors are in a larger opening that has been filled with wood paneling and the two doors are metal clad wood with a single light over two raised panels. There is a soldier course brick belt course that runs across the building above the doors and windows.

**20. (C) 300 Jackson Street, South c. 1915
(old) I.C.C.R. Freight Depot**

One-story, brick former freight depot that has been converted into a restaurant, with a hip roof of asphalt shingles on a concrete foundation. The roof has a wide overhang and there is a partial-width shed roof porch supported by decorative metal posts on a wood porch deck with wood steps and a metal railing between the posts. The façade is nine bays (W, W-Paired, D, W-Paired, D, W-Paired, W, W, W). The first window on the left is plate glass in a wood frame with two three-light transoms above, the paired windows each have three fixed lights in a wood frame, the single windows to the far right are 3/1 wood double hung sash. The door on the left is plate glass in an aluminum frame and is flanked by sidelights and has two three-light transoms above. The other door is boarded over; however the two three-light transoms above remain. Eaves are boxed. There are three large circular metal vent stacks that pierce the roof.

Jefferson Street

- 21. (C) 100 Jefferson Street 1964 Thomas O. Wakeman, Associates**
(old) Oktibbeha County Jail

One-story, former brick jail with a hip and side facing gable roof of composition shingles. There is a hip roof porte-cochere in the front of the building supported by brick columns with brick lattice work between. Concrete beams are exposed under the roof of the porte-cochere. The façade is thirteen bays (Garage Door, D, W, W, W, W, W, W, D, W, W, W, W). The garage door and door next to it are in a wood lap sided addition. The garage door is a metal door with raised panels and the other door is a metal slab with a single light. The next three windows to the right of the addition are forty-light metal frame. The next window is shuttered over. The next two windows, before the main entry door, are twenty-five lights in metal frames. The remaining windows to the right of the main entry door are 2/2 metal single hung sash horizontally divided. The windows rest on cast stone sills. The entry door is in a recess. The architect for the jail was Thomas O. Wakeman, Associates and the contractor was Ralph Hewlett Construction Co.

Lafayette Street, North

- 22. (C) 100 Lafayette Street, North c. 1930**

Two-story, brick commercial building with a side sloping roof behind a stepped projecting parapet. The façade on the first floor is four bays (D-Paneled, D, D-Paneled, D). The door on the far left has been paneled over along with the third door from the left. The second door from the left is a metal clad wood door with a single light over two vertical raised panels. The door on the far right is metal clad wood door with six raised panels and is flanked by sidelights with five lights. Above the working doors are pent metal awnings. The second floor is four bays (W, W, W, W) with 6/6 metal single hung sash windows that rest on angled brick sills and have panels above and applied louvered shutters.

- 23. (C) 102 Lafayette Street, North c. 1930**

One-story, brick commercial building with a flat roof behind a projecting parapet. There is an outlined sign board in the parapet with cast stone blocks at each corner, soldier course brick forming the frame and a round stucco panel in the center. The façade is three bays (W, D, W) with windows that are plate glass in wood frames. The entry door is double-leaf with metal clad wood doors with fifteen lights each and a small transom above. Above the doors and windows is a wood panel.

- 24. (C) 106 Lafayette Street, North c. 1940**

One-story, brick commercial building with a flat roof behind a parapet with a projecting cast stone cap. There is a recessed sign board in the parapet covered in stucco. The façade is two bays (W-Paired, D). The windows are plate glass in metal frames that rest on cast stone sills. The entry door is double-leaf with wood doors that have single lights. [Photo 3]

- 25. (C) 107 Lafayette Street, North c. 1910**

Two-story, stucco covered commercial building with a flat roof behind a projecting parapet. There is a one-story gallery across the building which extends from 123 East Main Street that is supported by decorative metal posts and has a metal railing. The first floor is five bays (W, W, D, W, Garage Door). The windows are 1/1 fixed in aluminum frames. The door is plate glass in an aluminum frame. The garage door is a metal panel roll up door. The second floor is seven bays (D, W, W, W, W, D, W). The two windows on the left are covered with shutter panels. The other windows are 1/1 wood double hung sash. The door on the far left is a wood slab, and the one on the right is a metal clad wood with nine raised panels and a center light. Above the second window from the left, to the door on the right, is a pent canvas awning.

- 26. (C) 108 Lafayette Street, North c. 1940**

One-story, brick commercial building with a flat roof behind a parapet with a projecting cast stone cap. Across the storefront is a pent canvas awning. The façade is three bays (W, D, W). The windows are plate glass in metal frames that rest on cast stone sills. The entry door is double-leaf with metal clad wood doors with a fan light over four raised panels.

- 27. (C) 110-112 Lafayette Street, North c. 1950**

One-story, double storefront scratch brick commercial building with a flat roof behind a parapet with a metal cap. Across both storefronts there is a suspended flat roof metal canopy attached to the building by metal rods. Both storefronts are five bays (W, W, D, W, W). The windows are plate glass in aluminum frames and the doors are also plate glass in aluminum frames and have a transom above.

- 28. (NC) 114 Lafayette Street, North c. 1990**

One-story, front facing gable roof building with composition shingles. The façade is three bays (W, D, W) and is covered in vinyl siding. The windows are plate glass in metal frames. The entry door is in a slight recess and is metal clad wood with six raised panels. There is a pent metal awning over the entry door.

Lafayette Street, South

29. (C) 100 Lafayette Street, South c. 1920

One-story, painted brick commercial building with a flat roof behind a parapet with a projecting cap. The façade is three bays (D, W, Gate). The window is wood with eighteen lights. The entry door is wood with seven lights in a diamond pattern over two raised panels. There is a three light sidelight to the left and a two light transom above the sidelight and door. Above the storefront is horizontal wood lap siding to the parapet. There is metal gate to the right of the storefront that leads to an alley beside the building. The storefront appears to have been remodeled around 1955.

30. (C) 101 Lafayette Street, South c. 1920

One-story, brick commercial building with a flat roof behind a stucco parapet with a projecting cornice cap. The façade is three bays (D, W-Paired, W-Covered). The entry of the building is recessed and contains the door and paired window. The door is double-leaf wood with single lights and a six light transom above. The windows are wood frame with a single light and six light transoms above each window. The other window has been boarded over.

31. (C) 102 Lafayette Street, South c. 1920

One-story, stucco covered commercial building with a flat roof behind a parapet with a tiled cap. There is a single decorative circular metal vent in the parapet. A cantilevered flat metal canopy covers the storefront and is supported by metal rods tied to the parapet. The storefront is three bays (W, D, W). The windows are plate glass in metal frames and the entry door is double-leaf with doors that are plate glass in aluminum frames.

32. (C) 104 Lafayette Street, South c. 1920

Two-story, brick commercial building with a flat roof behind a parapet with a tiled cap. The storefront is three bays (W, D, W) and is covered by a pent metal awning. The windows are plate glass in wood frames with panels below and the entry door is plate glass in an aluminum frame. The second floor is two bays (W, W) with 6/6 metal single hung sash windows that rest on brick sills. The windows are replacements as the opening around the window is filled with a wood panel. There is an enclosed staircase addition to the left side of the building with an asphalt shingle roof and a wood slab door.

33. (C) 106 Lafayette Street, South c. 1910

Two-story, brick commercial building with a flat roof behind a parapet with a metal cap. The storefront is covered in stucco and has a flat metal cantilevered canopy covering it attached to the building by metal rods. The storefront is three bays (W-Tripled, D, W-Tripled) with plate glass windows in aluminum frames. Below the windows are stacked elongated brick panels. The entry door is double-leaf with doors that are plate glass in aluminum frames and have a transom above. The second floor was originally four bays; however all of the openings have been bricked in. Segmental arches over the openings with soldier course brick are still visible.

34. (NC) 107 Lafayette Street, South c. 1915

Two-story, stucco covered commercial building with flat roof behind a parapet with a projecting cornice that has a metal cap. The storefront is seven bays (W-Tripled, W, W, D, W, W, W-Tripled). There is painted brick between the windows and the entry is in an angled recess that has an engaged stucco pediment over it supported by wood Tuscan columns. The windows are plate glass in aluminum frames and the entry door is double-leaf, also plate glass in aluminum frames. The second floor is four bays (W, W, W, W) with 8/8 metal single hung sash windows with a pedimented window hood. There is a belt course that runs across the building below the windows, and pieced by the parapet over the entry, with large applied plus marks. The changes to the façade with new windows, stucco and entry have made the building non-contributing.

35. (C) 108 Lafayette Street, South c. 1905

One-story, double storefront painted brick commercial building with a flat roof behind a projecting parapet with a metal cap. There are two recessed sign boards visible in the parapet which are partially covered by a metal shed roof canopy that extends across both storefronts. The storefront on the right is four bays (D, W, W, W) and on the left is three bays (W, D, W). The windows of the right storefront are 1/1 wood double hung sash with small upper lights. The door is metal clad wood with nine lights over two projecting vertical panels. The left storefront has 2/2 wood double hung sash windows that are partially covered by vinyl siding. The door is in a larger opening that is filled with vinyl siding and is metal clad wood with nine lights over two raised panels.

36. (NC) 109 Lafayette Street, South c. 1915

Tall, two-story, painted brick commercial building with a flat roof behind a parapet with a projecting cornice with a tiled cap. There is a double dentil string course of projecting brick in the parapet with two metal vents between each projecting course. The storefront has been reworked and is recessed with brick that is not painted. It has two doors, each plate glass in aluminum frames, and the one on the right has a sidelight to the left. The second floor was originally three bays; however, the windows have been removed and the openings bricked in. The windows sills and projecting brick headers of the windows are still visible. The changes to the façade with bricking in of the windows and changing the storefront configuration have made the building non-contributing.

37. (C) 111 Lafayette Street, South c. 1915

One-story, brick commercial building with a flat roof behind a projecting parapet with a brickwork cornice. There is a large recess in the parapet with two metal vents. There is a metal panel awning over the storefront supported by metal braces from underneath. The storefront is three bays (D, W, W) and has wood paneling between the windows and doors. The windows are plate glass in wood frames and the entry door is double-leaf with wood doors that have three lights over a recessed panel. The windows and door have transoms above. The parapet detailing is the same as 113 and 115 A South Lafayette Street suggesting that they were constructed at the same time.

38. (C) 112 Lafayette Street, South c. 1910

One-story, brick commercial building with a flat roof behind a parapet with a metal cap. There are two projecting brick belt courses across the parapet. The storefront is three bays (W, D, W). The windows are plate glass in wood frames with bead board panels below. The entry is recessed and has a double-leaf door with wood doors that have single lights. Above the doors and windows are transoms.

39. (C) 113 Lafayette Street, South c. 1915

One-story, painted brick commercial building with a flat roof behind a projecting parapet with a brickwork cornice. There is a large recess in the parapet with two metal vents. There is a pent canvas awning over the storefront. The storefront is three bays (W, D, W). The windows are plate glass in wood frames with a recessed panel below. The entry door is in a recess and is double-leaf with wood doors that have two lights over a recessed panel. There are transoms above the doors and windows that have been boarded over. The parapet detailing is the same as 111 and 115 A South Lafayette Street suggesting that they were constructed at the same time. [Photo 4]

40. (NC) 114 Lafayette Street, South c. 1910

One-story, stucco covered commercial building with a hip roof of asphalt shingles behind a parapet with a metal cap. The storefront has three pilasters with recessed panels. Between the corner pilaster and the middle pilaster the storefront is three bays (W-Paired, D, W). The windows are plate glass in aluminum frames. The door is also plate glass in an aluminum frame and has a transom above. The change to the storefront with the infill between the pilasters and new windows and doors has made the building non-contributing.

41. (C) 115 Lafayette Street, South c. 1930

One-story, painted brick commercial building with a flat roof behind a parapet with a metal cap. Above the storefront there is a belt course of soldier course brick. The façade is four bays (W-Paired, D, D –Closed Up, W-Paired). The windows are plate glass in wood frames that rest on cast stone sills. The door is in a larger opening that has been filled with vinyl siding around the double-leaf door that has wood doors with nine lights over four raised panels. The other door opening has been filled with vinyl siding. Over the windows and the door are pent canvas awnings.

42. (C) 115A Lafayette Street, South c. 1915

One-story, painted brick commercial building with a flat roof behind a projecting parapet with a brickwork cornice. There is a large recess in the parapet with two metal vents. There is a pent canvas awning over the storefront. The storefront is three bays (W, D, W). The windows are plate glass in wood frames with a recessed panel below. The entry door is double-leaf with wood doors that have two lights over a recessed panel. There are transoms above the doors and windows. Between the doors and windows are cast iron fluted pilasters that rest on cast iron sill plates. The parapet detailing is the same as 111 and 113 South Lafayette Street suggesting that they were constructed at the same time.

43. (C) 201 Lafayette Street, South c. 1910

Two-story, brick commercial building with a rear sloping roof behind a projecting parapet with three recesses, each with metal vents. The storefront is covered in stucco and is recessed with a curved canvas awning over the opening. The storefront is three bays (W, D, W-Paired) with plate glass windows in metal frames. The second floor façade is three bays (W, W, W) with 12/6 metal single hung sash windows that rest on cast stone sills and have cast stone lintels.

44. (C) 205 Lafayette Street, South c. 1918

One-story, painted brick commercial building with a flat roof behind a parapet with a metal cap. Across the storefront is a pent canvas awning. The façade is three bays (W, D, W) with 1/1 windows in metal frames. The entry door is double-leaf with wood doors that have a single light and a paneled transom above.

45. (C) 207 Lafayette Street, South c. 1960

One-story, brick commercial building with a concrete foundation and a flat roof that projects over the storefront creating an overhang. The façade is three bays (W-Tripled, D, W-Tripled) with windows that are plate glass in metal frames resting on cast stone sills. The door is in a recess and is plate glass in an aluminum frame with a transom above.

46. (C) 209 Lafayette Street, South c. 1960

One-story, stucco covered commercial building with a flat roof behind a parapet that is covered with ivy. The façade is three bays (W, D, W) and has pebbles in the stucco. The windows are plate glass in metal frames. The entry door is plate glass in an aluminum frame with a sidelight and transom above.

47. (C) 211 Lafayette Street, South c. 1920

One-story, painted brick commercial building with a flat roof behind a parapet that is covered in ivy. There is a projecting belt course visible with angled bricks sandwiched between projecting brick rows. The façade is three bays (W-Paired, D, W). The paired window has 6/6 metal single hung sash windows and is in a larger opening, that looks as if it was a garage door, surrounded by wood paneling. The other window is a 3/2 metal single hung sash horizontally divided and the entry door is plate glass in an aluminum frame.

48a. (C) 220 Lafayette Street, South c. 1940

Two-story, wood frame residence with a cross-gable roof of asphalt shingles on a brick foundation with brick vents. Partial-width, flat roof projecting entry porch is supported by decorative metal posts with brackets on a concrete deck with concrete steps and a decorative metal railing on the roof. The first floor façade is three-bays (W, D, W) and the second floor is three bays (W, W, W) both covered in asbestos shingle siding. The windows are 8/8 wood double hung sash on the first floor and 6/6 wood double hung sash on the second floor except for the one in the middle which is a 4/4 wood double hung sash. The entry door is wood with four upper lights over four recessed panels. There is a square louvered vent in the gable which has gable returns. Eaves are boxed. [Photo 5]

48b. (C) Outbuilding c. 1945

One-story wood frame outbuilding with a front facing gable roof of asphalt shingles on a concrete block foundation. The façade has two bays (W, D) with horizontal wood lap siding. The window is a 2/1 wood double hung sash and the door is wood with six raised panels. There is a double rectangular wood louvered vent in the gable. Eaves are boxed.

48c. (NC) Outbuilding c. 1980

Two-story outbuilding with a side facing gable roof of asphalt shingles on a concrete foundation. The façade on the first floor is a single bay (W-Paired) and on the second floor is two bays (W, D). The building is sided in vinyl. The windows are 1/1 wood single hung sash. The door is metal clad wood with six raised panels and is accessed by a flight of stairs with a projection of the roof over the door. Eaves are boxed.

49. (C) 227 Lafayette Street, South c. 1945 Minimal Traditional

One-story, wood frame Minimal Traditional residence with a cross-gable roof of asphalt shingles on a brick foundation with metal vents. There is a partial-width, flat roof projecting entry porch supported by wood posts on a concrete deck with concrete steps. The façade is three-bays (W, D, W) with vinyl siding. The windows are 6/6 wood double hung sash and the entry door is wood with six recessed panels. There is a triangular louvered vent in the gable. Eaves are boxed.

50. (C) 229 Lafayette Street, South c. 1945 Minimal Traditional

One-story, wood frame Minimal Traditional residence with a side facing gable roof of asphalt shingles on a brick foundation with metal vents. There is an undercut partial-width entry porch supported by wood posts on a concrete deck with concrete steps. The façade is three-bays (W, D, W) with vinyl siding. The windows are 6/6 wood double hung sash and the entry door is wood with six lights over three recessed panels. Eaves are boxed.

51. (C) 231 Lafayette Street, South c. 1945 Minimal Traditional

One-story, wood frame Minimal Traditional residence with a cross-gable roof of asphalt shingles on a brick foundation with metal vents. There is an undercut partial-width entry porch under the front facing gable supported by wood posts on a concrete deck with concrete steps. The façade is three-bays (W, D, W) with vinyl siding. The windows are 6/6 wood double hung sash and the entry door is wood with six lights over three recessed panels. Eaves are boxed.

52. (C) 233 Lafayette Street. South c. 1945

Two-story, wood frame residence with a side facing gable roof of asphalt shingles on a brick foundation with metal vents. There is a partial-width, cantilevered projecting entry porch supported by knee braces over a wood stoop with a concrete step. The first floor façade is three bays (W, D, W) and the second floor is two bays (W, W). The house is sided in horizontal wood lap siding with corner boards. The windows are 6/6 wood double hung sash and the entry door is wood with six lights over three recessed panels. Eaves are boxed.

53. (NC) 235 A&B Lafayette Street, South c. 1990

One-story, wood frame residence with a side facing gable roof of composition shingles on a concrete foundation. There is no entry porch, just a recess for the entry door. The facade is five bays (W-Paired, W-Paired, D, W-Paired, W-Paired) with vinyl siding. The windows are 6/6 metal single hung sash with applied paneled shutters. The entry door is metal clad wood door with a fan light over four raised panels. There are three front facing gable roof dormers. Eaves are boxed.

Lampkin Street, East

54. (C) 101 Lampkin Street, East c. 1930 Art Moderne
Starkville City Hall

Art Moderne style former armory that has been converted into a City Hall. The building has a central two-story section with one-story wings to each side, all with flat roofs behind parapets with metal caps. Behind that is a large barrel vault roof that rises from one-story at the sides to two-story at the top. The two story central section has two outer projections each with a slit window opening with bars. Between the projections there are horizontal recessed belt courses. The entry to the building is recessed and is accessed by concrete steps. Above the entry on the second floor are two paired windows with plate glass in metal frames. Between the windows is a circular panel with bas-relief eagle motif. Above that and just below the parapet are three projections of four stacked blocks. The wing to the right of the central section is three bays (W-Paired, W-Paired, D). The windows are plate glass in metal frames. The door is a wood slab with a sidelight to the right. The wing to the left of the central section is two bays (W-Paired, W-Paired) with plate glass windows in metal frames. There is also a basement level in the wing with an entrance covered by a flat metal canopy, suspend by metal rods that covers a wood slab door. To the right of the door, and not under the canopy, is a window covered with bars. Across both wings are two indented belt courses. All of windows on the façade rest on projecting stucco covered sills. [Photo 7]

55a. (C) 106 Lampkin Street. East 1889 Gothic Revival
First Baptist Church (Old)

Two-story, brick Gothic Revival church with a front facing gable roof behind a parapet with a cast stone cap. There is a bell tower to the left side of the façade and a smaller tower at the right side. The first floor façade is three bays (W, D, W) and the second floor is also three-bays (W, W, W). The first floor windows are 10/9 wood double hung sash with a pointed arch and a gothic pattern to the divisions. The entry door is double-leaf with tall wood doors that have four recessed panels and are flanked by matching panel sidelights. Above the door is a three part transom in a pointed arch with stained and leaded glass. The arch is framed in cast stone and to either side of the door unit are projecting brick buttresses with cast stone caps. Buttresses with cast stone caps also project from the corners of the towers. The window on the left on the second floor is 10/9 matching the windows on the first floor. The center window is circular with stained glass in a rosette pattern. The other window is also circular; however, it has nine divisions. All of the windows are capped by cast stone arches. The bell tower has twin pointed arch louvered vents at the top. The buttresses at the corners of the bell tower project above the roof of the tower. Concrete steps with curved stucco covered wing walls lead up to the entry of the church. [Photo 6]

55b. (C) 106 Lampkin Street, East 1962 Colonial Revival
First Baptist Church (New)

Two-story, brick Colonial Revival church with a front facing gable roof of composition shingles. There is a two-story front facing gable roof portico supported by fluted Tuscan columns on a brick deck with brick steps. The columns support an entablature with the pediment above that. The first floor façade only contains the entry door which is double-leaf with each door having fifteen raised panels with the center one a light. The second floor has three bays (W, W, W) between brick pilasters, which are also at the ends of the façade. The center window on the second floor is wood with forty-two stained glass lights. That window is flanked by 8/8 wood double hung sash windows also with stained glass lights. Above the portico is a bell tower topped by a spire. The base to the bell tower is brick with a circular fan light and above that is a square wood sided lantern with a 12/12 wood double hung sash window with a fan light above. The sides of the lantern have wood pilasters. The roof of the lantern has a metal balustrade between pedestals at the corners. Resting on the square lantern is a smaller octagonal lantern with arched louvered openings. The spire then rests on top of that lantern. Attached to the sides and rear of the church are wings for classrooms. [Photo 6]

56. (NC) 202 Lampkin Street, East c. 1980

One-story, brick commercial building with a front facing gable roof on a concrete foundation. The façade is three bays (W-Paired, D, W). The windows are plate glass in metal frames. The entry door is double-leaf with plate glass doors in aluminum frames. The gable of the building is covered in metal panels.

57. (C) 206 Lampkin Street, East c. 1950

One-story, scratch brick commercial building with a flat roof behind a parapet with a tiled cap. The façade is four bays (W-Quadrupled, W, D, W). The windows are plate glass in aluminum frames. The entry door is plate glass in an aluminum frame and has a pent canvas awning above.

58. (C) 304 Lampkin Street, East c. 1920 Craftsman

One-story, stucco covered Craftsman style former service station with a hip roof of asphalt shingles. A porte-cochere is under the main roof and is supported by stucco covered columns with capitals. The façade is three bays (D, D, W). The door on the left is wood with a single light over two recessed panels. The door on the right is a wood slab door with a light that is horizontally divided. The window is plate glass in a wood frame. Exposed rafter tips are visible. [Photo 8]

Lampkin Street, West

59. (C) 100 Lampkin Street, West c. 1940

One-story, painted concrete block commercial building with a flat roof behind a parapet with a metal cap. There is a suspended metal flat roof canopy across the storefront supported by metal rods. The façade is six bays (W, W, W, W, D, W) with windows that are plate glass in wood frames that rest on cast stone sills. The entry door is double-leaf with metal clad wood doors that have fifteen lights each.

60. (C) 101 Lampkin Street, West c. 1910

One-story, wood frame residence with a side facing gable roof of composition shingles on a brick pier foundation. There is a full width hip roof projecting entry porch supported by wood box columns on a wood porch deck with wood balustrade between the columns and wood steps. The façade is five bays (W, W, D, W, W) with horizontal wood lap siding with corner boards. The windows are 6/6 wood double hung sash. The entry door is wood with two upper lights over four recessed panels and is flanked by five-light sidelights over a recessed panel, and topped by a six-light transom. There is a hip roof dormer with paired 2/2 wood double hung sash windows. Eaves are boxed.

61. (C) 102 Lampkin Street, West c. 1940

One-story, brick residence, which has been converted into an office space, with a side facing gable roof of asphalt shingles on a brick foundation. There is a front facing gable roof projecting entry porch supported by a brick arch over a concrete deck. There is a front facing gable roof projection next to the entry porch. Both gables have asbestos shingle siding. The façade is three bays (W-Bay, D, W). The bay has a central fifteen-light steel window with casements at the ends flanked by five-light steel frame casement windows. The other window is an eight-light steel frame window with double casements. The entry door is a wood slab with three step lights. There is an internal chimney visible piercing the roof. Eaves are boxed with a wide frieze board.

62. (C) 104 Lampkin Street, West c. 1920 Craftsman Bungalow

One-story, wood frame Craftsman Bungalow residence that has been converted into an office, with a front facing pent gable roof of composition shingles on a brick foundation. There is a front facing pent gable roof projecting entry porch supported by wood box columns on a wood porch deck with brick steps. The façade is three bays (W-Paired, W-Paired, D) with horizontal wood Dutch lap siding. The windows are 2/2 wood double hung sash and the wood entry door is modern with four lights over a single recessed panel. There is a circular louvered vent in the upper gable. Eaves are boxed.

63. (C) 109 Lampkin Street, West c. 1940

One-story, painted brick apartment complex with two buildings connected together with a covered breezeway. The building on the left has a side facing gable roof of composition shingles with two front facing gable roof projections. The other building has a front facing gable roof of composition shingles. Both buildings are on brick foundations. The building on the left has five bays (W, D, W-Bay, W, D). The windows are plate glass in wood frames and the doors are wood with single lights. There is a square wood frame window in the front facing gable on the right. The right building has three bays (W, D, W) with plate glass windows in wood frame. The door is metal clad wood with fifteen lights. There is an open stair to the second floor where there is a double-leaf door with wood doors that have single lights in the gable. The gables of both buildings have lattice work applied. There is one internal chimney piecing the roof on the left building. Eaves are boxed.

64. (C) 113 Lampkin Street, West c. 1930

One-story, office building with a flat roof behind a stepped parapet. The façade is three bays (D, W, W) separated by concrete pilasters that rise above the parapet. The walls between the pilasters have ribbed concrete panels. The windows are plate glass in wood frames and the entry door is double-leaf with plate glass doors in aluminum frames. [Photo 9]

65a. (C) 200 Lampkin Street, West 1925 Neoclassical
First United Methodist Church (Old)

Two-story, rough faced brick Neoclassical style church on a raised basement with a front facing gable roof of composition shingles behind a stepped parapet. There is a projecting cornice with brackets and wide frieze board below that wraps around the church. A large front facing gable roof portico supported by cast stone Tuscan columns fronts the church and the columns at the ends of the portico are paired. The pediment above the columns is outlined in projecting trim with brackets below. The gable of the portico is faced in brick. A large flight of concrete stairs, with brick wing walls that have cast stone caps, leads to the entrance level. The façade is five bays on both floors with paired windows, and the three middle bays are recessed from the front façade under the portico. Between the windows on the first and second floor are cast stone panels with a bas-relief. The windows on the first floor are wood with fixed stained glass lights. The second floor also has fixed wood windows with stained glass lights and the addition of an arched transom above, also with a stained glass light. All of the windows rest on cast stone sills and have a surround of stacked brick on the sides and soldier course on the top forming a lintel. There are entry doors on either sides of the recess and are double-leaf wood with each door having a single light over a raised panel and a stained glass transom above. A corner stone on the right corner of the building is inscribed with "FIRST | METHODIST CHURCH | 1925 | J.B. RANDOLPH, P.E. | V.C. CURTIS, PASTOR." To the rear of the church is an educational annex addition with classrooms.

65b. (NC) 200 Lampkin Street, West c. 1980
First United Methodist Church (New)

Two-story, rough faced brick church with a front facing gable roof of composition shingles behind a stepped parapet. There is an engaged portico design on the front of the church mimicking the old church and has projecting trim with brackets below. Underneath the engaged portico are five bays of windows with the central window two stories tall and the others one story on each floor. The central window has a central fixed stained glass light flanked by an eight light sidelight and topped by an arched transom. The first floor windows are paired, fixed wood windows with eighteen lights each. The windows on the second floor are also wood fixed windows with a single light and arched transom above. The windows rest on cast stone sills. Between the windows on the first and second floor are cast stone panels with a similar bas-relief design as those on the old church.

66. (C) 300 Lampkin Street, West c. 1925

One-story, brick residence with a side facing gable roof of corrugated tin panels. There is a shed roof partial-width, projecting entry porch supported by wood posts on a concrete deck. The façade is two-bays (W, D,). The window is 4/4 wood double hung sash resting on an angled brick sill and the entry door is wood with five recessed horizontal panels.

Main Street, East

67. (NC) 100 Main Street, East c. 1885

Two-story, stucco covered commercial building with a flat roof behind a parapet with a metal cap. A two-story gallery with a flat metal roof has been added to the building and is supported by metal columns. Between the columns on the second floor is a metal railing. The façade on the first floor is five bays (D, D, W, W, W). The windows are plate glass in wood frames. The door on the far left is wood with a single light, and the door next to that is also wood and has a single light over a raised panel. The second floor has two bays (W, D). The window is plate glass in a wood frame and the door is wood with six lights over a raised panel. The changes to the façade have made the building noncontributing. The changes to the façade with the new gallery, windows, and storefront alterations have made the building non-contributing.

68. (C) 101 Main Street, East 1964 Neoclassical
Oktibbeha County Courthouse Thomas O. Wakeman, Associates

Two-story, brick and stucco Neoclassical style County Courthouse with a hip roof of composition shingles on a stucco water table foundation. There is a two-story front facing gable roof portico projecting from the center of the front façade with large Tuscan columns on pedestals. The columns support an entablature inscribed with "OKTIBBEHA COUNTY." The façade under the portico is stucco and the rest of the building is brick. The façade on the first floor is six bays (W, W, D, W, W, W). The windows are 9/9 wood double hung sash and rest on cast stone sills and have pediment window hoods and applied louvered shutters. The windows under the portico have closed shutters. The entry door is in a recess with an entablature and pediment supported by scroll corbels with "COURTHOUSE" inscribed in the entablature. The entry door is double-leaf with wood doors that have six projecting panels and two lights. The second floor is also six bays (W, W, W-Palladian, W, W, W) and has 9/9 wood double hung sash windows with applied louvered shutters and the windows under the portico having closed shutters, except for the central window unit which is Palladian in style with three 9/9 wood double hung sash windows with the central one having a fan light above and capped by a cast stone lintel with keystone over the fan light. Below the window is a small cantilevered balcony with cast iron decorative railing. There are metal vents below the cornice on the brick portion of the courthouse. Below the window to the right of the portico on the first floor is cast stone panel inscribed with "Q. C. YOUNG | GRAND MASTER | ALBERT LODGE NO 89 F&AM | A.D. 1964" and has a mason symbol inscribed between the grand master and lodge line. The architect for the building was Thomas O. Wakeman, Associates and the contractor was Ralph Hewlett Construction Co. [Photo 12]

69. (NC) 102 Main Street, East c. 1885

Two-story, brick commercial building with a flat roof behind a tiled cap. The brick is elongated and rough surfaced. Above the storefront is a shed metal roof awning. The storefront is three bays (W, D, W). The windows are plate glass in aluminum frames with recessed brick panels below. The entry door is plate glass in an aluminum frame and is flanked by sidelights and topped by a transom. The second floor has no openings suggesting that the building has been re-bricked. The changes to the façade with new windows and new brick over the second floor windows have made the building non-contributing.

70. (C) 104 Main Street, East c.1894

Two-story, painted brick commercial building with a flat roof behind a parapet with tiled cap. In the parapet there is a panel with brick that has the ends pointing out in a diagonal pattern. The storefront is covered by a metal canopy suspended from the building by metal rods. The storefront is three bays (W-Paired, D, W-Paired) with plate glass windows in aluminum frames. The entry door is in a slight recess and is double-leaf with doors that are wood with ten lights and have a square transom above with 6 lights in a fan pattern. The second floor is four bays (W, W, W, W) with 2/2 wood double hung sash windows with storm windows and broken pediment window hoods.

71. (C) 106 Main Street, East c. 1894

Two-story, painted brick commercial building with a flat roof behind a parapet with tiled cap. The storefront is covered by a rounded canvas awning. The storefront is three bays (W-Paired, D, W) with plate glass windows in aluminum frames. The entry door is plate glass in an aluminum frame. The second floor is four bays (W, W, W, W) with 2/2 wood double hung sash windows that have broken pediment window hoods. There is a stone block at the right corner of the storefront inscribed with "LODGE | ORGANIZED DEC. 23, 1846" and has a three link chain between the Lodge line and the organized line. The rest of the words on the stone block are no longer visible. [Photo 13]

72. (C) 108 Main Street, East c. 1894

Two-story, painted brick commercial building with a flat roof behind a parapet with tiled cap. The storefront is covered by a pent canvas awning and is five bays (W, D, D, D, W). The windows are wood with four lights over a recessed panel. The doors are wood with a single light and the center door is double-leaf. All of the doors and windows have transoms above. The second floor is four bays (W, W, W, W) with 2/2 wood double hung sash windows. There is a stone block at the left corner of the storefront inscribed with "ALBERT LODGE NO. 89 | A.F. & A.M. | A.D. 1894."

73. (C) 109 Main Street, East c. 1940

Two-story, Flemish bond brick commercial building with a flat roof behind a parapet that has a projecting cast stone cap. The storefront is three bays (W, D, W) and is covered by a pent metal awning. The windows are plate glass in aluminum frames and rest on cast stone sills. The entry door is plate glass in an aluminum frame. The windows and doors have transoms above. The second floor is two bays (W, W) with plate glass windows in aluminum frames that rest on cast stone sills. The one on the left is larger than the one on the right.

74. (NC) 110 Main Street, East c. 1915

One-story, stucco covered commercial building with a flat roof behind a tiled parapet. The storefront is sided in marble tiles and is ten bays (W, W, W, W, D, D, W, W, W, W) with plate glass windows in aluminum frames. There is a slight recess for the entry which contains the two doors and windows flanking them. The doors are plate glass in aluminum frames. Above the recess is curved canvas awning. Above each of the remaining windows flanking the entry recess there are circular awnings. The changes to the façade with new windows, stucco, tiles, and entry have made the building non-contributing.

75. (C) 114 Main Street, East c. 1910

One-story, stucco covered commercial building with a flat roof behind a parapet with a tiled cap. The storefront has seven bays (W, W, W, W, D, W, W) with plate glass windows in aluminum frames. The entry is in an angled recess and the entry door is plate glass in an aluminum frame with a transom above. It appears as if the storefront was remodeled around 1955.

76. (C) 115 Main Street, East c.1890

One-story, stucco covered commercial building with a flat roof behind a parapet with a projecting cap. There is a projecting sign board in the parapet. At either end of the façade there is a stucco pilaster that rises above the parapet and has a simple capital. The storefront is separated into two large bays, each with five divisions and a curved canvas awning across both. The one on the left has four windows and a door, and the other has five windows. The windows are 1/1 plate glass in aluminum frames and the door is also plate glass in an aluminum frame and has a transom above.

77. (C) 116 Main Street, East c. 1900

One-story, painted brick commercial building with a flat roof behind a parapet with a tiled cap. The parapet has two belt courses, the top with a soldier course of brick with every fourth brick projecting. The storefront has five bays (W, W, D, W, W) with plate glass windows in metal frames and is covered with a pent metal awning. The entry is in an angled recess and the entry door is plate glass in an aluminum frame with a transom above.

78. (C) 117 Main Street, East c. 1890

One-story, stucco covered commercial building with a flat roof behind a parapet with a projecting cap. There is a projecting sign board in the parapet. At both ends of the façade there is a stucco pilaster that rises above the parapet and has a simple capital. The storefront is separated into two large bays, each with four divisions and a curved canvas awning above. The one on the left has three windows and a door, and the other has four windows. The windows are 1/1 plate glass in aluminum frames and the door is also plate glass in an aluminum frame and has a transom above.

79. (C) 119 Main Street, East c. 1890

One-story, brick commercial building with a flat roof behind a parapet with a projecting cornice, three S tie rod ends and two decorative circular metal vents. The storefront is two bays (W-Tripled, D) and is covered by a pent metal awning. The windows are plate glass in wood frames with bead-board panels below. The storefront is at an angled recess to the upper façade. The entry door is a modern wood door with an oval leaded light over a raised panel and has a four light sidelight to the right topped by a transom.

80. (NC) 120 Main Street, East c. 1900

One-story and two-story stucco covered commercial buildings that have been combined into one building with a single address. The one-story portion of the building is to the left and has a flat roof behind a parapet with a tiled cap and two metal vents in the parapet. The storefront is five bays (W, W, D, W, W) with windows that are plate glass in aluminum frames with recessed panels below. The entry door is an angled recess and is plate glass in an aluminum frame with a transom above. Across the storefront is a pent metal awning. The two-story portion of the building is to the right and has a flat roof behind a parapet with a tiled cap, a projecting belt course, and two metal vents. The storefront has two bays (W-Paired, W-Tripled) with windows that are plate glass in aluminum frames and a pent metal awning across the storefront. There is no door. The second floor is three bays (W, W, W) with 6/6 metal single hung sash windows. The changes to the façade with new windows, stucco and entry have made the building non-contributing.

81. (C) 122 Main Street, East c. 1900

One-story, commercial building with a flat roof behind a parapet. The façade is covered in metal panels with the parapet framed. The storefront is three bays (W, D, W) and is in an angled recessed. The windows are framed in metal and have angled corners that are butt jointed. The entry door is double-leaf with plate glass aluminum frame doors and a transom above. The changes appear to have been done around 1960.

82. (C) 123 Main Street, East

c. 1895

Two-story, rough stucco covered commercial building with a flat roof behind a parapet a parapet with four small recessed panels with dentils below. The first floor façade is seven bays (W, W, W, D, W, W, W) with the windows separated by cast iron pilasters on cast iron sill plates. The windows are plate glass in wood frames with wood panels below. The entry door is in a recess and is wood with four lights over a raised panel and is flanked by matching sidelights. The second floor is five bays (W, W, W, W, W) with 9/6 metal single hung sash windows in segmental arched openings with panels above the windows and below the arch. The windows rest on cast stone sills. Between the first and second floor are eight applied quatrefoil panels. The side of the building faces North Lafayette Street which slopes down from Main Street giving the building a basement level with entry doors and windows.

83. (C) 124 Main Street, East

c. 1900

One-story, stucco covered commercial building with a rear slopping roof behind a parapet with a tiled cap. Above the storefront is a shed roof canopy with metal panel roof. The storefront is five-bays (W, W, D, W, W) with plate glass windows in aluminum frames and rough brick panels below. The entry door is in an angled recess and is plate glass in an aluminum frame with a transom.

84. (C) 127 Main Street, East

c. 1890

One-story, painted brick commercial building with a flat roof behind a parapet with a tiled cap. The storefront is five bays (W, W, D, W, W) and is covered by a pent metal awning. The windows are plate glass in wood frames with bead-board panels below. The entry is recessed and has a modern wood door with a leaded glass light over a raised panel and is flanked by sidelights and topped by a transom.

85. (C) 200 Main Street, East

1921

Beaux Arts

Two-story, former bank building in a simplified version of the Beaux Arts style with a painted brick façade that has a flat roof behind a stepped parapet. There are brick pilasters with capitals at either end of the façade with Ionic engaged columns next to each pilaster, all of which support an entablature with a cast stone panel that reads "PEOPLES SAVNGS BANK" and a projecting cornice above. The building has a water table covered with stucco. The façade is three-bays (first - W, D, W, second - W, W, W). The first floor windows are plate glass in wood frames. The windows on the second floor are 6/1 wood double hung sash that rest on cast stone sills. The entry door is double-leaf with wood doors that have a single light and a four-light transom above. There is a low sloping pent canvas awning across the first floor doors and windows. Above that there is a stucco panel over what probably used to be a transom.

86. (C) 201 Main Street, East

c. 1940

One-story, rough brick commercial building with a rear sloping roof behind a parapet with a tiled cap. The storefront is five bays (W, W, D, W, W) with plate glass windows in metal frames that rest on angled brick sills. The entry door is in an angled recess and is also plate glass in an aluminum frame and has a transom above. Above the storefront is a pent metal awning. The side of the building faces North Lafayette Street which slopes down from Main Street giving the building a basement level which has two entry doors.

87. (C) 202 Main Street, East

c. 1920

Two-story, painted brick commercial building with a flat roof behind a parapet with a metal cap. There are four recesses in the parapet, each with metal vents. The storefront is three bays (W, D, W) separated by stucco pilasters which support a stucco panel above and across the storefront. The windows are plate glass in metal frames. The entry door is recessed and is double-leaf with plate glass doors in aluminum frames. The second floor is four bays (W, W, W, W) with 12/12 wood double hung sash windows that rest on a stucco covered band that extends under all four windows. Above each window is a panel below the cast stone lintel.

88. (C) 203 Main Street, East

c. 1920

Beaux Arts

Two-story, former bank building in the Beaux Arts style with a cast stone masonry façade that has a flat roof behind a parapet with a cast stone cap. Below the cap are three diamond shape cast stone blocks. The façade is three-bays (First - W-Paired, D, W-Paired; Second - W-Paired, W-Paired, W-Paired) separated by cast stone engaged Tuscan columns that support a projecting cornice across the building which has "SECURITY STATE BANK" projecting from the blocks. There are two flat Tuscan pilasters at each end of the façade. The pilasters rest on tall pedestals. The first floor windows are 1/1 plate glass in aluminum frames. The windows on the second floor are also plate glass in aluminum frames; however, they are single lights. The entry is in a recess with marble paneled walls and the entry door is double-leaf with plate glass doors in aluminum frames and a transom above. There is a shed roof metal cantilevered canopy above the entry. Between the first and second floor in each bay are panels with a swag bas-relief.

89. (NC) 204 Main Street, East

c. 1910

One-story and two-story commercial buildings that have been combined into one building with single address. The one-story portion of the building has a flat roof behind a stucco covered parapet with a slightly projecting cornice. The storefront is five bays (W-Tripled, W, D, W, W). There is painted brick between the windows and the entry is in an angled recess that has a stucco pediment over it supported by wood Tuscan columns. The windows are plate glass in aluminum frames and the entry door is double-leaf with plate glass doors in aluminum frames. There is a belt course that runs across the building above the storefront, which is pieced by the parapet over the entry, that has large applied plus marks. The two-story painted brick building has a flat roof behind a projecting parapet with a metal cap. There are four recesses in the parapet, with the outer two having metal vents. The storefront is five bays (W, W, D, W, W) with plate glass windows in metal frames. The entry door is in an angled recess and is double-leaf with plate glass doors in aluminum frames with a transom above. Above the storefront there is a stucco covered panel across the building. The second floor is four bays (W, W, W, W) with 12/12 metal single hung sash windows with eight-light transoms above. The windows rest on cast stone sills. There are large applied plus marks between the windows. The changes to the façade with new windows, stucco and entry have made the building non-contributing. [Photo 17]

90. (C) 205 Main Street, East

c. 1920

Two-story, painted brick commercial building with a flat roof behind a parapet that has a tiled cap. The storefront is five bays (W, W, D, W, W) with plate glass windows in aluminum frames with panels below. The entry door is in an angled recess and is also plate glass in an aluminum frame and has a transom above. Above the storefront is a pent canvas awning. The second floor is two bays (W-Paired, W-Paired) with 12/6 metal single hung sash windows. The windows rest on cast stone sills and have a large cast stone lintel with a decorative projecting brick outline around the lintels.

91. (NC) 207-209 Main Street, East

c. 1905

Two-story, painted brick commercial building with a flat roof behind a stucco covered parapet with a tiled cap. The storefront is seven bays (D, Open Breezeway, W, W, D, W, W). The windows are plate glass in aluminum frames with panels below. The door on the left is plate glass in an aluminum frame with a sidelight to the right and transom above. Separating the left door and the other doors and windows is a breeze way cut through the original building to the rear of the building where parking is located. To the right of the breezeway is a storefront with an angled recessed entry. The windows are plate glass in aluminum frames and the doors are both plate glass in aluminum frames with the one on the left having a transom above. Above that storefront and the door to the far left are pent canvas awnings. The second floor is six bays (W, W-Paired, W-Paired, W-Paired, W-Paired, W). The single windows are 15/6 metal single hung sash and the paired windows are 12/6 metal single hung sash. The windows rest on cast stone sills and each have a stucco arch panel above with a projecting brick arch surrounding the panel. The changes to the façade with new windows and the breezeway cut through the building, has made it non-contributing.

92. (C) 210 Main Street, East

c. 1910

One-story, stucco covered commercial building with a flat roof behind a slightly projecting parapet. There is a recessed sign board in the parapet with a projecting belt course below that. The storefront has a pent metal awning across it between fluted pilasters at each end. The storefront is five bays (W, W, D, W, W) with windows that are plate glass in aluminum frames and have brick panels below. The entry door is wood with six lights.

93. (C) 211 Main Street, East

c. 1900

Two-story, painted brick commercial building with a flat roof behind a parapet with a tile cap. The parapet has two recesses separated by a pilaster and corbelled brickwork in those recesses below the parapet cap. The storefront is five bays (W, W, D, W, W) with plate glass windows in wood frames with panels below. The entry door is in an angled recess and is double-leaf with wood doors that have a single light. The transom above the storefront windows and doors is covered in wood panel. Above the storefront is a pent canvas awning. The second floor is two bays (W-Paired, W-Paired) with 4/4 wood double hung sash windows each, with a circular canvas awning above. The windows rest on cast stone sills and have a projecting brick course header that forms a belt course across the building.

94. (C) 212 Main Street, East

c. 1900

One-story, brick commercial building with a flat roof behind a parapet with a metal cap. There are three recesses in the parapet. The storefront is three bays (W, D, W), each in an opening with a segmental arch header of soldier course bricks. The windows are plate glass in wood frames and have a recessed wood panel below, and a five-light transom above with an arched panel between the transom and the segmental arch opening. The door is double-leaf with wood doors that have two lights over a single recessed panel. The door has a five-light transom with a panel above that below the segmental arch opening. The façade matches the building at 214 East Main Street suggesting that they were constructed at the same time. [Photo 18]

95. (C) 213 Main Street, East c. 1910

Two-story, brick commercial building with a flat roof behind a parapet with a tiled cap. The parapet has a projecting brick belt course with brick below that in a diamond pattern across the building in a contrasting brick color. Below that are three recesses with the outer ones having metal vents and the middle one having a cast stone panel with a chain bas-relief. A two-story gallery has been added to the front of the building supported by metal poles on the first floor and wood posts on the second floor that rest on a stucco paneled low wall. The gallery has a metal panel shed roof. The storefront is three bays (D, D, D) with stucco panel wall between the brick pilasters at the end of the façade. The doors are wood with a single light and a transom above. The center door is double-leaf. The second floor is also three bays (W, W, W) and has steel windows with twenty-one lights and a center section that opens as an awning window.

96. (C) 214 Main Street, East c. 1900

One-story, brick commercial building with a flat roof behind a parapet with a metal cap. There are three recesses in the parapet. The storefront is three bays (W, D, W) each in an opening with a segmental arch lintel of soldier course bricks. The windows are plate glass in wood frames and have a recessed wood panel below, and a single light transom above with an arched panel between the transom and the segmental arch opening. The door is wood door with four lights over a recessed panel. The door does not completely fill the opening so the void has been sided in horizontal wood lap siding. The door has a two-light transom with a panel above that below the segmental arch opening. The façade matches the building at 212 East Main Street suggesting that they were constructed at the same time.

97. (C) 216 Main Street, East c. 1900

One-story, stucco covered commercial building with a flat roof behind a parapet with a metal cap. There is a stucco covered belt course of contrasting color across the parapet. The storefront is five bays (W, W, D, W, W) with windows that are plate glass in metal frames. The entry door is in an angled recess and is double-leaf with wood doors that have single light over a single recessed panel. Above the storefront there is a slight recess from the main façade, which could have been a transom at one time. The changes to the façade probably occurred around 1950.

98. (C) 217 Main Street, East 1937
State Theatre

Two-story, stucco covered former theatre, and now a restaurant, with a flat roof behind a pedimented parapet that has three projecting belt courses and a vertical angled sign with "STATE" on both sides of the sign. A two-story gallery has been added to the front of the building supported by metal poles on the first floor and wood posts on the second floor that rest on a stucco paneled low wall. The gallery has a flat roof with curved corners. The first floor is four bays (W, D, W, D) The doors are both double-leaf with wood doors that have ten lights each. The windows are wood with ten lights. Between the doors and windows are fluted pilasters. The second floor is three bays (W, D, W) and has 8/8 metal single hung sash windows and a wood door with ten lights.

99. (C) 218 Main Street, East c. 1900

One-story, stucco covered commercial building with a flat roof behind a parapet with a metal cap. The storefront was altered in the 1950s with a multiple angle recessed entry. There are higher display windows at the front that project over a stucco panel, and behind that the windows extend almost to the floor level. The windows have metal frames on the top and bottom and are butt jointed between each piece of glass giving the storefront a continuous feel. The entry door is plate glass in an aluminum frame. The recessed entry has a tiled floor with a random broken tile design. [Photo 19]

100. (NC) 220 Main Street, East c. 1920

One-story, heavily altered commercial building with a flat roof behind a parapet with a metal cap. The parapet and storefront is covered in ribbed metal paneling. The storefront is five bays (W, W, D, W, W) with windows that are plate glass in aluminum frames. The entry door is an angled recess and is plate glass in an aluminum frame. Over the storefront is a curved canvas awning. The changes to the façade with new windows, covering of the parapet, and angled entry have made the building non-contributing.

101. (NC) 222 Main Street, East c. 1920

One-story, heavily altered stucco covered commercial building with a flat roof behind a parapet with a metal cap. The storefront is six bays (W-Paired, W, D, W-Paired, W, W-Paired) with windows that are plate glass in wood frames. The storefront is recessed under the main façade at an angle with an additional recess for the entry area. The door is double-leaf with wood doors that have 12 lights over a single projecting panel. Above the doors and windows are transoms. Over the storefront opening is a slightly projecting cornice with dentils and an applied pediment outline over the entry door. The changes to the façade with new windows, stucco and entry have made the building non-contributing.

**102. (PL) 223 Main Street, East
Hotel Chester**

1925

**Spanish Colonial Revival
N.W. Overstreet**

Three-story brick hotel with a flat roof behind a mansard parapet with a barrel clay tile roof and a central section that has a brick parapet with a cast stone cap and a cast stone medallion resting on a projecting cast stone sill supported by corbels. The façade has two slight projections at each end of the building. The façade on the first floor is thirteen bays (W, D, W, W-Paired, D, W, D, W, D, W-Paired, W, D, W). The windows are plate glass in wood frames. The doors are wood with ten lights, except for the second one from the right which only has a single light. The door on the far left, far right, and middle are double-leaf. Above the doors and windows are multi-light transoms. Above the central door is a flat canopy supported by chains. The middle door also has a decorative cast stone door surround with carved leaf patterns. The windows on the first floor rest on a cast stone water table. The windows and doors at either ends of the building had a curved canvas awning over them. The façade on the second and third floors are both thirteen bays (W-Paired, W-Paired, W, W, W, W, W-Paired, W, W, W, W, W-Paired, W-Paired) with 9/1 wood double hung sash windows. The windows rest on cast stone sills and have a soldier course brick lintel. Between the paired windows are projecting panels applied to the division between the windows. Between the second and third floor of the central bay there is a small sign board outlined in decorative cast stone. The architect for the hotel was N.W. Overstreet and the contractor was D.D. Thomas & Son.

103. (NC) 224 Main Street, East

c. 1920

One-story, heavily altered stucco commercial building with flat roof behind a parapet with double stucco projecting belt courses. Across the storefront is a pent canvas awning. The storefront is seven bays (W, W, W, D, W, W, W) with windows that are plate glass in wood frames with a recessed panel below. The entry door is wood with six lights over a projecting panel. The windows and door have transoms above each. The changes to the façade with new windows, stucco and entry have made the building non-contributing.

104. (NC) 300 Main Street, East

1972

New Formalism

Three-story glass and brick bank and office building in the New Formalism style with a flat roof behind a projecting parapet that extends over the facade and is supported by concrete columns that curve out at the top and have curved arches between. The columns form eight bays on the main façade. The front façade is made up of window walls between the concrete arched openings. There is a cantilevered concrete balcony supported by corbels on the second floor. The façade on the first floor is eight bays (W-Quadrupled, W-Quadrupled, W-Quadrupled, D, W-Quadrupled, W-Quadrupled, W-Quadrupled, D). The windows are all plate glass in aluminum frames and the doors as well which have sidelights and a transom. The windows on the second and third floors are also quadrupled and plate glass in aluminum frames. [Photo 20]

105. (NC) 301 Main Street, East

1977

Brutalist

Three-story, concrete paneled bank and office building in the Brutalist style with a flat roof. The façade on the first floor is three bays (W-Quintupled, W-Paired – D – W-Paired, W-Quadrupled). The first and second bays from the left are deeply recessed. The windows are plate glass in aluminum frames and the double-leaf entry door has plate glass doors in aluminum frames. The second and third floors have two bays in a single recessed opening in the façade. The second floor has three bays (W-Paired, D, W-Paired) matching the first floor configuration. The third floor is five bays of all windows in plate glass in aluminum frames. The bay to the right on all floors is a single window wall with four windows on each floor with exposed horizontal I-beams at each floor level with glass panels in between the I-beams. The façade is covered in ribbed concrete panels.

**106. (C) 302 Main Street, East
(old) U.S. Post Office**

1935

**Colonial Revival
Louis A. Simon**

One-story, brick former U.S. Post, and now retail store, in the Colonial Revival style with a hip roof of slate tiles. The building is on raised base with a cast stone belt course. The original building has an addition to the right connected by a hyphen. The façade is now seven bays (W, W, D, W, W, W, W). The windows are all 12/12 wood double hung sash with applied louvered shutters resting on cast stone sills with a flat arch lintel with cast stone keystones, except for the window in the hyphen which is plate glass in an aluminum frame with six divisions. Above each window is a stucco panel. The entry door is in a recess framed by fluted pilasters supporting an entablature with a swag design and a broken pediment above. The opening also has a six-light transom below the entablature. The entry door is double-leaf with wood doors that have an arched light over a recessed panel. The recessed entry has a decorative, colored tile floor. The corners of the building have brick quoins. There is a cornerstone at the right corner of the building inscribed with "HENRY MORGENTHAU JR | SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY | JAMES A FARLEY | POSTMASTER GENERAL | LOUIS A SIMON | SUPERVISING ARCHITECT | NEAL A MELICK | SUPERVISING ENGINEER | 1935." [Photo 21]

107. (NC) 306 Main Street, East

c. 1970

One-story, stucco covered commercial building with a flat roof behind a mansard parapet covered in wood shakes. The façade is three bays (W, D, W). The windows are plate glass in aluminum frames and the entry door is double-leaf with doors that are plate glass in aluminum frames and have sidelights and a transom above.

108. (C) 307 Main Street, East 1924 Neoclassical
First Presbyterian Church

Two-story, rough faced brick Neoclassical style church on a raised basement with a hip roof of composition shingles behind a parapet with a lower projecting cornice with brackets and wide frieze board below. There is a large front facing gable roof portico supported by cast stone Tuscan columns on brick pedestals. Above the columns is an entablature with the pediment above that which has a projecting surround with brackets. In the gable of the portico is a round light stained glass light. The façade has brick pilasters at the corners and directly behind the portico columns on the wall of the recessed facade, each with a cast stone cap. A large flight of concrete stairs, with brick wing walls that have cast stone caps, leads to the entrance level. The façade is five bays on both floors (First - W-Tripled, W-Tripled, W-Tripled, W-Tripled, W-Tripled; Second - W-Paired, W-Tripled, W-Tripled, W-Tripled, W-Paired) with the three middle bays recessed from the front façade under the portico. The two windows on either end of the first floor have a central 1/1 wood double hung sash window with an arched top sash flanked by outer fixed stained glass lights with transoms that follow the outline of the arched sash. Surrounding the window is a projecting soldier course brick outline with a cast stone keystone at the top of the arch. The other three windows in the middle three bays are single lights with stained glass and transoms above. The paired windows on the second floor are 1/1 wood double hung sash with stained glass lights. The tripled windows on the second floor are wood with stained glass lights with the center window arched and the outer two having transoms that follow the outline of the arched middle window. All of the windows rest on cast stone sills. There are entry doors on either sides of the recesses which are double-leaf wood with each door having a single light over a raised panel and a stained glass transom above. A cornerstone on the right corner of the building is inscribed with "FIRST PRESBYTERIAN | CHURCH | ORGANIZED 1834 | ERECTED A.D. 1924 | DEDICATED 1938." To the rear of the church is an educational annex addition with classrooms attached by covered breezeways. [Photo 22]

109. (NC) 307B Main Street, East c. 1980

One-story, brick office building with a flat roof behind a parapet with a metal cap. The façade is five bays (W, W, D, W, W) with a pent canvas awning over the door and windows. The windows are 1/1 wood double hung sash and the entry door is metal clad wood door with a single light over two vertical raised panels.

110. (C) 308 Main Street, East c. 1965

One-story, retail store with a front facing gable roof of metal panels that extend over the storefront forming a canopy and to the left forming a porte-cochere. The façade is covered in orange color metal panels except for the central section which is white panels with "WESTERN AUTO" letters applied. The façade is six bays (W-Quadrupled, W, D, D, W, W-Quadrupled). The windows are plate glass in aluminum frames. One of the doors is double-leaf with doors that are plate glass in aluminum frames with transoms above.

111. (NC) 309 Main Street, East c. 1980

One-story, stucco covered office building with a gable-on-hip roof of metal panels with a wide overhang over the façade. The façade is three bays (W-Quadrupled, D, W-Quadrupled). The windows are at angles to one another and are butt-jointed. The entry door is plate glass in aluminum frames with a transom above and flanked by sidelights. The gable has a paired window with triangular lights.

112. (NC) 310 Main Street, East c. 1970

One-story, office building with a flat roof behind a parapet with a metal cap. The façade is made up of stucco panels. There is a projecting glassed window wall entry with five-bays (W, W, D, W, W). The windows are plate glass in aluminum frames and the entry door is as well. Above each window and the door is another plate glass window in an aluminum frame.

113. (C) 314 Main Street, East c. 1960

One-story, brick telephone company building with a flat roof. The façade is five bays (W, D, W, W, W). The window on the left is plate glass in an aluminum frame. The other windows are aluminum frame with three divisions with a panel above and below the window. The entry door is a wood slab. There is a large metal communications tower on top of the roof.

114. (NC) 315 Main Street, East c. 1980 Neoclassical

One-story, brick Neoclassical bank building with a side facing gable roof between side parapets. A front facing gable partial-width projecting entry porch is supported by Tuscan columns on a concrete deck. The gable of the porch has a fan light and dentil molding under the eaves. There is a cupola in the center of the roof. The façade is five bays (W, W, D, W, W) with 16/12 wood double hung sash windows with hung louvered shutters and flat arch above. The entry door is framed with pilasters supporting an entablature and a broken pediment above that. The door is double-leaf with ten-light doors in aluminum frames and a transom above with a rectangular fan light. There are two front facing gable roof dormers to each side of the entry porch. They have pilasters supporting gable returns and have a single 9/3 wood double hung sash window with an arched top and keystone above the window. The drive in section of the bank is to the left of the main building and has a flat roof supported by brick columns.

- 115. (NC) 316 Main Street, East c. 1970**
One-story, brick office building with a flat roof. The façade is five bays (D, W, W, W, W). The windows are plate glass in aluminum frames with an arched transom. The entry door is double-leaf with plate glass doors in aluminum frames and a transom above.
- 116. (NC) 318 Main Street, East c. 1980**
One-story, office building with a flat roof and a camelback with a front facing gable roof. The façade is three bays (W-Paired, W, W-Tripled) with painted brick and wood paneling. The windows are plate glass in wood frames. The entry door is on the side.
- 117. (C) 319 Main Street, East c. 1930 Craftsman Bungalow**
One-story, brick Craftsman Bungalow residence that has been converted into an office, with a hip roof of composition shingles on a brick foundation with brick vents. There is a full-width undercut entry porch supported by brick columns with cast stone caps that becomes a porte-cochere on the right. The porch openings have soldier course brick lintels. Between the columns is a brick balustrade with a cast stone top rail. The porch deck is concrete and has concrete steps. The façade is four bays (W-Tripled, D, W-Tripled, Porte-Cochere). The windows are 4/1 wood double hung sash and the entry door is wood with six lights over two elongated raised panels. There is one internal brick chimney piercing the roof. Eaves are boxed. [Photo 23]
- 118. (NC) 320 Main Street, East c. 1970**
One-story, brick office building with a flat roof behind a parapet with a metal cap. The façade is six bays (W, W, W-Tripled, D, W, W). The windows are plate glass in aluminum frames in arched openings framed by projecting soldier course brick. The two middle arched openings have a recess behind them for the tripled window and the entry door. The windows in the recess are plate glass in aluminum frames and the door is wood with eight recessed panels.
- 119. (C) 321 Main Street, East c. 1930 Craftsman Bungalow**
One-story, brick Craftsman Bungalow residence that has been converted into an office, with a hip roof of composition shingles on a brick foundation with brick vents. There is a full width undercut entry porch supported by brick columns with cast stone caps. The porch openings have soldier course brick lintels. Between the columns is a metal railing. The porch deck is concrete and has concrete steps. The façade is three bays (W-Tripled, D, W-Tripled). The windows are 6/1 wood double hung sash in a Craftsman pattern. The entry door is wood with six lights over two elongated vertical raised panels. Eaves are boxed. [Photo 22]
- 120. (NC) 322 Main Street, East c. 1970**
One-story, wood frame office building with multiple hip roofs of composition shingles. There is a suspended canopy over the entry door supported by metal rods. The façade is two-bays (W, D) with horizontal composition lap siding with corner boards. The window is 1/1 with fixed lights in a wood frame and applied louvered shutters. The entry door is plate glass in an aluminum frame with a sidelight and transom above. Eaves are boxed.
- 121. (NC) 323-329 Main Street, East c. 1950**
One-story, brick L-shaped shopping center with gable roofs that hang over the storefronts supported by metal brackets forming a canopy. The brick is painted and vertical stacked. The façades have plate glass windows and doors in aluminum frames. The changes to the shopping center with new windows door and roof have made the building non-contributing.
- 122. (NC) 326 Main Street, East 1967
Starkville Public Library Thomas O. Wakeman, A.I.A.**
One-story, brick veneer public library with a flat roof. There is projecting entry porch supported by brick arched openings with panels on the supports for the center arches. The entry porch also has a projecting cornice parapet with a wide frieze band. The façade is thirteen bays (W, W, W-Paired, D, W-Paired, W, W, W, W, W, W, W, W, W). The two windows on the left are thin windows in metal frames with five divisions. The paired windows are plate glass in aluminum frames. The other windows are 6/6 metal single hung sash. The architect for the building was Thomas O. Wakeman, A.I.A., and the contractor was J.C.A. Construction Services, Inc.

Main Street, West

123. (C) 101 Main Street, West 1931

Two-story, multi-color brick commercial building with a flat roof behind a parapet with a cast stone cap and soldier course below the parapet. The parapet has two framed 'sign boards' outlined in a contrasting brick color with stacked brick inside the frame. There are three pilasters on the front façade capped with a cast stone block. The pilasters are framed in soldier course brick. Across the storefront and wrapping the corner is a suspended flat roof metal canopy supported by metal rods. The first floor façade is five bays (W, W, D, W, D). The two windows on the left are wood with forty-two lights and fourteen light transoms above. The other window is plate glass in a wood frame with a paneled transom above. The doors are wood with a single light and have paneled transoms above. The second floor is also five bays (W, W, W, W, W) with 9/9 wood double hung sash windows that rest on cast stone sills and have a continuous cast stone lintel above the windows. Between the first and second floor there are framed sign boards that match the one below the parapet. Above the door on the far right, which leads to the second floor, is a plaque that reads "ALBERT LODGE 89 | F&AM | 1931." [Photo 24]

124. (C) 105 Main Street, West c. 1940

One-story, painted brick commercial building with a flat roof behind a parapet with a tiled cap and two metal vents. The storefront is five bays (W, W, D, W, W). The windows are 6/6 metal single hung sash that rest on brick sills. The entry door is in a recess with an arched opening that projects slightly from the building and has a front facing gable. Over the arch is a pent canvas awning. The door is wood with six raised panels. Surrounding the door is flush board siding.

125. (C) 107 Main Street, West c. 1940

One-story, painted scratch brick commercial building with a flat roof behind a parapet with a metal cap. The storefront is four bays (W, W, D, W). The windows are plate glass in wood frames. The entry door is double-leaf with metal clad wood doors that have fifteen lights each. Above the door is a pent metal awning.

126. (NC) 109 Main Street, West c. 1970

One-story, multi-color brick commercial building with a front facing gable. There is a round wood louvered vent in the gable. The façade is three bays (W, D, W) with windows that are plate glass in wood frames and have applied louvered shutters. The entry door is plate glass in an aluminum frame.

127. (C) 111 Main Street, West c. 1930 Craftsman

One-story, Craftsman style former service station that has been converted into an office. The building consists of two parts joined by a glass enclosed hyphen. The building on the left was formerly open and supported by brick columns with recessed panels of contrasting color stacked bricks holding up a flat roof with a projecting cornice in the parapet. The columns are capped with cast stone blocks. Between the columns, concrete block walls have been added with windows in wood frames and a wood door with eight lights over a recessed panel on opposite sides. A pent canvas awning covers the windows and doors between the columns. The other building on the right is similar to the left building with matching corner brick columns. Two sides of that building are filled with stucco wall panels between the columns on a brick base. The other side facing the other building has plate glass windows in wood frames and a wood door with a single light over a raised panel. Above that door is a pent canvas awning. The hyphen connecting the two buildings is enclosed with plate glass in aluminum frames.

Meigs Street

128. (C) 103 Meigs Street c. 1930 Craftsman Bungalow

One-story, brick Craftsman Bungalow former residence that has been converted into a meeting space and has a hip roof of composition shingles. The façade is three bays (Open Porch, W-Tripled, W-Tripled). The open porch is supported by brick columns. The porch deck is concrete and has concrete steps and a metal railing between the columns. The windows are 4/1 wood double hung sash and over the window on the left is a front facing gable with a metal vent and shingle siding in the gable. The entry door faces the porch on the side and is wood with six recessed panels. Exposed rafter tips are visible.

Montgomery Street, North

**129. (C) 105 Montgomery Street, North 1913 Gothic Revival
Church of the Resurrection**

One-story, brick Gothic Revival church with a side facing gable roof of asphalt shingles. The façade of the church is five bays (W-Tripled, W-Tripled, W-Tripled, D, W-W-W) separated by brick buttresses with cast stone caps. The tripled windows are stained glass in wood frames and have pointed arch transoms. The other windows are single stained glass windows with pointed arches in wood frames. The entry door is double-leaf in a hip roof projection from the main façade with a bell tower above. The doors are wood with stained glass lights over a single recessed panel and together are in a pointed arch opening. [Photo 25]

Washington Street, South

130. (C) 101 Washington Street, South c. 1910

Two-story, stucco covered commercial building with a flat roof behind a parapet with a projecting cornice. The storefront is four bays (W-Paired, D, W-Paired, W-Tripled). The windows are plate glass in metal frames. The doors and paired windows flanking it are in a recess. The door is wood with a single light and transom above. The second floor is four bays (W, W, W, W) with 2/2 metal single hung sash horizontal divided with applied paneled shutters. There are window hoods above the windows. The changes to the building appear to have been done around 1960.

131. (C) 103 Washington Street, South c. 1925

One-story, double storefront commercial building, separated by brick pilasters, with a flat roof behind a projecting parapet. The storefront on the right has been filled in with horizontal wood Dutch lap siding and a single 6/6 wood double hung sash window with a pilaster frame supporting a broken pediment window hood. The storefront on the left is two bays (W-Tripled, D) and is covered by a pent canvas awning. The windows are plate glass in wood frames and the entry door is wood with a single light.

132. (NC) 106 Washington Street, South c. 1970

One-story, vinyl sided commercial building with a large metal panel mansard roof that projects over the storefront. The façade is three bays (W, D, W-Paired) with windows that are mirrored plate glass in aluminum frames. The entry door is wood with plate glass.

133. (C) 106 B Washington Street, South c. 1925

One and two-story, painted brick commercial building with a central two-story section flanked by one-story sections which all have a flat roof behind a stepped parapet. The storefront is in the two-story section and is three bays (D, D, D) and covered by a pent canvas awning. The doors are all double-leaf with wood doors that have six lights over a single projecting panel. There are six light transoms above each door. There is a pilaster surround around the doors with a dentil cornice. The second floor has single bay (W-Tripled) with steel frame windows that have twenty lights with the center six lights operating as an awning window. [Photo 26]

134. (C) Railroad 1874, 1883

The Mobile & Ohio Railroad line was built south of the commercial core of Starkville two blocks south of Main Street. The railroad tracks run at approximately a 45 degree angle to the street grid and Main Street. In 1883 the Illinois Central Railroad completed a line through Starkville running parallel to the earlier railroad line. The circa 1915 Illinois Central Railroad passenger depot survives at 223 South Jackson Street (#18, Photo 2) along with the circa 1915 freight depot at 300 South Jackson Street (#20). The depot for the Mobile & Ohio Railroad was relocated outside of the historic district.

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)

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Commerce

Community Planning and Development

Period of Significance

1874 - 1964

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

N.W. Overstreet

Louis A. Simon

Thomas O. Wakeman, Associates

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance starts with the earliest structure in the district constructed in 1874 and ends in 1964, the date of construction of the Oktibbeha County Courthouse (Inv. 68), the most prominent public structure in the district, which marked a clear end to this period of historic development in the district.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

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

The Downtown Starkville Historic District in the city of Starkville located in Oktibbeha County, Mississippi represents an excellent example of a small city with remaining historic commercial development from the late 1800s to the early 1900s. The commercial development and growth of Starkville was spurred by the town being the county seat and center for agriculture and later for industry revolving around agricultural products and then dairy farming. The rail line helped to export cotton and other agricultural goods out of Starkville, and bring in goods to sell, both of which helped provide the money used to build many of the commercial buildings remaining today. The establishment of the Agriculture and Mechanical College just outside of Starkville in 1880 also helped the town grow with the increase in students, faculty, and workers over the years which helped to sustain and grow businesses in downtown Starkville. The district represents a tapestry of commercial building styles, sizes, and construction dates, all of which give the district a unique pattern of development and character. The Downtown Starkville Historic District is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places for significance under Criteria A and C in the areas of Architecture, Commerce, and Community Planning and Development. The period of significance is from 1874, the date of the earliest known structure in the district, to 1962, fifty years prior to this nomination. The district's significance also derives from a concentration of intact commercial, public, governmental, religious, and residential resources illustrating not only the popular architectural styles of the period between 1874 and 1962, but also vernacular forms common during that time.

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

Starkville's Early Beginnings

Starkville is located in Oktibbeha County, which was established on December 23rd, 1833.¹ It was one of numerous counties formed at the time the Choctaw Indian territory was acquired by the United States in the 1830 Treaty of Dancing Rabbit. The name of the county stems from the Oktibbeha Creek in the northern portion of the county which formed a boundary between the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations.² The name of the creek was derived from an Indian phrase, although there is some debate about its meaning. Some believe that the word means "ice therein" because ice was floating in the creek when it was discovered and named by the Indians. It is also believed that the name means creek with seven prongs. Yet another meaning which is suggested is "bloody water" or "fighting water" for the many battles that took place on the banks of the creek between the Choctaws and Chickasaws.³

In 1831 there was a small settlement in the area called Boardtown that was to become Starkville.⁴ It is believed that the name stems from the use of clapboards for the buildings rather than the customary logs used by similar early settlements in the area.⁵

In February of 1834, Robert A Lampkin and William B. Cushman sold twenty-five acres on a ridge near two springs for a town site for the sum of \$10,000 to Elijah Hogan in his role as the president of the board of police. The land was divided into blocks and streets. The lots within the blocks were offered for sale through auctions and private sales, except for one centrally located lot which was reserved for the courthouse.⁶

The small Boardtown settlement was incorporated into the new town site and in 1835 was elected as the county seat and its name changed to Starkville.⁷ The name was chosen in memory of General John Stark, the hero of the battle of Bennington.⁸ The first courthouse was one room and was constructed of hewn logs as was the jail, both of which were constructed on the reserved lot.⁹

¹ Rowland, Dunbar. *Mississippi M-Z*, p. 358

² Starkville Daily News, Sesquicentennial Edition, p. 5

³ Ibid

⁴ Ibid, p 18

⁵ Patterson, Eulalia. *Federal Writers' Project – Starkville*, p. 1

⁶ Carroll, Thomas Battle. *Historical Sketches of Oktibbeha County*, p. 34

⁷ Starkville Daily News, Sesquicentennial Edition, p. 18

⁸ Rowland, Dunbar. *Mississippi M-Z*, p. 717

⁹ Carroll, Thomas Battle. *Historical Sketches of Oktibbeha County*, p. 35

In 1837, Starkville was incorporated by the state legislature. That same year the log courthouse was demolished to make way for a larger brick courthouse with a shingle roof.¹⁰ By 1838, Starkville already had two hotels, five stores, two groceries, a school, two churches, four attorneys, and two physicians.¹¹ However, the progress and growth of Starkville did not last very long as the national Panic of 1837 began to take its toll on businesses and banks in Starkville. The financial troubles caused by the panic in ensuing years lead to the failure of the Starkville Real Estate and Banking Company, which had only been open since 1835, and the subsequent sale of shareholders' property in 1838.¹² Ten years later in 1847 Starkville was much smaller than before the Panic and only had a few stores and one grocery.¹³

From 1848 until the start of the Civil War was a time of prosperity for the county as it recovered from the Panic and agriculture increased with Starkville as the center for trade of the agricultural goods produced in the area. There was enough growth and business in Starkville that a new hotel was constructed around 1850.¹⁴ The State Legislature in 1852 incorporated Starkville for the second time, making no reference to the earlier 1837 charter.¹⁵ Starkville does not appear in the 1860 census; however, it is estimated that the population was around 150, although most lawyers and merchants lived outside of the town limits.¹⁶

Like other towns in Mississippi during the Civil War, growth was halted in Starkville as the war raged on and men from the town and county went off to war. In 1863, Grierson's raiders of the Union Army, in their wide swing through Mississippi, plundered much of the county, stealing livestock and supplies they needed.¹⁷ They moved with great speed and never occupied any part of the county or Starkville.

Reconstruction and the Great Fire

Starkville, like most other towns in the south struggled to rebuild their economy which was decimated during the war. Farming was the chief economic generator and Starkville continued to serve as the center in the county for trade and commerce. Shortly after the war Starkville was still a small town with only a few frame stores, some residences, and a few churches.¹⁸ The population in 1870 was listed as 475.¹⁹

In 1871 several prominent local businessmen secured a charter for a railroad line to run from Starkville to Grenada. Another railroad charter was secured in 1872 for a line from West Point to Kosciusko through Starkville. In both cases prominent African American politicians were employed to help secure the charters. Though the charters were obtained, the backers of the charters were unable to secure funding to build the roads.²⁰

After the failure of the two charters, a new effort was mounted to get the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to build a branch from Artesia to Starkville. The company agreed with the condition that Starkville and the county would provide \$150,000 for the construction. A bond issue was passed to provide the necessary funds to build the road. Convict labor helped to build the new rail line (#134), which was completed in 1874.²¹ The new line was located south of the commercial district, on a lower elevation than the center of town, running at an approximately forty-five degree angle to the established street grid and Main Street.

With the completion of the rail line Starkville experienced a boom since it was connected to a reliable transportation route. People moved to Starkville from the county and from other locations. New stores were built, opened and the population increased three hundred percent within a few years.²²

¹⁰ Carroll, Thomas Battle. *Historical Sketches of Oktibbeha County*, p. 37

¹¹ Rowland, Dunbar. *Mississippi M-Z*, p. 717

¹² Carroll, Thomas Battle. *Historical Sketches of Oktibbeha County*, p. 46

¹³ *Ibid*, p. 62

¹⁴ *Ibid*, p. 80

¹⁵ *Ibid*

¹⁶ *Ibid*, p. 82

¹⁷ *Ibid*, p. 108

¹⁸ *Ibid*, p. 126

¹⁹ *Mississippi Statistical Summary of Population, 1800-1980*.

²⁰ Carroll, Thomas Battle. *Historical Sketches of Oktibbeha County*, p. 136

²¹ *Ibid*, p. 137

²² *Ibid*

Tragedy struck in 1875 in the form of a great fire which destroyed the business district on April 25th. Due to a lack of fire equipment and a strong wind, the fire spread with no way to stop its progress. The fire even jumped from one side of Main Street to the other. A total of fifty-two buildings were destroyed.²³ After the fire, Main Street was widened by twenty feet to its current width of one hundred feet to prevent any future fires from jumping the street. Even though most merchants had no insurance or were insured by insolvent companies, rebuilding began almost immediately.²⁴ However, not all of the businesses were able to rebuild due to the losses they had suffered. The lack of resources after the fire and the difficulty in securing loans forced many to not reopen. The rebuilding after the fire was aided by several Jewish businessmen who came to Starkville to open up new stores in the struggling town. They helped to boost the economy and many became some of Starkville's most prominent citizens. In 1876, Bernhart Blumenfeld left a business in Selma, Alabama to open Blumenfeld-Long Dry Goods Store in Starkville. Other Jewish merchants continued to arrive in the late 1870s and early 1880s, including Philip Goodman, Simon Fried, and others.²⁵

Mississippi Agricultural & Mechanical College

In 1878, the state legislature of Mississippi authorized the building of an Agricultural and Mechanical College for Mississippi. Several towns offered sites and money for the college; however, Starkville won out. Colonel W.B. Montgomery of Starkville was instrumental in getting the college to locate in Oktibbeha County as he was a member of the state locating committee. Starkville also secured through popular subscription, several thousands of dollars to supplement a state appropriation for building of the new school.²⁶

Building began shortly after the site was selected just outside of the town limits of Starkville and east of the commercial center. The first session of the college began in 1880 with Confederate veteran General Stephen D. Lee as president. Around 100 students attended and since the dormitory was not completed at the time they boarded with families in Starkville.²⁷ At that time all of the students studied the same course materials for both cultural and practical training. At that time there were only eight academic departments including English, Horticulture, Biology, Animal and Vegetable Physiology, Chemistry, Agriculture, Writing, and Preparatory.²⁸

During the session of 1892-1893 the courses of Agriculture and Mechanical Engineering were established. A School of Industrial Education was established in 1904. In 1911 a School of General Science was organized with courses available specializing in Botany, Bacteriology, Chemistry, Entomology, Physics, and Zoology. A School of Business and Industry was established in 1915.

As it grew, the college would continue to have a positive impact on Starkville, helping it to grow and sustain its economy over the years. In 1932 the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College was renamed Mississippi State College by the state legislature and in 1958 the legislature again changed the name, this time to Mississippi State University.

Growth before the new Century

By 1880 the population in Starkville had increased from 475 in 1870 to 1,500 in 1880 showing tremendous growth in ten years.²⁹ In 1883 the Illinois Central Railroad completed a line from Aberdeen to Durant through Starkville helping to increase rail traffic through Starkville and opening up new trade territory.³⁰ The new line supplemented the existing rail service established in 1874.

The first Sanborn Map of Starkville appears in 1885 and shows a well developed commercial area along Main Street, due most likely to the growth of Starkville and the commercial space needed for new businesses to support the increased size of the town. Several of the buildings appearing on the 1885 map survive to this day. At that time of the map the south side of the 100 block of East Main Street was completely built out with one and two-story buildings. The block across the street

²³ Carroll, Thomas Battle. *Historical Sketches of Oktibbeha County*, p. 146-147

²⁴ Starkville Daily News, July 20, 1994

²⁵ *Boardtown Review*, p. 9

²⁶ Carroll, Thomas Battle. *Historical Sketches of Oktibbeha County*, p. 157

²⁷ *Ibid*

²⁸ *Ibid*, p. 220

²⁹ *Mississippi Statistical Summary of Population, 1800-1980*

³⁰ Starkville Daily News, Sesquicentennial Edition, p. 8

was sparsely developed with only the two-story courthouse and two, one-story commercial buildings. The 200 block of East Main Street was partially developed on the south side with one and two-story buildings sharing partition walls. On the north side of that block there were a few commercial buildings and dwellings as well, all free standing. Also appearing on the map was a large livery facing South Lafayette Street and a cotton gin and grist mill located one block south of Main Street on Lampkin Street.

The Starkville Bank, chartered during reconstruction, became the First National Bank of Starkville in 1887. However, it failed in 1893 due to overextending itself and violating Federal banking laws. With the growth in Starkville a group of local businessmen organized the Peoples Savings Bank in 1889.³¹ That same year a new brick Baptist Church (#55a, Photo 6) was completed, replacing the earlier 1843 frame church on the original church lot located one block south of East Main Street at the corner of East Lampkin Street and South Lafayette Street

By 1890 the census showed a population in Starkville of 1,725.³² The Sanborn Map for that year shows a bit of new development with the construction of several additional commercial buildings on the north side of the 100 block of East Main Street. Also shown is the newly built Baptist Church. The 300 block of East Main Street is also covered by the map and shows large one and two-story residential dwellings along with a Presbyterian Church.³³ The railroad line on the map is labeled as the Illinois Central with a track connecting to the Mobile and Ohio line. Near the intersection of the rail line and South Jackson Street, just north of the line, is a wagon works with a lumber yard and planing and sawing area. There is also a large planked cotton yard with sheds on the map taking up a full triangular block between Lampkin Street and the rail line. The 1895 Sanborn Map is very similar to the earlier map; however it does show additional commercial buildings replacing dwellings on the north side of the 200 block of East Main Street. In 1896 another bank was chartered, the Security State Bank. The first telephone system in the county was established in Starkville in 1897 by R.K. Wier who eventually sold it to the Bell Telephone Company in 1905.³⁴ The lines served both residences and businesses.

Growth in the new Century

By 1900 the population of Starkville had increased to 1,986.³⁵ In addition to the population growth there was also growth in the commercial area of Starkville with additional construction of commercial buildings according to the 1900 Sanborn Map. A new hotel appears in the 100 block of West Main Street and the south side of the 200 block of East Main Street is completely built out with the exception of one lot. Also appearing on the map is another cotton gin and grist mill one block north of Main Street on Last Street, which is now Jefferson Street. Along the rail line east of South Jackson Street a stock pen and a cotton seed shed were added.

In 1902 industry came to Starkville with the opening of the John M. Stone Cotton Mill located between downtown Starkville and the College, and one mile southeast of the courthouse.³⁶ It was a large two-story brick mill with a four-story tower. Also in 1902 *The Starkville News* was established by J. W. Norment.

The automobile arrived in Starkville in 1904 with A. Rand owning the first car in the county. As the number of cars increased, both in Starkville and at the College a new narrow gravel road was constructed leading east from the commercial center of Starkville to the campus to handle the traffic between the two. It was an extension of Main Street and was the first hard surface road in the county.³⁷

The 1905 Sanborn Map shows the same amount of commercial buildings in the 100 block of East Main Street. However, there are additional small commercial buildings that show up just east of the courthouse. There is no road on the map at the time to access those buildings. Now those buildings are accessed by the courthouse parking lot and a small street named Court Square. The 200 block of East Main Street on the north side shows new commercial buildings with partition walls on the west half of the block. Additional new commercial buildings show up on both sides of South Lafayette Street. The cotton gin on Jefferson Street had been converted into a warehouse according to the Sanborn Map. Also on the map is the John M. Stone Cotton Mill and the Starkville Cotton Oil Company which had a cotton gin, large seed warehouse, hull

³¹ Ibid, p. 164

³² Carroll, Thomas Battle. *Historical Sketches of Oktibbeha County*, p. 165

³³ The current Presbyterian Church was built on the same site as the earlier Presbyterian Church.

³⁴ Ibid, p. 181

³⁵ Ibid, p. 182

³⁶ John M. Stone Cotton Mill National Register Nomination

³⁷ Carroll, Thomas Battle. *Historical Sketches of Oktibbeha County*, p. 184

house, press room, and offices, all three-quarters of a mile southeast of the courthouse. For the first time a combined freight and passenger depot shows up on the map just south of the railroad tracks near South Jackson Street. Just north of the tracks and the depot the Starkville Water and Electric Light Plant appears.

Another bank was organized in 1907 by local citizens called the Merchants and Farmers Bank.

The 1910 the population of Starkville jumped to 2,698.³⁸ On the 1910 Sanborn Map the same amount of commercial buildings appear in the 100 block of East Main Street. The 200 block of East Main Street on the north side shows additional commercial buildings further west down the block. There is also a new courthouse and the cotton gin on Jefferson Street was converted into a warehouse. The Harvey Hotel on West Main Street was replaced by a new hotel building on the same lot called the Starkville Hotel. Another hotel opened across the street from the courthouse. An opera house also shows up on the map on South Washington Street with the opera hall on the second floor. Near the railroad tracks on the east side of South Jackson Street warehouse buildings show up. The Starkville Lumber Company also shows up on South Jackson Street north of the railroad tracks with lumber sheds on both sides of the street and a Planing Mill on the west side. To the west of the Starkville Water Works and Electric Light Plant a large warehouse for Oktibbeha County Cotton appears.

In 1913, more than 13,000 bales of cotton were produced by farmers in the county.³⁹ As evidenced by the number of support facilities for cotton warehouses, gins, and platforms along the railroad, cotton was a big part of the economy of Starkville at the time. Unfortunately there was a sharp decline in cotton production as the boll-weevil struck the county destroying much of the cotton crops. Looking for another commodity to fill the gap resulting from the loss of cotton, a few of the more progressive farmers took up a plan long advocated by Professor J.S. Moore at the College to create a cooperative creamery. About 1914 the cooperative was organized and given space on the campus. The cooperative creamery was the beginning of the organized dairy industry in Mississippi.⁴⁰ In 1913 the Episcopal Church of the Resurrection (#129, Photo 25) opened at 105 North Montgomery Street.

The next Sanborn Map for Starkville in 1918 shows several changes since the last map in 1910. The two hotels on West Main Street are gone, along with the livery on South Lafayette Street. It was replaced by commercial buildings. The "town office" also appears on South Lafayette Street. The 300 block of East Main Street remains residential in nature with several more houses showing up. The new Illinois Central Railroad Passenger Depot (#18, Photo 2) constructed around 1915 appears on the map.

The population in Starkville decreased slightly in 1920 to 2,596.⁴¹ Even with a population decrease much building took place during the 1920s in Starkville. With the success of the banking industry in Starkville, two banks built new impressive buildings, both in the Beaux Arts style. About 1920 the Security State Bank finished a two-story building at 203 East Main Street (#88) and the Peoples Savings Bank constructed a two-story building at 200 East Main Street (#85). Churches were also building with new brick structures in the Neoclassical style. The Presbyterian Church at 307 East Main Street (#108, Photo 22) was completed in 1924 and the United Methodist Church was completed in 1925 at 200 East Lampkin Street (#65a). In 1925 the Hotel Chester was completed at 223 East Main Street (#102). It completed the north side of the block and was built of brick in the Spanish Colonial Revival style with three floors.

With the growth in the dairy business, the cooperative creamery established in 1912, and located on the College campus, secured a charter of incorporation becoming The Cooperative Creamery in 1923. The capacity of the creamery increased steadily and in 1927 new machinery was installed to keep up with the demand by increasing production. In 1925 the people of Starkville worked to interest manufacturers of milk products to locate a plant in Starkville. They were successful in recruiting the Borden Southern Company which opened a plant in April of 1926. The plant was built as a condensery for preserving milk.⁴² It was located just northeast of the railroad depot and south of East Lampkin Street.

In 1923 there was only one paved street, but by 1928 all of the more important business streets and principal residential streets were paved.⁴³

³⁸ Ibid

³⁹ Carroll, Thomas Battle. *Historical Sketches of Oktibbeha County*, p. 184

⁴⁰ Ibid, p. 184

⁴¹ Ibid, p. 212

⁴² Ibid, p. 217

⁴³ Ibid, p. 232-233

The Sanborn Map for 1925 shows very little change to the commercial buildings of Main Street with only the addition of the new buildings mentioned above. The 300 block of East Main Street still remains residential with the exception of the Presbyterian Church. The map also labels a "proposed site of Borden's Milk Plant" in the location where it was eventually built.

Other factories also opened in Starkville including the Coca-Cola Bottling Works in 1928, the Starkville Ice Cream Company in 1928 at the corner of Lampkin and Lafayette Streets, and the Starkville Canning Company in 1935.⁴⁴

In response to the medical needs of the community, Dr. F.B. Long opened the Oktibbeha County Hospital in 1927 on a large lot on the south side of Lampkin Street across from the Methodist Church.⁴⁵

By 1930 the population had increased to 3,612.⁴⁶ Around 1930 a new City Hall was constructed in Starkville at 101 East Lampkin Street (#54, Photo 7). It was constructed as a combination Armory and City Hall in the Art Moderne style. In 1935 a new brick post office was built for Starkville at 302 East Main Street (#106, Photo 21) in the Colonial Revival style.

The 1925 Sanborn Map of Starkville corrected to 1948 shows some changes in the district since the 1925 map. Sometime after 1925 and before 1948, most likely in the 1930s, the John M. Stone Cotton Mill was expanded, more than doubling its size. It was also bought out and renamed the J.W. Sanders Cotton Mill, Inc. The 300 block of East Main Street shows several commercial buildings replacing residential structures; however, the block still remained very residential in nature.

In 1940 the population of Starkville was listed as 4,900.⁴⁷ In 1944 the Oktibbeha Hospital operated by Dr. Long closed and in 1948 the county purchased the site and built a new facility which was completed in 1950 (#10, Photo 1).

The 1960s and 1970s saw construction of several significant buildings in the district as the population continued to increase with 9,041 in 1960 and 11,369 in 1970.⁴⁸ In 1964 a new courthouse (#68, Photo 12) and jail (#21) were constructed replacing the earlier facilities on the same site. Two large banking structures were constructed in the 300 block of East Main Street. The Security State Bank completed a new three-story bank in 1972 at 300 East Main Street (#104) and the National Bank of Commerce completed a three-story building at 301 East Main Street (#105) in 1977. The Baptist Church constructed a new Colonial Revival sanctuary (#55b, Photo 6) next to the earlier church in 1962.

The population of Starkville continued on an upward swing rising to 23,888 in 2010.⁴⁹ The population growth is most likely related to the continued expansion of Mississippi State University and the growth of the increased student and faculty population living in Starkville.

Architecture

Architectural styles found in the Downtown Starkville Historic District cover many architectural styles of the late nineteenth to early twentieth century. The styles found in the district include: Gothic Revival, Neoclassical Revival, Colonial Revival, Beaux Arts, Tudor Revival, Bungalow/Craftsman, Modern, Minimal Traditional, New Formalism, and Brutalist. The historic structures in the district vary from the more vernacular in the use of the architectural styles, with very simplified and restrained detailing, to a heavier use of detailing and architectural features found on several buildings, especially the classical revival structures. There are several architecturally impressive structures in the Downtown Starkville Historic District found in the different building uses including: commercial, governmental, religious, and residential. The most architecturally significant historic structures in the district include the Oktibbeha County Courthouse, former U.S. Post Office, Hotel Chester, the former bank building at 200 East Main Street, First Presbyterian Church, United Methodist Church, First Baptist Church (both old and new), the former Oktibbeha County Hospital, and the houses at 319 and 321 East Main Street.

Most of the commercial buildings in the Downtown Starkville Historic District are simple and vernacular in nature constructed from the late 1800s into the early 1900s. There are however, several buildings with notable architectural

⁴⁴ Ibid, p. 218

⁴⁵ Carroll, Thomas Battle. *Historical Sketches of Oktibbeha County*, p. 233

⁴⁶ *Mississippi Statistical Summary of Population, 1800-1980*

⁴⁷ *Community Progress*, p. 38

⁴⁸ *Mississippi Statistical Summary of Population, 1800-1980*

⁴⁹ U.S. Census - 2010

features and styles spread throughout the district. Most of the original storefronts have been altered; however, most alterations were made within the period of significance. The smaller singular openings on older buildings were modified to accommodate large plate glass windows in metal or wood frames, with some having recessed entries added, typical of the 1920s and 1930s. Some of the later commercial buildings constructed in the district retain their original configuration.

There are only a few buildings constructed sometime before 1885 that remain in the district which appear on the first Sanborn Map for the city. They are the earliest buildings in the Downtown Starkville Historic District. One of those buildings is located at 110 Court Square (#3). It is a one-story brick building with decorative brick detailing and a projecting parapet. The other two buildings constructed around 1885 are located at 100 (#67) and 102 (#69) East Main Street, however both have been significantly altered.

Several commercial buildings which were constructed in the district before the turn of the nineteenth century survive on East Main Street, all east of the courthouse within two blocks. Those buildings constructed around 1890 include 115 (#76), 117 (#78), 119 (#79), and 127 (#84) East Main Street. All are one-story brick structures with parapets hiding the roofs. The storefronts have been altered over time, but within the period of significance. Around 1894 there were three buildings constructed at 104 (#70), 106 (#71), and 108 (#72) East Main Street of similar size and detailing sharing partition walls. All are two-story brick buildings with roofs behind a parapet. The second floor of all three buildings have the same 2/2 wood double hung sash windows. The buildings at 104 and 106 both have the same broken pediment window hoods. All of the original storefronts have been altered, but within the period of significance.

The turn of the century brought the construction of several buildings which still remain on the south side of East Main Street in the 100 and 200 blocks. They are a mix of one and two-story brick buildings. There are two significant brick buildings at 212 (#94, Photo 18) and 214 (#96) East Main Street which are twin buildings that both retain original storefronts. Each has three segmental arch openings and windows in wood frames with transoms above. The building at 212 has its original double-leaf wood door, 214 has a new door. They both also have decorative brick work in the parapet. The two-story building constructed at 218 East Main Street (#99) around 1900 has a good deal of integrity as well with decorative brickwork in the parapet, 4/4 wood double hung sash windows on the second floor and a storefront with an angled recessed entry which was probably modified in the 1920s. The plate glass storefront is framed in wood and has a double-leaf entry door with wood doors that have single lights.

A group of one-story buildings was constructed around 1915 on South Lafayette Street of similar size and detailing. They are 111 (#37), 113 (#39), and 115A (#42). All have decorative brickwork at the tops of the parapets, large recessed brick panels in the parapets with cast iron vents, and simple store fronts with plate glass in wood frames with panels below.

Around 1920, several buildings were constructed in the 200 block of East Main Street on both the north and south sides. Unfortunately several of those have been altered to the point that they no longer retain historic integrity. However, two of the most architecturally significant commercial buildings constructed in the district were built in the 200 block as banks in the Beaux Arts style with engaged columns, pilasters, entablatures, cornices, and adornments like panels with swag bas-relief. One is located at 200 East Main Street (#85) and the other at 203 East Main Street (#88). The building at 200 East Main Street was the People's Savings Bank constructed in 1921, and the one at 203 East Main Street was the Security State Bank constructed around 1920. Both buildings are inscribed with the names of the original banks in the entablatures supported by the two-story engaged columns. Another very significant commercial building, architecturally and historically, is the Hotel Chester located in the 200 block of East Main Street at 223 (#103). It was designed in Spanish Colonial Revival Style in 1926 by the prolific Mississippi architect N.W. Overstreet. The three-story brick hotel is the tallest of the historic commercial buildings in Starkville and features a clay tile parapet, symmetrical façade, applied cast stone detailing, including a medallion, original windows and storefront. It has been individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Several one-story, brick buildings were constructed in the 100 block of North Lafayette Street around 1930. They are very simple vernacular brick commercial buildings with little detail to the façades. In 1931 a two-story brick building was constructed at 101 West Main Street (#123, Photo 24). It was originally built as a theater and lodge hall. It retains good integrity with decorative brick work, pilasters, and original windows on the second floor. The portion of the front façade that was used for the recessed entrance to the theater has been enclosed to provide for new commercial space after the theater closed.

There were several buildings constructed around 1940 throughout the district which retain good integrity. Two good examples are located on South Jackson Street at 214 (#16) and 229 (#19). They both have brick facades with large plate glass windows. The entry doors on both have been modified. The one at 214 has a stepped parapet and the one at 229 has a flat parapet and a set of pilasters with cast stone caps across the front.

By the 1950s there was little space left for the construction of commercial buildings in the district and only a few new buildings were constructed. There were two buildings built around 1950 which retain a high degree of integrity. One is the building at 303 Hogan Street (#11) constructed as a laboratory space. It sits on a ridge above the railroad tracks to the north. The building has a hip roof and simple façade with its original doors and windows. The other building with high integrity is located at 110-112 North Lafayette Street. It is a very simple one-story, brick double commercial building with a storefront of plate glass windows and doors, with a cantilevered canopy above.

The 1960s and 1970s saw commercial construction that was mostly free standing in nature with the majority built in the 300 block of East Main Street as the 100 and 200 blocks were completely full with commercial buildings. However, there were a couple of structures built on South Lafayette Street at 207 (#45) and 209 (#46) around 1960 which both retain good integrity. They are both simple one-story masonry structures with little detailing. Excellent examples of the Modern style are found in the 300 block of East Main Street at 308 (#110) and 314 (#113). They both retain good integrity. The one at 308 was built as a Western Auto store around 1965 and features a front facing gable with a wide overhanging eave, colored metal panels, and a storefront with large plate glass windows. The building at 314 was constructed as an office for Bell South around 1960 and features a flat roof, small slit windows with panels below and above, along with a cantilevered entry roof. There were two stylistically important structures constructed in the 1970s, which is outside of the period of significance, but still should be noted as they are excellent examples of the architectural styles used in their construction. Both are bank buildings in the 300 block of East Main Street. The one located at 301 East Main Street (#104) was constructed in the New Formalism style in 1972 with three-story concrete columns supporting an overhanging roof shielding a three story wall of glass behind the columns, which gives the bank a very transparent feel. The other bank located across the street at 300 East Main Street (#105) was built in the Brutalist style around 1975, featuring a large imposing façade of concrete panels with little punctuation for openings. The few openings that the bank building does have are set deep into the façade.

Two historic service stations are located in the district, both constructed in the Craftsman style. One is located at 304 East Lampkin Street (#58, Photo 8) and was constructed around 1920. It is covered in stucco with large columns supporting a hip roof with exposed rafter tips. The other historic service station is located at 111 West Main Street (#127). It was constructed around 1930 and has craftsman style brick columns holding up a flat roof structure with a parapet. The building has been converted into office space.

Several important governmental buildings are located within the district. One of the most prominent buildings in the district is the Oktibbeha County Courthouse located at 101 East Main Street (#68, Photo 12). The two-story brick Neoclassical structure was completed in 1964 with a symmetrical façade featuring a two-story portico supported by massive columns. Directly behind the courthouse is the old Oktibbeha County Jail (#21) which faces Jefferson Street. It is one-story brick and was constructed at the same time as the courthouse although it has a much more modern style with a low hip roof and front porte-cochere supported by concrete beams resting on brick columns with a decorative concrete block screen between the columns. The courthouse and jail were designed by Thomas Wakeman, Associates - Architects and Engineers. The two-story Starkville City Hall is located at 101 East Lampkin Street (#54, Photo 7) and was constructed in the Art Moderne style around 1930 to serve as an armory and city hall. It has a stucco façade and a barrel vault roof behind the central two-story section of the façade. A former U.S. Post Office constructed in the Colonial Revival style in 1935 is located at 302 East Main Street (#106, Photo 21). The brick structure sits on a raised basement with classical detailing including an entrance framed with pilasters and topped with a broken pediment, multi-pane wood windows with keystones above and attached louvered shutters. The supervising architect for the Post Office was Louis A. Simon who performed the same task for many other historic post offices in Mississippi.

A few buildings associated with the railroad remain in the district. The historic Illinois Central Railroad passenger depot located at 223 South Jackson Street (#18, Photo 2) retains a great deal of integrity. It was constructed in the Craftsman style around 1915. The brick and stucco depot has Craftsman style features such as brick pilasters, wood 4/1 windows and a large overhanging hip roof. The entrance door has been altered. The other depot was used for freight and is located across the street from the passenger depot at 300 South Jackson Street (#20). It was constructed of brick around 1915 as well. There have been some changes to the building with an addition to the front and alteration of some of the freight doors into windows. North of the railroad tracks across from the passenger depot is a wood frame warehouse building at 221 South Jackson Street (#17) that was most likely constructed around 1940 for use in conjunction with the railroad. It retains good integrity with its original metal panel walls and original sliding metal door on the front.

There are several architecturally significant religious structures located in the district. The First Baptist Church at 106 East Lampkin Street (#55a and 55b, Photo 6) has two significant historic structures with the 1889 church (#55a) built in the Gothic Revival style, and the new sanctuary (#55b) built in 1962 in the Colonial Revival style. The 1889 church was

constructed of brick with an asymmetrical façade featuring with a bell tower that rises above the roof, Gothic arched windows, and buttresses with cast stone caps. The 1962 sanctuary is very different in style than the earlier church with a Colonial Revival style featuring a symmetrical façade, two-story portico and the steeple above. The Church of the Resurrection (Episcopal) at 105 North Montgomery Street (#129, Photo 25) was also built in the Gothic Revival style and was completed around 1913. It has an asymmetrical façade and unlike most churches is turned to the side with the front façade making up the side of the sanctuary rather than the end. It features pointed arched windows, buttresses with cast stone caps, and a projecting entrance with an open bell tower above. There are two other churches built in the Neoclassical style which have similar facades. The First Methodist Church at 200 West Lampkin Street (#65a) was constructed in 1925 and the First Presbyterian Church at 307 East Main Street (#108, Photo 22) was completed in 1924. Both churches are brick and each sit on a raised basement with grand stairs which lead to a porticoed entrance with two-story columns supporting the portico. They also both have stained glass windows in wood frames with arched second floor windows.

There are several residential structures located in the Downtown Starkville Historic District at the eastern, western, and southern ends where the district transitions from commercial use to historically residential use, although now many of these residential structures are used as office space. Just outside of the eastern, western and southern ends of the district are residential areas. The houses in the district are a mix of styles including: Bungalow/Craftsman, Minimal Traditional, and those in a more vernacular style.

There are a few examples of the early twentieth-century Bungalow/Craftsman style found in the district. Two excellent examples of Bungalow/Craftsman style residential structures sided in brick are located at 319 (#117, Photo 23) and 321 (#119, Photo 23) East Main Street. Both were constructed around 1930 and are now used as office space. They both exhibit typical Bungalow/Craftsman features such as a full-width entry porch supported by brick columns and windows with multi-pane upper sash and single pane lower sash. The house at 319 has an integral porte-cochere supported by brick columns which match those used for the porch. There is a wood frame example of a Bungalow/Craftsman house at 104 West Lampkin Street (#62) built around 1920 with a double front facing gable roof with the lower gable forming a projecting entry porch supported by wood box columns. This house has also been converted into an office.

There are several examples of houses built in the mid-twentieth century style known as Minimal Traditional. Just before World War II a new style called Minimal Traditional emerged combining elements of earlier styles which favored smaller type cottages embellished with Colonial Revival details. They used simple side gable, cross gable or hip roofs. Also incorporated were multi-paned windows with applied shutters. There is a collection of Minimal Traditional houses located in the 200 block of South Lafayette Street. The houses at 227 (#49), 229 (#50), and 231 (#51) are all Minimal Traditional in style and have similar floor plans with similar Minimal Traditional detailing such as undercut entry porches, side facing gable roofs, and multi-pane windows. These three houses were constructed around 1945 on the site of the former Oktoberbeha County Cotton Warehouse and remain residential in use.

Also on South Lafayette Street are two, two-story houses that are more vernacular in nature, but exhibit detailing characteristic of their period of construction and retain good historic integrity. The one at 220 South Lafayette Street (#48a) was constructed around 1940 and has a cross-gable roof, projecting one-story entry porch supported by decorative metal posts which were popular at the time, asbestos shingle siding, and multi-pane windows. The other two-story house at 233 South Lafayette Street (#52) was constructed around 1945 and is very simple in design with a side facing gable roof, horizontal wood lap siding, multi-pane windows, and a small cantilevered projecting entry porch supported by knee braces.

The 100 block of West Lampkin Street also has vernacular houses of note. There is a house at 101 West Lampkin (#59) constructed around 1910 on a small hill that still remains residential in use. It has a side facing gable roof with a full-width undercut entry porch supported by box columns, multi-pane windows, and a wood entry door with sidelights and a transom. The house at 102 West Lampkin Street (#61) was constructed around 1940 and uses a brick veneer with a projecting entry porch supported by a brick arch, a bay window, and windows that are steel casements. It has been converted into an office space.

There are two apartment buildings located in the district. One is located at 109 West Lampkin Street (#63). Originally the one-and-a-half story buildings were a large house and a clinic, both constructed around 1940. They both have been subdivided and connected together with covered breezeways to form an apartment complex. The other apartment building is located at 112 Court Square (#4) and was constructed in 1905. The two-story building is sided in stucco with a flat roof behind a parapet and has multi-pane windows in segmental arched openings with cast stone sills.

There are two buildings in the district associated with a prominent African American businessman. Both of these buildings are located on East Main Street at 212 (#94) and 214 (#96). Robert Wier was born in Starkville in 1886, the son of a white

businessman and an African American domestic who worked for several families in the town. Wier dropped out of school in the eighth grade due to an eye injury and worked several jobs before going to work for H.M. Carpenter a white man who owned a barber shop on Main Street. Wier took quickly to the barbering trade and with the encouragement of Carpenter left Starkville to work in larger shops to hone his skills. Eventually he wound up in Memphis, Tennessee. In 1910, he received a telegram from Carpenter offering him a job in Starkville at a decent salary for the time. Having grown tired of the big city of Memphis he returned to Starkville and resumed work with Carpenter. After one year of working for Carpenter, Wier was offered the opportunity to take over Carpenter's barbershop at 212 East Main Street. Wier and Charley Alexander, another African American, went in to business together and paid Carpenter monthly for the use of the building. At 24 Wier was the first African American businessman on Main Street in Starkville. In 1920, another opportunity came his way when the building next door at 214 East Main Street came available for purchase. Wier and Alexander decided to buy the building and acquired a loan from Peoples Savings Bank down the street. The building was then purchased and Wier and Alexander opened "The City Barber Shop", the first building on Main Street owned by African Americans. The barbershop catered to white clients and was very successful over the years allowing Wier to purchase a house at 321 South Lafayette Street, just one block south of the district boundary. Wier operated the shop until 1966 when he retired. A few years later he sold the building.⁵⁰

Architecturally the Downtown Starkville Historic District has the largest collection of historic structures in any commercial area in the county, due to the fact that it is the county seat and largest city in Oktibbeha County. The wealth generated from the agricultural base of cotton and dairy farming was helped by the rail line which exported goods and generated the money needed to build many of the fine historic structures in the district. The rest of Oktibbeha County is very rural with only small villages with little to no historic resources. Sturgis and Maben are the only villages with a commercial area surrounded by residences. Sturgis is located southwest of Starkville on Highway 12 and has a very small commercial area of only one-and-a-half blocks with a few buildings which are surrounded by randomly spaced houses. Maben is located in the northwest corner of the state northwest of Starkville and has a small one block commercial area with other commercial buildings and residences spread out around the commercial block. The closest city of similar size to Starkville is Columbus which is located approximately 25 miles east of Starkville along Highway 82 in Lowndes County. The two cities are approximately the same size; however, Columbus is older than Starkville and has a larger and more architecturally impressive downtown commercial area.

Starkville Historic District Comparisons

There are three other National Register of Historic Places historic districts in Starkville. The other districts are: Greensboro Street Historic District listed in 1982, with an expansion of the district listed in 2008; the Nash Street Historic District listed in 1993; and the Overstreet School Historic District listed in 1992. All of these three additional districts are residential in nature.

The Greensboro Street Historic District is located just west of the Downtown Starkville Historic District along Greensboro Street which intersects with West Lampkin Street. The Greensboro Street Historic District contains 112 resources including those within recent boundary increase. The district is highly cohesive architecturally as well as having a historically significant collection of primarily residential structures. The old Starkville High School constructed in 1927 is located in the district as well. The district possesses many fine examples of architecture dating from the 1860s through the 1920s and preserves the scale and ambience of its historical appearance better than similar streets in the city of Starkville. Additionally, the district is important as containing perhaps the highest concentration of residences previously belonging to the economic and civic leaders of Starkville from the mid-nineteenth through the early-twentieth centuries. Architectural styles for the buildings in the district include: Greek Revival, Colonial Revival, Queen Anne, Bungalow/Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Spanish Revival.⁵¹

The Overstreet School Historic District is located south of the Downtown Starkville Historic District with the majority of the district south of the railroad tracks. It is named for the historic Overstreet School located in the district and has 180 resources. The Overstreet School Historic District is a residential neighborhood of late nineteenth and early twentieth century houses. The visual and institutional center of the neighborhood is the Overstreet Elementary school, which was originally built in 1897 as the Starkville Public School, on a site previously occupied by a private school. The school was enlarged in 1924 and substantially remodeled in 1949. Some additions have occurred since then, but it remains the focal point of the neighborhood. The residential structures in the district were built as single-family or multi-family residences

⁵⁰ Wier, Sadye H. with Marszalek, John F. *A Black Businessman in White Mississippi, 1886-1974*, p. 23, 26, 28, and 34

⁵¹ Greensboro Street Historic District National Register Nomination

dating from about 1870 to 1940. They are mostly one-story wood-frame houses, with a few two-story houses and a few brick or brick-veneer houses scattered among the wood frame homes. These houses stand on lots of various sizes. Architectural styles found in the district include: Queen Anne, Carpenter Gothic, Colonial Revival, Bungalow/Craftsman, Minimal Traditional and Ranch.

The Nash Street Historic District is located east of the Downtown Starkville Historic District and is separated from the Downtown Starkville Historic District by several blocks. It is a small district that is only one block long with 18 resources. The district was an upper middle-class neighborhood in early to mid-twentieth century Starkville. The residential neighborhood is comprised of 1930s era homes halfway between the historic commercial center of Starkville and the Mississippi State University campus. Architectural styles found in the district include: Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, and Bungalow/Craftsman.

The Downtown Starkville Historic District is much different than the other National Register districts in Starkville in terms of buildings and character due to its commercial nature with resources of typical commercial masonry buildings, governmental facilities, and religious structures. All of the other districts in Starkville are residential in nature, providing a contrast between them and the commercial nature of the Downtown Starkville Historic District.

Conclusion

The Downtown Starkville Historic District represents a unique pattern of development from the start of a small settlement serving as the county seat, to an agricultural center for the county which grew when the rail line came through, to a center of industry for cotton and dairy products, and also serving a new college which grew into a university. Principal growth of Starkville took place from the late nineteenth century to the early twentieth century with the majority of the commercial buildings constructed between circa 1885 and 1930. Commercial buildings still remain in the district from that period of growth and present a pattern of development unique to Starkville and Mississippi. Starkville still retains much of the same feel as it did in its heyday of the early twentieth century due to the commercial buildings that still remain from that period. It has many architecturally impressive historic structures located in the largest city in Oktibbeha County. The buildings in the district cover a wide range of styles from Gothic Revival to Minimal Traditional, and include many popular architectural styles in between as well as vernacular versions. Starkville is certainly a unique city in Mississippi and the Downtown Starkville Historic District contains the saga of its commercial development visible in the numerous significant historic commercial, governmental, and religious structures that have survived to this day.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

- Boardtown Review*. (Located in the Starkville Subject File at the Mississippi Department of archives and History in Jackson, Mississippi)
- Carroll, Thomas Battle. *Historical Sketches of Oktibbeha County*. 2006 (reprint from 1931 edition). Mississippi State University Printing Services.
- Community Progress: Amory, Aberdeen, West Point, Starkville*. 1944. (Pamphlet located at Located at the Starkville-Oktibbeha County Public Library in Starkville, Mississippi).
- Hotel Chester National Register Nomination*. On file at the Historic Preservation Division of the Mississippi Department of Archives and History (Jackson, Mississippi).
- John M. Stone Cotton Mill National Register Nomination*. On file at the Historic Preservation Division of the Mississippi Department of Archives and History (Jackson, Mississippi).
- Mississippi Statistical Summary of Population, 1800-1980*. 1983. Economic Research Department, Mississippi Power & Light Company.
- Overstreet School Historic District National Register Nomination*. On file at the Historic Preservation Division of the Mississippi Department of Archives and History (Jackson, Mississippi).
- Patterson, Eulalia. *Federal Writers Project: Starkville, City Write-ups for Chamber of Commerce Tours*. (Located in the Starkville Subject File at the Mississippi Department of archives and History in Jackson, Mississippi)
- Rowland, Dunbar. *Mississippi – Volume II – L-Z*. 1976 (reprint from 1907 edition). The Reprint Company, Publishers: Spartanburg, South Carolina.
- Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps for Starkville - 1885, 1890, 1895, 1900, 1905, 1910, 1918, 1925, and 1925 corrected to 1948. On microfilm at the Mississippi Department of Archives and History (Jackson, Mississippi).
- Starkville Files – Located at the Historic Preservation Division of the Mississippi Department of Archives and History (Jackson, Mississippi).
- Starkville Files – Located at the Mississippi Department of Archives and History (Jackson, Mississippi).
- Starkville Files – Located at the Starkville-Oktibbeha County Public Library (Starkville, Mississippi).
- Starkville Daily News* (Starkville, Mississippi). Issues: Sesquicentennial Edition, 1983; Victorian Sampler Article, April 7, 1989; July 20, 1994.
- Wier, Sadye H. with Marszalek, John F. *A Black Businessman in White Mississippi, 1886-1974*. 1977. University Press of Mississippi.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 69
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

A Zone Easting Northing

C Zone Easting Northing

B Zone Easting Northing

D Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

The district boundaries are delineated on the accompanying map.

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The Downtown Starkville Historic District includes a group of contiguous commercial, governmental, residential, and religious buildings that represent the historic and architectural development of the commercial center of the city of Starkville during the period of significance from 1874 to 1962.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title David Preziosi
organization Mississippi Heritage Trust date
street & number 600 East Amite Street, Suite 201 telephone 601-354-0200
city or town Jackson state MS zip code 39201
e-mail david@mississippiheritage.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Photographs:

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

Name of Property:

City or Vicinity: Starkville

County: Oktibbeha

State: Mississippi

Photographer: David Preziosi

Date Photographed: August 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

- 1 of 26:** 106 Felix Long Street
View to S
- 2 of 26:** 223 Jackson Street, South
View to SE
- 3 of 26:** 106 Lafayette Street, North
View to E
- 4 of 26:** 113 Lafayette Street, South
View to E
- 5 of 26:** 220 Lafayette Street, South
View to E
- 6 of 26:** Streetscape, Lampkin Street East, - 100 Block
View to W
- 7 of 26:** Starkville City Hall, 101 Lampkin Street, East
View to E
- 8 of 26:** 304 Lampkin Street, East
View to SE
- 9 of 26:** 113 Lampkin Street, West
View to S

- 10 of 26:** Streetscape, Main Street, East - 100 block even side
View to SW
- 11 of 26:** Streetscape - Main Street, East - 100 block
View to E
- 12 of 26:** Oktibbeha County Courthouse, 101 Main Street, East
View to N
- 13 of 26:** 106 Main Street, East
View to S
- 14 of 26:** Streetscape, Main Street, East and Lafayette Street, South
View to SE
- 15 of 26:** Streetscape, Main Street, East - 200 block odd side
View to NW
- 16 of 26:** Streetscape, Main Street, East - 200 block odd side
View to NE
- 17 of 26:** 204 Main Street, East
View to S
- 18 of 26:** 212 Main Street, East
View to S
- 19 of 26:** 218 Main Street, East
View to S
- 20 of 26:** 300 Main Street, East
View to SE
- 21 of 26:** 302 Main Street, East
View to S
- 22 of 26:** 307 Main Street, East
View to N
- 23 of 26:** 319 and 321 Main Street, East
View to NW
- 24 of 26:** 101 Main Street, West
View to S
- 25 of 26:** 105 Montgomery Street, North
View to W
- 26 of 26:** 106B Washington Street, South
View to W

Downtown Starkville Historic District
Name of Property

Oktibbeha, Mississippi
County and State

Property Owner:

(complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO)

name

street & number

telephone

city or town

state

zip code

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**National Register of Historic Places**
Continuation Sheet

Downtown Starkville Historic District

Name of Property

Oktibbeha County, Mississippi

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 10 Page _____**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates**

(Follow similar guidelines for entering the lat/long coordinates as describe on page 55, *How to Complete the National Register Registration Form* for entering UTM references. For properties less than 10 acres, enter the lat/long coordinates for a point corresponding to the center of the property. For properties of 10 or more acres, enter three or more points that correspond to the vertices of a polygon drawn on the map. The polygon should approximately encompass the area to be registered. Add additional points below, if necessary.)

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 33.464167	Longitude: -88.819444
2. Latitude: 33.464167	Longitude: -88.816667
3. Latitude: 33.465833	Longitude: -88.816667
4. Latitude: 33.465833	Longitude: -88.810278
5. Latitude: 33.463333	Longitude: -88.810278
6. Latitude: 33.463333	Longitude: -88.812778
7. Latitude: 33.460278	Longitude: -88.812778
8. Latitude: 33.460556	Longitude: -88.822500

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Downtown Starkville Historic District

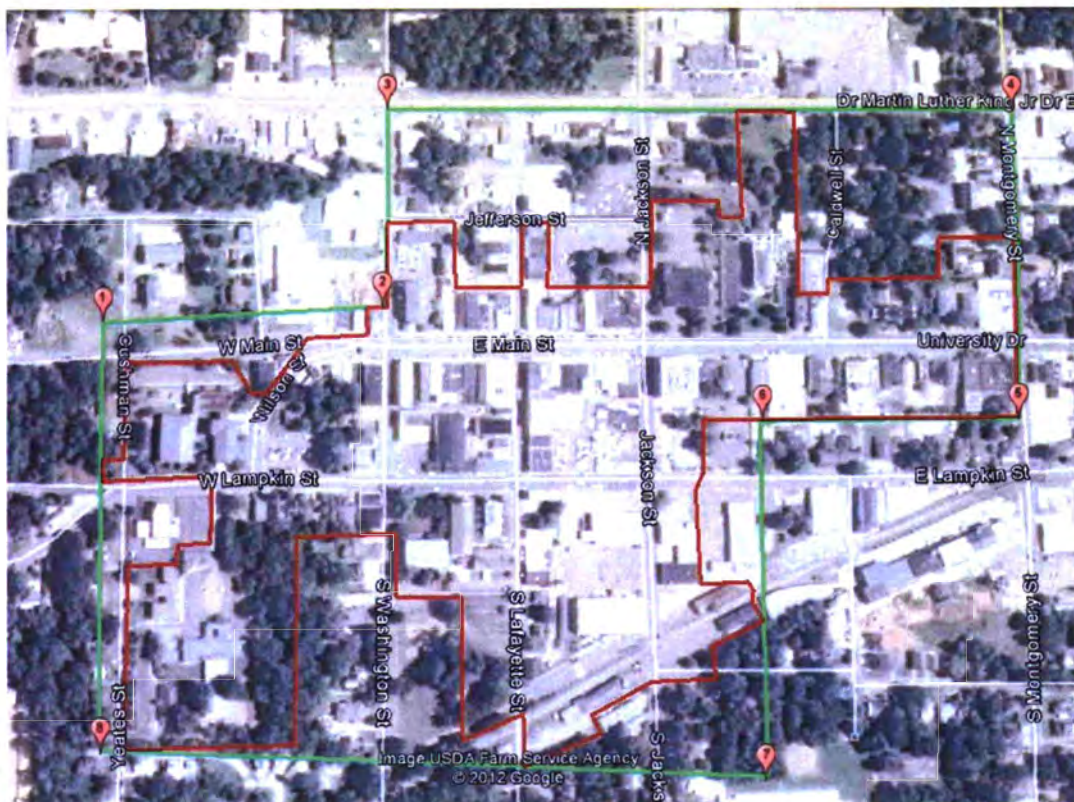
Name of Property

Oktibbeha County, Mississippi

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 10 Page



Downtown Starkville Historic District
Oktibbeha County, MS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Downtown Starkville Historic District
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MISSISSIPPI, Oktibbeha

DATE RECEIVED: 6/08/12 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 7/09/12
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 7/24/12 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 7/25/12
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 12000433

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 7/25/2012 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept All

REVIEWER Patricia Anderson DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE 7/24/2012

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y

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



(old) Oktibbeha County Hospital

106 Felix Long St.

10

Starkville, Oktibbeha County, MS

Downtown Starkville Historic District

Photo 1 of 26

Felix Long 106.JPG JLENDID-38729874USB
0000005012 N N N-11112098.6/100.0



(Old) ICCR Passenger Depot

223 S. Jackson St.

#18

Starkville, Oktibbeha County, MS

Downtown Starkville Historic District

Photo 2 of 26

Jackson S 223.JPG 3LEN100-56729674USD
00000093012 11 11 11-2--2091.1/100.0

KUSTOM KUTZ & STYLZ



106 ~~N~~ Lafayette St.

24

Starkville, Oktibbeha County, MS

Downtown Starkville Historic District

Photo 3 of 26

Lafayette II 100.jpg - SLENDID-38729874USB
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113

180
HOURS
PARKING
8AM TO
6 PM

113 S. Lafayette St.

39

Starkville, Oktibbeha County, MS

Downtown Starkville Historic District

Photo 4 of 26



220 S. Lafayette St.

#48a

Starkville, Oktibbeha County, MS

Downtown Starkville Historic District

Photo 5 of 26

Lafayette S 220.JPG 101EJ000-38729874USB
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Streetscape

E. Lampkin St. 100 Block even side
Starkville, Oktibbeha County, MS

Downtown Starkville Historic District
Photo 6 of 26

Lampkin E 100 block.JPG 12/FN000-387290-4056-
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Starkville City Hall
101 E. Lampkin St.
#54

Starkville, Oktibbeha County, MS

Downtown Starkville Historic District

Photo 7 of 26

Lampkin E 101.JPG 13LEN000-38729074USB
00000003812 H H H-11012898.6/100.0





113 W. Lampkin St.

64

Starkville, Oktibbeha County, MS

~~Starkville~~ Downtown Starkville Historic District

Photo 9 of 26

Lampkin W 113.JPG 17LENDU0-38729874058
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Streetscape

E. Main St. 100 Block

Starkville, Oktibbeha County, MS

Downtown Starkville Historic District

Photo 10 of 26

File: E 100 Block.jpg 2118010-38728074058
00000035012 W H HCN02090-6/100-0



Streetscape

E. Main St. 100 Block even side

Starkville, Oktibbeha County, MS

Downtown Starkville Historic District

Photo 11 of 26

Main E 100 Block even side, MS 19LEAD00-30/29874158
0000000001/ 11 11 11-111277046-100-0



Oktibbeha County Courthouse
101 E. Main St.
#68

Starkville, Oktibbeha County, MS
Photo 12 of 26

File: E 181 - JPG 24LEN000-38729074019
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106 E. Main St.

#71

Starkville, Oktibbeha County, MS

Downtown Starkville Historic District

Photo 13 of 26

Main E 106.JPG 26LEN000-30729674058
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Streetscape

E. Main St. 200 block odd side

Starkville, Oktibbeha County, MS

Downtown Starkville Historic District

Photo 15 of 26

main E 200 block odd side.JPG 311PHOTO-20729874123
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Streetscape

E. Main Street 200 block odd side

Starkville, Oktibbeha County, MS

Downtown Starkville Historic District

Photo 16 of 26

main E 200 block odd side 2.JPG 2/14/2010 3:07:29 PM
00000003012 V H H-2000000.6-100.8



GIFTS - LAMPS - ACCESSORIES

OFFICE SUPPLY INC.

Sullivan's

204 E. Main St.

#89

Starkville, Oktibbeha County, MS

Downtown Starkville Historic District

Photo 17 of 26

Main E 204-JPG 34LENDVD-38729074USB
0000000930177 N D N 11112090.5/100.0



212 E. Main St.

#94

Starkville, Oktibbeha County, MS

Downtown Starkville Historic District

Photo 18 of 26

main E 212.JPG 361E8000-38729874USB
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Montgomery's
JEWELRY

Old Main
District

218
Old Main
District

218

Montgomery's
JEWELRY



306 E. Main St.

104

Starkville, Oktibbeha County, MS

Downtown Starkville Historic District

Photo 20 of 26

main E 306.JPG 48LENOVO-38729874USB
000000293017 H H H-11112098.6/100.0



(old) U.S. Post office
302 E. Main St.
#106

Starkville, Oktibbeha County, MS
Downtown Starkville Historic District
Photo 21 of 26

15.01 E 382+JPG 42LFH0V0-38729074USB
00000003812 N H N-11M2048.6/100.0



First Presbyterian Church
307 E. Main St.

#108

Starkville, Oktibbeha County, MS

Downtown Starkville Historic District

Photo 22 of 26

Main E 307.jpg 44LEND00-38/29074/158
00000003812 N N N 100/2030.5/100.8



319 + 321 E. Main St.

#117 + 119

Starkville, Oktibbeha County, MS

Downtown Starkville Historic District

Photo 23 of 26

Main E 319-321.JPG 46LENDU0-38729874USB
0000005 2012 M N N-11012050.5/100.0



101 W. Main St.

123

Starkville, Oktibbeha County, MS

Downtown Starkville Historic District

Photo 24 of 26



Church of the Resurrection
105 N. Montgomery St.

#129

Starkville, Oktibbeha County, MS

Downtown Starkville Historic District


Photo 25 of 26






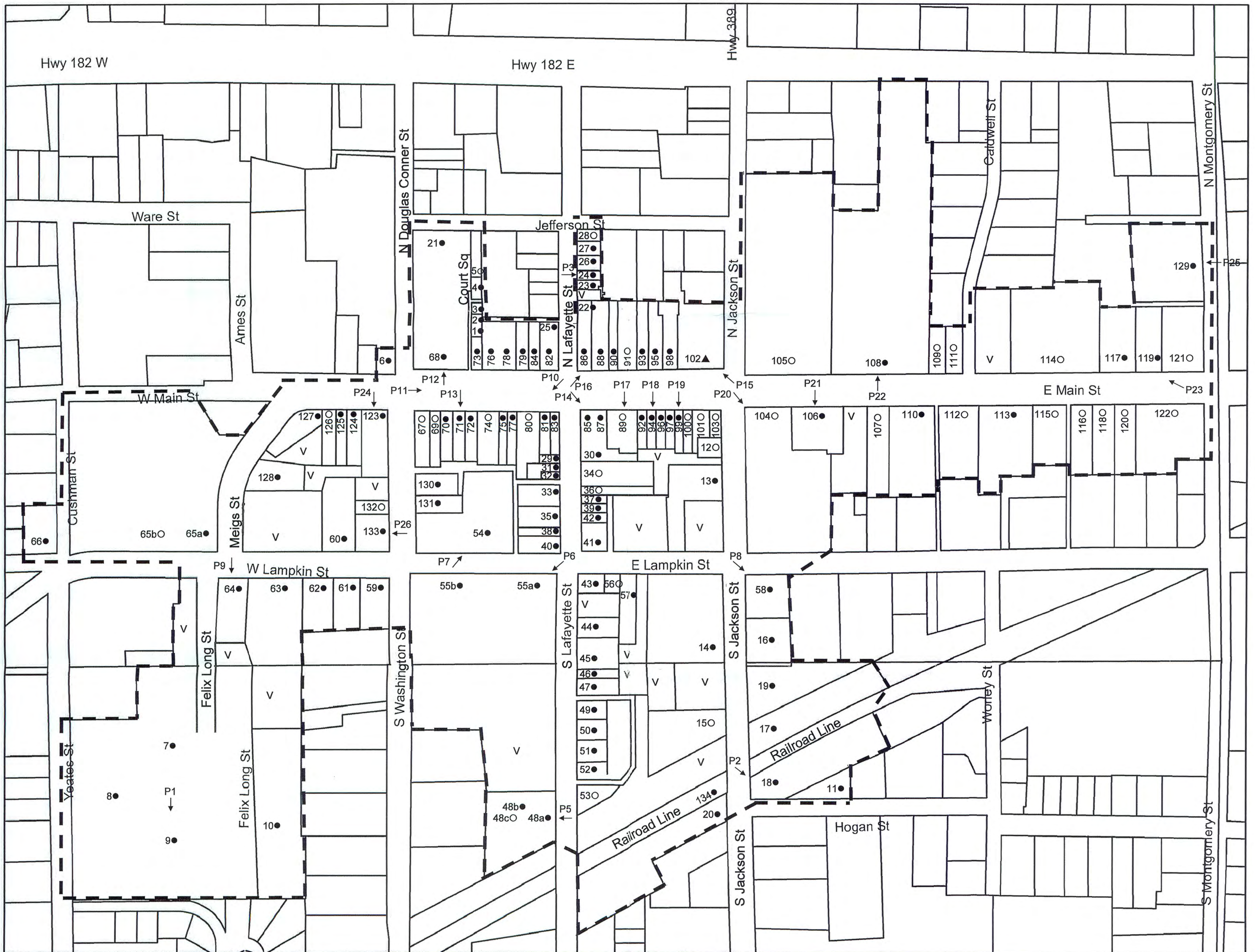
T. E. Lott & Company, C.P.A.

T.E. Lott & Company, C.P.A.
Lott Financial Services L.L.C.

Downtown Starkville Historic District - Oktibbeha County, Mississippi

Map Key: District Boundary Contributing Photograph # Scale (Feet): 0 50 100  N

 Previous Listed  Non-Contributing  Vacant





May 29, 2012

Ms. Carol Shull
Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
1201 Eye Street, NW (2280)
Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear Ms. Shull:

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

Downtown Starkville Historic District, Starkville, Oktibbeha County

The property was approved for nomination by the Mississippi Historic Preservation Professional Review Board at its meeting on May 17, 2012.

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 cursive script, appearing to read "H.T. Holmes".

H.T. Holmes
State Historic Preservation Officer

By: William M. Gatlin

National Register Coordinator