

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received JUL 15 1982
date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic N/A
and/or common Court Street Historic District

2. Location

street & number 300-500 Blocks of Court Street N/A not for publication
city, town West Point N/A vicinity of ~~Congressional district~~
state Mississippi code 28 county Clay code 25

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	N/A in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Ownership
street & number N/A
city, town N/A N/A vicinity of state N/A

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Office of the Chancery Clerk
Clay County Courthouse
street & number 205 Court Street
city, town West Point state Mississippi

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Statewide Survey of Historic Sites has this property been determined eligible? yes no
date March, 1982 federal state county local
depository for survey records Mississippi Department of Archives and History
city, town Jackson state Mississippi

7. Description

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved date N/A

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Situated adjacent to the south boundary of the West Point (Mississippi) Central City Historic District, the Court Street Historic District contains some thirty buildings, twenty-eight of which are architecturally significant within the community. The district consists mainly of three blocks of dense residential construction which dates primarily from the 1860's to the early 1900's and which to a high degree preserves the neighborhood's turn-of-the-century ambiance.

For the most part, the east and west boundaries of the Court Street Historic District follow the property lines of those parcels facing or bordering on Court Street. The only exception to this is the inclusion of the Mann-East-Friday House (307 E. Westbrook Street, ca 1869) which is both visually and historically connected to Court Street. The property associated with the Mann-East-Friday House originally extended to Court Street, where Jabez Mann operated a grist mill on the site now occupied by the First United Methodist Church. Inclusion of this structure enhances the visual cohesiveness of that portion of the district and completes the joining of the Court Street District's northern boundary with the southern boundary of the West Point Central City Historic District. The northern boundary of the proposed district is clearly delineated by a dramatic break in land use which occurs at Broad Street, with commercial structures lining Court Street north of Broad as opposed to residential buildings located along Court Street south of Broad. On the district's southern limit, the Court Street right-of-way dead-ends into Travis Street; beyond that point a gravel drive leads to a local elementary school.

The towers of the churches located on the southeast and southwest corners of Court and Broad Streets almost seem to take on the appearance of giant gateposts marking the entrance to the district from the adjoining commercial area. From this intersection the sharp contrast between the commercial and residential sectors is immediately apparent as Court Street stretches southward along a straight, tree-lined course toward its terminus, approximately a quarter mile away. Architecturally the Court Street Historic District reflects the scale, density and design of a late-nineteenth or early-twentieth century neighborhood and exhibits considerable visual cohesiveness.

Inventory of Buildings in the District

The buildings within the historic district have been classified according to three categories: contributing, marginal, and intrusion. Contributing buildings are those which possess architectural and/or historical qualities that add to the significance of the district. Marginal buildings are those which do not add architectural or historical significance but have been designed in such a way as to be compatible with the older buildings, therefore, not detracting from the district's architectural integrity. Intrusions are those buildings which do detract in varying degrees from the district's architectural integrity.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates	N/A	Builder/Architect	N/A
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Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Court Street Historic District is a well-preserved and architecturally significant residential neighborhood which contains excellent examples of vernacular architecture dating from the mid-nineteenth to the early-twentieth centuries. More than a half-century of continuity in West Point's residential growth and history are reflected in the buildings and architectural styles found in the district. Since only one intrusion exists in the proposed district and since most of the structures are relatively unaltered, the street still retains much of the ambiance of its turn-of-the-century character.

Founded in 1858 as a cotton shipping station along the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, West Point was a small, but thriving, community at the outbreak of the War Between the States in 1861. Major effects of the war were slow coming to West Point, but by 1864 Union attempts to destroy the productivity of Mississippi's Black Belt prairie brought raids upon the town which left portions of West Point in burned ruins (Grathan B. Christian, "The West Point Story," West Point (Miss.) Centennial, West Point Centennial Committee, 1958, pp. 17-19). Following the war, the process of rebuilding and the establishment of West Point as the seat of a new county formed by the State's Reconstruction legislature in 1872 prompted renewed growth (Christian, pp. 19-21). A large lot on Court Street north of Broad Street was selected as the site for the new county courthouse, and, as the area around the courthouse developed, Court Street grew in prominence.

Although the oldest house on Court Street, the Herndon-Smith House at 406 Court Street, dates to 1862, the most significant of the street's early residences began to appear during West Point's period of rebuilding and new-found political importance. The Mann-East-Friday House (307 E. Westbrook Street, ca 1869), the Green House (429 Court Street, ca 1871), and the Carothers-McCord-Ward House (204 Travis Street, ca 1872) are the district's most notable extant structures from that period.

The Mann-East-Friday House was built by Jabez Mann, a railroad machinist who moved to West Point from Mobile, Alabama, in 1866 (Mrs. C. R. Friday, granddaughter of Jabez Mann, interviewed by Kenneth P'Pool, architectural historian with the Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Jackson, at West Point, Miss., March 2, 1982). Mann's residence, which was heavily influenced by the Italianate or "Bracketed Style," was one-and-a-half-story, saltbox-roof structure with paired eaves, brackets, a Tuscan-columned verandah, and ashlar-scored walls of stucco and is now the best surviving example of Italianate design in West Point. The Green House, with its columned portico, tripartite entrance and shouldered architrave moldings is an excellent illustration of the immense popularity enjoyed by the Greek Revival style in this region after it had declined in most other regions. The Carothers-McCord-Ward House is one of only two remaining examples of an

9. Major Bibliographical References

Christian, Grathan B. "The West Point Story." West Point (Miss.) Centennial, West Point Centennial Committee, 1958.

Clay County Centennial Committee. Clay County Centennial Celebration 1872-1972. West Point: Clay County Board of Supervisors, 1972.

10. Geographical Data

Acree of nominated property approx. 25

Quadrangle name West Point, Miss.

Quadrangle scale 1:62500

UMT References

A

1	6	3	4	7	1	2	5	3	7	1	9	3	5	0
Zone			Easting				Northing							

B

1	6	3	4	7	1	1	5	3	7	1	8	7	8	0
Zone			Easting				Northing							

C

1	6	3	4	6	9	0	0	3	7	1	8	7	8	0
Zone			Easting				Northing							

D

1	6	3	4	6	9	0	0	3	7	1	9	3	5	0
Zone			Easting				Northing							

E

Zone			Easting				Northing							

F

Zone			Easting				Northing							

G

Zone			Easting				Northing							

H

Zone			Easting				Northing							

Verbal boundary description and justification

The Court Street Historic District includes the following parcels of land as shown on the Official Map and Survey of the City of West Point, Clay County, Mississippi by A. L. Goodman, approved January 11, 1938: that portion of Lot 1 (one),

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
N/A			

state	code	county	code
N/A			

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kenneth H. P'Pool, Architectural Historian

organization Department of Archives and History

date May 11, 1982

street & number P. O. Box 571

telephone (601) 354-7326

city or town Jackson

state Mississippi

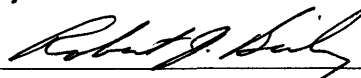
12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

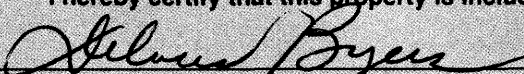


title Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

date July 9, 1982

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I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register


Keeper of the National Register

Entered in the
National Register

date

8/12/82

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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

CONTINUATION SHEET

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PAGE 1

7 - DESCRIPTION

Buildings Contributing to the Character of the District

1. First Baptist Church, 301 Court Street. Victorian Gothic. Gable-roof brick sanctuary; three-story, square, corner tower with spire; lancet windows with stone hood molds; Tudor arched entrances with stone hood molds and rusticated quoins; corner and wall buttresses, some with pinnacles; classroom and office annex in rear is a two-story-on-raised-basement structure with flat roof. 1888, enlarged 1917, annex 1948.
2. First United Methodist Church, 200 E. Broad Street. Late Gothic Revival. Gable-roof brick sanctuary; two, square, crenellated, corner towers of differing heights on facade; pinnacles on taller tower; lancet windows and portals with stone surrounds, perpendicular stone tracery; large central pointed arch window with hood mold; wall buttresses. 1920.
3. First United Methodist Church Sunday School Rooms, 320 Court Street. Queen Anne. Two-story, gable-on-hip-roof, frame former residence: front and side gabled projections with chamfered corners and pendants; gable returns; bargeboard ornaments; encircling one-story verandah with turned posts, brackets, and spindled frieze; patterned shingles in tympanum; cornice window heads; second story balcony; one window with stained glass. 1885-1894.
4. 307 E. Westbrook Street. Vernacular Italianate. One-and-a-half-story, saltbox-gable-roof, stuccoed masonry and stuccoed frame residence: full-width hip-roof porch supported on Tuscan columns; Greek Revival tripartite entrance; attic story windows in frieze; paired brackets support eaves of main roof and porch-roof; stucco was originally scored to resemble coursed ashlar. Ca 1869.
5. 406 Court Street. Eclectic. One-story, gable-roof, frame residence: full-width, Tuscan-columned portico; Greek Revival tripartite entrance; gable returns; ornamental gable on facade. Ca 1862, additions ca 1900.
6. 411 Court Street. Gothic Revival. One-story, cross-gable-roof, frame residence: projecting gable front; encircling verandah supported on ornamental iron piers; Gothic largeboard and eaves ornamentation; two-over-two light, flat-arched windows with hood mold; central chimney; gable pendant; asbestos shingle siding. Ca 1880.
7. 414 Court Street. Queen Anne. One-and-a-half-story, multigable-on-hip-roof, frame residence: projecting front and side gables; encircling verandah with turned posts and spindled frieze; chamfered and pedimented dormer; stained glass in several windows. 1898-1905.
8. Intrusion (see below).

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7 - DESCRIPTION

Buildings Contributing to the Character of the District (Continued)

9. 421 Court Street. Queen Anne. One-story, multigable-on-hip-roof, frame residence: projecting front and side gables; encircling verandah supported on bracketed, turned posts; shiplap siding on verandah, clapboard siding elsewhere; patterned shingles in tympanum of front gable; cornice window heads. 1898.
10. 422 Court Street. Eclectic. One-story, multigable-on-hip-roof, frame residence: projecting front gable with encircling Tuscan-columned verandah; carved sun-burst pattern in tympanum of front gable; transom-lighted entrance. 1898-1905.
11. 429 Court Street. Greek Revival. One-story, gable-roof, frame residence: nearly-full-width, shed-roof (originally flat-roofed) portico supported on paneled square columns; tripartite entrance with battered and eared surrounds and cornice head; facade windows are floor-length with triple hung sash and surrounds identical to those of the entrance; gable returns. Ca 1871.
12. 430 Court Street. Eclectic. One-story, multigable-on-hip-roof, frame residence: narrow shiplap siding; encircling square-columned verandah; box cornice; transom-lighted entrance. 1898-1905.
13. 204 Tournament Street. Eclectic. One-story, gable-roof, frame residence: projecting front gable with chamfered corners and pierced brackets; front porch supported on ornamental iron piers; transom-lighted entrance; cornice window heads. Ca 1900.
14. 505 Court Street. Bungalow. One-and-a-half-story, gable-roof, brick residence: full-width, undercut, front porch supported by square, paneled, tapered post on brick pedestals; door and window lintels are of quarry-faced stone; window sills are of smooth stone; large central gabled dormer; tripartite entrance; several of the windows have 20-over-1 lighted sash. 1910-1918.
15. 511 Court Street. Spanish Colonial Revival. One-and-two-story, flat-roof, stuccoed masonry residence: two-story central block flanked by projecting, one-story wings which form a raised, tiled court; wings have roof balustrades; wide, projecting eaves; triple windows extensively used; upper sash have multiple lights while lower contains a single light. 1926.
16. 516 Court Street. Foursquare. One-story, gable-on-hip-roof, frame residence: pedimented front portico supported on square, paneled pillars; large 1-over-1 sash windows on facade; 2-over-2 sash elsewhere; transom-lighted entrance; box cornice. 1910-1918.

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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7 - DESCRIPTION

Buildings Contributing to the Character of the District (Continued)

17. 522 Court Street. Foursquare. One-story, hip-roof, frame residence: ornamental front gable; full-width, flat-roofed porch supported on square paneled columns; tripartite frontispiece entrance; cornice window heads. 1910-1918.
18. 523 Court Street. Foursquare. One-story, hip-roof, frame residence: three-bay facade; central, hip-roof portico supported by slender colonettes on wooden pedestals; clapboarded balustrade around porch; facade windows have 12-over-1 sash, elsewhere sash are 1-over-1; exposed rafter ends; cornice window heads. 1910-1918.
19. 527 Court Street. Foursquare. One-and-a-half-story, hip-roof, frame residence: undercut, full-width front porch supported by paired colonettes on brick pedestals; central hipped dormer with multilight over single light sash; facade windows have transoms. 1910-1918.
20. 528 Court Street. Eclectic. One-story, multigable-on-hip-roof, frame residence: twin front gables; gable returns; bargeboard; nearly full-width hip-roof porch supported on ornamental iron piers; transom-lighted entrance. 1900-1905.
21. 535 Court Street. Queen Anne. One-and-a-half-story, multigable-on-hip-roof, frame residence: projecting front and side gables with pent roofs; central pedimented dormer; full-width porch (now enclosed on one end) supported on ornamental iron piers; front door has large, bevel-edged, elliptical glass panel; one-story, hip-roof, one-by-two bay, frame workshop with shed addition located behind main house. 1905-1910.
22. 536 Court Street. Eclectic. One-story, gable-on-hip-roof, frame residence: nearly full-width front porch supported on tapered square posts with brackets; front gable with gable returns; transom-lighted entrance. 1900-1905.
23. 544 Court Street. Queen Anne. One-story, multigable-roof, frame residence: projecting front gable; central, one-story, square tower with pyramidal roof; verandah with turned posts encircles tower; gable returns; asbestos siding; cornice window heads. 1900-1905.
24. 545 Court Street. Colonial Revival. One-and-a-half-story, multigable-roof, frame residence: encircling one-story verandah supported on Doric columns; large, central, pedimented dormer; projecting side gables; tripartite frontispiece entrance with tracery in transom and upper portion of sidelights; front door has large, bevel-edged, elliptical glass panel. 1900-1905.

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7 - DESCRIPTION

Buildings Contributing to the Character of the District (Continued)

25. 554 Court Street. Queen Anne. One-story, multigable-on-hip-roof, frame residence: projecting front and side gables; front gable is pedimented and chamfered with patterned shingles and angular siding in tympanum; encircling verandah with turned posts; wood shingle siding; transom-lighted entrance. 1900-1905.
26. 563 Court Street. Bungalow. One-story multigable-on-hip-roof, brick residence: projecting, gable-roofed, front porch supported by square, paneled, tapered posts on brick pedestals; wide overhanging eaves with exposed purlins and struts; wood shingles in tympanum; gable-roofed porte cochere on side; facade windows have 15-over-1 lighted sash; windows are 1-over-1 sash elsewhere; shaped rafter ends; tripartite entrance with leaded quarrels. 1905-1910.
27. 573 Court Street. Queen Anne. Two-story, gable-on-hip-roof, frame residence: projecting front and side pedimented gables with patterned shingles in tympanum; one-story encircling verandah supported on square pillars; stained glass transoms over several windows; one-bay, covered balcony with spindled frieze on second story level; cornice window heads; brick garage with clipped-gable-roof behind main house. 1900.
28. Marginal (see below).
29. 574 Court Street. Bungalow. One-and-a-half-story, clipped-gable-roof, frame residence: undercut corner porch supported by square pillars on brick bases; exposed purlins, struts, and rafter ends; shed-roof dormer; some windows have quarrel lights in upper sash and single light in lower sash; cornice window heads; enclosed sunporch on south elevation with casement windows. 1900-1905.
30. 204 Travis Street. Greek/Gothic Revival. One-and-a-half-story, gable-roof, frame residence: large, central, gable-roof, wall dormer; central, vernacular Gothic portico with basket-handle arches, keystones, and lattice spandrels supported on square posts with chamfered corners; Greek Revival tripartite frontispiece entrance; corbeled chimney caps. Ca 1872.

Marginal Buildings

28. 574-A Court Street. Two-and-a-half-story, gambrel-roof, frame residence (rental): board-and-batten siding; bracketed overdoor; located on rear of property at 574 Court Street. Ca 1945.

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7 - DESCRIPTION

Intrusions

8. 415 Court Street. One-story, gable-roof, frame residence: gable front orientation; facade veneered with "Roman brick"; side car port. 1962.

8 - SIGNIFICANCE

eclectic combination of Greek and Gothic Revival Styles unique to West Point. The style, which attaches a vernacular Gothic portico onto a building of basically Greek Revival design, was a product of original design, rather than an evolvement from later additions or remodelings. J.S. Carothers, a local builder, is credited with development of this Greco-Gothic motif.

The Court Street Historic District contains one of the highest concentrations of fine Victorian residential structures in the City of West Point. Most are vernacular, cottage interpretations of eclectic architecture which make use of projecting bays, ornamental gables, bargeboards, contrasting sidings, and encircling verandahs with turned posts and brackets. Two exceptions to this are the Old Davis House (320 Court Street, 1885-1894) and the Dexter House (573 Court Street, 1900) which are high style versions of the Queen Anne Style. In addition to Victorian dwellings, the district also contains the First Baptist Church (301 Court Street, 1888), the finest building of Victorian Gothic design in West Point.

The proliferation of new construction in the 500 block of Court Street between 1900 and 1918 attests to the growth and economic prosperity of West Point at the turn-of-the-century. Construction of Colonial Revivals, such as the Bedford House (545 Court Street, 1900-1905), Foursquares, represented by the Lee House (516 Court Street, 1910-1918), the Bogan House (523 Court Street, 1910-1918), and the Carothers House (527 Court Street, 1910-1918), and the less formal Bungalows, like the Martin House (505 Court Street, 1910-1918), the Wray House (563 Court Street, 1905-1910), and the Montgomery House (574 Court Street, 1900-1905), created a pleasant contrast to the more eclectic structures. These post-Victorian buildings are among the best examples of their particular styles within the city. Local building fashions of the

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8 - SIGNIFICANCE

1920's are also represented by the Late Gothic Revival First United Methodist Church (200 E. Broad Street, 1920) with its windows of perpendicular tracery and the Rose House (511 Court Street, 1926) which is characteristic of Mississippi interpretations of Spanish Colonial styles.

9 - BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Friday, Mrs. C.R., granddaughter of Jabez Mann. Interviewed by Kenneth P'Pool, architectural historian, Miss. Dept. of Archives & History, at West Point, Miss., March 2, 1982.

Mississippi Department of Archives & History, Jackson. Statewide Survey of Historic Sites. Clay County. West Point.

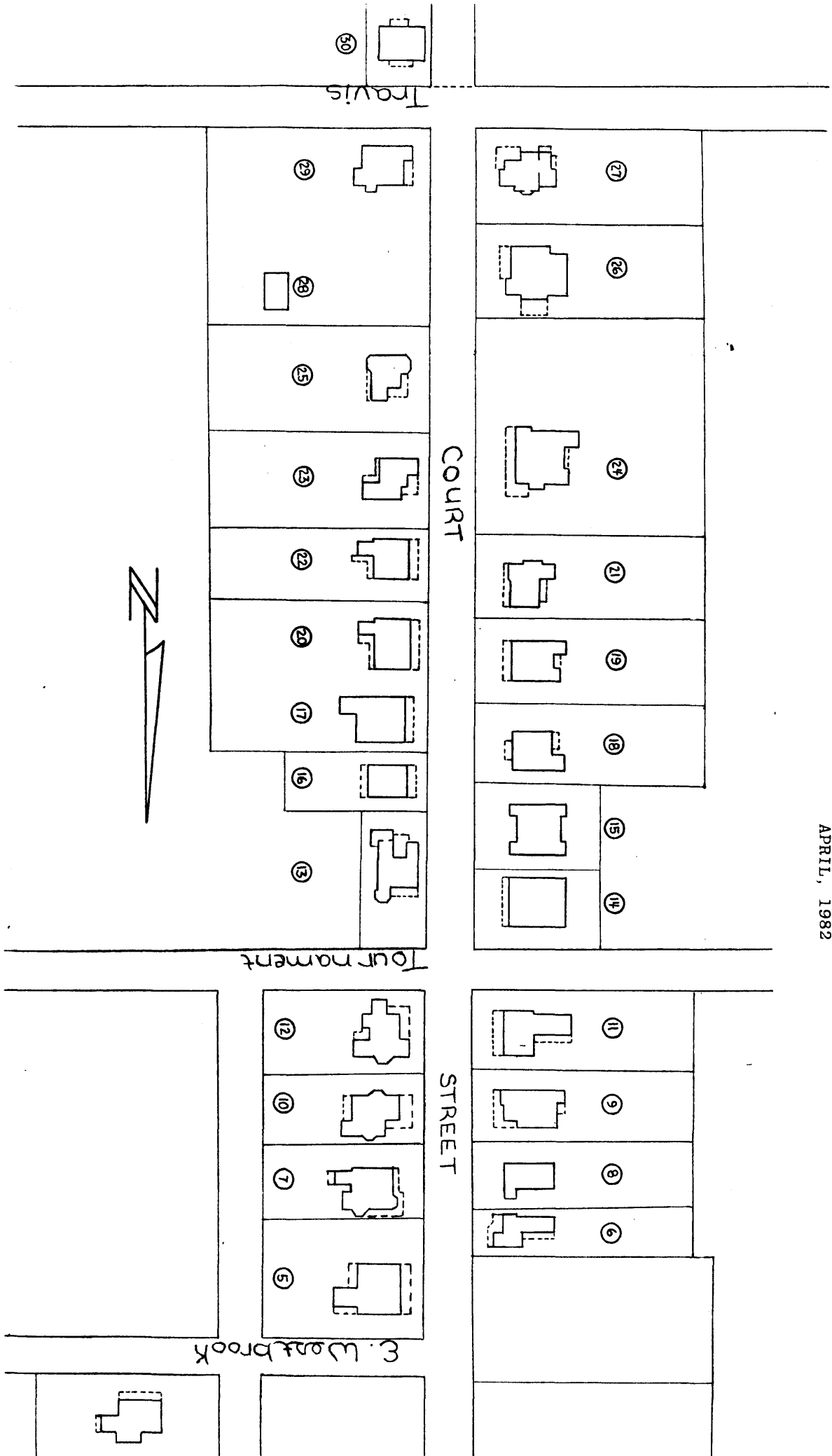
Sanborn Insurance Maps of West Point, Miss. for the years 1885, 1890, 1894, 1898, 1905, 1910, 1918, 1925. New York: Sanborn Map Co. Originals located at Mississippi State University Library, Special Collections, Mississippi State, Miss

Smith, Mrs. Sara C., long-time resident of Court Street. Interviewed by Rufus Ward, chairman, West Point Historic Preservation Commission, at West Point, Miss., January, 1982.

10 - VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Block 11 (eleven) which is occupied by the First Baptist Church's 1888 structure; the east half of Lots 14 (fourteen) and 15 (fifteen), Block 11 (eleven); the east quarter of Lot 7 (seven), Block 11 (eleven); all of Lots 11 (eleven), 12 (twelve) and 13 (thirteen), Block 11 (eleven); the east half of Lot 10 (ten), Block 11 (eleven); Lot 4 (four), Block 12 (twelve); all of Block 13 (thirteen); all of Block 14 (fourteen) Lots 1 (one), 2 (two), 3 (three), 4 (four), 5 (five), 6 (six), 7 (seven), and 8 (eight), Block 21 (twenty-one); Lots 3 (three), 4 (four), 7 (seven), 8 (eight), 9 (nine), 11 (eleven), 13 (thirteen), and 16 (sixteen), Block 22 (twenty-two); and the north 100 (one-hundred) feet of Lot 7 (seven), Block 26 (twenty-six).

COURT STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
 WEST POINT, CLAY COUNTY, MISS.
 APRIL, 1982



COURT STREET

STREET

Tournament

E. Westbrook

Travis