NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

JUL 19 1990

NATIONAL REGISTER

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name

other names/site number East Main Street Historic District

2. Location

street & number 510-1030 E. Main St. and some adjacent properties n/a [ ] not for publication

city, town West Point n/a [ ] vicinity

state Mississippi code MS county Clay code 25 zip code 39773

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property: Contributing	Noncontributing	
[x] private	[ ] building(s)	37	13	buildings
[ ] public-local	[x] district	0	0	sites
[ ] public-State	[ ] site	0	0	structures
[ ] public-Federal	[ ] structure	0	0	objects
	[ ] object	37	13	Total

Name of related multiple property listing:
West Point Multiple Resource Area

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. [ ] See continuation sheet.

Kenneth H. P. Pool — July 2, 1990

Signature of certifying official — Date

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
MS Department of Archives and History

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property [ ] meets [ ] does not meet the National Register criteria. [ ] See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official — Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

[x] entered in the National Register.
[ ] See continuation sheet.
[ ] determined eligible for the National Register. [ ] See continuation sheet.
[ ] determined not eligible for the National Register.
[ ] removed from the National Register.
[ ] other, (explain:)

Amy Federman — 8/31/90

Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)	Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)
Domestic: single dwellings	Domestic: single dwellings
Religion: religious structure	Religion: religious structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification (enter categories from instructions)

Queen Anne	Tudor Revival
Greek Revival	Spanish Colonial Revival
Craftsman/Bungalow	Classical Revival
Other: Late Victorian Vernacular	

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick
walls Wood/weatherboard
roof Composition shingles
other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

East Main Street District/Description

The East Main Street District is a linear grouping of houses running roughly from East Street at its west edge almost to the Columbus & Greenville Railroad track crossing near Eshman Street at the eastern edge of town.

Boundaries for the district are shown on the master Multiple Resource Area map. The boundaries are set with reference to a combination of property lines and lines of convenience. An attempt has been made to define the district with the highest possible number of good historic buildings and the lowest possible number of intrusions and other non-contributing buildings. A number of commercial structures to the east of the Illinois Central tracks form the western edge of the district. On the east, the historic houses end and several late 20th century houses have been built, changing the character of the street. The northern and southern boundaries run along the backs of property lines for the Main Street properties with exceptions for three related properties aligned with other streets.

The topography is flat, and there are numerous large trees in yards the length of the district. Street trees still visible in the Chamber of Commerce's 1958 Centennial publication were lost in storms in the early 1980s, however. Residential development along the street began before West Point was a proper town, so some of the largest, oldest homes are interspersed among groupings of later historic buildings. Also, since Main Street has continued to be a prime address, there are numerous examples of mid-20th century homes which have been built in "infill" position.

[x] See continuation sheet

For most of its length, the district is low density, made up of one and two story single family residences of a larger scale than in most other neighborhoods. In general, older styles are wood frame with weatherboarding, while early (and mid) 20th century homes have brick, brick veneer, tile, or stucco exterior finishes. The new Catholic Church and its ancillary buildings are the only non-residential buildings included.

The most common historical architectural style is the Craftsman/Bungalow form, 21.5 percent, which appears as infill and on the eastern end of the district. Several styles account for just under 8 percent each; Victorian Vernacular, Queen Anne, Neo-Classical, and "utilitarian" -- good outbuildings which accompany the big houses. Greek Revival houses account for 5.8 percent. Styles with two or fewer examples in the district are Colonial Revival, Free Classic, Italianate, Spanish Colonial, and Tudor Revival. Mid-20th century houses, several of them in the Neo-Federal style, account for 24 percent.

Of the 50 elements, 75 percent are contributing, and 25 percent are non-contributing. None of the buildings in this proposed district has previously been nominated to the National Register. Buildings included in the district are listed in ascending numerical order. Three houses situated adjacent to Main Street and tied to it by style or historical association are listed at the end of the inventory. If photographs of the individual resources are included in the nomination, they will be referenced at the end of the description.

The rating system used on buildings in each of the four districts in the West Point Multiple Resource Area ranks the elements individully as being either Contributing (C) or Non-contributing (N) to the district.

-- A contributing building, site structure or object adds to the historic architectural qualities, historic associations, or archeological values for which a property is significant because: a. it was present during the period of significance, and possesses historic integrity reflecting its character at that time or is capable of yielding important information about the period or; b. it independently meets the National Register criteria.

-- A non-contributing building, site, structure, or object does not add to the historic architectural qualities, historic associations, or archeological values for which a property is significant because: a. it was not present during the period of significance, b. due to alterations, disturbances, additions or other changes, it no longer possesses historic integrity reflecting its character at that time or is incapable of yielding important information about the period, or c. it does not independently meet the National Register criteria.

(Definitions taken from National Register Bulletin #24, p. 45.)

East Main Street District/Listing

1. C 510: A one story Victorian Vernacular cottage, frame covered in weatherboarding, then vinyl. The original porch has been removed from this north-facing facade, and a western sun porch and rear enclosed porch have been added post 1930s. The entry is a single-leaf, multi-paned door with a single transom light over. Roof configuration indicates the house may have originally had a Queen Anne Cottage style. Marginally contributing: altered.

   The house is shown on the first available Sanborn Insurance Company Map for West Point, 1885. The present owner says it was built on the site of a watering pond for town animals; was owned in the 1930s by Mr. Will Hix, who ran a paint and wallpaper shop downtown.

2. C 518: A one and a half story eclectic house featuring a mix of Neo-Classical and Bungalow detail. Has wood-frame construction, vinyl siding over weatherboarding and an oriental style metal tile roof. Predominating features are the roof, the stucco-columned, full length gallery/porte cochere, and the Palladian form window in the projecting gable.

   The house first appears on the 1918 Sanborn Map, but oral history puts the house date at 1914. Mrs. Alfreda Rosenberg, who bought the house in 1918, made the unusual alterations in time for them to appear on the 1925 Sanborn. A coal/tool shed with a matching pressed metal roof which also appeared in 1925 is intact at the rear of the house.

3. C 526: A two story Victorian Vernacular house with many exterior details covered by aluminum siding and several additions to the rear. Originally a weather-boarded, frame house, 526 has lost its original two-level porch with exterior stairs Ground-level concrete replacement has rounded stairs.

   House first appears on 1905 Sanborn Map. In 1925, the

back left corner is filled in with a one story addition. The house was divided into apartments about 1970. Marginally contributing: altered.

4. C 534: A one and a half story, frame, Victorian Vernacular cottage covered with narrow weatherboarding. Its multi-gabled and hipped roof, bay, and carved, segmentally arched front door survive intact. Rear shed porch has been closed in.

House first appears on 1905 Sanborn, as a replacement for an earlier house.

5. C 540: One story Vernacular (Pyramidal) house with Colonial Revival/Bungalow porch details is frame, with asbestos siding. Entry details appear to have been salvaged from a house of earlier vintage. They include a rounded bay entry with leaded glass sidelights and transom. The former house numerals, "20," and the initials of an owner, "RCD" are worked into the glass design.

The builder of this version of the house on this corner was R.C. Davis. He built the house by 1918, when it first appeared on the Sanborn, and added what appears to be an animal shelter/coal storage shed by the time of the 1925 insurance map. Davis served as Mayor of West Point from 1936-1946.

6. C 604: A one story, frame, Victorian Vernacular house, this one has been partially covered with mid-20th century shingles. It still shows Italianate details, however, such as the hip roofed and bracketed front bay, and a segmental-arched transom window over a carved front door.

The first Sanborn map to cover this house is 1894, by which time it is established with several one story outbuildings -- all of which have disappeared. Mid-20th century shed additions have been made to the rear, and the porch was updated to Bungalow style.

7. C 605: A two and a half story Queen Anne house; frame, with weatherboard and patterened shingle exterior, numerous gables and corbelled chimneys, wrapped

porches and turned wood trim define style. Entry porch has 2/3 length Tuscan columns on stuccoed piers, is probably a turn of the century alteration to the original structure. (See photo #4)

This area is first covered on the 1894 Sanborn maps. At that time, the house is shown with a well, a greenhouse, and two one story buildings at rear. By 1910, a one story addition was made to the left rear. Early in the 20th century, this addition got a second story. Intact at the rear of the house are a Craftsman style garage, probably from the 1920s, and a cook's house, a simple one room cabin with beadboard interior walls and simple mantle. The complex was built by the prominent White family. Pivotal.

8. N 617: The modern, brick-veneered Immaculate Conception Catholic Church was last rebuilt ca. 1985. The church complex includes a contemporary ranch style rectory and two sets of one story classrooms. Intrusive in scale, style, and materials.

9. C 618: A two-story Mission Style house with asymmetrical massing, including both one and two story wings. The exterior is stucco, the roofing material clay tile. The entrance is located on a facade with several planes, recessed within a round-arched, parapeted entry porch. Spanish Colonial details on cast-concrete upstairs window arches, western elevation. (See photo #5.) Pivotally contributing.

The house was built in 1929, for Roger Pryor, Sr., owner of a still prosperous Columbus womens' clothing store. The designer/builder was Albert Simmons, who built two other Spanish-influenced homes which survive. (One was Simmons's own house at 638 Main.)

10. C 628: A much-altered two story Greek Revival and Italianate combination house. A full length gallery on paired square columns has a denticulated cornice above a simple frieze and a replacement concrete slab floor. Central entries on both the first and second floor levels have single-leafed, paneled wooden doors and multiple side and transom lights. Additions to the original two story, one room

deep structure have been frame, with weatherboard exterior. Modern alterations have been largely unsympathetic to its sophisticated late 19th century form. These alterations include the gallery floor, aluminum 1/1 windows, and aluminum siding.

The Moss Ivy house is believed built either by the first M & O agent, B.F. Capshaw or by G.W. Tillman, who sold the property to Capshaw in 1858. In the Civil War, the house served as a hospital, and after that it served a succession of doctors as home and office. It served again as a hospital in the early 20th century. The first Sanborn Map covering the house is for 1898. On the 1910 map, two added rear wings were shown incorporated under one roof. As late as 1960, an interior back porch was enclosed. Marginally contributing: altered.

11. C 638: A one-story, flat-roofed, stuccoed Spanish Eclectic style home with asymmetrical facade, casement windows and decorative brick inlays. A poured concrete patio wraps the facade and the east elevation. The lot slopes, allowing for a full-sized basement at the rear.

The builder/owner was Albert Simmons, who built 618 E. Main and another Spanish-style house on Calhoun. The house was built around the same time as the Pryor residence, 1929.

12. C 705: A one story late Greek Revival style frame house, originally regularly massed, with weatherboard exterior. A hipped-roof dormer is centered above the entry, a single-leafed wood door with applied carving and decorative colored panes. The door sidelights and transom are recessed inside a heavily molded surround with frieze, deticulated cornice, and rotated corner blocks. Windows are 6/6 double hung, in intricately molded frames with unusual hood details. Pilasters at gallery ends probably indicate form of original column detail - plain, with molded capitals. Central hall plan altered inside, earred architraves.

According to the Levy Papers in Special Collections at the Mississippi State University Library, the

house was built by James Stuart Carothers early in 1867, and purchased by the Levys in 1881. It stayed in the Levy family until the mid-20th century.

13. N 708: A two story Neo-Federal house built about 1950, this house has regular massing and is covered with weatherboard.

The house was established by 1958, when it was pictured in the Centennial publication as part of a Main Street scene.

14. C 713: A two story wood frame, weatherboarded house with Queen Anne massing, but Free Classic details. Columns with Ionic capitals and windows with diamond patterened mullions, paired and tripled windows are style indicators. Interior has original dark woodwork, quarter-turn stairs at rear of entry hall.

Built in 1918 for B.M. Howorth, Jr., an early 20th century merchant.

15. N 722: A one and a half story, Neo-Federal, wood frame house with weatherboard exterior. Gabled dormers are centered over first floor windows in main house block. One story wings at east and west create five-bay facade. Built in 1950s.

16. N 725: A one and a half story, Neo Federal, wood frame house with brick veneer exterior. Three dormers pierce the roof. Entry is under a balustraded, half-round wooden porch with Tuscan columns. Ca. 1955.

17. P 730: A two story, regularly massed building with five bay facade and a massive Greek Revival style full-length gallery on paneled box columns, with a wide, plain frieze. First floor entry is a double-leafed, heavily molded, round arched Italianate wood door in an earred surround with multi-light transom and three light sidelights. Upper entry is a 20th century multi-light door with single light transom. Windows are 6/6 double hung with paneled and corniced hoods. (See photo #6.)

The house was built for James M. Collins, a wealthy

merchant who moved in from Barton in about 1858. The house was purchased by the White brothers, F.S. & W. G., in 1872, and the White family lived there into the 20th century. The house was moved back from its location near the street in the mid-20th century.

18. N 735: A One story, brick veneer, frame house with brick and wooden trim. A pedimented portico on fluted Ionic colums serves as the porch. A small demilune window and denticulated moldings decorate the pediment. Built ca. 1955.

19. C 743: A two story, early 20th century, wood frame house with Neo-Classical detail. Weatherboard covers the exterior, which is centered by a massive two story portico with Doric columns and a denticulated frieze. The low hipped roof has bracketed, boxed eaves. A one story porch extends across the front, creating a porte cochere at the west. On the eastern elevation, a balancing sun porch has been added. The main entry is a single-leafed door with an elliptical fan light over. Sidelights have curvilinear mullions, panelled aprons. Palladian window and flared window hoods with keystone motifs on second floor. (See photo #7.)

House was built for Mr. C.C. Clarke, the Coca-Cola bottler and distributor, ca. 1917. The Neo-Classical portico, the porte cochere, and the sunroom were added in the early 1920s. Pivotally contributing.

20. C 744: A one story, Neo-Classical residence, of frame construction and weatherboard exterior. Originally regularly massed, the house has been altered with a porch addition on the east rear, and the grafting on of what appears to be the original kitchen at the western elevation. The facade has been altered by the addition of a door to the west of the entry. A centered, pedimented portico on panelled box columns protects the entry, which has multi-light door, transom, and sidelights in separated surrounds. (See photo #8.)

The house was built in 1917-18, by the owner's father Richard Pinson, who was the owner of West Point

Hardware until his death in 1935. Pivotal.

21. C 754: A two story, wood frame, Neo-Classical residence with modern additions to the rear. Neo-Classical details, including massive central portico, porte cochere, and sun room, are believed added in the late teens or early 20s. Basically "Foursquare" house has clipped corner, entry treatment (single leaf, beveled glass entry door with single-light transom) common to early 20th century plain houses.

Originally built by a Mr. Wulfington between 1903 and 1913, and re-worked by its next owner.

22. N 804: A modern, one story, frame with brick veneer convalescent hospital built in the 1967. Has central pedimented portico over entry. Built on site of old Dugan Home, a Neo-Classical residence related to 754, 744, and 743. Intrusive style, materials, use.

23. C 829: A two story, wood frame Free Classic/Colonial Revival house with weatherboard and shingle exterior and full length pedimented front gallery. Multiple gables on a hipped roof, gable end decorative shingles and incised circles, and paired Tuscan half columns on a brick baluster are major style elements. The entry has a single-leafed wood and oval bevelled glass door in a surround with multi-light sidelights and one-light divided transoms.

24. N 835: A one story, brick veneered modern house of vaguely Neo-Federal style. Three bay facade with full length gallery carried on paired half-length colonettes with brick bases. Built in 1980s. Intrusive in design, materials.

25. C 843: A two story, wood frame, Queen Anne Vernacular house with narrow weatherboard exterior. Facade has wrapped gallery with projecting pedimented entry at first level and projecting pedimented porch at second level. Cutwork on porches is patterened with quatrefoil "fir tree" designs. Doubled colonette supports at both levels have chamfered corners, molded capitals and necking. They rest on hollow square wooden bases. Some window surrounds have

raised panel pedimented hoods. (See photo #9.)

According to local historian's notes, built by an architect named LaRue. Built as a one story four room home by the Smith family and Victorianized by the McClellan Family in the 1880s. The late former Mayor Thompson McClelland was born here. Pivotally contributing to district.

26. N Between 804 and 846: Three sets of two story, frame, brick veneered apartments. Two sets are perpendicular to Main St. The rear set is parallel. Apartments built in 1970s. Intrusive in scale, design, material.

27. N 846: A one story frame residence with weatherboard exterior which was extensively remodeled in the late 1950s. Three-bay facade has 8/8 double hung windows flanking a multi-paned door in a simple surround with 2/3 size sidelights.

28. C 861: A one and a half story, Free Classic style wood frame house, with exterior weatherboards. The symmetrical facade is fronted by an asymmetrical porch wrapped from the west elevation around the eastern corner. The porch has a wide, simple frieze with denticulated cornice, and is carried on panelled box columns with denticulated capitals. Matching dentil molding accents the gable end. A simple balustrade links the columns. The entry is a single-leaf, four-panel door with leaded glass sidelights over panelled aprons. A two story, side gabeled roof cross wing cuts through the center of the house. To the rear of the house are two remarkable survivors, a barn and a smokehouse which were part of the original "urban farmstead" built for the owners. (See photo # 10.)

The builder was John Crawford, proprietor of a downtown General Merchandise store. The complex was built about 1900. Pivotally contributing.

29. C 906: A one and a half story Tudor Revival brick home with plentiful brick, cast concrete, and decorative stone detail. The four bay facade (five, with porch on eastern elevation) has diamond paned casement windows, a facade chimney with round arched stone

work detail, and recessed entry and second floor round arched windows with cast concrete detail. Of the several examples of the Tudor Revival style in West Point, this appears to be the finest. The only obvious alteration is an aluminum-framed window in the front-facing, jerkin head gable. (See photo #11.)

Family members say the house was built in 1928. Pivotally contributing to district.

30. C 909: A two story, frame house with remnants of Victorian Vernacular detail. The house is now covered with vinyl siding and its original porches have been replaced with wrought iron supports and balustrades and a concrete floor at the entry. Entry is single leaf door under single light transom with plain surrounds. Marginally contributing: altered.

House built ca. 1900.

31. N 910: A one and a half story, modern, frame with brick veneer ranch house. Has a seven bay facade (10 bays with wings) and three gable roof dormers in side-gabled roof. Built ca. 1965. Intrusive materials and design.

32. C 919: A two story, frame "Foursquare" house which appears to have had Colonial Revival details when it was built in the early 20th century. Triple, diamond paned windows in attic are centered over tripartite entry and second story paired windows. Original porch has been replaced with small, gabled portico with concrete steps and iron railings. Several gable and shed roofed additions have been made to the rear. Remaining detail includes curved brackets under the dormer and the main eaves. The house is sided in vinyl. Marginally contributing: altered.

Built ca. 1905.

33. C 932: A one story, wood frame house built in vaguely Tudor Revival style in the early 1930s. Exterior is covered with weatherboard. Facade has tripled 9/1 double-hung windows flanking a tripartite entry -- multipaned door and sidelights. Large addition has

been made to rear.

34. C 940: A one story, intact frame box Bungalow with integral porch supported on brick box piers, brick balustrade. Weatherboard exterior is detailed with exposed rafters. Knee braces and a tri-partite window/louvered vent opening appear in gable end.

Similar to houses advertised by pre-fab companies in second, third decades of 20th century.

35. C 948: A one and a half story brick mixed Craftsman/ Chalet style home built by the town's newspaper publisher in 1926-27. Main block of house has three-bay facade: multi-light door and sidelights are flanked by tripled 6/1 double hung windows. Entry is under projecting roof extension supported by heavy curvilinear brackets. At second floor level a front-facing gable with triple windows and false rafter ends is centered over the entry. A sun room wing is located to the east, a kitchen wing to the west.

An intrusive sandstone-clad carport was added in front of the house in the early 1980s. Otherwise, a shed roofed, enclosed rear porch addition appears to be the most major change to the house.

36. N 939: A mid-20th century brick version of Tudor Revival, this one story residence has shallow projecting gables, a round arched door in a round arched recess and small multi-paned windows in the attic. A shallow shed-dormer with these small windows projects from the steep-pitched roof. A decorative cast iron porch/shelter/carport has been added on the east end.

Built in the 1950s.

37. C 949: A one and a half story Craftsman style frame house which was encased in brick veneer in the 1930s. The house has a three bay facade and a full length integral gallery on square brick piers. A projecting gabled dormer centered over the entry has projecting eaves, knee braces, and four 4/1 double hung windows. The entry is a multi-paned glass door. It is flanked

on either side by triple windows. A sun room has been added on the eastern elevation.

The house was built ca. 1910. The veneering and the sun porch addition were done in the 1930s.

38. N 958: A one story, wood frame house with weatherboard exterior. Facade is three bay. Paired 6/1 double hung windows flank a multi-light door with multi-light sidelights. A shallow projecting central gabled roof roof supported on curvilinear brackets protects the entry from rain. A false wooden fanlight is centered over the entry.

Built ca. 1934.

39. C 968: A one and a half story wood frame house in the Vernacular/Pyramidal style, with weatherboard exterior. A second door has replaced the eastern 12/1 double hung window on the three bay facade. The entry has a single-leaf door with nine glass panes over two horizontal panels. Sidelights are six lights over two panels. All lights, including separated transom lights above, are bevelled. Surround has chamfered pilasters with simple frieze.

House built ca. 1905. Centered, hipped roof dormer on facade is addition, as are enclosed porch and carport on rear.

40. C 976: A one and a half story wood frame house with weatherboard exterior, similar to 968. Full width porch is supported in boxed wooden columns, has simple frieze. House is in Vernacular/Pyramidal style. Hipped roof dormer is centered over entry. Two story cross wing has been added at rear. The three bay facade has plain, hooded surrounds on windows and single light over wood door. Original porch floor has been replaced by concrete slab, centered brick steps.

Built ca. 1905. One story enclosed porch at rear is recent addition.

41. N 1006: A two story, brick veneered box with side gable

roof and Neo-Georgian entry surround including broken pediment Built in the 1950s.

42. C 1009: A one story, frame house with asbestos shingle exterior and Bungaloid style. Three bay facade has centered, projecting, gable roofed entry porch with wooden knee braces and "stick style" gable end details. Entry door is three divided panes over framed bottom. Sidelights appear to be altered. Main facade windows are wide, 6/1 double hung. Hipped roof additions and carport are located at rear.

House built by J. T. Rubles about 1920. Marginal.

43. C 1012: A one story, brick and tile Bungalow with original details intact. Facade has projecting jerkin head gabled porch with rough stucco and two louvered vents in gable end, wide wooden frieze, and a screened section supported on battered brick columns. Flanking windows and entry door have cross mullions which frame large central lights with squares and rectangles. Low hipped roof has two lerge metal vents projecting from ridge line. A hipped roof and a shed roofed porch have been added at the rear. A contemporary garage has a storage addition at rear.

Built in the late 1920s.

44. C 1019: A one story frame and clay tile Bungalow style house. Three bay facade has centered, multi-light door, flanking 3/1 double hung windows. Both on house and on projecting porch roofs, front gable end breaks through hipped roof configuration. Small centered porch is supported on grouped and banded posts. Two-car tile garage with same roof line as house is located to rear (north) of house.

Built in early 1930s. No significant alterations.

45. C 1022: A one story, stucco-covered Bungalow style house. Facade is five bay, has paired 3/1 double hung windows flanking a recessed entrance. Multi-light entry door and single windows are centered under a projecting, jerkin head gable porch roof supported by square stuccoed columns and a stuccoed balustrade. A

wide, simple frieze bands the space between roof and columns. A matching one story jerkin head gabled garage is located at the southwestern corner of the house.

Alterations include a massive shelter/carport built on steel pipe supports, in an "L" shape, across 2/3 of the rear of the house and the driveway. House built about 1925-30.

46. C 1029: One and a half story, frame, asbestos shingle covered Bungalow style house with one story wing extensions on both east and west elevations. Main body of house is three bay, with wide 6/1 double hung windows flanking a multiple light front door. Porch is centered, has front facing gable with overhanging eaves, knee braces, 1/3 size square wooden box columns on battered, rough textured concrete bases.

House bought new, from speculative builder, in 1920s.

47. C 1030: A one story frame Bungalow style house with numerous alterations. A decorative iron, flat roofed porch fronts the three bay facade, where paired, 4/1 double hung windows flank a steel core door. A basement story has been built at the rear, as has a large open shed similar to the one at 1028.

The house has been covered with an unsympathetic siding material and very little of its original appearance remains. Built in the late 20s, early 30s. Marginally contributing.

48. C 943 East Jordan Ave: A two story, wood frame house with irregular massing, multi-gabled roofs. Probably had Victorian Vernacular details as well as massing when it was built as the infirmary of the Southern Female College in 1894-5. Secondary location of entry on west elevation, not facade, and simple form indicate utilitarian use. Additions have been made to eastern elevation and to rear (north).

This is the only surviving building of the SFC, West Point precursor to the Mississippi University for Women, in Columbus. Marginally contributing: altered.

49. C 133 Fifth St.: A one story, wood frame, irregularly massed Italianate style residence, the only remaining example of the style. Weatherboarding covers the exterior of this ususual survivor, which has kept its trim detail despite the loss of its wooden porch floor. The house has gable and wing massing, with the projecting gable end toward the east. A porch in the ell has chamfered posts with molded necking and capitalls and cutwork brackets. Door and window surrounds have pointed arch hoods with applied star motifs.

House first appears on 1898 Sanborn Map as well-established homestead with several one story outbuildings a network of wooden connecting walks and hallways, and an adjoining conservatory off of the copper-roofed hexagonal bay on the southern elevation. Apparently built about 1885.

50. C 134 Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive: A one story, wood frame Vernacular, saddlebag style house on brick piers. The four bay facade has the traditional door and window configuration (W,D,D.W), with single light transoms over single leaf paneled wooden doors. The 2/3 length front porch is supported in turned posts.

A rare West Point survivor of the type of housing occupied by black servants, this small house has a gabled wing added at the rear, and a Queen Anne mantle piece in the living room. This house was most likely associated with a larger house facing Main Street, though it appears to outdate those closest to it. Probably built ca. 1890.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally

Applicable National Register Criteria ☐ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)	Period of Significance	Significant Dates
Architecture	1852-1930	N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

East Main Street District/Significance

The significance of the East Main Street District lies in the completeness of an overall record of the prosperity of West Point during its late 19th and early 20th century heyday as a railroad center. The span of significance of this district is longer than other districts'. Main Street, also known as State Highway 50, was the main road between Columbus and Houston in the mid-19th century, before the railroads created West Point. High-style homes from the 1850s through the late 1920s were traditionally located along East Main Street in keeping with the tradition of the prosperous seeing and being seen.

The street's earlier homes, of which only the Moss-Ivy and White houses remain in place, began as simple structures in the mid-19th century, but had evolved into more sophis - ticated styles by century's end. Houses built in the period from shortly after the Civil War to the end of the 19th Century vary in original style from Greek Revival through Queen Anne. The largest number of homes were built between the years 1880 and 1920, but fine examples exist from both before and after that period. Main Street remained the focus of prosperous homebuilders into the 1930s, though the scale of homes at the eastern (later developed) end of town was smaller.

Documentation of the district's development is less available than for other areas of town because Main Street stretches away from the central area and is not recorded on early city maps. A few of the Victorian era homes are detailed on the 1895, 1898, and 1905 Sanborn Insurance Company maps, but even by 1925, only a portion of the street is illustrated. The primary dates of significance for the district have been chosen according to building style and written 20th century determinations of age and historic significance. By era, the percentages of district houses are: 1850-1880, 10 percent; 1880-1900, 16 percent; 1900- 1930, 50 percent; and modern, 24 percent.

☒ See continuation sheet

It is significant that, of the 20th century homes built along East Main Street, the largest and most stylish examples are located nearest town. This indicates that homes built as replacements or on later subdivided lots were made to conform to the spirit of the prosperous neighborhood. The late 1920s houses built at the eastern end of the district were more common in form and materials, and placed on smaller lots, with shallower setbacks, than their contemporaries nearer town.

The oldest houses remaining in the district are the White House, built in 1852 and the Moss-Ivy House, begun as a log structure in 1858. (Another old remaining house in town, the Moses Jordan House (1852), was originally located on Main Street, but has been moved.) Other early houses include the Kornegay House at 843, begun about 1870, the Blankenship house -- the only remaining Italianate cottage, built about 1880 -- the Levy house, an 1867-70 Greek Revival, and the Lott home, 1885, the town's premier remaining example of Queen Anne.

The district is a microcosm of the aspirations of West Point's most prosperous citizens. It represents the extension of the town eastward from its center, and the con- tinuing realization of town leaders that the benefits of the town's prosperity should be expressed in stylish residential architecture.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See cover nomination bibliography.

☐ See continuation sheet

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

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property approx. 15 acres

UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	16	347000	3719250
B	16	347000	3719750
C	16	348250	3719750
D	16	348250	3719250

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See accompanying scale map.

☐ See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

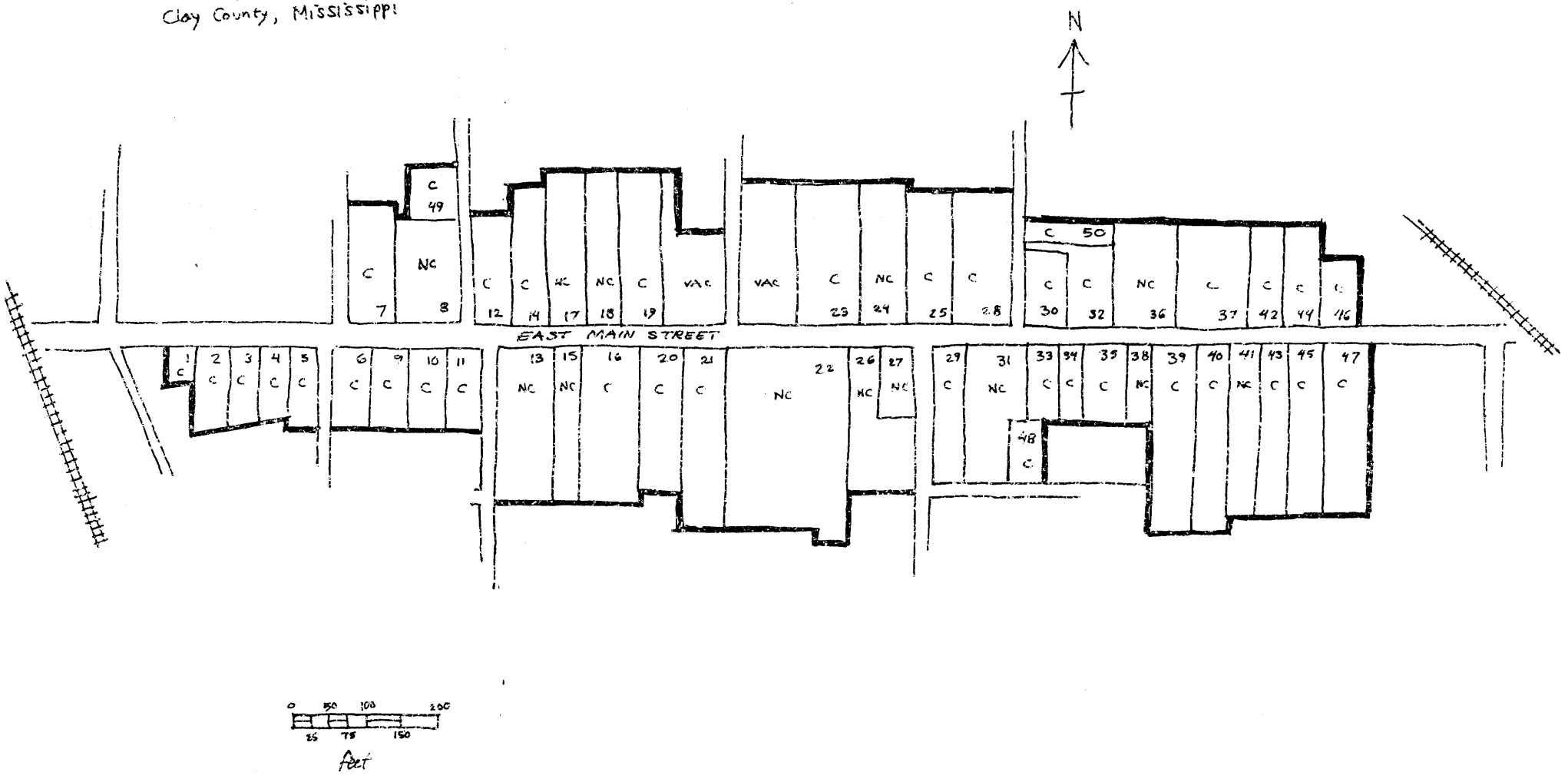
The boundaries are based on property lines. They are drawn to include as many eligible properties as possible and to exclude others.

☐ See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Joan Embree
organization Preservation Consultant date 12/16/88
street & number 20 Lake Valley Road telephone (601) 324-0410
city or town Starkville state MS zip code 39759

East Main Street
Historic District
West Point
Clay County, Mississippi



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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

AMENDMENT NO. 1

East Main Street Historic District
West Point, Clay County, Mississippi

The East Main Street Historic District was listed on the National Register of Historic Places on August 31, 1990. The purpose of this amendment is to correct the address, date of construction, and classification of one property. The property was listed as element No. 36, and the address was incorrectly given as 939 East Main Street. The correct address is 931 East Main Street, and the house was constructed c. 1925 rather than in the 1950s. (The building was counted as noncontributing because the period of significance of the district is 1852-1930.) The revised description of the property appears below.

Section 5: Classification
Number of Resources Previously Listed:
37 contributing buildings
13 noncontributing buildings

Amendment No. 1: change one noncontributing building to contributing

Section 7: Description

36. C **931 East Main (Grizzle House)** **c. 1925** **Tudor Revival**
This one-and-one-half story, brick, Tudor Revival style house is crowned by a steeply-pitched, side-gabled roof, which is pierced by two front gables, a small shed dormer with paired nine-light windows, and an interior brick chimney with two chimney pots. The gabled entrance bay projects slightly from the remainder of the façade, and the single-leaf, round-arched, batten door with nine lights is slightly recessed. To each side of the entrance bay is a pair of casement windows with lozenge-shaped cames. On the west end of the façade is a group of three 9/9 double-hung windows, above which is a small nine-light window in the gable. An integral porch on the east end of the house has a large round-arched opening on the main façade and two on the east elevation—these arches have been infilled with glass. A carport with brick knee walls, cast iron

columns and frieze, and flat roof is a later addition to the east elevation, but it is set back from the main façade.

This house was built by Sam and Margie Grizzle. According to Deeds of Trust, they purchased the three-acre lot in 1924 for $3,500 and built this house shortly afterward for $6,500. This house retains a good degree of integrity, dates to the district's period of significance, and contributes to the architectural character of the district.

Section 11: Form Prepared By

Brenda R. Crook, Chief Architectural Historian
Mississippi Department of Archives and History
P.O. Box 571
Jackson, Mississippi 39205-0571
601-576-6940
February 1, 2007

Certification

Kenneth H. P'Pool
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

FEB. 2, 2007
Date

East Main Street
Historic District
West Point
Clay County, Mississippi

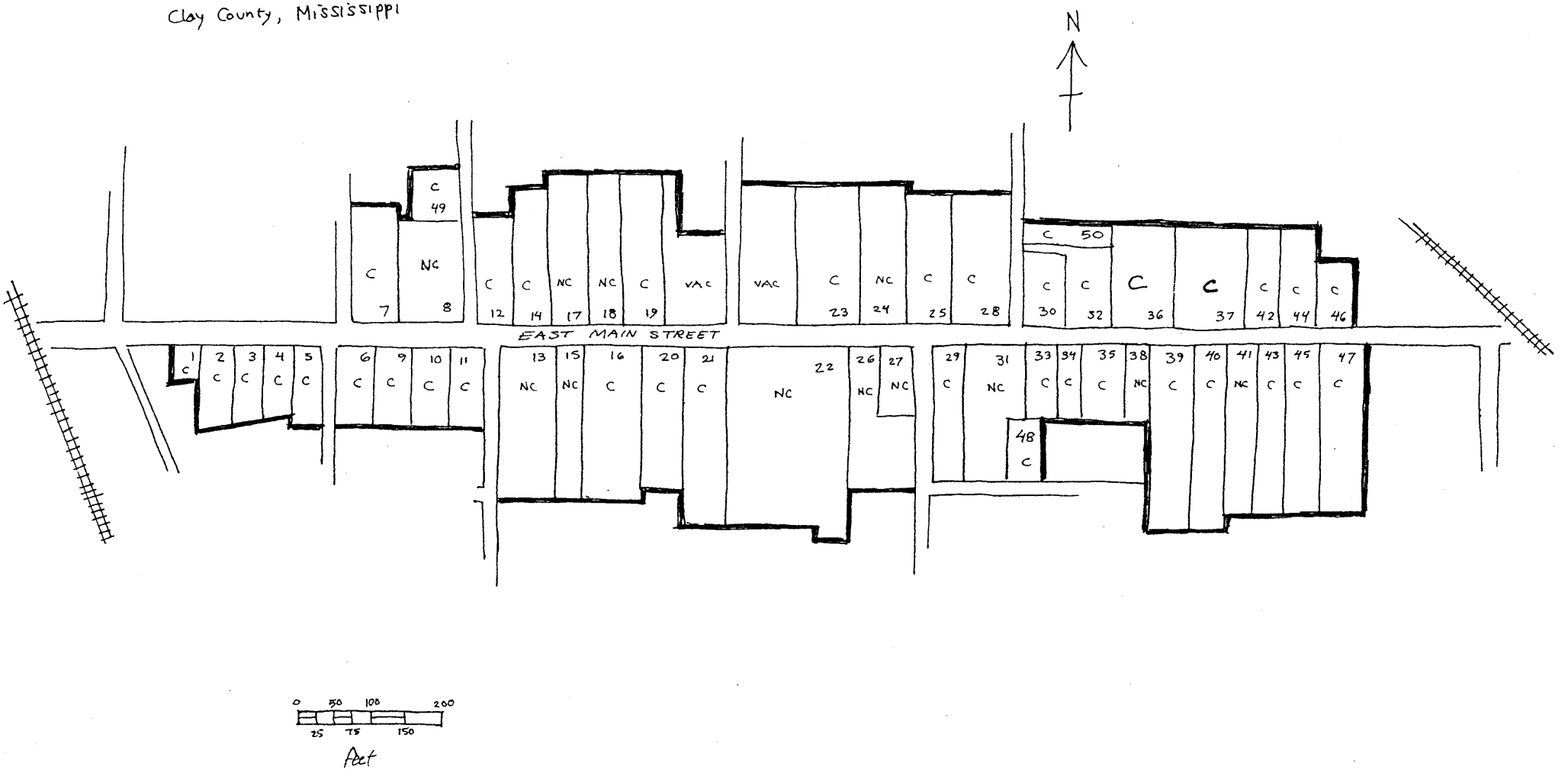

PHOTO # 4

605 E. MAIN ST.
WEST POINT, MRA MS - EAST MAIN ST DISTRICT
10/6/81
VIEW FROM SOUTH

PHOTO #5

ROGER PRYOR, SR. HOUSE
618 E. MAIN ST
WEST POINT, MS. E MAIN ST DISTRICT
10/6/87
VIEW FROM NORTHWEST

PHOTO #6

730 E. MAIN ST
WEST POINT, MS - E. MAIN ST. DISTRICT
10/4/87
VIEW TO SOUTH

PHOTO #1

743 E. MAIN ST. DISTRICT
WEST POINT, MRA MS. — E MAIN ST. DISTRICT
10/9/87
VIEW TO NORTH

PHOTO # 8

744 E. MAIN ST
WEST POINT, MS - E MAIN ST DISTRICT
10/9/87
VIEW TO SOUTH

PHOTO # 9

843 E MAIN ST.
WEST POINT, MRA MS - E MAIN ST DISTRICT
10/9/87
VIEW TO NORTHWEST

PHOTO #10

861 E. MAIN ST
WEST POINT, MS - E. MAIN ST. DISTRICT
MRA
10/9/87
VIEW TO NORTH

PHOTO # 11

906 E. MAIN ST.
WEST POINT, MS - E. MAIN ST. DISTRICT
MRA
10/13/87
VIEW TO SOUTH