

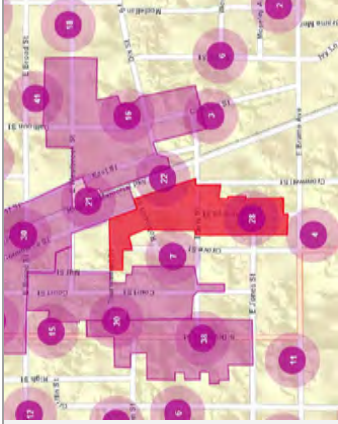
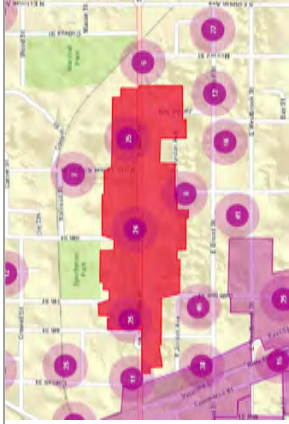
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RESOURCE NUMBER & NAME	PHOTOGRAPH (if available)	LOCATION (county & additional info.)	OWNER	REMARKS (history, condition, status, historic designation, etc.)
ARC-C-7 West Point School National Register Historic District This district is now part of the "West Point Unified" National Register District		Clay County West Point (red area on map at left) E. Westbrook, East, and Calhoun Streets	Private (multiple owners)	This district is locally significant as a group of buildings that represent the architectural development of West Point from 1870 to about 1930. The most notable buildings are the West Point School (1928), the Rhodes House at 329 Calhoun (ca. 1882), and the house at 336 Calhoun (ca. 1890). A large percentage of the houses in the district were built during the last 20 years of the 19 th century when the town was well established as a railroad center. There are 46 resources in the district and it was designated on the National Register in 1990.
ARC-C-8 Brandtown Gin National Register Historic District		Clay County West Point (red area on map at left) Hwy. 47 at Brandtown	Private (multiple owners)	There is no sharp distinction between the district and its rural surroundings, but the related buildings are the best representatives in Clay County of an early-20th century, agricultural/industrial-based economy and farming system. Land in the district is fairly flat, with large trees throughout. Most of the buildings are residential, although the 1905 gin and commissary were focal points. There are a total of 14 resources in the district and it was designated on the National Register in 1991.

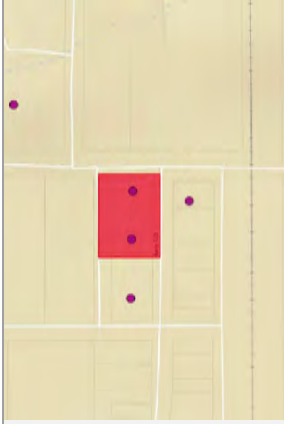
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RESOURCE NUMBER & NAME	PHOTOGRAPH (if available)	LOCATION (county & additional info.)	OWNER	REMARKS (history, condition, status, historic designation, etc.)
ARC-C-9 Commerce Street National Register Historic District		Clay County West Point (red area on map at left) Focused along Commerce Street	Private (multiple owners)	Houses in the district are moderate in size and, especially in the older section, are located close to the street. All of the buildings are one or one-and-a-half stories. All of the homes built before the second decade of the 20th century are wood frame, though the original weatherboard exteriors of some have been altered. Most of the 20th century houses are brick or frame with brick veneer exteriors. All of the buildings in the district are residential. By style, buildings in the district are predominantly Vernacular (either Pyramidal or Gable and Wing). There are 47 resources and it was designated on the National Register in 1990.
ARC-C-10 East Main Street National Register Historic District This district is now part of the "West Point Unified" National Register District		Clay County West Point (red area on map at left) Focused along East Main Street	Private (multiple owners)	Residential development along the street began before West Point was a proper town, so some of the largest, oldest homes are interspersed among groupings of later historic buildings. Also, since Main Street has continued to be a prime address, there are numerous examples of mid-20th century infill homes. For most of its length, the district is low density, made up of one and two-story single family residences of a large scale. There are 62 resources in the district and it was designated on the N.R. in 1990.

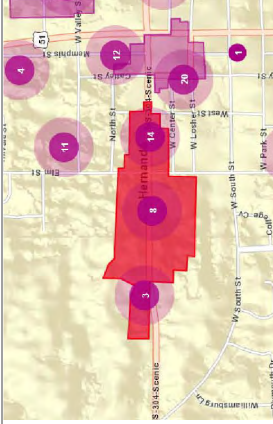
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RESOURCE NUMBER & NAME	PHOTOGRAPH (if available)	LOCATION (county & additional info.)	OWNER	REMARKS (history, condition, status, historic designation, etc.)
ARC-C-11 Pheba National Register Historic District		Clay County Pheba (red area on map at left)	Private (multiple owners)	The two buildings that make up this tiny district are the most historically important remaining buildings in what was once the center of the busy town of Pheba. The buildings on the north side of what is now called Pheba Street #2 represent Pheba in its halcyon days (about 1895 to 1935). The McCarter Store is a typical late-19th century rural store (c. 1895). The Post Office building, a former bank (c. 1900), is a nicely detailed one-story brick structure with a parapet facade. The district was designated on the National Register in 1991.
ARC-C-12 West Point Central City National Register Historic District This district is now part of the “West Point Unified” National Register District		Clay County West Point (red area on map at left) Focused on where Commerce, Main and Division converge	Private (multiple owners)	This district is a well-preserved commercial /industrial community with good examples of commercial architecture dating from the mid-19th through the early-20thcenturies. The district visually traces the development of the city's business community, primarily reflecting its period of greatest growth from the 1870s to the 1920s. Although many buildings have been altered and new buildings constructed within the district, it still retains the nature, scale, and ambience of its turn-of-the-century character. There are 120 resources in the district and it was designated on the National Register in 1982.

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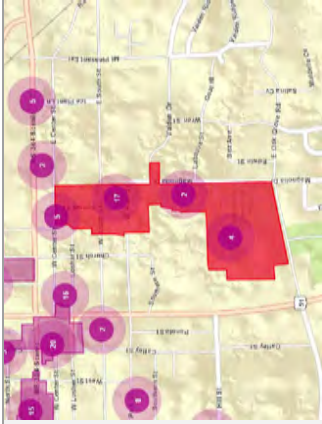
RESOURCE NUMBER & NAME	PHOTOGRAPH (if available)	LOCATION (county & additional info.)	OWNER	REMARKS (history, condition, status, historic designation, etc.)
ARC-D-1 DeSoto County Courthouse		DeSoto County Hernando Courthouse Square (2535 Hwy. 51 South)	DeSoto County	This Greek Revival structure was built circa 1836, when the county seat was located to Hernando. It features wall murals depicting the discovery of the Mississippi River by famed Spanish explorer Hernando deSoto, who explored the area in 1541-42. It is listed on the National Register.
ARC-D-2 Hernando Commerce Street National Register Historic District		DeSoto County Hernando (red area on map at left) Focused along Commerce west of Hwy. 51	Private (multiple owners)	This district's resources represent the architectural styles of private residences from the late-19th and early-20th centuries. They range from late-19th century Victorian-style houses through the spectacular, early-20 th century George Banks house built in the Neo-Classical style, to Mrs. Darden Gore's Craftsman bungalow. With the exception of the Gore bungalow, the western resources are vernacular cottages which appear to have been built in the early to mid-20th century as rental properties, possibly associated with the George Banks Cotton Gin which occupied the present location of City Hall until the 1970s. This district contains 17 resources and was designated on the N.R. in 2001.

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RESOURCE NUMBER & NAME	PHOTOGRAPH (if available)	LOCATION (county & additional info.)	OWNER	REMARKS (history, condition, status, historic designation, etc.)
ARC-D-3 Hernando North Side National Register District		DeSoto County Hernando (red area on map at left)	Private (multiple owners)	The district includes a group of contiguous residential buildings that represent the historical and architectural development from 1850 to 1950, such as: the R.C. Clifton House, a Craftsman style house facing Holly Springs Street; three Greek Revival houses; a Queen Anne house; a Colonial Revival house; and four Tudor Revival examples. A single-pen one-and-a-half-story log house is an outbuilding to the Queen Anne house. This district contains 15 resources and was designated on the N.R. in 2001.
ARC-D-4 Hernando Courthouse Square National Register Historic District		DeSoto County Hernando (red area on map at left) Focused on the Courthouse square	Private and public (multiple owners)	This district is composed of 18 buildings and one outbuilding which face the historic courthouse square on Highway 51 South, Lasher, Caffey and West Commerce Streets. The district's character is commercial, and the buildings were constructed over a period from around 1890 through 1940. The most significant building in the district is the County Courthouse – a neoclassical building built in 1940. The Courthouse Square is an excellent example of the central courthouse square town plan. This district contains 23 resources and was designated on the N.R. in 1998.

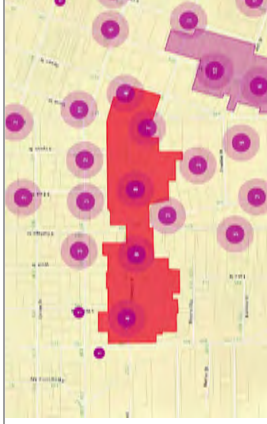
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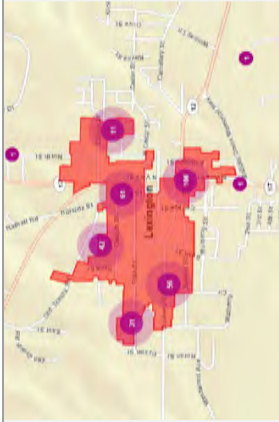
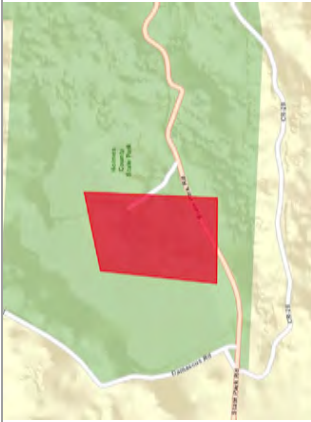
RESOURCE NUMBER & NAME	PHOTOGRAPH (if available)	LOCATION (county & additional info.)	OWNER	REMARKS (history, condition, status, historic designation, etc.)
ARC-D-5 Hernando South Side ("Magnolia") National Register Historic District		DeSoto County Hernando (red area on map at left)	Private and public (multiple owners)	At the north end on Center Street is the Tudor Revival Baptist Church built in 1938, and just to the east is a one-story Greek Revival/Victorian house built about 1850. To the south are predominately Craftsman and Colonial-inspired houses on School and Park Streets, and on Magnolia Drive. The Hernando Memorial Cemetery is at the south end on Magnolia. This district contains 22 resources and was designated on the N.R. in 2001.
ARC-G-1 Granada Bank		Granada County Granada 223 First Street	Private	Built circa 1845, this two-story brick commercial structure exemplified the bank's financial aspirations in shaping the progress of Granada, particularly in the subsequent sponsorship of one of the first branch systems in the state. Granada Bank later became Sunburst Bank then Union Planters Bank and later Regions Bank.
ARC-G-2 The College Inn		Granada County Granada 131 College Street	Private	In 1835, a missionary John Smith operated a tavern here, which was built during the 1830s. After 1840, it housed the Yalobusha Female Institute from which the street took its name. It was a hotel during the Civil War and owned by a man of French descent. Reportedly, it was a French flag flying in the front that stopped a Union officer of French descent from raiding it.

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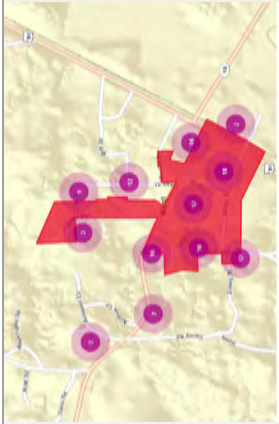
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ARC-G-3 South Main National Register Historic District		Granada County Granada (red area on map at left) Focused on a two-block segment of South Main	Private (multiple owners)	This district contains residences and a church of particular architectural and historical significance. It also contains the city's best collection of Queen Anne style architecture and many were owned by prominent Grenada citizens. The district encompasses parts of three blocks and is located directly south of the downtown. Of the 16 major buildings, all but 4 are contributing to the district's character. In addition to the residences, there are 6 contributing and 3 non-contributing outbuildings, for a total of 18 contributing and 7 non-contributing buildings. This district was designated on the N.R. in 1988.
ARC-G-4 Margin Street National Register Historic District		Granada County Granada (red area on map at left) Focused on a seven-block segment of Margin Street	Private (multiple owners)	This district consists of blocks on Margin and Line Streets, including 27 residences of which 19 are contributing. There are also 7 contributing and 3 non-contributing outbuildings for a total of 26 contributing and 11 non-contributing buildings. Margin Street has two of Grenada's most important homes – the Golloday-Bondurant House and the Moore-Whitaker House. Line Street includes 5 residential buildings from the late-19 th and early-20 th century. This district was designated on the N.R. in 1988.

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ARC-G-5 Lexington National Register Historic District		Holmes County Lexington (red area on map at left) Focused on the downtown core	Private & Public (multiple owners)	This district is composed of 321 buildings, 1 structure (brick streets), and 1 object (Confederate monument). It includes the commercial buildings both facing the courthouse square and radiating out from the square, as well as surrounding residential areas. It includes commercial, residential, religious, educational, and governmental buildings dating from around 1840 to 1950. This district was designated on the National Register in 2001.
ARC-G-6 Holmes County State Park National Register Historic District		Holmes County Durrant vicinity (red area on map at left) Off Hwy. 51 four miles south of Durrant	Public – State of Mississippi	The park consists of 538 acres, of which approximately 20 acres are included in this district. This was the sixth of ten state parks developed by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). The CCC began creating the park in 1935 and opened it to the public in 1939. Six park cabins and the park manager's residence were built by the CCC, and all were designed in the popular Rustic style of architecture commonly found in state park construction (materials that allow buildings to blend with their natural surroundings). Standardized plans were developed by the National Park Service. This district features 10 resources and was designated on the N.R. in 1997.

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ARC-G-7 West National Register Historic District		Holmes County West (red area on map at left) Focused on the downtown core	Private & Public (multiple owners)	The physical arrangement of the town of West clearly shows the prominence of the railroad. The Illinois Central line serves as the eastern edge, Highway 51, serves as the main commercial street and is called Front Street. Aligned along the western side of Front Street is the two-block downtown area of West. There is no grid or regular plan to West. The residences, churches, and educational buildings were constructed behind the commercial area and away from the railroad. Represented in the district are examples of mid- to late-19th and early-20 th century vernacular commercial and residential buildings. This district features 80 resources and was designated on the National Register in 1993.

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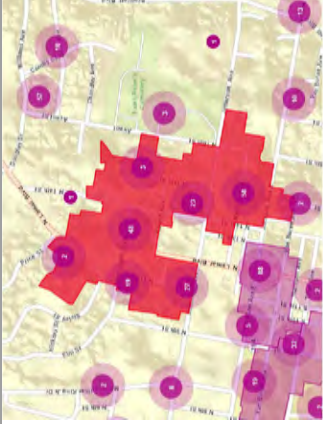
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ARC-L-1 L.Q.C. Lamar House		Lafayette County Oxford 616 North 14th Street	City of Oxford	Modest in scale, this Greek Revival structure was built in 1870 as the home of Lucius Lamar. As Oxford rose from the ashes of the Civil War, Lamar prepared to become a statesman in this house. Later, the house was Senator Lamar's retreat from the demands of Washington. It was restored in 2008 and is both a Mississippi and National Historic Landmark.
ARC-L-2 The Lyceum		Lafayette County Oxford University of Mississippi campus	University of Mississippi	The University's first structure, the Greek Revival building was begun in 1846 and completed in 1848 of bricks reportedly made at the site. It was originally the campus' sole academic structure (lecture hall, classrooms, geological museum, and library). The north and south wings were added in 1903.
ARC-L-3 Barnard Observatory		Lafayette County Oxford University of Mississippi campus	University of Mississippi	Completed in 1859, this building was named after then-Chancellor F.A.P. Barnard. The central portion was to house the world's largest telescope, but its delivery was prevented by the outbreak of the Civil War. Instead, the telescope went to the Chicago Astronomical Society. Barnard has served many purposes, including a hospital during the Civil War.

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ARC-L-4 Ventress Hall		Lafayette County Oxford University of Mississippi campus	University of Mississippi	Built in 1889 with a Victorian Romanesque design and turret, this building was constructed as the library and it was the first major building added to the campus after the Civil War. Over the years, Ventress housed the Law School, the State Geological Survey, and the geology and arts departments. Renovated in 1998, Ventress now houses the College of Liberal Arts.
ARC-L-5 Lafayette County Courthouse		Lafayette County Oxford Courthouse Square	Lafayette County	This Greek Revival and Italianate style institutional building was constructed of brick in 1872 with the designs of Willis, Sloan, and Trigg. It replaced the previous courthouse that was destroyed by Union forces during the Civil War. It was added onto on the sides in 1903.
ARC-L-6 Oxford City Hall		Lafayette County Oxford 107 Courthouse Square	City of Oxford	Built in 1885 of red brick in the Romanesque style, the former "Federal Building" (US Courthouse and Post Office) was converted for use as the City Hall in 1975.

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ARC-L-7 St. Peter's Episcopal Church		Lafayette County Oxford Jackson Avenue at South Ninth Street	St. Peter's Episcopal Church	Organized in 1851, the present church was built in 1860 following the general designs of famed 19 th -century church architect Richard Upjohn. The first services were held Easter Sunday, April 8, 1860. It is the oldest religious structure in Oxford, having survived the burning of the town during the Civil War. It features its original stained glass windows.
ARC-L-8 North Lamar National Register Historic District		Lafayette County Oxford (red area on map at left) Focused on the North Lamar Avenue corridor	Private & Public (multiple owners)	This district includes a rich collection of residential structures north and east of the Courthouse Square. A marked feature of the district is the wide variety of settings of buildings. Broad and tree-lined, Lamar Avenue reflects this plan, with many large houses set back from the street. A wide variety of building styles are found, with Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Craftsman, Colonial Revival and Minimal Traditional. The district contains 215 structures and was designated to the National Register in 2007.

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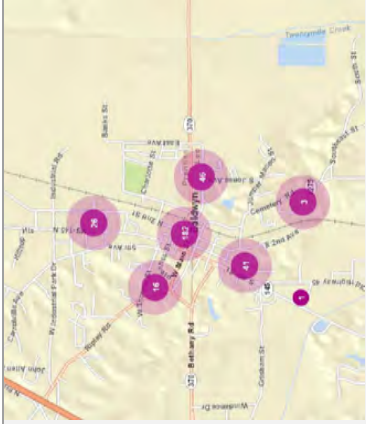
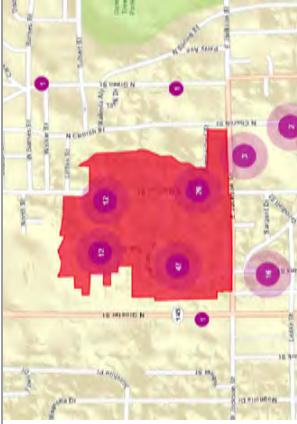
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ARC-L-9 South Lamar National Register Historic District		Lafayette County Oxford (purple area on map at left) Focused on the South Lamar Avenue corridor	Private & Public (multiple owners)	This district contains 272 contributing resources, primarily residences, illustrating the popular styles of residential architecture over a 100-year period. Buildings range from antebellum mansions built in the Greek Revival and Italianate styles, to Queen Anne cottages for the middle class, to Craftsman bungalows and Colonial Revival houses built during the 1920s. The district was designated to the National Register in 2009.
ARC-L-10 Lyceum-The Circle National Register Historic District		Lafayette County Oxford (red area on map at left) Focal area of campus	Public (University of Mississippi)	In 1962, this area played an integral role in the racial desegregation of the University of Mississippi. Segregationist rioters clashed with federal troops over the court-ordered admittance of African-American student James Meredith. Eight academic buildings are arranged around the perimeter of an interior common called "The Circle." Three resources date to the university's very beginning: the Lyceum (1848), University Circle (1848), and the "Y" Building (1853). The remaining six buildings were built between the late-19th and mid-20 th centuries. The district contains 12 structures and was designated to the National Register in 2008.

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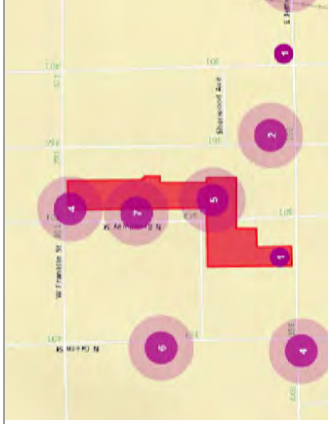
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ARC-L-11 Oxford Courthouse Square National Register Historic District		Lafayette County Oxford (red area on map at left)	Private & Public (multiple owners)	This district represents the 150-year history of commerce, government, and religion in Oxford. Rebuilt after its destruction during the Civil War, the courthouse and square were later immortalized by writer William Faulkner. A cohesive ensemble of mid to late-19th-century buildings, the district typifies early 19th-century planning principles. The district contains 72 structures and was designated to the N.R. in 1980.
ARC-Le-1 Oren Dunn City Museum		Lee County Tupelo 689 Rutherford Road	City of Tupelo	This museum features exhibits on the milestones in Tupelo history such, as the 1864 Battle of Tupelo and the 1936 tornado. The Museum grounds house a large collection of buildings reflecting Northeast Mississippi history: 1870s dog-trot cabin, church and school, two fire trucks, 1948 Lee County Book Mobile, Memphis trolley car, and a Frisco Caboose.
ARC-Le-2 Lee County Courthouse		Lee County Tupelo 200 Broadway North	Lee County	This two-story, stone-faced building in the Classical Revival architectural style is situated on a square in Tupelo's downtown. It is the most monumental historic building in the area. Despite renovations in 1966 and 1977, the building retains a high degree of architectural integrity. It was designated to the National Register in 1992.

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ARC-Le-3 Baldwyn National Register Historic District		Lee County Baldwyn (purple areas on map at left) Note: this district had mapping problems precluding the illustration of the district boudaries	Private & Public (multiple owners)	This district has 36 acres, which is bisected by the Lee/Prentiss County line. Baldwyn was chartered in 1861 on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad. The principal industry was cotton. Main Street became the primary commercial center and the businesses were housed in one and two story brick buildings with party walls. One gin building survives, along with some warehouses and three churches. There are 165 contributing resources, and the district was designated to the National Register in 2011.
ARC-Le-4 Highland Circle National Register Historic District		Lee County Tupelo (red areas on map at left)	Private & Public (multiple owners)	This district is the first neighborhood in Tupelo built from a plan for the streets, lots, and setbacks for residential uses. Designed in 1928 by Memphis landscape architect Kenneth Markwell, the majority of houses were built between 1930 and 1949 in a variety of styles, including Tudor Revival, French Renaissance and Colonial Revival. The district includes a neighborhood park and ornamental street lights. There are 97 resources, and the district was designated to the National Register in 2006.

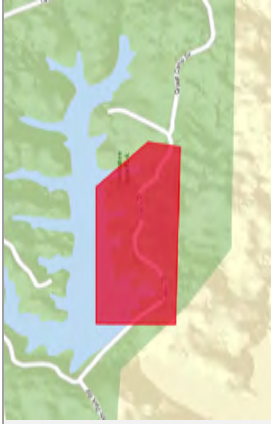
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ARC-Le-5 Mill Village National Register Historic District		Lee County Tupelo (red areas on map at left) Focused along South Green, Maple and Broadway Streets	Private (multiple owners)	This district is a planned industrial community built on a former cotton field. It is located near the center of Tupelo at the intersection of two railroads. Dating from the early-20th century, the district consists of three factory buildings, an auxiliary factory building, and a mill village on approximately thirty acres. There are 77 resources, and the district was designated to the National Register in 1992.
ARC-Le-6 North Broadway National Register Historic District		Lee County Tupelo (red areas on map at left) Focused along a two-block segment of North Broadway Street	Private (multiple owners)	The buildings in this district illustrate the Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, and Craftsman styles popular nationally from 1880 to 1925. They represent a rare example of an intact late-19th and early-20th century Tupelo streetscape in a community which saw most of its pre-1936 housing stock destroyed by a tornado. The town was platted in 1860 as a speculative venture in anticipation of the arrival of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. It soon became prosperous in rural trade. There are 14 resources, and the district was designated to the National Register in 1985.

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ARC-Le-7 Tombigbee State Park National Register Historic District		Lee County Tupelo vicinity (red area on map at left) Both sides of Cabin Drive off Hwy. 78	Public (State of Mississippi)	The park consists of approximately 480 acres, of which approximately 40 are included in this district. Tombigbee State Park was the second of ten state parks in Mississippi developed by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). The CCC began the park in 1934 and opened it to the public in 1938. All the buildings were designed in the popular Rustic style of architecture to blend with their natural surroundings based upon standardized plans developed by the National Park Service. There are 8 contributing and 2 non-contributing resources, and the district was designated to the National Register in 1999.
ARC-Le-8 South Church Street National Register Historic District		Lee County Tupelo (red areas on map at left) Focused along South Church Street	Private (multiple owners)	This district is an early-20th century residential neighborhood on a tree-lined block of S. Church Street between Elliot and Chestnut Streets. The one and two-story houses have a fairly uniform setback. There are 23 houses in the district: 2 Craftsman bungalows, 1 Craftsman house, 13 vernacular bungalows, 2 Colonial Revival houses, 3 foursquares, and 2 frame vernacular houses. There are 23 total resources, and the district was designated to the National Register in 1992.

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ARC-Le-9 Tupelo Homesteads National Register Historic District		Lee County Tupelo vicinity (red area on map at left) Between the Natchez Trace Pkwy. & Hwy. 45 (north of town)	Public (U.S. government)	Between 1934 and 1936, the federal government built a 35-unit subsistence homestead community five miles north of Tupelo, Mississippi. It was built in two phases. Today, the Tupelo Homesteads serve as quarters for employees of Natchez Trace Parkway, a unit of the National Park Service. U.S. Highway 45 bisects the semi-rural community, which is characterized by modest, one-story frame houses on wooded lots averaging 3 acres each. Twenty of the original thirty-five houses and their associated outbuildings remain. The district was designated to the National Register in 1997.

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ARC-Lo-1 Cartney-Hunt House		Lowndes County Columbus 408 7th Street South	Cartney- Hunt House B&B Inn (Marleen and Vagn Hansen)	This Federal-style house was built in 1828 by James Cartney and sold to Henry Hunt sometime before June, 1836. The Federal style is unusual for this part of the country and it is reportedly the oldest brick house in North Mississippi.
ARC-Lo-2 Amzi Love Home		Lowndes County Columbus 305 7th Street South	Private (Sid and Brenda Caradine)	This house was built in 1848 by Mr. Love for his bride Edith Wallace. The primary architectural style is Italianate with Greek and Gothic Revival influences. Features include the brackets under the cornice and arches on the porch with ornate trim. It is listed on the National Register.
ARC- Lo-3 Lincoln Home		Lowndes County Columbus 714 3rd Avenue South	Private (Sid and Brenda Caradine)	Built in 1833, this vernacular cottage features original blue and red Venetian side lights around the front door. It is one of the oldest antebellum residences, and Cicero Lincoln was one of Columbus' first mayors. The house's restoration won a Heritage Award from the Mississippi Heritage Trust in 1999.

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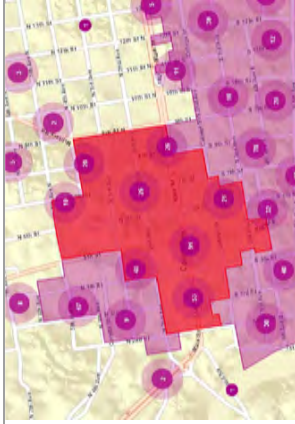
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ARC-Lo-4 Rosedale House		Lowndes County Columbus 1523 9th Street South	Private	Built in 1856, this home is considered one of the finest examples of Italianate architecture in Mississippi. Rosedale was recently restored to its original 1856 condition, including original paint colors and wallpaper patterns.
ARC-Lo-5 Bryn Bella		Lowndes County Columbus 1822 Stinson Creek Road	Private	Built in 1848 by the William Cox family and designed by James Lull, this Greek Revival house features heart-pine floors and jib windows accessing multiple porches. Bryn Bella, once a 5,000-acre plantation, is listed on the National Register.
ARC- Lo-6 Whitehall		Lowndes County Columbus 607 3rd Street South	Private	Built in 1843 by James Walton Harris, Whitehall is as a two-story Greek Revival house featuring paneled square columns and a front porch with a milled hardwood balustrade. The property originally extended over an entire city block and it includes gardens, stables and servants quarters. During the Civil War, it served as a hospital for Confederate soldiers.

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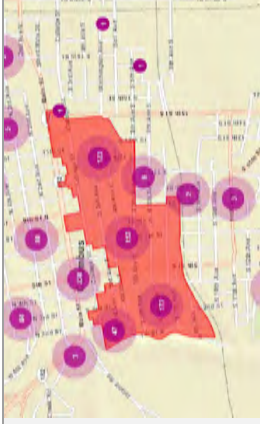
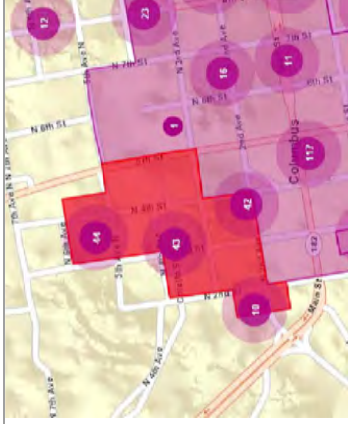
RESOURCE NUMBER & NAME	PHOTOGRAPH (if available)	LOCATION (county & additional info.)	OWNER	REMARKS (history, condition, status, historic designation, etc.)
ARC-Lo-7 Rosewood Manor		Lowndes County Columbus 719 7th Street North	Private	Rosewood Manor is a Greek Revival house built circa 1835 that is listed on the National Register. It features formal gardens, a gazebo and a historic plantation chapel. The small clapboard chapel features a Gothic style and stained glass windows.
ARC-Lo-8 Temple Heights		Lowndes County Columbus 515 9th Street North	Private	Built circa 1837, this house combines Federal and Greek Revival features. Also known as the Brownrigg-Harris-Kennebrew House, it features the original servant quarters/kitchen and a kitchen built in the 1850s. This property is on the National Register and it is a Mississippi Landmark.
ARC- Lo-9 Lowndes County Courthouse		Lowndes County Columbus 505 2nd Avenue North	Lowndes County	Designed by local architect James Lull and built in 1847, this Greek Revival courthouse was remodeled by R.H. Hunt in 1905. The Mississippi legislature met here during the Civil War after Jackson, the state capital, fell to the Union.

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RESOURCE NUMBER & NAME	PHOTOGRAPH (if available)	LOCATION (county & additional info.)	OWNER	REMARKS (history, condition, status, historic designation, etc.)
ARC- Lo-10 Shadowlawn		Lowndes County Columbus 1024 College Street	Private (operated as a bed and breakfast)	The builder of Shadowlawn, Benjamin Catley, was born in England and was in Columbus by 1839. In 1848, he bought this entire city block from the Franklin School and built the Greek Revival home. Several alterations were made to the building in the 1920s (rebuilt the fireplaces with marble, rebuilt the downstairs floors, and added the kitchen, bathrooms and closets). It is listed on the National Register.
ARC-Lo-11 Columbus Central Commercial National Register Historic District		Lowndes County Columbus (red area on map at left) Both sides of the west end of Main	Public & Private (multiple owners)	This district contains over 170 architecturally and/or historically significant buildings. It is located where Jackson's Military Road crossed the Tombigbee River. In addition to the numerous 19th and early-20th century structures, it features the original grid design laid out by a legislative commission in 1821. The streets were laid out with varying right-of-ways. The majority of buildings reflect the period of greatest growth for the downtown area, the years between 1870 and 1920. Brick is the most common building material, but some stone and frame construction can also be found. The district has 223 resources and was designated to the N.R. in 1980.

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RESOURCE NUMBER & NAME	PHOTOGRAPH (if available)	LOCATION (county & additional info.)	OWNER	REMARKS (history, condition, status, historic designation, etc.)
ARC- Lo-12 South Columbus National Register Historic District		Lowndes County Columbus Columbus (red area on map at left) Focuses on the south side of Main The district boundaries were increased in 2005, but an updated map is unavailable	Public & Private (multiple owners)	This district is a cohesive, well-preserved neighborhood of architecturally and historically significant buildings which illustrate the city's historical pattern of development since the early-1800s. It contains one of the greatest concentrations of 19 th -century residential structures in the state and exhibits a virtually complete record of American building styles from the 1820s through the 1930s. Additionally, it has architectural designs unique to Columbus and contains homes of those who played important roles in history. The district has 526 resources and was designated to the N.R. in 1982.
ARC-Lo-13 Factory Hill-Frog Bottom-Burns Bottom National Register Historic District		Lowndes County Columbus (red area on map at left) N.W. of downtown core	Public & Private (multiple owners)	This district is comprised of three distinct neighborhoods which, together, represent a significant part of the historic development of Columbus. Primarily residential, it represents neighborhoods for early factory workers and is mainly composed of vernacular cottages from the late-19th and early-20th centuries. The district is the most complete example of a turn-of-the-century mill village in the Columbus area. The district has 113 resources and was designated to the N.R. in 1980.

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RESOURCE NUMBER & NAME	PHOTOGRAPH (if available)	LOCATION (county & additional info.)	OWNER	REMARKS (history, condition, status, historic designation, etc.)
ARC-M-1 Yellow Fever Martyrs Museum		Marshall County Holly Springs 305 East College Avenue	Historic Heritage Preservation Corporation	Built in 1841 as the Christ Episcopal Church, this frame Gothic church was bought by the St. Joseph Catholic Church in 1857 and moved to its current location. It is now a museum honoring the six nuns and priest who died caring for the sick during the 1878 Yellow Fever Epidemic. Only 800 of Holly Springs' 3,500 citizens survived.
ARC-M-2 Airliewood		Marshall County Holly Springs Near Courthouse Square (a few blocks away)	Private	Built in 1858, this Gothic Revival dwelling served as the headquarters for General U.S. Grant during the winter of 1862. He hosted an 1862 Christmas eve dinner party for his family and officers on his staff.
ARC-M-3 Walter Place Estate & Gardens		Marshall County Holly Springs 300 W. Chulahoma Avenue	Private (Jorja & Mike Lynn)	Constructed in 1859 for Col. H. W. Walter by architect Spires Boling, this Greek Revival home features Gothic towers topped by castellated battlements. In 1862, General U.S. Grant commandeered Walter Place as a residence for his wife, Julia. In 1878, it was turned into a hospital because of the Yellow Fever Epidemic.

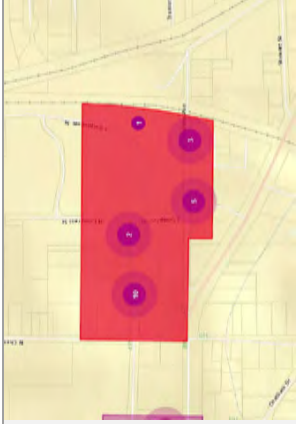
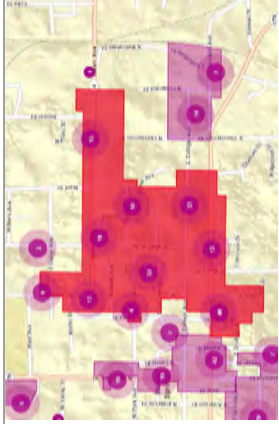
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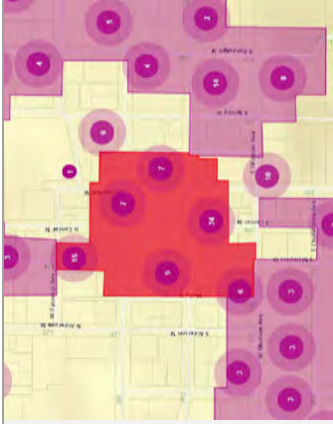
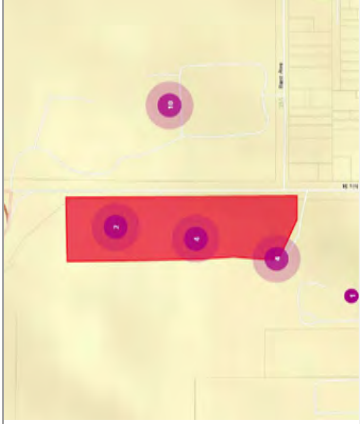
RESOURCE NUMBER & NAME	PHOTOGRAPH (if available)	LOCATION (county & additional info.)	OWNER	REMARKS (history, condition, status, historic designation, etc.)
ARC-M-4 Davis House		Marshall County North of Holly Springs 285 Plains Road	The National Audubon Society	After purchasing the land in 1836, Ebenezer Davis constructed this Greek Revival house in 1851 of clay bricks fired on the property. It was raided repeatedly during the Civil War and ultimately burned. Margaret Finley Shackleford and her husband John Shackleford restored the home to its former grandeur in the 1960s. It is now part of a 2,500-acre property.
ARC-M-5 Montrose & the Montrose Arboretum (Survey number HABS MS-226)		Marshall County Holly Springs 335 E. Salem Avenue	Holly Springs Garden Club	This two-story columned Greek Revival home was built in 1858 as a wedding present for the daughter of Alfred Brooks. It is now operated by the Holly Springs Garden Club as a house museum. The arboretum contains over 50 different specimens of trees native to the area.
ARC-M-6 Burton Place		Marshall County Holly Springs 248 South Memphis Street	Private	This 1848 Federal home contains many original pieces of furniture, including the "Sam Houston" bed (Houston was a frequent visitor to Burton Place). Mary Malvina Shields Burton, who built this home, has many descendants still living in Holly Springs.

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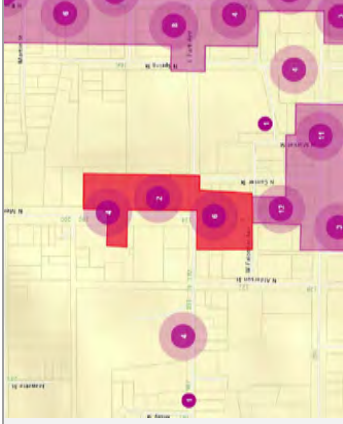
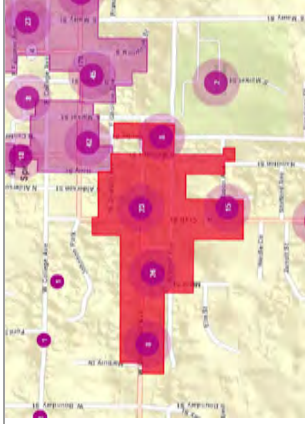
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RESOURCE NUMBER & NAME	PHOTOGRAPH (if available)	LOCATION (county & additional info.)	OWNER	REMARKS (history, condition, status, historic designation, etc.)
ARC-M-7 Depot-Compress National Register Historic District		Marshall County Holly Springs (red area on map at left) One mile east of the Holly Springs Courthouse Square	Private (multiple owners)	This 20-acre district derives its identity from the depot buildings along the Illinois Central Railroad and the Federal Compress Company's sheds. It is distinguished by a juxtaposition of commercial and residential buildings. East of Compress Street, the district is dominated by the depot buildings and the Compress complex, while west of Compress Street development is exclusively housing. Here, U.S. Gen. Grant stored supplies for his Vicksburg campaign and was halted by C.S. Gen. Van Dorn's raid on the depot, one of the Civil War's most daring raids. The district has 20 resources and was designated to the N.R. in 1983.
ARC-M-8 East Holly Springs National Register Historic District		Marshall County Holly Springs (red area on map at left) East of the Courthouse Square	Public & Private (multiple owners)	This 95-acre district is located east of the Courthouse Square. A mixture of residential and institutional buildings arranged on a well-defined grid plan distinguishes the southwest quadrant of the proposed historic district. Residential buildings dominate the rest of the neighborhood. This outstanding collection of the town's finest homes includes Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, and Queen Anne style buildings. The district has 192 resources and was designated to the N.R. in 1983.

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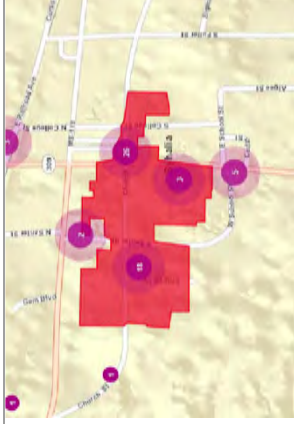
RESOURCE NUMBER & NAME	PHOTOGRAPH (if available)	LOCATION (county & additional info.)	OWNER	REMARKS (history, condition, status, historic designation, etc.)
ARC-M-9 Holly Springs Courthouse Square National Register Historic District		Marshall County Holly Springs (red area on map at left) Focused on the Courthouse Square	Private (multiple owners)	This district comprises the commercial center of Holly Springs. The identity of the district is derived from the intersection of two east-west and two north-south streets around a central courthouse square. Buildings on the square are representative of 19th-century revival styles. The earliest transitional Late-Federal-Greek Revival row buildings date from the 1837 incorporation of the town, as do two frame and two brick structures. The more picturesque Romanesque, Renaissance and High Victorian-Italianate revival styles are characteristic of the post-Civil War building boom. The district has 60 resources and was designated to the N.R. in 1980.
ARC-M-10 Mississippi Industrial College National Register Historic District		Marshall County Holly Springs (red area on map at left) Hwy. 7 (west side)	Rust College	In 1905, The Mississippi Conference of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church founded the college to educate black young men and women. The school closed in 1982 and the 120-acre campus now lies in disrepair, with some buildings collapsing. This site consists of 5 structures and was designated on the National Register in 1980.

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RESOURCE NUMBER & NAME	PHOTOGRAPH (if available)	LOCATION (county & additional info.)	OWNER	REMARKS (history, condition, status, historic designation, etc.)
ARC-M-11 North Memphis Street National Register Historic District		Marshall County Holly Springs (red area on map at left) Along North Memphis Street north of the Courthouse Square	Private (multiple owners)	This 3-acre district is a major link between the central business district and Holly Springs' two historically African-American colleges - Rust College and the Mississippi Industrial College. Lots in the proposed historic district are significantly smaller than in the other three neighborhoods. The quality of the housing stock deteriorates sharply and increased commercial development has occurred at the north end of the proposed district. This eclectic collection of buildings is a microcosm of the historic architecture of Holly Springs. The district has 14 resources and was designated to the National Register in 1983.
ARC-M-12 Southwest Holly Springs National Register Historic District		Marshall County Holly Springs (red area on map at left) Southwest of the Courthouse Square	Private (multiple owners)	The 50-acre district is laid out in a grid, features tree-lined streets and large yards, and is exclusively residential. Examples of architecture include: grand antebellum Greek Revival houses, log dogtrots from the 1830s subsequently enlarged and remodeled in the 19 th century, Georgian Revival houses, Italianate cottages, and bungalows from the early-20 th century. This district consists of 80 resources and was designated on the National Register in 1983.

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RESOURCE NUMBER & NAME	PHOTOGRAPH (if available)	LOCATION (county & additional info.)	OWNER	REMARKS (history, condition, status, historic designation, etc.)
ARC-M-13 Wall Doxey State Park National Register Historic District (formerly called “Spring Lake State Park”)		Marshall County Holly Springs vicinity (red area on map at left) South of Holly Springs on Hwy. 7 (near Waterford)	Public (State of Mississippi)	This park is one of the most well preserved state parks in Mississippi developed by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). It was begun in 1935 and opened to the public in 1938. The park retains many of its CCC features, including four cabins, an assistant park manager's residence, lodge, bath house, picnic pavilion, pump house, and several landscape features (culverts, fire pits, pylons, and entrance fence). These features are designed in the Rustic style using local materials so structures blend with their surroundings. The district has 4 resources and was designated to the N.R. in 1997.
ARC-M-14 Byhalia National Register Historic District		Marshall County Byhalia (red area on map at left)	Public & Private (multiple owners)	This district includes a residential area, three churches, and businesses, with a total of 58 contributing buildings (the Byhalia United Methodist Church is on the National Register) and 33 non-contributing buildings (these figures include all outbuildings). The majority of the historic residences in Byhalia fall within the district. This district was designated on the National Register in 1996.

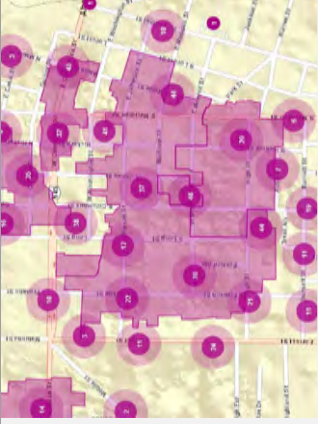
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RESOURCE NUMBER & NAME	PHOTOGRAPH (if available)	LOCATION (county & additional info.)	OWNER	REMARKS (history, condition, status, historic designation, etc.)
ARC-Mo-1 The Magnolias		Monroe County Aberdeen 732 West Commerce St.	City of Aberdeen	Dr. and Mrs. William Alfred Sykes' columned front portico has double doors, framed by multi-colored stained glass side lights. The crowning glory of this Greek Revival beauty is the tri-level mahogany staircase that arises like a double helix from both the front and back of the house to announce its grand mansion DNA. Built in 1850, the home remained in the builder's family for generations before it was sold and subsequently donated to the city
ARC-Mo-2 Holliday Haven		Monroe County Aberdeen 609 South Meridian Street	Private (Mr. & Mrs. Tom Seymer)	This Greek Revival mansion was built in 1850. It features paired fluted Doric columns on the front porch, the Greek key motif on the façade, jib windows on the first floor, and a sheath of wheat railing on the second-story balcony.
ARC-Mo-3 Adams-French		Monroe County Aberdeen 301 North Meridian Street	Private (John Dwight Stevens)	Col. John Cox built this house for his daughter - Mrs. Robert Adams - in 1856. It is a two-story frame house in the Greek Revival style. The front porch features paired fluted columns with Ionic capitals. The three second-floor façade windows include balconies, and there is a roof-top balustrade.

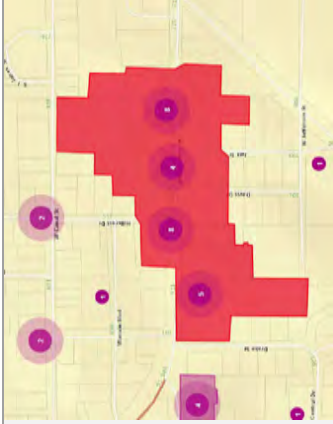
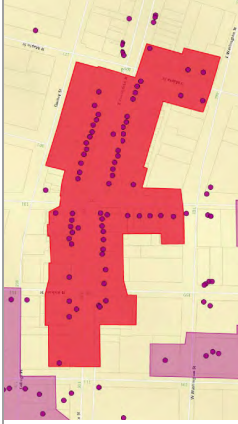
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RESOURCE NUMBER & NAME	PHOTOGRAPH (if available)	LOCATION (county & additional info.)	OWNER	REMARKS (history, condition, status, historic designation, etc.)
ARC-Mo-4 Bella Vida		Monroe County Aberdeen 503 South Franklin Street	Private (Mr. & Mrs. Vincent Cole)	Built in 1878, this house is an exceptional example of Second Empire architecture reflecting the design popular in France during the reign of Napoleon III and much admired in the United States from the 1860s through the 1880s. Its features include slated mansard roof, nineteen columns, multiple "jib" windows, a three-story 55-foot tower, and Bohemian glass.
ARC-Mo-5 North Aberdeen National Register Historic District		Monroe County Aberdeen (red area on map at left) Primarily on the north side of Commerce Street	Private (multiple owners)	This district is a residential area with a concentration of churches in its southern portion and consists of 41 buildings dating between 1851 and circa 1963. The period of significance is 1851 to 1935. This district includes 42 resources and was designated on the National Register in 1988.
ARC-Mo-6 South Central Aberdeen National Register Historic District		Monroe County Aberdeen (most extensive purple area on map at left) South of Commerce Street	Private (multiple owners)	This residential district features well-preserved homes built by Aberdeen's civic, commercial, religious, and educational leaders. The period of significance for the district is from 1848 to circa 1955. The district was expanded in 2004 to add Ranch, Neo-Federal/Colonial, and Neo-Tudor houses. This district includes 173 resources and was originally designated on the National Register in 1988.

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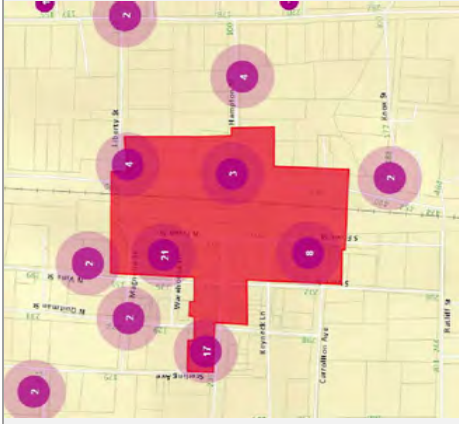
RESOURCE NUMBER & NAME	PHOTOGRAPH (if available)	LOCATION (county & additional info.)	OWNER	REMARKS (history, condition, status, historic designation, etc.)
ARC-Mo-7 West Commerce Street National Register Historic District		Monroe County Aberdeen (red area on map at left) Both sides of West Commerce Street	Private & Public (multiple owners)	This district encompasses a residential area consisting of 15 houses and their out-buildings, dating between 1840 and 1938. This portion of West Commerce Street is residential in character. At the district's easternmost section the street descends a small hill. Small embankments that are only a few feet high line the street, dividing it from the sidewalks and the houses beyond. Two of Aberdeen's finest examples of antebellum residential architecture - the Dr. William Alfred Sykes House (1850) and the Reuben Davis House (1847/1853) are located in this district. This district includes 20 resources and was designated on the National Register in 1988.
ARC-Mo-8 Aberdeen Downtown National Register Historic District		Monroe County Aberdeen (red area on map at left) Both sides of East Commerce Street	Private & Public (multiple owners)	This district is composed of buildings facing Commerce, South Meridian and South Maple Streets and roughly bounded by Hickory, Quincy, Maple, and Washington Streets. It contains mainly commercial buildings, but also residential and public institutional buildings. Most of the buildings were constructed between 1880 and 1947 and are 1 and 2-story and of brick construction. The district includes 60 resources and was designated on the N.R. in 1997.

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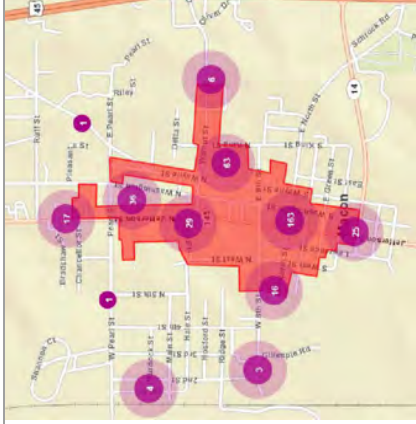
RESOURCE NUMBER & NAME	PHOTOGRAPH (if available)	LOCATION (county & additional info.)	OWNER	REMARKS (history, condition, status, historic designation, etc.)
ARC-Mo-9 Harmon Subdivision National Register Historic District		Monroe County Aberdeen (red area on map at left) Just west of the West Commerce Street District	Private (multiple owners)	This district is comprised of five bungalows lining the south side of W. Commerce Street between Thayer and Drake Streets. The bungalows are near the junction of Hwy. 45 and Commerce Street at the point where the residential character gives way to the commercial strip development. Across the street from the district is a convenience store. All of the bungalows are either one or one-and-one-half stories and three bays wide. Four are clad in horizontal wood siding, but one is covered in vinyl siding. The fifth bungalow is sheathed in wood shingle siding. Three are side-gabled and two are front-gabled. This district was designated on the National Register in 1988.

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RESOURCE NUMBER & NAME	PHOTOGRAPH (if available)	LOCATION (county & additional info.)	OWNER	REMARKS (history, condition, status, historic designation, etc.)
ARC-Mont-1 Winona Commercial National Register Historic District		Montgomery Winona (red area on map at left) Both side of the RR tracks in the core of town	Private & Public (multiple owners)	Winona is the county seat and located at the junction of the Illinois Central and Columbus & Greenville Railroads, as well as at the junction of U.S. Hwys. 51 and 82. The district is an 11-acre area of commercial buildings constituting the historic business district. Such buildings as the railroad depot and the two railroad hotels show illustrate the importance of the railroad in Winona's early growth, while 4 service stations reflect the 20 th century transportation. The buildings represent late-19th and early-20th century vernacular commercial architecture. This district features 45 resources and was designated on the National Register in 1994.
ARC-N-1 Noxubee County Public Library		Noxubee County Macon 103 East King Street	Noxubee County	Erected in 1907 as the county jail, this three-storied brick structure was built in the Romanesque style. It was used as a jail for 70 years before being abandoned. In 1982, a group of citizens began a fund-raising project to restore the property. It is listed on the National Register and is a Mississippi Landmark.

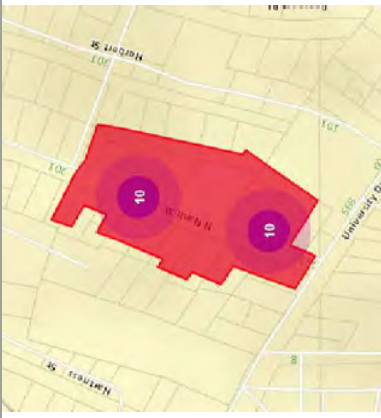
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RESOURCE NUMBER & NAME	PHOTOGRAPH (if available)	LOCATION (county & additional info.)	OWNER	REMARKS (history, condition, status, historic designation, etc.)
ARC-N-2 Central Shuqualak National Register Historic District		Noxubee County Shuqualak (red area on map at left) North side of Line Street and both sides of the RR tracks	Private & Public (multiple owners)	This district is comprised of late-19th and early-20th century structures in the center of town. With the exception of two residences in the N.W. corner, the district consists of brick commercial buildings usually with contiguous tin roof porticos over the sidewalks and representing the three "boom" periods of Shuqualak (1870s, 1900s, and early-1920s). The town's original wood frame structures were destroyed by the fire of 1885, other fires, or demolition. This district consists of 27 resources and was listed on the N.R. in 1980.
ARC-N-3 Macon National Register Historic District		Noxubee County Macon (red area on map at left)	Private & Public (multiple owners)	This district encompasses numerous buildings and one object (Confederate Monument) within the core of this small town dating back to 1833. The contributing elements range from 1835 to 1952 with diverse commercial, residential, religious, educational and governmental buildings. There remains a high concentration of simplified vernacular interpretations of prevailing national styles (Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Minimal Traditional, etc.). This district consists of 286 resources and was designated on the N.R. in 2002.

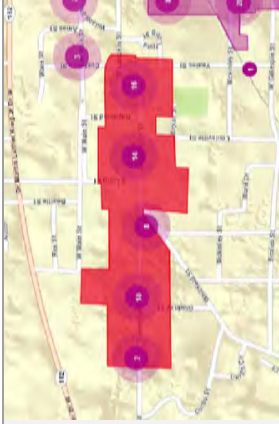
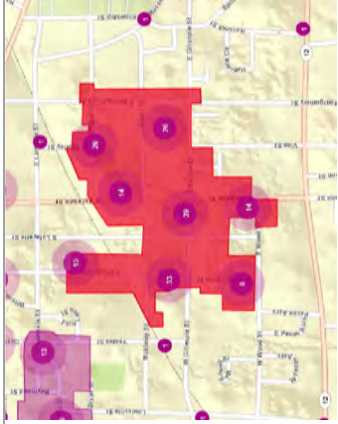
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RESOURCE NUMBER & NAME	PHOTOGRAPH (if available)	LOCATION (county & additional info.)	OWNER	REMARKS (history, condition, status, historic designation, etc.)
ARC-O-1 Starkville Mobile & Ohio Railroad Depot		Oktibbeha County Starkville 206 Fellowship Street	Oktibbeha County Heritage Museum	The Oktibbeha County Heritage Museum was established in 1976 as a bicentennial project in the old Mobile and Ohio Railroad Depot, which was relocated to provide space for the museum. The original flooring and outside walls of the museum were retained, while the interior was altered. In the early-1980s, a new room was added.
ARC-O-2 Nash Street National Register Historic District		Oktibbeha County Starkville (red area on map at left) East of downtown off University Drive (north side) and concentrated along Nash Street	Private (multiple owners)	This district is a residential neighborhood comprised of 1930s Great Depression Era homes located halfway between the central business district and Mississippi State University. The district is located within the College View Neighborhood, which generally serves as residences for university staff and professors. The district is one block long and is composed of 17 buildings, of which 13 are contributing, and 4 are non-contributing. All houses contributing to the historic district except one were built as single-family residences. This district consists of 18 resources and was designated on the N.R. in 1993.

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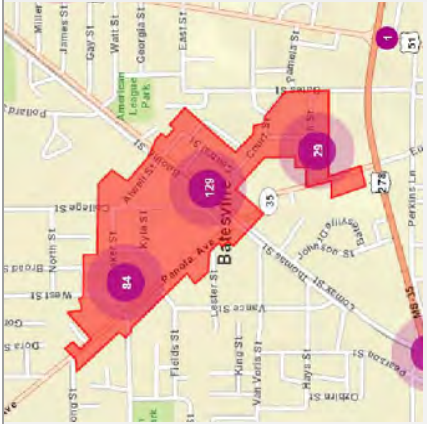
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ARC-O-3 Greensboro Street National Register Historic District		Oktibbeha County Starkville (red area on map at left) West side of downtown along Greensboro Street	Private & Public (multiple owners)	This district is a highly cohesive and significant collection of primarily residential structures. It possesses fine examples of vernacular architecture dating from the 1860s through the 1920s and preserves the scale and ambience of its historical appearance better than any similar street in Starkville. The district is important as containing perhaps the highest concentration of residences of the economic and civic leaders of Starkville from the mid-19th through the early-20th centuries. This district consists of 46 resources and was designated on the N.R. in 1982.
ARC-O-4 Overstreet School National Register Historic District		Oktibbeha County Starkville (red area on map at left) South side of downtown	Private & Public (multiple owners)	This district is a neighborhood of late-19th and early-20th century houses. It is anchored by Overstreet Elementary school built in 1897 before being enlarged in 1924 and 1949. Apart from the school, all contributing buildings were built as single or multi-family residences and outbuildings. Dating from 1870 to 1940, they are mostly one-story wood-frame houses, with a few two-story and brick houses. They are on lots of varied sizes and setbacks. This district consists of 150 resources and was listed on the N.R. in 1992.

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RESOURCE NUMBER & NAME	PHOTOGRAPH (if available)	LOCATION (county & additional info.)	OWNER	REMARKS (history, condition, status, historic designation, etc.)
ARC-P-1 Heflin House Museum		Panola County Sardis 304 South Main Street	Sardis Chamber of Commerce	This one-story circa 1858 house featuring a Greek Revival portico and clapboard siding is filled with furnishings and objects from the late-1800s and tells the story of Panola County from Native American occupation through the 1900s.
ARC-P-2 Como Commercial National Register Historic District		Panola County Como (red area on map at left) North side of Hwy. 310 along Main Street	Private & Public (multiple owners)	This district includes 37 resources, primarily commercial buildings located on North Main Street. Churches bracket the district with the Neo-Classical Como Methodist Church on the south and the Carpenter Gothic Holy Innocents Episcopal Church on the north. Built in 1872, Holy Innocents is the oldest building in the district. The majority of commercial buildings were built to handle commerce related to the railroad and the steady export of agricultural products from farms and plantations in the surrounding area. The district presents a diverse mix of significant historic structures which gives Como its unique historic district. This district consists of 37 resources and was listed on the National Register in 2008.

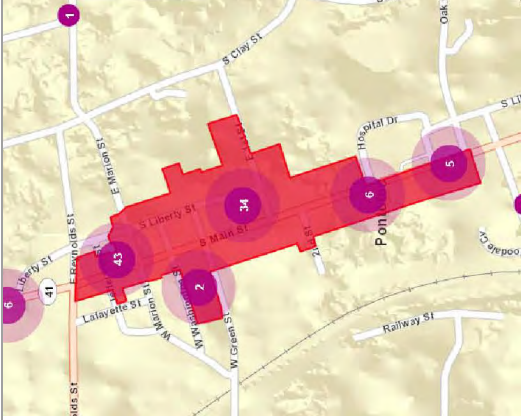
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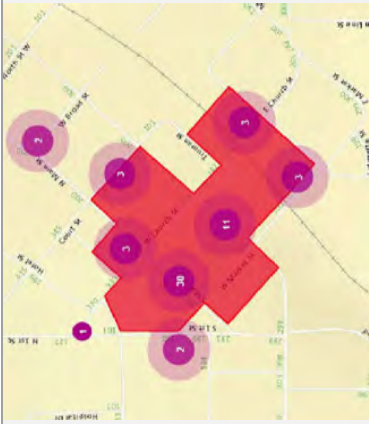
RESOURCE NUMBER & NAME	PHOTOGRAPH (if available)	LOCATION (county & additional info.)	OWNER	REMARKS (history, condition, status, historic designation, etc.)
ARC-P-3 Batesville National Register Historic District		Panola County Batesville (red area on map at left) Focused on the key intersection of various streets of downtown	Private & Public (multiple owners)	This district includes commercial buildings located in and around the Public Square, and residential streets radiate to the north, south, and east. The character of the district is that of a rural settlement that grew after the establishment of the railroad. Although the active railroad still bisects the Public Square, no industrial buildings remain. The district is also composed of religious, educational, governmental and social buildings. The first area of commercial development was to the north of the railroad line with two-story balconied buildings. Only three buildings to the north of the rail line remain. The buildings to the northwest of Public Square were replaced by one-story commercial storefronts in the 1950s after a fire that destroyed most of the block. This district consists of 230 resources and was listed on the National Register in 2003.
ARC-Po-1 Pontotoc County Courthouse		Pontotoc County Pontotoc 11 Washington Street	Pontotoc County	Designed by N. W. Overstreet and Associates of Jackson, Mississippi and Mahan & Broadwell of Memphis in 1916, this classical building features terracotta embellishments and a red barrel tile roof.

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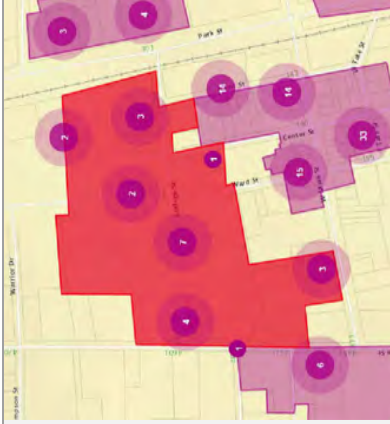
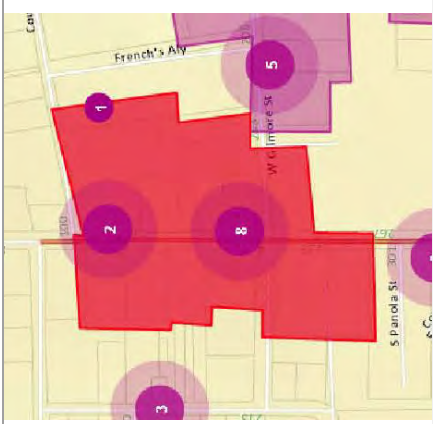
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RESOURCE NUMBER & NAME	PHOTOGRAPH (if available)	LOCATION (county & additional info.)	OWNER	REMARKS (history, condition, status, historic designation, etc.)
ARC-Po-2 Pontotoc Post Office & Museum		Pontotoc County Pontotoc Town Square / Main Street		The Town Square Museum is located in the U.S. post office near the County Court-house. It houses Pontotoc memorabilia and still operates as a post office. A mural in the lobby titled <i>The Wedding of Ortez and SaOwana - Christmas 1540</i> depicts the first recorded Christian marriage in North American. It was said to have occurred in Pontotoc County during a visit by explorer Hernando de Soto. The mural was painted by Joseph Pollet in 1939 as part of the WPA arts program.
ARC-Po-3 Pontotoc National Register Historic District		Pontotoc County Pontotoc (red area on map at left) Focused along Main and Liberty Streets	Private & Public (multiple owners)	This district is a concentration of 52 historic buildings located in the historic center of Pontotoc, the county seat. It encompasses eleven blocks. In the center of downtown is an open green space known as Confederate Park or Town Square (site of county courthouse 1840-1916). Most of the commercial buildings date from the 1890s to the 1930s, are built of brick with simple detailing, and one story, although a few (mostly around the square) are two or three stories. The three-story courthouse very clearly dominates the downtown area. This district consists of 82 resources and was listed on the National Register in 1993.

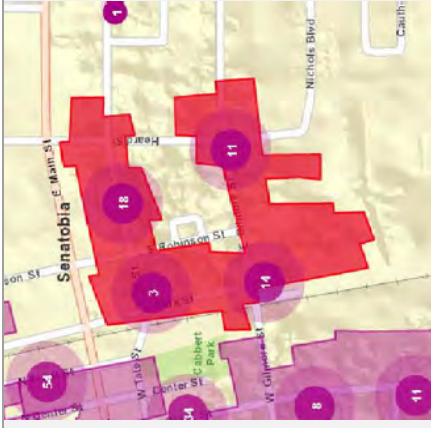
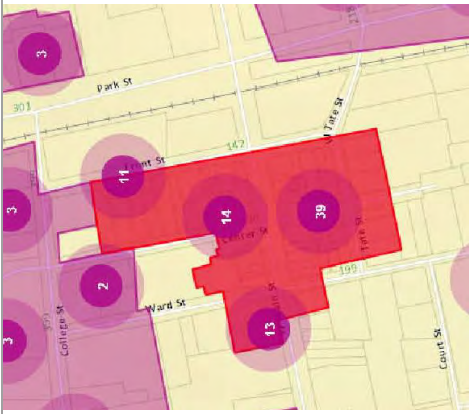
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RESOURCE NUMBER & NAME	PHOTOGRAPH (if available)	LOCATION (county & additional info.)	OWNER	REMARKS (history, condition, status, historic designation, etc.)
ARC-Pr-1 Downtown Booneville National Register Historic District	 A map of downtown Booneville, Missouri, showing the National Register Historic District. The district is highlighted in red and includes several numbered purple circles (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100) indicating individual properties within the district.	Prentiss County Booneville (red area on map at left) Focused on W. Church and W. Market Streets	Private & Public (multiple owners)	This district's character is primarily commercial, but also contains some government buildings: County Courthouse, Old Jail, and County Chancellery Clerk Office. Most of the district's buildings were constructed between roughly 1890 and 1948. The oldest and most embellished are on Main Street, including the Old Post Office (Colonial Revival), the County Courthouse (Mediterranean Revival), the Masonic Lodge, and the Booneville Hardware Store (Italianate). The Mobile & Ohio Railroad Depot was a major contributor to the district's development. The warehouse on East Church and the Ashcroft Feeds Store were offsprings of the railroad. This district consists of 48 resources and was listed on the N.R. in 1998.
ARC-T-1 Tate County Courthouse	 A photograph of the Tate County Courthouse, a large, ornate, red brick building with a prominent green roof and a tall, slender tower with a clock face.	Tate County Senatobia 201 South Ward Street	Tate County	This Mississippi Landmark was built circa 1875 of locally produced brick. It houses exhibits of the Tate County Heritage Museum throughout the facility, as well as its use for county offices and court.

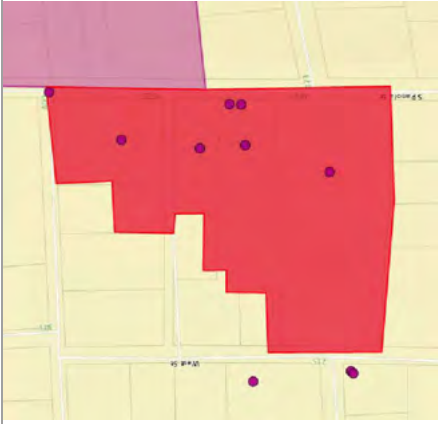
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RESOURCE NUMBER & NAME	PHOTOGRAPH (if available)	LOCATION (county & additional info.)	OWNER	REMARKS (history, condition, status, historic designation, etc.)
ARC-Ta-1 College Street National Register Historic District		Tate County Senatobia (red area on map at left) North side of Main and east side of Hwy. 51	Private & Public (multiple owners)	This district is largely residential in character, though two of its key features are the Senatobia High School Auditorium building (1938) and the Senatobia Presbyterian Church (1927). Another building, commercial in character though public in use, is the Senatobia Public Works building (ca. 1925-30), originally a seed and feed store. Architectural styles include Italianate, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Craftsman and Minimalist Traditional. House types found here include saddlebags, center hall plans, composite cottages, Capes, pyramidal cottages, bungalows, four-square houses and Homestead houses. This district has 19 resources and was listed on the N.R. in 1994.
ARC-Ta-2 Panola Street, South National Register Historic District		Tate County Senatobia (red area on map at left) West of the downtown core and straddling both sides of Hwy. 51	Private (multiple owners)	The district's character is primarily residential, although there is one commercial structure related to the growth of U.S. Hwy. 51. The architectural character displays a range of 19 th and 20 th century styles and types. Architectural styles include Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Craftsman, Minimalist Traditional, Tudor Revival and commercial Art Moderne. This district consists of 17 resources and was listed on the N.R. in 1994.

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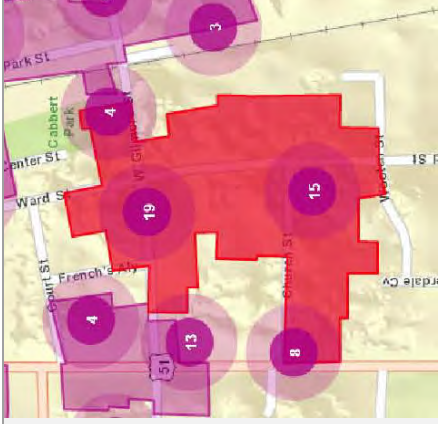
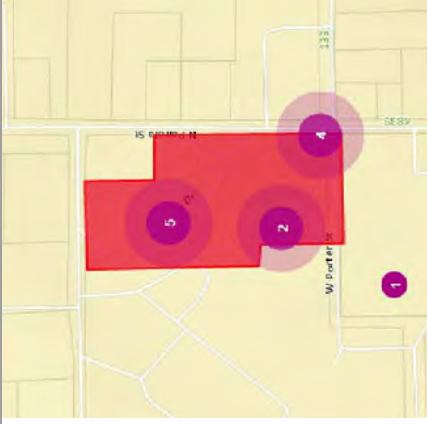
RESOURCE NUMBER & NAME	PHOTOGRAPH (if available)	LOCATION (county & additional info.)	OWNER	REMARKS (history, condition, status, historic designation, etc.)
ARC-Ta-3 Southeast Senatobia National Register Historic District		Tate County Senatobia (red area on map at left) East side of downtown and south of Main	Private & Public (multiple owners)	In addition to the principal residences, the district also contains a lineal park in between the railroad and South Park Street. The residential architectural styles include: Italianate, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Craftsman, and Minimalist Traditional. Traditional house types include the center hall plan, double-crib, composite cottage, bungalow, modified shotgun, four-square, I-house, saddlebag, side L-plan, and Cape. This district consists of 44 resources and was listed on the N.R. in 1994.
ARC-Ta-4 Downtown Senatobia National Register Historic District		Tate County Senatobia (red area on map at left)	Private & Public (multiple owners)	This district is composed of most of the traditional central business district area in Senatobia. The 61 principal buildings are largely located on one of the two major streets in the district - North/South Front Street. Buildings are largely built of brick construction to a height of one story. With the exception of the French's Hotel and the townhouses on West Tate Street, the rest of the buildings once sported traditional three-part commercial storefronts (transom, display windows, bulkheads). Many of the original storefronts were altered during over the years. This district consists of 62 resources and was listed on the N.R. in 1994.

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RESOURCE NUMBER & NAME	PHOTOGRAPH (if available)	LOCATION (county & additional info.)	OWNER	REMARKS (history, condition, status, historic designation, etc.)
ARC-Ta-5 North Park Street National Register Historic District		Tate County Senatobia (purple area in center of map at left) East side of North Park Street	Private & Public (multiple owners)	This district is a small group of structures located along a portion of North Park Street east of the Illinois Central Gulf Railroad. There are seven principal residences, as well as outbuildings. The character of the district is shaped by its proximity to the railroad, as each principal building faces west towards the railroad along Park Street. Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Craftsman and Minimalist Traditional styling is found among houses ranging from 1898 to 1940. This district consists of 7 resources and was listed on the N.R. in 1994.
ARC-Ta-6 Panola Street, North National Register Historic District		Tate County Senatobia (red area on map at left)	Private & Public (multiple owners)	This district is made up of a small group of residential properties located along the west side of Panola Street. It is composed of four principal residences constructed over a period of ca. 1875-80 to ca. 1925-30. Architectural styles include Italianate and Craftsman influences, while house types include a side L-plan house, a center hall plan cottage, and two bungalows. This district consists of 4 resources and was listed on the N.R. in 1994.

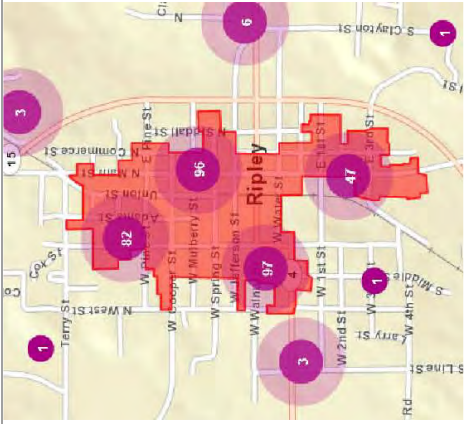
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RESOURCE NUMBER & NAME	PHOTOGRAPH (if available)	LOCATION (county & additional info.)	OWNER	REMARKS (history, condition, status, historic designation, etc.)
ARC-Ta-7 South Ward Street National Register Historic District		Tate County Senatobia (red area on map at left) South of the central business district	Private & Public (multiple owners)	This district is an irregularly-shaped residential neighborhood in the south central portion of Senatobia. The Illinois Central Gulf Railroad parallels the line of South Ward Street immediately east of the district. Historic architectural styles found in the district include the Italianate, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Craftsman, Neo-Classical Revival and Minimalist Traditional styles. This district consists of 38 resources and was listed on the N.R. in 1994.
ARC-Ta-8 Tate County Agricultural High School National Register Historic District (aka "Northwest Mississippi Junior College")		Tate County Senatobia (red area on map at left) Corner of N. Panola Street and W. Porter Street	Private & Public (multiple owners)	A small group of structures were built between 1914 and 1938 within the original site plan. Of these, three are larger-scale buildings of a scale and architectural character that reflect their use as institutional structures. The fourth building is the Physical Plant Buildings, which is behind the larger buildings. Construction began in 1914 and the school opened for the Fall semester of 1915. The Administration Building is in the Neo-Classical Revival style, while Tate Hall was built in the Craftsman style. This district consists of 4 resources and was listed on the N.R. in 1994.

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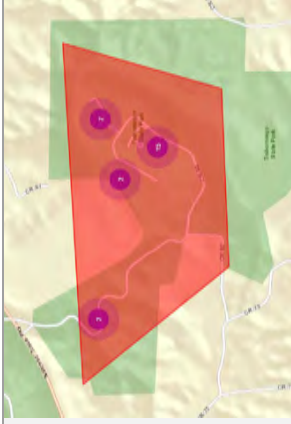
RESOURCE NUMBER & NAME	PHOTOGRAPH (if available)	LOCATION (county & additional info.)	OWNER	REMARKS (history, condition, status, historic designation, etc.)
ARC-Tip-1 Blue Mountain College National Register Historic District (aka “Blue Mountain Female Institute”)		Tippah County Blue Mountain (red area on map at left) N.E. corner of W. Main and N. Mountain Streets	Private (Blue Mountain College)	Blue Mountain College was founded in 1873 by Mark Perrin Lowrey, Baptist preacher and Civil War general. Ownership of the college was transferred to the Mississippi Baptist Convention in 1918. The district includes 14 buildings on the 40-acre campus. Although a variety of architectural styles from circa 1900 to the present are represented, the district nonetheless exhibits considerable visual cohesiveness. The majority of buildings are of brick construction. This district consists of 23 resources and was listed on the National Register in 1997.
ARC-Tip-2 Ripley National Register Historic District		Tippah County Ripley (red area on map at left) Downtown Ripley's core	Private & Public (multiple owners)	This district includes commercial buildings facing the central courthouse square and radiating out from the square, as well as residential areas. It includes commercial, industrial, residential, religious, and governmental buildings dating from the 1840s to 1954. Railroad tracks traverse the district in a north/south direction and are one block west of the courthouse. Historic industrial buildings (warehouses) are located adjacent to the railroad tracks. This district consists of 259 resources and was listed on the N.R. in 2005.

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RESOURCE NUMBER & NAME	PHOTOGRAPH (if available)	LOCATION (county & additional info.)	OWNER	REMARKS (history, condition, status, historic designation, etc.)
ARC-Ti-1 Tishomingo County Archives & Museum		Tishomingo County Iuka 203 E. Quitman Street	Tishomingo County Historical and Genea- logical Society	The original courthouse was burned in 1886 and rebuilt in 1888. This historic old building now houses a public museum.
ARC-Ti-2 Central Iuka National Register Historic District		Tishomingo County Iuka (red area on map at left) Downtown core	Private (multiple owners)	It is a roughly rectangular area two and a half blocks in length and two blocks in width consisting mostly of two rows of small-scale late-19th and early-20th century commercial buildings arranged in an L-shaped configuration facing an open area that once contained the railroad depot. Several other commercial buildings are located immediately behind those that face the open area. The district contains 33 buildings, 29 of which date from the period of significance (1896 to 1940) and 4 of which are non-historic. This district consists of 29 resources and was listed on the National Register in 1991.

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RESOURCE NUMBER & NAME	PHOTOGRAPH (if available)	LOCATION (county & additional info.)	OWNER	REMARKS (history, condition, status, historic designation, etc.)
ARC-Ti-3 Tishomingo State Park National Register Historic District		Tishomingo County (red area on map at left) 2 miles S.E. of Tishomingo off Hwy. 25	Public (State of Mississippi)	The park consists of 1,200 acres, of which 590 are in this district. It was the 5th of 10 state parks developed by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). The park was begun in 1935 and opened in 1939. All the buildings were designed in the Rustic style commonly found in state parks to blend with their natural surroundings. Standardized plans were developed by the National Park Service for the layout and construction of park facilities throughout the United States. This district consists of 28 resources and was listed on the N.R. in 1998.
ARC-U-1 Union County Courthouse		Union County New Albany 116 East Bankhead Street	Public (Union County)	This Classical Revival building was built in 1909 and consists of a 3-story, cubical central block capped by a dome, flanked by recessed two-story wings terminating in projecting end pavilions. Resting on a low stone basement, the walls are clad in golden-tan brick and trimmed in stone. The facade is dominated by a broad portico of columns in the Roman Ionic order. Slightly narrower Ionic porticoes adorn the N.W. and S.E. ends of the building. A stone-trimmed entablature with a modillion cornice links the 2-story portions of the building. It was listed on the N.R. in 1990.

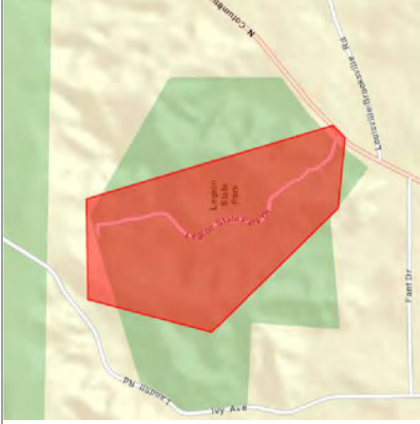
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RESOURCE NUMBER & NAME	PHOTOGRAPH (if available)	LOCATION (county & additional info.)	OWNER	REMARKS (history, condition, status, historic designation, etc.)
ARC-U-2 New Albany Downtown National Register Historic District	 A map of the New Albany Downtown National Register Historic District. The district is highlighted in red and includes several numbered points of interest (1 through 15) scattered throughout the area.	Union County New Albany (red area on map at left) Area surrounding the intersection of Bankhead Street and Railroad Avenue	Private & Public (multiple owners)	This district of mostly early-to-mid-20th century buildings is located at the center of town. Dominant buildings include commercial and governmental structures from the most important growth period in the city's history - 1890-1946. Commercial density is heaviest on East and West Bankhead, near where the former Gulf, Mobile and Ohio Railroad tracks cross this street and just south of the former St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad tracks. This district consists of 60 resources and was listed on the National Register in 1996.
ARC-W-1 Eupora National Register Historic District	 A photograph of the Eupora National Register Historic District. The image shows a street scene with a blue building on the left, a white van parked in front of a building, and several other vehicles parked along the street.	Webster County Eupora	Private & Public (multiple owners)	This district consists of primarily one and two-story commercial buildings and was listed on the National Register in 2011. BECAUSE OF ITS RECENT DESIGNATION, LIMITED INFORMATION IS AVAILABLE.

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RESOURCE NUMBER & NAME	PHOTOGRAPH (if available)	LOCATION (county & additional info.)	OWNER	REMARKS (history, condition, status, historic designation, etc.)
ARC-Wi-1 Downtown Louisville National Register Historic District		Winston County Louisville	Private & Public (multiple owners)	This district was listed on the National Register in 2011. BECAUSE OF ITS RECENT DESIGNATION, LIMITED INFORMATION IS AVAILABLE.
ARC-Wi-2 Legion State Park National Register Historic District		Winston County Louisville (red area on map at left) N. Columbus Avenue, just north of Louisville	Private & Public (multiple owners)	This park was the 4th of 10 parks in the state created by the Civilian Conservation Corps. Work on the park began in 1934 and the park opened in 1937. All buildings in the district were designed in the Rustic style of architecture commonly found in state parks to blend in with their natural surroundings. Standardized plans were developed by the National Park Service for the layout and construction of park facilities throughout the United States. This district consists of 26 resources and was listed on the National Register in 1998.

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RESOURCE NUMBER & NAME	PHOTOGRAPH (if available)	LOCATION (county & additional info.)	OWNER	REMARKS (history, condition, status, historic designation, etc.)
ARC-Y-1 U.S. Post Office		Yalobusha County Water Valley 501 N. Main Street	Memphis Field Real Estate & Buildings Office, U. S. Postal Service	This white stucco building has one and one-half floors and a partial basement. Construction began in 1924 and it was occupied in 1925. This is a concrete and masonry structure with steel and wood framing. The flat composition roof has a parapet running the full course of the roof. The mailing platform and ramp were added to the rear of the building in 1969. The building interior was remodeled in 1961 and very little of the original interior appearance was retained. It was designated on the National Register in 1985.