

331

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

1. Name of Property

historic name:
other names/site number: Rosedale Historic District

2. Location

street & number: extending along Main, Front, Levee and interior streets
city or town: Rosedale state: Mississippi code: MS county: Bolivar
not for publication ___ vicinity ___ code: 011 zip code: 38769

3. 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. I recommend that this property be considered significant ___ nationally ___ statewide X locally. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Kenneth H. P. Paul FEB. 25, 2000
Signature of certifying official Date

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. 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):

Edson H. Beall 4/6/00
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Property Name

County, State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property:	Private	Number of Resources within Property:		
	Public - local	(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)		
	Public-Federal			
Category of Property:	District	Contributing	Noncontributing	
		84	34	buildings
		1	0	sites
		0	0	structures
		0	0	objects
		85	34	Total

Name of related multiple property listing **Number of contributing resources previously listed**
 (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.) **in the National Register** 2

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions: DOMESTIC: single dwelling EDUCATION: school
 DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling GOVERNMENT: city hall
 DOMESTIC: secondary structure GOVERNMENT: courthouse
 COMMERCE/TRADE: business RELIGIOUS: religious facility
 COMMERCE/TRADE: financial institution TRANSPORTATION: road-related
 COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store
 COMMERCE/TRADE: department store

Current Functions: DOMESTIC: single dwelling EDUCATION: school
 DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling EDUCATION: library
 DOMESTIC: secondary structure GOVERNMENT: city hall
 COMMERCE/TRADE: business GOVERNMENT: courthouse
 COMMERCE/TRADE: financial institution GOVERNMENT: post office
 COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store RELIGIOUS: religious facility
 COMMERCE/TRADE: department store TRANSPORTATION: road-related

7. Description

Architectural Classification(s): Gothic Spanish Revival
 Italianate Tudor Revival
 Queen Anne Prairie School
 Colonial Revival Bungalow/Craftsman
 Neoclassical Art Deco (Art Moderne)

Materials:
foundation: Brick, Stucco, Concrete, Stone
roof: Asphalt (roll and shingle)
walls: Weatherboard, Asbestos, Shingle (wood), Brick, Stucco
other: Drop and False-bevel siding

Narrative Description: See Continuation Sheets

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Rosedale Historic District
Bolivar County, Mississippi

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The proposed Rosedale Historic District includes 120 buildings and one site that comprise the historic downtown and middle and upper class residential development of the city of Rosedale in Bolivar County, Mississippi. The district's character is that of a small Southern town in the decades between Reconstruction and the Second World War - The New South. Many of Rosedale's industrial resources have been demolished. Likewise, much of the working class housing associated with that industry has suffered significant deterioration in material and locational integrity. Therefore, the district focuses on those commercial and residential elements of Rosedale retaining significant material and locational integrity.

Two properties within the proposed district have been previously listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places - Grace Episcopal Church (10/29/80), [Inventory #81] and the Walter Sillers, Sr. House (3/21/97). [Inventory #44]

Rosedale began as a river city acting as both a center of commerce for neighboring plantations and as the port of departure for much of the raw cotton product to markets up and down the river. However, it was the coming of the Louisville, New Orleans, and Texas Railroad in 1889 that generated the most rapid development in the district as it is reflected today. The railroad made Rosedale a regional center of industry and commerce.

The commercial core is positioned in the southern portion of the district and is surrounded by residential development to the south and east outside of the district as well as the residential portion included in the district located to the north. The earliest portion of the commercial core lay on axis along Court Street between the original Bolivar County Western District Courthouse [Inventory #85] and the non-extant Colonial Inn. The area developed from c.1880 to c.1900, and is reflective of vernacular expressions of national commercial trends at the time and characterized by attached commercial row buildings one or two stories in height and one or two bays (storefront) in width. Buildings illustrative of this development are The Valley Bank [Inventory #86] and the Sillers Building [Inventory #16].

Later commercial development around the turn of the century progressed along the west side of Main Street north and south of the intersection with Court Street and along the western end of Bruce Street opposite the Courthouse. This development was characterized by one-story vernacular commercial row buildings with two or three storefronts and little stylistic reference. [Inventory #6 and #7] The western face of Main Street south of the intersection with Court Street was largely redeveloped between c.1920 and

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c.1940. At the same time development was occurring along the opposite side of Main Street and continued eastward along Bruce Street. These structures continued the trend of one-story multiple storefront buildings with little or no stylistic reference. [Inventory #3 and #88]. At present, most of the remaining commercial structures exist along the south face of Court Street, the western face of Main Street south of the intersection with Court Street, and along Bruce Street opposite the Courthouse. The blocks along the northern face of Court Street wrapping around to the western face of Main Street north of Court Street have suffered greatly from extensive demolitions in the latter half of the twentieth century. The existing commercial building stock in the district has sufficient collective integrity although about half have had storefronts replaced or infilled and at least one has been inappropriately stuccoed.

The Bolivar County Western District Courthouse represents the primary institutional building in the district. This one-story Neoclassical structure replaced the original Romanesque courthouse in 1922. The courthouse square does not play the dominant role as the center of development in Rosedale as squares sometimes do in other communities. Although City offices have at times resided in the courthouse, most have been located in vacated commercial structures through the latter part of this century. Four churches are within the district, three of which are historic. All are located with the transitional area between commercial core and residential area north of the downtown. The First Methodist Church [Inventory #35] and Grace Episcopal Church [Inventory #81] are both of frame construction in the Carpenter Gothic style. Rosedale Presbyterian is a handsome brick building in the Romanesque style [Inventory #84].

Rosedale High School [Inventory #71] and the Rosedale Dental Clinic (formally the Rosedale-Bolivar County Hospital) are the only other contributing non-residential components of the district. The high school, formally Rosedale Consolidated School, is a sprawling complex of contributing and non-contributing elements. The main structure is of the Spanish Eclectic style and is perhaps one of the best examples of high-style architecture in the district. The Clinic [Inventory #59], located on Levee Street, was built with WPA, state and local funds to provide a badly needed medical facility to Rosedale and the surrounding communities. The one-story masonry building is the only example of high-style Art-Moderne architecture in the district.

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Residential resources compose the vast majority of resources located within the district and also represent the highest concentration of buildings expressing high degrees of material integrity. A broad variety of styles typical to the first half of the century speaks to the affluence of Rosedale during this period. Residential development in the district is concentrated along Levee, Front and Main Streets and the interior streets of Vorhees, Park, Scott, and Elizabeth. Additional development occurred east along the spur of Shelby Street. Most of larger and finer stylistic examples are located along Main Street and the east end of Elizabeth Street. At this location exist four-over-fours, composite cottages, as well as some fine bungalows exhibiting Craftsman and Colonial Revival details. Of particular interest are the Steamboat House [Inventory #73] and a fine Prairie style four-over-four on Elizabeth street [Inventory #17]. Lawns on Main Streets are well landscaped with mature trees and exotic plantings. A large public park [Inventory #71] is present on the block bordered by Main, Front, Scott, and Park Streets. Front Street runs parallel to Main. Front Street is composed mainly of Craftsman bungalows and vernacular composite cottages. Landscaping is consistent in quality with that of Main Street though on a lesser scale. The greatest number of non-contributing resource in the district, however, is located along Front Street. Several fine composite cottages [Inventory #21] and a noteworthy Eclectic Composite bungalow [Inventory #92] are present along Front Street. Levee Street, so named for its proximity to the levee, is composed almost exclusively of small bungalows with examples exhibiting Prairie [Inventory #50], Shingle and Craftsman [Inventory #47] elements. A fine Colonial Revival Georgian cottage [Inventory #49] is present here as is the Colonial Revival four-over-four Walter Sillers, Jr. house [Inventory #46]. Levee Street also has a number of non-contributing buildings including post-war (WWII) cottages and ranch homes.

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DISTRICT INVENTORY

C = Contributing Elements
NC = Non-Contributing Elements
PL = Previously Listed

The inventory is arranged alphabetically by street name in ascending numerical order. Buildings are classified as "contributing" (C) or "non-contributing" (NC) to the historic character of the district. Properties that have already been listed in the National Register are designated as "previously listed" (PL).

Bruce Street

1. C 200 Bruce Street c. 1935
One-story, freestanding commercial building with a hipped asphalt roof. Presumed frame construction with running bond brick veneer. The façade is symmetrical with a central door flanked with two window openings. Asphalt shingle roof with boxed eaves. Doors and windows have been covered, the door has a small extant transom window.
2. C 202-06 Bruce Street c. 1925
One-story, three-bay, freestanding commercial building with flat, parapet-wall roof. The building is of brick masonry construction with a running bond brick veneer. The two leftmost storefront bays have been removed and partially infilled while maintaining the central entrance configuration in each. The rightmost bay contains much of the original material but remains vacant and partially covered. A parapet wall rises above the storefronts and is decorated with a slight brick relief cornice.
3. C 300 Bruce Street c. 1935
One-story, two-bay commercial row building with flat, parapet-wall roof. The building is of brick masonry construction with a running bond veneer. The storefronts retain historic configurations and materials although cosmetic changes have been made and the transom lights have been covered. A parapet wall rises above the storefronts and is decorated with a slight brick relief cornice.

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4. C 302 Bruce Street c. 1930
One-story, one-bay commercial row building with flat, parapet-wall roof. The building is of brick masonry construction with a running bond brick veneer. The storefront retains its historic configuration. The transom lights and structure are in place, but have been painted over. A parapet wall rises above the storefronts and is decorated with recessed signboard area and a brick relief cornice.
5. C 304 Bruce Street c. 1915 Italiante
One-story, one-bay commercial row building with flat, parapet-wall roof. The building is of brick masonry construction with a running bond brick veneer. Storefront may be original with cosmetic changes and much historic martial in place. The parapet-wall rise high above the transom and is decorated with vernacular Italianate detail in brick relief.
6. C 306 Bruce Street c. 1915
One-story, two-bay commercial row building with flat, parapet-wall roof. The building is of brick masonry construction with running bond brick veneer. The left bay is somewhat smaller than the right and retains its original configuration and much of the material (transom covered and bulkhead materials removed). The right bay is larger and while it retains the original corner entrance the windows and transom have been replaced. A parapet-wall rise above the storefront an is decorated with a slight brick cornice. It s possible that this building's façade has been veneered since construction.

Court Street

7. C 200 Court Street c. 1930
One-story, masonry commercial building presumed to have been a filling station. The "façade" of the building is deeply recessed under an engaged drive-through overhang that extend almost to the street face. The overhang is open to both Court and Front Streets and is supported at the corner by a concrete pier and is decorated with a small wrap-around pent roof. While the building is of load bearing masonry construction, the recessed façade retains some of the original weatherboard exterior above the doors and windows. The original façade fenestration has been altered and elements have been replaced. The building extends deep into the block along Front Street and once served as a garage/auto repair facility

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8. C 201 Court Street c. 1900 Italian Renaissance Revival
City Hall (vacant)
Two-story, masonry commercial structure with a built-on hipped roof and stuccoed exterior. Built prior to the turn of the century, this former bank building was extensively renovated to the Italian Renaissance style (albeit very late and very vernacular). Renovations resulted in changes to the fenestration, door and window materials, roof shape, and applied exterior ornamentation.
9. C 202-04 Court Street c. 1900 Tudor
Two-story, masonry commercial structure with a flat roof and stuccoed exterior. The core structures were built around the turn of the century, but have been heavily renovated in the Tudor style. The Court Street façade is veneered in running bond brick and retains an original corner entrance. The second floor is composed of single and paired sash windows with an irregular rhythm. The central entrance rises into a steep gable with applied cross timbering. A false shingle roof adorns the parapet above the upper storefront window line.
10. NC 302 Court Street c. 1985
One-story, freestanding commercial building. The structure is oriented to the corner of Front and Court Streets. This simple Ranch style commercial building is symmetrical with a central entrance and a hipped roof.
11. C 303 Court Street c. 1900
Charles Scott Office Bldg., Planters Equipment Co., Ford Dealership
One story, freestanding masonry commercial building with a stuccoed exterior. Built around the turn of the century in the Neoclassical style as the Charles Scott office building. The building was renovated (resulting in the loss of the colonade) and expanded c. 1930 when converted into the office and showroom for Planters Equipment Co. The existing structure is symmetrical and retains much of the original store material and configuration including the central doors with sidelights and fanlight.
12. NC 304 Court Street c. 1900
One-story commercial row building of masonry construction with a flat roof. The storefront has been completely removed and replaced with a board and batten siding. The interior has been gutted and replaced with stud wall offices sheathed with wood grain paneling.
13. C 306 Court Street c. 1900
One-story, commercial row building of masonry construction with a single storefront and stuccoed exterior. The exterior brick relief (Italianate) has been obscured by a heavy application of stucco. The original cast-iron store front with central double doors flanked by large windows is still present though in a deteriorated condition. The transom structure is intact although many of the lights have been broken. A parapet wall rises above the storefront and is decorated with a recessed signboard area and Italianate brick relief and cornice.

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14. C 308 Court Street c. 1915
One-story, two-bay commercial row building of masonry construction with running bond brick veneer and low pitch gable roof fronted by a parapet wall. Both storefronts retain much original material and central recessed entrance configuration and single-leaf door. The transom lights have been covered. A slightly stepped parapet wall with a recessed signboard area rises above the storefront to obscure the gabled roof behind.
15. C 310 Court Street c. 1900 Italianate
Sillers Building
Two-story, three-bay commercial row building of masonry construction. The storefront area retains its original cast iron elements and consist of two commercial storefronts separated by a central single door entrance to a flight of stairs leading to the second floor. The left storefront is in excellent condition and retains its original configuration and materials. The right storefront has been somewhat materially altered although the basic configuration has been retained. The upper storefront façade is five windows bays wide. All but the central window bays are composed of paired 1/1 windows. The central window bay is a tripartite 1/1 window. A parapet wall rises above the windows and is decorated with Italianate brick relief (cornice and brackets) and four corbelled brick columns rising above the cornice line.

Elizabeth Street

16. C 300 Elizabeth Street c. 1920 Prairie
Two-story, symmetrical, four-over-four Prairie style house with stucco exterior. The house is three bays wide with one-story wings to each side. Divided-light, casement, ribbon windows light the structure on both the first and second floors. The doorways are composed of double doors flanked by divided-light sidelights and a transom. A one-story gallery with four masonry piers extends across the width of the building and is topped with a continuous stuccoed parapet. A low-pitch hipped roof with two low-pitch hipped dormers and asphalt shingles top the house.
- 16A. C 300 Elizabeth Street c. 1920
Small, one-story, side gabled building of masonry construction with an asphalt shingle roof. A single leaf door provides access from the gable-end. The building is presumably and office or workshop.

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17. C 303 Elizabeth Street c. 1945 Tudor
Two-story, asymmetrical, Tudor style house with a complex plan and cross-gable roof. The structure is presumed of frame construction with a running bond brick veneer. Several 6/1 double-hung windows are present in paired or triple sets. A lateral exterior brick chimney pierces the eave and extends free standing to a height equal to the roof ridge. A steep cross-gable roof with hipped dormer covers the house. The west side of the structure has a two-story gable-end porch addition with a porch on each floor. The east end has a one story, gable-end porte-cochere with full height masonry piers.

Front Street

18. C 400 Front Street c.1935 Colonial Revival/Neoclassical
One-story, symmetrical, side gable bungalow of frame construction built on a continuous brick foundation. The building is sided throughout with weatherboard and contains a number of 6/6 double hung windows in both single units and triple sets. A full-width inset gallery is decorated with paired square columns and is presently screened (obscuring facade details). A side gable roof with asphalt shingles and a gable end exterior chimney are present. A large full-width shed addition extends across the length the rear of the house.
- 18A. NC 400 Front Street c.1950
One story rear car port. The structure is detached from the main structure and is simple in materials and design and does not compromise the integrity of the primary structure.
19. C 401 Front Street c.1895 Colonial Revival/Neoclassical
One-story, symmetrical double-pile house of frame construction built on a continuous brick foundation. The building is sheathed in weatherboard siding and contains large sets of 2/2 windows. Sidelights and transom flank a single-leaf front panel door. A modest pedimented entry porch with two sets of paired square columns surrounds the primary entrance and rises through the eave. The building is roofed with a medium pitch hipped roof with asphalt shingles. A one-room gable end addition with a single-leaf panel doors and small stoop is present on the right (north) side. A similar, though smaller, addition is found on the right (south) side. Both additions predate 1904. The current porch replaced a full-width wrapping gallery which once tied the main structure and additions together though at least 1945. This building has a particular institutional/school feel and may have been built in such a capacity, although no evidence has been found to support this hypothesis.

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20. C 404 Front Street C. 1895
One-story, asymmetrical composite cottage built on a continuous brick foundation. The building is a double-pile house with an irregular plan and a small right side front facing ell. Weatherboard siding is applied throughout as are 1/1 sash windows. The right side ell contains a pediment and fixed single-light window with a decorative transom. The remainder of the façade the left of the of the ell is infilled with a shed porch with even spaced square columns (screened). The primary entrance is a single-leaf, single-light door. A hipped roof with a central gable front (pedimented) dormer covers the building. Another large ell addition with a full porch extends perpendicular from the left rear corner of the house.
21. NC 405 Front Street c.1970
First Baptist Church
Two-story, brick church with front gabled asphalt shingle roof. A pedimented full-height front portico is supported by Tuscan columns. Double-leaf doors with an applied pediment motif surround provide primary entrance to the sanctuary.
22. NC 406 Front Street c.1990
One-story, symmetrical ranch house of frame construction with a mottled brick veneer and fixed-light tinted windows. A central doorway area is recessed and sided with batten siding with a small stoop. A large side gabled roof has a wide shed dormer built around a large roof slope chimney.
23. C 410 Front Street c.1900 Folk Victorian/Craftsman
One-story, L-front cottage (gable-ell) of frame construction with weatherboard siding and a cross-gable roll asphalt roof. Paired 1/1 sash windows are typical. The right side pedimented ell demonstrates Folk Victorian sawn work and shingle detail. A hipped roof porch is nested in the "L" and is supported by four battered columns on masonry piers (c.1920) Another large ell addition (kitchen) with a porch extends perpendicular from the rear of the house.
24. C 500 Front Street c.1915
One-story hipped bungalow of frame construction with weatherboard siding. Large 5/1 sash windows are present on the façade on the house, but 3/1 paired windows are typical the other elevations. A right (north) elevation bay windows is present with 3/1 windows. A four-light door with sidelights and transom surround the primary entrance. A full-width inset porch is supported by square columns. The house is covered with a hipped asphalt shingle roof with one roof slope chimney.

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25. C 501 Front Street c.1920 Craftsman
One-story, side gable bungalow of frame construction with weatherboard siding and a concrete block pier foundation. Single and paired 3/1 and 4/1 double-hung windows light the building while a single multi-light door provides access. A left (south) side bay window is present and a single gable end exterior chimney stands on the right (north) side. The front gable porch is central and of partial-width with paired square columns on wooden piers. A low-pitch side gable roof with another ridgeline chimney and knee braces covers the structure.
26. C 503 Front Street c.1920 Craftsman
One-story, hipped bungalow of frame construction with weatherboard siding and a concrete block pier foundation. Single and paired 3/1 and 4/1 double-hung windows light the building while a single multi-light door provides access. A left (south) side bay window is present and a single lateral exterior chimney stands on the right (north) side. The front gable porch is central and of partial-width with paired square columns on wooden piers at the corners and single columns flanking the entrance. A hipped roof with a slope chimney and exposed rafter tails covers the structure.
27. NC 504 Front Street c. 1950
One-story, symmetrical, cross-gabled bungalow of frame construction with vinyl siding and a continuous brick foundation. 6/6 replacement sash windows in single, paired, and triple set configurations are typical on all facades. A large triple set of windows has recently installed on the left end of the façade and are inconstant with the horizontal rhythm of the building. An asphalt shingle roof covers the building and carport.
28. NC 505 Front Street c.1950
One-story, side gabled bungalow/ranch of frame construction with a large engaged carport addition and continuous brick foundation. Siding and windows have been replaced with incompatible materials. Cross-gabled asphalt shingle roof.
29. C 506 Front Street c.1920 Craftsman
One-story, hipped bungalow of frame construction with a continuous brick foundation and weatherboard siding throughout. The house has both single and paired sets of 9/1 windows and a simple six-light door. A rather large gable front porch fronts the house with battered columns and masonry piers in sets of three at the corners. The roof is medium pitched hipped with asphalt shingles and wide boxed eaves.
30. NC 507 Front Street c. 1950
One-story, side gabled bungalow/ranch of frame construction with a continuous brick foundation. The building is sided with masonite and has single and paired metal sash windows. Small inset stoop and small gabled entry porch. Cross gable asphalt shingle roof.

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31. NC 508 Front Street c.1970
One-story, asymmetrical, side gabled ranch house of frame construction with a mottled brick veneer. Front gable porch with false returns and full-height masonry piers. Metal sash windows and panel door are all covered with security bars. The large asphalt shingle roof extends the left gable-end to form a carport.
32. NC 509 Front Street c. 1950
One-story, side gabled bungalow/ranch of frame construction with a continuous brick foundation. Very plain rectangular plan with 2/2 horizontal sash metal windows and sided with asphalt shingles. A full-width shed addition extends across the rear of the structure. A side gabled asphalt shingle roof with boxed eaves cover the building.
33. NC 510 Front Street c. 1970
One-story, asymmetrical hipped roof ranch house of frame construction with a mottled brick veneer. A hipped porch extends from the facade supported by full height masonry piers. Metal sash windows and panel door are all covered with security bars. The large asphalt shingle roof extends over the right end to form a carport.
34. C 600 Front Street 1889 Carpenter Gothic
First United Methodist Church
One-story, frame church with a front gabled asphalt shingle roof. A corner tower rises on the northeast corner of the church and concludes in a shingled steeple extending well above the roofline of the primary structure. The gable front of the church is adorned with a single large pointed Gothic style stained glass window with tracery and decorative shingle work throughout. Fixed rectangular stained glass windows flank the central entrance, both side elevations, and the base of the tower. Access is provided by simple double-leaf panel doors which are flanked by two smaller fixed stained glass sidelights. A second single-leaf panel door provides access to the tower from the entry porch. A partial-width, one-story, front gabled entry porch with paired Tucson columns and a restrained starburst motif in the gable provides shelter for the entrance. Two small projections with separate entrances extend from the both sides at the rear of the church built, presumably, to provide access to the sacristy.
- 34A. NC 600 Front Street c.1920/moved c. 1970
Annex, First United Methodist Church
One-story elongated rectangular buildings. The building moved to the site in the 1970s to act as a reception and meeting area for the church. The structure would appear to be a reconfigured shotgun house with the entrance moved to the side and windows infilled.

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35. C 602 Front Street c. 1920
Parsonage, First United Methodist Church
One-story, side gabled bungalow of frame construction and false-bevel siding. 4/1 single, paired, and triple windows are typical to all elevation. The entrance is a simple panel door. The full-width front gallery is supported by unevenly spaced full-height square columns. A vernacular dentil course extends the full width the gallery's entablature. A side gable asphalt shingle roof covers the house and is accented by exposed rafter tails and a front facing shed dormer with 3/1 windows and decorative pagoda-like rafter tails and corner details.
36. C. 603 Front Street c.1945
One-story, symmetrical, side gabled duplex of frame construction with an asphalt shingle roof. The exterior is clad in asbestos shingle and 6/6 single and paired windows are typical to all elevations. A central, recessed entry porch is shared by both units.
37. NC 604 Front Street c. 1910
Originally a planter's cottage this structure has been substantially renovated and has lost all identifiable historic material and interior configuration. The building is currently sided with board and batten with an attached carport. Windows, doors, and roof have all been replaced and the original chimney has been completely removed.
38. C 605 Front Street c.1920 Prairie
One-story, symmetrical, hipped bungalow of frame construction with two forward ells. The entire structure is sided with wide weatherboard. Ribbon framed 24-light casement windows are typical on the front elevations. Two slightly indented symmetrical ells with pedimented gable fronts project forward from the façade of the structure. A small shed roof is suspended between the two ells and serves as an entry porch. A single multi-paned door with divided-light sidelights provides access. The primary structure is covered with a low pitch hipped roof with wide boxed eaves. Similar treatment is applied to the pediment fronts on the ells. The house has two small rear shed additions, one a small porch and the other a carport (c. 1950).
39. NC 700 Front Street c. 1985
Post Office
Typical 1980s stock post office. One story with brown brick exterior and an offset glass and metal storefront.
40. NC 702 Front Street c. 1985
Public Library
One-story, asymmetrical building with a brown brick exterior and fixed tinted windows.

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41. C 703 Front Street c.1930
One-story, front gabled bungalow of frame construction with wide drop siding and an asphalt shingle roof. The building is lit with 6/6 double hung windows and is accessed via single-light. The house is fronted by an offset partial-width front gabled porch supported with the full height square columns. A large carport addition with enclosed shed is present on the right (south) elevation (c.1975).

42. NC 705 Front Street c. 1950
Two-story, organizational building with a front gabled asphalt shingle roof behind a Dutch parapet façade. The building is sided with asbestos shingles and has typical 6/6 double-hung sash windows throughout. The primary entrance has been reconfigured and now contains a relatively recent storefront and separate fanlight door.

43. NC 706 Front Street c. 1950
Small one-room, one-story building of unknown use. Presumably of masonry construction on a concrete slab with running bond brick veneer. 2/2 horizontal metal sash windows throughout with a wood veneer door.

Levee Street

44. PL 307 Levee Street c. 1889
Two-story, six-bay, frame, front-gabled L-plan house with a three-story square tower at the front corner of the L. The tower has a mansard roof. The entrance to the house is located in the interior corner of the L-shaped plan. A flat and hipped roof porch filled the remainder of the facade, supported by turned posts and detailed with scroll-sawn brackets and a geometrical Stick-style balustrade.

45. NC 400 Levee Street c. 1970
One-story, side gabled ranch house of frame construction with brick veneer. Side gable asphalt shingle roof.

46. C 401 Levee Street c. 1915 Colonial Revival
Walter Sillers, Jr. House
Symmetrical three bay, four-over-four house of frame construction with weatherboard siding and a side-gabled asphalt shingle roof. Single 6/6 over fixed windows are typical to most of the structure, but one set of paired 4/4 windows and a triple set of 6/6 are found on the right (south) gable end. A central, one-story, partial-width entry porch is supported with evenly spaced Tuscan columns and simple entablature. The roof of the porch is flat with Colonial Revival balustrade. The side-gabled roof has three gable-front vent dormers and is decorated with boxed eaves and gable returns. An off-center exterior gable end chimney serves fireplaces in the front parlors on both floors. A second chimney stands between the main structure and a one-story kitchen ell extending perpendicular to the right rear corner of the house (c.1920).

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- 46A. C 401 Levee Street pre 1900
Servants Quarters, Walter Sillers, Jr. House
Simple, frame double-pen structure of frame construction with a hipped shingle roof. The building is sheathed in weatherboard and has 4/4 fixed light windows and two (2) panel doors. The structure is believed to have been moved to the site from a local plantation following the construction of the main house.
- 46B. C 401 Levee Street c.1920
Garage, Walter Sillers, Jr. House
Simple, front gable structure of frame construction with weatherboard siding. Slight gable-returns decorate the eaves.
47. C 404 Levee Street c.1930 Craftsman/Shingle
Simple asymmetrical one-story, gross-gable bungalow of frame constructions with wood shingle siding and asphalt shingle roof. The structure is lit with single 1/1 double-hung windows and accessed by a three light panel door. A front gabled porch is present on the front of the structure and is consistent with the exterior treatment on the rest of the building.
48. C 406 Levee Street c.1920 Craftsman
One-story side gabled bungalow with a continuous brick foundation and a side gable asphalt shingle roof with clipped gables. The house is sheathed in weatherboard and has paired 8/8 windows. The front door is multi-paned with a simple trim surround. A large full-width front gabled gallery frames and is symmetrical with four evenly spaced battered columns on masonry piers connected by a low masonry wall. A small shed addition (wing) on the left (south) end of the house has wide weatherboard siding with 8/8 ribbon windows and a shed roof. The wing was built very close to the same time as the house. The right (north) gable end has a side gabled carport addition supported with battered columns on masonry piers (post 1945).
49. C 500 Levee Street c.1915 Colonial Revival
One-story Georgian Cottage (double-pile, center hall) of frame construction with false bevel siding and a flat-top on hip asphalt shingle roof. This simple symmetrical house is three bays wide and has large 2/2 windows and a central six-panel door with sidelights and a mechanical transom. A central partial-width entry porch with a simple entablature is supported by two sets of paired Tuscan columns at the corners. The flat-top on hip roof has a small central shed dormer with weatherboard siding, a divided light window and exposed rafter tails.

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50. C 501 Levee Street c.1930 Prairie
One-story, asymmetrical, front gabled bungalow with asphalt shingle roof and continuous brick foundation. The house is sheathed in false-bevel siding and is lit with paired 1/1 windows. An off-center, partial-width front gabled porch is supported at the corners with two full height masonry piers that are connected with a low masonry wall (balustrade). A shed roofed carport addition projects from the right side of the structure and is likewise supported by full height masonry piers. Pagoda-like decorative braces are present on the front gables of both the house and the porch.
51. C 502 Levee Street c.1935 Colonial Revival
One-story, slightly asymmetrical, side gabled bungalow with weatherboard siding and a continuous brick foundation. The house is three bays wide and has two 2/2 wooden windows flanking a central entrance. The single-light one-panel door is surrounded by two large sidelights with bulkheads and a large fixed transom light. A central partial-width porch is supported by three evenly spaced full height square columns and an entablature with a very simple representation of a dentil course on the frieze. The side gabled asphalt shingle roof has a central shed dormer with a ribbon window containing three sets of small 2/2 windows.(166)
52. C 503 Levee Street c. 1920 Craftsman/Shingle
Narrow, one-story, front gable bungalow with a continuous masonry foundation and wooden shingle siding. The house has a small front gable projection (ell) which is lit with a ribbon of 3/3 casement windows. The remainder of the house has typical 6/6 wooden windows. A shed porch wraps around the right (south) corner of the house and is supported with battered columns and masonry piers. The front gable asphalt shingle roof is dressed with brackets and knee braces and demonstrates exposed rafter tails.
- 52A. C 503 Levee Street c.1920
A small, simple, front gabled single-bay garage. Weatherboard siding with an asphalt shingle roof.
53. C 504 Levee Street c.1935
One story, side gabled bungalow with a continuous brick foundation (rebuilt) and weatherboard siding. The core structure is symmetrical and lit with 1/1 wooden sash widows with an exaggerated bottom sash. A divided-light front door provides access to the structure and is covered by a front gable porch with two full height square wooden columns. The porch deck has been removed and steps are now used to provide access to the door. The roof is side gabled, covered with asphalt shingles and displays exposed rafter tails. An early, small, one room left side (south) gable end addition is present and treated similar to the rest of the structure. The right gable has been built out to provide a single bay carport (c. 1980)

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54. C 505 Levee Street c.1920 Craftsman/Shingle
Narrow, one-story, front gable bungalow with an infilled brick pier foundation and wooden shingle siding. The house has a small front gable projection (ell) which is lit with a ribbon of casement windows. The rest of the house has typical 6/6 wood windows (single and paired). A shed porch wraps around the left (north) corner of the house and is supported with paired battered columns on wood shingled piers at the corners. The front gable asphalt shingle roof is decorated with slight brackets and demonstrates exposed rafter tails.
55. NC 507 Levee Street c.1950
One-story, side gabled bungalow/ranch of frame construction with a continuous brick foundation. The building is sided with asbestos and has single and paired 6/6 windows. A small front gabled projection is present on the left side of the façade and forms a porch (screened) in the L. The building has a side gabled asphalt shingle roof and has a left side gable-end carport addition which is discontinuous with the primary roof structure.
56. NC 509 Levee Street c.1940
One-story side gabled bungalow with inset corner porch. Foundation has been covered with a brick "water table" rising three above ground level. The building has been resided with board-and-batten and has had the windows, doors, and porch supports replaced. Side gabled asphalt shingle roof with original rafter tails.
57. C 510 Levee Street c.1935
One-story, side gabled bungalow of frame construction with a brick pier foundation and side gabled asphalt shingle roof. The house is symmetrical with 1/1 paired double hung sash windows and the façade flanking the panel door entrance. Paired and single 1/1 windows are typical on the other elevations. The house is sided with false-bevel siding. A front gable partial-width porch is centered on the facade and supported with two full-height square columns at the corners. Exposed rafter tails are typical on the house and porch.
58. NC 511 Levee Street c.1970
One-story, side gabled Neocolonial ranch house on a slab foundation. Frame construction with brick veneer. 6/6 double-hung windows with applied shutters. Full-width, engaged/inset gallery with a Tuscan colonnade on façade with side gabled asphalt shingle roof.

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59. C 512 Levee Street 1935 Art-Moderne
formally the *Rosedale-Bolivar County Hospital*
One-story, six window bay buildings of masonry construction with a stuccoed exterior and flat roof. The structure is lit with divided light metal casements window which are set in an irregular rhythm that gives the structure a asymmetrical feel. The primary entrance a wide glass and metal door that is surrounded by a pylon motif that has a vertical orientation that is in distinct contrast with the overall horizontal banding of the structure. A large modern addition (c.1960) extends from the rear of the structure and is connected with a hyphen.
60. C 600 Levee Street c.1920 Craftsman
Two-story, three-bay Craftsman house with an irregular plan and a side gabled asphalt shingle roof. The house is of frame construction and is built on a brick pier foundation. The building is sided with weatherboard and is lit with paired and triple-set 1/1 windows with a decorative Craftsman style upper sash. A large, wide front porch once extended the full width of the house but was partially infilled using compatible materials. The right (north) end of the porch remains as a porch and has full-height masonry piers. A central two-story gabled projection extends forward from the façade and is ornamented with pagoda-like rafter tails and brackets. The left (south) end was extended early to provide a porte-cochere supported with battered columns on masonry piers. Two one-story gable-and shed additions are appended to the rear of the structure (respectively, c.1930 and c.1950).

Main Street

61. NC 202 N. Main Street c.1950 Minimal Traditional
One-story, symmetrical, side gabled minimal traditional cottage of frame construction with a continuous masonry foundation and wide weatherboard siding. 6/6 double-hung windows are typical to all elevations. A central six-panel door provides access and is sheltered by a simple shed roofed stoop supported by paired wooden posts infilled with lattice. The side gabled asphalt shingle roof has two gable-front dormers with four-light windows. Both the house and the dormers have typical minimal boxed eaves and slight gable returns. A one story left side gable-end porch is present.
62. C 203 N. Main Street c.1920 Craftsman
One-story, asymmetrical, hipped bungalow of frame construction with a stuccoed masonry foundation and a complex hipped roof with asphalt shingles. A small hipped projection (ell) extends forward from the left (north) side of the façade. The exterior is weatherboard and paired and single 3/1 double hung windows are typical. A broad verandah wraps around the right (south) corner of the façade and is supported by paired battered columns on masonry piers. Two chimneys rise from the roof slopes.

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63. NC 204 N. Main Street c.1950 Minimal Traditional
Large, one-story, minimal traditional house of with Neocolonial stylization. The house is of frame construction with a running-bond brick veneer. The main structure is five window-bays in width with two symmetrical single-bay hipped wings on each end. 6/6 windows are typical to all elevations. The front entrance is screened with French doors and is flanked sidelights and a transom. A simple, partial-width shed porch is carried wrought iron supports. The house has a large hipped asphalt shingle roof with two hipped dormers and two(2) roof slope chimneys and typical minimal boxed eaves.
64. C 205 N. Main Street c.1930
One story, asymmetrical, bungalow of frame construction with a stuccoed masonry foundation. The main body of the building is front gabled with a smaller side gabled façade with one room and a porch (now infilled). The exterior is weatherboard with 3/1 windows in triple, paired, and single configurations. The porch, now infilled, utilized large battered columns on high masonry piers. The roof is relatively complex in shape, but based on a simple front gable variant and is finished with asphalt shingles. A single gable-end interior brick chimney is present.
- 64A. C 205 N. Main Street c.1930
garage
Small, one-story side gabled garage with a treatment similar to the main structure. Similar in form to a small double-crib barn.
65. NC 207 N. Main Street c.1950 Minimal Traditional
Small, one-story, side gabled minimal traditional cottage of frame construction with drop siding and a continuous masonry foundation. Paired and triple 6/6 widows are present on the façade. A metal screen door covers the primary entrance. Four wooden columns support a partial-width, front gabled entry porch. A side gabled asphalt shingle roof covers the building.
66. C 209 N. Main Street c.1930 Prairie
One-story, side gabled bungalow of frame construction with a running bond brick veneer. The core structure is symmetrical and has paired windows with double hung sashes composed of an elaborate upper sash over a single light. The main door is typical to the Prairie style with a complex light pattern. Full-height masonry piers with stylized brick relief support a small gable-front entry porch with a cove ceiling. The building has simple side gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles. The left (north) gable end is extend slightly to provide a porte-cochere and the right (south) gable-end received a similar treatment to provide an addition.

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67. C 211 N. Main Street c.1930 Eclectic/Composite/Mediterranean
One-story, side gabled bungalow of frame construction with a stuccoed exterior and clipped gable ends. The building is lit with triple and paired sets of 6/6 double hung windows. A small entry stoop is composed of a pent roof supported by two square columns and is framed by a front clipped gable roof projection created by the adjacent wall plain extending up through the eave. A simple panel door provides access to the house and is flanked by divided-light sidelights. A wide masonry patio with low brick piers and wall extend across much of the front of the core structure. A single stuccoed roof slope chimney is present. The left (north) gable end has a porte-cochere addition and the right (south) gable-end has a small wing addition. Two ells project perpendicular from the rear corners of the structure and create a small loggia in-between.
68. NC 213 N. Main Street c. .
One-story, cross gabled ranch house of frame construction with batten siding and a continuous masonry foundation. Sets of 2/2 horizontal metal sash windows are typical. A side gabled carport is present on the right gable end. The house is covered with an asphalt shingle roof.
69. C 215 N. Main Street c.1900
Two-story, asymmetrical, house of frame construction built around a typical foursquare form. The exterior is covered in weatherboard and 1/1 windows of various proportions are typical. A shallow, pedimented, two-story, canted ell projects forward from the right (south) corner of the house and extends well above the eave. A smaller two-story bay is present on the left side (north) elevation, but has a hipped roof which does not extend above the eaves. This bay, presumably a stairwell, contains stained glass transoms over narrow 1/1 windows. A small hipped shed porch is present to the left of the front ell and is supported by four wrought metal supports. A large hipped/pyramidal asphalt shingle roof with shallow eaves covers the structure. A single roof slope chimney is present. A wrought iron fence traces the property boundaries.
70. C 219 N. Main Street c.1915 Craftsman/Colonial Revival
One-story, hipped bungalow of frame construction with a continuous brick foundation and asphalt shingle roof. The building is sided with weatherboard and contains single and paired 3/1 windows. A small hipped bay is present on the left (N) elevation. Four proportionally spaced attenuated wooden columns on masonry piers support a near full-width shed porch. A hipped dormer with a six-light window rises from the central roof slope. An early rear gable addition is present.
71. C 204<>308 N. Main Street
City Park
One full block of open space left undeveloped by plan. Grassy open space and mature oak trees with some smaller evergreen plantings characterize the park.

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72. C 308 N. Main Street c.1890
One-story, composite cottage of frame construction with an infilled brick pier foundation and a side gabled asphalt shingle roof. The structure appears to be a Georgian cottage form with a right (north) side front ell addition. The house is sheathed primarily in weatherboard and has 4/4 full-height windows and 1/1 windows in single and paired configurations. Divided-light sidelights and a seven-light transom surround a divided-light front door. A pedimented canted ell projects from the right (north) end of the façade. The ell contains 1/1 windows in the cants and a small fixed light surrounded by herringbone flush-board under the pediment. The cants are decorated sawn-work brackets. A wrapping verandah extends south from the ell and continues around the south corner of the façade. Proportionally spaced full height square columns support the verandah. A small wing addition extends from the south gable end. A large rear kitchen ell with a full porch extend perpendicular to the rear of the house.
73. C 310 N. Main Street c.1920 Steamboat Gothic
One-story house of frame construction with a flat roof and continuous brick foundation. The house is of an atypical form most closely related to the form and style associated with Steamboat Gothic architecture typical of New Orleans despite the late construction date. The house is covered in weatherboard and well lit with ribbons of 1/1 double-hung windows. A central panel and single-light door is surrounded by divided-light and panel sidelights and a divided-light transom. The entry is protected by a small entry porch with a flat roof supported by two Tuscan columns. The flat roof is decorated a Parapet wall and balustrade and a small pent which traces the perimeter of the structure. A cupola and two chimney project above the flat roof and reinforce the steamboat motif.
74. C 312 N. Main Street 1904 Queen Anne
One-story, asymmetrical composite cottage of frame construction with a brick pier foundation and weatherboard siding. A pedimented ell with canted eaves projects from the right (north) side of the façade. 1/1 windows light the cants and a large fixed window with a stained-glass divided-light transom is on the front of the ell. Turned work decorates the canted eaves and sawn work and decorative shingles are present in the pediment. 1/1 paired and single windows are typical to the rest of the house. The front panel door is surrounded by sidelights and a transom. A shed porch with a sawn-work balustrade extends from the ell south to the end of the façade. Four square columns with sawn-work brackets support a light frieze and the porch roof. A complex hipped asphalt shingle roof cover the house. Two brick chimneys rise from the roof slopes. Smaller gabled ell additions extend from the left (south) and rear elevations.

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75. C 401 N. Main Street c.1915 Craftsman/Colonial Revival
One-story, symmetrical hipped bungalow of frame construction with a continuous brick foundation and hipped asphalt shingle roof with boxed eaves. The building is sided with weatherboard and contains single and paired 9/1 windows. A multi-paned door with divided-light sidelights provides access. A small, hipped bay is present on the left (north) elevation. Four proportionally spaced attenuated wooden columns support a full-width inset porch. The porch deck has been removed and the columns now extend to the ground. A front gabled dormer with louvered vent rises from the central roof slope.
76. C 402 N. Main Street c. 1930 Prairie
One-story, side gabled bungalow of frame construction with wide weatherboard siding. The core structure is symmetrical and has triple set windows with double hung sashes composed of an elaborate upper sash over a single light. The main door is typical to the Prairie style with a divided-light light pattern. Full-height masonry piers support a small, gable front entry porch with a cove ceiling. The building has simple side gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles. The right (north) gable end is extended with a low-pitch side gabled porte-cochere supported by square columns on masonry piers. The right (south) gable-end has small low-pitch sitting porch supported full-height masonry piers. This porch has been infilled with divided-light windows and weatherboard.
77. C 403 N. Main Street c.1915 Craftsman
Rosedale High School Special Education Building
One-story, asymmetrical bungalow of frame construction with a weatherboard siding and a continuous masonry foundation. A shallow gable-front ell project from the left (north) side of the façade. 3/1 double hung windows are typical to the structure. A simple divided-light door with transom provides access from the façade. A deep verandah begins to the right of the ell and wraps around the southwest corner of the house. Full-height masonry piers faced with fieldstone support the verandah's shed roof. Knee braces are common in gable ends. The house is covered with a hipped asphalt shingle roof, but the chimneys have been removed.
78. C 404 N. Main Street c.1920 Craftsman
One-story, symmetrical hipped bungalow of frame construction with false-bevel siding and a continuous brick foundation. 3/1 double-hung windows in paired and single configurations are typical to all elevations. The front door is has typical Craftsman divided-light configuration, but is covered with an iron security gate. A partial-width front gabled porch is centered on the façade. The porch is of masonry construction (foundation and deck) and is supported by four battered columns on masonry piers. Knee braces and exposed rafter-tails adorn gable and roof eaves. A broad, hipped, asphalt shingle roof covers the structure.

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79. C 405 N. Main Street 1921 Spanish Eclectic
Rosedale High School
One-story, symmetrical, school building of masonry construction with a stuccoed exterior. The building has a horizontal orientation and is composed of a long central entrance hall area with administrative offices with two long wings extending north and south to form a T-shaped plan. Curvilinear, Mission-esque front facing gables are present on the central entrance hall and on the ends of the wings. Ribbons of 9/9 double-hung windows extend across the façade. The central entrance is flanked by two sets of rounded windows. The entrance is composed of double-leaf doors with a pilaster to either side and a large, round, applied arch above. The roof is best described as cross-gabled although the roof of the central portion is flared or curved. A cupola rises above the central entry area.
- 79A. C 405 N. Main Street 1928
Addition, Rosedale High School
One-story, brick addition for additional classroom space. Connected to historic school building with a small hyphen.
- 79B. NC 405 N. Main Street c. 1950
Gym, Rosedale High School
Two-story of unknown construction and running-bond brick veneer. Characterized a large primary gymnasium space and curved, built-up roof
- 79C. NC 405 N. Main Street c. 1975
Annex, Rosedale High School
One story, brick addition for additional classroom, cafeteria, multi-purpose space. Attached is the "Joe Barns Vocational Technical Center", a large one story butler building with a running-bond mottled brick veneer and corrugated metal siding.
80. C 406 N. Main Street c.1920 Prairie
Two-story, symmetrical, four-over-four house of frame construction (presumably) with stucco exterior and low-pitch asphalt shingle roof. The building is three bays in width, 4 x 7 fixed windows light the first floor and paired 6/6 double hung windows light the second floor. A divided-light door is flanked by divided-light sidelights and sheltered by a one-story entry porch. The entry porch is composed of two Tuscan columns supporting a wide, but plain, entablature with brackets below boxed eaves. The house is covered with a low-pitch hipped roof with wide eaves decorated with a plain applied frieze and brackets. Two identical one-story hipped wings with ribbons of 6/6 windows project from the side elevation.

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81. PL 407 N. Main Street 1879 Carpenter Gothic
Grace Episcopal Church
One-story, front gable, three-bay church of frame construction with a brick pier foundation and weatherboard siding. The projecting central bay of the façade is buttressed and composed of a steepled tower with a slight mansard above the entry porch. The entry porch is front gabled with two Tuscan columns and a plain entablature. Six-panel double-leaf doors provide primary access. The structure is lit with lancet windows with diamond-patterned tracery and stained glass.
82. C 408 N. Main Street c.1935 Tudor Revival
One-story, bungalow/cottage of frame construction with stucco and brick exterior applique. Paired 3/1 and double-hung windows and one fixed widow light the building from the façade. A rounded batten door provides access and is sheltered by a small brick entry porch with an arched opening with an applied keystone. A front facing gable-end exterior chimney tapers upward though the gable eave. A porte-cochere composed of masonry piers on masonry piers is present on the left (south) side of the façade. The roof is complex and sheathed in asphalt shingles. (190)
- 82A. C 408 N. Main Street c.1935
Simple one-bay, shed roof garage contemporaneous with the main house.
83. C 409 N. Main Street c.1920 Tudor Revival
Rectory, Grace Episcopal Church
Very simple one-story, asymmetrical, cross-gabled bungalow/cottage of unknown construction with a continuous masonry foundation. The exterior displays polychromatic brick work composed of unusually large units. The windows have been replaced with 2/2 horizontal metal sash windows and all are set over panels (some floor length). The door is multi-paned and sheltered by a small front gabled stoop supported with knee braces. A tapered exterior gable-end chimney composed of the same brick typical to the house is present, but has been removed above the eave. The roof is cross-gabled and clad with asphalt shingles.
84. C 410 N. Main Street 1927 Romanesque
Rosedale Presbyterian Church
One-story, asymmetrical, front-gabled church of unknown construction with running bond brick veneer. A two-story corner tower with arched openings and a steeple roof with asphalt shingles and kicked eaves is present at the southeast corner of the building. The tower has four rounded openings, three are louvered and the fourth is the primary entrance. Double-leaf panel doors with a stained glass and a tracery transom provide the primary means of access. Large, tripartite tracery windows with stained glass are present in the front gable and a gable projection on the left (south) elevation. Paired and single rectangular stained-glass windows are present on all street elevations. The front-gable asphalt shingle roof is accented with boxed eaves and a simple frieze.

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85. C 701 Main Street 1922 Neoclassical
Bolivar County Western District Courthouse
One-story, symmetrical county courthouse building of masonry construction with a flat roof and running-bond blond brick veneer. Though actually a large rectangle in plan, the structure appears from the façade to be composed five bays with a central unit with two wings connected with hyphens. A central recessed entry vestibule is composed of two Doric columns in-antis supporting a vaguely Doric entablature and is constructed entirely of limestone. A decorated stepped parapet rises above the entablature and contains brick relief suggestive of the Beaux-Arts style and a large clock. Three sets of double-leaf doors are recessed in the vestibule each with a each with bas-relief panels separating the door head from the single light transom. Four window bays separate the vestibule from the end "wings" which are decorated with applied pilasters supporting a plain frieze, cornice, and parapet wall which traces the perimeter of the building. The building is seven window bays deep with paired double-hung sash windows. In plan, the interior of the building has a single continuous hall surrounding the primary courtroom/public meeting space with offices along the outside of the hall.
- 85A. NC 701 Main Street c. 1960
Bolivar County Western District Department of Human Services
Small one-story, blond brick building with a flat roof.
86. C. 800 S. Main Street c.1890 Italianate
The Valley Bank
One-story brick commercial building with flat roof. The windows have been replaced with fixed tinted glass. Corner entrance removed and replaced with flush metal and glass doors (retains original signage and configuration). Cornice and brackets executed in brick relief in parapet wall.
87. C. No Address S. Main Street c.1920
One-story, two-and-a-half bay masonry commercial building with a flat roof and stucco veneer. The two leftmost storefront bays are deeply recessed and contain a single, large, irregular glass and metal storefront with two double-leaf entrances. The rightmost half-bay is infilled with batten siding and a fixed windows. Covered transoms rise above all bays in the plane of the streetface wall. A mildly stepped parapet rises above the storefronts with a central signboard area.
88. C. 802 S. Main Street c.1920
One-story, two-bay masonry commercial building with a flat roof and running bond brick veneer. A single glass and metal storefront with brick bulkheads spans both bays with the single flush door in the right bay. The transom are is covered with sheet metal. A slightly stepped parapet wall rises above the transom area and contains a recessed signboard space. Brickwork is extremely plane and unadorned. (63)

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89. C. 804 S. Main Street c.1930
One-story, four-bay, masonry commercial building. The leftmost and rightmost storefront bays are completely infilled. The two central bays remain operations and the left-of-center bay still retains an original recessed storefront with double-leaf doors. A full width pent roof has been appended to the building presumably covering the original transoms areas(c.1975). A simple parapet wall spans the width of the facade with recessed signboard areas above each bay.
90. NC 806 S. Main Street c.1930
One-story, two-bay masonry commercial building. Storefront have been replaced with glass and metal storefronts with high brick bulkhead walls. The upper facade is covered with sheet metal across the full width of the facade above the storefront. An aluminum canopy spans the width of the facade.
91. C 905-07 S. Main Street c.1935 Arts and Crafts/Craftsman
One-story, two-and-a-half bay masonry commercial building. The leftmost (north) storefront is original and in fair condition with recessed single-light door and transom windows. The middle and right (south) storefronts has been brought flush with the wall plane and the doors replaced, but retains some historic material such as windows and transoms. Original pent roof with fish scale shingles rise above each individual storefront and are separated by full height brick pilasters that extend above the parapet wall.

Park Street

92. C Park Street c.1920 Eclectic Composite/Spanish
One-story bungalow or frame construction with a complex asphalt shingle roof and stucco exterior. Ribbon casement windows are typical to all facades. Doors are covered with metal security gates. Four proportionally spaced full-height square columns and a plain entablature support a shed porch. Portions of the porch have been screened with latticework. The complex roof has elaborate exposed rafter-tails and wide eaves. A large rear addition is similar in treatment to the main structure and may be original.

Scott Street

93. NC 203 Scott Street c. 1950 Colonial Revival
One-story, symmetrical, side gabled minimal traditional/ranch house of frame construction with a brick veneer. Single and paired windows are present and covered with security bars. The front door is likewise covered with security bars, but is flanked by sidelights and has a fanlight transom. A full-width gallery extend across the facade of the building and is supported by four proportionally spaced square wood columns that carry a plain entablature and the gallery's shed roof. The house a covered by a simple side gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles.

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94. NC 205 Scott Street c. 1950 Colonial Revival
One-story, symmetrical, side gabled minimal traditional/ranch house of frame construction with wide weatherboard siding. 6/6 windows are typical to all elevations. The front door is screened, but is flanked by sidelights and has a fanlight transom. A partial width, gable-front porch is supported by four proportionally spaced square wood columns and has a poured concrete deck. The pedimented porch front features a plain decorative entablature with boxed eaves and a six-light pie-light window. The house is covered with a simple side gabled roof with asphalt shingles and minimal eaves.
95. C 300 Scott Street c. 1920
One-story, asymmetrical, front gable bungalow of frame construction with large integrated carport addition (historic, c.1924). The plan is very irregular and exaggerated somewhat by the dominating forward carport/porch. The house is sheathed with masonite siding throughout and has 6/6 windows on all elevations. The front door is simple and flanked with narrow sidelights. A single, large, front gabled roof integrates the primary structure and carport and is covered with asphalt shingles and has narrow boxed eaves with mimicked returns. A near-full-width gabled addition extends across the rear of the structure and is treated similarly to the rest of the building.
96. C 303 Scott Street c. 1910
One-story, composite bungalow of frame construction with a continuous brick foundation and weatherboard siding. 1/1 double hung sash windows are typical to all facades, one 4x4 fixed window is present on the primary façade. A large divided-light door with two four 2x2 divided-light sidelights provide access. A bay window is present on the left side of the façade. Proportionally spaced full-height wooden columns support an offset shed porch which begins to the left of the bay windows and wraps around the southeast corner of the house. The house is covered with a broad, hipped roof with asphalt shingles, exposed rafter tails, and a central hipped dormer. A large carport addition (c.1950) is appended to the left (west) elevation.

Shelby Street

97. C 402-04 Shelby Street c. 1930 Craftsman
Two-story, symmetrical, duplex of frame construction with a foursquare plan. The house is built upon a continuous brick foundation and is sided with weatherboard. Paired 1/1 windows are typical and two divided-light doors provide access to the units and are placed at the corners of façade. Each unit has a small front gabled entry porch with exposed rafter tail and joint consistent with Craftsman stylization. A large hipped asphalt shingle roof with exposed rafter tails covers and a shed roofed vent dormer cover the building.

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98. C 406 Shelby Street c.1930 Craftsman
One-story, asymmetrical, side gabled bungalow with a stuccoed exterior, continuous masonry foundation, and side gabled asphalt shingle roof. A small front gable projection is present on the left side of the façade. Triple and single 3/1 double hung windows are typical. A small infilled gable-end porch provides the primary means of access. The porch is infilled with wide weatherboard, but the wide battered columns on masonry piers remain visible.
- 98A. NC 406 Shelby Street c.1955
Small, single-pen, shed roofed outbuilding - likely either a guest cottage or office space/workshop.
99. C 407 Shelby Street c.1935 Tudor
One-story, asymmetrical, cross gabled cottage with a continuous masonry foundation and stucco siding. 1/1 windows in single, paired, and triple configurations are typical throughout. A simple single-leaf panel door provides access and is sheltered by a small crenellated entry porch carried by metal supports. The front gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles and has two front facing gabled dormers with 1/1 windows. The front gable of the house is infilled with decorative half-timbering and a 1/1 window. Eaves are minimal and slightly flared on the gable front. A small side gabled wing addition is present on the right (east) end of the house and is treated similar to the rest of building except for a ribbon of casement windows. A non-historic garage addition is present on the left (west) gable end.
100. C 408 Shelby Street c. 1915
One-story, asymmetrical, hipped bungalow of frame construction with a continuous brick foundation and asbestos shingle siding. Paired 1/1 windows are typical to all elevations and a single-light, single-panel door with a small transom is centered on the façade. The front porch is inset and full-width with four proportionally spaced full-height square columns. The house is covered with a moderately pitched asphalt shingle hipped roof with a hipped dormer and exposed rafter tails.
101. NC 409 Shelby Street c. 1940
One-story, cross gable, minimal traditional cottage with a continuous masonry foundation and asphalt shingle roof. Siding and windows have been replaced and the porch has been infilled.

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102. C 410 Shelby Street c. 1930
One-story, asymmetrical, side gabled bungalow of frame construction with a continuous brick foundation and wide drop siding. Paired and single window configurations are typical, but the original sashes have been replaced with 2/2 horizontal light metal sashes. The front door (unknown composition) is flanked by sidelights. A partial-width screened shed porch is centered on the façade and supported by four attenuated square columns and a light frieze. The house is covered with a side gable asphalt shingle roof with three gable front dormers with 6/6 windows, boxed eaves, and a single roof-slope chimney. A side gabled carport addition carried by square columns on masonry piers has been added the right (west) gable end.
103. C 411 Shelby Street c.1930 Craftsman
One-story, asymmetrical, front gable bungalow of frame construction with clipped gables, a continuous masonry foundation, and an asphalt shingle roof. 1/1 windows in single, paired and triple configurations are present throughout. A partial-width, off-center, clipped gable porch is appended to the façade and is carried by two full-height battered columns at the corners. A full-width gabled addition extends across the rear of the house.
104. C 412 Shelby Street c. 1920 Colonial Revival
One-story, symmetrical, single-gable side-gabled parlor's/center-hall cottage of frame construction with a brick pier foundation and asbestos shingle siding. 2/2 double-hung windows in paired and single configurations are typical. The single-light front door is accessed via a front gabled partial-width porch with boxed eaves, a plain frieze, and four full-height square columns. Two exterior gable end chimneys are present although one (east) is partially collapsed. A large full-width shed addition (c. 1930) give the overall building a saltbox feel in profile.

Vorhees Street

105. C 302 Vorhees Street c. 1920 Craftsman/Colonial Revival
One-story, symmetrical, hipped bungalow of frame construction with weatherboard siding. Paired and single configuration 4/1 double-hung windows are typical throughout. A panel door with little ornament is centered on the façade. A large near full-width front gable porch is appended to the facade of the building and is supported by four proportionally spaced square columns. The deck of the porch has been removed and the door is access by brick steps. The house is covered with an asphalt shingle hipped roof with boxed eaves.

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106. C 303 Vorhees Street c.1920 Prairie/Colonial Revival
Large, asymmetrical, one-story, side gabled bungalow of frame construction with a continuous brick foundation and wide weatherboard siding. Single and paired divided-light casement windows are typical throughout the building. A central front panel door is flanked by divided-light sidelights and a fanlight transom. A broad gallery extends across the front of the house and forms a porte-cochere off of the left (west) end. The gallery is infilled on the right (east) end with weatherboard and casement windows. Full-height masonry piers carry the gallery's shed roof which is accented with a light entablature, brackets, and boxed eaves. The roof of the house is side gabled, with gable returns, boxed eaves, and brackets on all eaves. A large shed dormer with a ribbon of casement windows pierces the eave in the center of the façade and extends back to the ridgeline. One roof-slope chimney and one gable-end exterior chimney are present. A small shed addition (c.1930) is present on the rear of the structure.
107. C 304 Vorhees Street c. 1900
One story, L-front cottage of frame construction with asbestos siding and a continuous concrete block foundation. 6/6 windows are typical on all elevations. A front door with three vertical lights has little ornament. A shed porch infills the "L" and is supported by three turned columns. The large cross gable roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles and demonstrates boxed eaves with a plain frieze. A large ell addition extends perpendicular to the right rear (southwest) corner of the house.
- 107A. NC 304 Vorhees Street c. 1950
Garage
A long three-bay, side gabled garage/carriage house is present directly behind the main house.

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Rosedale Historic District
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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Rosedale Historic District is locally significant in the areas of community planning and development, commerce, government, and architecture under Criteria areas A and C. The period of significance dates from the earliest known structure (Grace Episcopal Church, c. 1879) through the end of the Second World War (1945), a turning point in rural decline. The buildings within the district illustrate the commercial and residential development of Rosedale and the community's affluence as a center for the transportation of cotton to market and the industrial conversion of raw cotton into a value-added product. Further, the district illustrates the importance of the town as both a commercial center serving the local rural community and as a center of government as the seat of the Western District of Bolivar County.

Settlement and Early Development

The area surrounding Rosedale existed as a center of commerce under a number of names since the clearing of cotton lands began in earnest in the 1850s. Abel's Landing, Prentice Landing, Lower Rosedale, and Floreyville were all previous names for the community and commercial center officially named Rosedale in the 1870s¹. Rosedale took its name from a plantation in the vicinity that was named after the Virginia home of a migrant cotton planter, Colonel Lafayette Jones.

The town formally incorporated in 1882. Only one known extant structure dates from the time of incorporation, Grace Episcopal Church [Inventory # 80] built in 1879 and thought to be the oldest in extant church in the county. Progress throughout the next decade would be slow, but orderly, with Rosedale slowly becoming a well-established center for ginning and shipping cotton.

Railroad

In 1889 the Louisville, New Orleans, and Texas completed a line to Rosedale. The train quickly became the driving factor in commerce. The existence of the community rested largely on ginning cotton and moving the ginned cotton off to market. The train replaced barges as the primary means of transportation. The

¹ The community that composed Rosedale in those early years was essentially the commercial interface of the area's cotton plantations and larger commercial markets via the Mississippi River. Because this commerce was river borne, the location of the community was based upon the capriciousness of the river and was therefore subject to relocation when the river's currents altered the topographic features conducive to a sound natural landing.

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train, unlike the meandering river, was fixed in location and thus secured a permanent foothold around which the fledgling community could coalesce.

The community of Rosedale had always served as a place where cotton went to market, but also as a place where merchandise, sundries, and a sizable rural population of planters and sharecroppers could purchase farm supplies. Because Rosedale was the seat of the Western District of Bolivar County (the Eastern District seat was Cleveland) it became a natural center for commercial activity. Early commercial development occurred on the axis along Court Street between the courthouse and the Colonial Inn (non-extant). Commercial buildings dating to this period include the south face of Court Street [Inventory # 13, 14, 15, and 86]

Industrial Development and Economic Prosperity

Shipping cotton has almost always meant that the raw cotton product be processed in an efficient manner. Primary processing components include ginning and bailing. Though Rosedale certainly had cotton gins prior the coming of the railroad, the railroad helped develop this industry, which allowed for efficient processing of the raw material prior to shipment to market.

Around the turn of the century new industries were developing around the cotton industry in Rosedale. The Refuge Cotton Seed Oil Company (non-extant) was built shortly after the turn of the century and became a key ingredient in the prosperity Rosedale would experience in future decades and became a key employer in the city's economy. The Rosedale Compress (now Union Compress, beyond survey area) created a new facility to tightly compress and bale cotton allowing for more efficient transportation by train. Both facilities incorporated cotton gins into their operations. Moreover, at least two other independent gins were operating at the time. The oil company continued in a diminished capacity until the 1970s when the operation was closed and the brick factory was dismantled.

Other industries came to Rosedale to share in the prosperity created by cotton and the railroad. First among these would be lumber. Because of the Delta's relatively late but ongoing land clearing, there was always a ready supply of lumber to be milled. At times as many as three sawmill and lumber operations were in business. By the late 1930s, the supply of timber began to dry up and the lumber industry folded. From the 1900s to the 1930s Rosedale also became an important fish market both regionally and nationally, serving markets along the Mississippi and on the East Coast. As a result, Rosedale developed a large ice company to keep the fish cold en-route to the consumer. Decline in the quality of the river's fisheries resulted in the collapse of the fish market as a major occupation by the close of the 1930s.

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In spite of the fact that much of the relics of these industries have either been demolished or lay discontinuous to the boundaries of the Rosedale Historic District, they had the greatest impact in the development of the commercial areas and neighborhoods which this district is illustrative of and significant for. Almost all of the commercial areas as well as the area included within the Rosedale Historic District was developed or redeveloped during this period. Typically, the larger commercial blocks with multiple storefronts are indicative of the period [Inventory # 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 88, and 89]. Almost all of the contributing residential architecture in the district is a direct result of the prosperity related to the industrial development spawned by the railroad. Houses ranging from the very simple Craftsman and Colonial Revival Bungalows [Inventory # 51, 53, 61 and 74] to fine high-style Prairie and Colonial Revival Four-over-Fours [Inventory # 16 and 45] dot the landscape of the Levee, Front and Main Street north of the central business district.

Prosperity meant commerce and development and that increased the role of the County Courthouse in importance to the community. In 1922 construction was completed on the second Western District Bolivar County Courthouse [Inventory # 85]. The large, Neoclassical structure replaced an earlier, but smaller, Romanesque building. The quality of materials such as limestone and rich stylistic treatment of the courthouse illustrates the prosperity that Rosedale experienced during this period. Rosedale High School represents another considerable public expenditure of the period. Similar to the courthouse, the school is a fine professionally designed example of the Spanish Eclectic style. Finally, the Rosedale-Bolivar County Hospital [Inventory # 58, now the *Rosedale Dental Clinic*] represents an expenditure of local, state and Federal (WPA) money to develop Rosedale's role in providing health care to the surrounding community. The building is also Rosedale's finest extant example of Art-Modern (Art Deco) architecture.

Decline

By the 1940s the sun was setting on the industrial foundation of Rosedale. The seed oil factory had cut back oil-related production and was used only for storage. Cotton ginning had moved to newer facilities elsewhere and was no longer reliant on the railroad for transportation. The staple of cotton itself was in decline as planters, weary of the volatile market, attempted to diversify into rice, corn and soybeans. Finally, the general trend toward depopulation, initiated by the mechanization of farm labor as well as the popularity of the automobile, was only exacerbated by the wanderlust of young men returning from foreign battlefields and by economic prosperity and opportunity elsewhere. Thus, development in Rosedale slowed and trend of prosperous growth came to an end.

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BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Sanborn Map Company. Fire Insurance Maps for Rosedale, Mississippi: 1904, 1909, 1918, 1924, and 1933-1945 revisions. New York, NY. Complete series available on microfilm at the Mississippi Department of Archive and History, , Jackson, MS.

Sillers, Florence Warfield. *History of Bolivar County, Mississippi* The Reprint Company, Publishers: Spartanburg, SC, 1976.

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"50th Anniversary: The Valley Bank, Rosedale, Mississippi: 1898-1948" independent promotional publication, The Valley Bank, 1948.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

- X **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.
- X **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.

Areas of Significance

- Community Planing and Development
- Commerce
- Government
- Architecture

Period of Significance

1879 - 1945

Significant Dates

1879, 1922

Criteria Considerations:

Property is:

- X **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ___ **B** removed from its original location.
- ___ **C** a birthplace or a grave.
- ___ **D** a cemetery.
- ___ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ___ **F** a commemorative property.
- ___ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Significant Person(s)

Cultural Affiliation(s)

Architect/Builder

Narrative Statement of Significance: See continuation sheets.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

- X State Historic Preservation Office
- ___ Other State agency
- ___ Federal agency
- ___ Local government
- ___ University
- X Other

Name of repository:

MS Dept. of Archives & History

Rosedale Historic District
Property Name

Bolivar County, Mississippi
County, State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: approximately 60 acres

UTM References:	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing	
A	15	682350	3747360	C	15	682660	3748400
B	15	682000	3748280	D	15	682690	3747360

___ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description See continuation sheet.

Boundary Justification: See continuation sheet.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title:	Scott E. Messer	date:	June 16, 1999
organization:	Piedmont Preservation	telephone:	
street & number:	P.O. Box 205	zip code:	30603
city or town:	Athens	state:	GA

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

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.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner(s)

name: Multiple	telephone:
street & number:	zip code:
city or town:	state:

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. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Section: 10 & Photos Page: 34 Rosedale Historic District
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GEOGRAPHIC DATA

Verbal Boundary Description: The boundary of the Rosedale Historic District is shown on the accompanying map entitled "Rosedale Historic District."

Boundary Justification: The district includes the greatest remaining contiguous concentration of contributing residential, commercial, religious, and governmental building that represent the historic and architectural development of Rosedale during the period of significance, c. 1879-1945.

PHOTOGRAPHS

The following information is the same for all photographs:

1. Rosedale Historic District
 2. Bolivar County, Mississippi
 3. Mississippi Department of Archives and History
 4. Scott E. Messer, Consultant
-
- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| Photo 1 of 25 | 5. March 12, 1999 |
| | 6. 300 Bruce Street, view to S |
| Photo 2 of 25 | 5. March 11, 1999 |
| | 6. 310 Court Street, <i>The Sillers Building</i> , view to S |
| Photo 3 of 25 | 5. March 12, 1999 |
| | 6. 300 Elizabeth Street, view to S |
| Photo 4 of 25 | 5. March 12, 1999 |
| | 6. 404 Front Street, view to W |
| Photo 5 of 25 | 5. March 11, 1999 |
| | 6. 600 Front Street, <i>First United Methodist Church</i> , view to W |
| Photo 6 of 25 | 5. March 12, 1999 |
| | 6. 404 Levee Street, view to W |
| Photo 7 of 25 | 5. March 12, 1999 |
| | 6. 500 Levee Street, view to W |

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Photo 8 of 25	5. March 12, 1999 6. 406 Levee Street, view to W
Photo 9 of 25	5. March 12, 1999 6. 512 Levee Street, <i>Old Rosedale-Bolivar Co. Hospital</i> , view to W
Photo 10 of 25	5. March 12, 1999 6. N. Main Street, <i>City Park</i> , view to SW
Photo 11 of 25	5. March 12, 1999 6. 310 N. Main Street, view to W
Photo 12 of 25	5. March 12, 1999 6. 401 N. Main Street, view to E
Photo 13 of 25	5. March 12, 1999 6. 405 N. Main Street, <i>Rosedale High School</i> , view to E
Photo 14 of 25	5. March 12, 1999 6. 407 N. Main Street, <i>Grace Episcopal Church</i> , view to E
Photo 15 of 25	5. March 11, 1999 6. 701 N. Main Street, <i>Bolivar County Western District Courthouse</i> , view to NE
Photo 16 of 25	5. March 12, 1999 6. 300 block of Bruce Street south side viewing SE
Photo 17 of 25	5. March 12, 1999 6. 300 block of Court Street south side viewing SW
Photo 18 of 25	5. March 12, 1999 6. 400 block of Levee Street east side viewing SE

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Rosedale Historic District
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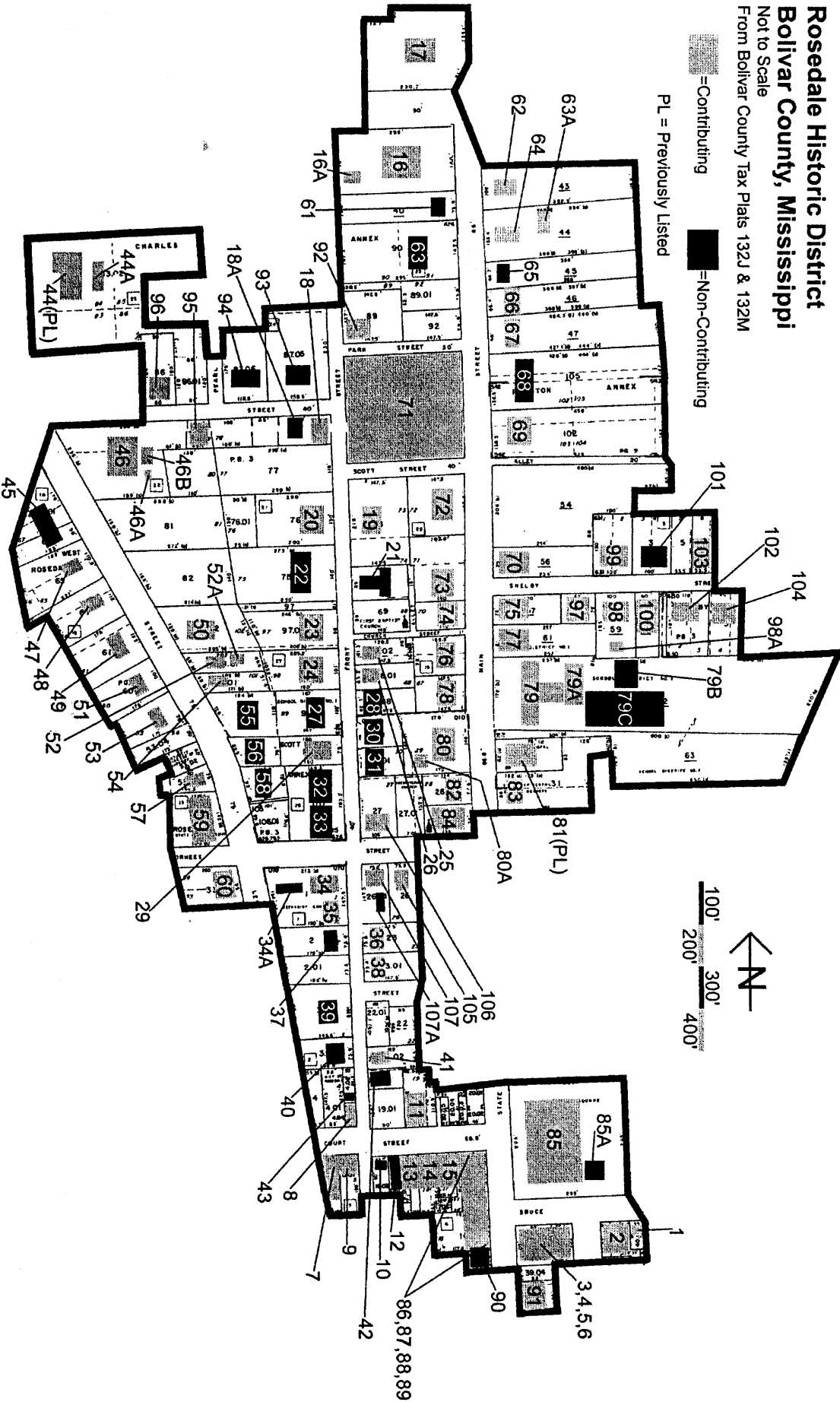
- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Photo 19 of 25 | 5. March 12, 1999 |
| | 6. 400/500 block of Front Street
both sides viewing S |
| Photo 20 of 25 | 5. March 12, 1999 |
| | 6. 200 block of Main Street
east side viewing NE |
| Photo 21 of 25 | 5. March 14, 1999 |
| | 6. 213 N. Main Street (non-contributing), view to E |
| Photo 22 of 25 | 5. March 14, 1999 |
| | 6. 302 Court Street (non-contributing), view to SE |
| Photo 23 of 25 | 5. March 14, 1999 |
| | 6. 205 Scott Street (non-contributing), view to N |
| Photo 24 of 25 | 5. March 14, 1999 |
| | 6. 507 Front Street (non-contributing), view to E |
| Photo 25 of 25 | 5. March 14, 1999 |
| | 6. 202 N. Main Street (non-contributing), view to W |

Rosedale Historic District Bolivar County, Mississippi

Not to Scale
From Bolivar County Tax Plats 132J & 132M

 = Contributing
 = Non-Contributing

PL = Previously Listed



MEMBER OF THE CATHOLIC BIDDERS
OF BAYCHER, JACKSON

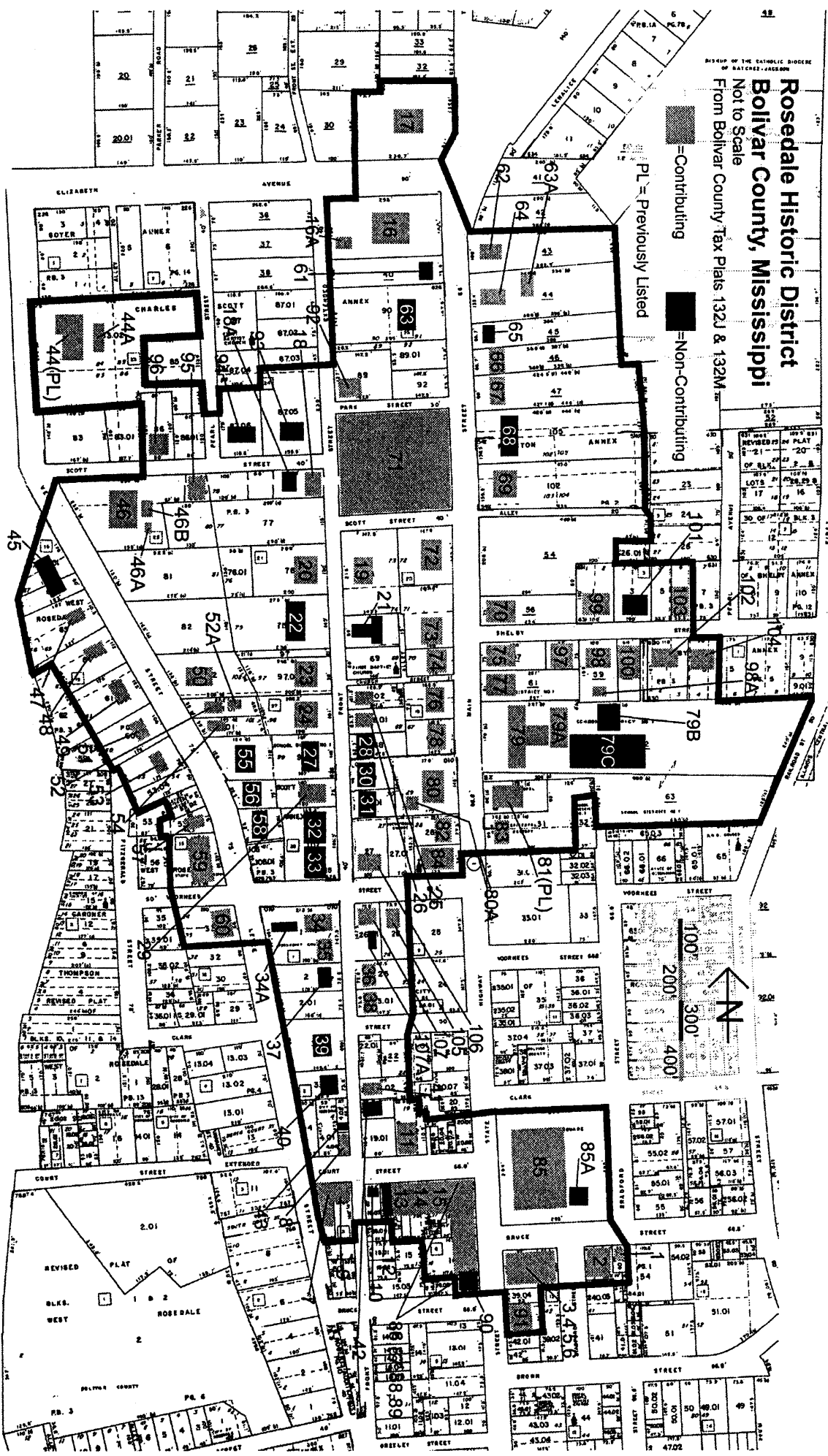
Rosedale Historic District Bolivar County, Mississippi

Not to Scale
From Bolivar County Tax Plats 132J & 132M

■ = Contributing

■ = Previously Listed

■ = Non-Contributing



The Empress and *BB'S FINE GIFT*
SHOPPE and *FLORAL SHOPPE*



ROSEDALE HISTORIC DISTRICT

1 OF 25 - BALIVAR CO., MS

300 BRUCE ST. (view to South)

3/12/99

SILLERS

MEADOR & CRUMP
ESTABLISHED 1912

L. and A.
CONSIGNMENT
Shop



ROSEDALE HISTORIC DISTRICT

BOLIVAR Co., MS

2 of 25

301 COURT ST.

JUNE 99

[02]853 0311 1-2



ROSEDALE HISTORIC DISTRICT

BOLIVAR CO., MS

3 of 25

JUNE 99 1101257 0311 J-1
300 ELIZABETH ST.



ROSEDALE HISTORIC DISTRICT
BALIWAR Co., MS

4/0225

JUNE 99

[14]857 0311 N-1

404 FRONT ST.



ROSEDALE HISTORICAL DISTRICT

BOLIVAR CO., MS

5 of 25

UNITED METHODIST CHURCH

600 FRONT ST.



ROSEDALE HISTORIC DISTRICT

BOLIVAR CO. MS

6 of 25

JUNE 99 [01]855 0311 1-2

404 LEVEE ST.



ROSEDALE HURLOCK DISTRICT
BALIANT Co., MS

7 of 25

JUNE 99 [06]855 0311 1-2

500 LEVEE ST.



ROSEDALE HISTORIC DISTRICT

BOLIVAR CO, MS

8 of 25

JUNE 99

[03]855 0311 1-1

406 LEVEE ST.



ROSEDALE HISTORIC DISTRICT
BOHAR CO., MS

9 OF 25

JUNE 99 [07]855 0311 1 N

OLD ROSEDALE - BOHAR CO. HOSPITAL
512 LEVEE ST.



ROSEDALE HISTORIC DISTRICT

BOLIVAR CO., MS

10 of 25

CITY PARK

N. MAIN ST.



ROSEDALE HISTORIC DISTRICT
BOLIVAR Co., MS

11 OF 25

JUNE 99 [08]857 0311 N-2

310 N. MAN ST.



ROSEDALE HISTORIC DISTRICT

BALTIMORE CO., MD

12 OF 25

JUNE 99

[06]857 0311 N-2

4101 N. MAIN ST.



ROSEDALE HISTORICAL DISTRICTS
BALIVAR Co., MS

13 OF 25

JUNE 99 0030857 0311 N-1

ROSEDALE HIGH SCHOOL
4105 N. MAIN ST.



ROSEDALE HISTORIC DISTRICT
BOLIVAR Co., MS
141 OF 25

JUNE 99 1011857 0311 N-1

GRACE EPISCOPAL CHURCH (PL)
4107 N. MAIN ST.



STOP
ALL WAY

ROSEDALE HISTORIC DISTRICT

BOLIVAR CO., MS

BOLIVAR COUNTY WESTERN DISTRICT COURTHOUSE
701 N. MAIN ST.

15 OF 25



ROSEDALE HISTORIC DISTRICT
BOLIVAR Co., MS

16 of 25

JUNE 99 1021859 0311 1-2

300 BLOCK OF BRUCE STREET



ROSEDALE HISTORIC DISTRICT

BOLIVAR Co., MS

17 of 25

300 Block of Court Street



ROSEDALE HISTORIC DISTRICT
BOLIVAR Co, MS

18 of 25

400 Block of Levee Street



ROSEDALE HISTORIC DISTRICT

BALUAR Co, MS

19 OF 25

400/500 Block of Front Street

JUNE 99

[04]858 0311 1-2



ROSEDALE HISTORIC DISTRICT
BOLIVAR Co, MS
20 OF 25

JUNE 99 [03]852 0311 N-1

200 BLOCK OF N. MAIN ST.



ROSEDALE HISTORIC DISTRICT

BALLUWAT CO., MS

21 OF 25

213 N. MAIN ST. (NK)



ROSEDALE HISTORIC DISTRICT

BOLIVAR Co., MS

22 of 25

302 COURT STREET (INC)



ROSEDALE HISTORIC DISTRICT
BALIVAR Co., MS

23 OF 25

JUNE 99 0121857 0311 N-1

205 SCOTT STREET (NL)



ROSEDALE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Ballwin County, MS

507 Front Street

24 of 25



ROSEDALE HISTORIC DISTRICT

BOLIVAR COUNTY, MO

202 MAIN STREET

25 of 25

MARCH 12, 1949