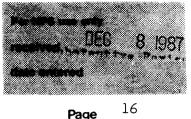
## United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

Grenada Multiple Continuation sheet Resource Area

Item number 7



South Main Historic District

### Description:

The South Main Historic District contains residences and a church of particular architectural and historical significance in Grenada. The district contains the best collection of Queen Anne style architecture in the city and the homes were owned by several prominent Grenada citizens. The district encompasses parts of three blocks and is located directly south of the downtown commercial area. Of the 16 major buildings in the district all but 4 are contributing to the district's character. In addition to the residences there are 6 contributing and 3 non-contributing outbuildings in the district for a total of 18 contributing and 7 non-contributing buildings.

The earliest homes along the street were built in the early 1870s and display Italianate detailing. The best examples of this style are the Ligon House at 380 S. Main Street and the Lake-Crowder House at 414 S. Main Street. Neither house has been extensively altered and each displays original detailing. Another important building of the late 19th century is the All Saints' Episcopal Church built in 1890. This Gothic design church is one of the few historic church buildings remaining in Grenada.

After 1895, the predominant house style built along South Main Street was the Queen Anne style. Examples of this style include forms with towers such as the Heath House at 350 S. Main Street and asymmetrical designs with Colonial Revival detailing. The best examples of these Queen Anne homes are the Wilson House at 433 S. Main Street and White Gables at 409 S. Main Street. In addition to the Queen Anne designs in the district a fine Colonial Revival House stands at 274 S. Main Street.

After 1910 few homes were built in the district. Exceptions are the brick Bungalow at 377 S. Main Street and a brick apartment building at 367 S. Main Street. Alterations to historic homes have been limited and most buildings retain their original designs. The street is lined with large oak trees and concrete sidewalks. With the exception of the church, all properties continue to be used as residences.

### 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

Continuation sheet

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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.

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NC - Non-contributing buildings do not contribute to the historical character of the district, but, because they are compatible to the contributing historic 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. 274 S. Main St.: Constructed ca. 1905, the Oltenburg House is an excellent example of the Colonial Revival style. On the main facade is an original porch with Ionic columns and the house has prominent Palladian windows. (C)

2. 310 S. Main St.: Built ca. 1895, the Williams House is a Queen Anne style residence with a prominent bay window on the main facade. Other details include eave vergeboard and chamfered porch posts. (C)

3. 328 S. Main St.: Built in 1887 by Judge A.T. Roane. This was originally a Victorian style house but a fire and alterations have resulted in a modern appearance. (NC)

4. 331 S. Main St.: Ca. 1895 two-story Queen Anne residence. The house has an original Doric columned porch and eave brackets. At the rear of the house is a ca. 1940 frame garage which is non-contributing to the district. (C)

5. 350 S. Main St.: The Heath House is perhaps the best example of the Queen Anne style in Grenada. The house features a prominent corner tower with a conical roof and original porch with Doric posts. At the rear of the house are two ca. 1920 frame garages which are contributing to the district. (P)

6. 357 S. Main St.: The Angevine House is a two-story Queen Anne design house built ca. 1910. The house has an original porch with Doric columns and a Palladian window in the upper story. At the rear is a ca. 1960 workshop which is non-contributing to the district. (C)

7. 366 S. Main St.: Two-story Queen Anne/Colonial Revival design built ca. 1900. At the rear of the house is a ca. 1930 frame garage which is contributing to the district. (C)

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8. 367 S. Main St.: Two-story brick apartment building constructed ca. 1940. (NC)

9. 377 S. Main St.: Built ca. 1920, this one-story Bungalow is of brick construction and has a prominent picture window on the main facade. At the rear of the house is a ca. 1925 hipped roof frame garage which is contributing to the district. (C)

10. 380 S. Main St.: Built ca. 1870, the Ligon House is a two-story Italianate design residence. On the main facade is a bay window and porch with milled posts and eave vergeboard. At the rear of the house is a ca. 1950 frame and metal open garage which is non-contributing to the district. (C)

11. 409 S. Main St.: Built ca. 1900, White Gables is a Queen Anne design with extensive eave decoration and prominent stained glass windows. The porch was added ca. 1920 with paired columns on brick piers. At the rear of the house is a ca. 1930 frame garage which is contributing to the district. (C)

12. 414 S. Main St.: The Lake-Crowder House is a two-story frame residence with Italianate and Gothic detailing. Built ca. 1870, the house retains its original bay windows and porch with milled posts. At the rear of the house is a ca. 1900 frame stable which is contributing to the district. (P)

13. 433 S. Main St.: This two-story Queen Anne/Colonial Revival residence was built ca. 1900 and has not been altered. It features original Ionic porch columns, a second story balcony and Palladian windows. (C)

14. 436 S. Main St.: The Hardy House was built ca. 1885 but has been extensively altered. It is marginal because of its materials, scale and porch configuration. (M)

15. 469 S. Main St.: The All Saints' Episcopal Church was built in 1890 in the Gothic Revival style. The church has Gothic arched windows, wall buttresses and an offset bell tower and steeple. (C)

An arched arched arcade connects the church with a non-contributing Parish House built in 1976. (NC)

### Significance:

The South Main Historic District is an important collection of residences located along three blocks of South Main Street in Grenada, Mississippi. The district contains examples of Italianate, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival and Bungalow styles. The primary architectural style in the district are variations of the Queen Anne form built between 1895 and 1910. In addition to its architectural significance, the district was the home of several important Grenada residents.

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The earliest homes which exist along South Main Street are Italianate designs including the Lake House at 414 S. Main. The house was built ca. 1870 by Walter S. Lake, a prominent merchant of the city. Lake was co-owner of the Lake Brothers store which operated on the public square and also a partner in the Lake Brothers Bank which was opened in the 1870s but went bankrupt in 1884. Another important early resident of the district was Judge A.T. Roane who built a house at 328 S. Main Street. Roane was a prominent attorney and businessman who also operated a store on the square. His son, Drew Roane, built a Queen Anne style house across the street in the early 1900s.

Other prominent businessmen of the early 20th century who built homes along Main Street include J.O. Wilson and J.J. Hardy. An excellent Queen Anne design residence was built by Thomas Edgar Heath at 350 S. Main Street. Heath and his family operated a men's clothing store on the square during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. By 1910, South Main Street was considered one of the most prestigious addresses in Grenada.

Since 1925, only one residence has been built in the district and alterations to the homes have been minimal. The district is one of the best collections of historic architecture in Grenada and it retains its original integrity of site and architectural character.

### Verbal Boundary Description:

The boundary for the South Main Historic District is shown as the heavy dark line on the accompanying district map. The boundary includes the following lots on Grenada Tax Map 253: 180.1; 186; 186.1; 186.2; 186.3; 186.4; 190; 190.1; 189.3; 189.2; 189; 185.6; 185.4; 185.3; 185.1.

The boundary is drawn to include all historically and architecturally significant properties which face South Main Street and are associated with the residential area. The boundary is drawn to exclude modern commercial properties to the north and other residential areas to the west, south and east. Within the boundary are 18 contributing and 7 non-contributing buildings.

