

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 03000688

Date Listed: July 25, 2003

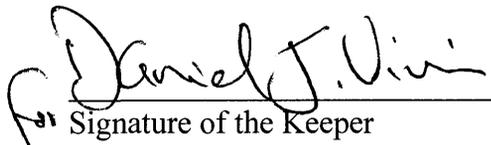
Property Name: Storer House

County: Attala

State: Mississippi

none
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.



Signature of the Keeper

July 25, 2003
Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

Section 10. Geographical Data

The acreage of the property is hereby changed to less than one acre.

The Mississippi State Historic Preservation Office was notified of this amendment.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file**
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)**



**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

1. Name of Property

historic name: Storer House
other names/site number:

2. Location

street & number: 300 North Huntington Street
city or town: Kosciusko
state: Mississippi code: MS county: Attala code: 007 zip code: 39090

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 JUNE 9, 2003
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): _____

Signature of the Keeper Daniel J. [Signature] Date of Action 7/25/03

5. Classification

Ownership of Property: Private

Number of Resources within Property:
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Category of Property:
Building

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
1	0	objects
		Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

**Number of contributing resources previously listed
in the National Register**

_____ N/A _____

_____ 0 _____

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:
Category: Domestic -- single dwelling

Current Functions:
Rehabilitation in progress

7. Description

Architectural Classification(s):
Colonial Revival
Prairie School

Materials:
foundation: brick
roof: asbestos shingles
walls: brick
other: cast stone and wood trim

Narrative Description:

See Continuation Sheets

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Areas of Significance

Architecture

Period of Significance

1913

Significant Dates

1913

Criteria Considerations:

Property is:

- 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

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

Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property:

UTM References:	<u>Zone</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>
	16	258430	3660668

___ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description See continuation sheet.**Boundary Justification:** See continuation sheet.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title:	E. Pauline Barrow	date: March 2003
organization:	Architectural Historian	telephone: 225-344-6410
street & number:	1313 Pickett Avenue	zip code: 70808
city or town:	Baton Rouge	state: LA

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:	Dr. & Mrs. Larry Routt	telephone: 662-289-6898
street & number:	305 North Huntington St.	zip code: 39090
city or town:	Kosciusko	state: MS

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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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

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Storer House
Kosciusko, Attala County
Mississippi

Facing west, the Storer House, built in 1913, is a two story, solid brick, eclectic residence standing on a spacious, terraced, corner lot at the crest of a hill. The corner is an intersection of two major thoroughfares, Huntington and Adams Streets in Kosciusko, a small central Mississippi hill town. South of the intersection, a commercial area begins, and to the north, an old residential area is apparent with several historic houses, three of which are listed on the National Register of Historic Places: the Judge Henry C. Niles House at 305 North Huntington Street, the Jason Adams Niles House at 401 North Huntinton Street, and the Lucas House at 500 North Huntington Street. The Storer House has remained an unaltered, local landmark, exhibiting modified influences from the Arts and Crafts and Prairie Movements, and the Colonial Revival style, creating a unique and dignified whole.

The form and asymmetrical massing, over a full basement, are reminiscent of the free classic Queen Anne style from the last quarter of the 19th century and early 20th century. However, transitional elements place this stately house firmly in the 20th century. Paying tribute to America's Colonial past, a pedimented gable on a projecting bay contributes a classic formality to the left façade. In opposition, the receding main block, with the understated single-leaf entrance door of full length beveled glass, adopts a 20th century concept of informality by employing a horizontal departure from the vertical front gable. The horizontal is emphasized with a low, hip roof having wide Prairie style spreading eaves; a two-level, wraparound porch from the right façade to the south elevation, extending away from the whole. Reinforcing the horizontal, an open, narrow continuation of the lower porch floor runs across the South elevation, around to form the floor of a rear service porch; along with a contrasting, plain cast stone belt course and drip mold, which further anchor the two story structure. The cast stone highlights against the English bond red brickwork, carried out by skilled craftsmen, add pattern and color to the building fabric.

The details of the exterior continue a combination of the past and future. The prominent brick chimney, incorporating cast stone accents, on the south elevation is a scaled-down version of the Queen Anne style. Yet, it is a conclusive demonstration of the distinctive brickwork of the building. The later Colonial Revival style is evident in the cornice, which displays wooden brackets and a brick dentil course under the overhanging eaves. While above, lozenge attic windows in the hip dormers add interest to the asbestos shingle roof, as well as the tympanum of the front gable. The major fenestration is double-hung sash, 6/1, embellished on the first level by a flat or jack arch of cast stone in geometric patterns, brick and a keystone. The stained glass accent windows will be discussed below with the interior description.

The Craftsmen/Prairie School influence is evident in the heavy brick square pillars with corbeled brackets supporting the deck above the wraparound porch. The deck/terrace with an entrance into the upper level hallway, is partially protected by the overhanging roof line and surrounded by a low, plain, square, wooden balustrade connected with paneled box piers over each brick pillar.

Although the footprint of the house is asymmetrical, the interior is based on a central hall plan composed of four rooms on the North side, the parlor, dining room, butler's pantry, and kitchen. On the opposite South side, the rooms are reduced to three, the stairwell alcove, bedroom and bath (see floor plan). The hallway has three sections beginning at the front entrance where a stairwell alcove is to the right, which once served as a music room. The alcove is set apart from the hall by a colonade of two free standing Tuscan columns and two, engaged, tapered, square columns, supporting the imposing entablature above, all resting on a low, paneled partition. The entablature crosses the hall, visually separating the first and second sections, spanning over the generous opening of the dining room. Here, the entablature is supported by only two engaged, battered square columns, set on square pedestals on each side

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Storer House
Kosciusko, Attala County
Mississippi

of the opening. Although the parlor, with a five-panel door and the rear hall having an eight pane French door, are closed off, a modern approach to an open plan is obvious.

The eclectic theme persists on the interior decorative elements as well, employing both the Colonial Revival and Craftsman styles, along with the tenacity of the earlier Victorian influence. Against the smooth plaster walls, the dark stained 3" pine floors and massive millwork present a fashionable aura of Victorian taste under high ceilings, 11 feet, 5 inches, downstairs and 10 feet, 3 inches upstairs. A picture mold encircles every room, along with cornices over all five-panel doors/transoms and windows above the 11 inch molded baseboards. Allowing only filtered light of assorted colors, two decorative stained glass windows, with stylized floral designs decorate the alcove/music room and the second landing of the stairs. A smaller, square, fixed one is in the alcove and a larger, casement window on the landing.

In the parlor, a large beveled mirror is a focal point framed by what appears to be a Colonial Revival mantle and over-mantle, with composite colonettes, including a white tiled hearth below. At first glance, one might think this had been a fireplace, replaced with the mirror. However, adjacent to this element are pocket doors between the parlor and dining room, which are original to the house, with one sliding behind the unusual fixed piece. Therefore, had it been a fireplace earlier, one side of the pocket doors would not have been operative. In addition, there is no flue. Located in the downstairs bedroom, another turn of the century mantle, over a working fireplace with a metal fire basket and cover inset, surrounded by yellow glazed tiles, flanked by classical colonettes and surmounted by an over-mantle incorporating a mirror. Although central heat was original to the house, the fireplace remained a symbol of hospitality and the heart of the home.

The dining room is everything a progressive, early 20th century homeowner could boldly aspire to have. In one corner, a clear expression of an Arts and Crafts fireplace, stripped of classic influence. A block-like form is faced with green glazed tiles surrounding the metal fire basket and cover. Square pilasters are to the left and right of a thick wooden shelf, which is supported by brackets of the same scale. A mirror with curved top corners is crowned by a top shelf of the over-mantle, upheld by smaller brackets echoing the lower ones. A minimum of applied decorations appears as geometric shapes of diamonds and squares. A built-in cupboard with drawers below is another progressive element, using stained glass in the doors of the same design as the windows in the alcove and stairway. To complete the Arts and Crafts atmosphere, a plate rail runs around the entire room.

Last but not least of the interior elements, the open well, three-run staircase, which exemplifies the late 19th century tendency toward complexity, employs three landings in order to ascend only one story. In spite of the complex configuration and enhancement by the stained glass window on the landing, the modest newel post is square with a scarce amount of applied neoclassical enrichment. On the second level of the house, four spacious bedrooms similar to the rooms below, yet with few notable details, radiate around the central hall. Each bedroom has a face bowl, along with one bathroom for all four. At the rear of the hall, a back strait flight stairway descends to the kitchen and another in the same location ascends to the attic.

The integrity of this house is unsurpassed, preserving even minor details such as all original hardware, and the brass electric/gas chandeliers lighting major rooms and brass sconces, along with simple fixtures hanging from the ceiling in the private family rooms. Although the hot water heating system is still operable, with vertical tube radiators in every room, it will be replaced with modern central heating and cooling. A few of the vertical tube radiators will remain for accuracy of early 20th century appearance.

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Storer House
Kosciusko, Attala County
Mississippi

The early twentieth-century Storer House (1913) is locally significant in the area of architecture (Criterion C) based on the adaptation of early influences from the Arts and Crafts and Prairie Movements and the Colonial Revival Style, applied to a free classic Queen Anne form. The Storer House is the premier representation of the Arts and Crafts style in Kosciusko, a small inland town in central Mississippi. Rising two-stories over a full basement, the Storer House is the largest of only two landmark brick residential buildings from the 1890-1920 transitional era in the town. In addition, its integrity and distinctive brickwork presents a worthy candidate for the National Register of Historic Places.

Not unlike other Upland South early settlements, the architectural landscape of Kosciusko during a major portion of the 19th century, consisted mainly of log and vernacular buildings. It was not until 1874, with the completion of the Illinois Central Railroad from Durant to Kosciusko, that the town began to gain a styled architectural distinction. The railroad set into motion an economic boom for the merchants, professionals and farmers alike. At about the same time of the expanding railroad network, the Industrial Revolution provided new building technology and the railroad allowed quick access to ready made products to accompany the many available architectural pattern books.

The 1892 Sanborn Map confirms a period of prosperity as evidenced by the many two-story Queen Anne frame houses built by the "nouveau riche". This fascination with Victorian romanticism prevailed into the early twentieth century in Kosciusko, with wood as the prevalent residential building material, reserving brick for commercial, public, religious and educational buildings. It was not until the mid-twentieth century that brick residences became widespread in Kosciusko.

Therefore, the Post Victorian Storer House departed from the past building practices, and was a forerunner for new building materials, such as brick, asbestos roofing, hot water central heat, plumbing up and down stairs, along with electricity combined with gas lighting. Most significantly, the Storer House introduced the Arts and Crafts designs to Kosciusko. Some nostalgia is still apparent in the Storer House with the use of Queen Anne form and massing, along with mostly Colonial Revival details decorating the interior. However, the exterior details articulate another fashionable, eclectic, architectural language for the period. The preceding vertical Queen Anne Style was complex, with high-pitched roof-lines, curvilinear towers and projecting bays, along with ornate Victorian detailing. The Storer House appears almost austere in contrast. The main block employs a more horizontal orientation by the use of a low hip roof, having spreading eaves over right angles, a two-story porch extending away from the body of the house, and an obvious paucity of decorative elements. Although somewhat contradictory, the Storer House emphasized a new philosophical era, advocating the family surrounded by a simpler, more convenient and comfortable life style.

The Storer House was built by Aaron M. Storer in 1913 for his family residence. "He was active in business and civic affairs and a staunch leader in the Mississippi Republican Party until his death on September 2, 1931." (Condon interview). As a successful entrepreneurial businessman, he owned a steam mill and two "brick yards" (for brick manufacture), and had a well-known and respected reputation as a contractor. Kosciusko newspapers from the period reported Mr. A. M. Storer supervising the construction of commercial brick buildings around the Courthouse square and other parts of town. Born May 31, 1857 at St. John's New Brunswick, Canada, he later moved to Tilden Township, Osborne County, Kansas with his father. He arrived in Kosciusko in 1886, where he was in charge of the crew who built a branch of the Illinois Central Railroad, which ran from Durant

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Storer House
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Mississippi

Mississippi to Aberdeen, Mississippi. Storer served as Kosciusko Postmaster for two terms of four years, 1898 to 1902, 1902 to 1906 and was United States Marshal for the Northern District of Mississippi from 1908 to 1912 (The People Came, Osborne County, Kansas, Bicentennial History, Mary Storer Jones, 1976).

At the time Storer built his commodious residence, only one other known brick one story house had been built (the Peeler House, 1898). "I understand that the Storer House is solid brick, with the selection of the bricks being closely supervised by my grandfather during construction." (Condon interview). The hot water central heating system, still operative, is the only known residential one of its kind in Kosciusko. When Storer built this house, his experience and knowledge in construction produced a unique design, displaying an imaginative combination along with a personal expression of a *mélange* of styles.

The Storer House and the surrounding property has remained unaltered and occupied by descendants of the builder since 1913 until 2002, when it was finally sold to be utilized as a "bed and breakfast" by the present owner. The only change will be the division of one upstairs bedroom into two bathrooms to accommodate today's standards.

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Storer House
Kosciusko, Attala County
Mississippi

Section 9

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Attala County, Mississippi. Chancery Clerk. Deed Books 397 and 403. Attala County Chancery Court Building, Kosciusko, Mississippi

Condon, Aaron Storer, Professor Emeritus of Law, University of Mississippi School of Law. Grandson of A.M. Storer. Personal communication by E. Pauline Barrow, architectural historian. January 2003.

Kosciusko-Attala Historical Society, Kosciusko-Attala History. 1976 Bicentennial Celebration.

Kosciusko Star, June 24, 1895 and August 16, 1895.

Osborn County, Kansas, Bicentennial History, 1976. "The People Came", biography of A. M. Storer, submitted by Mary Storer Jones, daughter.

Sanborn Map Company. Kosciusko Map for 1914, 1925 and 1932. New York, NY

The Star Ledger, Kosciusko, Mississippi. September 2, 1898 and April 18, 1913.

United States, Bureau of the Census. Population Schedules, Attala County, Mississippi, 1840 and 1850.

Section 10

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

The property known as the Storer home, a house and lot at 300 North Huntington Street, Kosciusko, Mississippi, being all of Lot 120, and 35 feet off the South side of the Lot 119, according to Mercer's Survey of the City of Kosciusko, as recorded in the Land Records of said Attala County, to which reference is hereby made.

Boundary Justification

Boundaries follow property lines of the parcel of land upon which the nominated resource is located.

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Storer House
Kosciusko, Attala County
Mississippi

The following information is the same for photographs 1 & 2:

- (1) Storer House
- (2) Kosciusko, Attala County, Mississippi
- (3) E. Pauline Barrow, architectural historian
- (4) February 2003
- (5) Mississippi Department of Archives and History

Photo 1 of 6 – View of West façade, view to East

Photo 2 of 6 – View of South elevation, view to Northeast

The following information is the same for photographs 3, 4, 5 & 6

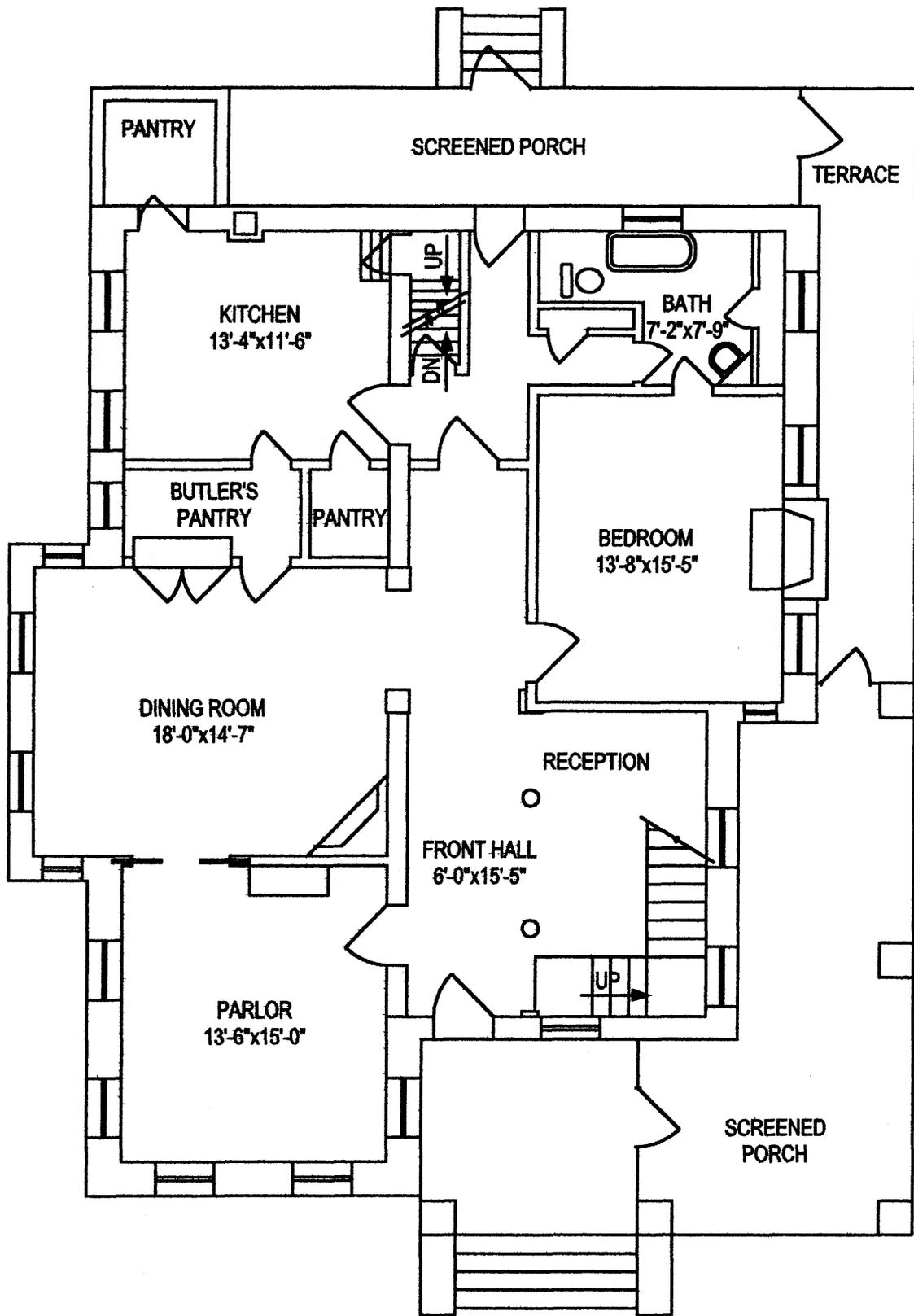
- (1) Storer House
- (2) Kosciusko, Attala County, Mississippi
- (3) William E. Roberts, Jr.
- (4) February 2003
- (5) Mississippi Department of Archives and History

Photo 3 of 6 – View of interior front entrance hall

Photo 4 of 6 – View of interior stairwell balustrade, newel post and stained glass window

Photo 5 of 6 – View of interior fixed mirror element, parlor

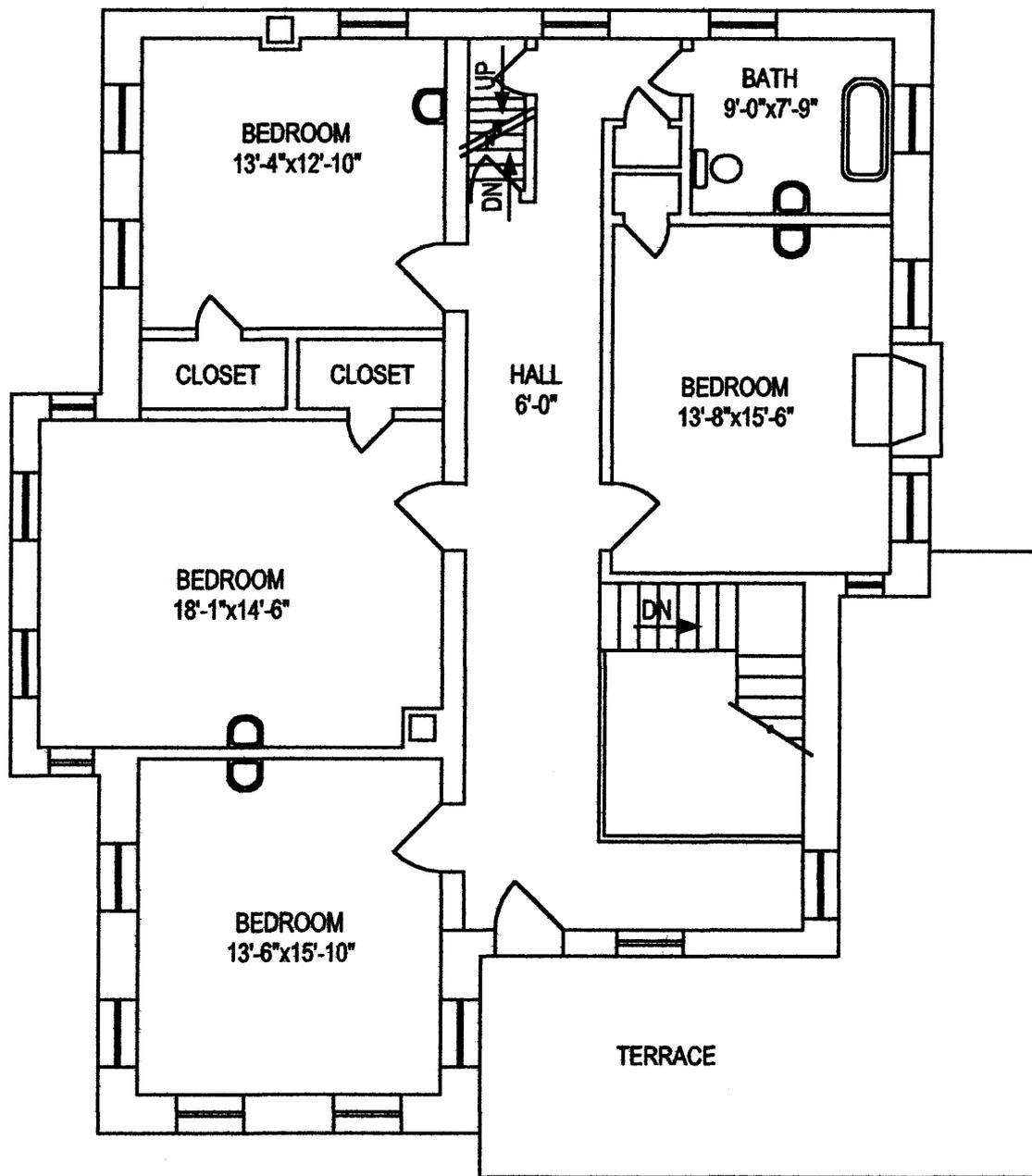
Photo 6 of 6 – View of interior mantel, dining room



FIRST FLOOR



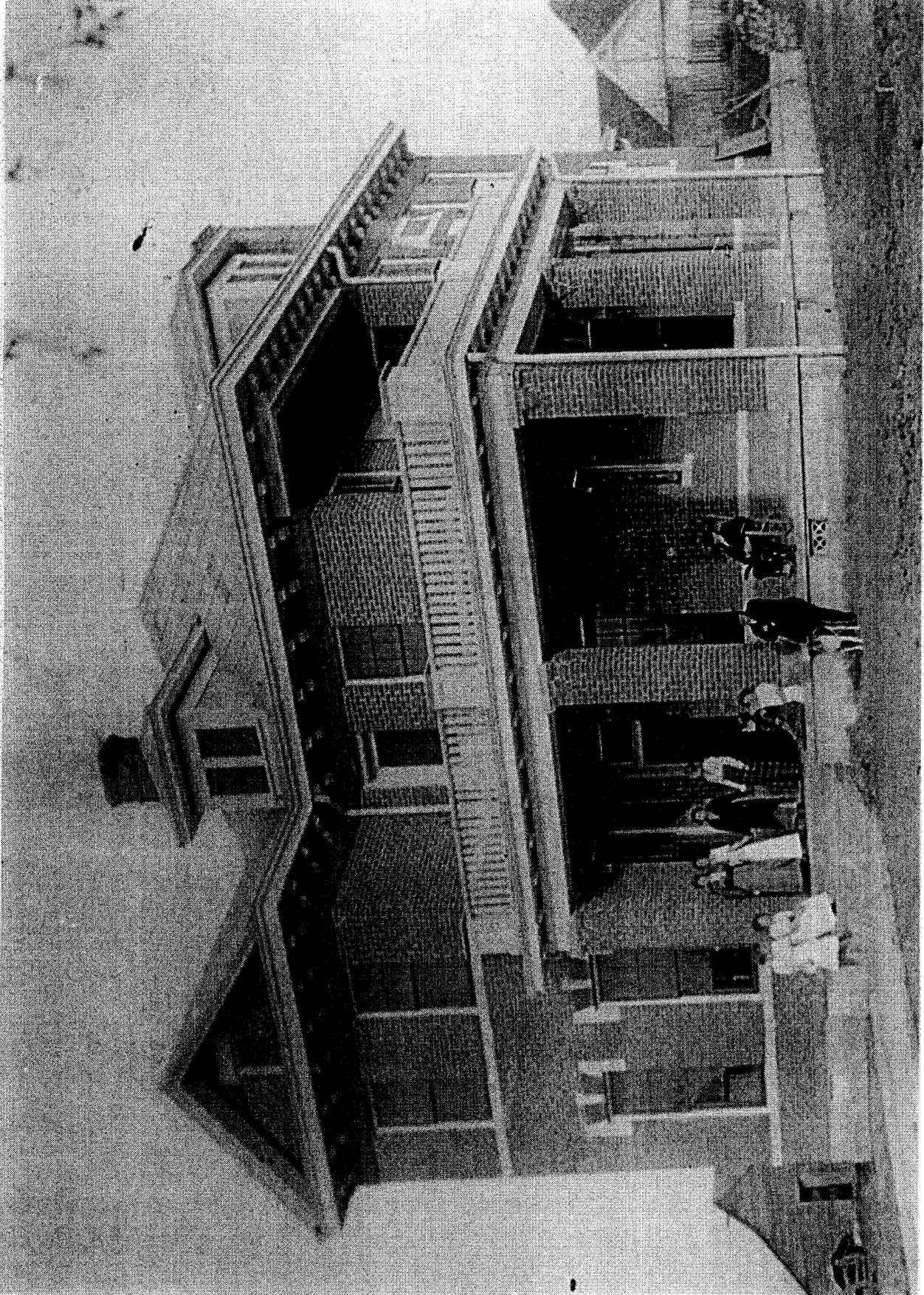
THE STORER HOUSE
 300 NORTH HUNTINGTON STREET
 KOSCIUSKO, MISSISSIPPI
 SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



SECOND FLOOR



THE STORER HOUSE
 300 NORTH HUNTINGTON STREET
 KOSCIUSKO, MISSISSIPPI
 SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



Stover House
Kosciusko
Attala County, MS

circa 1914