

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received AUG 1 1984

date entered AUG 30 1984

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

1. Name

historic Magruder-Newsom House

and/or common same as above

2. Location

street & number 306 South Jackson Street N/A not for publication

city, town Starkville N/A vicinity of

state Mississippi code 28 county Oktibbeha code 103

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name Frank Newsom, Jr.

street & number 306 South Jackson Street

city, town Starkville N/A vicinity of state Mississippi

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Office of the Chancery Clerk
Oktibbeha County Courthouse
Courthouse Square

street & number

city, town Starkville state Mississippi

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Statewide Survey of Historic Sites has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1984 federal state county local

depository for survey records Mississippi Department of Archives and History

city, town Jackson state Mississippi

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date <u>N/A</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The overall form of this house has been changed little over the years, especially on the east elevation or streetfront side. The only modifications have been the enclosure of the porches on the south and west sides. The house was originally a two-story, rectangular block with a hipped roof. The streetfront facade consists of three bays: the left-side bay has double hung windows on both floors; the central bay has a doorway with sidelights on the ground floor, a similar situation on the second floor, and a dormer with three double hung windows above; the right-side bay has bow-window/walls on both floors and is crowned by a gable with a small, round-headed window. A trabeated porch projects across the streetfront facade and connects to a one-story "turret" or pavillion at the southeast corner. At the rear or west elevation, the kitchen wing is only one story high. A two-story rear gable has been modified as porches below have been enclosed. An original porch on the south side has also been enclosed. Exterior materials consist of brick piers and foundation walls and clapboard siding throughout. Windows are typically one-over-one double-hung sash.

The original plan consisted of a central hall, running east-west, featuring columns supporting an entablature, this ensemble enframing a stair which ascends through six risers to a landing and then returns to the second floor. To the south side of this hall are two identical rooms with fireplaces having mantles showing Colonial Revival details such as colonnetes and swags. To the north side of the hall a large space is divided only by a framed opening. The eastern portion of this space, facing the street, has a large bow-window/wall projection; the western portion of this large space was originally a dining room, and also has a bow-window/wall, in this case projecting to the north. Both of these spaces have fireplaces with mantles showing Colonial Revival details. A kitchen connects to the dining room space and projects back to the west. Stairs, the hall entablature, doors, door frames, windows, window frames, wainscots, and floors are oak throughout on the first floor. The exception is the northeast room which features maple. Fireplaces have been infilled with polychrome ceramic tiles when the fireplaces were converted from wood to coal burning. The two rooms to the south side of the hall have vertical beaded wall paneling. The enclosed porch spaces to the south and west sides have twentieth century interior finishes. Upstairs, the two rooms to either side of the central hall have pine floors and trim and are simply detailed.

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/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates c. 1905 **Builder/Architect** unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Queen Anne Style was popular in the latter decades of the nineteenth century. It featured complex and asymmetrical massing and multiple textures and colors combined to form, what was often called at the time, "free-classic" architecture. After 1876 and the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, Americans began to look more closely at their colonial past, including their colonial architecture. The result was the Colonial Revival Style which, reaching maturation after 1900, employed features from the New England Colonial, Dutch Colonial, Southern Colonial, Georgian, and Federal eras, often mixed, and often oversized. Textures became less varied and polychromy gave way to white painted wood and to brick.

The significance of the Magruder-Newsom House lies in its Colonial Revival Style features, features which are uncommon in Starkville where this building is one of only a very few large Colonial Revival Style structures left intact and not significantly modified. Throughout, the building's plan type, overall massing, and architectural details reflect the turn-of-the-century taste for things American. Architectural features of particular note are the "turret" or pavillion located at the southeast corner of the structure, the bow-window/walls on the east and north facades, the fine mantles, and the maple woodwork in the northeast parlor on the ground floor.

9. Major Bibliographical References

"Starkville Youth Center Continues as Hub of Activity"-- newspaper clipping in special Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1905, 1910, 1918, 1925 collections, Mitchell Lib., MSU Carroll, Thomas Battle. Historical Sketches of Oktibbeha County. Gulfport: The Dixie Press, 1931.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 1 1/2 acres

Quadrangle name Starkville

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A

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

B

Zone		Easting				Northing								

C

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

D

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

E

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

F

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

G

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

H

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Verbal boundary description and justification Lot 3, Block, City of Starkville. Beginning at NE corner of block 55, move south along Jackson St. 275' to SE corner of lot 2 and pt. of beginning. Move west along lots 2 and 4 for 248.6', then turn south ldegree 34minutes west and move south 152.4'; then turn 86degrees 30minutes east and move east 112.8' to NW corner of lot 5; then move east along lots 4 and 5 140' to west boundary of S. Jackson St; then move north along west boundary of S. Jackson St. 155' to code of beginning county. code

state N/A code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Michael Fazio, AIA

organization N/A

date 15 April 1984

street & number P. O. Box 2870

telephone (601) 323-3451

city or town Mississippi State

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

Kenneth H. P. Pool

title Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

date July 17, 1984

For NPS use only

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

Entered in the
National Register

date

8/30/84

for Melrose Byers
Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration