

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

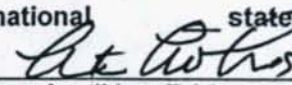
This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" 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 Propertyhistoric name Water Valley Main Street Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Locationstreet & number The Water Valley Main Street Historic District contains the commercial core of Water Valley along Main Street roughly from Young Street on the south to Market Street on the north. The district covers the east and west sides of Main Street along with the streets surrounding the county courthouse east of Main Street.☐ not for publicationcity or town Water Valley☐ vicinitystate Mississippi code MS county Yalobusha code 161 zip code 38965**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

02.02.2012

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

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 checked="" 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	
81	31	buildings
		district
		site
	6	structure
		object
81	37	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: hotel and commerce: restaurant

Government: city hall

Government: correctional facility

Government: courthouse

Government: Post Office

Religion: religious facility

Transportation: rail related

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

Government: city hall

Government: correctional facility

Government: courthouse

Government: Post Office

Recreation and Culture: museum

Religion: religious facility

Industry/Processing/Extraction: manufacturing facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian: Queen Anne

Late 19th & 20th Century Revivals: Colonial Revival

Late 19th & 20th Century Revivals: Classical Revival

Late 19th & 20th Century Revivals: Tudor Revival

Late 19th & Early 20th Century American

Movements: Bungalow/Craftsman

Modern Movement

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: brick, stone, concrete

walls: brick, stone, 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 Water Valley Main Street Historic District is composed of 113 buildings and 6 structures. The district is located in Water Valley, Mississippi, in the northern portion of the state in Yalobusha County. The district encompasses the historic commercial area of Water Valley as it was laid out after the construction of the railroad line through Water Valley in the 1850s. It also represents a small settlement that grew into a small city in response to the location of the railroad offices in Water Valley, first by the Mississippi Central Railroad and later the Illinois Central Railroad, who also located their repair shops in the city. The railroad helped Water Valley grow and the commerce created from the railroad provided the resources necessary to construct the commercial and residential structures of the city. Unfortunately with the closing of the railroad offices and shops in the late 1920s the city never continued to grow larger than during that time. 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 structures, most with simple vernacular facades. The district includes commercial, governmental, religious, fraternal, public, and residential structures from circa 1885, the earliest remaining structures in the district, to the present day. Architectural styles found in the district include: Queen Anne, Tudor Revival, Colonial Revival, Neoclassical Revival, Bungalow/Craftsman, Minimal Traditional and Ranch. There is one resource in the district previously listed individually on the National Register of Historic Places.

Narrative Description

The Water Valley Main Street Historic District contains the commercial core of Water Valley along South and North Main Street, roughly from Young Street on the south to Market Street on the north. The district covers the east and west sides of Main Street along with the streets surrounding the county courthouse east of Main Street. In addition a small section of the south side of Martin Street is also included in the 200 block.

The character of the district, which includes commercial, governmental, religious, public, fraternal, and few residential structures dating from circa 1885 to 1962, is that of a small city that developed in response to the construction of the railroad through the area and the subsequent growth when railroad offices and repair shops were located in Water Valley making it the largest city in a rural county.

Water Valley is located in the northeastern portion of Yalobusha County which is located in north Mississippi where the topography is made up of rolling hills. The commercial portion of Water Valley is actually located in a valley with the residential sections of the town rising up the hills east and west of the commercial core. The Water Valley Main Street Historic District contains the original commercial section of Water Valley that developed around the railroad line built

through the area in the 1850s, with the majority of the buildings dating from the late 1880s to the early 1900s, which have remained relatively intact to this day.

The railroad played a major part in the early development and growth of Water Valley. Since 1834, there was a small settlement in the area that was to become Water Valley. It remained small until the railroad began construction on a line through the settlement in the early 1850s. The railroad line was completed from Canton, Mississippi to Grand Junction, Tennessee through Water Valley in 1860 and helped to solidify Water Valley as a town, which received its charter only two years earlier. The tracks ran through the flat lands of the valley where the settlement was located. The commercial area of Water Valley developed west of the railroad tracks in the flat portion of the valley.

Main Street was laid out parallel to the existing railroad line with a South and North designation. At the southern end of the district South Main Street runs in a southwest to northeast direction. Roughly at the intersection with Blackmur Street South Main Street becomes North Main Street. When North Main Street intersects with Wood Street the road makes a slight turn and runs due north and south. The railroad tracks ran in a southwest to northeast direction until they were removed in the 1980s. Other streets in the district that intersect with Main Street and run roughly east to west include Blackmur Street, Calhoun Street, and Martin Street. Simmons Street runs due north and south framing the eastern property line of the county courthouse. The roadbed for Railroad Avenue runs parallel to the former railroad tracks. North Central Street begins at the intersection of Clay Street and Main Street forming a "Y" intersection and runs in a southwest to northeast direction. State Highway 7, which runs from Grenada to Oxford, ran through the center of town along Main Street until a bypass was constructed in recent years.

Within the district the block sizes along Main Street vary. South Main Street has larger size blocks, some with houses, and some with newer commercial buildings on them. The lower section of South Main Street was only developed on the western side as the eastern side of South Main Street all the way up to the intersection with Wood Street is where the railroad tracks were located right along the street edge, so there was no room for commercial development. The only buildings that were on that side of the street were those associated with the railroad, like depots, warehouses, and freight platforms. Around the intersection of South Main Street with Blackmur the lots start to become narrow and long as is typical of commercial lots. They remain that way after South Main Street becomes North Main Street and for the most part they are comparable in width, with only a few lots that are wider for larger buildings. After North Main Street crosses Wood Street there is commercial development on both sides of the street starting with the 400 block. In the 500 block of North Main Street the lots grow in size and are more random in their width with larger lots for the U.S. Post Office and the Methodist Church. In the 600 and 700 blocks of North Main Street the lots continue to be more random in width for both commercial uses, such as a large service station and a lumber company, to smaller lots for houses. The commercial buildings along South Main Street north from the intersection with Blackmur Street up to the 400 block of North Main Street all about the sidewalks with the same setback. The houses along South Main Street and North Main Street all have similar setbacks. The lots facing South and North Main Street are relatively flat with little to no topographic change except for the 600 and 700 blocks of North Main Street where there is a rise from the street level up to the houses along the western side of the street.

A very large lot in the district belongs to the Yalobusha County Courthouse at 201 Blackmur Street (#4a) which is just east of South Main Street and the former railroad tracks. The lot rises up from Main Street giving the courthouse prominence by sitting higher than Main Street. The south side of the courthouse lot faces Blackmur Street, the west side faces Simmons Street, and the north side faces Calhoun Street. There are lots in that block that have commercial, residential, and governmental development, with no regularity to the lot sizes.

There are several lots on Railroad Avenue in the district that have varying sizes with a mix of commercial and residential structures. Martin Street has random size lots as well; however, it is completely commercial in nature with level lots. The largest lot in the Water Valley Main Street Historic District is located on the east side of North Central Street and is the site of an industrial factory at 802 (#10). The lot actually sits below street level at that point but is very flat once the level changes from the street to the main portion of the lot.

Over the years the commercial core of downtown Water Valley has remained pretty much the same size with little expansion since the late 1800s. This is due to the small growth of Water Valley from the 1890s to current day, with only a population growth of around 1200. The existing structures within the Water Valley Main Street Historic District have been able to handle the commercial and retail needs of the city since the late 1800s with minimal new structures, and those that are newer either filled vacant lots or replaced buildings that burned or were demolished. There are a few vacant lots along North Main Street where buildings were never replaced after being destroyed or demolished. There has been some new commercial development south of the district along South Main Street with fast food restaurants, and other businesses.

Commercial

The commercial buildings in the Water Valley Main Street Historic District are mostly simple and vernacular in nature. Although, several have architectural detailing that denotes the wealth brought to Water Valley by the location of the railroad through the city and its prominence as the home of the railroad offices and repair shops for the railroad. The railroad also allowed for the exportation of agricultural products from the area, including cotton, and goods to be imported to fill the shops in the commercial buildings. Due to the importance of Water Valley along the rail line it became the commercial center of the county, even eclipsing the original county seat at Coffeeville.¹

Due to the topography of Water Valley and the rail line locating through the valley or flat portion of the area, the commercial development took place in the valley west of the railroad tracks. Commercial development stayed in the valley while the residential growth took place up both sides of the valley into the hills. Almost all of the commercial development took place along North and South Main Street and the city never grew large enough for it to spread much beyond Main Street. Of the existing historic commercial buildings in the district boundary over half were constructed before 1930 during the period of greatest growth in Water Valley. That growth was spurred mainly by the railroad and the location of state offices for the rail line and repair shops in Water Valley. Before 1900 a quarter of the buildings in the district were constructed, and from 1900 to 1929 another quarter were constructed.

Brick is the most prevalent building material in the district for the commercial and governmental buildings. Over the years some of the brick structures have been painted. Cast stone is used on one building façade and on several is used for accents or architectural features. 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 masonry walls and one is covered in pressed tin that resembles rusticated stone blocks. The majority of the residential buildings are sided in wood, with some having later composite siding such as asbestos shingles or vinyl. Two of the three religious structures are brick and the other is sided in wood. Most of the early storefronts have been altered within the period of significance from smaller singular openings to large plate glass windows in metal or wood frames and some with recessed entries 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 metal awnings or shed roofs with composite shingles.

There are several significant buildings that were constructed sometime before 1885 that appear on the first Sanborn Map for the city. They are the earliest buildings in the Water Valley Main Street Historic District. A group of those buildings is located on the odd side of the 200 block of North Main Street (Photo 5) and includes 207 (#17), 209 (#18), 211 (#20), and 213 (#21). They all are similar in design and size. They have stucco surfaces and similar parapets with recesses and three of the four retain original stucco corbels. They all have cast iron vents in the parapets, three with arched vents and the other is rectangular. The storefronts at 207 and 209 retain their historic configuration, while 211 and 213 have been altered, although within the period of significance. One of the largest commercial buildings in Water Valley is located at 301 North Main Street (#22) and appears on the 1885 Sanborn Map. The building is two-and-a-half stories tall with a double storefront and it retains its original brick façade with brick pilasters that extend above the parapet, brick arched lintels above the windows on the second floor with corbels and keystones, and brick vents in the parapet. The storefront has been altered on the building but within the period of significance. The building at 305 North Main Street (#24, Photo 6) is very significant in the district as it is the only building with a cast stone façade. It uses rusticated cast stone blocks and the second floor bays are separated by cast stone pilasters with capitals that rest on a projecting belt course. The parapet has a projecting cornice with dentils. The storefront has been reconfigured with a plate glass recessed entry supported by round cast iron columns; however, it was done within the period of significance. The two-story building at 307 North Main Street (#25) is also circa 1885 and is two-story with a stucco façade that has pilasters on the second floor with capitals, and projecting segmental arches over the windows. Another circa 1885 building located at 405 North Main Street (#31) also has a second floor façade covered in stucco that has pilasters with capitals supporting a pediment in the parapet. Again the storefront on this building has been altered, but within the period of significance. Another significant circa 1885 building with architectural detailing can be found at 419 North Main Street (#43). It is covered in stucco and like several of the other circa 1885 buildings has a second floor façade with pilasters; however, this building has finer detailing to the Ionic capitals, segmental arched cast iron window hoods, and decorative cast iron oval vents with their own projecting arched stucco window hoods with keystones. Once again the storefront has been altered within the period of significance. Just east of North Main Street, and at the time east of the railroad tracks, was a group of buildings constructed called the Lamar Block with four buildings facing Wood Street.² The three closest buildings to the railroad tracks were two-story and the one furthest away was one-story. Somewhere around 1930 the buildings were combined together for use as auto sales

¹ Yalobusha County was divided into two judicial districts in 1873 and Water Valley was named the second county seat at that time.

² According to the 1885 Sanborn Map for Water Valley.

and service.³ The combined buildings are now used as a furniture store and the entrance has been relocated to Railroad Avenue. Other buildings constructed around 1885 include those at 426 (#49) and 428 (#50) North Main Street, again with the use of stucco facades and pilasters.

Before the turn of the nineteenth century there were a couple of significant commercial buildings constructed in the district around 1890. There are two nicely detailed two-story brick commercial buildings at 421 (#45) and 423 (#47) North Main Street. Both have second floor facades with brick pilasters separating the bays. The building at 421 has a projecting parapet with corbels and cast iron vents, along with arched lintels over the windows. At 423 the windows on the second floor have cast iron projecting window hoods.

Just after the turn of the century there were several commercial buildings constructed. There is a significant commercial building at 110 South Main Street (#79a, Photo 16) that was constructed around 1900 as a foundry and machine shop.⁴ It is a large two-story brick structure with recesses for each of the bays separated by brick pilasters and a projecting belt course between the first and second floors. Both the openings on the first and second floor for windows and doors have segmental arch brick lintels. In the 1930s the corner of the building was altered with an undercut chamfer to the corner and the installation of large plate glass windows on the chamfer and the Dupuy Street side. The plate glass windows were surrounded with blue Carrera Glass panels and the column holding up the corner of the building was also covered in Carrera Glass. Another building constructed around 1900 is located at 500 North Main Street (#52). It is two-story with a brick façade that has recessed bays on the second floor and a parapet with decorative tapered corbelling. The building at 109 North Main Street (#13) was also constructed around 1900. It is a simple one-story building and its storefront has been altered with large plate glass windows, although within the period of significance. Another circa 1900 building that has been altered is the one at 412 North Main Street (#36, Photo 8). It has a new brick façade and storefront with recessed entry and large plate glass windows that was completed around 1950. The same thing happened to the circa 1900 building at 414 North Main Street (#38).

Around 1910, three buildings were constructed at 413 (#37), 415 (#39), and 417 (#41) North Main Street at the same time as they have common façades. All are two-story with stucco façades that have brick detailing. A soldier course of brick tops each of the parapets, which also have a lower belt course of brick. The parapets at 415 and 417 are both higher than the one at 413. All of the buildings have brick framing the window openings on the second floor and the storefront openings on the first floor. The buildings at 413 and 416 both have their original 9/1 wood double hung sash windows. The storefront openings have remained intact; however, the doors on 413 and 417 have been replaced with plate glass doors in aluminum frames, the building at 415 still retains its wood and glass doors. The transoms have been covered over and at 413 and 415 pent metal awnings have been added, while at 417 a shed roof canopy was added. At 422-424 North Main Street (#46) there is an interesting two-story commercial building constructed with a pressed tin façade. The double storefront commercial building was sided in pressed tin panels that resemble rusticated stone blocks. The group of five windows on the second floor is framed with decorative metal panels with raised designs. In between the windows are panels with an urn motif. There is also a heavy projecting cornice at the top of the parapet with panels that have a swag motif and with slightly raised corbels with dentil panel trim below.

The 1920s brought more commercial development in the district with several new buildings, although many of those have been altered making them non-contributing. One that is still retains its integrity is an addition that was added to the rear of the building at 110 South Main Street (#79b). It is one-story with a stucco covered façade with a stepped parapet that hides a barrel vault roof. The original steel frame windows remain intact. An interesting commercial structure, with its integrity intact, was built around 1920 at 211 Simmons Street (#106). It is a small wood frame structure with a parapet. There is a shed roof canopy covering the façade supported by wood box columns on brick pedestals. The original wood lap siding still remains on the façade, although the sides and parapet have been covered in Masonite shingle siding. The original wood doors remain.

Construction of new commercial buildings in Water Valley slowed substantially after the railroad offices and shops closed in the late 1920s. Before World War II there were very few commercial buildings constructed that retain their integrity. An extremely significant commercial building for the district is the building at 129 South Main Street (#89a, Photo 18). It is a one-story service station constructed around 1935 and is only one of two historic service stations remaining in the district. The other one at 70 South Main Street (#77) has been heavily altered. The service station at 129 South Main Street is unusual in that it is sided in field stone with brick trim detailing around the doors and windows along with brick quoining at the corners of the building. The station has a porte-cochere supported by stone columns with the original pressed tin ceiling intact under the projecting roof. The windows and doors on the building appear to be original. The three-story former Hotel Trusty⁵, the tallest commercial building in the district, was completed around 1930 at 32 South Main Street (#75); however,

³ According to the 1932 Sanborn Map for Water Valley

⁴ According to the 1910 Sanborn Map for Water Valley.

⁵ According to the 1932 Sanborn Map for Water Valley.

it has been altered with the addition of a gallery and changes to all of the doors and windows, making it non-contributing. A two-story building was constructed at the same time as the Hotel Trusty at 20 South Main Street (#74) which still retains its integrity. The one-story building at 311 North Main Street (#26) was constructed around 1940 and has a simple façade with a parapet that has two arched vents, projecting brick belt courses and pilasters that separate the storefront bays.

After the end of World War II the building of commercial structures picked up a little in the district with several buildings constructed in the 1950s and 1960s that retain their integrity. The building at 407 North Main Street (#32) was constructed around 1950 and the building at 409 North Main Street (#34) was constructed around 1955. Both have simple brick facades with the one at 407 have large metal vents in the parapet. The buildings at 111 (#80), 117 (#83), and 119 (#84) South Main Street were all constructed around 1950 on the east side of South Main Street. The facades of 111 and 119 are painted concrete block and the one at 117 has been covered in stucco. The building at 111 has two recesses in the parapet, while the other buildings have simple parapets. All have plate glass windows in metal frames. A group of one-story brick buildings was constructed at 101-103 (#11) and 105-107 (#12) North Main Street around 1960. They all have simple facades with variegated brick and plate glass windows and doors in aluminum frames. A medical office building was constructed at 605 North Main Street (#58) around 1960 which has a decidedly modern style with a flat roof overhanging a recessed façade with ribbon windows and wood slab entry doors. There is an unusual curved wall in front of one of the entrances.

Governmental/Public

There are several governmental buildings located in the district. The most prominent building in the Water Valley Main Street Historic District is the three-story Yalobusha County Courthouse (#4a, Photo 1) located at 201 Blackmur Street. The county courthouse was originally two-story when it was constructed in 1896. In 1912 the courthouse caught fire; however, it was not destroyed. The courthouse was restored in 1913 and a third floor was added at that time. On the same property as the courthouse is the old two-story Yalobusha County Jail (#4b, Photo 2) which dates to circa 1903. A new jail was constructed on the courthouse property in 1964 and faces Calhoun Street with an address of 104 Calhoun Street (#7). The old jail was then converted to storage and office space. The Water Valley City Hall (#1) at 101 Blackmur Street was completed in 1973. The U.S. Post Office is located at 501 North Main Street (#53) [Photo 13], and was completed in 1924 in the Neoclassical Revival style and is individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

There is a public building in the district in the form of a museum located in the former circa 1955 railroad depot at 105 Railroad Avenue (#99, Photo 21). The one-story depot replaced a larger two-story depot due to the decline in railroad service to Water Valley. The replacement depot has since had an addition to the front and a train shed added to the rear. Another public structure is the circa 1980 open air pavilion located at 210 North Main Street (#19) that sits in a park area which was created when the railroad tracks were removed.

Residential

There are several residential structures located in the Water Valley Main Street Historic District, with most along North and South Main Street at the ends of the district. The section of residential structures in 600 block of North Main Street is where the street transitions from commercial to residential as it heads further north. The houses in the district are a mix of styles including: Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Bungalow/Craftsman, Tudor Revival, Minimal Traditional, and Ranch.

Victorian dwellings were typically built between circa 1885 and 1915 reflecting national architectural trends. Stylistically most have pyramidal forms featuring hipped roofs with typical variants including hipped cores with lower cross gable wings or hipped roofs with single or double front gable projections. Other common Victorian residential forms include gable-front-and-wing, gable front, side gable massed plan, and ell and tee plans. Stylistically, the houses in the Water Valley Main Street Historic District are based on Queen Anne patterns with common decorative details including decorative wood shingles and/or window and vent combinations in gable ends, simple and limited sawn decorative trim, and turned or chamfered porch posts with simple gingerbread trim. Most of the examples also have transoms and/or sidelights at their principal entrances. The best example of the Queen Anne style in the district, and the most ornate, is the house at 711 North Main Street (#70, Photo 14) constructed around 1895. It has a hipped roof with lower front facing gable roofs, a front porch supported by wood turned columns that have brackets and a spindle work frieze, circular ends to the porch with conical roofs, multi-paned windows with stained glass, and decorative siding patterns. Other examples of the Queen Anne style in the district are simpler in form and more restrained with the detailing. They include houses at 615 North Main Street (#64) constructed around 1890, 106 Railroad Avenue (#100) constructed around 1900, and 304 Railroad Street (#103) constructed around 1905. The house at 124 South Main Street (#85), constructed around 1900, is Free Classic Queen Anne in style with Queen Anne form and classical detailing like the wood Tuscan columns on the front porch.

The Colonial Revival style called upon earlier architectural styles found in the United States using classical detailing, columns, symmetrical facades, and were usually two-stories. An excellent example of the style can be found at 116 South Main Street (#81, Photo 17) constructed around 1910. It is two-story with a symmetrical façade, entry porch with classical Tuscan Columns, and dormer with a Palladianesque window.

There is only one example of the early twentieth-century Bungalow/Craftsman style found in the district, although it has been altered with new siding and porch infill. It is located at 306 Railroad Street (#104) and was constructed around 1945. The Bungalow/Craftsman characteristics of multiple front facing gable roofs remain, as well as the original stone columns for the front porch, along with one of the original windows.

There is a vaguely Tudor Revival style house at 120 South Main Street (#84a) constructed around 1935. It doesn't have a high roof pitch characteristic of the style, but does have other characteristics like a cross-gable roof, a large asymmetrical front external chimney, arched opening in the entry porch and windows with multiple divisions.

Mid-twentieth century houses include examples of the Minimal Traditional and Ranch styles. Just before World War II a new style called Minimal Traditional emerged combining elements of earlier styles. The new houses also started to incorporate garages as part of the structure instead of relegating them to outbuildings or using a porte-cochere for vehicles. The new Minimal Traditional style favored smaller type cottages embellished with Colonial Revival details, and used simple side gable, cross gable or hip roofs. Also incorporated were multi-paned windows with applied shutters. There is one Minimal Traditional style house constructed around 1950 in the district located at 701 North Main Street (#67) with a small cottage form, side facing gable roof, and multi-paned windows.

There are two historic outbuildings associated with residential structures in the district. One is a garage at 120 South Main Street (#85b) constructed around 1945 that has been converted into an outbuilding. The other is a two-story garage and apartment structure located at 126 South Main Street (#87b) constructed around 1950. It has stucco siding with the original wood barn doors intact for the garage. The second floor apartment is accessed by a flight of stairs on the side.

Religious/Educational

There are three churches located within the district and all are on North Main Street in the 400 and 500 blocks. The oldest of the church buildings in the district is the 1896 First Presbyterian Church at 425 North Main Street (#48, Photo 9). It is a one-story brick church with a bell tower over the entrance, and stained glass windows with tracery. The church sits on a corner lot giving it prominence. The First United Methodist Church is located north of the Presbyterian Church at 603 North Main Street (#57). The brick two-story church was constructed in 1950 after the earlier church burned in 1949.⁶ The church has a front facing gable roof sanctuary facing North Main Street and an education wing off of the rear of the sanctuary. The entrance to the church is under a bell tower at the intersection of the sanctuary and the educational wing. The last church is the small, simple vernacular wood frame and sided Church of the Nativity (Episcopal) at 611 North Main Street (#62) which was built in 1985 replacing an 1891 church that was destroyed during a tornado in 1984.⁷

There are no educational buildings located in the district boundary.

Lodges

There is a lodge building located within the district at 100 Calhoun Street (#5, Photo 3). It is the American Legion Post and was constructed around 1935. It is an interesting structure with a side facing gable roof that has side parapets. The façade is field stone and brick with a recessed entry to the building through a segmental arch opening. The entry door also has a segmental arch and has an upper circular light. Another lodge is located in the building at 419 North Main Street (#43). The building is two-story and the Independent Order of the Odd Fellows Lodge⁸ is located on the second floor, while the first floor is commercial. A plaque on the building notes that the organization was instituted in Water Valley in 1867.

⁶ *Commercial Appeal*, 6/4/1950

⁷ *Oxford Eagle*, 4/26/1985

⁸ Water Valley Odd Fellows Lodge #82

Industrial

There is one industrial building located in the Water Valley Main Street Historic District at 802 North Central Street (#10, Photo 4). It is a large masonry factory that was built from 1945 – 1946.⁹ It is a large sprawling building with a flat roof over the front office section which has a modern streamlined façade. Behind the office section of the building is a series of four barrel vault roof sections connected together.

African American Resources

There is a small historically African American business section located in the district along the 200 block of Martin Street (Photo 20). There are four buildings in the 200 block that were home to African American businesses. The building at 204 Martin Street (#94), constructed around 1930, is simple structure with corrugated tin wall panels and roof. The buildings at 206 (#95), constructed around 1940, and 208 (#96), constructed around 1930, are larger than the one at 204 and have a brick veneer façade with metal panel walls and roofs. The building at 220 Martin Street (#97), constructed around 1930, is the largest of the four and is sided in corrugated panel walls and roofs. It has a large loading dock on the front of the building with a large front facing gable porch supported by angled supports. All of the buildings are currently not in use.

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 facades, replacing doors, windows, and façade materials, erasing the historic integrity of the buildings. Some of the historic buildings that have been altered to the extent making them non-contributing include 319 North Main Street (#28), 410 North Main Street (#35), 430 North Main Street (#51), 610 North Main Street (#61), 32 South Main Street (#75, Photo 15), 50 South Main Street (#76), 70 Main Street (#77), and 306 Railroad Avenue (#105).

There are also buildings that have been constructed after the period of significance filling vacant lots or replacing buildings damaged by fires or storms. Some of the buildings constructed after the period of significance include Water Valley City Hall located at 101 Blackmur Street (#1), 102 Blackmur Street (#2), 104 Blackmur Street (#3), 111 North Main Street (#14), 600 North Main Street (#55), 601 North Main Street (#56), 608 North Main Street (#60a – #60e), 109 South Main Street (#78), 112 South Main Street (#81), 128 South Main Street (#88), 104 Martin Street (#91), 130 Martin Street (#93), 200 Railroad Avenue (#101), and 302 Railroad Avenue (#102). There are two building buildings that replaced earlier historic buildings that were damaged in a 1984 tornado. Those include 318 North Main Street (#27) and the Church of the Nativity at 611 North Main Street (#62).

⁹ Water Valley Watermelon Carnival Souvenir Program, 1980.

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.

Blackmur Street

1. (NC) 101 Blackmur Street 1973
Water Valley City Hall

One-story, brick veneer City Hall building with a flat roof behind a parapet with a metal cap. The façade is five bays (W, D, W, W, W). The windows and door are plate glass in aluminum frames. The door has a transom above. Above the windows and doors are stucco panels that are recessed from the main façade and pierce the parapet. There is low brick wall next to the left of the main entrance that forms a small courtyard with a flag pole in the center.

2. (NC) 102 Blackmur Street c.1975

One-story, brick commercial building with a front facing gable roof of asphalt shingles. Above the storefront in the gable the building is sided in board-and-batten. The façade is four bays (W, D, W, W). The windows flanking the entry door are wood with eight lights each and rest on angled brick sills. The other window is also wood and has six lights with a wood panel below resting on the angled brick sill. The entry door is double-leaf with doors that are wood and have two lights over one recessed panel.

3a. (NC) 104 Blackmur Street c.1975

One-story, commercial building with a front facing gable roof of metal panels. Above the brick veneer storefront in the gable the building is sided in board-and-batten and has a triangular louvered vent. The side of the building is also sided in board-and-batten over a stone foundation. The façade is three bays (W, D, W). The windows are wood with a single light each and rest on angled brick sills. The left window has a wood panel between the window and the sill. The entry door is wood with a single light.

3b. (NC) Warehouse c.1980

One-story, small metal warehouse building with a front facing gable of metal panels. The front and rear of the building have large overhangs that are supported by wood posts and are enclosed with a metal wire grid. The front of the building also has a shed roof canopy that extends from it, which is supported by wood posts. The front façade has two bays (W, D). The window is a 1/1 metal single hung sash and the entry door is a metal clad wood slab. Behind the building is small shed with a front facing gable roof of metal panels and sided in Masonite boards. The shed has a set of board-and-batten barn doors.

4a. (C) 201 Blackmur Street 1896
Yalobusha County Courthouse

Three-story county courthouse on a raised basement with a gable-on-hip roof of asphalt shingles on a brick foundation. The raised basement foundation is distinguished by a contrasting brick color from the rest of the façade and has a cast stone block belt course with brick below that which is recessed every third and fourth row. The façades of the front and back are roughly symmetrical with each other, along with the sides of the building as well to each other. At the corners of the building are projections that form a square tower topped by a pyramidal roof. There is a heavy projecting cornice line that wraps around the courthouse with a wide frieze below. The front and back of the façades have a central projecting entrance feature with a stepped parapet above the cornice. The projection features an arched opening for the recessed entrance on the first floor framed in soldier course brick. The entrance is accessed by a flight of granite steps with brick wing walls, that have granite caps, and has a tiled stoop. Above that is a two-story opening supported by cast stone Tuscan columns behind a projecting balcony that is supported by massive cast stone corbels with banded wreaths. The balcony has brick pedestals at the ends with a cast stone balustrade of "turned" balusters and a cast stone top rail. The façade on the first floor is eight bays (W, W, W, D, W, W, W, W). The windows are 1/1 wood double hung sash framed in a contrasting brick in a quoin pattern with a keystone above and that rest on a cast stone sill. The windows not in the projecting corner towers have transoms above. The entry door is double-leaf with doors that are wood with a single light over two recessed panels and is flanked by matching sidelights. The door unit and each of the sidelights have their own transoms. The second floor is also eight bays (W, W, W, D, W, W, W, W). The windows are 1/1 wood double hung sash that are framed in a contrasting brick in a quoin pattern that rest on cast stone sills. The door on the second floor matches

that of the first floor, except it has a larger transom unit above with diamond panes that extend up to the third floor. The third floor is eight bays (W, W, W, W, W, W, W, W) with 1/1 wood double hung sash that rest on cast stone sills. The sides of the building both have recessed entrances with arched openings on the first floor that match the front of the courthouse. The façade on the first floor is five bays with 1/1 wood double hung sash windows with the two flanking the entrance having transoms. The second and third floors are six bays (W, W, W, W, W, W) with 1/1 wood double hung sash windows. There is a one-story addition to the rear of the courthouse with a hip roof of composition shingles that is connected to the courthouse by a glass wall hyphen. The addition is sided in contrasting brick color to the courthouse. The courthouse was restored and the addition added in 2004. [Photo 1]

4b. (C) Old Yalobusha County Jail c.1903

Two-story, former jail with a hip roof of asphalt shingles on a brick foundation. There is rough brick belt course at the water table of the brick foundation. There is a small cantilevered metal canopy over the entrance supported by metal rods. The façade on the first floor is six bays (W, W, W, D, W, W) and six on the second (W, W, W, W, W, W). The windows on the first floor are all 4/4 wood double hung sash except for the one to the right of the door which is a 1/1 wood double hung sash. The entry door is wood with three lights over three recessed panels. The windows on the second floor have iron lattice on the exterior of the windows. The first two and last two windows appear to be 4/4 wood double hung sash behind the lattice and the other two central windows are smaller than the rest and appear to have 4 lights. There are projecting brick blocks over each window. A belt course of contrasting brick color runs under the windows on the second floor. [Photo 2]

Calhoun Street

5. (C) 100 Calhoun Street c.1935
American Legion Hall

One-story, stone and brick American Legion Post with a side facing gable roof of asphalt shingles that has side parapets with cast stone caps. There is a recessed entry to the building with a segmental arch opening with brick arch lintel. The façade is five bays (W, W, W, W, D). The windows are 6/6 wood double hung sash that rest on cast stone sills and are framed in brick. The door is wood with vertical panels and an upper circular light. There is an internal brick chimney that pierces the front of the roof. The mortar between the stones extends beyond the stone. Eaves are boxed. [Photo 3]

6. (NC) 103 Calhoun Street c.1970

One-story, painted scratch brick commercial building with a flat roof that extends over the front and side walls of the building with metal supports visible forming a canopy. The façade is five-bays (W, W, D, W, W). The windows are plate glass in aluminum frames. The entry door is double-leaf with doors that are plate glass in aluminum frames.

7. (C) 104 Calhoun Street 1964

One-story, brick jail with a flat roof. There is a cantilevered concrete canopy over the entry. The façade is nine bays (W, W, W, W, W, D, W, W, W). The windows to the left of the door are steel awning windows with three lights, that have been painted over, and rest on angled brick sills and have a projecting cast stone lintel above. The other windows are steel with five lights of which two are operable awning windows. The entry door is a wood slab with a single small upper light that is off center. Above the door and those windows are transoms.

8. (C) 114 Calhoun Street c.1945

One-story, wood frame Craftsman Bungalow with a front facing gable roof of asphalt shingles on a concrete foundation. There is small partial-width projecting entry porch with a front facing gable supported by decorative metal posts on a concrete deck. The façade is two-bays (W-Paired, D) with asbestos shingle siding with no corner boards. The windows are 2/2 wood double hung sash, horizontally divided. The entry door is a wood slab with three upper step lights and has an outer metal and glass storm door. There is a wood louvered vent in the gable.

9. (C) 115 Calhoun Street c.1965

One-story, concrete block commercial building with a low pitch front facing gable roof of metal panels. The roof extends over the storefront forming a small canopy. The façade is two bays (D, W-Tripled). The windows are plate glass in aluminum frames. The entry door is double-leaf with doors that are plate glass in aluminum frames and have a transom above. Above the windows and doors there is metal panel siding in the gable.

Central Street

10. (C) 802 Central Street, North 1945-1946
Big Yank

One-story, painted concrete block factory building. The building has an office portion in the front with a flat roof behind a parapet. Behind the office is the factory area of the building which has a series of barrel vault roofs of smooth asphalt

pierced by numerous metal vents. The office portion of the building is off center to the factory façade and has six bays (W, W, W-Quintupled, D, W-Quadrupled, W-Quadrupled) with a cantilevered entrance canopy that projects from the façade and is supported by a round concrete column. The windows are steel with six lights, with the upper two rows of lights, out of three rows, acting as an awning window. There is a curve to the wall that leads to the entrance area under the canopy. The entrance door is double-leaf with metal slab doors that are flanked by glass block sidelights and transom. To the left of the office the façade is five bays (W-Tripled, W-Tripled, W, W, W). Between the tripled windows and the set of three individual windows, are concrete block pilasters with cast stone caps. The first tripled window unit wraps the corner of the building. To the right of the office the façade is five bays (W-Paired, W-Tripled, W-Tripled, W-Tripled, W-Tripled) separated by concrete block pilasters with cast stone caps. The windows are steel frame with ten lights, with the second and third rows, out of five, an awning window. All of the windows rest on cast stone sills. Behind the factory there is a metal panel sided warehouse addition connected to the rear façade by a metal sided hyphen. The side facing gable roof of the warehouse is metal panel and has large overhangs that project over the loading dock area. [Photo 4]

Main Street, North

11. (C) 101-103 Main Street, North

c.1960

One-story, brick double-storefront commercial building with a flat roof behind a plain parapet with a metal cap. There is a shed roof cantilevered canopy with asphalt shingles over the right storefront. The left storefront is two bays (W-Paired, D) and the right storefront is four bays (D, W, W, W). The windows and doors are plate glass in aluminum frames.

12. (C) 105-107 Main Street, North

c.1960

One-story, brick double-storefront commercial building with a flat roof behind a plain parapet with a metal cap. There is a shed roof cantilevered canopy with composition shingles over both storefronts. The left storefront is two bays (W, D) and the right storefront is three bays (D, W, W). The windows and doors are plate glass in aluminum frames. The windows have applied louvered shutters.

13. (C) 109 Main Street, North

c.1900

One-story, stucco covered commercial building with a flat roof behind a slightly projecting parapet with cap. There is a shed roof cantilevered canopy with composition shingles over the storefront. The façade is three bays (W, D, W). The windows and door are plate glass in aluminum frames and all have a transom above.

14. (NC) 111 Main Street, North

c.1980

One-story, wood frame commercial building with a flat roof. The façade is three bays (W, D, W) with wood panel siding. There is a pent canvas awning across the storefront. The windows and door are plate glass in aluminum frames.

15. (C) 205 Main Street, North

c.1950

One-story brick and metal commercial building with a flat roof behind a parapet with a projecting brick cap. The front façade is painted rough brick and the side has horizontal aluminum siding. The entrance to the building is in an angled recess with a central brick planter that has two metal poles extending to the header for the opening. The façade is four bays (W, D, D, W). The windows and doors are plate glass in aluminum frames. The windows rest on angled brick sills.

16. (C) 206 Main Street, North

c.1945

One-story, brick office building with a hip roof of composition shingles. A pent metal awning runs across the length of the façade. The façade is five bays (W, D, D, W, W). The window on the left is plate glass in a wood frame. The other windows are wood frame with eight divisions. The windows rest on angled brick sills. The door on the left is wood with three vertical lights over two recessed panels. The door on the right is wood with three vertical lights over three recessed horizontal panels.

17. (C) 207 Main Street, North

c.1885

One-story, stucco covered commercial building with a flat roof behind a parapet that has three recesses and a projecting cap. The central recess in the parapet is larger than the other two which each have an arched metal grate with a lattice pattern. The storefront is three bays (D, W, W). The windows are plate glass in wood frames and the door is plate glass in an aluminum frame. Above the door is a transom with sandblasted glass and above that, and the windows, are transoms with leaded stained glass.

18. (C) 209 Main Street, North

c.1885

One-story, stucco covered commercial building with a flat roof behind a parapet that has three recesses and a projecting cap with corbels below. There is a larger central recess in the parapet flanked by two smaller recesses that each have an arched metal grate with a lattice pattern. The façade is scored to look like large blocks. A cantilevered metal canopy extends across the storefront and is supported by metal rods. The storefront is three bays (W, D, W). The entry is

recessed and supported by double columns with circular lattice work between them. The windows are plate glass in wood frames with three part transoms above and recessed wood panels below. The entry door is wood with a single light over a projecting panel flanked by single light sidelights and topped by a single light transom.

19. (NC) 210 Main Street, North

c.1980

One-story, open pavilion with a hip roof of composition shingles supported by wood box columns on a concrete deck with painted brick below. There are metal railings between the columns. A dentil frieze runs around the fascia. There is a copula on top of the center of the roof with a hip roof, wood louvered vents, and a weather vane with a bronze eagle.

20. (C) 211 Main Street, North

c.1885

One-story, stucco covered commercial building with a flat roof behind a parapet that has two recesses and a projecting cap with corbels below. The small recesses are on either end of the parapet and each have an arched metal grate with a lattice pattern. There is a stucco covered belt course across the building in the parapet with painted brick below that down to the canopy. A cantilevered metal canopy extends across the storefront and is supported by metal rods. The storefront is five bays (W, W, D, W, W) and is covered in black Carrera glass. The entry is recessed. The windows are plate glass in metal frames with metal vents below each window. The entry door is plate glass in an aluminum frame.

21. (C) 213 Main Street, North

c.1885

One-story, stucco covered commercial building with a flat roof behind a parapet that has three recesses and a projecting belt course with corbels below. There is a larger central recess in the parapet flanked by two smaller recesses that each have a rectangular opening covered with lattice. A cantilevered metal shed roof canopy extends across the storefront which is three bays (W, D, W). The entry is slightly recessed. The windows are plate glass in aluminum frames with a panel below. The entry door is double-leaf with doors that are plate glass in aluminum frames.

22. (C) 301 Main Street, North

c.1885

Two-and-a-half story brick commercial building with a double storefront and a flat roof behind a parapet with a stucco cap. Above the storefront brick pilasters extend to the parapet dividing the upper façade into six bays. The pilasters extend higher than the parapet. In the parapet and between the pilasters are brick vents in a diamond pattern. Each storefront is four bays (left - W, W, D, W, and right - W, D, W, D) and covered in stucco. The windows are plate glass in wood frames and the doors are plate glass in aluminum frames except for the one on the far right which is wood with single light. Above the windows and doors are four light transoms that stretch across each storefront bay. The aluminum frame doors are in entry recesses. The second floor is six bays with 2/2 wood double hung sash windows with four-light fan transoms. Each window opening has an arched soldier course lintel with a keystone and corbels. Above the windows on the half floor are small jalousie windows.

23. (C) 303 Main Street, North

c.1885

One-story, stucco covered commercial building with a flat roof behind a parapet with a projecting stucco cap. There is a pent metal awning across the storefront. The façade is two bays (D, W). The entry door is wood with a single light with a twenty-five light transom above. The window is plate glass in a wood frame with a two-light ribbed glass transom above and bead board paneling.

24. (C) 305 Main Street, North

c.1885

Two-story, rusticated cast stone commercial building with a flat roof behind a parapet with a lower cornice with dentil molding. Below the cornice is "WAGNER'S" in the cast stone. The storefront is covered in stucco and has two plasterers at each end with capitals. There is a recessed entry supported by round cast iron columns. The storefront is five bays (W, W, D, W, W). The windows are plate glass in wood frames with small round cast iron columns at the corners where the windows meet. The entry door is plate glass in an aluminum frame with a sidelight to the left and a transom above. The recessed entry has a tiled floor that has been painted over. There is a cantilevered metal canopy across the storefront supported by metal rods. Above the canopy the transom, is covered in painted corrugated tin. The second floor is three bays separated by rough cast stone pilasters that sit on a projecting belt course and have capitals. The windows are 2/2 wood double hung sash with a flat arch lintel with a keystone. [Photo 6]

25. (C) 307 Main Street, North

c.1885

Two-story, stucco covered commercial building with a flat roof behind a parapet with a recessed sign board. The stucco on the façade is scored to look like stone blocks. The storefront has shed roof canopy with a metal roof. The storefront fade is five bays (W, W, D, W, W) with a recessed entry that has a tiled floor with "WAGNER'S" in the tile. The windows are plate glass in aluminum frames with board-and-batten panels below. The entry door is also plate glass in an aluminum frame and has a sidelight to the left and a transom above. The second floor is three bays separated by pilasters with capitals. The windows are 1/1 metal single hung sash and have a recessed segmental arched panel above. Above that is a projecting segmental arch. The window on the left has a metal vent in a recess.

26. (C) 311 Main Street, North

c.1940

One-story, painted brick commercial building with a flat roof behind a parapet with a projecting cast stone cap. The parapet has two projecting brick belt courses with two arched wood louvered vents. There is a pent metal awning across the storefront. The storefront has three bays (W-Paired, D, D, W-Paired) separated by brick pilasters. The windows are plate glass in metal frames the three-light transoms above. The doors are plate glass in aluminum frames with single-light transoms above.

27. (NC) 318 Main Street, North

c.1980

Two-story, stucco covered commercial building with a side facing gable roof of metal panels with side parapets at each end. There is a two-story recessed gallery across the front of the building supported by stucco box columns. Between the columns on the second floor is a metal railing. The façade on both floors is five bays (W-Paired, W-Paired, D, W-Paired, W-Paired). The windows are casements in wood frames with a flat arch lintel. The doors are double-leaf with metal clad wood doors with a single light over two vertical panels and topped by a flat arch lintel. [Photo 7]

28. (NC) 319 Main Street, North

c.1885

Three, two-story buildings have been combined to form a bank and offices. The buildings have been covered in stucco scored to look like blocks and have flat roofs behind parapets at the same level. There is a projecting belt course that runs across all three buildings between the first and second floors. In the parapet of the left and middle buildings are two projecting belt courses, at different levels from one another. The building on the left has three bays (W, D, W) on the first floor and three bays (W, W, W) on the second floor. The metal frame windows on the first floor are arched and have twelve lights that rest on a projecting sill. Above each window is a projecting window hood with corbels and a keystone. The door is wood with a single light in a recessed opening. The windows on the second floor are metal in segmental arched openings with twelve fixed lights. The windows rest on projecting sills and have projecting window hoods with corbels and keystones. The building in the middle has four bays on the first floor (W, W, W, D) and four on the second (W, W, W, W). The metal frame windows on the first floor are arched and have twelve lights that rest on a projecting sill. Above each window is a projecting window hood with corbels and a keystone. The door is wood slab with a paneled transom above. The windows on the second floor are 6/6 arched wood double hung sash that rest on projecting sills and have projecting window hoods with corbels and keystones. The building on the right has seven bays (W, W, W, W, D, W, W). All of the windows, except those flanking the doors are arched metal with twelve lights that rest on a projecting sill and have a projecting window hood with corbels and a keystone. The other windows are plate glass in aluminum frames along with the entry door which is in a recess and is double-leaf. The second floor has no windows and only a large sign and logo for the bank. The changes and combination of the façades has made the building non-contributing.

29. (C) 323 Main Street, North

c.1910

Two brick commercial buildings that have been combined into one building. The building on the left is two-story and on the right is one-story. Both have flat roofs behind parapets with projecting brick caps. Across the building is a shed roof canopy with a metal roof. The storefront on the left is three bays (W-Paired, D, W-Paired) with a recessed angled entry. The windows and doors are plate glass in aluminum frames with transoms above and the door has a sidelight to the right. The storefront on the right is six bays (W, W, W, D, W, W). The windows and doors are plate glass in aluminum frames. The second story of the building on the left has three bays (W, W, W). The window openings have panels with murals and applied paneled shutters. Above the windows in the parapet are three sign boards outlined in soldier course brick.

30. (C) 403 Main Street, North

c.1885

Two-story, scratch brick commercial building with a flat roof behind a parapet with a soldier course belt course below the brick parapet cap. The façade is four bays (W, D, W, D). The windows are plate glass in wood frames with transoms above and recessed wood panels below. The entry door is in a recess and is wood with a single light, flanked by sidelights and a two-light transom above. The other door on the far right is wood with four lights over a recessed panel. The second floor is three bays (W, W, W) with 1/1 wood double hung sash windows. The windows rest on cast stone sills and have a soldier course lintel above.

31. (C) 405 Main Street, North

c.1885

Two-story, stucco covered brick commercial building with a flat roof behind a parapet with a projecting cap and recess with a pediment and oval vent. A pent metal awning covers the storefront. The storefront façade is five bays (W, W, D, W, W). The windows are plate glass in wood frames and painted brick panels below. The entry door is in an angled recess and is wood with a single light and has a transom above. The second floor is three bays (W, W, W) separated by pilasters with capitals. The windows are 1/1 wood double hung sash in a segmental arch opening with a panel above and projecting window hood above the arched opening.

32. (C) 407 Main Street, North

c.1950

One-story, scratch brick commercial building with a flat roof behind a parapet that has a metal cap and two rectangular metal louvered vents. There is a pent metal awning across the storefront. The storefront is three bays (W, D, W). The

windows are plate glass in wood frames with applied louvered shutters and wood panels below that rest on angled brick sills. The door is double-leaf with wood doors that have single lights. Above the doors and windows is a belt course of soldier course brick.

33. (C) 408 Main Street, North

c.1900

One-story, stucco commercial building with a flat roof behind a parapet with a metal cap. There is a pent canvas awning across the storefront. The storefront is three bays (W,,D, W). The windows and doors are plate glass in aluminum frames.

34. (C) 409 Main Street, North

c.1955

One-story, painted elongated brick commercial building with a flat roof behind a projecting brick parapet. There is a hipped roof canopy with composition shingles across the storefront. The façade is five bays (D, W, W, D, W). The windows are plate glass in wood frames that rest on angled brick sills. The doors are metal clad wood with a single light over two vertical panels.

35. (NC) 410 Main Street, North

c.1940

One-story, brick commercial building with a flat roof behind a parapet with a projecting brick cap. There is a shed roof canopy with a metal panel roof across the storefront. The storefront is three bays (W, D, W) with Hardiplank siding. The windows are metal with sixteen lights. The door is metal clad wood door with a single light. The changes to the storefront have made the building non-contributing.

36. (C) 412 Main Street, North

c.1900

One-story, rough faced brick commercial building with a flat roof behind a parapet with a projecting brick cap and soldier course belt course under the cap. There is a pent metal awning across the storefront which is five bays (W, W, D, W, W). The windows are plate glass in metal frames. The entry door is in an angled recess and is plate glass in an aluminum frame. It appears as if the storefront was remodeled around 1950. [Photo 8]

37. (C) 413 Main Street, North

c.1910

Two-story, stucco covered commercial building with a flat roof behind a parapet that has a brick soldier course cap and a brick belt course. There is a pent metal awning across the storefront, which has three bays (W-Tripled, D, W-Tripled). The windows are plate glass in metal frames. The entry door is double-leaf with doors that are plate glass in aluminum frames and have a transom above. The second floor is six bays (W, W, W, W, W, W) with 9/1 wood double hung sash windows framed in soldier course brick that rests on a brick belt course. The detailing of the building matches those of 415 and 417 North Main Street.

38. (C) 414 Main Street, North

c.1900

One-story, brick commercial building behind a flat roof with a projecting brick cap and soldier course belt course under the cap. In the parapet is a rectangular section with brick in a basket weave pattern. There is a shed roof canopy with metal panel roof across the storefront which is four bays (W, W, W, D). The windows are plate glass in metal frames and rest on an angle brick sill. The entry door is wood with a single light and transom above. It appears as if the storefront was remodeled around 1950.

39. (C) 415 Main Street, North

c.1910

Two-story, stucco covered commercial building with a flat roof behind a parapet that has a brick soldier course cap and two brick belt courses below. There is a pent metal awning across the storefront, which has three bays (W-Tripled, D, W-Tripled). The windows are plate glass in metal frames. The entry door is double-leaf with wood doors that each have a single light and transom above. The second floor is three bays (W, W, W) with window openings that have been paneled over and are framed in soldier course brick that rests on a brick belt course. The detailing of the building matches those of 415 and 417 North Main Street.

40. (C) 416 Main Street, North

c.1915

One-story, stucco and brick commercial building with a flat roof behind a stucco parapet with a projecting cap and three recesses, the outer two having oval recesses inside the first recess. The storefront is five bays (W, W, D, W, W) separated by fluted wood pilasters with capitals and has brick veneer on the sides and below the windows. The windows are plate glass in metal frames. The entry door is metal clad wood with fifteen lights and a sidelight to the right, both with a broken pediment above. Above the windows and door the transom has been covered in stucco.

41. (C) 417 Main Street, North

c.1910

Two-story, stucco covered commercial building with a flat roof behind a parapet that has a brick soldier course cap and a brick belt course. There is a shed roof canopy with asphalt shingles across the storefront, which has three bays (W-Paired, D, W-Paired). The windows are plate glass in metal frames. The entry door is plate glass in an aluminum frame. The transom above the windows and door is paneled over. The second floor is three bays (W, W, W) with 9/1 wood double

hung sash windows framed in soldier course brick that rests on a brick belt course. The detailing of the building matches those of 415 and 417 North Main Street.

42. (C) 418 Main Street, North

c.1915

One-story, brick commercial building with a flat roof behind a parapet with a projecting brick cap. There are two recesses in the parapet, each with a small metal vent. Across the storefront is a shed roof canopy with wood shakes. The storefront is five bays (W, W, D, W, W) and has board-and-batten siding. The windows are plate glass in wood frames. The entry door is in a recess with the windows flanking it. The door is plate glass in an aluminum frame. It appears as if the storefront was remodeled around 1960.

43. (C) 419 Main Street, North

c.1885

Two-story, stucco covered commercial building with a flat roof behind a parapet. There is a pent metal awning across the storefront which has four bays (D, D, W, W). The windows are plate glass in wood frames and the doors are wood with single lights and a transom above. The second floor is three bays separated by pilasters with Ionic capitals that support a projecting belt course. The window on the left is a single light in a wood frame and the other windows are 1/1 wood double hung sash with the upper sash stained glass. The windows are in segmental arched openings with a panel above the window and a projecting cast iron window hood above that with corbels. Above all of that are oval cast iron vents with a projecting arch window hood with keystones.

44. (C) 420 Main Street, North

c.1910

One-story, brick commercial building with a flat roof behind a parapet with a projecting stepped belt course. There are two rows of three recesses in the parapet, and the top row has small metal vents in each recess. The storefront has a partial-width shed metal roof canopy supported by metal posts on low brick column bases. The storefront is three bays (W, D, W) separated by fluted cast iron pilasters with capitals. The windows are plate glass in wood frames and have a recessed panel below and a paneled transom above. The entry door is double-leaf with doors that are plate glass in aluminum frames.

45. (C) 421 Main Street, North

c.1890

Two-story, brick commercial building with a flat roof behind a parapet with a projecting brick cap that has corbels below the projection. There is a flat roof metal canopy across the storefront supported by metal rods. The storefront is eight-bays (D, W, W, W, D, W, W, W). The windows are painted with murals. The door on the left is double-leaf wood with plate glass and the other door on the right is also double leaf with doors that are plate glass in aluminum frames and have a transom above. The second floor is eight bays (W, W, W, W, W, W, W, W) separated by brick pilasters. The windows are 1/1 wood double hung sash in segmental arched openings with a soldier course segmental arched lintel. The windows rest on cast stone sills.

46. (C) 422-424 Main Street, North

c.1910

Two-story, commercial building covered in pressed metal panels, in a rusticated stone pattern, with a flat roof behind a projecting pressed metal parapet. Across the storefront is a flat canopy supported by metal posts on low brick column bases. The storefront is five bays (W-Tripled, D, W-Paired, D, W-Paired). The windows and doors are plate glass in aluminum frames. The transom above the window and door on the left is covered with horizontal wood lap siding and the transom over the windows and door on the right is painted. The façade on the second floor is five bays (W, W, D, W, W). The windows are all framed in pressed tin with decorative pressed tin panels between the windows and doors with an urn pattern. The windows are plate glass in wood frames and the door is metal clad wood door with fifteen lights with a transom above.

47. (C) 423 Main Street, North

c.1890

Two-story, brick commercial building with a flat roof behind a parapet with a tiled cap. There is a flat metal canopy across the storefront supported by metal rods. The storefront is two bays (D, W-Paired) and is covered in board-and-batten siding. The windows and door are plate glass in aluminum frames. The second floor is three bays separated by recesses in the wall. There is a three layer belt course of brick with their angled ends exposed. The windows are 1/1 wood double hung sash in segmental arched openings with panels above the windows and below the opening. Above the opening are cast iron window hoods with decorative scroll work sitting on top of the window.

**48. (C) 425 Main Street, North
First Presbyterian Church**

1896

One-story, brick church building with a cross gable roof of asphalt shingles on a brick foundation. Across the lower front of the façade is a belt course with three courses of molded brick. The middle course has bricks with two projecting outlined diamonds each and below and above is brick with double projecting circles. The façade is four bays (D, W, W, D). The door on the far left is wood with five recessed panels in a segmental arched opening with a soldier course brick lintel of a contrasting brick color. There is a front facing gable roof entry porch cantilevered over the door and supported by knee

braces. The gable of the porch has an arched opening. The window on the left is a 1/1 wood double hung sash with stained glass lights. The window on the right is a large window in an arched opening with contrasting color soldier course brick lintel. The bottom of the window is made up of three 1/1 wood double hung sash stained glass windows with panels above each window and a stained glass trefoil window above that and topped by a central stained glass quatrefoil window with tracery to the sides under the arched opening. The main entry door to the church on the far right is in the bell tower which extends above the roof and is topped by a spire. The entry door is double-leaf with wood doors that have a row of four lights over six recessed panels. There is a front facing gable roof projecting entry porch over the doors that is supported by wood posts with an open gable with four divisions in a fan light pattern. Above the entry door are two thin arched lights. Below the spire the tower is topped with a projecting wood parapet with corbels. The front facing gable has wood shingle siding and a circular wood louvered vent in the peak of the gable. Between the large central window and the entry door is a stone panel inscribed with "PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH 1896" which has an arched header with brick of a contrasting color. There is also a cornerstone to the right of the main entrance inscribed with "ORGANIZED OCT. 15, 1843." [Photo 9]

49. (C) 426 Main Street, North

c.1885

Two-story, stucco covered commercial building with a flat roof behind a parapet. Across the storefront is a flat canopy supported by metal posts on low brick column bases. The storefront is four bays (W, D, W-Tripled, D). The windows are plate glass in metal frames with wood paneling below the windows. The door on the left is in a recess and is wood with a single light. The other door on the right is paneled wood. The façade on the second floor is three bays (W, W, W) separated by stucco pilasters with capitals. The windows are plate glass in wood frames. Above the outer window on the second floor are oval metal vents. Above the middle window is a projecting arch with keystone.

50. (C) 428 Main Street, North

c.1885

Two-story, stucco covered commercial building with a flat roof behind a parapet that has projecting cap and a belt course with corbels. Across the storefront is a flat canopy supported by metal posts on low brick column bases. The storefront is one large bay and has been covered over with lattice. The façade on the second floor is three bays separated by stucco pilasters with capitals. There are only windows in the outer bays that are plate glass in wood frames in a segmental arched opening with panels above the windows and below the arch. Each of the bays has a small metal vent at the top of the bay below the parapet. Above the outer window on the second floor are oval metal vents.

51. (NC) 430 Main Street, North

c.1925

One-story, stucco commercial building with a flat roof behind a parapet. The parapet is divided into four bays by pilasters that extend above the parapet and have flat capitals. The storefront has board-and-batten siding on the left and a drive though on the right with metal gates. There is a board-and-batten door in the portion of the storefront with the board-and-batten. The changes to the building have made it non-contributing.

52. (C) 500 Main Street, North

c.1900

Two-story, brick commercial building with a flat roof behind a parapet with projecting tapered brick corbels. The storefront is four bays (W, D, W-Paired, D). The window on the far left is a 1/1 wood double hung sash in a segmental arched opening with a soldier course lintel that has a panel below and above the window. The door on the left is metal clad wood with six projecting panels and has a pent metal awning above. The paired window is plate glass in wood frames with a pent metal awning above. The door on the far right is wood with a single light. Both windows have cast stone sills. The façade on the second floor is four bays, each in a recess from the main façade. The windows are 1/1 wood double hung sash in segmental arched openings with panels above each window and below the double soldier course arched lintel.

53. (PL) 501 Main Street, North
U.S. Post Office

1924

Neoclassical Revival

One and one-half story U.S. Post office in the Neoclassical Revival style with a partial basement with metal vents. The stucco covered building has a flat roof behind a parapet with a projecting cap and lower projecting belt course. There is a large entry deck in front of the entrance with granite steps that have cast iron railings and are flanked by stucco covered wing walls. The first floor façade is three bays (W, D, W). The windows are 12/12 wood double hung sash set in recessed arches. The central bay is an outsized Palladian composition with a central door of plate glass in an aluminum frame flanked by fixed wood windows with nine lights. Above that is a row of three wood windows with the central window having ten divisions and the outer windows having six divisions. Above those windows is a header with 'UNITED STATES POST OFFICE.' Then there is another row of windows under an arch with the outer windows having six lights and the central window having fifteen lights. To each side of the arch is an inscribed rosette in the façade. There are two large lanterns on the front façade. Above the windows on the first floor are 8/8 wood double hung sash windows. The covered platform and ramp were added to the rear of the building in 1969. [Photo 13]

54. (C) 502 Main Street, North

c.1920

One-story, brick commercial building with a flat roof behind a parapet with a soldier course brick cap. Across the storefront

is a pent metal awning. The storefront is two bays (W, D). The window is wood frame with eight large lights. The door is metal clad wood with nine lights over two vertical projecting panels. There are joist pockets visible from where a cantilevered canopy was attached to the building. It appears as if the façade was remodeled around 1950.

55. (NC) 600 Main Street, North

c.1980

One-story, modern service station with a large canopy covering the gas pumps and the entrance to the convenience store building. The canopy has a flat metal roof behind a metal fascia and is supported by large metal box columns. The store building is painted concrete block with a flat roof and has a partial-width hip metal roof canopy. The storefront is a row of plate glass windows with a door.

56. (NC) 601 Main Street, North

c.1970

Two-story, wood frame residence with a side facing gable roof of asphalt shingles on a painted brick foundation. Partial-width, shed roof projecting entry porch is supported by fluted metal columns on a concrete deck with concrete steps flanked by stucco covered wing walls. The façade is covered in vinyl siding and is three bays (W-Paired, D, W-Paired) on the first floor and two bays (W-Paired, W-Paired) on the second floor. The windows are 6/6 metal single hung sash and have applied paneled shutters. The entry door is metal clad wood with fifteen lights flanked by sidelights. Eaves are boxed.

57. (C) 603 Main Street, North

1950

First United Methodist Church

Two-story, scratch brick church building with a cross-gable roof of asphalt shingles. In the intersection of the wings of the church is a bell tower with the main church entrance on the second level accessed by a flight of concrete steps with metal railings. The tower has angled brick buttresses at each corner. The entry door is double-leaf with wood doors that have a fan light over six recessed panels and a four-light fanlight transom above. Above the door and transom is a metal louvered vent with a wood parapet above that and then the spire topping the parapet. The façade of the church is four bays (W, W, W, W) in the wing to the left of the bell tower and one bay (W) to the right. To the left of the bell tower the wing is two-story, each with paired steel casement windows. The windows on the first floor have three lights to each casement and a two-light transom above. The second floor windows have four lights to each casement and a two-light transom above. To the right of the bell tower is the wing with the sanctuary and at the front of the wing there are angle brick buttresses. The window in the façade is wood with intersecting tracery with three lower divisions with leaded diamond pane lights. Above the window is a cross in the brickwork of contrasting color brick. Flanking the window are two buttresses attached to the façade. The buttress at the front left of the façade has a cornerstone inscribed with "FIRST | METHODIST CHURCH | WATER VALLEY | A. D. 1950 | CONT. Z.B. WHISENANT | NEW ALBANY, MISS."

58. (C) 605 Main Street, North

c.1960

One-story, medical office building with a flat roof. The façade is a combination of brick and wood paneling. There are two large recesses flanking a central brick wall with wood paneling under the recesses, which are supported by wood posts. Each recess has a band of high wood windows. The left recess has five bays (W-Tripled, W-Tripled, W-Paired, W-Paired, W). A wood slab door is located under the paired window. The right recess has four bays (W-Tripled, W-Paired, W-Paired, W-Tripled). There is a curved wood paneled wall in front of the left recess and next to the entry door.

59a. (C) 607 Main Street, North

c.1895

Two-story wood frame residence with a side facing gable roof of composition shingles on a brick foundation. Full-width hip roof projecting entry porch is supported by wood Tuscan columns on wood pedestals. There is a front facing gable projection to the porch over the entrance. The first floor façade is three bays (W, D, W) and the second floor is four bays (W, W, W, W) with octagonal and hexagonal bays that project from the main roof, each with conical roofs. The façade is covered in aluminum siding. The windows are 1/1 wood double hung sash except for the second window from the left on the second floor, which is a thirty-light fixed window. The entry door is wood with a transom and a metal security door. Eaves are boxed.

59b. (NC) Garage

c. 1970

One-story, wood frame three-car garage with a front facing gable roof of asphalt shingles. The garage has four bays with a pedestrian door to the first bay on the left which is followed by three open bays for the cars separated by internal walls. The garage is sided in asbestos shingles and has a metal louvered vent in the gable.

60a. (NC) 608 Main Street, North

c.1980

One-story, brick and metal panel commercial building with a front facing gable roof of metal panels. There is a shed roof canopy with a metal panel roof supported by wood posts on low brick pedestals over the storefront. The front is brick veneer and the sides of the building are covered in metal panels. The façade is three bays (W-Tripled, D, W-Tripled). The windows are plate glass in aluminum frames. The door is double-leaf with plate glass doors in aluminum frames.

60b. (NC) Outbuilding 1

c. 1990

One-story, metal frame lumber shed with a shed roof of metal panels. The shed is supported by metal columns and beams. The shed is sided on three sides by metal panels.

60c. (NC) Outbuilding 2

c. 1970

One-story, metal frame lumber shed with a front facing gable roof of metal panels. The shed is supported by metal columns and open truss work beams. The shed is open and has racks for lumber storage.

60d. (NC) Outbuilding 3

c. 1970

One-story, metal frame lumber shed with a flat roof of metal panels. The shed is supported by metal columns and beams. The shed is open and has racks for lumber storage.

60e. (NC) Outbuilding 4

c. 1970

One-story, metal frame lumber shed with a flat roof of metal panels. The shed is supported by metal columns and beams. The shed is open and has racks for lumber storage.

61. (NC) 610 Main Street, North

c.1920

One-story, brick commercial building with a flat roof behind a projecting parapet that has a central pediment and dentil brick under the cap. Below the parapet is a projecting belt course with dentils and a metal vent below that. A hip roof canopy extends across the storefront and is supported by wood box columns on low stucco piers. There is a concrete porch deck under the canopy with concrete steps. The façade is three bays (W-Quadrupled, D, W-Quadrupled). The windows are wood casements with nine lights in a Craftsman pattern. The entry door is double-leaf with wood doors that have four lights over two vertical panels and have a segmental arched transom above with five lights. The recent changes to the front façade have made the building non-contributing.

62. (NC) 611 Main Street, North
Church of the Nativity

1985

One-story, wood frame church with a front facing gable roof of asphalt shingles. There is a partial-width entry projecting entry porch with a front facing gable supported by walls. The gable has a pointed arch opening. The façade is a single bay with just double-leaf entry doors that are wood with six recessed panels each. Above the entry door is a quatrefoil window. In the gable of the church is a triangular louvered vent. Above the front gable is a front facing gable bell tower with a wood louvered vent in the gable and is topped by a cross.

63. (C) 612 Main Street, North

c.1890

One-story, stucco over brick residence with a cross-hip roof of asphalt shingles on a stucco covered brick foundation. There is a partial-width shed roof entry porch supported by a decorative metal post on a concrete deck with concrete steps. The façade is three bays (W-Paired, D, W). The windows are 1/1 wood double hung sash and the entry door is wood with six panels and has an outer metal and glass storm door. Eaves are boxed.

64. (C) 615 Main Street, North

c.1890

Queen Anne

One-story, wood frame Queen Anne residence with a cross-gable roof of asphalt shingles on a brick foundation. Partial-width, projecting entry porch with a shed roof supported by wood box columns on brick pedestals. Wood porch deck with tiled steps that have wood rails. The façade is four bays (W, W, D, W-Paired) with vinyl siding. The windows are 2/2 wood double hung sash. The entry door is wood in a Queen Anne style with a single wood light over a projecting panel and a single transom above. The door has an outer metal screen door. The foundation has a basement level with two steel casement and picture windows with sixteen lights. There is a wood louvered vent in the front facing gable. Eaves are boxed with wide fascia boards.

65. (C) 617 Main Street, North

c.1895

One-story, wood frame residence with a cross-gable roof of asphalt shingles on a rough stucco foundation. Partial-width, projecting entry porch is supported by concrete columns on a low rough stucco wall that extends to the foundation. The façade is six bays (W, W, W, W, D, W-Paired) with horizontal wood lap siding under the porch and asbestos shingles on the rest of the house. Windows are 2/2 wood double hung sash. The entry door is wood with six recessed panels flanked by sidelights with two lights over a recessed panel and all topped by a two-light transom. Eaves are boxed.

66. (C) 700 Main Street, North

c.1960

One-story, brick commercial building with a front facing gable roof of asphalt shingles. Across the front of the building is a shed roof canopy with asphalt shingles. Below the canopy is elongated brick and above the canopy is wood panel siding with a wood louvered vent in the gable. The façade is three bays (W, D, W). The windows are wood frame with nine lights. The door is plate glass in an aluminum frame flanked by sidelights.

67. (C) 701 Main Street, North c.1950 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 no entry porch just a concrete stoop with concrete steps and a pent metal awning above the door. The façade is three bays (W, D, W) with asbestos shingles with corner boards. The windows are 8/8 wood double hung sash with metal awnings. The entry door is wood with six upper lights over three horizontal recessed panels. The door has a glass storm door. Eaves are boxed.
68. (C) 705 Main Street, North c.1915
Two-story, wood frame residence with a side facing gable roof of composition shingles on a stucco covered foundation. Partial-width, hip roof projecting and wrap around entry porch is supported by wood box columns on brick pedestals. There is a wood porch deck with concrete steps. There is a wood balustrade between the columns. The façade on the first floor is four bays (W, W, D, W-Paired) and the second floor is five bays (W, W, D, W, W). The façade is sided in asbestos shingles with corner boards. The windows are 2/2 wood double hung sash. The entry door is not visible behind a glass storm door. The door on the second floor is in a small projecting porch and is wood with two arched upper lights over two panels. Eaves are boxed.
69. (C) 709 Main Street, North c.1915
Two-story, wood frame residence with a cross-hip roof of asphalt shingles on a brick pier foundation with brick lattice infill. Partial-width, shed roof projecting entry porch is supported by brick columns on a wood porch deck with concrete steps flanked by concrete wing walls. The façade is five bays (D, W-Paired, D, W, W) on the first floor and four bays (W, W, W, W) on the second floor. The façade is clad in asphalt shingles with corner boards. The windows are 2/2 wood double hung sash. The door on the left is wood with a single light over three recessed panels. The door on the right is the main entry door and is wood with a single light over two recessed panels flanked by sidelights and topped by a four-light transom. Eaves are boxed.
70. (C) 711 Main Street, North c.1895 Queen Anne
One-and-a-half story Queen Anne residence with a hipped roof of asphalt shingles on a stucco foundation scored to look like large blocks. There is a full-width and wrap around hip roof projecting entry porch with conical projections at each corner that have metal panel conical roofs and a pediment over the main entrance to the porch with chevron pattern panel siding in the gable. The porch is supported by wood turned columns on a wood porch deck with wood steps. Between the columns is a wood turned balustrade and at the top brackets under a spindle work frieze. The façade is nine bays (D, D, W, W, D, W, W, W, D) with horizontal wood lap siding. The windows are wood double hung sash with the upper sash having eighteen stained glass lights in a decorative pattern with a central circle and the lower sash having a single light. The windows are in two three-sided bays and have panels between the windows. The two doors on the left are wood with a single light and the door on the far right is Queen Anne in style with thirteen lights over a recessed panel and topped by a seventeen light transom. The main entry door is wood and Queen Anne in style located in a recess. It has a single light over two recessed panels and a seventeen light transom above. There are two front facing gable roof dormers with Palladian style windows and diagonal panel siding. The windows are 1/1 wood double hung sash with the central window being large and higher than the other two windows giving it a Palladian effect. Eaves are boxed. [Photo 14]

Main Street, South

71. (C) 14 Main Street, South c.1898
One-story, brick commercial building with a flat roof behind a parapet with a tiled cap and three small metal vents. The façade is three bays (W, D, W) separated by pilasters. A belt course runs above the storefront with the belt course and below covered in stucco. The windows are plate glass in metal frames. The door is plate glass in an aluminum frame and is flanked by sidelights in metal frames.
72. (NC) 16 Main Street, South c.1898
Two-story, brick commercial building with a flat roof behind a projecting brick parapet that has a board-and-batten addition on top of the parapet. In the brick parapet are three metal vents. The first floor is three bays (W-Paired, D, W-Paired) and the second floor is also three bays (W, W, W). A belt course separates the first and second floors. The belt course and below is covered in stucco. The windows on the first floor are plate glass in aluminum frames. The door is plate glass in an aluminum frame. The second floor windows are plate glass in wood frames and have decorative cast iron window hoods. The changes to the façade and parapet have made this building non-contributing.
73. (NC) 18 Main Street, South c.1898
Two-story, painted scratch brick commercial building with a flat roof behind a parapet with a tiled cap and three small vents. The first floor is three bays (W-Tripled, D, W-Tripled) and the second floor is also three bays (W, W, W). The windows on the first floor are wood with twelve fixed lights, a six-light transom above, and bead board panels below. The door is wood

with six lights over a recessed panel. The second floor windows are plate glass in wood with the central window larger than the others. The changes to the façade have made the building non-contributing.

74. (C) 20 Main Street, South

c.1930

Two-story, painted brick commercial building with a flat roof behind a parapet with a tiled cap and recessed sign board outlined in soldier course brick. The first floor is three bays (W-Paired, D, W-Paired) and the second floor is also three bays (W, W, W). The windows on the first floor are plate glass in wood frames. The door is wood with a single light over one recessed panel. Above the windows and door is an eight light transom. The second floor windows are 6/6 metal single hung sash resting on cast stone sills. Between the first and second floors is a belt course of soldier course brick.

75. (NC) 32 Main Street, South

c.1930

Three-story brick commercial building with a front facing gable roof behind a parapet with two sign boards outlined in soldier courses with cast stone blocks at the corners. The bottom portions of the sign boards are covered by the gallery roof. A three-story gallery with a hip roof of metal panels has been added to the building and is supported by wood posts with wood balustrades between the posts. The façade on the first floor is five bays (D, W-Paired, D, W-Paired, W-Paired) and eight bays (W, W, W, D, D, W, W, W) on the second and third floors. The first floor brick is painted. The first floor metal clad wood door on the left has fifteen lights. The other door is a double-leaf metal clad wood door, also with fifteen lights. Both doors have transoms above. The windows on the first floor are plate glass in wood frames and have transoms above. The windows on the second and third floors are 6/6 metal single hung sash and the doors are fifteen light metal clad wood. The changes to the façade and addition of the gallery make the building non-contributing. [Photo 15]

76. (NC) 50 Main Street, South

c.1920

Two-story, brick commercial building with a front facing gable roof of metal panels behind a parapet with tile caps. There is a two-story full-width gallery across the front of the building with a metal panel hip roof that is supported by large wood posts with a square wood balustrade between the posts. The first floor is four bays (W-Triples, D, W-Triples, D) and the second floor is five bays (W, W, D, W, W). The windows on the first floor are plate glass in aluminum frames with transoms. The metal clad wood doors on the first floor are double-leaf with eighteen lights to each door and a two-light transom above. The windows on the second floor are 1/1 wood double hung sash and the metal clad wood door is double-leaf with fifteen lights to each door. The changes to the façade and addition of the gallery make the building non-contributing.

77. (NC) 70 Main Street, South

c.1935

One-story, former service station with a central side facing gable roof of asphalt shingles flanked by a flat roof behind a shed roof parapet on the left and a shed roof parapet on the right with a front facing gable behind that. The façade is six bays (Garage Door, Garage Door, Garage Door, Garage Door, D, W-Triples) and is covered in vinyl siding on the front. The garage doors are metal roll up doors. The entry door is plate glass in an aluminum frame with a transom and sidelight to the left. The tripled window is plate glass in aluminum frames with transoms. The front façade of the building has been heavily altered from the original.

78. (NC) 109 Main Street, South

c.1980

One-story, car wash with a flat roof behind a metal panel parapet. The car wash has four bays separated by brick walls with a central store room that is also brick. The storeroom has a wood slab door.

79a. (C) 110 Main Street, South

c.1900

Two-story, brick commercial building with a rear sloping roof behind a parapet with a metal cap. The first floor is ten bays (Garage Door, W, D, W, D, W, D, W, D, W) and the second floor has seven recessed bays (W, W, W, D, W, W, W) separated by brick pilasters. Between the first and second floors is a projecting brick belt course. The garage door on the first floor is wood with five rows of eight panels with the top three rows glass. The windows on the first floor are 6/6 wood double hung sash except for the window on the far right which is plate glass in a metal frame. The two doors on the left after the garage door are double-leaf wood with twelve lights in each door. The third door from the left is also double-leaf with a single light in each door and is flanked by single light sidelights. Above that door is a shed metal canopy cantilevered from the building. The last door on the right matches the second and third door. The second floor windows are 6/6 metal single hung sash. The door on the second floor is wood with a single light over two recessed vertical panels. All of the doors and windows are set in segmental arched openings with soldier course brick headers and have an arched wood panel filling the space between the door or window and the arch. The right corner of the building is undercut and has the plate glass window. That undercut opening is covered in blue Carrera glass panels. [Photo 16]

79b. (C) Outbuilding

c.1920

One-story, stucco covered masonry commercial building, with a barrel vault roof behind a stepped parapet, which serves as an outbuilding to 110 South Main Street. The façade is five bays (W-Paired, D, Garage Door, W-Paired, W). The windows are steel frame with eighteen lights with the third and fourth row from the bottom opening like an awning window.

The windows suit on projecting sills. The door is wood door with twelve lights. The garage door is a metal roll up door.

80. (C) 111 Main Street, South

c.1950

One-story, painted concrete block commercial building with a flat roof behind a parapet with a cast stone cap and two recessed sign boards. Shed roof canopy with asphalt shingles supported by wood posts. The façade is three bays (W-Paired, D, W-Paired). The windows are plate glass in metal frames. The entry door is plate glass in an aluminum frame.

81. (NC) 112 Main Street, South

c.1980

Ranch

One-story, brick veneer Ranch residence converted into an office with a side facing gable roof of asphalt shingles on a brick foundation that has been converted into an office. No entry porch, just a concrete stoop with brick steps and a metal railing. There is an undercut side porch supported by decorative metal posts on a concrete deck. The façade is five bays (W, W, D, W, W). The windows are 6/6 metal single hung sash with applied louvered shutters. The entry door is metal clad wood with six recessed panels. Eaves are boxed.

82. (C) 116 Main Street, South

c.1910

Colonial Revival

Two-story, wood frame Colonial Revival residence with a hip roof of asphalt shingles on a brick foundation. Partial-width, projecting entry porch with a flat roof supported by paired wood Tuscan columns on a concrete porch deck with brick steps. The façade on the first floor is four bays (W-Bay, D, W, W) and on the second floor is three bays (W, W-Tripled, W). The house is sided in vinyl. The windows are 1/1 wood double hung sash and several have applied louvered shutters. The tripled window unit on the second floor has transoms above each window. The entry door is wood with a single light over three recessed panels and then two rows of a recessed panel each below that. There is a front facing gable dormer with eave returns and three 1/1 wood double hung sash windows with a sunburst panel transom above the middle window. Eaves are boxed. [Photo 17]

83. (C) 117 Main Street, South

c.1950

One-story, stucco covered commercial building with a flat roof behind a parapet with a cast stone cap. The façade is three bays (W-Paired, D, W). The windows are plate glass in metal frames. The entry door is in a recess and is double-leaf with wood slab doors.

84. (C) 119 Main Street, South

c.1950

One-story, painted concrete block commercial building with a flat roof behind a parapet with a cast stone cap. The building has a central projection with a partial-width hip roof canopy supported by thin metal poles. The windows are recessed and the left one has a concrete loading dock with concrete steps. The façade is five bays (D, W-Paired, D, W-Paired, D). The windows are plate glass in wood frames. The first door on the right is a wood freight door with three triangular recessed panels. The middle door is wood with two lights over one recessed panel. The door on the right is metal clad wood with six recessed panels.

85a. (C) 120 Main Street, South

c.1935

One-story, wood frame residence with a cross-gable of asphalt shingles on a stone foundation. There is no entry porch, just a small front facing gable roof projection supported by a wall with an arched opening over a concrete entry stoop and concrete step. The façade is three bays (W-Paired, D, W-Paired) with vinyl siding in a Dutch lap pattern. The window on the left is a 12/12 wood double hung sash and on the right is a 9/9 wood double hung sash. The entry door is wood with six recessed panels and has an outer metal and glass storm door. The front facing gable has a rectangular metal vent and a massive external front facing stone chimney. Eaves are boxed.

85b. (C) Garage

c.1945

Two-story, wood frame garage with a front facing gable of asphalt shingles. The garage is covered in stucco. The first floor has two bays, one with slab wood barn doors and the other has a wood pedestrian door with two recessed panels. The second floor has a single bay with a paired 6/6 wood double hung sash. There is a square wood louvered vent in the gable. Wood stairs lead to the second floor screened porch.

86. (C) 124 Main Street, South

c.1900

Free Classic Queen Anne

One-story, wood frame Free Classic Queen Anne residence with a gable and hip roof of asphalt shingles on a brick foundation. Full-width and wrap around entry porch with a hip roof that is supported by wood Tuscan columns on a concrete deck with concrete steps. The façade is five bays (W, W, W, D, W-Paired) with Hardiplank horizontal siding with corner boards. The windows are 1/1 wood double hung sash and the entry door is wood with a single light over a projecting panel and has a wood screen door. In the front facing gable is a rectangular wood louvered vent. Eaves are boxed and have eave returns.

87a. (C) 126 Main Street, South

c.1950

One-story, wood frame residence with a hip roof of asphalt shingles on a brick foundation. Full-width projecting entry porch

with a shed roof that is supported by large wood box columns on a brick porch deck with brick steps. The façade is three bays (W, D, W) with wood shake siding. The windows are 1/1 wood double hung sash with attached wood louvered shutters. The entry door is wood with a single light over two projecting panels and is flanked by sidelights with three lights and topped by a transom with four lights. There are three dormers with front facing gable roof with pents. The center gable is the largest and has two fixed light windows. The other gables are smaller and each has a single fixed light window. There are two external brick chimneys visible. The eaves are boxed.

87b. (C) Outbuilding c. 1950

One-story, brick outbuilding with a front facing gable roof of asphalt shingles. There is a front facing gable partial-width projecting entry porch supported by wood box columns and is screened in between the columns over a board-and-batten half-wall.

88. (NC) 128 Main Street, South c.1970

One-story, wood frame residence with a side facing gable roof of composition shingles on a brick foundation. Small, partial-width projecting entry porch with a hip roof supported by wood box columns on a brick porch deck with brick steps. The façade is three bays (W, D, W) with board-and-batten siding. The windows are 9/9 metal single hung sash and the entry door is wood with four recessed panels. Eaves are boxed.

89a. (C) 129 Main Street, South c.1935

One-story, brick and stone veneer service station with a hip roof of asphalt shingles on a brick foundation. Partial-width projecting porte cochere with a hip roof covering the gas pumps. It has a pressed tin ceiling. The façade is eight bays (W, W, W, W, D, D, W, W). The windows on the ends and not under the porte-cochere are 6/6 wood double hung sash. The windows under the porte-cochere are plate glass in wood frames. All of the windows rest on brick angled sills and have soldier course brick lintels. The doors are wood with nine lights over two recessed panels and both have paneled transoms above. [Photo 18]

89b. (C) Garage c. 1950

One-story, brick and concrete block double garage with a flat roof. There is a shed roof canopy with asphalt shingles that extends the length of the building. Brick covers the front of the building and concrete block the sides. There are two openings each with wood garage doors. The garage door on the left is slightly recessed from the façade and has four rows with the third row from the bottom lights and the other rows recessed panels. The garage door on the right has five rows with the middle row lights and the other rows recessed panels.

90. (C) 200 Main Street, South c.1900

One-story, wood frame residence with a cross-gable roof of asphalt shingles on a stucco covered foundation. Partial-width, projecting entry porch with a shed roof supported by wood box columns on a wood porch deck with brick steps that have brick wing walls. There is a turned balustrade between the porch columns. The façade is three bays (W-Paired, D, W-Paired) with asbestos shingle siding with corner boards. The windows are 1/1 wood double hung sash and the windows on the left have a small transom window above. The entry door is wood with three upper lights over a single recessed panel and has a two-light transom above. The front facing gable has a thin wood louvered vent with a pointed top. There are decorative exposed rafter tips visible that have circular ends with a circular cutout.

Martin Street

91. (NC) 104 Martin Street c.1990

One-story, wood frame commercial building with a flat roof behind a shed roof canopy with asphalt shingles. The façade is seven bays (W, W, D, W, W, W, W) with panel siding. The windows are wood casements and the entry door is plate glass in an aluminum frame.

92. (C) 109 Martin Street c.1940

One-story, painted concrete block commercial building with a flat roof behind a parapet with tile cap. The façade is four bays (Garage Door, D, W, Garage Door). There are three brick pilasters on the front of the building tapered to the top suggesting that they supported a roof or canopy at one point. The garage doors are metal with twenty-five raised panels. The door is a wood slab and the window is single light in a wood frame.

93. (NC) 130 Martin Street c.1970

One-story, painted concrete block commercial building with a flat roof behind a shed roof canopy with asphalt shingles. The façade is three bays (W, D, W). The windows and door are plate glass in aluminum frames.

94. (C) 204 Martin Street c.1930

One-story, metal commercial building with a front facing gable roof of metal panels behind a parapet with a metal cap. The façade is three bays (W, D, W) and is covered in horizontal corrugated metal panels. The window on the left is wood with four divisions and no glass in the frame. The opening is boarded from behind the frame. The other window is boarded over. The entry door is metal clad wood with six raised panels. Behind the building is a metal shed with a front facing gable of metal panels and a façade covered in horizontal corrugated metal panels. It has a corrugated metal panel sliding door. Both buildings have a concrete block foundation.

95. (C) 206 Martin Street c.1940

One-story, brick commercial building with a flat roof behind a parapet. The façade is three bays (W, D, W). The windows are 1/1 metal single hung sash. The entry door is double-leaf with metal slab doors. There are joist pockets above the windows and door suggesting that there used to be a cantilevered canopy attached to the building. To the right of the building is a metal shed with a shed roof of metal panels and metal panel siding.

96. (C) 208 Martin Street c.1930

One-story, commercial building with a front facing gable roof of metal panels behind a stepped parapet. There is a shed roof canopy attached to the building supported by knee braces and a wood post. The façade is seven bays (W, D, W, W, D, W, D) with scratch brick veneer. The window on the far left is 3/1 wood double hung sash with no glass in the frame, the next window is 6/1 wood double hung sash also with no glass. The other two windows have been boarded over. All of the windows rest on angled brick sills. The door on the left is wood with six recessed panels. The next door is a wood slab. The last door on the right is in an addition to the rear side of the building and is wood with a four-light fan light over four recessed panels.

97. (C) 220 Martin Street c.1930

One-story, warehouse building with a front facing gable of corrugated metal panels on a concrete block foundation. A partial-width front facing gable porch extends over a concrete loading dock and is supported by knee braces that extend to the loading dock floor. Both of the gables are sided in asphalt shingles. The upper gable has a metal panel over what is probably a louvered vent. The façade is two bays (Garage Door, D) and is sided in vertical corrugated tin panels. The garage door is wood with thirty-two recessed panels with the second row from the bottom covered in a metal panel. The door is covered in a corrugated metal panel.

Railroad Avenue

98a. (C) 100 Railroad Avenue c.1945

One-story, rusticated cast stone building with a front facing gable of asphalt shingles on a concrete foundation. There is a large front facing gable roof projecting entry porch supported by metal box columns. The façade is four bays (W, W, D, W). Windows are 2/2 metal single hung sash horizontally divided. The entry door is a metal clad wood door with six projecting panels. The gable is sided with stucco panels and has a wood louvered vent. There is a shed roof addition to the left side of the building which is sided in wood panels.

98b. (NC) Pavilion c. 1980

One-story pavilion with a front facing gable roof of asphalt shingles supported by wood posts on concrete footings. The gables are sided in vinyl.

98c. (NC) Outbuilding c. 2010

One-story wood frame outbuilding with a front facing gable of composition shingles. The building is sided in horizontal Hardiplank with corner boards and has a octagonal louvered vent in the gable. Eaves are boxed.

99. (NC) 105 Railroad Avenue c.1955

One-story, wood frame former railroad depot that is now a museum. The building is made up of three parts. The central part is the historic railroad depot and the front part is an addition to the depot for the museum, with the rear part a shed for a caboose and freight car. The front partition of the building has a front facing gable roof of composition shingles and has a façade with vinyl siding and a single plate glass window unit in an aluminum frame with eight divisions. The front and central part are connected by a hyphen between the two buildings which contains the main entry to the museum facing Railroad Avenue. It has a double-leaf door with doors that are plate glass in aluminum frames facing Railroad Avenue and a metal clad wood door with nine lights over two vertical panels facing Main Street, South. The central portion of the museum is also sided in vinyl and has no openings facing Railroad Avenue and three bays facing Main Street, South. The first bay on the left has a 1/1 wood double hung sash window and the other bays have freight doors that have been covered over. The shed to the rear of the building is supported by wood posts and has a metal panel; roof and vinyl siding in the gable. The changes and additions to the building have made it non-contributing. [Photo 21]

100. (C) 106 Railroad Avenue

c.1900

Queen Anne

One-and-a-half story wood frame Queen Anne residence tuned into an office, with a hip and front facing gable roof of metal panels on a foundation that has been covered in vinyl siding. Partial-width shed roof projecting entry porch is supported by wood turned columns on a wood porch deck with concrete steps. Between the columns is lattice balustrade and above the porch roof is a low lattice balustrade. The façade is five bays (W, W, W, D, W-Paired) with vinyl siding. The windows are 1/1 wood double hung sash. The entry door is wood with a single light over a horizontal recessed panel and two vertical recessed panels. The door is flanked by three-light sidelights and has a two-light transom above. There is a front facing gable dormer on the front façade with a paired 9/9 wood double hung sash windows and diamond pattern shingles in the gable. The lower front facing gable has a 9/9 wood double hung sash window and diamond pattern shingles in the gable. Eaves are boxed and have wide fascia boards.

101. (NC) 200 Railroad Avenue

c.1970

One-story, wood frame restaurant with a front facing gable of metal panels. The front gable extends over the front of the building forming a canopy and has three large beams exposed projecting from the building holding the roof. There is a partial-width shed roof porch under the main roof with clay barrel tiles that is supported by cast stone Tuscan columns. To the right side there is a shed roof extension supported by the same columns as the front providing a covered entry area. The front of the building is five bays (W, W, W, W, D) with stucco siding. The windows are 6/6 metal single hung sash with a five light fan light above. The door is a metal clad wood door with six panels. The entry door faces the side and is plate glass in an aluminum frame.

102. (NC) 302 Railroad Avenue

c.2000

One-story, brick medical office with a front facing gable of composition shingles. There is an undercut entry porch supported by wood Tuscan columns on a brick porch deck. The façade is two-bays (W, W). The windows are wood with twenty-four fixed lights and applied louvered shutters. There is a recess for the entry with two doors to the sides that are both wood with six recessed panels. The gable is sided in vinyl and has a fanlight. Eaves are boxed.

103. (C) 304 Railroad Avenue

c.1905

Queen Anne

One-story, wood frame Queen Anne residence with a hip roof of asphalt shingles on a brick foundation. A full-width shed roof projecting and wrap around entry porch is supported by wood tapered columns on a wood porch deck with brick steps. The façade is four bays (D, W-Paired, D, W-Paired) with horizontal wood lap siding with corner boards. The windows are 1/1 wood double hung sash. The door on the right is wood with a single light and a transom above. The main entry door on the right is a wood door with twelve lights and is flanked by sidelights with four lights, all topped by a two-light transom. Above the two windows on the left is a front facing gable dormer with a wood window with diagonal lights. Eaves are boxed. An internal stucco chimney is visible.

104. (NC) 306 Railroad Avenue

c.1945

One-story, wood frame Craftsman Bungalow residence that has been altered, with a double front facing gable of asphalt shingles. The former projecting entry porch, with a front facing gable, has been enclosed with a door and brick siding; however, the stone columns and low stone wall with cast stone caps are still visible. The façade is two bays (W, D) and is covered in vinyl siding. The window is a 3/1 wood double hung sash. The door is double-leaf with fifteen light metal clad wood doors. There is an external front chimney of stone blocks between the window and door. The changes to the house with the porch alteration and siding make the house non-contributing.

105. (C) 310 Railroad Avenue

c.1885

One-story, rough stucco and brick commercial building with a front facing gable roof of metal panels. There is a shed roof canopy of metal panels over the storefront. The storefront is four bays (W-Paired, W-Paired, D, W-Paired). The windows are plate glass in wood frames with applied louvered shutters. The entry door is plate glass in an aluminum frame flanked by sidelights with two lights. There is a small flat roof brick addition to the right of the building with a hip roof canopy of asphalt shingles over the plate glass wood window with three divisions. To the rear of the building there is a two story addition with a side facing gable roof of metal panels and a pressed tin façade that looks like rusticated blocks. [Photo 22]

Simmons Street

106. (C) 211 Simmons Street

c.1920

One-story, wood frame commercial building with a rear sloping roof behind a parapet with a metal cap and Masonite shingle siding. A shed roof canopy of asphalt shingles extends across the storefront over a concrete deck and is supported by a wood box column on brick pedestals with cast stone caps. The façade is three-bays (W, D, W) with horizontal wood lap siding with corner boards. The windows are boarded over. The entry door is double-leaf with doors that have a single light over three recessed panels and have an outer wood screen door. There is a wood louvered vent in the parapet. The sides of the building are clad in Masonite shingle siding. [Photo 23]

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

c. 1885 - 1962

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

P.J. Krouse

James A. Westmore

Z.B. Whisenant

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance starts with the earliest structures in the district constructed around 1885 and ends in 1962, 50 years before the completion of this nomination.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

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

The Water Valley Main Street Historic District in the city of Water Valley, in Yalobusha County, Mississippi represents an excellent example of small city with historic commercial development happening in the late 1800s to the early 1900s. The commercial development and growth of Water Valley was spurred by the construction of a rail line through the settlement that was to become Water Valley and the subsequent location of railroad offices and repair shops in the city which brought many to Water Valley to work for the railroad. The railroad helped to provide for the export of agricultural goods and import of commercial goods that filled the shops and businesses of Water Valley. The wealth brought in with the exchange of goods through the railroad system helped to build the numerous commercial buildings in downtown Water Valley. 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 Water Valley Main Street 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 circa 1885, the date of the earliest known buildings 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, fraternal, industrial, and residential resources illustrating not only the popular architectural styles of the period between circa 1885 and 1962, but also vernacular forms common during that time.

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

Water Valley's Early Beginnings

Water Valley is located in Yalobusha County, which was established on December 23rd, 1833.¹⁰ Most of the county is located in the territory acquired from the Choctaw Indians in the 1830 Treaty of Dancing Rabbit. The name Yalobusha is an Indian word meaning "tadpole place" and was suggested by the river of the same name in the area.¹¹ Emigration into the county was rapid during the 1830s and 1840s from the eastern and northern states as well as from older settled parts of Mississippi. On March 27, 1834 the county seat was located in Coffeeville, named in honor of General John Coffee.¹²

The first white settlement in the area that was to become Water Valley was a house erected by George W. Humphreys in February of 1834.¹³ At the time the area was a dense cane brake that had to be cut down for development. Several others followed Humphreys in building small cabins in the area, including one for John Falkner. More settlers flocked to the area that was to become Water Valley; however, it did not materially advance in population or business importance as there was no commercial development at that time.

In 1839 the G.W. Humphreys land was purchased by Rasha Robinson. That land would eventually become the northern portion of Water Valley. That same year Henry Carr bought out Falkner, including the half section of Robinson land that would later become the commercial center of Water Valley.¹⁴

In 1837 G.B. Ragsdale, one of the early settlers in the northeastern portion of the county, established a stagecoach stand near the location of what is now Water Valley. A post office was opened in 1844 at Ragsdale's Stand. In 1847 the post office and stagecoach stand were moved to land owned by Carr, and the name was changed to Water Valley.¹⁵

In 1841 a blacksmith shop was opened in the settlement. The Presbyterian Church was the first religious denomination to organize in Water Valley in 1843. The same year the first business was established by Henry Carr. In 1845 the first Methodist Church was organized. Dr. P.G. Woods located in Water Valley in 1845 opening a medical practice. Capt. P. D. Woods, brother of P.G. Woods, who had previously done business at Ragsdale Stand, opened an extensive dry goods and grocery business in 1850 in Water Valley. At that time the post office was moved to his store and Capt. Woods was made postmaster. Additional stores continued to open in Water Valley, mostly selling dry goods and groceries.

¹⁰ Rowland, Dunbar. *Mississippi M-Z*, p. 994

¹¹ Ibid

¹² Ibid, p. 995

¹³ *Watermelon Carnival Souvenir Program* (1985), "Early Years of Water Valley"

¹⁴ Ibid

¹⁵ Ibid, "Welcome to Yalobusha County"

The Railroad Comes to Water Valley

In the early 1850s a railroad was being built from New Orleans, Louisiana north to Canton, Mississippi. North Mississippi desperately needed a rail line as well to move cotton and other goods to market more easily than taking them by wagon to locations along rivers for shipment. In 1852 the Mississippi Central Railroad was chartered specifically to build a line from Canton to Jackson, Tennessee in order to provide rail service to the northern towns in the state, including Water Valley.¹⁶

Construction on the line began at both ends working toward the middle. By March of 1858 the Jackson Road, as the rail line was called, was completed from New Orleans to Canton. At that time the northern division of the Mississippi Central was in operation between the Memphis and the Charleston Railroad at Grand Junction, Tennessee, and Water Valley. The southern division was in operation from Canton to 28 miles north where a station had been erected and a town formed called Goodman, in honor of the president of the company. Between Water Valley and Goodman was an 86 mile gap.¹⁷

Headquarters for the Mississippi Central Railroad was established at Water Valley, and were first housed in a crude one-story building.¹⁸ For eighteen months Water Valley remained the terminus until the railroad could obtain additional funds to complete the line and close the gap to Goodwin.¹⁹ In the mean time mail and passengers were thus unloaded at Water Valley and were taken by coach to Goodman where they were boarded back on a train south for New Orleans. On January 31, 1860 the last spike on the Mississippi Central Railroad was driven in Winona and the gap was closed.²⁰

With the building of the railroad and selection of Water Valley as the railroad headquarters it quickly became the largest settlement in the county. In 1857, the first hotel in Water Valley opened and the same year a drug store also opened. On April 28, 1858 the town was officially chartered.²¹ At that time Water Valley had 300 residents.²² By 1860 the thriving town of Water Valley already had two hotels and several churches.

With the completion of the railroad from Tennessee south to New Orleans and the location of Mississippi Central Railroad headquarters in Water Valley, it was an important railroad community at the outset of the Civil War. In the winter of 1862, Major General Ulysses S. Grant's first overland approach to capture Vicksburg was down the line of the Mississippi Central R.R. Thus, Water Valley was occupied by Federal troops on December 4, 1862, as Grant's moved south toward Grenada. The Confederate cavalry raid on Holly Springs on December 20, 1862, however, forced Grant to abandon his campaign and withdraw from the line of the Mississippi Central R.R.

Development During Reconstruction

The railroad was partially destroyed during the Civil War; however, by 1866 was rebuilt and a new larger two-story railroad office building was constructed at Water Valley. Before the war the first repair shop for the railroad was located at Holly Springs in a small building with a few machines. After the war the repair shop was moved to Water Valley and a large well equipped shop facility was set up north of the division offices. As the railroad business continued to grow so did the shops.²³

In 1867 the first manufacturer in Yalobusha County opened called Yocona Twine Mill.²⁴ It was located $\frac{3}{4}$ miles north of the Water Valley Railroad depot.²⁵

The Reconstruction Legislature in Mississippi created a number of new counties in 1870 and the southern part of Yalobusha County then became part of Grenada County shrinking the size of the county.

¹⁶ The Yalobusha Historical Society, *Yalobusha County History*, p. C-10

¹⁷ Ibid, p. C-11

¹⁸ Ibid, p. C-12

¹⁹ *Watermelon Carnival Souvenir Program (1985)*, "Early Years of Water Valley"

²⁰ *Oxford Eagle*, History of Water Valley, 9/17/1986

²¹ *Water Valley Sesquicentennial*, p. 29

²² *Watermelon Carnival Souvenir Program (1985)*, "Welcome to Yalobusha County: A Brief History of the County"

²³ The Yalobusha Historical Society, *Yalobusha County History*, p. C-12

²⁴ *Watermelon Carnival Souvenir Program (1985)*, "Quality of Life in Yalobusha County"

²⁵ As listed on the description of the mill on Sanborn Maps.

By 1871, there were 95 businesses in operation in Water Valley including: salons, merchandise businesses, hotels, meat markets, confectionery, horse and wagon services, stables, billiards, restaurants and drug stores.²⁶ The railroad shops and twine mill helped to spur additional growth that supported these businesses.

Yalobusha County was divided into two judicial districts on March 24, 1873.²⁷ Water Valley was then named the second county seat for Yalobusha County. Because Water Valley overlapped the Yalobusha – Lafayette County line at that time, the state legislature gave Yalobusha County a two-mile strip of land from the southern portion of Lafayette County.²⁸

In the late summer of 1878 a Yellow Fever epidemic struck the south and the first case in the county was reported in Water Valley. As the cases of Yellow Fever spread many people left town and others that stayed were quarantined. All business in Water Valley was interrupted and stores closed leaving Water Valley a ghost town for a short period of time. There were 300 cases of Yellow Fever in Water Valley, of which 75 or more died.²⁹

In 1880 the population of Water Valley was listed as 2,200.³⁰ The Bank of Water Valley was organized in 1882. The same year the Illinois Central Railroad company took over the Mississippi Central line.³¹ The takeover gave the Illinois Central a route from Chicago to New Orleans. Headquarters for the Mississippi Division of Illinois Central was located at Water Valley and they expanded the shops there as well. The first Sanborn Map of Water Valley appears in 1885 and shows a well developed commercial area along Main Street with many of the buildings that appear on that map surviving to this day. At that time there were four rail railroad lines that ran parallel to Main Street next to the depot that narrowed down to three then two lines to cross the railroad bridge north of Wood Street. The lines then expanded to five north of Martin Street with an additional two branching off to the railroad yard and round house. The Masons of Water Valley were organized in 1889.

The population in 1890 of Water Valley had increased to 2,832, likely due to the expansion of the railroad shops.³² That same year a vegetable canning plant located at the south end of Main Street. The Mechanics Savings Bank opened in 1892 and still exists to this day located at 323 North Main Street (#29). In 1894 the first ice plant in Mississippi opened in Water Valley.³³ The two-story Yalobusha County Courthouse in Water Valley was completed in 1896 (#4a). Between 1890 and 1895 the first Water and Light Plant was built in Water Valley funded by a bond issue.³⁴ Around 1895 the first ice plant was also constructed in Water Valley serving the people of the county and operated until 1974.³⁵ By 1898 the Sanborn Map shows Main Street with the majority of the lots built out and very few vacant lots all the way from the intersection with Dupuy Street on the south and Martin Street on the north.

Growth in the new Century

By 1900 the population of Water Valley had increased to 3,813.³⁶ At that time 30 trains were running through Water Valley with two passenger trains running each way and the rest freight trains.³⁷ Around 800 people were employed by the railroad operating in the various departments during this time. By 1903 the Sanborn Map shows a fully built out Main Street with only a couple of vacant lots in the block of Main Street north of Dupuy Street.

In 1910 the population of Water Valley had jumped to 4,275. On the 1910 Sanborn Map the same amount of commercial buildings appear; however, there is an increase in the number of structures for the railroad with several seed houses, a coal bin, large cotton platform, cattle pen, and several lumber piles. A new spur line also appears west of the railroad depot while the other lines remain east of the depot. The number of lines branching off at the line for the railroad yard also increases substantially. The Yalobusha County Courthouse (#4a) in Water Valley burned in 1912, although it was not

²⁶ The Yalobusha Historical Society, *Yalobusha County History*, p. C-21

²⁷ *Watermelon Carnival Souvenir Program* (1980), "A Capsule History of Yalobusha County"

²⁸ *Watermelon Carnival Souvenir Program* (1985), "Welcome to Yalobusha County: A Brief History of the County"

²⁹ *Ibid.*, "The Yellow Fever Epidemic"

³⁰ *Watermelon Carnival Souvenir Program* (1985), "Facts About Mississippi and Yalobusha County"

³¹ *Oxford Eagle*, History of Water Valley, 9/17/1986

³² *Watermelon Carnival Souvenir Program* (1985), "Facts About Mississippi and Yalobusha County"

³³ *Watermelon Carnival Souvenir Program* (1980), "A Capsule History of Yalobusha County"

³⁴ *A Bicentennial Look at American Progress Found in Yalobusha County and the City of Water Valley*, p. 9.

³⁵ *Ibid.*

³⁶ *Watermelon Carnival Souvenir Program* (1980), "A Capsule History of Yalobusha County"

³⁷ *Oxford Eagle*, History of Water Valley, 9/17/1986

completely destroyed. In 1913 rebuilding of the courthouse began and a third floor was added at that time. The Water Valley Creamery was founded in 1915 and later the name was changed to Southern Produce Company.³⁸

By 1920 Water Valley reached its highest population ever of 4,315 and has since not been beaten.³⁹ In 1923 a Coca-Cola bottling plant opened in Water Valley and operated until 1972. Main Street as well as other streets in Water Valley were paved in 1925. The 1925 Sanborn Map again shows the majority of Main Street developed. However, there is a substantial change in the railroad with only two lines running through town, a decrease in the number of lines running to the rail yard, and the majority of the buildings that appeared on the 1915 map in conjunction with the railroad now gone. The Yocona Mill burned in 1926. At the time it was the largest twine mill in the world. It was not rebuilt after the fire. The decline of the importance of the railroad in Water Valley began in 1927 when a system-wide consolidation of heavy repair facilities moved most of the men and equipment of the Water Valley Shop to Paducah, Kentucky.⁴⁰ Water Valley lost 500 families who moved to Kentucky to work in the new facility.⁴¹ Two new plants opened in Water Valley in 1928 including the Stave Mill and Kraft Cheese Plant. The same year a new City Power Plant opened south of the commercial center of Water Valley replacing the earlier steam plant with a new diesel plant to generate electricity. It was one of the most modern in the state at the time and was established by the Rotary Club whose members bought stock in the Plant.⁴²

Downturn in Water Valley

By 1930 all of the railroad shops and the switching yards had been removed. With the moving of the railroad shops the population of Water Valley decreased to 3,738 in 1930. The 1932 Sanborn Map shows all of the developable lots on Main Street with buildings. Only one platform remains across from the depot with all other railroad structures gone. A Broom Factory was established in Water Valley in 1932. An axe-handle factory was founded the following year in the northern portion of the city. Water Valley saw its last passenger train in 1939.⁴³

The population continued a downslide in 1940 decreasing to 3,340. In 1945 the railroad dealt Water Valley another blow with the moving of the Mississippi Division headquarters to Jackson, Tennessee. After World War II the freight business along the rail line declined steadily. A small glimmer of hope for Water Valley came on February 28, 1946 when the dry goods wholesaler Rice Stix opened a factory at 802 North Central Street (#10). Over the years the factory was purchased by different groups until the Big Yank Corporation purchased it and operated the factory until the 1980s producing jeans, jackets, knits, and work clothes.

The population in 1950 dropped to 3,213 and in 1960 to 3,206. A small gain to the population occurred in 1970 rising to 3,285 and in 1980 raised again to 4,147. The last train that ran through Water Valley was in February of 1982. Two years later the rails and ties were taken up and sold.⁴⁴ A decrease occurred in 1990 with the population dropping to 3,613. Another small upswing occurred in 2000 jumping to 3,677. For 2010 the population is estimated around 4,000.

Architecture

Architectural styles found in the Water Valley Main Street District cover many architectural styles of the late nineteenth to early twentieth century. The styles found in the district include: Queen Anne, Tudor Revival, Colonial Revival, Neoclassical Revival, Bungalow/Craftsman, Minimal Traditional and Ranch. The historic structures in the district vary from more vernacular in the use of the architectural styles, with very simplified and restrained detailing, to a heavier use of detailing and architectural features used on several buildings. There are several architecturally impressive structures in the Water Valley Main Street Historic District found in the different building uses including: commercial, governmental, religious, industrial, and residential. The most architecturally significant structures in the district include the Yalobusha County Courthouse, U.S. Post Office, First Presbyterian Church, and the house at 711 North Main Street.

There are several significant buildings that were constructed sometime before 1885 that appear on the first Sanborn Map for the city. They are the earliest buildings in the Water Valley Main Street Historic District. A group of those buildings is

³⁸ *A Bicentennial Look at American Progress Found in Yalobusha County and the City of Water Valley*, p. 9.

³⁹ *Watermelon Carnival Souvenir Program* (1985), "Facts About Mississippi and Yalobusha County"

⁴⁰ The Yalobusha Historical Society, *Yalobusha County History*, p. C-12

⁴¹ *Oxford Eagle*, History of Water Valley, 9/17/1986

⁴² *Watermelon Carnival Souvenir Program* (1980), "A Capsule History of Yalobusha County"

⁴³ *Oxford Eagle*, History of Water Valley, 9/17/1986

⁴⁴ *Oxford Eagle*, History of Water Valley, 9/19/1986

located on the odd side of the 200 block of North Main Street (Photo 5) and includes 207 (#17), 209 (#18), 211 (#20), and 213 (#21). They all are similar in design and size. They have stucco surfaces and similar parapets with recesses and three of the four retain original stucco corbels. They all have cast iron vents in the parapets, three with arched vents and the other is rectangular. The storefronts at 207 and 209 retain their historic configuration, while 211 and 213 have been altered, although within the period of significance. One of the largest commercial buildings in Water Valley is located at 301 North Main Street (#22) and appears on the 1885 Sanborn Map. The building is two-and-a-half stories tall with a double storefront and retains its original brick façade with brick pilasters that extend above the parapet, brick arched lintels above the windows on the second floor with corbels and keystones, and brick vents in the parapet. The storefront has been altered on the building but within the period of significance. The building at 305 North Main Street (#24, Photo 6) is very significant in the district as it is the only building with a cast stone façade. It uses rusticated cast stone blocks and the second floor bays are separated by cast stone pilasters with capitals that rest on a projecting belt course. The parapet has a projecting cornice with dentils. The storefront has been reconfigured with a plate glass recessed entry supported by round cast iron columns; however, it was done within the period of significance. The two-story building at 307 North Main Street (#25) is also circa 1885 and is two-story with a stucco façade that has pilasters on the second floor with capitals, and projecting segmental arches over the windows. Another circa 1885 building located at 405 North Main Street (#31) also has a second floor façade covered in stucco that has pilasters with capitals supporting a pediment in the parapet. Again the storefront on this building has been altered, but within the period of significance. Another significant circa 1885 building with architectural detailing can be found at 419 North Main Street (#43). It is covered in stucco and like several of the other circa 1885 buildings and has a second floor façade with pilasters; however this building has finer detailing to the Ionic capitals, segmental arched cast iron window hoods, and decorative cast iron oval vents with their own projecting arched stucco window hoods with keystones. Once again the storefront has been altered within the period of significance.

Before the turn of the nineteenth century there were a couple of significant commercial buildings constructed in the district around 1890 with two nicely detailed two-story brick commercial buildings at 421 (#45) and 423 (#47) North Main Street. Both have second floor facades with brick pilasters separating the bays. The building at 421 has a projecting parapet with corbels and cast iron vents, along with arched lintels over the windows. At 423 the windows on the second floor have cast iron projecting window hoods.

Just after the turn of the century there were several architecturally significant commercial buildings constructed. There is a significant commercial building at 110 South Main Street (#79a, Photo 16) that was constructed around 1900 as a foundry and machine shop.⁴⁵ It is a large two-story brick structure with recesses for each of the bays separated by brick pilasters and a projecting belt course between the first and second floors. Both the openings on the first and second floor for windows and doors have segmental arch brick lintels. In the 1930's the corner of the building was altered with an undercut chamfer to the corner and the installation of large plate glass windows on the chamfer and the Dupuy Street side. The plate glass windows were surrounded with blue Carrera Glass panels and the column holding up the corner of the building was also covered in Carrera Glass. Another building constructed around 1900 is located at 500 North Main Street (#52). It is two-story with a brick façade that has recessed bays on the second floor and a parapet with decorative tapered corbelling. The building at 109 North Main Street (#13) was also constructed around 1900. It is a simple one-story building and its storefront has been altered with large plate glass windows, although within the period of significance. Another circa 1900 building that has been altered is the one at 412 North Main Street (#36, Photo 8). It has a new brick façade and storefront with recessed entry that has large plate glass windows and was completed around 1950. The same thing happened to the circa 1900 building at 414 North Main Street (#38).

Around 1910, three buildings were constructed at 413 (#37), 415 (#39), and 417 (#41) North Main Street at the same time as they have common façades. All are two-story with stucco façades that have brick detailing. A soldier course of brick tops each of the parapets which also have a lower belt course of brick. The parapets at 415 and 417 are both higher than the one at 413. All of the buildings have brick framing the window openings on the second floor and the storefront openings on the first floor. The buildings at 413 and 416 both have their original 9/1 wood double hung sash windows. The storefront openings have remained intact; however, the doors on 413 and 417 have been replaced with plate glass doors in aluminum frames, the building at 415 still retains its wood and glass doors. The transoms have been covered at 413 and 415 and pent metal awnings added, while at 417 a shed roof canopy was added. At 422-424 North Main Street (#46) there is an interesting two-story commercial building constructed with a pressed tin façade. The double storefront commercial building was sided in pressed tin panels that resemble rusticated stone blocks. The group of five windows on the second floor is framed with decorative metal panels with raised designs. In between the windows are panels with an urn motif. There is also a heavy projecting cornice at the top of the parapet with panels that have a swag motif and with slightly raised corbels with dentil panel trim below.

⁴⁵ According to the 1910 Sanborn Map for Water Valley.

The 1920s brought more commercial development in the district with several new buildings, although many of those have been altered making them non-contributing. One that still retains its integrity is an addition that was added to the rear of the building at 110 South Main Street (#79b). It is one-story with a stucco covered façade with a stepped parapet that hides a barrel vault roof. The original steel frame windows remain intact. An interesting commercial structure, with its integrity intact, was built around 1920 at 211 Simmons Street (#106). It is a small wood frame structure with a parapet. There is a shed roof canopy covering the façade supported by wood box columns on brick pedestals. The original wood lap siding still remains on the façade, although the sides and parapet have been covered in Masonite shingle siding. The original wood doors remain.

Construction of new commercial buildings in Water Valley slowed substantially after the railroad offices and shops closed in the late 1920s. Before World War II there were very few commercial buildings constructed that retain their integrity. An extremely significant commercial building for the district is the building at 129 South Main Street (#89a, Photo 18). It is a one-story service station constructed around 1935 and is only one of two historic service stations remaining in the district. The other one at 70 South Main Street (#77) has been heavily altered. The service station at 129 South Main Street is unusual in that it is sided in field stone with brick trim detailing around the doors and windows along with brick quoining at the corners of the building. The station has a porte-cochere supported by stone columns with the original pressed tin ceiling intact under the projecting roof. The windows and doors on the building appear to be original. The one-story building at 311 North Main Street (#26) was constructed around 1940 and has a simple façade with a parapet that has two arched vents, projecting brick belt courses and pilasters that separate the storefront bays.

After the end of World War II the building of commercial structures picked up a little in the district with several buildings constructed in the 1950s and 1960s that retain their integrity. The building at 407 North Main Street (#32) was constructed around 1950 and the building at 409 North Main Street (#34) was constructed around 1955. Both have simple brick facades and the one at 407 has large metal vents in the parapet. The buildings at 111 (#80), 117 (#83), and 119 (#84) South Main Street were all constructed around 1950 on the east side of South Main Street. The facades of 111 and 119 are painted concrete block and the one at 117 has been covered in stucco. The building at 111 has two recesses in the parapet, while the other buildings have simple parapets. All have plate glass windows in metal frames. A group of one-story brick buildings was constructed at 101-103 (#11) and 105-107 (#12) North Main Street around 1960. They all have simple facades with variegated brick and plate glass windows and doors in aluminum frames. A medical office building was constructed at 605 North Main Street (#58) around 1960 in decidedly modern style with a flat roof overhanging a recessed façade with ribbon windows and wood slab entry doors. There is an unusual curved wall in front of one of the entrances.

There are several important governmental buildings located in the district. The most prominent building is the three-story Yalobusha County Courthouse (#4a, Photo 1) located at 201 Blackmur Street. The county courthouse was originally two-story when it was constructed in 1896 and was increased to three after a 1912 fire damaged the building and it was rebuilt. On the same property as the courthouse is the old two-story Yalobusha County Jail (#4b, Photo 2) which dates to circa 1903. A new jail was constructed on the courthouse property in 1964 and faces Calhoun Street with an address of 104 Calhoun Street (#7). The new jail has a clean modern style to it. Another very prominent structure architecturally is the U.S. Post Office located at 501 North Main Street (#53, Photo 13). It was completed in 1924 in the Neoclassical Revival style and is individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

There are several architecturally important residential structures located in the Water Valley Main Street Historic District, with most along North and South Main Street at the ends of the district. The residential styles include: Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Bungalow/Craftsman, Tudor Revival, Minimal Traditional, and Ranch.

The best example of the Queen Anne style and probably the most significant of the residential buildings in the district is the house at 711 North Main Street (#70, Photo 14) constructed around 1895. It has classic Queen Anne details with a hipped roof with lower front facing gable roofs, a front porch supported by wood turned columns that have brackets and a spindle work frieze, circular ends to the porch with conical roofs, multi-paned windows with stained glass, and decorative siding patterns. Other examples of the Queen Anne style in the district are simpler in form and more restrained with the detailing. They include houses at 615 North Main Street (#64) constructed around 1890, 106 Railroad Avenue (#100) constructed around 1900, and 304 Railroad Street (#103) constructed around 1905. The house at 124 South Main Street (#85), constructed around 1900, is Free Classic Queen Anne in style with Queen Anne form and classical detailing like the wood Tuscan columns on the front porch.

An excellent example of the Colonial Revival style can be found at 116 South Main Street (#81, Photo 17) constructed around 1910. It is two-story with a symmetrical façade, entry porch with classical Tuscan Columns, and dormer with a Palladianesque window.

A vaguely Tudor Revival style house can be found at 120 South Main Street (#84a) constructed around 1935. It does not have a high roof pitch characteristic of the style, but does have other characteristics like a cross-gable roof, a large asymmetrical front external chimney, arched opening in the entry porch and windows with multiple divisions.

There is one example of the mid-twentieth century house style known as Minimal Traditional located at 701 North Main Street (#67) constructed around 1950. It is a small cottage form with a side facing gable roof, and multi-paned windows, which are hallmarks of the Minimal Traditional style.

An example of a significant historic outbuilding can be found behind 126 South Main Street (#87b) constructed around 1950. It is a two-story garage and apartment structure with stucco siding and the original wood barn doors intact for the garage. The second floor apartment is accessed by a flight of stairs on the side.

The oldest and most architecturally significant religious structure in the district is the 1896 First Presbyterian Church at 425 North Main Street (#48, Photo 9). It is a one-story brick church with a bell tower over the entrance, and stained glass windows with tracery. The church sits on a corner lot giving it prominence. The First United Methodist Church located north of the Presbyterian Church at 603 North Main Street (#57) is also significant, although is very different from the Presbyterian Church as it is a modern building with clean lines and minimalist design. It was constructed in 1950 after the earlier church burned in 1949.⁴⁶ The church has a front facing gable roof sanctuary facing North Main Street and an education wing off of the rear of the sanctuary. The entrance to the church is under a bell tower at the intersection of the sanctuary and the educational wing.

There is an architecturally significant lodge building located within the district at 100 Calhoun Street (#5, Photo 3). It is the American Legion Post and was constructed around 1935. The façade is field stone and brick with a recessed entry to the building through a segmental arch opening and a side facing gable roof with side parapets. Another lodge is located in the building at 419 North Main Street (#43). The building is two-story and the Independent Order of the Odd Fellows Lodge⁴⁷ is located on the second floor while the first floor remains commercial. A plaque on the building notes that the organization was instituted in Water Valley in 1867.

There is one significant industrial building located in the Water Valley Main Street Historic District at 802 North Central Street (#10, Photo 4). It is a large masonry factory that was built from 1945 – 1946.⁴⁸ It is a large sprawling building with a flat roof over the front office section which has a modern streamlined façade. Behind the office section of the building is a series of four barrel vault roof sections connected together. The factory retains a high degree of integrity and has a large presence due to its size at the north end of the district.

There is a small historically African American business section located in the district along the 200 block of Martin Street (Photo 20). While the buildings are not as architecturally significant as the other buildings in the district they are still important as they represent the only area of the district where African American businesses were located. There are four buildings in the 200 block that are simple vernacular structures. The building at 204 Martin Street (#94), constructed around 1930, is simple structure with corrugated tin wall panels and roof. The buildings at 206 (#95), constructed around 1940, and 208 (#96), constructed around 1930, are larger than the one at 204 and have a brick veneer façade with metal panel walls and roofs. The building at 220 Martin Street (#97), constructed around 1930, is the largest of the four and is sided in corrugated panel walls and roofs. It has a large loading dock on the front of the building with a large front facing gable porch supported by angled supports.

Architecturally the Water Valley Main Street Historic District has the largest collection of historic structures in any commercial area in the county, due to the fact that it is the largest city in Yalobusha County and the wealth generated from the railroad line along with the railroad shops and offices. The importance of the rail line and the ability to export and import goods provided the resources to construct those buildings. The next city, or really town, in size in the county is the first county seat, and current dual county seat, of Coffeeville. It is located more in the center of the county about fifteen miles south of Water Valley. It is much smaller than Water Valley with a population of a quarter of Water Valley. It has a very small commercial area with only a couple of blocks with historic commercial structures remaining. The other towns in the county are Tillatoba and Oakland, located at the western edge of the county. Both are extremely small and Oakland has very small commercial area, smaller than Coffeeville, with a block of historic commercial structures. It is half the size of Coffeeville. The other town is Tillatoba and there is no remaining commercial area left in the town. The rest of the county is

⁴⁶ *Commercial Appeal*, 6/4/1950

⁴⁷ Water Valley Odd Fellows Lodge #82

⁴⁸ *Water Valley Watermelon Carnival Souvenir Program*, 1980.

very rural with only small hamlets, a portion of the Holly Springs National Forest, and the Enid Reservoir. The closest city of size to Water Valley is Oxford located approximately 20 miles northwest in Lafayette County. The railroad line that used to run through Water Valley ran up to Oxford and beyond. Oxford is a much larger city than Water Valley with an impressive courthouse square ringed by commercial structures along with commercial structures lining most of the streets leading to the square. It is the home of the University of Mississippi and thus has enjoyed the prosperity brought to the city by the university. It is approximately four times larger than Water Valley.

Conclusion

The Water Valley Main Street Historic District represents a unique pattern of development from the start of a small settlement before the rail line came through to that of a small city that thrived with the rail line coming through the area and the city being chosen for the railroad offices and repair shops. Principal growth of Water Valley 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 Water Valley and Mississippi. Water Valley 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. For the size of the city it has some architecturally impressive historic structures and is the largest city in Yalobusha County. The buildings in the district cover a wide range of styles from Queen Anne to Minimal Traditional, and include many popular architectural styles as well as vernacular versions. Water Valley is certainly a unique city in Mississippi and the Water Valley Main Street Historic District contains the saga of its commercial development visible in the numerous significant commercial historic 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)

A Bicentennial Look at American Progress Found in Yalobusha County and the City of Water Valley. North Mississippi Herald (Water Valley, Mississippi). July 1, 1976.

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Water Valley Post Office. National Register of Historic Places nomination form. On file at the Mississippi Department of Archives and History (Jackson, Mississippi).

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Yalobusha Historical Society. *Yalobusha County History.* 1982. National Share Graphics, Inc., Dallas, Texas.

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): _____

Water Valley Main Street Historic District
Name of Property

Yalobusha, Mississippi
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 11.5
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

A	<u>16</u> Zone	<u>257506</u> Easting	<u>3782503</u> Northing	G	<u>16</u> Zone	<u>257176</u> Easting	<u>3781473</u> Northing
B	<u>16</u> Zone	<u>257685</u> Easting	<u>378407</u> Northing	H	<u>16</u> Zone	<u>257375</u> Easting	<u>3782295</u> Northing
C	<u>16</u> Zone	<u>257139</u> Easting	<u>3782139</u> Northing				
D	<u>16</u> Zone	<u>257552</u> Easting	<u>3781807</u> Northing				
E	<u>16</u> Zone	<u>257553</u> Easting	<u>378683</u> Northing				
F	<u>16</u> Zone	<u>257176</u> Easting	<u>3781479</u> 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 Water Valley Main Street 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 Water Valley during the period of significance from circa 1885 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: Water Valley

County: Yalobusha

State: Mississippi

Photographer: David Preziosi

Date Photographed: July 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

- 1 of 23:** Yalobusha County Courthouse, 201 Blackmur Street
View to NW
- 2 of 23:** Old Yalobusha County Jail, 201 Blackmur Street
View to SW
- 3 of 23:** American Legion Hall, 100 Calhoun Street
View to SW
- 4 of 23:** 802 Central Street, North
View to E
- 5 of 23:** Streetscape, Main Street, North 200 Block Odd Side
View to SW
- 6 of 23:** 305 Main Street, North
View to NW
- 7 of 23:** 318 Main Street, North
View to N
- 8 of 23:** 412 Main Street, North
View to W
- 9 of 23:** First Presbyterian Church, 425 Main Street, North
View to SW

Water Valley Main Street Historic District
Name of Property

Yalobusha, Mississippi
County and State

- 10 of 23:** Streetscape, Main Street, North 400 Block Even Side
View to NE
- 11 of 23:** Streetscape, Main Street, North 400 Block
View to S
- 12 of 23:** Streetscape, Main Street, North 400 Block Odd Side
View to NW
- 13 of 23:** U.S. Post Office, 501 Main Street, North
View to W
- 14 of 23:** 711 Main Street, North
View to W
- 15 of 23:** 32 Main Street, South
View to NW
- 16 of 23:** 110 Main Street, South
View to SW
- 17 of 23:** 116 Main Street, South
View to NW
- 18 of 23:** 129 Main Street, South
View to SE
- 19 of 23:** Streetscape, Main Street, South
View to SW
- 20 of 23:** Streetscape, Martin Street, 200 Block Even Side
View to SW
- 21 of 23:** 105 Railroad Avenue
View to SW
- 22 of 23:** 310 Railroad Avenue
View to E
- 23 of 23:** 211 Simmons Street
View to W

Property Owner:

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

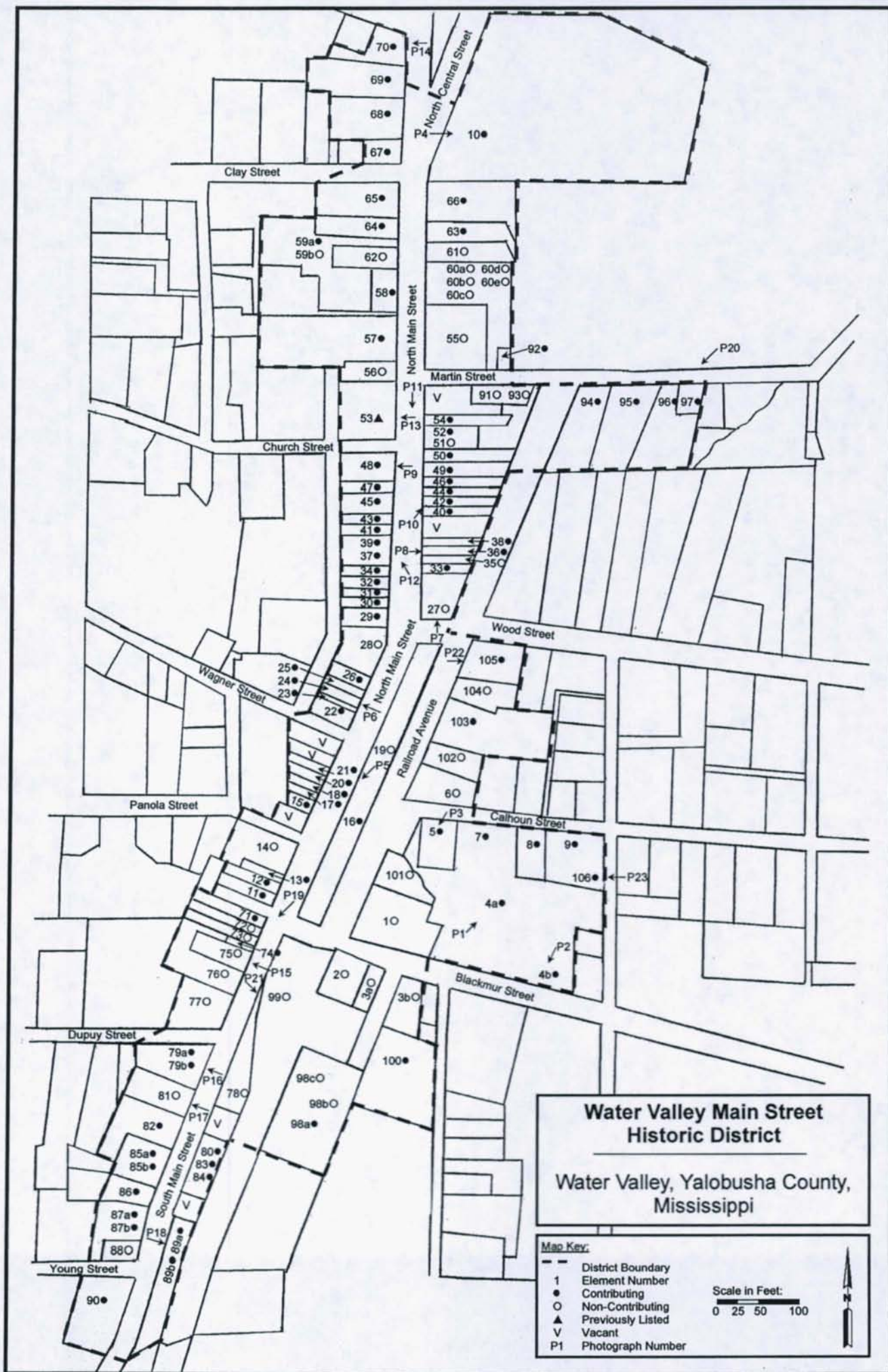
name _____

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.





Yalobusha County Courthouse
201 Blackmur St.

#4a

Water Valley, Yalobusha, MS

Water Valley Main Street Historic District

Photo 1 of 23



Old Yalobusha County Jail
201 Blackmur St.
#46

Water Valley, Yalobusha, MS
Water Valley Main Street Historic District
Photo 2 of 23





802 Central St., North

10

Water Valley, Yalobusha, Ms

Water Valley Main Street Historic District

Photo 4 of 23



Streetscape

North Main Street, 200 Block Odd Side

Water Valley, Yalobusha, MS

Water Valley Main Street Historic District

Photo 5 of 23

YALO Studio

FINE ART STUDIO & GALLERY

DORIS
Flowers
& GIFTS

No Time 2 Cook!
SOLD HERE
Fine Frozen Foods

DORIS
Flowers
& GIFTS

REVERA

305 N. Main St.

#24

Water Valley, Yalobusha, MS

Water Valley Main Street Historic District

Photo 6 of 23



318 N. Main Street

#27

Water Valley, Yalobusha, MS

Water Valley Main Street Historic District

Photo 7 of 23

WATER VALLEY CHECK DELAY

Water Valley
Check Delay
Cash Advances On
Your Personal Check
825-5328
662-473-2099
Mississippi
Owned & Operated

472
Office Hours:
8:30-5:00 Mon - Thurs
8:30-4:00 Fri-Sat
9:00-1:00 Sun
Bank & Community
Service

Water Valley
Check Delay
Cash Advances On
Your Personal Check
825-5328
662-473-2099
Mississippi
Owned & Operated

STATE FARM
INSURANCE
ANDI EPES
(662) 473-1733
AUTO · LIFE · FIRE · HEALTH

412 W. Main St.

36

Water Valley, Yalobusha, MS

Water Valley Main Street Historic District

Photo 8 of 23



First Presbyterian Church

425 N. Main St.

#48

Water Valley, Yalobusha, MS

Water Valley Main Street Historic District

Photo 9 of 23



Streetscape

North Main St. - 400 block even side

Water Valley, Yalobusha, MS

Water Valley Main Street Historic District

Photo 10 of 23



Streetscape

North Main St. - 400 block

Water Valley, Yalobusha, MS

Water Valley Main Street Historic District

Photo 11 of 23



Streetscape

North Main Street - 400 block odd side

Water Valley, Yalobusha, MS

Water Valley Main Street Historic District

Photo 12 of 23



U.S. Post Office
501 N. Main St.
#53

Water Valley, Yalobusha, MS
Water Valley Main Street Historic District
Photo 13 of 23

13 - 501 N Main St. JPS 21 EN000-307280-4CF
00000014817 N N N 2002090-57100-0



711 N. Main St.

#70

Water Valley, Yalobusha, MS

Water Valley Main Street Historic District

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32 S. Main St.

#75

Water Valley, Yalobusha, MS

Water Valley Main Street Historic District

Photo 15 of 23

HENDRICKS MACHINE SHOP



110 S. Main St.

#78a

Water Valley, Yalobusha, MS

Water Valley Main Street Historic District

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116 S. Main St

#81

Water Valley, Yalobusha, MS

Water Valley Main Street Historic District

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129 S. Main St.

#89a

Water Valley, Yalobusha, MS

Water Valley Main Street Historic District
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Streetscape

S. Main St.

Water Valley, Yalobusha, MS

Water Valley Main Street Historic District

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Streetscape

Martin St. - 200 block even side
Water Valley, Yalobusha, MS

Water Valley Main Street Historic District

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105 Railroad Ave
#99

Water Valley, Yalobusha
Water Valley Main Street Historic District
Photo 21 of 23

Wagon Wheel
Home Furnishings

SALE

ASHLEY

Wagon Wheel
Home Furnishings
100 W. 10th St. - New City, Mo.



310 Railroad St.

#105

Water Valley, Yalobushy MS

Water Valley Main Street Historic District

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211 Simmons St.

#106

Water Valley, Yalobusha, MS

Water Valley Main Street Historic Dist.

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