



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "X" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Stewart-Anderson House

other names/site number Kitchens House

2. Location

street & number 433 North Church Street N/A not for publication

city or town Tupelo N/A vicinity

state Mississippi code MS county Lee code 81 zip code 38801

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)
Kenneth H. P. Paul MAY 20, 1994
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
State of 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 official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:
 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 Elson A. Beall Entered in the National Register Date of Action 6/24/94

Stewart-Anderson House

Lee County, Mississippi

Name of Property

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	1	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

0

Historic Resources in Tupelo, Mississippi

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: Single Dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Greek Revival

Colonial Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick

walls Weatherboard

roof Asphalt

other N/A

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- 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.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
B removed from its original location.
C a birthplace or 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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Education

Politics/Government

Period of Significance

1870-1884

1887-1920

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Anderson, William Dozier

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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 approximately one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

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

3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4			

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Betty T. Morris (edited by Todd Sanders, Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Jackson)

organization _____ date March 21, 1994

street & number 229 Monterey Road telephone (601) 939-1867

city or town Richland state MS zip code 39218

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

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Dr. and Mrs. William Lawrence Kitchens

street & number 433 North Church Street telephone (601) 842-9262

city or town Tupelo state MS zip code 38801

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 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.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Stewart-Anderson House
Tupelo, Lee County, Mississippi

Section number 7 Page 1

7. DESCRIPTION

The Stewart-Anderson House, constructed circa 1867, is the oldest extant residence in Tupelo. Located three blocks from downtown Tupelo at 433 North Church Street on a 100' by 400' parcel of land, the house is a two-story, frame expanded I-house originally constructed in a late Greek Revival mode and remodeled in the Colonial Revival style about 1900. There is a one-story, gable-roofed, frame wing to the rear (west) and a one-story addition to the south. The rear wing is possibly original to the house while the southern addition was made when a screened porch added circa 1925 was enclosed in 1969. The house rests on brick piers and the walls are finished with clapboard and cornerboards. The roof is pierced by four brick chimneys with corbelled caps and is trimmed with a paneled frieze and modillioned cornice.

The eave-oriented, five bay main (east) facade is dominated by a central, two-story, one-bay, pedimented tetrastyle portico. The portico columns are octagonal with Roman Ionic capitals. Two pilasters, also with Roman Ionic capitals, frame the entrance bay. The tympanum is decorated with a large sunburst design accented with scrollwork. The floor and steps of the portico are brick and date from 1969. The main entrance is composed of paired five-panel doors framed by sidelights and transom which are bordered with art glass. On each side of the entrance are two one-over-one, double-hung windows crowned by simple cornices and framed by louvered blinds. The upper level of the main elevation features a central, single-leaf, five panel door framed by a transom and sidelights, bordered with art glass. This door opens onto a one-bay balcony supported by scrolled brackets and enclosed by a simple balustrade terminated at the two exterior corners by paneled piers capped by finials. Beneath the balustrade is a paneled band that duplicates the paneled frieze. The windows on this level are like those of the lower level but without the cornice (Photo #1) The major exterior architectural features such as the tympanum decoration, column capitals, windows, and door surrounds were all added during the Anderson remodeling of circa 1900.

The house interior is a central hall, pile-and-a-half plan, with a rear wing containing two rooms: the family room and den. The two-story section of the house contains five rooms on the main floor (the living room, guest room, dining room, breakfast room, kitchen and entrance/stair hall), and two bedrooms and stair hall on the second floor. A one story

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Stewart-Anderson House
Tupelo, Lee County, Mississippi

Section number 7 Page 2

addition to the southern facade of the house contains the library. Significant features of the interior include quarter-sawn oak floors, plaster walls with picture rails and wide baseboards, beaded board ceilings and original brass hardware.

The central hall contains the open well, three flight stairway. The steps are decorated with simple brackets, and the balustrade features turned balusters, a square, paneled newel post, and a wide molded handrail (Photo # 2). The major interior architectural details, such as the stairway, mantels, door trim and transoms, and window trim, all date from the turn of the century remodeling. The door and window trim in the formal rooms is composed of molded trim and corner blocks. Located in the wall between the living room and the dining room is a pair of sliding doors. There are seven mantelpieces of various designs in the house, the two most notable being the living room and guest room mantelpieces. The one in the guest room features a beveled over-mantel mirror and tall, vaguely Tuscan columns (Photo #3). The mantel in the living room, as well as the one in the dining room, are of a colonial revival design. The living room mantelpiece is composed of thin Ionic columns and decorative scrollwork (Photo #4). The breakfast room, located behind the stair hall, was originally an open porch leading to the kitchen. This room was created when the porch was enclosed in 1969. A latticed porch runs along the southern elevation of the one-story rear wing.

An unusual feature of the house is a wine closet or cellar. This room is located over the kitchen and is accessible through a small opening located above the door between the kitchen and den (Photo # 5).

A very old brick walkway leads from the front portico to Church Street. This walkway was discovered by accident a few years ago when a thick layer of soil was removed. A one-story, gable-roofed garage/storeroom is located northwest of the house and is a non-contributing element.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Stewart-Anderson House
Tupelo, Lee County, Mississippi

Section number 8 Page 1

8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Stewart-Anderson House is significant for its association with the history of education in Tupelo (Criterion A) as the location of an early school operated from 1870 to 1884 by Mary Jane Stewart. She conducted one of the first schools located in Tupelo in the dining room of this house. The house is also significant for its association with William Dozier Anderson (Criterion B) from 1887, when the Anderson family purchased the house, to 1920 when Mr. Anderson moved to Jackson, Mississippi. Mr. Anderson was a prominent political figure in Tupelo during the years he lived in this house. The house was built about 1867, seven years after Tupelo was founded, and is believed to be the oldest extant house in the city.

Mary Jane Stewart was the daughter of "Father" Thomas Stuart, a Presbyterian Missionary sent from South Carolina to spread the gospel among the Chickasaw Indians in Mississippi. Stuart founded the Monroe Mission at Pontotoc, Mississippi, around 1821. Mary Jane grew up at the mission and as an adult taught at the Chickasaw Female College in Pontotoc. During the War between the States, she lived at the Monroe Mission with her father. She moved to Tupelo in 1868 after her marriage to Dr. Robert Stewart. Dr. Stewart bought the land on which the house stands in 1867. It is not known who designed or built the house, but it is believed to have been built in 1867, probably by Dr. Stewart for his new bride. In 1870, Mary Jane Stewart established the Tupelo Female Academy and classes were held in what is now the dining room. This school was one of the earliest schools in Tupelo and existed until Mrs. Stewart's death in 1884. Prior to 1891 there were no public school buildings in Tupelo. The Stewart-Anderson House is the oldest extant building associated with education in the city.

"Father" Thomas Stuart, who moved to Tupelo to live with his daughter and son-in-law, was instrumental in founding the first Presbyterian church in the area. Dr. Robert Stewart gave the land for the church at the corner of Walnut and Church Streets and was one of the first elders of the congregation.

In 1887, W.D. Anderson and other members of the Anderson family bought the house from the Stewart heirs. W.D. Anderson was a very important man in the history of Tupelo. The house achieved its present appearance during the Anderson ownership, most likely about 1900. Mr. Anderson was

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Stewart-Anderson House
Tupelo, Lee County, Mississippi

Section number 8 Page 2

elected Mayor of Tupelo in 1899 and probably remodeled the house to serve as a proper residence for a man of his status.

W.D. Anderson was born in Pontotoc County in 1862. He received his early education in Birmingham, Lee County, Mississippi, after which he attended Central University at Richmond, Kentucky. He studied law at the University of Mississippi in 1881 and 1882, passed the bar exam and began practicing law in Tupelo in 1883. On January 27, 1886 he married Lena Bell Clayton of Tupelo.

While in Tupelo, Mr. Anderson stayed very active in public life. He was City and County Attorney for Tupelo and Lee County as well as attorney for the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and served one term as city Alderman. In 1898, he filled the unexpired term in the Mississippi Legislature of Colonel Wilson as Floater Representative of Lee and Itawamba Counties. After his brief stay in the Legislature, he returned to Tupelo and served as Mayor from 1899 to 1907.

The years Mr. Anderson served as Mayor of Tupelo saw many changes in the community. In 1900 Tupelo took on the responsibility of maintaining all roads within a three-mile radius of the town. Also in 1900 the town acquired electricity when its municipally-owned power plant began operation. In 1901, Tupelo received national recognition when it was chosen as the location for the first U.S. Fish Hatchery. The sewerage and waterworks systems were constructed in 1904, and in 1905 the Board of Aldermen passed an ordinance requiring all sidewalks to be graded so that concrete walks and curbs could be installed. In 1906 the Confederate Monument was unveiled at the intersection of Main Street and Broadway. (In the 1930s the Monument was moved to its present location on the courthouse square.) (Historic Resources of Tupelo, Lee County)

The economic base of Tupelo expanded greatly during Mr. Anderson's time in office due in large part to the City's efforts at self-promotion and industrialization. In 1899, an oil mill for pressing cotton seed was established. The following year a company that manufactured scales for weighing cotton was founded. Also in 1900 the Topsy Hosiery Mills began operation. In 1901 one of the earliest cotton mills in the state began operating in Tupelo. This mill was by far the largest factory in Lee County. Other related industries followed, such as a dress factory, a work shirt factory and a baby clothes factory. Also in 1901 two planing mills were opened and in 1902 a fertilizer factory began operation. In

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Stewart-Anderson House
Tupelo, Lee County, Mississippi

Section number 8 Page 3

1904, Memory Leake & Frank Goodlett established a lumber business. Also during this time various department stores and clothing stores opened for business.

On November 5, 1907 Mr. Anderson was elected to the State Senate and served as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. He was nominated for Presidential Elector for the State-at-large in 1904, but declined, as his acceptance would have been unconstitutional since he was serving as mayor of Tupelo at the time. In 1906, Governor Vardaman appointed him special Judge in the Circuit Court at Booneville. In 1910 he was a candidate for nomination to the United States Senate to succeed Senator McLaurin and received twenty-three votes before withdrawing. On April 16, 1910, Governor Noel appointed him a Justice of the Supreme Court (Rowland, The Official and Statistical Register). He resigned October 1, 1911, and returned to Tupelo to practice law and because "Mrs. Anderson chose to raise my children in Tupelo" (Morris). After his return to Tupelo, he served as assistant division counsel and special counsel for the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, and district counsel for the Cumberland Telephone and Telegraph Company (History of Mississippi, The Heart of the South). Mr. Anderson was also the first attorney for the Bank of Tupelo and was a director of the bank for many years (Morris).

In 1920, a year after his wife's untimely death, Mr. Anderson was elected to the Mississippi Supreme Court, where he served until he retired in 1945. After his election to the court, he moved to the state capitol at Jackson. He died in Jackson on January 6, 1952, at the age of 89. In his honor the Supreme Court was adjourned on the day of his funeral and the justices served as honorary pallbearers. He is buried in the Glenwood Cemetery in Tupelo (Morris).

The Stewart-Anderson House has been an important landmark in Tupelo for well over a century and has housed two families very influential in the early history of the community. It is also significant as one of the few houses in the community to survive the devastating tornado of 1936 that virtually wiped out the oldest residential area of town (Historic Resources of Tupelo). The house has retained its original (circa 1867) architectural form. However, a circa 1900 remodeling gives the house a colonial revival feel. It does retain a high degree of stylistic integrity from this later period.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Stewart-Anderson House
Tupelo, Lee County, Mississippi

Section number 9 Page 1

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Stewart-Anderson House
Tupelo, Lee County, Mississippi

Section number 10 Page 1

10 - GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property occupies city lot 10, block 61, and is approximately 100' x 400'.

Boundary Justification

The nominated property consists of the lot historically associated with the house.

