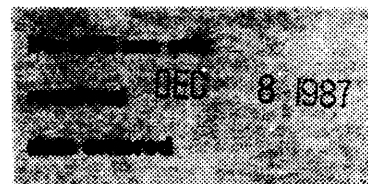


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Margin Street Historic District

Description:

The Margin Street Historic District includes parts of two blocks on Margin Street and two blocks on Line Street. Within the district are 27 residences of which all but 4 are contributing to the district. Also within the district are 7 contributing and 3 non-contributing outbuildings for a total of 34 contributing and 7 non-contributing buildings in the district.

Margin Street contains two of Grenada's most important homes, the Golloday-Bondurant House and the Moore-Whitaker House. These two residences were built in the 1850s and are the finest examples of Greek Revival residential architecture in the city. After 1870 other homes were built along the street in Italianate and Eastlake designs typical of the period. The most significant home from this period is the Grantham House at 133 Margin Street built ca. 1880. At the turn of the century several fine homes were built on Margin Street such as the Queen Anne design at 11 Margin Street. Since 1925 there has been little new construction on the street and only four modern brick homes exist in the district.

In addition to the homes along Margin Street, five properties have been included along Line Street. These homes were built in the late 19th and early 20th centuries and help define the streetscape and entry onto Margin Street. Two of these properties, 264 Line Street and 233 Line Street are excellent examples of the late Queen Anne style. The majority of contributing properties in the district have not been significantly altered and retain their original character. The district also features large oak trees and landscaped lawns which add to the character of the street.

Inventory Key

P - Pivotal buildings qualify for listing in the National Register of Historic Places by reasons of individual architectural or historical significance.

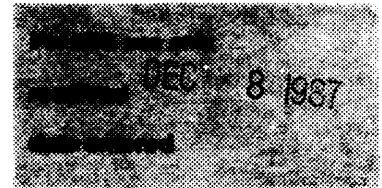
C - Contributing buildings are essential to the district's sense of place and sustain the architectural and historical significance of the district.

M - Marginal buildings do not presently contribute to the architectural significance of the district, but by their scale, material, or setting do not overly compromise the integrity of the district. Marginal buildings include those historical buildings which have been remodeled to such a degree that their architectural character has been seriously compromised. Restoration of original features could cause these buildings to become contributing.

NC - Non-contributing buildings do not contribute to the historical character of the district, but, because they are compatible to the contributing historic

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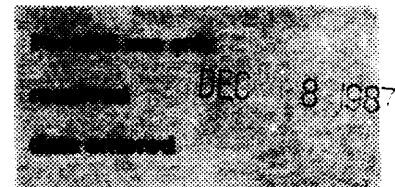
buildings in scale, mass, materials and setting, they do not detract from the visual cohesiveness of the district. Non-contributing buildings include those residences that were constructed after the period of significance and are compatible in scale, material, and setting if not in detail.

I - Intrusive buildings by their scale, materials, condition, or setting severely disrupt the cohesion of the historic environment.

Inventory

1. 233 Line St.: The Todd House was built ca. 1910 and is a late Queen Anne style residence with Colonial Revival detailing. The house features paired columns on the front porch. (C)
2. 246 Line St.: ca. 1915, one-story pyramidal roof form frame residence. (C)
3. 247 Line St.: One-story, ca. 1900 frame residence with added tile siding. (M)
4. 264 Line St.: Constructed ca. 1905, this two-story frame Queen Anne style residence features extensive millwork decoration on the eaves. The house displays an original one-story porch with Doric Tuscan columns and a spindled railing. (C)
5. 290 Line St.: Two-story frame, ca. 1900 Foursquare design residence with Colonial Revival detailing. (C)
6. 11 Margin St.: Constructed ca. 1910, this two-story Queen Anne style residence retains its original Ionic porch columns and other detailing. (C)
7. 35 Margin St.: One-story frame residence built ca. 1900 and retains original porch, millwork and gable shingles. At the rear is a ca. 1930 frame garage which is contributing to the district. (C)
8. 105 Margin St.: Two-story brick residence constructed ca. 1920. At the rear of the residence is a ca. 1970 frame garage which is non-contributing to the district. (C)
9. 110 Margin St.: One-story frame residence built ca. 1900. (C)
10. 133 Margin St.: The Grantham House was built ca. 1880 and features extensive shingling and millwork in the gables. The porch was added ca. 1900 and features Doric Tuscan columns. (C)
11. 134 Margin St.: This two-story pyramidal roof form residence has been altered with the addition of brick veneer on the first story. (M)

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12. 200 Margin St.: One-story frame gable end design residence, constructed ca. 1905. (C)

13. 201 Margin St.: The Moore-Whitaker House was built in 1857 and designed by noted architect John Moore as his residence. The house is one of the best Greek Revival design residences in the city and has not been significantly altered. It features four Corinthian motif columns on the front porch and a wrought iron balcony on the second story. Adjacent to the house is an 1857 brick outbuilding now used as a greenhouse and ca. 1920 one-story guest house. Both outbuildings are contributing. (P)

14. 233 Margin St.: One-story brick residence built ca. 1960. (NC)

15. 234 Margin St.: Two-story frame Colonial Revival design residence which features an original inset second story porch. At the rear of the building is a ca. 1920 frame garage which is contributing to the district. (C)

16. 311 Margin St.: Built in 1909, this two-story frame residence has a one-story porch with Doric Tuscan columns. (C)

17. 322 Margin St.: One-story brick residence built ca. 1970. (NC)

18. 329 Margin St.: This one-story frame residence was built ca. 1900 but has been altered with a new porch and added metal siding. At the rear of the house is a ca. 1930 frame garage which is contributing to the district. (M)

19. 336 Margin St.: ca. 1960, one-story frame residence. (NC)

20. 343 Margin St.: One-story frame residence built in a pyramidal roof plan ca. 1900. At the rear is a ca. 1970 frame garage which is non-contributing to the district. (C)

21. 403 Margin St.: Constructed ca. 1920, this one-story Bungalow is of frame and stucco design. (C)

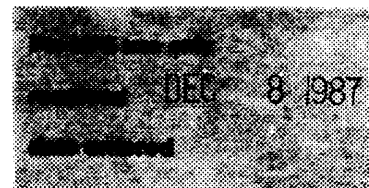
22. 414 Margin St.: The Semmes House was originally a one-story brick Italianate style residence built ca. 1873. Its original porch was removed during remodeling of the house in the 1940s and is therefore only marginally contributive to the district. (M)

23. 425 Margin St.: Two-story frame residence built ca. 1900. The house features gable peaks over the windows and a porch with paired Doric Tuscan columns. At the rear of the house is a ca. 1930 frame garage which is contributing to the district. (C)

24. 442 Margin St.: ca. 1930 frame and stucco one-story Bungalow. (C)

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25. 501 Margin St.: The Golloday-Bondurant House was constructed ca. 1855 and designed by architect John Moore. The house features six two-story Doric columns on both the main and rear facade. The house is one of Grenada's best examples of the Greek Revival style. (P)

26. 514 Margin St.: One-story brick residence built ca. 1970. At the rear of the house is a ca. 1970 brick garage which is non-contributing. (NC)

27. 538 Margin St.: Built ca. 1915, this two-story frame house has a stucco exterior and shows influences of the Prairie style. (C)

Significance:

The Margin Street Historic District contains a significant collection of 19th and early 20th century architectural styles in Grenada. The district has the most diverse collection of styles found in the city and most properties have been well maintained and preserved. Within the district are Grenada's two best examples of the Greek Revival style and notable examples of the Queen Anne, Colonial Revival and Bungalow styles.

Margin Street was laid out in 1835 as the southernmost street in the town of Pittsburg. The sale of lots along Margin Street took place throughout the 1830s and 1840s although it is unknown if any houses were built along the street prior to the 1850s. In the mid-1850s lots were sold to John Moore and Robert Golloday who built the impressive Greek Revival style homes at 201 and 501 Margin Street. Both homes were designed by Moore and are the best remaining examples of the Greek Revival style in Grenada.

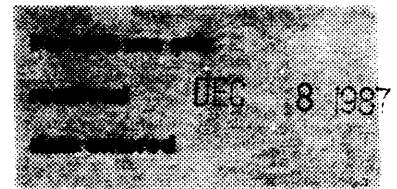
During the Civil War both homes were occupied by Confederate officers when Grenada was a center for troop encampments. During a visit to Grenada in 1862, Jefferson Davis was entertained at the Golloday-Bondurant House and General Sterling Price occupied the Moore-Whitaker House during his stay in Grenada. Price reviewed his troops from the porch of the Moore-Whitaker House as they paraded down Margin Street.

After the Civil War many new homes were built along Margin Street and many of Grenada's prominent citizens resided on the street. In 1876, the Moore-Whitaker House was sold to John Powell who was treasurer of the Mississippi Central Railroad and president of the Grenada Compress Company. Raphael Semmes, noted druggist and businessman built a brick Italianate house on the street ca. 1873. Other noted families prominent in Grenada business also built homes here into the early 1900s. There has been little construction in the district since 1930.

Margin Street is one of the most architecturally significant streets in Grenada and retains its original character. The majority of buildings have not been altered and large oak trees shade the street. The district is an important part

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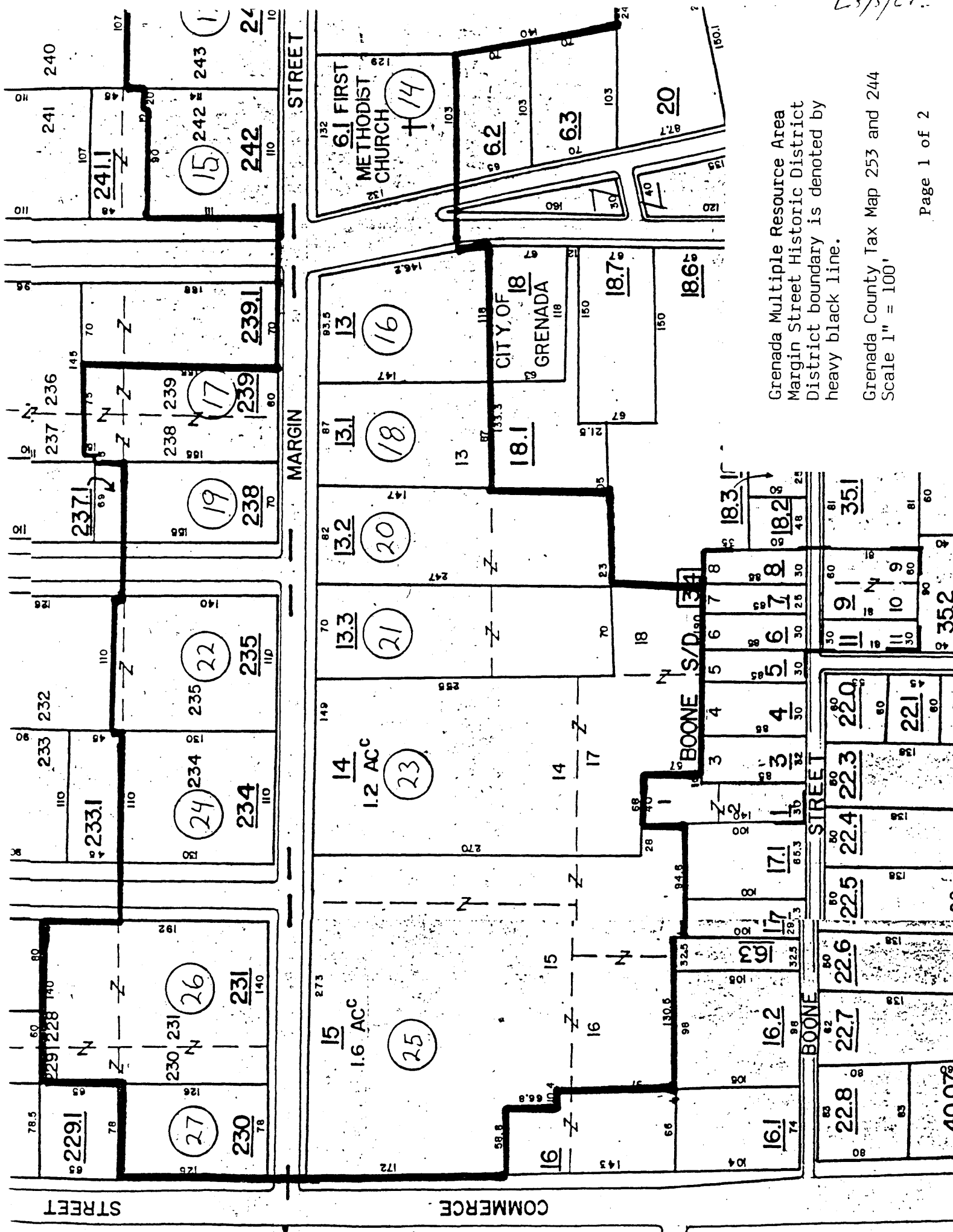
of Grenada's history and mirrors the city's architectural development.

Verbal Boundary Description:

The boundary for the Margin Street Historic District is shown as the solid dark line on the accompanying district map. The boundary includes the following lots on Grenada County Tax Map 244: 8; 8.1; 7; 7.1; 6; 6.1; 13; 13.1; 13.2; 13.3; 14; 15; 230; 231; 234; 235; 238; 239; 242; 243; 246; 247; 249; 249.1. The boundary also includes the following lots on Grenada Tax Map 253: 173.2; 183; 183.1.

This boundary is drawn to include all lots with properties facing or oriented towards Margin Street plus five properties along S. Line Street which anchor the district's eastern boundary. One lot along Margin Street, lot 239.1, is left out of the district. This lot contains a ca. 1960 residence which is oriented towards College Street instead of Margin Street. The boundary is drawn to include the largest number of properties historically associated with the Margin Street area. Within the boundary are 34 contributing and 7 non-contributing buildings.

12/18/17

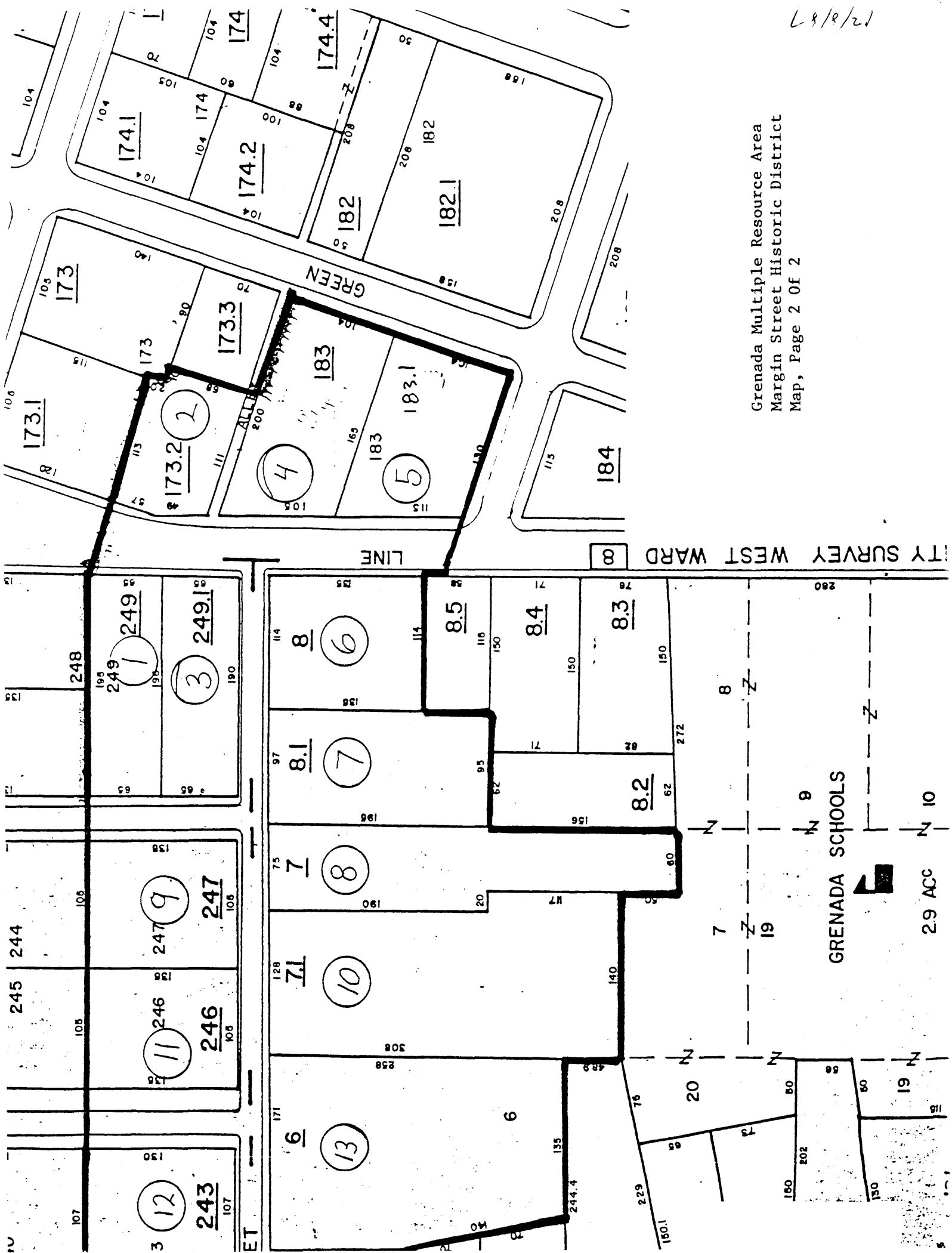


Grenada Multiple Resource Area  
Margin Street Historic District  
District boundary is denoted by  
heavy black line.

Grenada County Tax Map 253 and 244  
Scale 1" = 100'

12/8/21

Grenada Multiple Resource Area  
Margin Street Historic District  
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CITY SURVEY WEST WARD

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