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DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

AND/OR COMMON

Carrollton Historic District

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER Irregular pattern along the streets surrounding
the central Courthouse Square

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Carrollton

VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Second

STATE

Mississippi

CODE

28

COUNTY

Carroll

CODE

015

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

See Continuation Sheet

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

VICINITY OF

STATE

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Office of the Chancery Clerk
Carroll County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

Lexington Street

CITY, TOWN

Carrollton

STATE

Mississippi 38917

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Statewide Survey of Historic Sites

DATE

1970

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Mississippi Department of Archives and History

CITY, TOWN

Jackson

STATE

Mississippi 39205

CONDITION

CHECK ONE

CHECK ONE

 EXCELLENT DETERIORATED UNALTERED ORIGINAL SITE GOOD RUINS ALTERED MOVED

DATE _____

 FAIR UNEXPOSED

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Carrollton Historic District consists of seventy-one commercial and residential buildings on and adjacent to the original forty-acre site of the town that was laid out in a grid around a central court square. The architectural continuity of the district, which includes fifty-two structures built before 1905, and ten built between 1905 and 1945, is enhanced by the cohesiveness provided by the terrain of the town's wooded setting. Located on the downgrade of a gently sloping hill which forms the southern visual boundary for the district, the eastern edge is defined by the deep ravine of Tan Yard Branch, while the boundaries to the west and northwest are visually checked by bluffs and woods. Modern residential development marks the northern and southwestern limits of the district. The residential development along the main access roads to the district from the south is interspersed with older structures, but this area does not exhibit the integrity of the town proper.

Architecturally, the district reflects a late-nineteenth-century community, since the majority of the residential and commercial structures stand in a remarkably complete state of preservation. Only a half-dozen structures remain from the town's antebellum period, an era apparently dominated by log construction, and these structures have mostly been remodeled or incorporated into later buildings. Of the nine one-and two-story brick, commercial row buildings that line the west side of the 600 block and the west and east sides of the 700 block of Lexington Street, all but one retain their original or early storefronts, with most being examples of the three-bay, cast-iron frame variety. A single, frame commercial duplex, built during the second quarter of the nineteenth century and representative of those that once lined Courthouse Square on the north and south, remains.

The one-and two-story residential structures located on casually landscaped lots are all frame, as are two of the four churches in the district. Scattered throughout the district are individualistic regional examples of the three major architectural styles that dominated Carrollton in the years between 1870 and 1905. Most conservative is the 1870s late-Grecian variation, characterized by a single-bay portico carried by octagonal columns. More current are the distinctive, eclectically detailed houses of the 1870s attributed to James Clark Harris (architect-builder of Stanhope, ca. 1874, and the 1876 Courthouse). Each house is a highly individualistic, picturesque composition lavishly embellished with an abundance of fine millwork. Houses from the 1890s and 1900s are more representative of the national trends, being asymmetrically massed and featuring decorative sawn trim on the verandas and in the gable ends.

The integrity of the district is disturbed by only four stylistically incompatible intrusions, two of which are located on the edge of the district. Only one, the Red Bird Service Station, is adjacent to Courthouse Square. The majority of the post-World War II structures, while not being architecturally distinguished, are contributory by echoing the material, scale, and rhythm of the older neighboring structures.

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Carrollton, Mississippi, is a remarkably complete and well-preserved example of a prosperous, small, rural county seat and trading center. Retaining much of its turn-of-the-century appearance, the town possesses one of the most significant and unaltered assemblages of pre-twentieth-century architecture in central Mississippi. Several of the residential buildings were reportedly done by James Clark Harris, the imaginative designer-builder of Malmaison, the Carroll County home of Greenwood LeFlore (1800-1865), state legislator and chief of the Choctaw Indians. Merrill's Store and the J. Z. George Law Office were individually entered in the National Register of Historic Places in 1972.

The relatively small number of stylistically incompatible intrusions within the district, the high quality and unaltered appearance of the architecture, and the survival of building types representative of all phases of the economic and social development and functioning of the community, blend with the varied topography of the wooded setting to give the area an architectural and historical continuity.

Established in 1834 as one of the two county seats of Carroll County, which was created by legislative act in 1833 from lands ceded by the Choctaw Indians, Carrollton was laid out on a forty-acre site on the south side of Big Sand Creek. During the antebellum period the small community grew as the mercantile and governmental center for the surrounding agricultural region. It was, however, the prosperity and subsequent expansion of the last quarter of the nineteenth century that is reflected in the character of the town, since Carrollton evolved into a major commercial and social center for the area as well as a residential community attractive to Delta planters who wished to escape the mosquito-infested lowland. Despite being bypassed in 1889 by the Columbus and Greenville Railroad Company, which opted to locate one mile above the town on the north side of Big Sand Creek, the courthouse town continued to thrive, peaking with a population of 608 in 1910. The location of the railroad in the newer community of North Carrollton reduced the need for expansion and modernization in Carrollton, insuring at an early date its preservation.

With the advent of hard-surfaced roads and the increased use of the automobile after World War I, Carrollton gradually declined both in population

United States. Works Progress Administration. Carroll County, Mississippi.
 Source Material for Mississippi History: Preliminary Manuscripts. Com-
 piled by Statewide Historical Research Project. Mississippi Department
 of Archives and History, Jackson, Miss.

Shoemaker, Mary McCahon, architectural historian. Personal interview with
 Mrs. Laurence Bibus, historian. February 14, 1978.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY Approximately 55 acres

QUADRANGLE NAME McCarley, Mississippi

QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:62500

UTM REFERENCES

A 1,6 | 2,2,9,0,5,0 | 3,7,1,1,7,5,0

B 1,6 | 2,2,9,0,0,0 | 3,7,1,1,0,0,0

ZONE EASTING NORTHING

ZONE EASTING NORTHING

C 1,6 | 2,2,8,2,5,0 | 3,7,1,1,0,0,0

D 1,6 | 2,2,8,2,5,0 | 3,7,1,1,7,5,0

E | |

F | |

G | |

H | |

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Irregularly shaped area enclosed by the red line on the official 1900 plat of
 Carrollton (see enclosed map).

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
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11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE Mary McCahon Shoemaker, Architectural Historian
Marlene Anne Halat, Research Assistant

ORGANIZATION Mississippi Department of Archives and History

DATE April, 1978

STREET & NUMBER P. O. Box 571

TELEPHONE (601) 354-6218

CITY OR TOWN Jackson

STATE Mississippi 39205

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL STATE X LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I
 hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the
 criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE Elmer B. Hilliard

TITLE State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE September 18, 1978

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

ATTEST: KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 4

7 - DESCRIPTION

Inventory of Buildings in District

1. Helm House (Stonewall Street). Pre-1859. 1874. One-and-one-half story vernacular frame dwelling incorporating earlier, single-story Greek Revival structure. Elaborately detailed with eclectic-style millwork dating from 1874 remodeling. Impressive assemblage of outbuildings. Attributed to James Clark Harris.
2. Lizzie Porter House (503 Pelham Street). Ca. 1927. Modest, one-story, frame hip-roofed shotgun house with inset gallery. Fair condition.

Mulvihill-Porter Tenement (202 Jackson Street). Ca. 1890. One-story, six-bay, frame vernacular duplex set on high, brick-pier foundation. Inset gallery. Fair condition.
3. Brewer House (602 Pelham Street). Ca. 1900. Modest, one-story, frame vernacular dwelling with simple, shed-roofed porch sheltering the two entrances. Area under porch set in flush siding.
4. Tursten-Ruscoe House (604 Pelham Street). Ca. 1887. One-and-one-half-story, picturesquely massed frame dwelling with millwork-trimmed veranda around northwest corner of facade. Vacant. Deteriorating condition.
5. Old Methodist Parsonage (MacDougal Street). Ca. 1875. 1895. One-story frame dwelling remodeled to present appearance ca. 1895 by James Norquit. Gable ends and porch richly detailed with decorative millwork.
6. Carrollton United Methodist Church (501 Green Street). 1885. 1976. Frame ecclesiastical structure set gable end to the street. Lancet windows with stained glass glazing. Richly detailed steeple with pressed-metal spire set on roof ridge. Lower, one-story wing added to northern side in 1976.
7. Merrill House (504 Green Street). Ca. 1870. Ca. 1900. One-story frame unusually massed, vernacular dwelling incorporating earlier two-bay commercial structure with central interior chimney. Shed and English-style barn survive.
8. Buckland-Brownrigg House (600 Green Street). Ca. 1900. One-story, vernacular frame dwelling with gabled end pavilion and decorative, millwork trim on gable ends and veranda.
9. Matthews-Hansbrough House (602 Green Street). Ca. 1935. One-story frame bungalow with broad central cross gable. Side carport carried on battered

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DATE ENTERED

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

7

PAGE

5

7 - DESCRIPTION

piers set on high brick pedestals. Front porch enclosed by double-hung windows of varied sizes.

10. Carrollton Presbyterian Church (604 Green Street). 1897. Richly detailed frame, ecclesiastical structure with one off-center steeple, set gable end to street. Lancet windows glazed with stained glass.
11. Carroll County Jail (705 Green Street). 1890. 1962. Two-story, brick cruciform structure with distinctive brickwork embellishments. Segmentally arched window openings. Second level divided into iron-barred cells. Enlarged new, one-story wings to west and north. Wings are intrusions.
12. Duncan-Marshall House (804 Green Street). Ca. 1900. Boxy two-story, frame Colonial Revival dwelling with coupled one-over-one sash windows and Tuscan-columned veranda around three sides of house. Handsome interior woodwork.
13. Chatham House (500 Lexington Street). Ca. 1897. One-story, picturesquely massed and detailed, frame, German-sided dwelling. Original gallery updated in bungalow style. Southern end heavily remodeled but facade contributory.
14. Stanhope (503 Lexington Street). 1874. One-story, frame, richly accented Italianate villa with shallow, hip-roofed tower centered over central bay. Single-bay, flat-roofed portico carried on square columns. Ornamental window hoods. James Harris, architect-builder. Rear ells.
15. Merrill's Store (Jackson Street). Ca. 1860. Two-story, common-bond brick, gable-roofed commercial structure. High parapet with corbeled brickwork. Corbeled cornice steps. Storefront composed of three pairs of double-leaf doors with glazed upper panels. Corrugated metal awning carried on plain brackets and chamfered posts.
16. Carroll County Courthouse: Carrollton (Courthouse Square). 1877-1878. Symmetrical two-story, hip-roofed brick structure. Stuccoed. Open central cross halls on first level and large courtroom on second level. North wing added ca. 1935. Unaltered.
17. Commercial Duplex (601, 603 Lexington Street). Ca. 1900. One-story, brick commercial duplex with corbeled brickwork in parapet. Plate glass storefronts with central, recessed entrances set in iron frame carried by slender, octagonal, cast-iron columns and an open guilloche band. Corrugated metal awning carried on simple wooden brackets and chamfered posts.

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RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 6

7 - DESCRIPTION

18. Horne-Tardy Stores (605, 607, 609 Lexington Street). Ca. 1925. One-story, brick commercial triplex. Corbeled brick parapet. Plate glass storefronts set in plain iron frame carried by iron posts.
19. Commercial Duplex (611, 613 Lexington Street). Ca. 1900. One-story, brick commercial duplex with deep corbeled brickwork crowning parapet. Plate glass storefronts with central recessed entrances set in iron frames carried by decorated, cast-iron pilasters.
20. Black & Boykin Law Office (615 Lexington Street). Ca. 1920. One-story, plain brick commercial structure. Plate glass storefront with central entrance set in metal frame.
21. Livery Stable & Yard (Rear 600 block Lexington Street). Ca. 1889. Frame, balloon-frame barn, set gable end to street. Clerestory range above shed-roofed sides. Stalls still intact. Metal-sheathing on southern and western elevations earlier than vertical siding on northern and eastern elevations. Small, gable-ended barn to south.
22. Ray's Corner (701, 703 Lexington Street). Ca. 1896. Two-story, six-bay, brick commercial duplex with highly decorative corbeled-brickwork parapet. Splayed flat arches over six-over-six sash windows of second level. Southern unit retains original storefront set in iron frame carried by slender, fluted, cast-iron columns. Northern unit altered. Early one-story wing added to rear of northern unit.
23. Bingham Stores (707, 709 Lexington Street). Ca. 1897. Two-story, four-bay, brick commercial duplex with deep, corbeled brickwork cornice. Central entrance doors of both original storefronts altered. Overhanging, enclosed porch added to second level of 709.
24. Masonic Hall (715 Lexington Street). 1899. Two-story, three-bay-by-five-bay vernacular frame structure set gable end to street. First level shop entrances sheltered by plain, hip-roofed porch originally carried on turned posts.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 7

7 - DESCRIPTION

25. J. J. Gee & Sons Store (700, 702 Lexington Street). 1902. Two-story, six-bay, brick commercial duplex with segmental arches over lower sash windows of second level. Corbeled brickwork cornice. Original storefronts with central recessed entrances set in iron frame supported by slender, cast-iron, octagonal columns. Original interior fixtures.
26. Peoples Bank Building (704 Lexington Street). Ca. 1890. Two-story, two bay, brick commercial structure with deep, corbeled-brickwork parapet. Circular-headed fenestration. Served as bank since 1902. Original tellers' cages and safe.
27. Conservative Office (706 Lexington Street). Ca. 1902. One story, brick three-bay commercial structure with decorative brickwork parapet. Recessed entrance storefront set in cast iron frame. Metal awning carried on simple wooden brackets.
28. Gee Barns (712-714 Lexington Street). Ca. 1920. Two, one-story, frame, corrugated metal-sheathed banrs. Replaced earlier dwelling that burned ca. 1910. Contributory.
29. Tidwell House (800 Lexington Street). Ca. 1875. One-story, three-bay, frame Greek Revival dwelling with coupled windows set in pedimented architrave. Single-bay portico carried on octagonal columns. Restoration work in progress.
30. Vance House (801 Lexington Street). Ca. 1895. Two-story, asymmetrically massed, vernacular frame dwelling with two-story, octagonal bay on projecting end pavilion.
31. Oury House (500 Greenville Street). Ca. 1870s. One-story, five-bay frame dwelling with late-nineteenth-century millwork porch sheltering facade. Exterior end chimneys removed.
32. Peavy House (802 Greenville Street). Antebellum, ca. 1870-1900. Modest, one-and-one-half-story frame, two-room dwelling with central chimney and gallery around three sides of house (partially enclosed). Lattice-sheathed well house, smokehouse, and barn.
33. C. J. Gee House (701 College Street). Ca. 1920. Rambling, two-story frame dwelling. Present bungalow style house incorporates earlier one-story dwelling. Prominent, hilltop site. Contributory.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 8

7 - DESCRIPTION

34. Montgomery House (901 College Street). 1952. Plain, one-story, frame dwelling with one-bay, pedimented entrance porch.
35. Somerville House (905 College Street). Ca. 1890s. 1901. One-and-one-half-story, asymmetrically massed, Queen Anne-style frame dwelling with sweeping Colonial Revival gallery sheltering facade. Richly appointed interior dates from 1901 enlargement and remodeling of house.
36. Ricketts House (900 College Street). Ca. 1938. One-story, modest Colonial Revival frame dwelling that replaced burned late-nineteenth-century house. Unaltered. Contributory.
37. Pillow-Holman House (904 College Street). Ca. 1875. Simple, three-bay, frame Greek Revival dwelling with single-bay pedimented portico carried on octagonal columns on front and southern elevations.
38. The Oaks (West side College Street). Ca. 1850. 1875. One-and two-story, L-shaped, frame dwelling with single bay, giant-order, octagonal-columned portico on eastern facade and simpler, single-story portico at cross hall on northern elevation.
39. Baugh House (East side, College Street Extended). Ca. 1875. One-story, frame Greek Revival dwelling with single-bay, pedimented portico carried on square columns.
40. Telephone Switching Building (200 W. Jackson Street). Ca. 1965. Simple, asbestos-sided, gable-roofed structure. Small pedimented entrance hood carried on plain brackets.
41. Oury-Herbert House (203 W. Jackson Street). Ca. 1900. One-story, frame, vernacular dwelling with gabled end pavilion. Heavily remodeled. Porch posts replaced. Contributory.
42. Episcopal Rectory (301 E. Washington Street). 1889. One-story, frame vernacular dwelling with gabled end pavilion. Inset gallery carried on square columns. Some decorative millwork trim survives.
43. Grace Episcopal Church (north side, E. Washington Street). 1884. Distinctively styled early-English Gothic Revival brick ecclesiastical structure. Gable ends sheathed with vertical siding. Oversized, "Stick-Style" gable pieces. Picturesquely detailed, off-center bell tower.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 9

7 - DESCRIPTION

44. Hart House (201 E. Washington Street). 1889. Boxy, picturesquely massed, two-story frame dwelling sheathed with German siding. New wing.
45. Hart-Huff House (204 E. Washington Street). Ca. 1920. One-story, frame, hip-roofed bungalow with inset gallery and typical, bungaloid-style frontispiece and windows.
46. Marshall Office Building (107-111 E. Washington Street). 1946. 1965. One-story, block and frame commercial duplex built on site of deteriorated frame structures. Contributory.
47. J. Z. George Law Office (103-105 E. Washington Street). Antebellum. One-story, frame commercial duplex. Facade set in flush siding. Central entrance of western unit sheltered by single-bay portico carried on square columns. Eastern unit pediment carried on simple brackets.
48. Loving-Bingham House (106 W. Washington Street). Ca. 1875. Two-story, five-bay, frame vernacular dwelling with distinctive, Italianate-inspired detailing. Double-tiered gallery carried by octagonal columns. Arched frontispiece and window surrounds on first level of facade.
49. Captain Ray Home (110 W. Washington Street). Ca. 1830. Ca. 1875. Two-story, five-bay, frame dwelling with earlier single-story ell to rear. Distinctive, double-tiered, full-facade gallery with eclectic-styled millwork. Attributed to James Clark Harris.
50. Bingham-Sanders House (112 W. Washington Street). Ca. 1875. Picturesquely massed and detailed, two-story, frame dwelling. Double-tiered gallery with distinctive Eastlake-style balustrade. Exterior end chimneys.
51. John S. Ray House (107 W. Washington Street). Ca. 1935. One-story, brick veneer bungalow with offset projecting gable forming porch. Unaltered.
52. Carrollton Baptist Church (111 W. Washington Street). 1894. Brick, ecclesiastical structure with off-center steeple, set gable end to street. Stuccoed caps on faces of flat buttresses and over lancet-shaped fenestration. Stained-glass glazing in principal windows. Ca. 1898 one-story, frame parsonage.

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 10

7 - DESCRIPTION

53. Hamilton-Beckwith House (116 W. Washington Street). 1903. One-story picturesquely massed vernacular frame dwelling. Tuscan-columned veranda. Decorative, sawn trim in gable ends.
54. Smith House (118 W. Washington Street). Ca. 1895. Boxy, two-story, frame vernacular dwelling with gabled end pavilion. Simple, hip-roofed porch accented with pierced corner brackets.
55. House (120 W. Washington Street). Ca. 1895. Unusually massed, hip-and-gable-roofed, one-story, vernacular frame dwelling. Contributory.
56. Judge Stevens House (122 W. Washington Street). Ca. 1898. Picturesquely massed, one-story, frame dwelling. Front and side gallery. Gable ends sheathed with variety of decorative sidings. Gable pieces.
57. Seven Gables (Hafner Street). Ca. 1850. Ca. 1895. Two-story, frame dwelling enlarged and remodeled in late-Gothic Revival style in late-nineteenth century.
58. Sanders-Norquist House/Hayne Hall (210 Peavy Street). Ca. 1840. Ca. 1875. Two-story, three-bay, single-pile dwelling with exterior end stepped-shoulder chimney. Fenestration altered and portico added ca. 1875. Shed-roofed rear ell.
59. Williams-Johnson House (209 Peavy Street). Ca. 1894. Two-story, five-bay frame vernacular dwelling with exterior end stepped-shoulder chimneys. Enclosed porch added.
60. Stevens House Tenements (802, 804 College Street, 211 Peavy Street). Ca. 1900. Three one-story, four-bay frame vernacular dwellings with shed-roofed porches. Fair condition.
61. Willie Chandler's Cabin (205 Hafner Street). Ca. 1900. Modest, one-story, three-bay, one-room frame dwelling with inset gallery sheltering facade. Board and batten siding. Representative of once-frequent local form. Fair condition.
62. Wayside (209 Hafner Street). 1902. One-story, five-bay, picturesquely detailed frame dwelling with gabled end pavilion.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 & 8 PAGE 11

7 - DESCRIPTION

63. Shackelford-Sullivan House (208 Hafner Street). Ca. 1875. Ca. 1895. Ca. 1920. Rambling, one-story, frame house that incorporates typical three-bay, late-Greek Revival dwelling. Heavily remodeled. Front gallery enclosed.

Stylistically Incompatible Intrusions

64. Carroll Academy (907 College Street). 1940. Ca. 1950. 1970. Three-building complex built on site of 1846 Female Academy: (1) one-story, brick-veneer, four-room facility, which was originally wing to 1918 brick, two-story high school (demolished ca. 1962); (2) one-story, frame structure covered with asbestos siding; (3) metal, prefabricated structure, which is intrusion.
65. Gowdy House (600 Green Street). 1973. Two-story "modern" frame house with mock-Mansard roof. Design syndicated in Better Homes and Gardens. Intrusion.
66. Red Bird Service Station (617 Lexington Street). Ca. 1964. One-story, three-bay service station. Set diagonally to corner. Cinder block. Intrusion.

8 - SIGNIFICANCE

and in available services. Many of the small, specialized mercantile operations that once occupied the modest wooden buildings that frame Courthouse Square became obsolete and disappeared, as have the structures that housed them. Remarkably, few new buildings have been built in their place, leaving the town, whose population has decreased from the 1910 peak to about 250 inhabitants, smaller but with a nonetheless intact architectural fabric. Carrollton was content to exist with what it had and continues to function with in that heritage today.

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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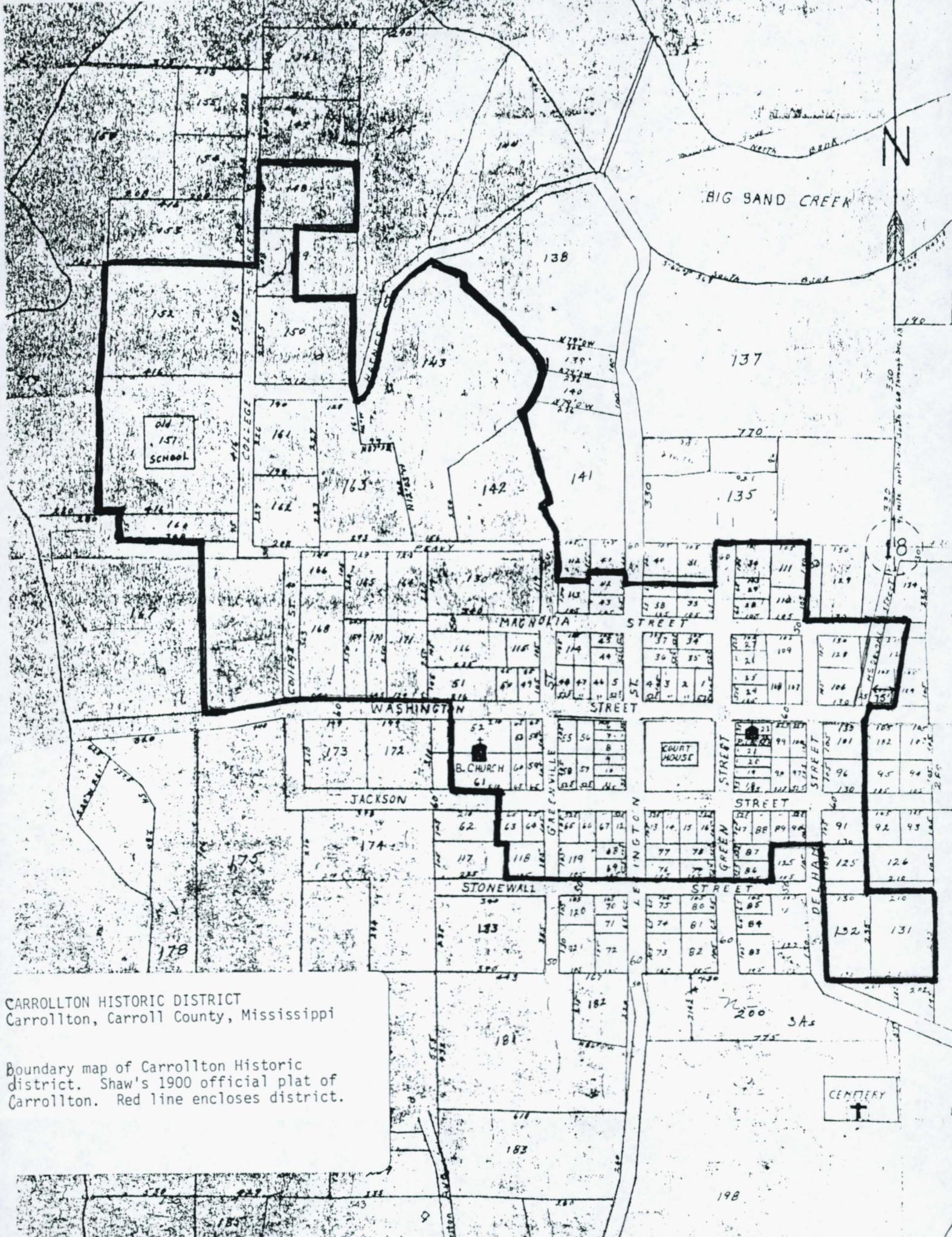
CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 10 PAGE 12

Addendum

10 - VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

All undivided lots and the 75 foot wide strip north of the northern edge of McDougal Street across lots 105, 109, and 127, the property at 800 Lexington Street which includes parts of lots 39 and 32, and the easternmost 225 feet of lot 167 in the irregularly shaped area enclosed by the red line on the official 1900 plat of Carrollton (see enclosed map).



CARROLLTON HISTORIC DISTRICT
 Carrollton, Carroll County, Mississippi

Boundary map of Carrollton Historic district. Shaw's 1900 official plat of Carrollton. Red line encloses district.

CEMETERY

Did you ever see this place
before?



CARROLLTON HISTORIC DISTRICT

Carrollton, Carroll County, Mississippi

Unknown

Ca. 1900

Mississippi Department of Archives and
History

Northwest corner of Lexington and

Washington streets, looking north.

Reproduced by courtesy of Mrs. Laurence
Bibus, Carrollton, Mississippi.



CARROLLTON HISTORIC DISTRICT

Carrollton, Carroll County, Mississippi

Mary McCahon Shoemaker

February, 1978

Mississippi Department of Archives
and History

Loving-Bingham House (48); view from
the southwest



CARROLLTON HISTORIC DISTRICT

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Stanhope (14); view from the southeast



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Ray's Corner (22) and Bingham Stores (23);
west side of 700 block of Lexington
Street; view from the southeast



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Carroll County Courthouse, Carrollton (16);
view from the northwest



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Commercial Duplex (17); Horne-Tardy Stores
(18); and Commercial Duplex (19); west
side of 600 block of Lexington Street;
view from the southeast



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Captain Ray House (49); view from
the southeast



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Grace Episcopal Church (43); view from
the southwest



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The Oaks (38); view from the east



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Willie Chandler's Cabin (61); view from
the northeast





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February, 1978

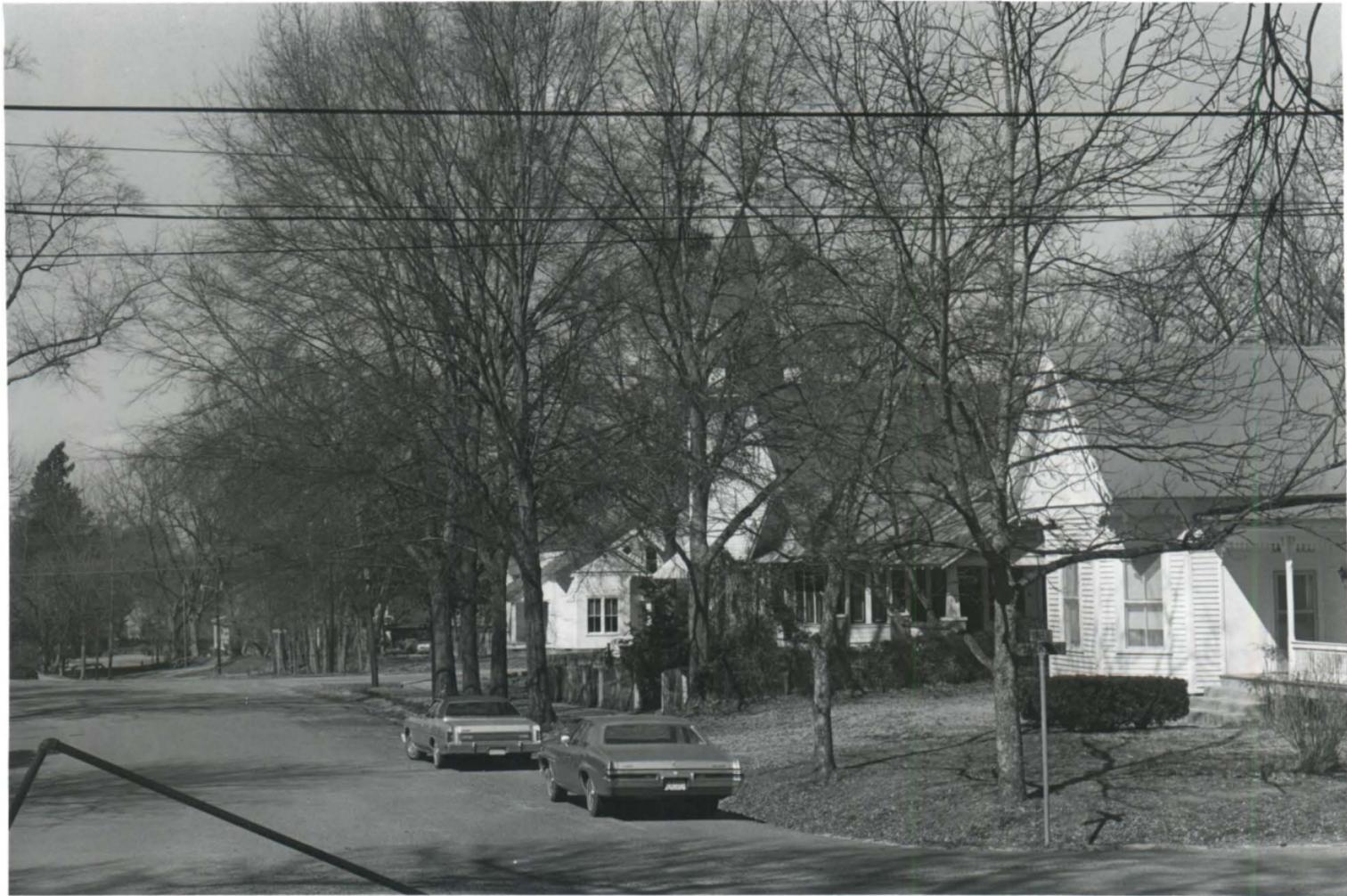
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Peavy House (32); view from the southeast



CARROLLTON HISTORIC DISTRICT
Carrollton, Carroll County, Mississippi
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Somerville House (35); view from the east



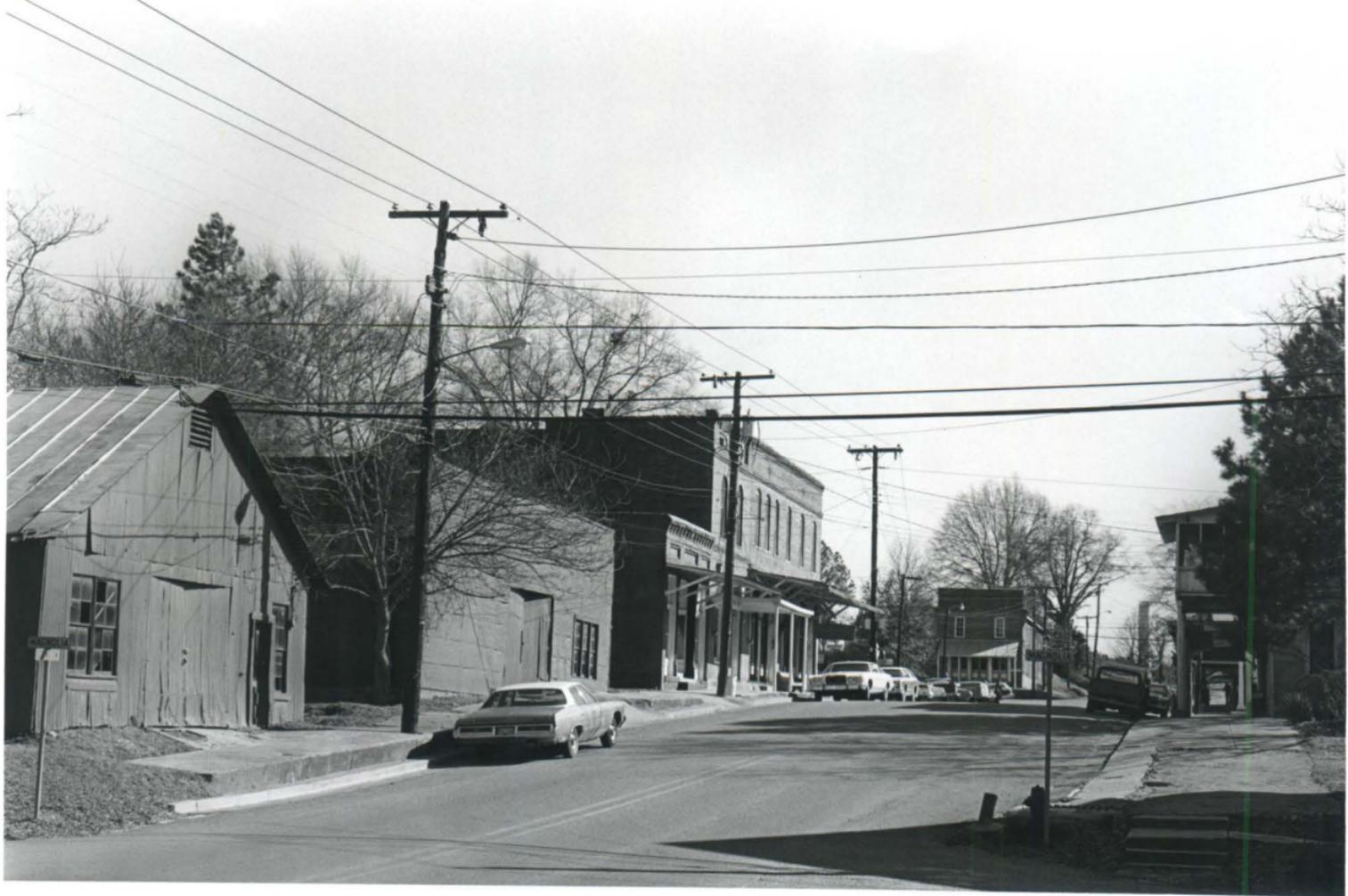
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Buckland-Brownrigg House (8); Matthews-
Hansbrough House (9); Carrollton
Presbyterian Church (10); and Hart
House (44); east side of Green Street
behind courthouse; view from the southwest



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Gee Barns (28); Conservative Office (27);
People's Bank Building (26); and Gee
Stores (25); east side 700 block
Lexington Street; view from the northwest



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Carrollton Presbyterian Church (10);
view from the northwest



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Old Methodist Parsonage (5); view from
the southwest



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Sanders-Norquist House/Hayne Hall (58);
view from the southwest



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Seven Gables (57); view from the southwest